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PROCEEDINGS

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¹⁴
NEW JERSEY

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(A MAGAZINE OF HISTORY, BIOGRAPHY,
AND NOTES ON FAMILIES)

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to the

Thirty-Six Volumes
(1845-1919)

of the

Proceedings

of the

New Jersey Historical Society

PREFATORY NOTE

This Subject-Index to the *Proceedings of the New Jersey Historical Society* is what the title implies. It is not an Index to all surnames, nor to every matter mentioned in the volumes covered, but to such subjects and persons as a "working" Index requires. The *Proceedings* now consist of thirty-six volumes as follows:

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of the
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VOL. V.

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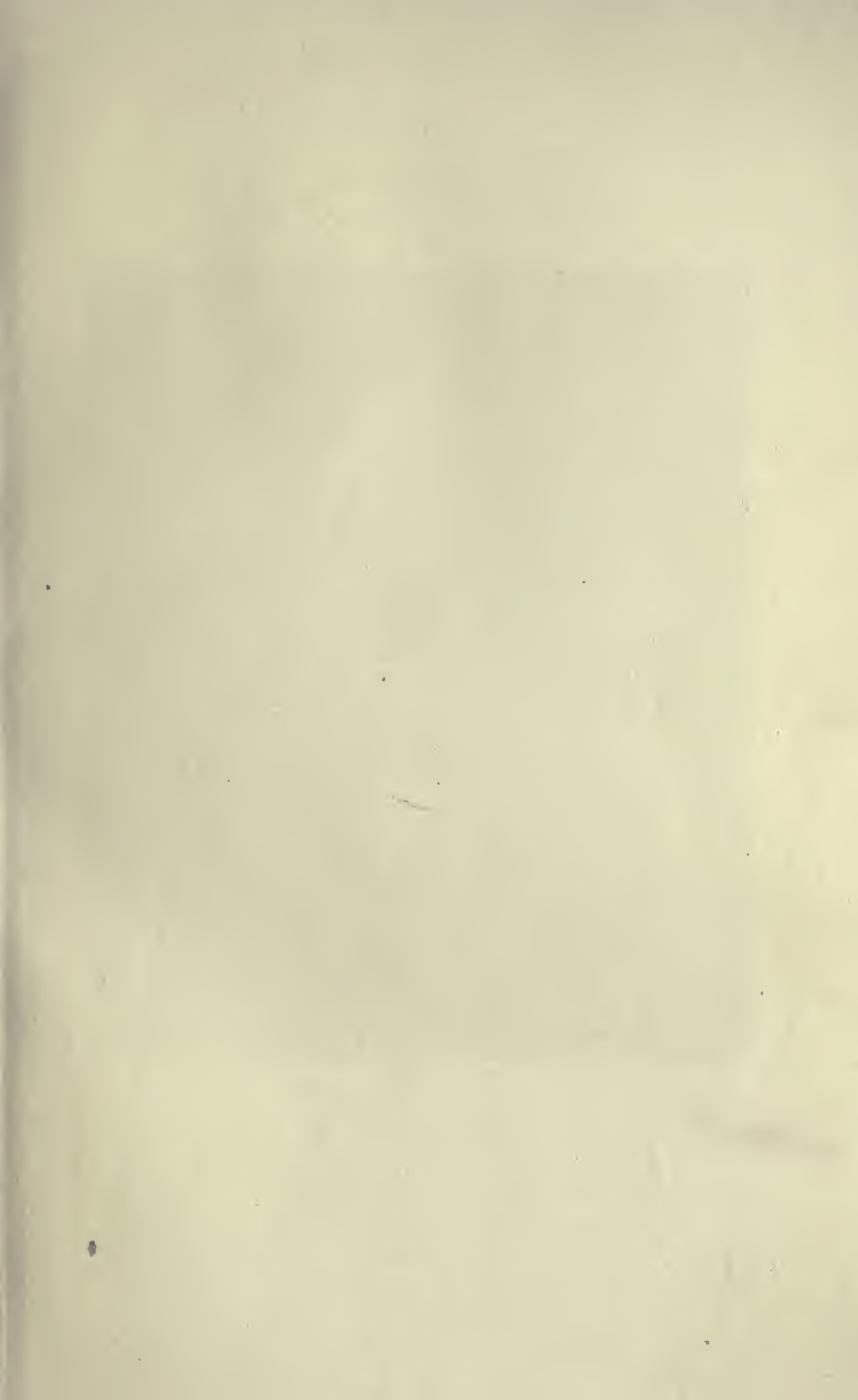
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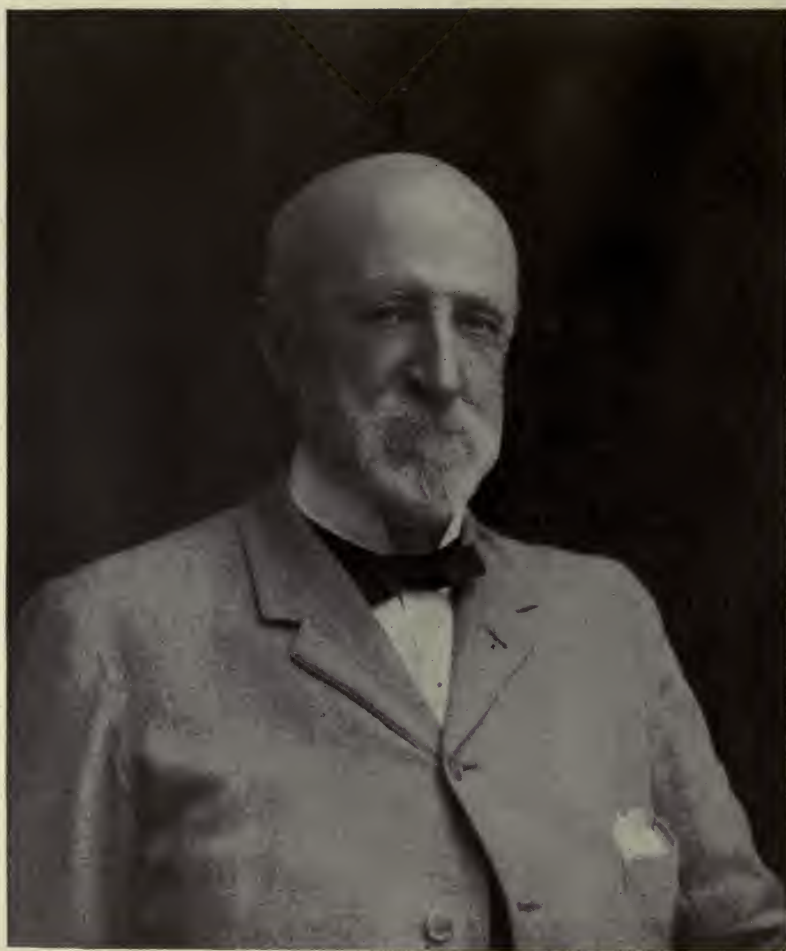
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CORTLANDT PARKER, 1818-1907¹

BY EDWARD M. COLIE, NEWARK, N. J.

THE LIVES OF our fellow-pilgrims through this mysterious world interest us, even though they are not conspicuous by achievement. But, when a gifted man has lived a long life, devoted to high ideals, in a community, and has taken a prominent part in events that have made history, we are compelled to a deeper interest in his character and career, his heritage of blood, his training in youth and early manhood, and we make record of his worth and work, not only because of our pride in our fellows who achieve just distinction, but also as an encouragement and inspiration to those who now bear the heat and burden of the day, and as a source of emulation to the generations who can know the man only by the record.

Cortlandt Parker was born in Perth Amboy on June 27th, 1818. The town then no longer dreamed that it was to compete with New York as a great seaport, but there still lingered the traditions of its past importance as the capitol of East Jersey in the Colonial times, of the gay days when the barracks were filled with the British soldiers stationed in the Province, and of the brilliant entertainments at the Governor's house. In this quaint old town the Parker family had lived for several generations and was one of its most influential and distinguished families.

The old and historic house, known as the "Castle"—a landmark of the place—was built by John Parker, the great-grandfather of Cortlandt, and was his home and that of his son

¹Address delivered Jan. 5, 1920, before the New Jersey Historical Society.

James, by whom it was enlarged; and, near at hand, their garden plots adjoining, was the home of his father, where Cortlandt was born. The boy was brought up in an atmosphere charged with pride, because of the conspicuous part the little town had played in the history of the Colony and the State; and he imbibed a spirit of loyalty to the State and the place of his birth that was one of his distinguishing traits. It was his delight to find his rest in the old town and spend his summer holidays with his family in the "Castle," the home of his grandfather, which he had acquired.

The Parker family, in this country, trace their lineage to Elisha Parker, who married a sister of Governor Hinckley, and, about 1666, emigrated from Massachusetts with his family, and settled, first, in Staten Island, and then at Woodbridge, and later at Perth Amboy. Their second son, also named Elisha, born in Massachusetts, attained prominence in the Colony as Captain in the Provincial forces in the French and Indian War; was High Sheriff of Middlesex County; a member of Governor Hunter's Council; and a Representative of the County in the Assembly.

John, his son, was a successful merchant in New York, but found time for conspicuous public service as Captain in the militia for many years; as a member of the Committee to Regulate the Courts of Judicature of the Colony; as a member of Governor Burnet's Council, and as Mayor of Perth Amboy. His wife was Janet Johnstone, daughter of Dr. John Johnstone, a Mayor of New York and of Scotch birth. Their third son was James, who was a Captain in one of New Jersey's six companies on the Canadian frontier during the campaign of 1746; he served as Surveyor-General and Register of the Board of Proprietors and as a member of Governor Franklin's Council. Withal, he, like his father, was a successful merchant in New York, and at his death was possessed of large and widespread landed interests in East Jersey.

With the outbreak of the Revolution came a temporary breach in the continuity of the Perth Amboy home. James Parker was a Loyalist, and out of sympathy with the Revolutionary cause. Appointed as a delegate to the Provincial Con-

gress in 1775, he ignored the appointment, and the threatened war led him to take his family to Bethlehem Township, in Hunterdon County. For a short time, in 1776-1777, he was detained as a political prisoner, by way of reprisal, at Morristown, but he seems to have been paroled, and, after the war, returned to the "Castle" at Perth Amboy, with his family. Such was the respect in which he was held that, notwithstanding his connection with the Loyalists, later he was elected Mayor of Perth Amboy, and was urged to become a candidate for the first Congress under the Constitution.

While the family resided in Bethlehem Township, in 1776, James Parker, the eighth child of the family, and the father of Cortlandt, was born. His mother was Gertrude, daughter of Reverend William Skinner, the Rector of St. Peter's Church—a Scotch MacGregor—who married a daughter of Stephenus Van Cortlandt of New York. Thus the Parker family received an infusion of Dutch blood into the predominant English, modified by the Scotch. The two families held such a prominent place in the community that the historian of a period a little later, speaking of Perth Amboy Society, says: "Here were the old 'Saint Peter's set,' led by the Parkers and Skinners and others equally prominent—names that were social passports."

James Parker, the son, was graduated from Columbia College in 1793. The death of his father brought to him the care of extensive and scattered landed estates and diverted him permanently from the commercial career that he was expected to follow. In those stirring and formative times he could not escape the responsibilities of political office. In 1806 he was elected to the Assembly for Middlesex County; he served from 1806 to 1814, and, after an interim of a year, from 1815 to 1819, and, again, in the Session of 1827-'8. He did notable work in framing and advocating legislation that was to place the State high among her sister Commonwealths, among the most important of which was the law establishing the School Fund. So that it has been said of him, "that when the history of the great movement on behalf of popular education in our State comes to be written, the first, and the highest place in it,

will be assigned to James Parker." He was a member of the Convention that framed the Constitution of 1844 and the author of the Bill of Rights contained therein, which was reported by a Committee of which he was the Chairman. He served in the House of Representatives in 1832 and in 1834, was conspicuous for his sound sense, breadth of view and candor, and was a staunch and persistent supporter of the Right of Petition. He was known as "Honest James Parker," and "Henry A. Wise, of Virginia, upon the floor of Congress, pronounced him to be 'the honestest man he ever knew there.'" He was originally a Federalist, but supported Jackson, and later became a Whig. His house was the resort of the distinguished men of the State, where the important questions of the day were freely discussed with those who enjoyed his open and ample hospitality. He was a Trustee of Princeton College and Rutgers College, and from early manhood a warden of St. Peter's Church. He was one of the founders of this Society, and its first Vice-President, and, later, its President. His worth and work have a fitting memorial in the address delivered before this Society and printed in its Volume for 1869.

It was of such ancestry Cortlandt Parker came, and it was under the influence of such a home and under the guidance of such a father that he grew to manhood. He was the sixth child and the youngest son. His mother, Penelope Butler, daughter of a Philadelphia merchant, died when Cortlandt was five years old, and he was brought up by his step-mother, Catharine Morris Ogden, whose devotion and affection it was ever his delight to recall. Healthy in body and mind, he was an out-of-doors boy, as he was ever an out-of-doors man. Perth Amboy, then and later, was a paradise for boys. A delightful picture of the quaint old town, written by Mr. Parker's daughter, Mrs. Beekman, and telling of her childhood days spent there, and its legends and landmarks, is to be found in the "Proceedings" of this Society for January, 1918. Fishing, sailing, rowing, shooting and riding were his recreations. His father had large and advanced views of the expansion of the country through the building and development of canals and railroads, and consid-

ered the work of the engineer the promising field for a young man, and had selected this career for his son.

Cortlandt received his early education at a Military School in Perth Amboy, and his father assumed that he would follow engineering, which, in that day, did not involve a college education. It happened, however, that a cousin, who was to be educated for the Church, was preparing for College, under the care of a tutor, and young Parker managed, secretly, to share in his studies, and, without the knowledge of his father, presented himself for examination for the Freshman Class at Rutgers at the time his cousin went up, and both boys passed. His father was astonished at what he had done, but recognized the wisdom of permitting a boy, who had shown such persistence and independence, to follow his bent. He entered the class of 1836 and there was associated with men who afterwards won high distinction in public life. Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, United States Senator, afterwards Secretary of State under President Arthur, entered the class in the Sophomore year; he was one year older than his classmate Parker. Joseph P. Bradley, Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, was five years older. He entered the class of 1836, in its Junior year, directly from the Freshman Class. Parker led the Class, and was its valedictorian, but he always insisted that Bradley's intellectual power was such that the first place would have been his, had it not been necessary for him to support himself by teaching during a part of his college course. In an address delivered before his Alma Mater, years after graduation, Mr. Parker had the pleasure of paying his tribute to his fellow-classmates, especially Bradley, Frelinghuysen and Newell, all of whom attained high civic distinction. It was no stinted word of praise, and it revealed the generous heart, ripened by years, and keen in its appreciation of the worth and achievements of his fellows.

Upon graduation the trio, first Parker and Frelinghuysen, and later Bradley, came to Newark to study law. Parker and Frelinghuysen began their student life in the office of Theodore Frelinghuysen, uncle, and father by adoption, of Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, and then holding a position in the pro-

fession second to no one in the State. He retired from practice about two years later to become Chancellor of the University of New York. Nearly fifty years after Mr. Parker thus pictures his preceptor: "I almost distrust my opinion of this distinguished man, knowing how warm was my personal attachment to him. And yet I am free to say that, among all the advocates I have known, none has ever seemed to me to display more tact, judgment and power than Mr. Frelinghuysen. And the weight of his character was such that he was almost omnipotent with juries." After the retirement of Mr. Frelinghuysen, the young law-student finished his course in the office of Amzi Armstrong, also a distinguished member of the Essex Bar.

Such were the men under whom he studied for his attorney's license. He was admitted, with Bradley and Frelinghuysen, at the September Term, 1839. He was then twenty-one years of age. He was admitted as counsellor at the September Term, 1842.

The Essex Bar, to which he came with his two friends, was the strongest in the State. Speaking of it nearly forty years later to the members of that Bar, he said: "The Bar at that early day seemed to me, if they really were not, giants"; and of himself, he said, "I came to the Bar, you will be kind enough to note, at a very early age; too early, indeed, by some years."

Newark, in 1836, had become an incorporated City, but the thriving community had suffered grievously from a great fire, to which were added the effects of the panic of 1837.

Young Parker's family were not intimately associated with the county, and many of his rivals had the great advantage of well-established social connections in the community. Some of us know from his lips the tale of the discouragements and struggles of those early days; told that they might give encouragement to us in times of our depression and doubt. He found his help during the dull hours of expectant waiting for clients, in constant study of the law. How laboriously he studied and to what discipline he subjected himself we know from his letter to one of his sons—a student-at-law—on the occasion

of presenting to him a copy of Blackstone, in which letter he wrote:

"I say enough to show you the importance of such a thorough mastery and acquisition of this work. It cannot be too thorough. I spent a year over it. I recommend you to do the same. It will pay immensely. Having naturally a poor memory, I resorted to the following means of driving the book into my head. I state it, not to recommend you to a slavish following of my method of action, but as suggestive of *some* similar plan which you may prefer.

"1. I learned all *definitions* by heart. That ought to be done by you, also. It is indispensable. You cannot, nor anyone, get up any as good. I remember that I copied the definitions in a book and carried it about with me on my walks.

"2. I read only about twenty pages per diem. After reading, I shut the book and made an analysis in writing. Next morning I reviewed the analysis and wrote a set of questions. Every Saturday I reviewed analysis and questions.

"3. By means of this analysis, and of these reviews, I was able to state from memory the contents of any chapter, and, at last, of any volume."

His opportunity, when it came, found him prepared to take advantage of it. A shocking killing had taken place. A young woman, Margaret Garrity by name, seduced under promise of marriage, about to become a mother and forsaken by the man who avowed his intention to marry another, lay in wait for him on the canal bridge at Washington street and plunged a knife into his heart. The case stirred the community, and young Parker was assigned by the Court to the duty of defending the woman, indicted for murder. He threw his whole soul into the case and prepared it with the greatest care of which he was capable. Though associated with other counsel the conduct of the cause was entrusted to him, and he tried it on the theory that the woman's mind was so affected by the situation in which she found herself that she was not legally responsible for her act. The case was given to the jury on a Saturday night. The next day, while attending church, he was notified that the jury were coming in. He hastened to the Court House, to find that they wanted to know whether they could bring in a verdict of manslaughter. The Judge replied: "Yes, Gentlemen of the

Jury, it is my duty to instruct you that you have a right to find this woman guilty of manslaughter; but it is my province, also, to say that, in my opinion, under the evidence in this case, there is no more reason why you should find her guilty of manslaughter than there is that you should find her guilty of arson." The Jury retired, but shortly returned with a verdict of acquittal. This verdict fired the crowd, gathered by their sympathy and interest because of the circumstances attending the killing, and, filled with enthusiasm, they procured a carriage in which they drew poor Margaret Garrity, on that Sabbath afternoon, through the streets of the city. Such a scene emphasizes the difference between the Newark of those days and the Newark of today, and explains how, from the day of his professional triumph in the Garrity case, young Parker became a marked member of the profession and attracted clients and important litigation.

To one brought up as Mr. Parker was, in touch with the questions which were disturbing the National harmony, it was impossible to refrain from taking sides on those issues. It was in the Harrison-Tyler Campaign, of 1840, that he, as an ardent Whig, entered the political struggle. In 1844 Clay and Frelinghuysen were the candidates, and he labored in season and out of season, taking every opportunity to speak, filled with enthusiasm for the cause and for the success of his mentor, Theodore Frelinghuysen. In the campaign of 1848 he was an advocate of General Taylor and made speeches throughout the State. He was an opponent of the Slave trade and the extension of Slave territory; but when, in 1850, the proposed compromise with the Slave States involved the more rigid enforcement of the Fugitive Slave law, his sense of the necessity of the enforcement of a law while it was on the statute book, and his sense of the importance of maintaining the Union, made him, like others, subordinate the Slavery question to that of the Union. On July 4th, 1850, in an address, he defined his position, saying:

"No man would go further or do more lawfully to abolish it [Slavery]. But not to meddle with it out of our own States is a condition implied in the Constitution. The protection of

our Southern brethren in the enjoyment of their slave property, so far as to render them all assistance in its recovery when lost by escape into our territory, is a right solemnly guaranteed to them by that instrument; a duty from which, until the Constitution is altered, we have no escape and should desire none, faithfully to execute the contract we have made. To pass a Fugitive Slave law was, therefore, the duty of Congress, and, now that they have done so, it is our individual duty as citizens and jurors—whatever our private opinions or prejudices—firmly and justly to aid in its execution. I do not say if that law be unconstitutional it must nevertheless be submitted to. But I do say that, until so declared by competent authority, we have no right to disregard it. And I say further that there appears to be no reason why any tribunal should so regard it. That persons held to labor or service in one State, escaping to another, shall, notwithstanding any law or regulation therein, be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service is due, is the plain direction of the Constitution.”

He took a prominent part in the organization in New Jersey of the Republican Party. In the Fremont-Dayton campaign, of 1856, he took an enthusiastic interest, and in a speech at Newark defined his position, saying:

“This [referring to the extension of Slavery] is a thing to be borne no longer. It has been so long enough. We will bear it where we agreed to, but, if we have the Constitutional power, we will not extend its influence . . . If we cannot restrain this power, it is well; I am not in any event an advocate of disunion; but if we can restrain it, we ought and will. Kansas should be free, because the United States men should not permit themselves to stand for the only civilized nation which extends the area of slavery.”

He had early forebodings of the fierce struggle that was to take place between the North and the South. He had many friends in the South and knew their temper. To his intimate friends he confided his fears, but he was anxious not to add fuel to the fire, and in his public utterances he counselled forbearance and patience.

Upon Mr. Lincoln's nomination he gave him his enthusiastic support. He presided at the great ratification meeting held at Newark—the first ratification meeting held after that

in Lincoln's own State—and he was one of the Committee to welcome him at Trenton, where he stopped on his way to his inauguration at Washington.

On July 4, 1861, at Newark, he delivered an impassioned speech, in which he said:

“It is something to live in these times; I have heard men say, gazing with despondent eye upon the dreary marts of Commerce and full of tenderness as they thought of the horrors of Civil War, that it was a good time to die. So it is, if we die for our country, for the maintenance of its institutions, the glory of its dear and honored flag. But it is a grand time to live. There is something for all to do, worthy of manhood and womanhood. What if poverty stints us; if trade languishes; if riches take wings; if friends are severed; if battle and disease and sorrow spread distress throughout our coasts? Is not the soul purified and enlarged in discharging loftier and holier responsibilities? Though the national greatness of this people be set back half a century, it will be more than compensated by imbuing our character with the noble love of country; the spirit of self-sacrifice for our fellowmen; the stern, simple, heroic virtues which were shown in our Revolutionary fathers, and which our money-getting age was thought to have overwhelmed. To these duties let us address ourselves and glory in the opportunity. Let us go on as we have begun, in active support of the President and the Government. He is no longer the representative of any party. Party, thank God, is dead. Its embers may smoke, but let us extinguish the very embers, and, till the great duty of enforcing our laws is completed or proved impossible, abjure the names and distinctions which have divided us. Let us belong to one party, our country. If there be any among us who are hostile to their country, who secretly or openly will glory in its defeat, let them form their own party if they dare. Let our means, our efforts, our all, be given freely for expenditure in the right cause. Let our noble women clothe and nurse the soldiers. Let the old men give of the abundance God has given them and with wisdom and prayers support the young and active, while these dedicate their time, their strength, and their lives. Let us confide in our leaders with patience and cheerfulness. Let us have sense to remember that they know best the time to act, and the mode. Though it is hard to control our impatience, let us wait. It is not three months since Sumter fell, though it seems a life.”

He took a prominent part in the work of organizing the

State Militia, and it would have been the realization of his fondest desire to have entered upon a military career in the cause of his country, but his duties to his family were imperative, and he had to content himself by devoting his energies to the work of heartening his fellows to continue the great struggle. Such was his prominence in the effort to suppress disloyalty in the State, that both his life and his home were threatened by the mob during the Draft Riots.

In 1847 he had married Elizabeth Wolcott Stites, the daughter of Richard Wayne Stites, of Morristown, whose family had a high place in the history of the Colony and the State by reason of important public services through several generations. At the outbreak of the War there were six children, three sons and three daughters, and it was impossible for him to enter the active service. To his efforts, largely, if not wholly, the military talent of Philip Kearny was made available to his country's cause. Kearny, who had served with great honor in the Mexican War, in which he lost an arm, at the close of it resigned his commission as a Major, and because of an unfortunate matrimonial episode took up his residence abroad. There his military ability was recognized and he served on the Imperial Staff of Napoleon III., and was with him at Solferino and Magenta, and received a decoration for distinguished bravery. He returned to the United States in 1861, in the doubtful days of the War. Kearny was a client of Mr. Parker's; he was burning with a desire to serve his country, but his application was disregarded. Mr. Parker labored, both at Trenton and Washington, to secure for him a suitable commission, and, believing that the unfortunate matrimonial episode was the great obstacle to be overcome, he arranged an interview with President Lincoln, in which he presented Kearny's case in the thorough manner of the trained lawyer and with the skill of an experienced advocate. Mr. Lincoln quietly listened to his appeal and then, with a smile, said: "Well, Mr. Parker, you seem to have this matter very much at heart, and it will gratify you to know that I sent Kearny's nomination to be Brigadier-General this morning to the Senate." All know of General Kearny's career. His monument stands in the Park. It was

no small part that Mr. Parker took in the movement which resulted in that memorial to the most distinguished soldier New Jersey gave to the Union Cause. At its dedication, a memorable occasion in the history of the City, he was the orator.

He had many interviews with Mr. Lincoln, and the stories of these meetings illustrate some of the traits of the men. After they had had several interviews, Mr. Parker, conscious of his marked personality indicated by his carriage and countenance, was disturbed to find that he had to introduce himself, as on former occasions, because of the President's forgetfulness of faces, and he said, with some emphasis: "Mr. Lincoln; I was one of the first supporters of the Republican Party in my State; I worked hard for your election, have done all I could to consolidate the support of my party and my State for you and your policies, and I think I have been of service to you. I should be glad if you would remember me the next time we meet. Now, won't you take a good look at me, so that you will know me again?" The President smiled, put his hand on Mr. Parker's shoulder, and said: "Well! Mr. Parker, I guess I can do that for you. You favor Charles A. Dana of the 'New York Tribune,' only your head is a little more naked."

Another interview with Mr. Lincoln we give in Mr. Parker's own words:

"I was in his office on the fourth of March, 1862, and was standing by his desk while he was writing some paper. He had just been talking affably and pleasantly with some one of those around him. And as he finished writing, he looked up, and, catching my eye, asked the date. I said, 'Do you forget it, Mr. President? It is the fourth of March.' His face changed, and solemnly, yet almost miserably, he replied: 'Good God! have I been one year in this place of torment?' But in an instant he recovered, and, with an air of gaiety, continued: 'Well, if any of you don't think it so, just come here and try it.'"

Originally a Seward man, no one more quickly than Mr. Parker realized the character of Lincoln, and the marvelous good fortune that out of the partisan strife he had been selected the standard-bearer of his party, and had been chosen as

the great leader in the vital struggle for the preservation of the Union. To Mr. Parker it seemed nothing less than Providential. No one worked harder for Lincoln's reelection in 1864 than he, and his speech as President of the State Convention in 1864 was printed and circulated as a campaign document.

In an address delivered before the Legislature, on the first formal celebration of Lincoln's Birthday, he eloquently set forth his unique character and career, and contrasted the impression Lincoln made upon him when he welcomed him as President-elect, in 1861, at Trenton, with his present realization of what Lincoln really was,—“the upholder of the loftiest National ideals and the foreordained to save the Nation.”

Mr. Parker did not consider the war between the States as a Civil War, but as a Rebellion, and he was urgent in his demands, when the victory was won, that the former slaves should have the fullest protection, to the end that, living in the land of their bondage, they might surely be a free people. His was a large influence in forcing the consideration of the XIVth Amendment, after its first rejection by the Legislature, upon succeeding sessions, until it was finally adopted. Throughout the Reconstruction period, in common with many other thoughtful and patriotic men, Mr. Parker believed that stern measures were not only just, but necessary, and he supported the Legislation of the time. In a speech then made he said that the stringent Reconstruction measures would not have been necessary “had the punishment of treason followed our triumph, had conspirators swung, the expressly perjured been incarcerated or expatriated, and thus all dangerous and influential men [been] incapacitated from power. Then the people remaining would have been loyal citizens. This was what the South expected and what law and righteousness called for. But the South and their allies should be the last to complain if, severity to individuals having been abandoned, the despised Nation sought its safety—a thing which lies beyond all constitutions and laws—by adopting such a course as we have followed.”

A quarter of a century later he delivered an address that attracted wide attention before the Society of the Army of the

Potomac. Time had softened his views. No whit was his appreciation of the North diminished, but he was able to see in the South devotion to a Lost Cause, believed to be true. He said:

“But it is not for these things [our material wealth] that we deserve the most appreciation. It is for our national heroism, our stern, uncompromising self-abnegation at the call of allegiance and of duty; the universality, the readiness, and the thoroughness with which almost the entire nation, young and old, without distinction of sex or condition, obeyed that call—in the North, a true call; in the South, a false one, yet one that was believed to be true—and devoted themselves to the cause which, according to their lights, they espoused. This is the glory of America. ‘Seventy-six’ pales before it!”

An incident in the youthful days of the speaker impressed Mr. Parker’s individuality indelibly upon his mind. It was during the Civil War that he saw upon our streets a tall figure, of marked military carriage. He asked his grandfather who the man was, and received this reply: “That is Cortlandt Parker, and remember that when many of the most influential men of the State were sitting on the fence to see what was to be the turn of political events, he was over the fence, in the fray, fighting for the cause of the Union.” That admonition was not forgotten.

Meanwhile he was winning his way to a high position at the Bar. He had been appointed Prosecutor of the Pleas for Essex County in 1857, and held that important place for ten years; and never has there been in the state a more efficient and conscientious Prosecutor. He administered that responsible office, dominated by the purpose to see that justice was done, to convict the guilty, and free the innocent. He considered his duty as to each prosecution in the light of the facts as they were known to him. His attitude is well illustrated by an incident which the late Chief Justice Depue narrated to the speaker. He was praising Mr. Parker and emphasizing the sense of duty that controlled him in his professional work. Judge Depue said: “He was trying a criminal case before me, and had become convinced that, notwithstanding the array of circum-

stances against the accused, he was innocent, and at the close of the evidence he told me that he did not think he ought to sum up the case for the State, but should leave the jury to pass upon the evidence without comment. I told him I thought it was his duty to sum up the case. Thereupon he followed my instructions, and his marshalling of the circumstances that made against the accused was so masterly and clear that I had to do my utmost, in my charge to the jury, to prevent a conviction." Judge Depue added: "I never again undertook to instruct Cortlandt Parker as to his duty."

He left the office of Prosecutor because of the demands of his large practice. His professional standing was recognized by offers of judicial preferment, usually considered the prizes of the profession. He was tendered the position of Justice of the Supreme Court several times and declined the honor. When the position of Chancellor became vacant, at the expiration of Chancellor Williamson's term, Mr. Parker's name, with others, was submitted by Governor Newell to the Senate, but the Senate, because of a political feud between the Governor and it, refused to confirm any of his nominees, and the highest judicial office was vacant about a year, or until the appointment of Henry W. Green.

In 1871, by an Act of the Legislature, he, with Chief Justice Beasley and Justice Depue, were appointed Commissioners to perform the important task of revising the laws of the State. In 1873 he was appointed one of the three Commissioners from New Jersey, acting with a like Commission from Delaware, to settle the boundaries between the States, and he served in that capacity. His father, many years before, had served on a like Commission, to fix the boundaries between New Jersey and New York.

Mr. Parker was then in the forefront of the profession. Associated with Anthony Q. Keasbey, under the style of Parker & Keasbey, and later with his son, Richard Wayne, his office was one of the busiest and most important in the State, and he was engaged on one side or the other of nearly all the important litigations. Notwithstanding the assiduity with which he followed his profession and the great demands it

made upon his time and talents, he took an active part in all important civic matters. He had, before the Civil War, and during that struggle, established a reputation as a public speaker of marked ability. He had a fine diction and possessed, in an exceptional degree, the power of carrying conviction to the minds of his hearers. Filled with enthusiasm himself, he inspired his audience with enthusiasm; and he had the rare gift, possessed by some actors, of filling the stage and immediately commanding attention and interest by his presence, carriage and voice. Notwithstanding his busy professional days, there was scarcely a celebration of any consequence that he was not called on to be the orator of the occasion, and he gave a ready response. These orations and addresses cannot be enumerated here. They covered a wide range of subjects.² Among them are: "Our Triumph and our New Duties," delivered in 1865; an address on Lincoln; one on Alexander Hamilton and William Paterson, before the American Bar Association, of which he was the sixth President; on Wyclif, at the Semi-Millennial Celebration at the Academy of Music, in New York; on the Board of Proprietors of East Jersey, at its Bi-Centennial; on the opening of the Free Public Library; and on a "Tolerant Christianity," before the Phi Beta Kappa of Rutgers College. They are all characterized by a high ethical tone and by an attractive and lucid style, and with allusions and illustrations, showing a wide literary culture and broad knowledge. Mr. Parker was a lover of books, and, paraphrasing Cicero, he thus spoke at the laying of the corner-stone of the Public Library: "A Library! It is, itself, joy, profit, education; in distress, consolation; in prosperity, peace."

Mr. Parker was the recipient of academic honors, and the degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon him by both Rutgers and Princeton.

The Civil War had a large place for many years in his life, and it is evident that he took a deep interest in military matters, and followed and studied the campaigns with great care.

²See Appendix C, post.

There was a marked military trend in his ancestry, which distinguishes his descendants. His interest in, and wide knowledge of the military history of the great struggle for the preservation of the Union, is manifested by the addresses he made on the invitations of Posts of the Grand Army of the Republic and before the Society of the Army of the Potomac. In his sketches of the great leaders, whom he personally knew, he exhibited the rare ability he possessed of presenting the personality of the man, with the vividness and accuracy with which the artist would picture his form and features. He showed this power in his address before the Society of the Army of the Potomac, where he sketched the personalities of the three leaders, McClellan, Grant and Meade—the last his cousin. Of him he says:

“To shirk duty was a thing that never occurred to him; to claim credit for its discharge was an act he was too proud ever to perform. No man loved appreciation more; no man longed for it more ardently; no man in his heart more demanded it as his right; no man more carefully forebore to complain where he found himself comparatively forgotten. He was one of those who made the mistake of believing that fame, promotion and fortune followed desert. Men who do this are apt to acquire a manner which in these days, if not in all days, is called *hauteur*—cold—a manner which does not make friends, although the person who acquires it may have the very kindest feelings and be in the practice of largest self-sacrifice. Men of this stamp have their reward within, the ‘*mens sibi conscia recti*.’ They must look no further. They must not repine if they get no more. It is the product of their ‘individuality.’”

How vividly do these words picture to us the personality of the man! And what complete and rare understanding and sympathy do they manifest in the heart that uttered them!

For fully sixty-five years Mr. Parker was in active practice at the Bar. It was an inspiration to its members to see him, his stalwart form unbent by age, as he walked day by day to his office; to hear him in the Court, where, save for diminished hearing, nothing bespoke a failing of his powers. There was the wonted acumen, the extraordinary power of marshalling facts, and the terse and clear statement of the principles of

law, which to his mind controlled the decision of the case. As late as 1906, when he was in his eighty-eighth year, he argued, in the Court of Appeals, with marked ability and with success, a case of difficulty and large importance, and reversed the decision of the Court of Chancery. In the same year he made a masterly argument before the Legislature, in favor of a bill prepared by him *pro bono publico* for the purpose of settling the vexed questions in relation to the Morris Canal. With him it was a service of duty; he had no client; he was to get no fee or emolument in any form. An amusing incident occurred at the argument. One of the representatives of the Railroad opposing the Bill, relying on Mr. Parker's deafness, incautiously remarked to an associate that the old gentleman was getting in his dotage. The words were caught by Mr. Parker, with the result that all who heard the argument were greatly impressed by its force and the extraordinary vigor with which it was delivered. It was a carefully prepared oral argument, which was reported and subsequently printed. It illustrated the public spirit and sense of duty that so dominated Mr. Parker's life, and was a remarkable proof of the rare preservation of his powers, both of body and of mind.

Years before, in the matter of the Staten Island Bridge, which Mr. Parker opposed as an invasion of the rights of the State, he gave his services to the State, refusing a large retainer on behalf of those pecuniarily interested in having the bridge constructed, and, without emolument, from a sense of right and duty, he argued the case on behalf of the State.

The crowning honor came in 1905, when the Bench and Bar of the State united in tendering him a banquet at the Waldorf-Astoria, in recognition of his preëminent position at the Bar. Never before had such an honor been bestowed upon a member of the Bar who had not held judicial office. The occasion was truly described as unique by the Attorney-General, Mr. Robert H. McCarter, who presided at the function. The Bench and Bar of the State were fully represented; eminent lawyers of New York and Pennsylvania were among the guests. Chancellor Magie, in paying his tribute, said:

"I will avow that for such measure of success as I have attained, I am more indebted to him than to any other single person. His example, his counsel, his kind encouragement have tided me over many a period of doubt and discouragement; and what I say for myself I know many others here may say for themselves; so that we are all of us, in a sense, pupils and students of Mr. Parker. . . . He who, without ever wavering, holds aloft a high ideal of personal and professional honor and duty may not draw all the young and thoughtless up to his level, but all will be influenced, and very many will learn the lesson and follow the example. On such practitioners at the Bar the Court relies to aid its efforts to raise and maintain the standard of the profession in learning and integrity."

Mr. Joseph H. Choate said:

"He stands a unique and noble example for all the youth of the profession, throughout all the boundaries of the Republic, to imitate and follow. . . . I deem it to be the great honor of Mr. Parker that he has earned and enjoys the reverence, admiration and affection of the whole profession, not from any adventitious titles or offices, but because of his pure, unsullied, uninterrupted professional career, from its beginning to its end, in the last sixty-six years."

Justice Dixon referred to Mr. Parker, as one "whom office never raised and could not elevate," and said:

"When I approached the Bar . . . it did not take me long to see, and therefore admire, that stately form, those striking features, that piercing and defiant eye, which characterized his outer manhood. Soon . . . I came to esteem him, as Cicero described his preceptor, Scævola, '*Juris peritorum eloquentissimus, eloquentium juris peritissimus*'—the most eloquent of those skilled in the law, and the most skillful in the law of those who were eloquent. Later I perceived the perfect probity of his character, his magnanimity, without a trace of meanness, the generosity of his judgment of others in comparison with himself, his high sense of honor, his wisdom, that quality which the sentiment of my toast declares to be the best gift, without exception, vouchsafed to man by the immortal gods. Such a life is an inspiration. It begets and cultivates a desire not only to secure that bodily vigor, which for many years made Mr. Parker an admirable specimen of physical manhood, but also to emulate those virtues which entitle him to be known, certainly now, and probably always, as the Great Commoner of the Jersey Bar."

Mr. John E. Parsons and Mr. William B. Hornblower, of the New York Bar, and Mr. Francis Rawle, Jr., of the Philadelphia Bar, joined in the tributes of praise to the honored guest of the evening, dwelling upon the high place he held in the opinion of the Bars of the sister States. And Mr. Edward S. Savage, who had been a student in Mr. Parker's office, spoke for those who had entered the profession from that office.

It was an occasion of supreme satisfaction to Mr. Parker, and his words, coming from the depths of his heart, are memorable and self-revealing. Referring to the statement that the occasion was unique, he said :

"It is not because of the unusual merits of the person honored. He does not claim any such desert. The honor comes, first, because of his age and his age at the Bar ; next, because during his long life he has been only a lawyer, a lover of his profession, a practitioner because of that love, and loving it because, after theology and medicine, it affords opportunity for a useful life greater than any other vocation. And he is happy in believing that his career has been, to what extent he has been able—and that without his neglecting duty and opportunities in other directions of rightful effort—useful, and so recognized, of which recognition this occasion is meant as a proof. He hopes, and tries to believe also, that he can regard it as evidence of that regard for him from his brother lawyers and fellow-men which borders upon affection. For all which he acknowledges very great happiness in the scene before him. What more can he say in response to the flattering eulogium which has been pronounced to him as well as of him? Words fail him. He can only feel—and that he does with all his heart. No greater, yes, no equal delight can come to him during such longer lifetime on earth as his Maker may vouchsafe to him ; no greater, except from domestic happiness, has been his, during the long life Heaven's beneficence has given him."

He then inspired his hearers by describing the eminent men who, in the course of his long life, had honored the Bar of this State by their devotion to the profession.

One of Mr. Parker's attractive characteristics was his interest in the younger members of the profession. In his relations with them, whether as opponents or associates, he was ever

studious in his efforts to avoid an impression of superiority, and to encourage them by his praise and evident interest in their professional work. He sought opportunities to address the younger lawyers and to hold up before them the high ideals of the profession. This he did in his address before the Bar of Essex county, and, again, when he accepted the invitation of the Ohio Bar to be their guest. So, on this occasion, his thoughts turned with affection to the young men, and he left with them this message, followed by what he believed was his valedictory, as, indeed, it proved to be:

“To my young friends, a word of advice: Stick to the profession—seek to elevate it. Do not seek by it to make money. Doing that makes it a trade, not a profession. Be fair in charges; help the poor with advice and with professional aid. . . . Be known in Christian work, and in charity, public and private, according to your means. Study law and history in all spare time, and manifest it by your action in the Courts. Do not be a politician, but always vote and do the duty of a citizen. Be member of a party, but independent—a slave to no man. Deserve honors and office. If they come, as, if you deserve them, they should, do honor to them. And now, brethren and friends, I give way to others better able to address you than I am. Recipient of an honor worth living for, I thank you again with all my heart. It is well-nigh impossible that you all should ever again meet me in this life. To some, I know not whom, this is probably my last farewell. Do not forget me. Of one thing be sure—I shall never forget this evening, or those who have welcomed me here. Farewell.”

At the banquet were five of Mr. Parker's six sons, all living then, joining in the tribute of respect to their revered father; they proud of him, and he justly proud of them. How perfectly, in that home-circle, have been realized the words of the ancient Scripture: “Children's children are the crown of old men, and the glory of children are their fathers!”

The keynote of the addresses made on this memorable occasion was Mr. Parker's character, professional, civic and private, and his devotion to high ideals. He early adopted his professional ideals and declared his faith in an eloquent address, delivered in 1853, before the Alumni of his Alma Mater, in these stirring words:

“True professional eminence stands as clearly discernable to the judicious eye as does the diamond among the paste imitations which deceive and delight the vulgar. It belongs to those, and to those only, who, deriving from nature vigorous minds and energetic characters, discipline them with the greatest austerity, fill them from the deepest recesses of science, and apply the knowledge, which only intense labor acquires, to the facts and circumstances of daily life, with honesty of purpose, sound judgment, clearness of reasoning, and, above all, with constant tact—that scarcely definable, but ever recognizable instinct-like characteristic—that new sense, the result, almost always, of long experience, and as wonderful in its operations as the sense of touch in the blind, which it so much resembles, and from which it seems to me it may have its name.”

This utterance was no mere form of words; it was the creed of his lifetime, and nobly lived up to. In his words to his fellow Alumni, he said: “Seldom [is it that] a man who has earned professional standing lives to see and wear the laurel crown he wins.” How beautifully and deservedly was his early prophecy found false as applied to his own career!

There were other rewards that were his, did he but put forth his hand to accept them. His eminent professional standing and his conspicuous services to his party brought to him offers of high honors. In 1872 President Grant tendered him a Judgeship on the Court of Claims, established to determine the proper distribution of the “Alabama” award, the result of the Geneva Arbitration, which he declined. In 1874 he was nominated for Congress, and declined to accept the nomination, notwithstanding the convention had adjourned. In 1876 he accepted an appointment by President Grant as a Commissioner to investigate the Louisiana vote in the Hayes-Tilden election. In 1877 he declined the Embassy to Russia, offered to him by President Hayes, and he likewise declined the offer of the Embassy to Austria, made by President Arthur. And in 1902 Mr. Parker was offered, by Governor Voorhees, the United States Senatorship, made vacant by the death of Mr. Sewell. He was then eighty-four years old, and he declined the honor.

These declinations are not to be interpreted as indicating

that Mr. Parker did not have definite and decided ambitions. He sought the position of Attorney-General of the State, and thought the appointment was his. On the first occasion the office went to William L. Dayton, and, on the second, to Frederick T. Frelinghuysen. His disappointment did not carry with it any bitterness nor cloud his friendship for those who received the prize. He was ever ready to express his appreciation of the talents and achievements of his friend Frelinghuysen—"great advocate, of rare eloquence," to use Mr. Parker's own words; and he spoke of Dayton as "New Jersey's greatest son," referring to his successful diplomatic career as Minister to France during the Civil War.

He was ambitious for a place on the Supreme Court of the United States. His work as an Advisory Master of the Court of Chancery had demonstrated his qualifications for the Bench, notably his opinion in *Kean v. Johnston*, which is a landmark in the corporate law of the State. Mr. Bradley and he were both candidates for the first vacancy that occurred, and neither received the appointment. When the next vacancy occurred, Mr. Parker expected to be a candidate, but, perceiving how deeply his friend Bradley desired the position, he not only refused to permit his name to be presented, but earnestly entered the lists in his behalf, and Mr. Bradley received the appointment. It was Mr. Parker who, upon the death of Justice Bradley, delivered the eulogy on his "Life and Services," before the Supreme Court of the United States.

To be United States Senator was another ambition. His large services to his party and eminent qualifications made him conspicuous in the eyes of many as the fit man for the high place, and in the contest he failed by a single vote. When the gift was offered to him late in life, as we have seen, he declined it as an empty honor. But he was deeply disappointed by his failure to realize these ambitions. He was a proud man, in the proper sense of that term, and justly so, and he was only very human, when he said, after the death of his two distinguished friends and associates: "It is a great satisfaction for me to remember that I have many times measured swords with those men, who are properly called great men, and have not always come off second best."

Mr. Parker's life was not a drifting one, guided by opportunism. He had a definite philosophy of Life. Lowell has said that "Genius is that power which controls the man; talent is that power which a man controls." Mr. Parker had a matured view as to what determined the measure of a man's capacity for worthy achievements and he expressed it on many different occasions. A man's power was his inherited endowment (his talent), as developed by self-discipline. These were the determining factors—he made relatively little of environment—so much dwelt upon now. Discipline—"austere," to use his own language—and persistent, was the duty and the only method of development of character. He realized, as has been said by another, that one "cannot dream himself a character, but must forge and hammer himself one." And he disciplined himself bodily, that he might attain physical strength; mentally, that he might attain intellectual strength; morally, that he might attain spiritual strength. It was this idea of the supreme formative function of discipline that made him insist that, in fact, every man was "self-made." The necessary accompaniment of self-discipline is introspection, and this was characteristic of him. He appreciated the frailty of human nature and how easily the loftiest ideals may be tarnished. How all this stands out in his heart-felt words to his fellow Alumni, seventeen years after graduation:

"I take it to be true, fellow graduates (you must pardon me if I err in applying to you a judgment which I administer to myself), that a just and searching comparison of what we are with what we then were in aspiration, and what we hoped by this time to be in reality, cannot but to some degree sadden us. We are not all we then hoped to be. We are not all we then meant to be. Like every being, but One, who ever mingled with the world and its trials, we are world-defiled. Our hearts are not as loftily filled with a sense of duty; our intellects not as cultivated, disciplined and improved; our lives have not been as thoroughly purged from evil, as we hoped and meant they should be."

He realized the truth declared by England's great Laureate of the last Century:

"Self-reverence, self-knowledge, self-control:
These three alone lead Life to sovereign good."

Mr. Parker was self-reverent, for he believed with his whole heart that the individual life was a trust awaiting the crown of immortality, and that the highest duty was to preserve, so far as possible, the soul "from the contagion of the world's slow stain." He sought self-knowledge by persistent, wholesome introspection, and, judging himself soberly, realized, as truly as most thoughtful men are able to do, his aptitudes and his limitations; and he applied this self-knowledge in directing the practical course of his life, in both what he accepted of its proffered honors and what he declined. Self-control he sought and realized by persistent self-discipline. These virtues directed his career. He knew he was not fitted for the contests of the hustings, and he refused to enter the field of the politician, and would not accept the nomination to Congress. He knew when he was offered the appointment by Governor Voorhees to the United States Senate that his years would not permit the strain that a conscientious discharge of the duties of that high office would entail, and he declined it, though it had been the just ambition of his life. It was his self-knowledge that enabled him to give such discriminating sketches of his friends, as we find in his tributes to Justice Bradley, Chief-Justice David A. Depue and General Meade. Knowing himself, he was able to interpret the characters of others with a rare accuracy. His portrait of General Meade, which we have quoted, might in many particulars stand as a transcription of his own qualities and character.

Mr. Parker was marked by a soberness of deportment, approaching almost severity of manner. But this was but the outer man. To those who came to know him, and to realize his tenderness of heart, and his almost impulsive generosity in thought and act, this first impression was obliterated, and he became not only the object of affectionate regard, but, what is far rarer, there was coupled with the affection a profound respect, akin to reverence. It is interesting to note how often in his addresses he referred to the matter of deportment; he alluded to it time and again, always from the same point of

view; that it was inherited, born with one, a part of his individuality, as much as one's form and countenance were. He had a host of friends, fast friends in all walks and conditions in life, ardent and loving admirers. When once he became convinced that his client's cause was just, it enlisted all his enthusiasm and all his powers, and his manifest sympathy was such that his clients became devoted to him. Few members of the Bar, if any, consecrated more of their time and talents to the championing of the causes of the poor and oppressed, without reward, gain or the hope thereof, save the gratitude of those served and the approval of conscience. The word chivalrous—brought into our speech from the days of knighthood—aptly characterizes Mr. Parker's conduct toward his professional brethren, his clients and all others whom he served by word or deed. Generosity toward those who were in need of help; tenderness toward the weak; loyalty to the right, as he saw it, but indignation, fierce and uncompromising, where he discerned or suspected injustice, oppression or chicanery: these virtues won him staunch friends, but they brought misunderstandings and misinterpretations. If, in his conscientious ardor, he misjudged or was unjust, he was quick to admit the error and make amends; if his conscience was free of offense, then he silently and serenely awaited the judgment of the future.

So he practiced his profession and was a conspicuous and public-spirited citizen in this community for nearly seventy years. His death, on July 29, 1907, came because, in the performance of what he considered a duty, he exposed himself unduly to the summer heat. His devoted wife passed beyond only a few months before him.

State and County Bar Associations paid their tributes of admiration for his conspicuous and inspiring career, and of respect for the man. It may be truly said, we think, that no member of the Bar of the State, in his generation, and probably no member of the Bar in the history of the State, has had as great an influence in inspiring lofty professional ideals.

He was endowed with a deep religious nature. He worshipped the God of his Fathers after the manner of his ancestry,

and, when he adopted this City as his home, became a member of Trinity, and served the Church of his love as a Sunday School teacher and Sunday School superintendent—a delightful duty, because of his affection for children—and as Vestryman and Warden. He represented the Parish for nearly half a century in the Diocesan Council, and for a quarter of a century as Senior Deputy to the General Convention of the Church.

His religion was practical and self-sacrificing. Thus, when he was President of the Board of Trustees of the City Hospital, finding that no provision had been made for religious services for the patients, he prepared a brief manual of worship, including a selection of hymns, had it printed and sent a request to all the clergy of the Christian denominations in the City, asking them to arrange to make brief addresses in turn at the services at the Hospital, which, for nearly ten years, he conducted at half-past nine o'clock on Sabbath mornings.

He was not "addicted to piety" (to use an expressive phrase of Trollope's); cant in attitude or phrase was most repellant to him. One entitled to speak of his religious character has said: "Mr. Parker's interest in religion was very definite and very intense. His was not that formal respect for the Church and for religion, of a somewhat patronizing character, which so many men in high position are disposed to show. There was something child-like, simple, and direct in his faith and religious life. He always acted and spoke as if an interest in the Church and religion was the most natural thing in the world, and to be assumed, of course, as the attitude of every right-minded and thoughtful man. His religion had steadiness, depth and strength, which nothing could disturb." His faith was the devout faith of the Fathers; he not only had no sympathy with newer views, but considered them dangerous to genuine religious life. He believed thoroughly in a tolerant Christianity, and eloquently gloried in the freedom of conscience in matters of religion, both in his Phi Beta Kappa address, at Rutgers, and in his address at the Wyclif celebration. To him the open Bible was the Hope of the Ages. In his address, "Sir Matthew Hale—The Lawyer's Best Exemp-

lar," he referred to Hale as "a Christian, not a mere religionist . . . a living rebuke to hypocrites and fanatics." These, his own words, can be applied most fittingly to Mr. Parker. Chancellor Magie, at the Memorial Services at Trinity Church, furnished the key to Mr. Parker's character and life, when he said: "In my judgment Mr. Parker attained the position of influence and power, which I have attempted to describe, because he recognized a personal God, to whom he was responsible, and believed that in performing his duty to his fellowmen in his professional life, he was doing his duty to God."

Mr. Parker's high achievements in his profession, his important civic services during his long life—worthy as they are of memorial—are not to be compared with the influence of his character, both in his profession and in the community. It is the memory of the man, not what he did, that is the treasure. He was a distinguished lawyer, a fearless and eloquent advocate, zealous in the service of the community and the State, but, above all, he was a Christian gentleman, so well described in the quaint language of Sir Philip Sidney—"One who has high-erected thoughts seated in a heart of courtesy."

APPENDIX A—LINEAGE OF CORTLANDT PARKER

ELISHA PARKER, the first representative of the family in America, came from Kent and settled first at Barnstable, Mass.; m., 15th July, 1657, Elizabeth Hinckley, b. 16th July, 1635, sister of Gov. Thomas Hinckley.

Issue

- I. Thomas, b. 15th May, 1658.
- II. Elisha, b. circa Nov., 1660; d. 30th June, 1717.
- III. Sarah, b. May, 1662.
- IV. Samuel, b. 1st Mar., 1669; d. 27th Dec., 1872.
- V. Mary, b. 3d Dec., 1672; m., 27th Nov., 1691, Daniel Robbins.
- VI. Samuel, b. 1st June, 1674.

ELISHA PARKER (II), of Woodbridge, N. J., b. circa Nov., 1660; d. 30th June, 1717. He is described by Governor Hunter as an old planter, a very large trader and owner of the best estate in the place. He was Captain of the Provincial Troops, Middlesex County, 1707; Member of Assembly, 1708-'10, and member of the King's Council, Province of East Jersey, 1713-'17; m. (first), 26th March, 1691, Hannah Rolph, b. 5th Feb., 1672; d. 14th Oct., 1696; m. (second), Ursula Craig (or Crage).

Issue by 1st Marriage

- I. Elizabeth, b. 23d Dec., 1691; d. 13th Mar., 1692.
- II. John, b. 12th Nov., 1693; d. 1732.

Issue by 2d Marriage

- I. Elizabeth, b. 1609.
- II. Ursula.
- III. Mary.
- IV. Elisha, b. 1704; d. 1727.

JOHN PARKER (II), b. 1693; d. 1732. Commissioned Captain Middlesex County Provincial Troops, 1715; Mayor of Perth Amboy, 1726; Member of King's Council, East Jersey, 1718-'32; one of the Judges in Special Court to try pirates, 1718; Chairman Committee on Ordinance to Regulate Court of Judicature, 1724. Several times chairman Committee to Regular Expenditure of Public Moneys. Member of New Jersey Bar. He m., at Perth Amboy, 16th Sept., 1721, Janet Johnstone, b. 7th Apr., 1699; d. 16th Feb., 1741; dau. of Dr. John Johnstone.

- I. John, b. 1722; d. 30th Apr., 1725.
- II. Elisha, b. 1724; d. 14th Mar., 1757 (?) (as to whom, see Esther Singleton's "Social New York under the Georges," pp. 73, 302, 340).
- III. James, b. 29th Jan., 1725; d. 4th Oct., 1797.
- IV. Mary, b. 27th Oct. 1727; d. 25th Feb., 1813.
- V. John, b. 7th Nov., 1729; d. 15th Feb., 1762; Captain and Colonel in French War of 1755-'56.
- VI. Lewis Johnstone, b. 9th Dec., 1731; d. 2d Feb., 1760.

JAMES PARKER (III), b. in Perth Amboy, N. J., 29th Jan., 1725; d. 4th Oct., 1797. On Aug., 1746, embarked for northern frontier as Captain of one of the six New Jersey Companies for the expedition against the French. Afterwards in mercantile business in New York with Beverly Robinson, and engaged in West India trade. Appointed member of King's Council, Oct., 1764, under Governor Franklin, vice Chief Justice Norrice, deceased. Mayor of Perth Amboy, 1771. Suggested as delegate to Provincial Congress, Apr., 1775, but did not serve, being Loyalist in feeling. Moved to Hunterdon County in 1775; confined in Morristown as a political prisoner, 1777. Member Board of Proprietors of East Jersey, 1751, and for many years thereafter; Vice-President of Board, 1762; President of Board, 1762-'63; m., 13th Feb., 1763, Gertrude Skinner MacGregor, b. 27th Aug., 1739; d. 10th Feb., 1811; dau. of Rev. William Skinner MacGregor, Rector of St. Peter's Church, Perth Amboy, who d. 1758.

Issue

- I. John, b. 14th Nov., 1763; d. 11th Oct., 1801; m. Ann(dau. of John Lawrence.

- II. Elizabeth, b. 16th Aug., 1765; d. 28th Oct., 1821, unm.
 III. Janet, b. 27th Dec., 1766; d. Dec., 1804; m. Edward Brinley.
 IV. Gertrude, b. 15th Jan., 1770; d. 11th Apr., 1856, in Perth Amboy.
 V. Susan, b. 4th Dec., 1772; d. 23d Apr., 1849, unm.
 VI. Maria, b. 29th Sept., 1771; d. s. p., 14th Oct., 1798; m. Andrew Smyth.
 VII. William, b. 19th Apr., 1775; d. Oct., 1783.
 VIII. James, b. 3d Mar., 1776; d. 1st Apr., 1868.
 IX. Catharine Montgomery, b. 31st Jan., 1778; d. 2d Feb., 1863; m. James Hude Kearny.
 X. Cortlandt Lewis, b. 15th Jan., 1781; d. 12th Feb., 1826, in Curacao; m. Elizabeth Gouverneur.

JAMES PARKER (VIII), b. at "Shipley," his father's farm in Hunterdon County, 3d Mar., 1776; d. at Perth Amboy, N. J., 1st Apr., 1868. Graduated at Columbia College 1793. Engaged in mercantile pursuits in New York, 1797, when his father d. and he returned to the family home in Perth Amboy. Member of Assembly, 1806-'14, 1815-'19, 1827-'28. Author of legislation establishing State fund for support of public schools; of Act providing for partition sales of real estate; of Act providing for commissioners of deeds; of Act authorizing aliens to hold real estate; of Act prohibiting exportation of slaves from New Jersey, 1818. Chief promoter of the Delaware and Raritan Canal. Commissioner to settle boundary between New Jersey and New York. Register Board of Proprietors of East Jersey for many years. Member of Congress, 1832-'36. Member of New Jersey Constitutional Convention, 1844. Trustee of Rutgers College, and of the College of New Jersey. President of New Jersey Historical Society. He m. (first), 5th Jan., 1803, at Philadelphia, Bishop White officiating, Penelope Butler, dau. of Anthony Butler; m. (second), 20th Sept., 1827, Catherine Morris Ogden, dau. of Col. Samuel Ogden, of Newark, N. J.

Issue by 1st Marriage

- I. James, b. 5th May, 1804; d. 2d Mar., 1805.
 II. James (second), b. 24th Oct., 1805; d. 12 July, 1861; m. Anna Forbes.
 III. William, b. 18th July, 1807; d. 24th Sept., 1868; m. Lucy A. Whitewell, of Boston.
 IV. Margaret Elizabeth, b. 14th July, 1809; d. 14th Aug., 1886; m. William A. Whitehead.
 V. Gertrude, b. 6th Aug., 1811; d. 17th Mar., 1828.
 VI. Penelope, b. 6th July, 1813; d. 2d Jan., 1817.
 VII. Sarah Coats Levy, b. 4th July, 1816; d. 21st Apr., 1842, unm.
 VIII. John Cortlandt, b. 27th June, 1818; d. 29th July, 1907.
 IX. Penelope, b. 7th Sept., 1820; d. 14th Mar., 1856; m. 29th Mar., 1855, Edward Dunham, of Brooklyn.

JOHN CORTLANDT PARKER (VIII, known throughout his business life as Cortlandt Parker), b. 27th June, 1818, at Perth Amboy; d. 29th July, 1907, at Newark, N. J., (and subject of foregoing address); m., at Morristown, N. J., 15th Sept., 1847, Elisabeth Wolcott Stites, b. at Savannah, Ga., 11th Apr., 1827; d. at Newark, N. J., 1st Jan., 1907, (dau. of Richard Wayne Stites, b. 24th Nov., 1802, d. 7th July, 1877, m. 31st Aug., 1824, Elizabeth Cooke. He was the son of Richard Montgomery and Mary (Wayne) Stites. Richard Montgomery Stites was the son of Richard Stites, wounded at the Battle of Long Island, d. Sept., 1776, descended from John Stites, b. in England, 1595; d. in Hempstead, L. I., 1717, ætat. 122 years).

APPENDIX B—MATERNAL ANCESTRY OF CORTLANDT PARKER

Mr. Parker's mother was Penelope Butler, born Mar. 3, 1785, died July 25, 1823, when he was only 5 years old. A miniature of her still in possession of the family, and made evidently about the time of her marriage in 1803, shows her as a young girl of much beauty and charm, and in this manner she is alluded to in a contemporary letter of James Parker's sister Elizabeth, dated in 1801. She was the daughter of Anthony Butler, son of James and Penelope Butler, born about 1758, and who came to Philadelphia in 1773 to seek his fortune. He entered the employ of Mr. (afterwards General) Thomas Mifflin, and at the outbreak of the Revolution took the side of the Colonists, much to the chagrin of his mother, his father having died in 1774. She wrote him to come back to England but he refused. There is no record in the family of his military service, but it is likely that he served as a subordinate of Gen. Mifflin, who was Quartermaster-General. In 1780 he married Miss Elizabeth Coates, daughter of Col. William Coates, of a prominent Philadelphia family. Coates was a member of the Provincial Congress of 1778, of the Constitutional Convention of 1776, fought as Lieut.-Colonel at the Battle of Princeton, and was later taken prisoner and exchanged.

Anthony Butler seems to have made a considerable fortune in early middle life as a merchant in Philadelphia. He owned and chartered shipping, and up to the time of the French spoliations at the end of the 18th Century seems to have been a wealthy man. He had a house in Perth Amboy, where his daughter met James Parker. The spoliations bankrupted Butler, who never recovered financially.

There was a strong strain of music in the Butler family, which family was probably of Irish origin. James Butler, father of Anthony, was organist and choirmaster of St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, and his son, Thomas Hamley Butler, brother of Anthony, showed such promise in music that his father took him to Naples to study under Picini. The father never returned; he was taken ill on the way and died, and is said to have been buried in Rome. Thomas Hamley But-

ler became a composer of some note, and is mentioned in the musical cyclopedias, but his compositions are now forgotten.

James Parker, the father of James and grandfather of Cortlandt Parker, married, Feb. 13, 1763, Gertrude, daughter of Rev. William Skinner, Rector of St. Peter's Church, Perth Amboy. This marriage brought an infusion of Scotch and Dutch blood. Mr. Skinner was one of the leading family of the Clan MacGregor (family name, Murray) and an intimate of Lord Balmerino. Participation in the Jacobite rebellion of 1715 nearly cost him his head, and he was required to take another name, assuming that of Skinner. He was a graduate of the University of Aberdeen. Having come to this country after the suppression of the rebellion, he determined to enter the ministry and returned to England, where he was admitted to orders, and came to Perth Amboy as missionary sent by the Society for Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. When St. Peter's became a parish, he continued as its rector. One of his sons, Cortlandt, was the last Attorney-General of New Jersey under the Crown and commanded "Skinner's Brigade" on the Royal side in the Revolution. (See, generally, Whitehead's "History of Perth Amboy"). After the peace he went to England and spent the remainder of his life there. One of the daughters of General Skinner, who was wife of Gen. Sir James Nugent, tells in her diary (published in book form) of a visit to the home of her ancestors in Scotland and of being entertained by the Murrays, in whose house, among the family portraits, was one of her father; also of seeing her pedigree in two places in Edinburgh.

The Dutch strain comes from Rev. Mr. Skinner's wife Elizabeth, daughter of Stephanus Van Cortlandt, Mayor of New York and one of the family of Van Cortlandt Manor. Her pedigree seems to be pure Dutch. Her mother was Gertrude, daughter of Philip Schuyler of Rensselaerwyck; her grandmother Van Cortlandt was named Annetje Lockermans, and her grandmother Schuyler was daughter of Brant Arentse Van Slichtenhorst, manager of the Van Rensselaer estates.

Going back one more generation in the Parker line, John Parker (1693-1732), father of the first James, married Janet Johnstone. The romance of her parents is told in Whitehead's wellknown book on Perth Amboy. Her mother was Eupham Scot, daughter of George Scot of Pitlochrie, an original grantee of the Proprietors. He and his wife, with many others, to escape religious persecution, sailed from Leith in 1685 on the ill-fated "Henry and Francis." Their daughter was with them, and in the ship's company was Dr. John Johnstone, of Edinburgh. Fever broke out on the voyage and many died, including George Scot and his wife. Eupham married Dr. Johnstone, either on the voyage or after landing, more likely the latter. He held many public offices, among them those of Mayor of New York, member of the King's Council and later of the Governor's Council. He died in 1732, deeply regretted.

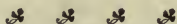
Elisha (1660-1717), father of John, married Hannah Rolph, of whose people nothing is known except that they were of Nantucket, Newburyport and perhaps Cambridge.

Elisha 1st married, in 1657, Elizabeth, sister of Governor Hinckley, of Massachusetts.

APPENDIX C—PARTIAL LIST OF PUBLIC ADDRESSES DELIVERED
BY CORTLANDT PARKER

1844. Sketch of the Life and Public Services of Theodore Frelinghuysen (candidate for Vice-President of U. S.). Published anonymously as a campaign document. (Copy in library of N. J. Historical Society. Authorship noted in handwriting of W. A. Whitehead).
1853. Address before the Alumni Association of Rutgers College, July 23, 1853. (Copy in library of N. J. Historical Society).
1862. The Moral Guilt of the Rebellion. Oration at Newton, N. J., July 4, 1862. (Copy in library of N. J. Historical Society).
1865. Our Triumph and our New Duties. Oration at Bloomfield, N. J., July 4, 1865. (Copy in library of N. J. Historical Society).
1870. New Jersey: Her Present and Future. Address before Trenton Board of Trade, Feb. 9, 1870. (In bound volume at Newark Public Library).
1872. Abraham Lincoln. Address before Lincoln Post, No. 11, G. A. R., Newark, N. J., June 26, 1872. (Copy in library of N. J. Historical Society).
1874. Inaugural Address as President of the Newark Bar and Law Library Association, June 4, 1874. (In bound volume at Newark Public Library).
1876. The Open Bible; or Tolerant Christianity the Source and Security of American Freedom and Progress. Address before the Phi Beta Kappa Society of Rutgers College, New Brunswick, N. J., June 20, 1876. (Copy in library of N. J. Historical Society).
1880. Alexander Hamilton and William Paterson. Annual Address before the American Bar Association, at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., Aug. 18, 1880. (In bound volume at Newark Public Library; also printed in Vol. 4, N. J. Law Journal, p. 4, and in annual report of American Bar Association)
1880. Address at Wyclif Semi-millennial celebration, Academy of Music, New York City, December 2, 1880. (Copy in library of N. J. Historical Society).
1880. Philip Kearny, Soldier and Patriot. Address on the occasion of the unveiling of the Kearny Statue, Military Park, Newark, N. J., Dec. 28, 1880. (Printed in Newark "Daily Adver-

- tiser" of that date. Copy in library of N. J. Historical Society).
1881. Suggestions to Young Lawyers. Address before the graduating class of Columbia College Law School, May, 1881. Repeated at Put-in-Bay, Ohio, July 18, 1895. (In bound volume at Newark Public Library).
1884. Address at dedication of Memorial to General Grant, Perth Amboy, N. J., Aug. 12, 1884. (In bound volume at Newark Public Library).
1884. Address at Bi-centennial Celebration of the Board of American Proprietors of East New Jersey, Perth Amboy, Nov. 25, 1884. (Copy in library of N. J. Historical Society; also bound in volume of addresses at Newark Public Library).
1886. Address in Music Hall, Orange, N. J., under the auspices of the Citizen's Law and Order League of the Oranges, December 16, 1886. (In bound volume at Newark Public Library).
1889. Address before the Society of the Army of the Potomac, Orange, N. J., June 12, 1889. (In bound volume at Newark Public Library).
1889. Address at opening exercises of the Free Public Library of Newark, N. J., Oct. 16, 1889. (In bound volume at Newark Public Library).
1893. Mr. Justice Bradley of the United States Supreme Court. Address before the New Jersey Historical Society, January 24, 1893. (Printed in the "Proceedings" of the Society).
1896. Sir Matthew Hale: The Lawyer's Best Exemplar. Address before Pennsylvania Bar Association, second annual meeting, Bedford Springs, Pa., July 9, 1896. Printed in Annual Report of the Association, pp. 191 et seq.
1903. Life and Character of David Ayres Depue, late Chief Justice of New Jersey. Address before New Jersey State Bar Association, Atlantic City, June, 1903. (Copy in library of N. J. Historical Society. Printed in the Year Book of the N. J. State Bar Association, 1903).



SOME NOTED JERSEYMEN OF OTHER STATES

I. HON. JOHN MACPHERSON BERRIEN

IT IS WELL known that New Jersey has supplied to other States some notable men—Congressmen, Judges, physicians, lawyers and others. Many such have had their memories enshrined in ample biographies, which are accessible in every large library. But there are others about whom little can be found, either in

the various American encyclopedias or in any New Jersey historical works, and it will be our aim to hunt out some of these men and state in these pages such facts concerning them as may properly be published in this magazine.

We begin with a man of fine ancestry, who made for himself a great name in the sunny South, as lawyer, jurist and statesman.

The Berrien family were of Huguenot stock. The tradition is—as in so many families—that two brothers came over to this country from Holland, to which land their ancestors had fled from France on the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes. Cornelis Jansen Berrien is the only one, however, of whom there seems to be a trace in the early New Amsterdam or New York City records. He resided at Flatbush from before 1670 until 1685, when he removed to Newtown, L. I., where he died in 1689. His first wife, Jannetje, was a daughter of Jan Strycker, the ancestor of the Stryker, Striker, etc., families of New Jersey.

Pieter, an early son of Cornelis and Jannetje, and a surveyor, was born in 1672, and married, in 1706, Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel Edsall, a member of the Council of East Jersey. One of Pieter's children was Judge John Berrien, of Rocky Hill, N. J., born in 1711, whose history has been given in various publications; a merchant, a lawyer, a graduate and trustee of Princeton College, a Colonel, Justice of the Supreme Court (1764 until his death), a member of the Assembly (1768-'72) etc. He died April 22, 1772, in his 61st year, by accidental drowning in the Millstone river. His wife was Margaret, daughter of Thomas Eaton, of Eatontown. The house in which the Judge lived is that in which Washington prepared his Farewell Address to the army (Nov. 2, 1783), and is now preserved as a Headquarters by "The Washington Headquarters Association" of Rocky Hill. (For further facts, cf. Riker's "Annals of Newtown," p. 338; Coll. N. J. Hist. Soc., Vol. 9, p. 28; Bergen's "Early Settlers of Kings Co.," p. 34; Hageman's "Princeton and Its Instit.," p. 69; "Somerset Co. Hist. Quar.," Vol. I, p. 85, etc.)

Judge Berrien's son, John (oldest of six children), known as

"Major John," was the father of the John Macpherson Berrien of our sketch. This Major John, of whom we have too few particulars, was born about 1760. After his father's death, when but fifteen, he went to Georgia, but soon after joined the army, and served as Captain, and then Major, and he was in the Battle of Monmouth. He died at Savannah Nov. 6, 1815, in the 56th year of his age, a tablet to his memory stating that "in early youth he drew his sword in defense of his country and served with reputation in the War of the Revolution. He was an upright citizen and exemplary in all the relations of social life." Washington decorated him with the "eagle" of the Cincinnati, a die copied from which is now used by the Georgia Society of that Order as its "eagle." At one time he was treasurer of Georgia. This is practically all the writer has learned of Major John Berrien, except that during the Revolution he met in Philadelphia a lady, Margaret, sister of John Macpherson (an aid-de-camp of Gen. Montgomery, who fell at Quebec) and also of General William Macpherson, and she became his wife. At the termination of his military service he went back to Georgia to prepare a home for his bride, but in the meantime she was left at his widowed mother's house at Rocky Hill. And so it came about that the son, John Macpherson Berrien, was born in his grandfather's house, the now noted Washington Headquarters, at Rocky Hill, August 23, 1781.

Major Berrien sent his son to the North in due time to be educated. After the young man had attended several preparatory schools in New Jersey and New York City, he entered Princeton as a mere lad in age and graduated in 1796, when he was not yet fifteen. The same institution in 1829 gave him the degree of LL. D., on which occasion he delivered an address before the literary societies of the College.

After graduation young John M. returned to Georgia and took up the study of the law with Hon. Joseph Clay, of Savannah. Such was his assiduity, and such the permissive law of Georgia, that before reaching eighteen years of age he was admitted to the Bar. He first opened an office at Louisville, Jefferson county, then the State capitol, but later he went

to Savannah, where he resided for the rest of his life, except when on official duties at Washington.

In November, 1809, he was elected Solicitor of the Eastern District of the State of Georgia, and the following year Judge of the same district. At this period the judicial term was limited to three years, and Mr. Berrien was elected four times to that office.

During a part of the time in which he occupied a seat upon the Bench, war existed between England and the United States. With a regiment of volunteer cavalry under his command, he performed a short tour of service at Darien, while the British forces were upon the Island of St. Simons, and in the adjacent waters, but did not come in contact with the enemy.

Mr. Berrien resigned his office as Judge in the second year of his fourth term (in 1822), and returned to the practice of law, which soon became very extensive. In this same year, 1822, and in 1823 he represented the county of Chatham in the State Senate, and, as the journals of that body show, with great assiduity and ability. A wider field, however, for the exercise of his talents was reserved for him, viz: the Senate of the United States, to which he was transferred by the Legislature of Georgia in 1824; he took his seat in that body on the 4th of March, 1825. During the period of his Senatorial term, there was not a subject of general interest upon which he did not display a wide knowledge. His speeches before the Senate were always listened to with attention, and acquired for him the reputation of being one of the most gifted orators and able statesmen in our country. His address on the Oregon Territorial bill at a later period was considered one of the ablest expositions given in Congress of the constitutional questions relating to the subject of Slavery.

In 1829 Mr. Berrien received the appointment of Attorney-General of the United States, in Jackson's Cabinet, in consequence of which he resigned his seat in the Senate. For this office his legal attainments eminently qualified him, but, owing to a want of concert in President Jackson's Cabinet, he resigned his office in 1831 and resumed the practice of his pro-

fession in Savannah, and continued in it until 1841. During the administration of Gen. Jackson, the appointment of Minister to Great Britain was tendered to him. He was induced, however, by the advice of friends, to decline it, on account of the meagre salary attached to the office, and the appointment was subsequently offered to Mr. Van Buren, who accepted it.

In 1840 Mr. Berrien was again elected to the Senate of the United States, and took his seat on the 4th of March, 1841.

At the session of the Georgia Legislature in 1841, a series of resolutions were passed disapproving of Judge Berrien's political course on the subject of a national bank, distribution of the proceeds of the public lands, the bankrupt law, and a protective tariff, and instructing him to vote against these measures. On receiving the resolutions he issued an address to the people of Georgia, in which, after discussing various political issues, he entered into a full consideration of the doctrine of legislative instructions, which he deemed a usurpation of power equally inconsistent with the constitution of his State and of the United States. Of this address, Judge Story, in a letter to its author, dated 14th of February, 1843, spoke as follows:

"I have read your address with unfeigned satisfaction. It was in every respect worthy of yourself and your principles; and I heartily concur in your powerful, and in my judgment, conclusive reasoning upon all the topics which you have discussed. Your argument upon what is called the 'right of instruction,' is exceedingly cogent, and as I think unanswerable. If ever my work on the Constitution shall reach another edition, I mean to extract the passage, and use it in that work."

The session of the Legislature of 1843 reversed the action of its predecessor, by the passage of resolutions in the highest degree complimentary to him as a man, and to his course as a statesman. Thus sustained by the Legislature and people of Georgia, Judge Berrien continued in the discharge of his duties in the Senate of the United States; and in 1847 was elected for another term of four years, which would have terminated on the 4th of March, 1853; but he resigned his seat in May, 1852, and retired to private life.

After his resignation, Judge Berrien remained in retirement

to the time of his decease, occasionally appearing in the Courts as assistant counsel and at public meetings of his fellow citizens of Savannah—unreserved at all times in the expression of his political sentiments, yet taking no active part in the strife of parties.

He had long been a worthy member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and in its State and general conventions always acted a prominent part, up to the time of his death.

In his political associations, Judge Berrien belonged to the Republican party; with Clay and others he united in the organization of the Whig party, to which he remained faithful till the day it expired. In the great Union struggle of later years, he identified himself fully with no political division; not with the Southern Rights party, because he disapproved their remedy for the then existing grievances; nor with his Union friends, for he was opposed to silent acquiescence in one of the measures of that day. Later, approving the principles and policy of the American party, he fully identified himself with it, and the last act of his political life was to give them his sanction by presiding over the deliberations of a convention of that party.

His attendance at this "American" party convention is especially interesting, as he was then a very sick man, and it proved how indefatigable and determined he was to keep in touch with national affairs to the end of his life. He had a depressing and really fatal kidney trouble, but, being a delegate from his county he determined to go to Milledgeville, full 150 miles away from Savannah, and sit in the convention. On reaching there he was compelled to take his bed. At the morning session he was unanimously chosen President. In the afternoon, when told of this, though under great pain he went to the meeting, presided over its deliberations and made an eloquent address. Returning to Savannah he again took immediately to bed, and in a brief time passed to his rest.

One who knew the Judge well wrote of him immediately after his death:

"In his private relations Judge Berrien was an example worthy of all imitation. Polished, and even courtly, in his

manners, amiable and sincere in his friendships, upright and rigidly just in all his dealings, he presented a character that all could respect and admire. Around the domestic hearth he was the "centre of a charmed circle." He was a kind and doting father of a numerous offspring, and a model of a husband. Whether at home or abroad, at leisure or absorbed in the duties of the public service, they were never absent from his mind. We may mention as an instance of his kind attentions, that while in Washington and his wife in Savannah, he had a stated period of every day to indite her some token of remembrance, and this habit was never interfered with unless engaged himself in addressing the Senate."



LAFAYETTE IN NEW BRUNSWICK IN 1824

ON THE OCCASION of General Lafayette's visit to America in 1824, he was welcomed by crowds of admirers and local officials at Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, New Brunswick, Bordentown and elsewhere, both in this and in other States. A full account of all the receptions tendered to him in New Jersey would make a volume. The following, however, is a sample of the whole—his reception at New Brunswick; and we select it because nowhere else were there more enthusiasm and general affection shown. There, as elsewhere, besides thousands of plain citizens, many old soldiers, who remembered him at Brandywine and Valley Forge, greeted him almost with tears.

The General landed at New York on August 15, 1824. Only five days later the Common Council of New Brunswick adopted these resolutions:

"Whereas, the members of the corporation of the city of New Brunswick have learned that Gen. Lafayette has lately arrived in the United States; and whereas, we esteem it one of the first duties of a free people to evince a proper sense of gratitude towards those who have devoted their lives and fortunes in securing the blessings of independence; therefore, resolved, that

"1. Entertaining as we do a high sense of the worth and services of Gen. Lafayette as one of the early patriots of the Revolution, and as the friend and companion of Washington, we

heartily bid him welcome to the State of New Jersey, the scene of many of his labors in the cause of liberty.

"2. A committee be appointed to wait on the General and give him an invitation to visit our city, and to make proper arrangements to pay him that respect which is due to one who so nobly assisted in securing the privileges we have now the happiness to enjoy."

The committee appointed were the Recorder, Dr. A. R. Taylor, acting Mayor C. L. Hardenbergh, *vice* James Schureman, deceased, and Wm. Van Deursen, who perfected the arrangements made to entertain the General on Friday, Sept. 15, 1824, and announced the following:

"Order of procession when the General arrives at the west end of the bridge: The escort; Gen. Lafayette and suite; Governor of the State and suite; Committee of Arrangements; members of Common Council; officers and soldiers of the Revolution; officers of the Army and Navy and of the militia in uniform; military, clergy, judiciary, members of the Bar, strangers, committee of young men, citizens."

On that day the General entered the city on his route to the South. The day was fine and at an early hour the streets were filled with citizens and visitors from the adjoining country for many miles around. The roar of artillery announced his approach. A line of citizens and of the military had been previously formed on both sides of Albany street, which presented for almost the length of it a solid mass of people, most of them wearing a badge of the General.

The committee met the General at Bonhamtown, where he was handed over to them by the committee from Woodbridge, and received, together with the Governor, in an open coach, drawn by four elegant white horses, furnished by Capt. Cornelius Vanderbilt of the steamboat "Thistle." He came on escorted from Rahway by a large body of horse from Somerset and Middlesex, under the command of Brig. Gen. Heard, who commanded the escort through the State, accompanied by Mayor Hardenbergh, the Brigadier Major of Cavalry. On approaching the city he was saluted by a discharge of guns by the corps of artillery under the command of Capt. E. G. Mackay,

and on arriving at the bridge by a national salute from the fine squadron of horse artillery, commanded by Major Van Dyke.

As the General crossed the bridge his entrance into the city was greeted by the joyful acclamations of a concourse, supposed to amount in number to eight thousand persons. The procession was then formed and passed through the streets to the Court House (corner of Bayard and Neilson). He was there assisted from the carriage and, accompanied by the committee of arrangements, the Governor and suite and Corporation of the city, conducted up stairs into a large hall, previously decorated with evergreens and hung round with portraits of distinguished men of the country. Over the chimney-piece was displayed a spread eagle, bearing in its beak a scroll on which was inscribed "Gratitude," and immediately beneath it the lines:

"Welcome, Hero, to our land,
Where the foe for us you met;
Welcome, Patriot, Brother, Friend,
Welcome, welcome, Lafayette."

Arrived in the hall he was addressed by the Recorder, Dr. Taylor, to which the General returned an appropriate and feeling reply. After light refreshments, he then received the congratulations of such as chose to be presented to him, and hundreds took the opportunity to greet him, many Revolutionary soldiers pressing forward with smiles beaming through their tears to take by the hand their old Commander. He was then conducted to Follet's, where the military were individually presented to him. About six o'clock he was conducted to the dinner table, followed by the Governor and suite and about one hundred citizens and strangers and several distinguished guests. Col. John Neilson presided at the feast, the General on his right and the Governor and suite on his left; the Recorder acting as Vice-President, having on his right George Washington Lafayette, on his left Brigadier General Heard. After the cloth was removed the following toasts were proposed to the company and drank with repeated and enthusiastic cheering:

By Col. John Neilson: "The most noble tribute, a nation's gratitude to its patron and benefactors."

By Maj. Hardenbergh (on behalf of the Committee of Arrangements): "Our distinguished guest, Gen. Lafayette—the patriot of both hemispheres. In youth our defender, his age shall be honored by a nation's gratitude."

By Gen. Jonathan Dayton: "France and America. The one immortalized by the birth, the other by the adoption and affectionate welcome of our illustrious guest."

By Governor Williamson: "The American Revolution. May it prove the harbinger of civil and religious liberty to all the nations of the earth."

By Gen. Lafayette: "The City of New Brunswick. Our celebration of the victory of Monmouth in this city six and forty years ago was an anticipation of the blessings which her patriotic fortitude in general and peculiar dangers have so well earned."

By Gen. Wall: "The cause of liberty through the world. May its trump always summon to the field the same gallant enthusiasm and devotion as mingled on the plains of Monmouth and at the siege of Yorktown."

By William Johnson, Esq., of Lebanon: "Gen. de Lafayette. The Americans have sufficient affection in their hearts and land in their borders for him and his heirs to the 1,000th generation."

By George W. Lafayette: "The prosperity of the United States, the strongest argument in favor of free government."

By Col. Ogden: "Self-government and the way to exercise it, as manifested in New Jersey."

By Gen. Jonathan Dayton: "The noble boy of 1777; he of whom it was sneeringly said by Cornwallis in the Virginia campaign of 1781, 'The boy General shall not escape me.' Yet this youth, with the skill of a veteran, foiled him in all his movements and drove him to his covert in Yorktown, where the boasting man General was entrapped with his whole army."

By Mr. M. C. Smith: "Gen. Jonathan Dayton. The zest he has exhibited in the reception of our illustrious guest reminds us that the talents and exalted character of so distinguished a citizen have not yet lost their native energy."

By Col. John Neilson: "The Recorder, Aldermen and Common Council of the city of New Brunswick, and their Committee of Arrangements. They are entitled to the thanks of their fellow citizens for the judicious display exhibited in this day's enjoyment."

At nine o'clock the General was introduced to the ladies in Follet's Long Room, which had been fitted up by the proprietor with "elegance." Besides the greens, portraits, emblems of the Revolution, etc., with which it was adorned, at one end of the room was a crown suspended from the ceiling, entwined with laurel and various flowers. The room was crowded to overflow and many could not enter. While the refreshments were passing around the New Brunswick band played a number of popular airs.

In the course of the evening the three principal inns, Follet's, Dunn's and Post's, were illuminated and a number of rockets were sent up in the main street.

Early the succeeding morning the sound of the bugle gave notice for the troop to parade. The General entered the carriage about half-past seven o'clock and set off amid the cheers of hundreds, whose benedictions accompanied him until he left the city. Capt. Mackay's Company of Artillery and Capt. Disborough's Company of City Guards paraded and gave the General a parting salute. Maj. Van Dyke's squadron of horse artillery escorted the General to Princeton and from thence accompanied him to Trenton.

As to the general city decorations, over the bridge gates was thrown a large arch, and under that two smaller ones, bearing the inscriptions: "Thy Triumphs Are Our Glory and Happiness"; "Our Benefactor and Friend"; and in the centre, "1776, the Youth of 19," "I will provide a ship of my own," "A la bonne heure." Opposite Dunn's tavern was another arch on which was prominent—"Welcome Lafayette." At the four corners at Follett's was a spherical arch, which presented the appearance of an arch at each of four streets. From the centre rose a spire, on which perched, with wings extended, a carved eagle. Below the eagle were four banners. On one was, "1777"; on another, "France and America"; on a third, "1781," and on a fourth, "Friend of Washington." This last was erected by the young ladies and gentlemen of the city.

LETTER FROM GENERAL LAFAYETTE, 1779

THE PRECEDING article concerning Lafayette will not be read with more interest than the following, a copy of which has come to us for publication. It has never been fully published; only a slight extract. It was written in English, and was from the General to Dr. John Cochran (or Cockrane), of New Brunswick, the noted "Physician and Surgeon-General," who was so commissioned by Congress on the request of General Washington, Apr. 10, 1777, and, later, was Director-General of the Hospitals of the United States. Both Washington and Lafayette familiarly addressed him as "Dear Doctor Bones." (See Coll. N. J. Hist. Soc., Vol. 9, p. 72, and authorities there stated).

General Lafayette went back to France, after his early service in Washington's army, in January, 1779, and remained there about six months. It must have been near the end of this period when the letter was written.

"St. Jean d'Angely, near Rochefort,
June 10 [probably 1779].

"I feel very happy, my dear doctor, in finding an occasion to tell you how heartily I lament our separation. It is, indeed, highly pleasing for me to be under so many obligations to you, because there is no gratitude in the world which can exceed the bounds of my affection for the good doctor Bones—that name I shall ever give you—and I sincerely wish, I even earnestly hope, you will, before long, hear from my own mouth, the ardent love I entertain for America, the respect and affection which bind me to our great General; and the present situation of affairs give me some happy notions of my seeing soon the American shores. That happiness I most ardently wish for.

"My health, dear doctor—that very health you have almost brought back from the other world—has been since as strong and hearty as possible. From every one of my countrymen, from the first to the last, a thousand flattering marks of attention have been conferred upon me. I have left Versailles and Paris some days ago, and am for the present with the King's own Regiment of Dragoons, which he gave after my arrival, and some Regiments of Infantry. That station I shall, perhaps, have before long for beginning a more active life and coming nearer our Red friends.

"As during my fit of illness the watch I had then was of

great use to you for feeling the pulse, I thought such a one might be convenient, which I have entrusted to the Chevalier de la Luzerne, and I beg leave to present you with. I did fancy that adorning it with my heroic friend's picture would make it acceptable.

"Be so kind, my dear sir, as to present my respects to your lady, and my best compliments to your brother doctors, and my brother officers of the Army. Tell them how sincerely I love them; how much I desire to join them again. I was in hopes Lts. Howard and Parker had a design to visit France, but I don't hear from them. If any such friend of mine comes to this country I hope their first step will be to renew our acquaintance.

"There are no interesting news for the moment, but a general peace in Germany. England makes its best efforts; Spain will, I think, soon join, and poor old England will get a bad stroke this campaign.

"Farewell, my dear doctor. Whenever I meet with coursing [illegible] and drinking, I call again to my mind the happy days we have had in Boston. I hope they will begin before long, and I will tell you myself how sincerely I am, dear doctor,

"Your most obedient humble servant,

"LAFAYETTE."

"Doctor Bones, at Headquarters."



MID-WINTER MEETING OF THE WOMAN'S BRANCH

THE MID-WINTER meeting of the Woman's Branch of the New Jersey Historical Society was held, Feb. 10, 1920, at the residence of Miss Demarest, Seminary Place, New Brunswick. The Committee in charge had made careful plans for the entertainment, and, though the heavy snowfall of the preceding days and of the morning of the 10th had made all save the main roads impassable, and so prevented the attendance of many who would have been glad to be there, the considerable number who braved the storm had a day of rare pleasure. It being impossible to reach Buccleugh and other place of historical interest lying at a distance, the visitors were taken, first, to the Voorhees Library, where the librarian, Mr. Osborne, showed them various interesting collections, including a notable one of coins. Then all went to the pleasant home of Miss and of

President Demarest, where a delicious luncheon was served and where they spent a happy hour. Afterwards they walked past many of the College buildings, including old "Queen's College," to the beautiful Kirkpatrick Chapel, where, at the request of Mrs. Cutler, the President of the Woman's Branch, Dr. Scott presided over the meeting. In a few well-chosen words Justice Swayze told of the lessons of "moderation and modesty" taught by history and so greatly needed at this most critical time in the life of the world. Then, with the afternoon sun shining through the stained glass windows upon the painted portraits in the chapel, President Demarest spoke of the men who had founded and built up the college and who had been the sources of its influence. His talk brought home to his hearers, as perhaps nothing else could have done, the spirit of the place. Dr. Scott spoke of incidents of the Revolution connected with New Brunswick, quoting George Eliot's lines:

"We trace the records of our long descent,
More largely conscious of the life that is."

Afterward some went to the library of the Theological Seminary, where Dr. John C. Van Dyke exhibited a few of its treasures.

M. E. J.



HISTORICAL NOTES AND COMMENTS

BY THE EDITOR.

Hard Times in 1792

It took a long time after the close of the Revolutionary War for this country to become normal, especially in currency and values. As a result there were many failures. While the letter quoted from below does not relate to New Jersey, the same troubles spoken of in it were experienced here and elsewhere. The letter comes to our Society as one not having been published in any part, and we quote only that which has special interest as showing one of the outcomes of the War. Incidentally it shows that the famous French engineer who was employed to lay out the city of Washington was, at one time, "very much out of favor at Court," but, later, succeeded in allaying hostilities.

The letter is one written by an Andrew Smith, who appears to have been in charge of a store at Georgetown for Messrs. Hine, Reid & Co., of Dumfries, Scotland. To this firm the letter is addressed.

"Georgetown, 29th Feb'y, 1792.

"Gentlemen :

"On the 10th inst I wrote you a few lines by Mr. Ferguson, accompanying a small parcel [of] gold, weighing 240 Dol. (£. 80) . . . Mr. Walker returned by last stage from a tour to Philadelphia and New York. . . . He seems highly pleased with the situation of affairs respecting the Federal city, and says that such arrangements are now making as will cause a very great bustle here in the Spring.

"Major L. Eufant was, from the statements then before the President, very much out of favor at Court, but before Mr. Walker left there the face of things had changed, and he is expected down in two or three weeks, when the different powers will be so defined as to prevent any future misunderstanding.

"Since my last I have been able to collect only a few trifling balances through town. March Court, however, approaches, and from the repeated assurances of payments from some of our customers at that time I hope to be able to forward you some assistance. Mr. G. K. now owes us a balance of about £330. . . . He informs me that, as there is no money to be had in payment of goods with him, he cannot settle till his customers bring their tobacco. . . . Some others intend to pay me in tobacco."

Other similar "put offs" of payment are stated, indicating the stress of money matters in those days.

Trevelyan to Roosevelt on Sir John Fenwick

Almost anything concerning Sir John Fenwick, who, in 1674, purchased from Lord Berkeley the latter's half interest in the colony of New Jersey, is of interest. It was he who gave the name to Salem, and who, on settling there, purchased from the Indians, in order to give satisfaction to them, their right and title to the lands now known as Salem and Cumberland counties. A paper, being a "Memoir" of Fenwick, by the late Col. Robert G. Johnson, appears in Volume 4, First Series, p. 53 of our Society's PROCEEDINGS. (See, also, PROCEEDINGS, First Series, Vol. 2, pp. 8-21 ; Third Series, Vol. 3, p.

137; Smith's History, pp. 79-91; Lee's "New Jersey," Chap. vii, etc.) But in the "Memoir" nothing is said of the home seat of Fenwick in England. The following extract from a letter, from Rt. Hon. Sir. George O. Trevelyan to the late Theodore Roosevelt, dated "Wallington, Northumberland, Eng., Dec. 18, 1904," it seems appropriate to print in this connection. The full letter appeared in "Scribner's Magazine" for October, 1919 (page 389, 390), being one of the extraordinary series of Roosevelt letters running through successive numbers of that magazine.

"This would be a good place in which to read him [Macaulay], for the place was a seat of Sir John Fenwick, whose fate Macaulay describes with such fullness. A few years before the Act of Attainder Wallington was bought by my great-grandfather's great-grandfather, Sir William Blackett, from Sir John Fenwick, a principal part of the purchase money being an annuity on Sir John Fenwick's life, of 2,000 pounds a year. Blackett pulled down the castle and built the house in which I live. He was a famous Whig, and (I suppose) voted in every division with his party on Fenwick's Bill of Attainder. But I hope not. There is a still older literary association with Wallington. In the 'Reeves Tale' of Chaucer, about the two young rascals who went out to 'Trompington, not fer fro Cantebrygge,' the leading scrapegrace of the pair of undergraduates is called 'Alein de Strother,' and Chaucer says that he came 'Of a town' [township]. 'Far in the North I cannot tellen where' . . . This was Allan de Strother, a very great personage indeed, who lived at Wallington, and was a friend of Chaucer's at Edward the III's Court. The story is taken from Boccaccio, and Chaucer evidently put in de Strother's name as chaff. There can be no other explanation. A Fenwick married the Strother heiress; and from the Fenwicks the place came into our family."

"Camden & Amboy" Influence in 1831

Certainly no one now living actually remembers the events of the New Jersey Legislature in the year 1831. It was memorable for the clashes between those interested in the proposed Camden and Amboy Railroad, the charter of which had been granted in January, 1830, and those desiring similar charters for railroads in other parts of the State. The Camden & Amboy, like a good, large bulldog in possession of a bone,

snarled viciously at any smaller dog who wanted to approach. The term "monopoly" did not then originate, but it has almost ever since been associated in this State with that Camden & Amboy Railroad. However, it is not to write anything new about that corporation, which is to be credited with constructing the first steam railway in New Jersey, that we now refer to its early history, but to present a portion of an interesting letter, a copy of which has come to our Society, written by an Essex county Assemblyman in the eventful year named (1831). The writer, Moses Smith, was for three terms sheriff of Essex county, and an active business man in Newark, of great probity of character. He was the maternal grandfather of the late Mr. William S. Hartshorne, long active in various Newark institutions (see Vol. IV, New Series, of the PROCEEDINGS, p. 163). The addressee was Amos K. Carter, a Newark coachmaker and spoke manufacturer.

The interesting part of the letter follows:

Assembly Room, Trenton, Jan'y 17, 1831.

"SIR: The great Atlantic Road bill has, by a vote of the House, been postponed (by the Speaker's vote), the House being equally divided. The members from Essex all voted against the postponement except Mr. Baldwin, who voted for the postponement, which I fear will be a fatal hindrance to the final passage of the bill. The Camden and Amboy Rail Road bill is constantly before the House in some shape or other, opposing everything that goes to improve the country by canalizing or by railroads. Sussex county is in full strength opposed to everything that goes to improve the right of way across our State. A few persons seem disposed to afford every support, both by their vote and argument, for its success. There are, nevertheless, not a few who will do all in their power in the attempt to keep private enterprise down and, by doing that, to destroy all public enterprise that goes for the public weal.

"We have just passed a bill to make a railroad from Elizabeth Town to Summerville, unanimously. The road accommodates the Jackson members. . . .

"There is so much private legislation here that it seems almost impossible to get the public business done. The snow storm has been terrible in Trenton. The streets are almost impassable; only one of the churches was open yesterday; that was the Episcopal church. The others are almost under the snowbank. The poor people suffer a great deal for all

necessaries of life. In many of their homes yesterday they had to lay abed to keep from freezing; almost without food. At a little prayer-meeting in the forenoon a private collection was made among about twenty persons, who gave about \$6 to relieve their starving condition, and last evening another collection was had for their relief; the amount collected I do not know."

The "great Atlantic Road bill" spoken of refers to the bill to incorporate a "New Jersey Atlantic Railroad" from the Hudson to the Delaware, introduced in 1830 and reintroduced in 1831. Citizens of Newark actively pushed the bill, but it failed of passage. In 1832 the New Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company obtained a charter and built the first railroad to enter Newark.

Old Tennent Church to Remember the Soldiers

Not the soldiers who served on the Battlefield of Monmouth, whose monument is already erected in the vicinity, but the Monmouth county soldiers of the War in Europe so recently ended, are to be honored by the Old Tennent Church near Freehold by a \$10,000 shaft. The trustees of that church have awarded a contract at approximately that cost, and, because the church is so historic and is so much earlier in its real activity toward a memorial than even many cities in this State, the fact deserves to be recorded in these pages. The monument will have a ten-foot base and a height of fourteen feet. Emblems of service will be on the sides. In the base will be a cavity in which historic documents will be placed. The monument will be of Barre granite on a terrace in front of the cemetery, which is part of the ground where the battle of Monmouth was fought. We shall hope at some future date—and one not too future—to be able to publish a list of the lasting memorials erected by municipalities and other corporations, or private parties, to do honor to the brave boys who gave, or offered to give, their lives to their country in the land of Lafayette.

New Jersey's Great Potash Plant

There was no potash industry in this country until 1914, when a small attempt to manufacture potash was made in Cali-

fornia. But the recent War changed matters. Germany had a monopoly of the potash market, and it was imperative for America to look out for itself. In 1917 this country produced potash to the value of nearly \$14,000,000. Now the largest plant in the United States, if not the largest in the world, is under construction on the Raritan river near New Brunswick, by the Eastern Potash Corporation. The plant will be composed of fourteen large buildings, twelve immense steel tanks and fourteen smaller ones for the storage of crude oil that will be brought from Mexico by a line of tank steamers. The capacity of the twenty-six tanks will be 275,000 barrels. The limekiln will measure 280 by 200 feet, with a height of 42 feet. It will be one of the largest limekilns in the world. The machine shop will be 200 by 100 feet and the powerhouse will be equipped with four immense boilers and six Curtis steam turbines. It is expected that the materials received daily at the plant will include 2,000 tons of limestone, 1,500 tons of green sand and 5,000 barrels of fuel oil. The estimated daily output will be 150 tons high grade potash salts, 750 barrels gasoline, 4,000 barrels fuel oil, of which the plant will consume 3,000 barrels; 2,000 tons lime, green sand residue and 1,000,000 brick.

Clara Barton a New Jersey Teacher

Probably few Jerseymen know that the famous Clara Barton, founder of the Red Cross in America, once taught school in New Jersey—first at Hightstown and then at Bordentown. She was at the former place in 1853 and from there went to Bordentown, where it was said a public school was impossible, as it had been tried and failed. She began there with six pupils and made a great success of it. The small structure of brick in which she taught at Bordentown is still standing, though long disused for school purposes. It was advertised at auction on Nov. 13th last, and, in order to prevent its falling into private hands, the Commissioner of Education of this State, Dr. Calvin N. Kendall, purchased it, for \$300. He did not buy the land, however, and it is to be moved to an appropriate site. A committee of Burlington county

teachers will restore the interior to the condition it was nearly sixty years ago. Contributions are expected to be received for the necessary repairs and upkeep of this building, which, in a way, will be a New Jersey memorial to this wonderful woman, who, through our Civil War and until a late day, served not only her country but the world.

High Price for First New Jersey Book

At a sale of rare books, etc., in New York City on Feb. 10th last, a copy of the Session Laws of the Province of New Jersey, published by William Bradford at Perth Amboy in 1723, was sold to Mr. George D. Smith, the well-known book buyer (for a nameless purchaser), for \$2,000. This is the first book printed in New Jersey. To print the work Mr. Bradford removed his printing press from New York City to Perth Amboy, and when it was finished he returned the press to New York City. An earlier Session Laws of New Jersey, printed by Mr. Bradford in New York City in 1717, was sold at the same sale for \$1,200. The first permanent press for printing set up in this State was in 1754, by James Parker, at Woodbridge, and he continued printing there until his death in 1770. He also established one at Burlington in 1765. (See Nelson's "Check List of the Issues of the Press of New Jersey," pub. in 1899). The fact of Bradford's establishing a press for a time at Perth Amboy appears to have been unknown to Mr. Whitehead, the very able historian, whose "Contributions to the Early History of Perth Amboy" (1856) is an authoritative work.

Destruction of the Lord Stirling House

Many of our readers will regret to hear of the passing by fire of the old Lord Stirling house at Basking Ridge. It saw stirring events during the Revolution, and was considered one of the most notable of the old landmarks of Somerset county. The land on which it stood Stirling inherited from his father, and it was while he resided in New York City that he concluded to erect a mansion at Basknig Ridge. He began it about 1761, and soon thereafter moved into it, though it was not

completed according to its full plans, that of an English nobleman's residence, until after the Revolutionary War began. Until 1768 Lord Stirling spent only his summers in this house and his winters in New York; thereafter he resided altogether in New Jersey, until his activities in the Revolution kept him away most of the time from any one spot. For months his residence was the headquarters of General Greene. Stirling died, Jan. 15, 1783, at Albany, N. Y., while in command of the Northern Army, and at Albany his remains were buried. Many entertaining accounts have appeared in print at different times of the habits of "his Lordship" in this baronial mansion, and of the charming receptions therein; also of the happy marriage there of his daughter "Lady Kitty" to Col. William Duer. The house was owned at the time it was accidentally burned on Feb. 20th last, by Mr. A. B. Guerin, who was adding numerous improvements to it. In fact various changes had been made in it by previous owners. A sad account of its forlorn condition in about 1786 may be found in Mrs. Quincy's recollections of it (see Som. Co. Hist. Quar., Vol. I, p. 37). but it was a well-preserved residence during the past few years, during which it has had various owners, who had added to or altered it.

The Late Mr. Josiah C. Pumpelly

Our department of "Necrology" is limited to notices of deceased members of the Society, but this need not prevent some mention here of the passing of one of the firm friends of the Society, and one who had in him very strongly the historical instinct and much scholarly ability. Mr. Josiah Collins Pumpelly died on Jan. 5th, 1920, when he had reached four score years of age. While born in Oswego, N. Y., he came to New Jersey and graduated (Rutgers, 1860) and lived much of his life in this State, although calling his permanent home New York City, where he was long an active member of the Bar, being a graduate of Columbia Law School in 1863. When in this State he resided at Summit.

During the Civil War Mr. Pumpelly assisted in raising and drilling men for duty. He was one of the founders of the

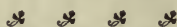
Huguenot Society and of the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. For a while he was historian of the Empire State Society of New York. He was a past President of the New Jersey State Society of the S. A. R., and past President of the Washington Association of New Jersey, and was connected with various other societies in New York City. Most of his published historical contributions appeared in the "New York Genealogical and Biographical Record," among them the "Character and Life of John Paul Jones," "Early History of Berkshire, Mass.," the "Huguenot Builders of New Jersey," the "Old Morris House, Afterwards the Jumel Mansion," etc. His two papers read before our Society were, "Our French Allies in the Revolution," published in 1889 (Vol. X, Second Series, p. 145), and "Mahlon Dickerson, Industrial Pioneer and Old Time Patriot," published in 1891 (Vol. XI, Second Series, p. 131). Both were admirable papers. At one time he was an associate editor of "The American Magazine," and he was a frequent contributor to the public press. He gave various donations of books and pamphlets to this Society.

He became a member of the Society in 1885, but resigned in 1892, though frequently attending its annual meetings thereafter.

The Rev. Dr. Garret C. Schenck's "Early Settlement" Record

In the last PROCEEDINGS (p. 87), it was stated that the article on "Early Settlements and Settlers of Pompton," etc., was to be continued. It has been determined, however, on an examination of the continuing MSS. of about 283 written pages, that this is neither advisable nor practicable. It consists wholly of accounts (genealogical) of eighteen family lines in the section covered, and, being prepared in 1886 and previously, is forty years behind the present time. Many of these families have been written up more fully since by others, and the matter published in book or pamphlet form. As to the remainder, if the matter were printed now it would have to be gone over by some one interested and brought to date. It may be that the early matters concerning such families will be taken up in the PROCEEDINGS later, or a single family or two of more than

usual note may be fully published herein, but immediately not. It may be well, however, to state to our readers what families are comprised in the painstaking record which Dr. Schenck had hoped to have printed in his life time. They are: Beam, Berry, Brockholst, Courter, Debow, De Mott, Doremus, Jacobus, Jones, Mandeville, Mead, Roome, Ryerson, Schuyler (two lines), Van Derbeck, Van Ness (or Neste), Young. Persons interested may consult the MSS. at our Society rooms.



QUERIES AND ANSWERS

[Queries in this Department will be quoted and signed by the initials and location of questioner. Also answers not by the Editor, as queries may often be referred to other and better authorities].

EARLY NAMES OF DOVER.—“I understand that Dover, N. J. was at one time called Calais. Can you give me any information as to how or why it was so named? I am interested because it would seem to indicate the presence of French settlers in that neighborhood at that time.”

L. F. L. (New York City).

“The town of Dover received its present name some time between 1790 and 1796. In 1790 it was called ‘Beaman’s,’ a contraction of Beaman’s Forge. In Munsell’s ‘Hist. of Morris Co.’ (1882), p. 291, it is stated that Dover was once called ‘Old Tye.’ Have never found this name in any old record or old newspaper. Old local newspapers give many references to small settlements in this region, but none mentions Dover nor Calais. There is a Calais, however, about four miles south of Dover, but the writer is unaware of any early French settlers at either Calais or Dover.”

F. A. C. (Dover, N. J.).

RICHARD JORDAN’S RESIDENCE.—“I bought a few months ago four porcelain plates of English manufacture, perhaps a century old, embellished with a view of the residence of ‘the late Richard Jordan, Esq., of New Jersey.’ The house appears to be of wood. Can you tell me anything of this gentleman and the precise location of his residence?”

E. A. J. (London, Eng.).

Richard Jordan was a Quaker preacher, born at Elizabeth, Va., Dec. 19, 1756. His parents removed to North Carolina in 1768. When twenty-five he began to preach in the latter State and Virginia; then made a long tour of 3,000 miles as far north as Massachusetts. In 1800 he went to Great Britain and on the Continent, returning in 1802. In 1804 he settled at Newton, Gloucester county, N. J. and died there Oct. 13, 1826. Newton is now a suburban part of the city of Camden. Jordan's interesting "Journal" was published in Philadelphia 1827 and again in 1849. After his death, being a man of wealth and living in a somewhat noted residence, a drawing of it was used to embellish porcelain, but we understand the ware was manufactured in China. The best account of him in the Society's library is in Mickle's "Reminiscences of Old Gloucester" (1845), p. 53. Our Society has a porcelain plate with the Jordan residence on it, doubtless the same in character as that referred to by our correspondent.

BETHEL CHAPEL, NEWARK.—"A resident of Newark, who had come into possession of a hand bill, inviting people, 'especially Boatmen and Strangers,' to attend religious services in 'Bethel Chapel, Railroad Place, near Canal,' desires to know the exact location of this chapel and during what years it was in existence. It stood on the dock at the junction of the river and the canal, in Newark; it was in existence as early as 1836, but was torn down about 1905. Not having been able to find any account of this somewhat unique 'house of worship' in any local history, these few facts have been gathered relating to it. The canal was completed to Newark in 1832 and the town became a 'Port of Entry' in 1834. It seems probable that the chapel, designed 'especially' for the use of 'Boatmen and Strangers,' was built soon afterwards. Rev. Barnet Matthias was the pastor in 1836. He was succeeded, in 1837, by Rev. Frederick Pilch, whose grandson, Frederick R. Pilch, Esq., of Newark, is the authority for the statement that Bethel Chapel was supported by the allied Protestant churches of Newark, including the Episcopal Church. Rev.

Mr. Pilch was the pastor until 1854, when Rev. C. P. Wilson took up the work, which he continued until 1861. He seems to have been the last regular pastor. The building was used later as a mission and for Sunday School work. A Newark historian says that he remembers 'having often laughed at its odd appearance standing right out there on the dock,' but that he never knew anything of its story."

M. E. J. (Newark, N. J.).

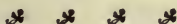
OLD POMPTON VALLEY ROAD.—"In reference to the item on 'Roads' in the article in the 1919 PROCEEDINGS on Pompton Valley, there is an Indian deed, executed by Popejecop, Sachem, and other Indians, which conveyed a tract of land containing a 'boggy meadow' at 'Singleck,' according to a chart or map made in 1707, by Rip Van Dam, of New York, in which the description refers to 'an olde wagon road' and 'along the said road on which the trees are marked on both sides of the said road until it meets Singleck Creek, and along the said creek until it meets the olde Minisink Path,' etc. Apparently the tract had been purchased by 'Thomas Hart, a merchant of Enfield, Great Britain,' since, in 1714, he having died, it was sold, as a part of his estate, to Rip Van Dam, who had made the survey of it. This is probably the road referred to in your PROCEEDINGS, but the use of the word 'olde' would seem to indicate that the road had been there a considerable time prior to 1714; and it is interesting to note that wagons were in use at that early time. Mr. Nelson, I think, has referred to the home-made cart of Simeon Van Winkle (1719), without tires, as the first wheeled vehicle in these parts: apparently he was mistaken in this particular. Also, this is the first reference I have seen to Hart, or any Englishman, as among the early settlers or property owners of the Pompton Valley."

J. A. C. (Paterson, N. J.).

OLDTOWN-TEETER FAMILY.—"Miss Jenny L. Teeter, of Minneapolis, Minn., asks whether there existed in the Colony of New Jersey a town, or settlement, called 'Oletown,' or 'Oldtown.' Her great-grandfather, Michael Teeter, left New Jer-

sey some time after the Revolution and the tradition is that he came from such a settlement. She has found that the name 'Teeter' is mentioned in the 1790 Census of Warren County, and thinks that her ancestor may have come from that county. In the Knowlton Records, published in Vols. 3 and 4 of the New Series of 'Proceedings' are the following entries: Aron, born July 1, 1782, son of Adam Michael Dieder (Teeter?) and Maria; Jacobus, son of J. Ulrich Moshbach and Sibilia, born July, 1788, and baptized Oct. 5, 1788, Witnesses, Michael Dieter and Maria; Michael, son of Michael Dieter and Maria, born July 2, 1793. Knowlton was sometimes spelled Knowlton, or Noltown. May it not have been the Oletown, or Oldtown of the family tradition? Members of the Teeter family seem to have been living in that vicinity at an early date, as the will of a Coonrod Teeter, of Sussex County (Warren County was formed from Sussex in 1824) was probated in 1771. A Mickel Teter, of Lehigh Township, Northumberland County, Pa., was in Capt. Coons Co. 6th Battalion, Northumberland Co. Militia, about 1782. (See "Pennsylvania Archives," Fifth Series, Vol. 8, page 519"). M. E. J. (Newark, N. J.).

[There is no doubt that Dieder became Teeter, as Dipple became Teeple, etc. Various German names were so changed into English. The same Dieder family name became Teeter in Somerset county, and was also often written in records as Titort, Teter, etc.—EDITOR].



BOOK NOTICES, ETC.—DONATIONS

HORACE TRAUBEL: HIS LIFE AND WORK. By David Karsner. New York: Egmont Arens, 1919. Pp. 160.

The Society has something of a collection of works by and about "the good, grey Poet," Walt Whitman, and, as the foregoing volume contains constant references to Walt, because Traubel was his closest friend, his "Boswell," it has been placed in the Whitman niche. The book is one with its merits and demerits. Traubel was profane, and the author has not cut out the profanity in quoting from his conversations as he should have done. He was also a Socialist; evidently not one of the kind who believed in engaging in war to overturn our or any

government, for he "hated war" worse than any known shirker, but, nevertheless, full of Socialistic ideas which are not those which now appeal to the thoroughly patriotic American. On the other hand he had a warm heart for everybody, from the tramp to those who, like himself, were real laborers, or, if you please, "poets." John Burroughs, in a letter to Traubel, quite sizes up our view, not only as to Traubel but as to this work: "That part of your work which does not make me laugh, makes me mad." The specimens of Traubel's "poetry" freely quoted are remarkably like Whitman's; we should say strictly patterned after it; but it does not possess the real strength of many of the verses of the Camden poet.

THE COMMERCIAL POWER OF CONGRESS CONSIDERED IN THE LIGHT OF ITS ORIGIN. By David Walter Brown, Ph. D. New York: Clark, Boardman Co., 1919. Pp. 284.

This cloth-bound volume is a book by a lawyer for lawyers. We have found it of special interest, as it discusses "the origin, development and contemporary interpretation of the commerce clause of the Federal Constitution, from the New Jersey Representations of 1778 to the Embargo laws of Jefferson's second administration in 1809," and, historically, it gives all the credit that should be given to the action of our State Council and General Assembly in the representations made (by action in these bodies) to the Continental Congress, concerning the regulation of trade. The effect of these representations and full particulars of the conflicts between different State views are stated with, we believe, accuracy as well as fullness, and with genuine discrimination.

FOUR CHAPTERS OF PATERSON HISTORY. By Charles A. Shriner. Paterson, 1919. Pp. 101. Illus.

This little work, "intended for use in the school room" (in Paterson), etc., is also well printed, and of interest as presenting the beginnings of Paterson in compact shape. It is based on the voluminous work on that city on which the late Mr. William Nelson was engaged, and which, it is said, is finally to be published, as it certainly should be.

WILLIAM LEVERETT DICKINSON: An Appreciation. By William H. Richardson, 1919. Pp. 71. Illus.

The foregoing was "prepared as a souvenir of the Dickinson Centenary Celebration by the People of Jersey City, Nov. 25, 1919." It is beautifully printed and illustrated, and not only gives a charming account of the life and character of the fine head of the "Dickinson Classical School," but of many noted men, of Jersey City and elsewhere.

CHRISTIE. (Account of the Family). By Walter Christie, 1919. Pp. 26. Illus.

James, head of the New Jersey family, came from Scotland and settled at Schraalenburgh, Bergen county, somewhere about 1699. One interesting branch is carried down.

NEWARK'S LAST FIFTEEN YEARS, 1904-1919. The Story in Outline. Pamphlet by "C. V. D." Pp. 54.

Packed in brief compass, this brochure, which emanates from the Newark Public Library, though without a title page, states (what are the subjects of frequent inquiries at the Library) a large variety of facts concerning Newark, N. J., and it is surprising what interesting matters are given.



Donations Received from Nov. 1, 1919, to March 1, 1920

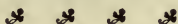
From Authors:

David Walter Brown, Ph. D.: The Commercial Power of Congress Considered in the Light of its Origin. N. Y., 1910.—*Walter Christie*: Christie Genealogy, 1918.—*Rev. Herbert G. Coddington*: Coddington Records (pamphlet), Syracuse, 1920.—*Hiram E. Deats*: Tombstone Inscriptions from Hunterdon County Cemeteries (pamphlet), 1919.—*F. W. Faxon Co.*: Annual Magazine Subject Index, 1918, Bost., 1919.—*Mrs. M. A. Godfrey*: Memorial E. L. B. Godfrey, M. D., Phil.—*David Karsner*: Horace Traubel (of Camden, N. J.), His Life and Work, N. Y., 1919.—*William H. Richardson*: William Leverett Dickerman, Jersey City, 1919.—*Charles A. Shriner*: Four Chapters of Paterson History, Paterson, 1919.—*Rev. Benjamin Thomas*: One Hundred Years of Sunday School Work, 1818.—1918, Cedarville, N. J. (pamphlet); also, other pamphlets.—*Dr. John C. Van Dyke*: Raritan; Notes on a River and a Family, New Brunswick, 1915.

From Other Than Authors:

American Book Co.: New American History, by A. B. Hart, N. Y., 1917.—*William S. Baker*: Biographical Record, Theological Seminary, New Brunswick (1784-1911), 1912.—*Dr. George S. Bangert*: Parkers of Parkertown, Burlington Co., N. J. (Quakers) MS.—*J. Lawrence Boggs*: Photograph of Maj.-Gen. William Wright; also pamphlets.—*University of California*: Audiencia in the Spanish Colonies, by C. H. Cunningham, Berkeley, Cal., 1919.—*William J. Conkling*: Gridley Family, MS.; also other MSS.—John A. Craig: Map of Totowa and the Boght before the Foundation of Paterson in 1791, by J. M. Lathrop.—*Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Day*: Piano made about 1835.—*Horace W. Dickerson*: Dickerman Ancestry, by E. D. and G. S. Dickerman. New Haven, 1897.—*Dr. William S. Disbrow*: "John Bull" (magazine), 1820-1822; also other books, pamphlets, curios and pictures.—*Mrs. Emma M. Golding*: Claw foot, mahogany table, 1835.—*Hahne & Co.*: Poster, issued by National War Savings Committee, London, Eng.—*Miss Margaret Haines*: Photographs of William S. Pennington, William Pennington and David Watkins; Prints of Brig.-Gen. Joseph Bloomfield, Jonathan Belcher, Edward Hyde (Lord Cornbury), and Charles S. Olden (New Jersey Governors).—*David H. Harris*: Railroad Gazette, Vol. 34, 5 Nos., containing history of D. L. & W. R. R.—*A. Van Doren Honeyman*: Somerset County Historical Quarterly, Vol. 8, 1919; Davison Family, New England and New Jersey (MS.); Neale Family, New England and New Jersey (MS); Opinion on Wyckoff Will, by Wm. Paterson (MS).—*Mrs. Henry B. Howell*: Set of Pennsylvania Archives; also other books.—*Elmer T. Hutchison*: Passaic County Roads (pamphlet), by William Nelson; also MSS.—*Dr. Edmund J. James*: Semi-Centennial Alumni Record, 1918, of University of Illinois, Chicago, 1918.—*Edward S. Joy*: Alumni Record, Williams College, 1916; also other pamphlets.—*Marion L. Lewis*: American Biography, Vol. 6, American Historical Society, N. Y., 1919.—*Rt. Rev. Edwin S. Lines*: History of Christ Church, Newton, N. J. by Rev. C. L. Steel and I. I. Hallock, 1919; also other books and pamphlets.—*Mrs. Edmund T. Lukens*: Life of William Henry of Lancaster, Pa., 1729-1786, by Francis Jordan, Jr. Lancaster, Pa., 1910.—*Mrs. William S. Meek*: List of Members, etc. Society of Mayflower Descendants of New Jersey, 1918, 1920 (pamphlets). Contains list of first three generations of Mayflower ancestors.—*Mrs. Archibald Mercer*: Posters, Hospital of St. Barnabas, Red Cross, and others.—*Newark Free Public Library*: Newark's Last Fifteen

Years, 1905-1919; also other pamphlets and books.—*Hon. Charles W. Parker*: Judicial and Civil History of N. J., by John Whitehead, Bost., 1897; Map of Southern part of Bergen Township, Hudson Co., 1860; Prints (13) of early Jersey City views; also other books, pamphlets and curios.—*Russell Bruce Rankin*: Rankin Family; Descendants of William and Wilhelmina Rankin (MS).—*James P. Read*: Bishop Asbury on the Trails of Sussex Co. (pamphlet; also papers relating to that county.—*Smithsonian Institution*: Handbook of Aboriginal American Antiquities, by W. H. Holmes, Wash., 1919.—*John J. Vail*: Vail family; John Jarvis and Anne Evelyn (Baumann) Vail (blue prints), Rahway, 1919.—*Mrs. W. H. Westervelt*: Description of Camp Merritt, with plan of the Camp, and photograph of it from an airplane, 1919.—*Woman's Branch*: New Haven Town Records, 1662-1684, pub. by New Haven Colony Historical Society; Legend of the Delaware, by W. Bross: Historical Sketch of Pittsgrove Baptist Church, by Rev. J. E. Wills, D. D.; Miscellaneous Papers, by same author.—*First National Bank, Woodstown, N. J.*: Almanac and Year Book, 1920.



GENERAL WASHINGTON'S SIGNATURE

In writing his signature Washington put his pen to the paper five times. First, he wrote the "G W" in one connected line; second, he raised his hand and made the small "o" between the upper part of the "G" and "W" and the two dots; third, his hand and arm were placed in a position to write "ashing," these six letters occupying a breadth of almost exactly one and three-quarters of an inch. This is about as much of the arc of a circle (of which the center is the elbow pivoted on the table) as one with a forearm of average length can cause to coincide with the tangent, or the straight line across the paper, which the lower parts of the letters follow unless unusual effort be made and a great deal more movement be given to the fingers. The "g" ends in a curved flourish, of which the convex side is turned upward below the right center of the name. Fourth, he wrote the final "ton;" fifth, he added the very peculiar flourish above the right center of the name, with the object of dotting the "i" and crossing the "t" at the same stroke.

CHAPTERS OF THE D. A. R. OF NEW JERSEY

	ORGANIZED
Nova Cæsarea Chapter, Newark	1891
Princeton Chapter, Princeton	1892
Boudinot Chapter, Elizabeth	1893
Camp Middlebrook Chapter, Bound Brook	1893
Jersey Blue Chapter, New Brunswick	1894
Broad Seal Chapter, Trenton	1894
Trent Chapter, Trenton	1895
Eagle Rock Chapter, Montclair	1895
Morristown Chapter, Morristown	1895
General Frelinghuysen Chapter, Somerville	1896
General David Forman Chapter, Trenton	1896
Continental Chapter, Plainfield	1896
General Lafayette Chapter, Atlantic City	1896
Nassau Chapter, Camden	1896
Haddonfield Chapter, Haddonfield	1897
Captain Jonathan Oliphant Chapter, Trenton	1897
Paulus Hook Chapter, Jersey City	1899
Colonel Lowrey Chapter, Flemington	1899
Essex Chapter, Orange	1899
Monmouth Chapter, Red Bank	1900
General Mercer Chapter, Trenton	1900
Oak Tree Chapter, Salem	1901
Peggy Warne Chapter, Washington	1901
Chinkchewunska Chapter, Newton	1903
Greenwich Tea Burning Chapter, Bridgeton	1904
Kate Aylesford Chapter, Hammonton	1904
Orange Mountain Chapter, East Orange	1905
Ann Whitall Chapter, Woodbury	1905
Bergen Chapter, Jersey City	1906
Annis Stockton Chapter, Burlington	1907
General Washington Chapter, Trenton	1910
Parsippanong Chapter, Parsippany	1912
Colonel Thomas Reynolds Chapter, Pemberton	1913
Hannah Arnett Chapter, East Orange	1913
Tennent Chapter, Tennent	1915
Rebecca Cornell Chapter, Rahway	1915
Major Joseph Bloomfield Chapter, Bloomfield	1916
Moorestown Chapter, Moorestown	1917
Francis Hopkinson Chapter, Hightstown	1918
William Paterson Chapter, Paterson	1918

13

Proceedings

of the

New Jersey Historical Society

VOL. V.

NEW SERIES
JULY, 1920

No. 3

THE SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY FUND

AT A MEETING of the Board of Trustees of the New Jersey Historical Society held on May 3, 1920, the following resolution was adopted:

“Resolved, That the Treasurer be authorized to raise a fund of \$10,000 from among the members of the Society; that the principal of said fund be invested and the income therefrom be used towards the general expenses of the Society, and that the said fund be designated as the ‘75th Anniversary Fund.’”

The Society was founded in 1845 and the important step that it will take in connection with its 75th-Anniversary Year is the raising of this fund of \$10,000.

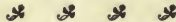
Unfortunately the Society has no large endowment fund, having only about \$28,000 invested funds, which it has received partly from bequests of members. The yearly income from such funds, and the amount received from the Contributing Members for their annual dues of \$5.00 each, is not sufficient to adequately carry on the work of the Society. In fact we have had to curtail our work materially. We have now no persons assisting Miss Johnson, the Assistant Librarian, in the detail work, and consequently the cataloguing and other routine matters are running very far behind. During the past three winters the building has not been properly heated, and we have had to practice economy in many small ways to keep out of debt. Repairs to the roof, costing over \$500, must be made immediately. We judge that, with the \$10,000 added to the endowment fund, and with an increase this year of one hun-

dred new contributing members, our income would be increased about \$1,000 a year, which would be a great help to the Society in these trying times of high prices.

As directed by the Board of Trustees, the Treasurer of the Society is authorized to receive subscriptions to this fund from the members of the Society. Of course it is left to each member to determine what the amount of the gift will be, if any. There might be 10 persons who would contribute \$1,000 each. Perhaps some would be willing to contribute more, or there may be 20 persons who would be willing to contribute \$500 each. Any person who donates \$1,000 will become a Patron of the Society. Amounts large or small are desired.

Will you not give this matter careful consideration, and if there should be any further information desired regarding the affairs of the Society please do not hesitate to ask for it. Any sums the members may desire to contribute to this fund should be sent to the Treasurer, J. Lawrence Boggs, 750 Broad St., Newark, N. J.; or payments may be made in installments at such times as may be convenient to the donor.

FRANCIS J. SWAYZE,
President.



OUR SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY

THE SEVENTY-FIFTH anniversary of the New Jersey Historical Society was observed in the rooms of the Society, at its Library building, 16 West Park Street, Newark, on Wednesday, May 12th. The day was an exceptionally fine one, and so were the attendance and exercises. The Committee designated by the President, under the authority of the Board of Trustees, to arrange for the Anniversary program were: Mr. Charles Bradley, Chairman; Rt. Rev. Edwin S. Lines, D. D., and Messrs. Frank Bergen, Charles M. Lum and J. Lawrence Boggs. Luncheon was served under the auspices of the Woman's Branch of the Society at one o'clock, and the exercises began at two, to a crowded room.

After an invocation by Rev. William J. Dawson, D. D., of Newark, Hon. Francis J. Swayze, Justice of the Supreme

Court of this State, the President of the Society, presided, and made an address of welcome.

ADDRESS OF WELCOME BY PRESIDENT SWAYZE

Ladies and Gentlemen: I welcome you to this anniversary of our Society. Nature smiles on us with "the promise of the glittering May." We can rejoice in the achievement of the past and look with hope to the future. Mr. Honeyman will tell you the details of the last twenty-five years, as Mr. Nelson, whom all remember with gratitude, told the Society twenty-five years ago of the work of our first fifty years.

We are trying to make the Society a little more active. Last January we had an admirable account from Mr. Colie of the life of a great Jerseyman, Cortlandt Parker. Today we are to have an address from a distinguished citizen, the former Ambassador to the German Empire, Dr. Hill. We hope to have similar addresses from time to time, hereafter.

All of you, I suppose, have received the current number of our PROCEEDINGS. It is somewhat changed in form to correspond with more modern styles in typography. I trust you like the change. It makes the pamphlet look more like a magazine, and more attractive.

Our Constitution declares that the object of our Society is to discover, procure and preserve whatever relates to the history of New Jersey. The importance of documents has been forcibly brought home to us during the late War. Newspaper accounts were necessarily inaccurate; each hour brought a varying tale. But when the work took form in a document, the terms of the armistice, of the League, of the Treaty, or even in a message or speech, we had something definite and certain on which we could depend. So has it been with the history of New Jersey. And we have preserved those documents in our "New Jersey Archives" with the financial aid of the State. In those "Archives" you may read the grant to the Duke of York, and his grants to Berkeley and Carteret, one of which you may actually see in our vault; the Quintipartite Deed, the Grants and Concessions of the Proprietors to the settlers, the Surrender of the Government to the Queen, the Commis-

sion of Lord Cornbury as Governor, and the Instructions to Lord Cornbury. These are the documents on which our State government rested until the Constitution of 1776, and they in themselves amounted to a Constitution. One who understands them fully knows the early history of New Jersey. I was reading them again this morning. What struck me most was the assumption that underlay them all, that the King might grant away the powers of government in the same way and by the same instrument by which he conveyed land. No one thinks so now. We believe that government belongs to the people, who are at once governors and governed. We live in days of political liberty, and, wherever there has been a movement for liberty, it has taken the form of a demand for a Constitution,—a Constitution which should not only secure, to whatever extent it might in a particular case, the right of the people to rule, but should also mark out the limits of that power, and protect the individual against governmental usurpation, even when the government was republican in form and democratic in spirit. So documents have increased in importance since all governments substantially are governments of documents.

We have discovered, procured and preserved, by print, these early documents. There are many others in our vaults that ought to be printed; not only important public documents like those I have mentioned, but there must be letters, diaries; journals and the like that would help us form a picture of the past. Two important documents I ought to mention. We hope some day to reprint the Elizabethtown Bill in Chancery and the Answer, so important to the early history of Elizabeth; and personally I hope we may be able to print the debates in the Constitutional Convention of 1844. We no longer have an appropriation for this purpose from the State and we ought not under present conditions to ask the State to spend even the small amount required. We must rely on our own resources, which means the patriotism and liberality of individuals. How badly we need money was shown by the devices to which we have had to resort in order to keep a part of the building open in cold weather. I am afraid our assistants in

actual charge sometimes suffered from the cold. We have done the best we could. In addition we ought to be able to complete our catalogue. This cannot all come at once. We must hope for brighter days.

The following report for the past twenty-five years (since the preceding Jubilee Anniversary of 1895), was read by the Corresponding Secretary, A. Van Doren Honeyman:

THE PAST TWENTY-FIVE YEARS.

Goethe—if you will permit me to quote from a most worthy German writer—once wrote: “That which history can give us best is the enthusiasm which it raises in our hearts.” If anything said today will only arouse enthusiasm in the hearts of all present for a cause which ought to be a sacred one in New Jersey, our Society will feel this Anniversary not held in vain. To remember and preserve the worthy things of the past as performed by our ancestors is certainly a sacred trust, and we cannot do too much to make the trust worthy of our heritage.

To speak of twenty-five years’ work by this Society and to do it in the time allotted me—twenty minutes—will require great compression and even suppression of interesting facts; so I shall touch only on a few leading subjects.

I may first remind the many present, few of whom were members of our Society a quarter-century ago, that four days hence, on May 16th, it will be just twenty-five years since was celebrated the Society’s Jubilee, an occasion long to be remembered by the noble workers, almost all now deceased, who planned for and participated in it. The chief speakers were ex-President Harrison, to whom a gold medal was tendered; President Woodrow Wilson, of Princeton, since then Governor of our State and now President of the United States; Dr. Austin Scott, then President of Rutgers, and still one of the strongest of the faculty of that College and still a fellow-worker with us; and our late unusually gifted Corresponding Secretary, Mr. William Nelson. Our PROCEEDINGS for 1895 give these addresses in full, and that occasion served to put the Society on, as it were, “the map.”

The next most important step to keep the Society on "the map" was the obtaining possession and practical ownership of this building, which was accomplished in 1901, through the efforts of our then President, the late Jonathan W. Roberts, and of the late Mr. Francis M. Tichenor, the latter one of a special committee to bring about so desirable a result, and who was largely responsible for it. Subsequently the generosity of some of the trustees and members gave us a fireproof vault for our important manuscripts and other documents. This, without doubt, is the one most significant accomplishment of the past twenty-five years. Before that period our books and pamphlets were about as inaccessible and our rooms in practically a garret as uninviting as the ancient tombs of the Pharaohs. Previous to 1901, but after our Jubilee meeting, and in part as a result of the Jubilee exercises, various were the abortive designs to properly house the library. Princeton University very generously offered the Society the use of a fire-proof building for library and collections in perpetuity, together with light, heat, etc., and a custodian; Trenton also desired a removal to that city; but the permanent drawing attractions and size of Newark, and its proximity to other large cities and to the metropolis of the East, finally carried the day, and here we have remained. Here have been our losses and here have been our gains.

Losses—a host of them; of grand, good men, variously occupied, but giving us freely of their valuable time, and, as to such as were of us twenty-five years ago, almost all of them have gone over to the Great Majority.

Referring again to that semi-centennial anniversary in order to show somewhat of our losses by death since, I note that Mr. Franklin Murphy, afterward Governor, was the chairman of a special committee of seventeen to arrange for it. Others were the Society's President, Dr. Pennington, Hon. John Whitehead, Hon. John F. Dryden, Justice Depue, Judge Vroom, Judge Ricord, Adjutant-General Stryker, Nathaniel Niles, Charles Bradley, William R. Weeks, Theodore Coe, Francis M. Tichenor, F. Wolcott Jackson, Rev. Dr. Mott, William Nelson, Ernest E. Coe. Every one is now deceased

except Mr. Charles Bradley, who is, very fittingly, the chairman of arrangements today. The voluminous program of eighteen items at the morning session on that day contained the names of twelve persons, and of these only Mr. Bradley is living. As to the officers of that period (to mention whom, requires the repetition of some names), the President, Dr. Samuel H. Pennington, who had been an original member since 1845; the First Vice-President, afterward President, Adjutant General William S. Stryker; the Second Vice-President, Rev. Dr. George S. Mott; the Third Vice-President, later President, Jonathan W. Roberts; the Treasurer and Librarian, Judge Frederick W. Ricord; the Corresponding Secretary, William Nelson; Hon. Franklin Murphy, chairman of the Executive Committee; six of his eight associates, Justice Davie A. Depue, Judge Garret D. W. Vroom, Robert F. Ballantine, John I. Blair, Nathaniel Niles and William Clark, are all deceased, the remaining two associates surviving being Mr. Bradley and the venerable James Neilson of New Brunswick. Of the original twenty members of the Society in 1845 one only was living in 1895, Mr. Cortlandt Parker, but this grand old Roman passed on in 1907.

Other officers and trustees since and almost a host of old and new members have also crossed the River; many of them distinguished in various professions. There is no time to name even those most widely known, but it would seem as if I must at least mention these other exceedingly important active co-workers of the past: Edmund Drake Halsey, Prof. Charles G. Rockwood, and our thoroughly trusted Treasurer for sixteen years, William C. Morton. Our latest great loss was that of ex-Chancellor William J. Magie, long a valued member of the Board of Trustees and some time Vice-President of the Society, who died January 15, 1917. As to all such whom we sorely miss we must think of them as leaving to us their responsibilities, increased because they are not with us to give us their cheering coöperation.

Mr. Nelson's comprehensive address in 1905 reviewed the careers and gave the dates of the chief officers of the Society for fifty years. To complete this list to the present I shall

name those who have served during the past quarter of a century as officers, stating their full terms of service. I do not include those trustees who have not served in the capacity of officers, as the previous record does not give them, and there have been so many changes in them. The current members of the Board of Trustees who are not officers of the Board now appear on the cover of each number of our PROCEEDINGS.

These persons have acted as officers during the past quarter of a century:

PRESIDENTS OF THE SOCIETY

Dr. Samuel H. Pennington, 1894-1897.
 Gen. William S. Stryker, 1897-1900.
 Jonathan W. Roberts, 1900-1901.
 Hon. John F. Dryden, 1901-1903.
 Jonathan W. Roberts, 1903-1912.
 Hon. Francis J. Swayze, 1912—present.

VICE-PRESIDENTS

Gen. William S. Stryker, 1890-1897.
 Rev. George S. Mott, D. D., 1890-1897.
 Jonathan W. Roberts, 1894-1897.
 Dr. Austin Scott, 1895-1904; 1916—present.
 Robert F. Ballantine, 1897-1905.
 Hon. William J. Magie, 1897-1898
 William H. Corbin, 1898-1903.
 Hon. Amzi Dodd, 1903-1905.
 Wallace M. Scudder, 1904-1908.
 Francis M. Tichenor, 1905-1906.
 George R. Howe, 1905-1917.
 Hon. Francis J. Swayze, 1907-1912.
 Charles M. Lum, 1908—present.
 Charles Bradley, 1912-1916.
 Hon. Charles W. Parker, 1917—present.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARIES

William Nelson, 1890-1914.
 A. Van Doren Honeyman, 1914-to present.

RECORDING SECRETARIES

Ernest E. Coe, 1894-1897.
 Rev. Geo. S. Mott, D. D., 1897-1899.

Miss Henrietta R. Palmer, 1899-1900.
Miss Marie Fox Wait, 1901.
Wilbur S. Johnson, 1901-1903.
George Forman, 1903-1904.
Rev. Joseph F. Folsom, 1904—present.

TREASURERS

Hon. Frederick W. Ricord, 1881-1897.
Francis M. Tichenor, 1897-1900.
William C. Morton, 1900-1916.
J. Lawrence Boggs, 1916—present.

LIBRARIANS

Hon. Frederick W. Ricord, 1881-1897.
Miss Henrietta R. Palmer, 1899-1900.
Miss Marie Fox Wait, 1901-1902.
Francis M. Tichenor, 1902-1906.
Rev. J. F. Folsom, 1910—present.

In 1895 our library possessed 15,733 bound volumes and 5,603 pamphlets, according to the report then made. To-day it has on its shelves about 31,000 volumes and about 30,000 pamphlets (which includes about 1,200 books or pamphlets classed as Genealogies). We have also about 600 maps, not including those in books; about 1,100 portraits (paintings and prints) of persons of note; about 1,000 pictures (paintings and prints) of places, and about 900 curios; a total of approximately 64,600 items. The index cards to books, pamphlets, manuscripts, portraits, prints, maps and curios number about 103,000, and, in addition, there is an old manuscript index going back to Mr. Whitehead's time of about 12,000 entries. More exact figures on these items cannot be given, but careful estimates indicate that the above numbers are probably within the facts.

The number of visitors to the Library has frequently run to over 4,000 per year; the largest number being over 5,000.

Up to 1895 we had published 22 volumes of PROCEEDINGS, 7 volumes of "Collections," and 18 volumes of "Archives," besides an Index to the first 10 volumes of "Archives," in all 48 separate works, containing 19,956 pages of printed matter.

Since then we have put out 15 volumes of PROCEEDINGS, 2 of "Collections" and 17 of "Archives," in all 34 volumes, containing 15,926 pages; a grand total of 82 volumes, embracing nearly 36,000 pages of printed matter. Besides these, various articles in the PROCEEDINGS were issued in separate pamphlets; I do not know the number, but approximately seventy-five. This number would include a few not printed in the PROCEEDINGS, as, for example, Mr. Nelson's "The Indians of New Jersey." Surely if the Society had done no more, the issue of this large number of published works would have fully repaid its obligations to its members and the public. Few other Societies in this country have done as much in the way of publication.

It may also be stated here that in our last January PROCEEDINGS, a comprehensive or working Index to all the 37 volumes of PROCEEDINGS, from 1845 to 1919 inclusive, was published, thus supplying an important need.

The membership of the Society (Resident, Life and Annual as then termed), in 1895 was probably less than 500; I cannot find that it was then reported. To-day it numbers in its present three classes (Patrons, Life and Contributing members) about 829, of whom, however, only 470 are Contributing Members, from whom annual dues are received. We ought to have in a State like New Jersey, with its intensive early and Revolutionary history, at least 1,000 Contributing Members.

The most important outgrowth of the Society is the Woman's Branch inaugurated May 29, 1901, with an Associate membership at its formation of 135, now increased to 439. Its originator was Jonathan W. Roberts, this Society's President, and its first President was Miss Marie Antoinette Quinby, who assisted Mr. Roberts in organizing the Branch. She died, greatly lamented, while in office, March 7, 1909, a loss then considered irreparable. Since that date its Presidents have been; Mrs. Mary Depue Ogden, 1909-1910, Miss Mary McKeen, 1910-1916, and Miss Altha E. Hatch (now Mrs. Altha Hatch Cutler) 1916 to the present. This Branch has to its credit an amazing record of work well done. We

should hardly know how to go forward without it as a co-operating force.

One of the fine art collections in the Library was presented in 1908 by Mrs. Howard W. Hayes, of Newark, it having been gathered by Mr. Hayes in his lifetime. Mr. Hayes was a Life Member of the Society, and was an enthusiastic collector of paintings, rugs, art objects and books. It is preserved intact as a "Howard W. Hayes Collection," and a catalogue of the same was published in the PROCEEDINGS (Third Series, Vol. V, pp. 130-139). Miss Alice W. Hayes, a sister, also left to the Society in 1914 a bequest of \$10,000 in memory of her father, the late David A. Hayes, who, for twenty-seven years (1848-1875) was our valued Recording Secretary. In this connection there should not be overlooked the fine collection of books and pamphlets, largely relating to New Jersey history, given to the Society in 1911 by Mrs. Mary D. Halsey, being those gathered in his lifetime by the late gifted historian, Edmund Drake Halsey, of Rockaway, also a Life Member of the Society. Others who have left bequests of money to the Society since 1895 were: Sarah N. Doughty, Martha L. Hadfield (in memory of Francis M. Tichenor), Mary A. Ingleton, Marie A. Quinby, Laura C. Smith and William Young.

I wish I could speak of the curio collection in our Library, many most interesting ones of which have been secured by the Woman's Branch, but cannot. The latest important gift to us in this department is that of some 7,000 Indian relics, chiefly arrow heads but also embracing other stone curiosities. They have not yet been arranged to display. The gift came from the late Dr. J. Hervey Buchanan, of Plainfield, who died before actually delivering them, his widow later carrying out his wishes.

In 1916, when Newark celebrated its 250th Anniversary, our Society gave strong assistance to its Committee of One Hundred. We arranged for a reception in our rooms for the distinguished delegates invited to Newark; we obtained the naming of twenty members on the Committee of One Hundred, and we also secured the selection of our President, Mr.

Justice Swayze, as the orator of the day at the exercises on the first of May.

Eight or nine County Historical Societies have been formed in this State during the past twenty-five years; also a majority of the numerous Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution, and most of the various other semi-historical and patriotic societies, some of them, without doubt, because of the interest engendered by our own Society. Members of all these Societies have had free access to our library for information, historical and genealogical. In fact, it is a point not to be lost sight of, that our library is actually free to everybody, whether members or not, unlike that of some other and exclusive historical societies. We welcome to the library anybody who chooses to come for purposes of research. Such always find here a warm welcome and a helpful interest on the part of our assistant librarian.

We need, as I have stated, more members; we need much a new and fire-proof building; we especially need two endowment funds, one for carrying on our work generally and one for the publication of books. All these may come in due time. Let us hope that they may come long before our Centennial period arrives, as, when 1945 is reached, few of us now present can hope to be here to listen to the record of the twenty-five years which are now to follow.

ADDRESS BY HON. DAVID JAYNE HILL

The address of the day was delivered by the Hon. David Jayne Hill, President of the National Association for Constitutional Government and one-time Ambassador to Germany. It occupied about one hour and a quarter, was finely conceived and charmingly delivered. A mere abstract of it will furnish but an inadequate idea of its wide range of thought upon the topic announced, and the clarity of its reasoning. The subject was "The Powers of Government."

Radical tendencies of the present day, he declared, compel remembrance that "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty," and he asserted that "vigilance is not enough." Americans have lived under institutions so free and so wisely ordained,

and have enjoyed a degree of personal liberty so complete that many have almost ceased to think seriously of governmental questions. The speaker recalled the familiar exhortation relative to the duty which the citizen owes the State, and emphasized that today it is not merely the duty of the citizen, but the imperative necessity under which the citizen is placed, if he wishes to preserve his freedom, of restricting the powers of government and keeping them within the limits they are always tending to overstep and ultimately disregard.

Rehearsing the events in the critical period following the War of Independence, Dr. Hill spoke of the new idea of government germinated in the minds of the liberated colonists along the doctrine of the inherent rights and liberties of the people. This new conception of government he described as a consciousness that the powers of government consist not in the superior strength of rulers, but in the organized authority of a community delegated by free men to preserve their inherent rights and liberties.

That it is difficult to make this truth comprehensible to those whose conception of government is expressed in the maxim "to the victors belong the spoils," was asserted. To them "democracy" is simply a contrivance for obtaining control of the powers of government by a preponderance of votes, and when that control is obtained they hold it may be exercised without limit, and without regard to the wishes, the interests, or the equal rights of the defeated minority.

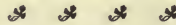
The outcroppings of this conception run all through the history of our country. They appear in the form of public office as a private perquisite, the repudiation of debts, the demand for debased coinage or the inflation of the currency by paper money, in class control of legislation and in other perversions of common interest and the common right. Such demands are, of course, a repudiation of the doctrines of inherent rights and liberties based on the essential dignity, freedom and responsibility of the individual person, which is the very essence of true Americanism.

Toward the conclusion of his address Dr. Hill said:

"With the initiative, referendum and recall as the basis of

our constitutional stability, with demagogues playing upon the susceptibilities of the uninstructed, with powerful groups pressing for private advantages, with conspiracies of violence brewing revolution, with propagandists of ruinous doctrines claiming immunity of speech and assembly by an appeal to the very Constitution which the conspirators are seeking to destroy, with a great part of the intelligent public utterly apathetic, with popular political and economic education neglected, with new emotional influences aiming to direct public action, and a strong current of anti-national purposes issuing from an aspiration for peace without effective agencies for preserving it, menaced by new forms of absolutism within and tempted to dangerous partnerships both from within and without, we have greater need than this nation ever had, since its foundation, to remember that 'eternal vigilance is the price of freedom.' "

At the end of the address, which was often punctuated by hearty applause, on motion of Mr. Bradley, Dr. Hill, who is a Jerseyman by birth, was thanked for his remarks and elected an honorary member of the Society. The exercises were then ended.



NEW JERSEY AS IT APPEARED TO EARLY OBSERVERS AND TRAVELLERS

BY WILLIAM H. BENEDICT, NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.

THERE WERE two types of writers upon New Jersey during its early history: one who wrote for the hoped-for emigrant, and one who made a general description, presenting a sketch of the country in its most attractive light. Among these there is a very great sameness; the facts and arrangement would almost incline one to believe that they were reproduced by the successive writers or obtained from the same original source.

DANIEL DENTON IN 1670

Daniel Denton wrote a brief account of New York under date of 1670, and describes New York as "all the land between

New England and Maryland in Virginia." How far it extended back into the interior he does not attempt to say. He gives the rivers as the "Hudson," the "Raritan," and the "Delaware-bay," and of the Indians he says: "How strangely the Indians have been decaest by the hand of God, for since my time where there were six towns they are reduced to two small vil-lages," and adds: "The Indian name dies with him and must not be again mentioned, and any other Indian having a similar name doth change it and take a new one."

Denton lived in Jamaica, Long Island, and was one of those who petitioned Governor Nicholl for the privilege of making a settlement in East Jersey. It is quite probable that his little pamphlet was written and distributed to attract settlers to the venture made at Elizabethtown in 1664.

FOX AND EDMUNDSON, 1671-'2

George Fox and William Edmundson were Quaker preach-ers, who came to Virginia in 1771 for the purpose of visiting the Quaker settlements and to encourage them, and to look into their spiritual condition. They both wrote Journals, and went over much the same ground; although not making the trip together they met from time to time.

George Fox, according to his Journal, crossed the Delaware from New Castle, "a Dutch town," and took a course through what are now the seaboard counties. These men came to see Quakers and saw little else. Fox speaks of "not seeing man, woman or dwelling, except Indians, until they arrived at Mid-dletown, an English plantation in East Jersey." Middletown is said to have been "the second town in East Jersey, Elizabeth-town having been the first." He adds they "were troubled to procure guides, which were hard to get and very changeable. . . . Then had we that wilderness country to pass through, since called West Jersey, not then inhabited by English. Some-times we lay in the woods by a fire and sometimes in the In-dian wigwam." From Middletown they went to "Middletown Harbour, where Richard Hartshorne carried us and our horses in his own boat over a great water, which held us the most part of the day in getting over, and set us upon Long Island. We

got that evening to Graves End, the next to Flushing, and the following to Oyster Bay, where the Quaker half-year Meeting began next day."

From there he went over to Rhode Island and, on his return, William Edmundson, whom he had left in Maryland, joined him at Shelter Island. "We came again to Richard Hartshorne at Middletown Harbour the 27th of the sixth month, 1672. We got at length to Shrewsbury and had a meeting there. Middletown is about five miles from Middletown Harbour. We set out on our return to Maryland, and on the 15th we got safely to New Castle." At no place in New Jersey, except the three mentioned, does he note meeting a white man.

Edmundson gives some other particulars which are quotable: "When we were clear of that quarter [Long Island] we took boat to East Jersey and came to Shrewsbury." At Middletown "one Edward Tarff came into the Meeting with his face blacked, and said, 'It was his justification and sanctification;' also sung and danced, and came to me, where I was sitting waiting on the Lord, and called me 'old rotten Priest,' saying 'I had lost the power of God;' but the Lord's power filled my heart and His Word was powerful and sharp in my heart and tongue. I told him he was mad, and that made him fret; he said 'I lied,' for he was moved of the Lord to come in that manner to reprove me. I looked on him in the authority of the Lord's power, and told him, I challenged him, and his God that sent him, to look me in the face one hour or half-an-hour; but he was smitten, and could not look me in the face, so went out. . . .

"Next morning we took our journey through the Wilderness towards Maryland, to cross the river at Delaware Falls. Richard Hartshorne and Eliakim Wardell would go a day's journey with us; we hired an Indian to guide us, but he took us wrong, and left us in the woods; when it was late we alighted, put our horses to grass, and kindled a fire by a little brook, convenient for water to drink; so lay down until morning, but were at a great loss concerning the way, being all strangers in the wilderness. Richard Hartshorne advised me to go to Rarington River, about ten miles back, as was supposed, to find out a small landing-place from New York, from whence there was

a small path that led to Delaware Falls. So we rode back, and in some time found the landing-place and little path; then the two Friends committed us to the Lord's guidance, and went back.

"We travelled that day and saw no tame creature. At night we kindled a fire in the wilderness and lay by it, as we used to do in such journeys. Next day, about nine in the morning, by the good hand of God, we came well to the Falls, and by His Providence found there an Indian man, a woman and a boy with a canoe. So we hired him for some wampameg to help us over in the canoe. We swam our horses, and, though the river was broad, yet got well over, and, by the directions we received from Friends, travelled towards Delaware Town along the west side of the River. When we had rode some miles we baited our horses, and refreshed ourselves with such provisions as we had, for as yet we were not come to any inhabitants. Here came up to us a Finland man well horsed, who could speak English; he soon perceived what we were, and gave us an account of several Friends. His house was as far as we could ride that day; he took us there, and lodged us kindly.

"Next morning, being first day of the week, we went to Uplands, where were a few Friends met at Robert Wade's house, and we were glad one of another and comforted in the Lord. After Meeting we took boat and went to Salem, about thirty miles. There lived John Fenwick, and several families of Friends from England. We ordered our horses to meet us at Delaware Town by land. So we got Friends together at Salem and had a Meeting; after which we had the hearing of several differences and endeavored to make peace among them. Next day we went by boat, accompanied by several Friends, to Delaware Town, and there met with our horses according to appointment, but for a long time could get no lodging for ourselves, or them; the inhabitants being most of them Dutch and Finns and addicted to drunkenness. That place was then under the Government of New York, and is now called Pennsylvania. There was a Deputy-Governor in it; so when we could not get a lodging I went to the Governor, and

told him we were travellers, and had money to pay for what we called for, but could not get lodging for our money. He was very courteous, and went with us to an Ordinary, and commanded the man to provide us lodging (which was both mean and dear), but the Governor sent his man to tell me that what I wanted, send to him for, and I should have it. The next morning we took our journey towards Maryland."

JOHN FENWICK, 1673

John Fenwick settled in Salem in 1673. While neither an observer nor a traveller, he was very much engaged and deeply interested in the settlement of the province of West Jersey, having (according to R. G. Johnson, Philadelphia, 1839), purchased it of Lord Berkeley in 1673 for £1,000, and bought also the Indian title of the Indians in 1675. This narrative will help fill out our picture. Fenwick made captivating offers: to each emigrant, 70 acres of land, with 70 acres additional for each manservant, and 50 acres for each female, feeble person or child. Fenwick brought his daughters and their families, children and servants: Elizabeth and her husband, John Adams, and three children; Priscilla and her husband, Edward Chamneys, and two children; Anna, who shortly married Samuel Hodge, Surveyor-General; and Fenwick's ten servants. Fenwick kept one-tenth, or 150,000 acres in what became Salem and Cumberland counties, and sold the other nine-tenths of West Jersey for £900 to William Penn, Gawen Laurie and Nicholas Lucas. Fenwick was a Major of Cavalry under Cromwell, and attended with his squadron at the decapitation of King Charles I. Three of those concerned in the execution fled to this country. Fenwick's wife (a second wife) remained in London for some reason, but corresponded with him. He died in the winter of 1683-'84.

THOMAS BUDD, 1678

Thomas Budd, whose prospectus of 1678 is much like Daniel Denton's and is styled "A True Account of the Country in Pennsylvania and New Jersey," makes some interesting comments. Of the Indians he says "they go up the Delaware from

the falls about eighty miles to an Indian town called Minesincks, meaning 'the water gone.' This settlement was on alluvial flats on both sides of the river and extending for some forty miles, called Paaquarry Flats, and is now indicated by Pahaquarry in the northeast corner of Warren county.

In 1729 Penn's government learned for the first time that there was a settlement of Hollanders there, and Nicholas Scull, a surveyor, was sent there in 1732 to investigate. He found the settlement (after forcing his way up through the Water Gap), which was believed to be many years older than Penn's Charter of 1681. Scull began a survey, when an old Indian put a hand on his shoulder and said, "Put up iron string—go home." So Scull returned and made his report. The outlet to this settlement was by a mine road to Esopus, some 100 miles. The Hollanders claimed to have no knowledge as to where the river ran. The first settlers bought the improvement of the Indians, who largely moved to the Susquehanna. A Samuel Preston visited and talked with the old men in 1787, who were generally grandsons of the first settlers. General James Clinton and Christopher Tappan knew of the mine holes and the mine road, and were of the opinion that it was the first good road of any extent ever made in any part of the United States. While there is some uncertainty as to the kind of ore that was mined, it has been stated that it was copper. The settlement, the oldest European settlement of equal extent ever made in the territory, was afterwards named Pennsylvania, and it maintained peace and friendship with the Indians for 100 years.

DANKER AND SLUYTER, 1679

Jasper Danker and Peter Sluyter, Labadists, of Wilverd, Finland, made a journey in search of a suitable spot for a colony and were travellers taking careful note of the country. Danker's Journal of 1679 is a year later than Budd's. They went to Maryland and crossed New Jersey going and coming. They accompanied Ephraim Heerman, who was going to visit his father, Augustine Heerman, at Bohemia Manor, Maryland. The party consisted of Ephraim Heerman and wife (who was

a daughter of Madam Van Burgh), on one horse; his younger brother and servant, on another horse; while Danker, Sluyter and another servant each had a horse—seven people on five horses. Danker's Journal says:

"We came to Woodbridge by boat. Smoker's Hook runs from the Kill up to Woodbridge. Here we took horses. In an hour we came to Piscatteway, the last English village in New Jersey. About two miles further we came to Mr. Greenland's, who kept an Ordinary [Inn] there; we had to pass the night there because it is the place of crossing the Millstone [Raritan] River, which they call the falls. Close by was the dwelling of some Indians. As the water was high we were set across in a canoe and the horses swam across. The road to the falls of the South [Delaware] River is nothing but a footpath for men and horses between the trees, although we came to places where there were large tracts grown over with long grass. We crossed the Millstone twice more during the day and arrived at the falls of the South [Delaware] River about sundown. The falls are nothing but a place where the river is full of stones, for two miles or less, very shallow, and the water breaks against them, causing some noise. After breakfast we continued down the river in a boat, but as Ephraim was suffering from the quartan ague, and it was now come on, we had to lie by the bank and make a fire, as he could not endure the cold in the boat. We had to row against the current to Burlington, a Quaker village.

"November 18. During the night it snowed and froze. Left Burlington about noon, and at dark came to Takanij, a village of Swedes and Finns, on the west side of the river. Next day, about 3.00 P. M., we arrived at the Island Tinicum, the fifth we had passed. On it were three or four houses built by Swedes, and a little Lutheran Church, and the remains of a block house, called New Gottenburgh. We came after dark to Upland [now Chester]. Ephraim Heerman was Clerk of the Court in New Castle and Upland, appointed by Gov. Andros 1676."

On the return trip across New Jersey they "left the Falls of Delaware about 2.00 P. M.; spent the night in the open, in the

rain, about a fire; waded across the Millstone; again crossed it in an Indian's canoe, as it was too high to ford. At 3.00 we took a road easterly to Raritan Kil, leaving the road to Mr. Greenland's and Piscatteway, and arrived at dusk at Cornelis Van Langvelt's, step-son of Thomas the Baker, of New York. He lived in that house alone with an Indian, but he had some neighbors who are beginning a new village on the land of this Thomas the Baker, directly opposite Piscatteway, upon a point where the Millstone [Lawrence's Brook] unites itself with Raritan Kil." From here he returned by boat down the Raritan and through the Kil. This journey is by quite a different route from that taken by George Fox eight years earlier. But the general type of country is about the same.

GEORGE SCOT, 1685

George Scot, of Pitlochrie, Scotland, sailed Aug. 1, 1685, with about 200 passengers on the "Henry Francis." Some of the passengers from Scotch prisons brought the prison fever with them and the mortality on the voyage was heavy. Both Scot and his wife died on the passage; a daughter, Upham, survived and married a fellow-passenger, John Johnstone, and received the 500 acres promised her father. Scot's "Model of Government," prepared for the Proprietors, mentions as the seven New Jersey towns, Shrewsbury, Middletown, Bergen, New Ark, Elizabeth, Woodbridge, and Piscataway, and says Middletown was the second town settled. He also mentions Thomas Lawrence and his wife's son's (Cornelius Longfield) plantations, about 3,000 acres; that the Raritan is fordable at the falls; and that there were several tracts on both sides of the river located by Captain John Palmer, Thomas Codrington, Mr. White and Co., John Robison, Samuel Edsal and Co., and Capt. Corson. Elizabeth is named as the first place settled, 1664. The type of house built in Amboy was, in size, 30 ft. x 16 ft., with double chimney, and cost £50, or in goods, £25. An acre was 20 roods long by 8 roods broad, 16 ft. to a rood (a little less area than now). There were a few Indian natives. Land on the south branch of the Raritan was, in his

opinion, the best. (The "Model" is reproduced in Whitehead's "East New Jersey under the Proprietors").

COLONEL POTTER, 1690

Col. Cuthbert Potter was sent by the Council of Virginia "to ascertain the truth of matters in New England and New York." He was a lawyer and large landholder, and he started July 6, 1690. On July 18 reached the Falls of the Delaware, stopping at Mr. Penn's and lodging at Mr. Wheeler's. Next day he took a horse and guide (it was still necessary to have a guide across New Jersey) for Elizabeth, but got no further than "Onion's" (John Inian). On the 20th went from "Onions" to Elizabeth and stayed with Col. Richard Townley. He was traveling with a pass from Governor Nicholson of Virginia. He was in New York during the Leisler uprising, and smuggled his papers in after dark for fear of being searched and losing them. It was just after the overthrow of the Andros government in Massachusetts. Governor Bradstreet and Council sent an officer to seize and search Col. Potter. They found his portmanteau at the coffee house, and, when he refused to open it, broke it open and opened all his letters. After keeping what they wished they dismissed him with the remainder. He barely escaped arrest in New York on his return, but made the rest of his trip without event. Here was an envoy from the Governor of one Colony carrying a Governor's pass on a friendly trip of investigation, barely escaping arrest in another Colony, and arrested and despoiled of his private papers in a third, showing on what terms one colony was with another!

GABRIEL THOMAS, 1698

Gabriel Thomas in 1698 got out a little pamphlet much like Daniel Denton's. A lithographed copy of it was published in 1848 and may be found in many libraries, but it contains little new matter.

REV. DAVID BRAINERD, 1742

I now go ahead fifty years. In 1742 David Brainerd, a missionary to the Indians in New Jersey, wrote a voluminous me-

moir, giving a sketch of his five years' work. He undertook three distinct missions: one above the Falls of the Delaware; a second on the Susquehanna, at an Indian town called Shanmoking; and a third at Crosswicksung, not certainly located but probably Crosswicks, N. J. This mission was later transferred to land just out of Cranbury, to which place his Indians removed and settled. He gives the distance from the Forks of the Delaware to his Indian village on the Susquehanna as 120 miles and more, and from the Forks to Cranbury (then written "Cranberry") as 70 miles and more.

Having little success with the Pennsylvania Indians, either at the Delaware or the Susquehanna, he gradually concentrated his efforts on the Jersey Indians, and from not over ten at Crosswicksung, when he first went there, with two or three families in a place, scattered six, ten, fifteen and thirty miles around, he gradually attracted them until, in 1746, he had about a hundred and thirty gathered together. Three missions, attendance at Presbytery and visits to other clergymen took him about continually, but his diary is solely devoted to his work with the Indians, and contains no comment on other places except the bare fact that at such a date he was there, and occasionally with whom he stayed; as for instance, that he went "to Mr. Dickinson's at Elizabethtown, came to a place named Cranberry, and, meeting with a serious minister, Mr. MacKnight, I lodged there with him; went to Freehold to see Mr. Tennent." About thirty Indians having collected at Crosswicksung, "walking a little from the place of meeting the Indians killed three deer, which were a reasonable supply for their wants." He visited the Rev. Mr. Wales at Kingston, and Mr. Stockston [Stockton] at Princeton; and on one of his trips from Fishkill-on-the-Hudson to the Forks of the Delaware says he went "about 100 miles through a *desolate and hideous country*, where there were very few settlements." This, I think, is his only comment on the country.

DR. HAMILTON, 1744

In 1744 Alexander Hamilton, M. D., made a trip across New Jersey from Annapolis. Travelling for his health he set

out on horseback, with his negro slave, Dromo. "Wednesday, May 30, 1744," he set out for New York via Baltimore, Havre de Grace, Philadelphia, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Staten Island, Brooklyn; thence to Albany and return; thence by Long Island to Southold, by ferry to New London, to Boston, Portsmouth; returning via Boston, Providence, Newport, New Haven, New York, Elizabethport and Trenton. He says:

"Thursday, June 14, a little after five in the morning I departed from Trenton. At half-after-eight I put up at one Leonard's, at the sign of the Black Lion in Kingston. I breakfasted then upon a dish of tea. We arrived at six o'clock at Brunswick, a neat, small city in East Jersey Government, built chiefly of brick and lying upon the Raritan River, about sixty miles northeast of Philadelphia. I put up this night at one Miller's, at the sign of the Admiral Vernon, and supped with some Dutchmen and a mixed company of others. I had a visit from one Doctor Farquhar in town, who did not stay long with me, being bound that night for New York by water. Our conversation at supper was such a confused medley that I could make nothing of it. I retired to bed at eleven o'clock, after eating some very fine pickled oysters for supper. A little before six in the morning I forded the Raritan River, the tide being low and the scow aground, so that I could not ferry over. I went by way of Perth Amboy."

"Sept. 11th. After dinner I took boat along with Mr. Rhea from New York to Elizabethtown Point and had a pleasant passage, making 15 miles by water in three hours. We passed through Elizabethtown at seven o'clock that night, and arrived at Woodbridge at half-an-hour after eight. We put up at Heard's. We set off at seven, and before nine passed through a place called Piscataway, about three miles from Brunswick. I have observed that several places upon the American main go by that name. We crossed the Raritan River and arrived in Brunswick at nine o'clock. We baited our horses and drank some chocolate at Miller's. We mounted at ten; put up at Leonard's at Kingston, a little before one, when we dined."

PETER KALM, 1748

Peter Kalm, of the University of Aobo, Sweden, sailed for America Aug. 5, 1748. Before seeing land the vessel ran aground off of the coast of Maryland, Sept. 13. He sailed in the Delaware and up to Philadelphia, where he lodged with a Quaker, "three meals a day at 20 shillings, Pennsylvania currency, per week; wood, washing and wine extra." The site of Philadelphia had been obtained by Penn from three brothers, called Sven's Saevan (Sons of Sven), who had settled there. He speaks of Arch St. as 56 ft. in width, and Market St. over 100 ft., and seven streets the other way, besides one on the river front called Water St.; of the Presbyterian Church built in 1704 on the south side of Market; of the two great Fairs every year, May 16 and Nov. 16. He mentions a traveller from Mount Lebanon in 1737, Scheick Sidi, also Count Sinzendorf, head of the Moravian Brethren in 1741; also that 12,000 Germans came to Philadelphia in 1749.

In October he crossed the ferry to Jersey (four pence for ferriage), visited Trenton of "about 100 houses," and says the chief gain was from travellers between Philadelphia and New York by Trenton yachts, going from Trenton to and from Philadelphia, and to Brunswick by waggons. The yacht fare was 1s 6d., with baggage extra; the waggon 2s. 6d., and baggage likewise extra. The greater part of the country was without woods; "a reddish brown earth is particularly plentiful near New Brunswick, under which was a sort of red limestone." He mentions Princeton and Rocky Hill. Of Brunswick he says:

"The Germans have two churches, one wood and one stone, the English one of wood, and the Presbyterian one of stone. Houses were of brick and wood, the wall next the street only of brick, a peculiar kind of ostentation." At each door was an elevation ascended by some steps, a sort of balcony with benches on both sides, where the family sat evenings, took the air and watched the neighbors pass by. The town had only one street lengthways and at its northern extremity there was a street across. One of the streets was almost entirely inhabited

by Dutchmen who came from Albany, and so they called it Albany Street. "They got considerable profit from the travellers, who every hour pass on the high road. An inhabitant built a house of the red stone, but it soon began to change so much that its owner was obliged to put boards all over the walls to prevent it from falling to pieces." [In tearing down old houses more than one has been found of that description, weatherboards over the stone]. "We were ferried over the Raritan without horses. In a dry summer at ebb tide it is by no means dangerous to ride through the river.

"Woodbridge is a small village; the houses mostly of boards and shingled on the side walls. Elizabethtown is a small town about 20 miles from New Brunswick; it has some stone buildings. It might truly be said of Elizabethtown that it was situated in a garden. We lodged in Elizabethtown Point about two miles from the town. In the morning we crossed the river (the Kil) to Staten Island, and at eight went aboard a yacht to go eight English miles by sea to New York, where we landed about 11 A. M. Besides the Christians of different sects there are many Jews in New York and they have a synagogue." He saw yachts from New Brunswick loaded with wheat, flour and linseed. William Burnet, son of the learned Dr. Thomas Burnet, is recorded as "the best Governor New York ever had." In 1727 he was made Governor of New England and went to Boston, where he died September 7, 1729.

Kalm was Professor of Economy in the University of Aobo in Swedish Finland. They continued his salary during his trip to America. The University of Upsala voted £150, an Association for Promoting Manufacture contributed £45, and Kalm used £130 of his own money, Aobo making up the rest.

ANDREW BARNABY, 1759

Andrew Barnaby (B. A. 1754, M. A. 1757, Queens College, Cambridge), a minister of the English Church, travelled from Virginia to Massachusetts, much the same trip as that taken by Col. Potter seventy years earlier. He records:

"June 15 arrived in Philadelphia, a city of about 3,000 houses and 18,000 or 20,000 inhabitants. A house lets for £100

currency per annum. July 6th, proceeded to Bristol, and 10 miles further up the river to Trenton, of about 100 houses, a church, Quaker and Presbyterian Meeting Houses, and barracks for 300 men. Thence to Sir John Sinclair's at the Falls of the Delaware, about a mile above Trenton, and spent an agreeable evening.

"Proceeded 12 miles further to Princeton—a handsome school and College for the education of dissenters, erected on the plan of those in Scotland; about 20 boys in grammar school, and 60 in the College building, called Nassau Hall; but only two Professors besides the Provost. Two students occupy each apartment, consisting of a large bed-room with fireplace and two studies. Student's expenses were £25 currency per year. The Provost's salary was £200 and the Professors' £50 each.

"In the afternoon proceeded 18 miles to Brunswick. There is a very nice barracks for 300 men; a church and a Presbyterian Meeting House. In this place and in Philadelphia were the handsomest women I saw in America. The next day I rode up the river to the Raritan Hills to see a small cascade, which falls about fifteen or twenty feet very romantically between two rocks [Buttermilk Falls, Chimney Rock, presumably]. On the 7th, I proceeded to Amboy, which contains about 100 houses and has a barrack for 300 men. In the afternoon travelled 16 miles further to Elizabeth, leaving Woodbridge, where there is a printing office, on my right hand.

"Elizabeth is on a small river; contains 200 or 300 houses; has a Court House and a Meeting House and barracks like those above mentioned. Thence to Newark, built in an irregular, scattered manner, near two miles in length. It has a church erected in the Gothic taste with a spire, the first I had seen in America. Thence along Second or Passaic River 17 or 18 miles to the Falls, which are very extraordinary, different from any I had hitherto met in America. The river, about 40 yards broad, falls above 70 feet perpendicular in one entire sheet. Returning, crossed over to Col. John Schuyler's copper mine, where there is a very rich vein of ore. Two miles further down is the park and gardens of his brother, Col. Peter

Schuyler. In the gardens is a very large collection of citrons, oranges, limes, lemons, balsam of Peru, aloes, pomegranates and other tropical plants, and in the park several American and English deer and three or four elks, or moose deer.

"I arrived at Elizabeth not a little entertained with my expedition, but exceedingly fatigued with the violent heat and many mosquitoes that had infested me. The total inhabitants are supposed to be 70,000, of which the white males are obliged to serve in the militia between 16 and 60. The paper currency is about 70% discount, but in very good repute and preferred by Pennsylvania and New York to that of their own Province. In Rhode Island the paper money is as bad as possible, the difference in exchange being at least 2,500%, while that of New Hampshire is no better than Rhode Island."

To illustrate the curiosity of the New England innkeeper, he tells this anecdote of Franklin, who, because he could not get served till curiosity was fully satisfied, assembled the master and mistress, sons and daughters, menservants and maidservants, and began thus: "Worthy people, I am Benjamin Franklin of Philadelphia by trade" [leaving a blank line after trade—probably not knowing that he was a printer] "and a bachelor. I have some relatives in Boston to whom I am going to make a visit: my stay will be short, and I shall then return and follow my business, as a prudent man ought to. This is all I know of myself and all I can possibly inform you of. I beg, therefore, you will have pity on me and my horse and give us both some refreshment."

He also refers to a strange and visionary idea that some people held, that empire is travelling west and that they are looking forward to when America is to give laws to the rest of the world. "But if ever an idea was illusory and fallacious, I am fully persuaded this will be so."

DR. SCHOEPF, 1783

Johann David Schoepf, M. D., Surgeon to Ansbach Troops, arrived in New York July 4, 1777, but got no opportunity to see the country till July 22, 1783, when he left New York for Elizabethtown Point by water, making the trip between 5.00

P. M. and 2.00 A. M., remaining on the boat deck till morning in "millions of mosquitoes." Here I made the acquaintance of an American Captain who volunteered to take me to Governor Livingston, whose country seat was in the neighborhood of Elizabeth. We had not the pleasure of finding the Governor at home, which I the more regretted, as my companion had taken the trouble on the way to give me a high opinion of the man with the Roman nose. Instead I was taken before certain other officers and furnished with a letter to a member of Congress near Princeton. When the greatest heat of the day was over we set out on the road to Brunswick.

"From Elizabeth we came to Bridgeton [Rahway] on the Raritan, mainly Quakers; from Bridgeton to Brunswick is 16 miles; here we underwent a general questioning on the part of the landlord of the Queen. There are no people in the world more curious than the innkeepers."

He gives here the same anecdote given by Barnaby of Dr. Franklin and goes on: "At the inn at Brunswick nothing was to be had till it was known where we came from and whither we were bound. I asked for a room and the woman of the house bade me in a most indifferent manner 'to be patient'. . . . "Brunswick is pleasantly and advantageously situated. The Raritan here reaches no great depth, probably 10 or 15 feet, but with the help of the tide, which ascends two miles above the town, tolerable large vessels come up, and at one time exported direct to the West Indies, and carried on more business than Perth Amboy, lying 10 miles further down at the mouth of the River. In Brunswick the Royal Barracks still stand, for which there are no soldiers, and an Episcopal Church remains, for which there is no congregation. The Quaker Meeting House and the Market House as well as many other buildings are in ruins. This section of Jersey, especially Princeton, Woodbridge, Newark, Bergen and Elizabethtown, etc., suffered the most during the war from the troops of both parties.

"From Brunswick we proceeded down [up] the Raritan through an incomparable landscape, neat country houses scattered here and there, the buildings forsaken and half ruined. Col. Steward's house [Charles Stewart's, now "Bucclough"]

on a rising ground by the road, like so many in America, is thinly built of wood but after a tasteful plan. Two miles from Brunswick we again crossed the Raritan over a wooden bridge, and after a few miles down [up] that stream reached Boundbrook and Middlebrook. At Boundbrook we visited Dr. Griffith, a practising physician, whose skill and upright character made him free of the general persecution other Loyalists were exposed to. In company with Dr. Griffith we made an excursion towards the mountain country, where Captain Mosengail and Mr. Rubsaamen had establishments for smelting copper, the first in America [?]. In this narrow valley we were unspeakably oppressed with the heat, and in Dr. Griffith's home the thermometer stood at 94° in the shade, and in the valley I am convinced that it was not less than 120°. The first chain is called First Mountain, and extends from Newark to Pluckamin, about 28 miles. Van Horn's mine [copper] has been more than once profitably worked. It was found possible to prepare 2½ tons of sheet copper a week in 1775."

Of the Brunswick mine he says: "About twenty-six years ago a mine was opened in a hill of red shell. A vein nearly 4-in. wide was a sufficient guarantee, but it was found to fall away almost perpendicularly. Solid copper was taken out in quantity, lying in a brown mould; however, it was a low hill and the Raritan was too near, and the shaft filled with water, and could not be kept clean. The owner became discouraged after taking out probably 2 tons mostly solid copper at an outlay of more than £12,000 current." He later continues:

"From Boundbrook we came to the mountain where Washington's army camped in 1779, and farther through an extremely well-cultivated region along the Millstone River. In the Raritan a law compels millers to leave a 40-yard passage way over the dams during the running of the shad, which formerly came up the Raritan in numberless schools. In the Tavern at Black Horse we found quarters for the night. The landlord told us without any boasting that he was 'a weaver, a shoemaker, a farmer, a farrier, a gardener, and when it can't be helped, a soldier. I bake my bread, brew my beer, kill my pigs, grind my axe and knives. I built those stalls and that

shed, and I am barber, leach and doctor.' The man was everything and at no expense for a license.

"The following morning we came by a stone bridge to Rocky Hill, which once had the hope of being one of the richest and most productive hills in America on account of copper being found there. A company was formed, with eight shares, which sold for as high as £1,500 current each, but it was unprofitable. One of the largest and most famous copper mines was that of the Schuyler family on Second River. For 40 years and more these works were carried on to great advantage.

"From Rocky Hill we went to Princeton, a little country town of one street, but its elevated site makes it especially agreeable, the view from it being splendid. In 1746 an Academy was established and given the privilege of bestowing the same degrees as Oxford and Cambridge. The College is in bad condition; the British used it for stalls and barracks, and left a Presbyterian Church near by in a state equally bad. At the present time there are only fifty to sixty students, and only Humaniora and Philosophy are taught. Princeton had the honor of being for a while the place of assembly of the American Congress, after a handful of indelicate soldiers, demanding such a trifle as five or six years' back pay, had frightened Congress from Philadelphia.

"A diligence, known as the Flying Machine, makes daily trips between Philadelphia and New York, a distance of ninety miles in one day, only changing horses three times on the journey. The diligence are large wooden carts, with light tops, neither convenient nor neat, carrying ten or twelve passengers with luggage, and are drawn by four horses only. The charge is five to six Spanish dollars the passenger. I had the pleasure of meeting two members of Congress and General Lincoln, ex-Secretary of War, returning to his considerable landed property in New England.

"Six miles from Princeton we came to Maidenhead, of five or six houses; after sunset we arrived at Trenton. Here the landlord permitted us to go to bed unquestioned, being not yet done with several other guests arrived shortly before. The taverns on the way were in other respects very good, clean,

well-supplied and well-served. A mile from Trenton brought us to the Delaware, over which the passenger is set very cheaply in a flat, roomy ferry-boat. A little above the ferry is the lower falls of the Delaware, the limit of shipping. At Lancaster I got to know a worthy man of great good sense in Mr. Henry, Judge of the Common Pleas, who showed me some inventions; one for moving a boat against the current."

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LETTERS OF CHIEF JUSTICE MORRIS, 1777-'79

CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERT MORRIS occupied his position on the Supreme Bench of this State from February, 1777, to some time in 1779, when he resigned. During his term he seems to have been chiefly occupied in presiding over various county Criminal Courts, as was then the custom with the Chief Justice. He belonged to a noted family, being, as we understand it, the natural son of the more famous Robert Hunter Morris, who was never married, who had been Chief Justice from 1738 to 1764, a period of twenty-six years, and who died in office: a man of great abilities both as Judge and as a public

speaker. The latter was also, for a time, Governor of Pennsylvania.

The father of Robert Hunter Morris was Lewis Morris, Governor of New Jersey from 1738 to 1746, and previously twice acting-Governor; also for a time Chief Justice of New York. He was a specially remarkable man in many ways. (See N. J. Hist. Soc. "Collections," Vol. IV, for a memoir and papers of Governor Lewis Morris, and Vol. IX, p. 168, for some notes on Robert Hunter Morris).

Chief Justice Robert Morris retired to private life after his resignation in 1779, but in 1790 President Washington appointed him Judge of the United States District Court for New Jersey, a position he continued to hold until his death in 1815. We are unaware that any full account of his life has been published.

The letters following are of much interest because concerned with Revolutionary matters, and as indicating various characteristics of the writer. One letter (the last given below) was to him instead of from him, but the reason for its publication is apparent. These letters are furnished by Mr. J. Lawrence Boggs, the treasurer of our Society, who possesses them. It is to be noted, however, that the letters by the Chief Justice are not those actually sent, but his original drafts, which he copied before sending them out, and which he carefully endorsed and filed away.

CHIEF JUSTICE MORRIS TO MR. COOPER, DESCRIBING THE BATTLE OF MONMOUTH, 1778

The following letter is one written to a Mr. Cooper, the day following the Battle of Monmouth. The Chief Justice was an eye witness to only a small portion of the movements of the army, as is evident when one comes to read the full official account of the engagement by Gen. Washington, and to compare the two. (See "N. J. Archives," Second Series, Vol. II, p. 285). However, the letter contains points of interest, especially because not written by an army official. Who "Mr. Cooper" was is not made clear.

"DEAR SIR: After the fatigue of an exceeding hot day's ride over the field of death and action, I sit down to give you an account of what I have seen and heard, and I wish it may reach you before Mrs. Forne has prejudiced your mind.

"At eight yesterday morning Gen. Lee, at the head of five thousand men, moved about four miles and offered battle to the enemy's rear about a mile to the northeast of Freehold Court House, on the Middletown road. They answered his challenge with the flower of their army and a very powerful cavalry. After some cannonade and a little long shot firing, Gen. Lee retired to some heights to the westward of the Court House. Thither Gen. Clinton soon followed in order of battle, as if determined to fight. A cannonade and long shot firing ensued, Gen. Lee still retiring in order from eminence to eminence near two miles, and till near two P. M. Hitherto there had been but little execution on either side. Here Gen. Washington joined and some severe action ensued. The day exceeding hot, and the men engaged, much fatigued by march and action, retired under cover of the division brought up by Gen. Washington about three hundred yards to a chain of rising ground, when the action was again renewed.

"The enemy now gave ground in turn, were drove from hill to hill, and before evening were forced to measure back near half the ground they had gained in the day; finally left us the principal field of action, upwards of one hundred killed, Col. Monckton and some other officers among the number, and a few wounded. The action was chiefly by detachment and at no time general on our side. Our killed is said to amount to about seventy, including two or three field officers; the number of wounded I have not heard; Col. Barber is among them.

"Thus to our honor ended the day, fought against the finest troops in the service of His Britanic Majesty, on plain and equal ground.

After the action the troops refreshed and prepared to renew the action this morning, but the enemy about eleven o'clock, under cover of the night, precipitately retired towards Middletown, leaving four Captains and about fifty men badly wounded, which they could not carry off, at Freehold to our mercy. The weather and their wounds considered, few of them can live. The enemy had so much start by morning, and the weather continuing intensely hot, and the country they were in not fitted for action, the General did not pursue except with some light troops. Some of the British officers before they left Freehold confessed they had a complete drubbing.

"I have been over part of the field this morning. It affords

a disagreeable sight, but war and carnage are become more familiar than formerly. The enemy have done much mischief, burnt several houses and left many families without food, clothes, bedding or stock, besides the unavoidable mischief incident to the movement of such an army.

"Gen. Lee is faulted for some part of his yesterday's conduct; I believe it is for retiring so far before he engaged; but as I am not certain and it is a delicate subject I would not wish it to go further.

"The affair on the whole is glorious, tho' not decisive. The enemy must lose great numbers by the heat, and I fear we shall also suffer much. If you can inform Messrs. Harris and Hand of this our success, you will oblige them, and

"Your very humble servant,

"Freehold, June 29th, 1778.

"R. M.

"MR. COOPER."

CHIEF JUSTICE MORRIS TO COL. WHITE AS TO CLAIM OF A
WIDOW, 1778

Busy man as he was, the Chief Justice still had time to look after the widows and fatherless. The following letter shows he had a heart of flesh and not of stone. It was addressed, we assume, to Col. Anthony Walton White.

"D'R SIR: The widow Catherine Stout yesterday applied to me to know if there was any method for her to get compensation for some grass, which your detachment had when you lay at Morristown last week. She informed me that your Quartermaster, or some of your men, turned the horse as they came in into her lot, and that they have destroyed the grass and much injured the fence. This is also attested by Mr. Williams.

"She is a poor woman with eight or nine children, who have no support but her labor, and have been greatly distressed by sickness and misfortune. It seems she desired hay from this little lot of meadow for wintering a cow or two for supporting her family. How your Quartermaster came to pitch upon this lot in a neighborhood where the farmers had plenty of pasture to spare I know not, but his going off and neglecting to pay for it or give proper certificates is what I am persuaded you will not countenance.

"I have therefore troubled you on the subject in the persuasion that you will get the money from the Quartermaster and enclose it to Mr. Kearney for the woman. As the law stands you, as commanding officer of the detachment, are liable to the

damage done by them in any quarters, and have a right to stop it out of their pay. But the poor woman's wish is only to get compensation, which will enable her to purchase hay elsewhere. She says there were from twenty to thirty horse in the lot part of two days. I am, with regard,

"Your most obedient, humble servant,
 "Morristown, July 5th, 1778. "R. M.
 "COL. WHITE."

CHIEF JUSTICE MORRIS TO THE EARL OF STIRLING, DESCRIBING
 A BRITISH RAID NEAR SHREWSBURY, 1779

The following letter was to have been personally delivered to Lord Stirling in Trenton as we know from the endorsement, which appears on the back of it and which is also given below.

"About daylight last Monday morning sénight Major Furguson, with between five and six hundred British and new levies, landed from fifteen flat bottomed boats near Red Bank on the North River, about two miles to the northward of Shrewsbury. They had passed a party of the Continental troops at Black Point under cover of darkness and a thick fog that morning, and were first discovered and fired on by a scout at the place of their landing. The scout immediately came and gave the alarm. Col. Ford detached Captain Bell with about forty men to meet them and retard their advance, and removed the remainder of his detachment to Tinton Falls, a pass two and a-half to the westward of Shrewsbury. Major Furguson's party did not return the fire of the scout, but pushed rapidly thro' the fields and a by-road, passed undiscovered on Capt. Bell's left, and fell in with and attacked Col. Ford's rear about three-quarters of a mile from Shrewsbury.

"From an eminence above the Falls Col. Ford had an opportunity of discovering the enemy's strength, and observed parties moving from their right and left as if to turn his flanks. He was there informed that a considerable body of the enemy had also landed that morning on the bay shore, and advanced undiscovered to Middletown. Finding Capt. Bell irrecoverably separated from him, and suspecting the party at Middletown intended by cross roads to gain his rear, or attempt Freehold, where there were some stores, he thought it prudent to retire to some intermediate ground, where the militia, who were alarmed, might join him, and from which he might act against either of the parties as occasion might require.

"Thus far I speak from information.

"I joined Col. Ford on his retreat from the Falls, and recommended to him Van Mater's hill as an advantageous possession. It is an eminence situated three miles to the westward of the Falls, between the Middletown and Shrewsbury road to Freehold, and near equally distant from these places. Col. Ford approved the ground and ordered his main body thither.

"After detaching the first parties of militia that came in to reconnoitre the covered roads on the right and left of the common road, and a few horsemen to observe the motions of the Shrewsbury party, Col. Ford recommended the enemy at Middletown to the attention of Col. Holmes, who, with a small number of the militia, had taken post about three miles to the northward of Van Mater's hill, and advanced Capt. Pierson's company of about fifty men to the Falls, to endeavor to recover Capt. Bell's detachment, which, he was now informed, had hitherto escaped the enemy. On his return to the Falls he found the enemy had precipitately retired and carried off all the stock they could collect, after burning two dwelling houses and their outbuildings, setting fire to two others, and plundering and wantonly destroying the remaining houses in that neighborhood.

"Capt. Bell, finding that the enemy had passed on his left and got between him and the main body, and that they had detached parties to Shrewsbury and across to Eatontown, moved his men to a branch of the North River and covered them in a wood till the enemy began to retire. When they passed him he fell in their rear and, with a few militia of the district who joined him, harassed them in their retreat till they reembarked, which they did about noon under cover of their gunboats. The attack on their rear prevented them from taking off any stock from Shrewsbury except a few sheep.

"Major Furguson's party crossed the river, landed on the opposite shore and moved up the Middletown side, and the boats moved off down the river.

"Col. Ford being informed that Major Furguson was marching up on the Middletown side of the river, and that both parties of the enemy would now be able to act in concert, detached the militia then with him to secure the pass at the Swimming River bridge, and endeavored to find an advantageous station in advance of Col. Holmes' right, where he might guard against Major Furguson's party, or advance in concert with Col. Holmes, as their strength and the enemy's motions might admit, but was not able to find any ground more advantageous on every account than the hill where his men lay.

"Between five and six o'clock P. M., while the men who

were then collected were preparing their food and refreshing themselves, Col. Ford rec'd a note from Col. Holmes informing that he had advanced within two miles of Middletown with about fifty men [and] expected his Major with a reinforcement; that he was informed the enemy's parties had joined and were retiring towards the Highlands, and that he (Col. Holmes) intended to pursue and attack them, if he could get up in season. The troops having been under arms from daylight without refreshment, the day then too far spent to effect anything against the enemy, who has a safe retreat in their power, Col. Ford did not think it possible to do more that evening than to take an advanced position, from which he might act early in the morning if the enemy did not go off. This I left him preparing for at the close of daylight.

"This, my Lord, is the best account of the transactions of the day which any way came to my knowledge that I can give. I have been the more particular in it as I have heard since I came here that Col. Ford is censured by some of the inhabitants for his conduct. I think the censure unjust and imagine it proceeds from misinformation. The whole of his behaviour that I observed appeared to be that of an attentive, vigilant officer, intent on covering the country as far as was consistent with the safety of his troops, opposed to a force greatly superior, and desirous of acting against the enemy if any occasion permitted. It is impossible for a person unacquainted with his situation to form a proper judgment of his conduct, perplexed with uncertain and various intelligence, unacquainted with the country to the northward of the Shrewsbury road, which is covered with woods and interspersed with hills, marshes and defiles, and unable on so short a notice to form a judgment of the enemy's intentions.

"It is remarkable that the enemy left the Commissary's stores at the Falls inconsiderably injured, tho' they burnt the dwelling houses within a few yards on each side of them, and committed the most wanton acts of destruction I ever beheld on and in the other houses in the neighborhood. I am, my Lord,

"Your very humble Servant,

"ROB'T MORRIS.

"Trenton, May 5th, 1779."

Justice Morris endorsed on the draft these words:

"My engagement in the business of a session of the Legislature prevented my copying this for Lord Stirling during his stay in Trenton, whereby it was never delivered to him."

CHIEF JUSTICE MORRIS TO GOVERNOR LIVINGSTON, DESCRIBING
A TORY SORTIE NEAR SHREWSBURY, 1779

The following description of a raid by Tories near Shrewsbury, a little over a month later than the British raid mentioned in the preceding letter, was sent to Governor Livingston, evidently with the view to have the Governor secure some additional protection to that part of Monmouth County :

"I was very much mortified on my arrival here to learn that a party of about fifty of the imbodyed Refugees¹ under the command of a Captain Lorason, on the eleventh inst. had penetrated undiscovered near two miles into the country, and had taken and carried off Col. Hendrickson, Lieut.-Col. Wyckoff, Major Van Brunt, Capt. McKnight and Capt. Shaddock of the Shrewsbury Regiment of militia, eighteen horses, about one hundred head of neat cattle and one hundred and fifty sheep, from the farms of officers they took. They retired by the Falls through Shrewsbury and down the common road to Jumping Point, the extreme point of —pson Neck, opposite the new Inlet, where their boats waited. They drove the prisoners and wagons, plunder and stock through the old bed of the South River, which is now fordable, on to the Island beach. The few guards who were returning from a scout met the Refugees about a mile above Shrewsbury, and with two or three of the inhabitants, amounting in the whole to but fifteen, skirmished with and pursued them to the water, where with more spirit than prudence they attacked them, they being exposed, and the Refugees covered by the bank as a breastwork, and continued the action till their ammunition was exhausted, when they retired, leaving their officer, Lieut. Shaddock and a Mr. Hendrick dead and six others of their number, two dangerously, wounded. I was informed there was not one of the fifteen but had several bullet holes through his clothes.

"The Refugees also took five other inhabitants and carried them to the beach, where they dismissed them on a pretended usual parole. There they treated their prisoners rather better than is customary for the Refugees. Most of the sheep and some of the cattle were drove by the current out of the Inlet and drowned, and the greater part of the plunder lost; the water being so deep as to overset one of the wagons and wash the things out of the other. They carried off the cartridges lately procured for the Regiment.

"This occurrence has, as your Excellancy may suppose,

¹Evidently his designation of Tories.

greatly alarmed the inhabitants, and some of them are already quitting their habitations, and others declare they will do so, observing that if they must [go on?] by starving they had rather do it in the country than in a Provost [jail].

"The order for a class of the [undecipherable] I am informed, was for a guard. There were but about twelve on the Shrewsbury and about thirty at Middletown and the Bay Shore, who are all from the two lower Regiments of the county. I have, since I came down, endeavored to spirit them up and have got them to embody for a few miles in this neighborhood, and quarter together a-nights under arms, and one-third to do patrol duty every night for their own safety and the defense of the neighborhood; but as they are farmers and mechanics in but middling circumstances, and by the severity of the duty prevented from prosecuting their business, I have little hopes of their continuing it long without assistance. If they should discontinue there will be a fine district of country with promising crops at the critical season of harvest entirely wasted, or left to the mercy of the enemy on the very terms which they seem to wish—which is now the case with Shrewsbury and Long Branch. I am

"Your Excell'ys most obed't, humble servant,

"— Neck, June 20th, 1779.

"R. M.

"To Gov. LIVINGSTON."

JACOBUS VAN ZANDT TO CHIEF JUSTICE MORRIS, CONCERNING
PRISONERS IN NEW YORK, 1777

The outrageous treatment practiced by the British on American prisoners in the sugar houses and prison ships at New York during the Revolution has always been a theme dwelt on by the historians of that war. Here is a statement by a man whose son was in one of the prisons there. Mr. Van Zandt, the writer, evidently resided in New York, but at the time of writing was at Morristown. The Chief Justice had requested him to State what he actually knew of conditions in the prisons of New York, and this is his statement. We copy from the original letter.

"Morris Town, 10th Nov., 1777.

"Sir: Agreeable to your desire I now send you acc't of sufferance [sufferings] of the prisoners in New York, which are as follows, viz.:

"Close confinement in a jail without distinction of rank or character among felons, a number of whom are under sentence

of death, their friends not suffered to speak to them even through the iron gates.

“On the scanty allowance of two pounds hard bisquet and two pounds of raw pork per man per week, without fuel to dress the same.

“Frequently supplied with water from pump where all kind of filth is thrown that renders it obnoxious and unwholesome, the effects of which are too often felt when good water is as easily obtained.

“Denied the benefit of hospital and not allowed to send for medicines, or even a doctor permitted to visit them when in the greatest illness.

“Married men and others, who lay at the point of death, refused their friends or relations [to be] admitted to see them; attempting it [such] are often beat by the prison commissioned officers.

“Other persons without cause thrown into [a] loathsome dungeon, insulted in a gross manner, and really abused by a Provost Marshal who is allowed to be one of the basest characters in the British army, and where [whose] power is so unlimited that he has caned an officer on a trivial occasion and frequently beat the sick privates when unable to stand, many of whom are obliged to enlist in the new levies to prevent perishing for want of necessaries of life.

“Neither pen, ink or paper allow [ed] them, to prevent their treatment being made public, the consequence of which, indeed, even the prisoners themselves dread, knowing the malignant disposition of the keeper and his deputy.

“Mr. John Fell,² when very ill of fever, was denied medicine, even doctor to attend him.

“Those troops taken at Fort Montgomery put in Sugar House, and were not permitted victuals or drink for two days and three nights, sixty of whom were obliged to enlist in new corps to save life.

“My poor son carried through every street in town, followed by negroes, boys, etc., and grossly insulted, particularly when he passed my house; his friends and relatives not permitted to see him in jail, nor even to speak with him at windows. Few persons have been allowed to go so far as to call to him at windows, but were not suffered to stay longer than five minutes by the sentinels; not a word exchanged but in the presence of sentinel. He is still in close confinement and often insulted by the guards.

²The noted Bergen patriot, kept in prison from April, 1777, to Feb. or May, 1778. (See “N. J. Archives.” Second Series, Vol. I, pp. 54, 455, 456, notes).

"Those are cruel treatments. I hope his Excellency will communicate the above to Gen. Washington to retaliate with the prisoners we have here, relying on your influence to have plan put into execution, as it is my sincere opinion no exchange will be permitted till something of this kind is done.

"Nothing new has happened since you left us this morning, only that by letter from Garret Abeel, who lives near Acquack-enocks bridge [he] writes to Mr. Lott that [a] number of women are come up to Hackensack from New York, several of which have plenty of goods in order to barter for provision, and they say that unless we will permit them to do this they must starve this winter. Flour is sold for 50/— pr. lb. and none to be had. If this is the case with them, how must our prisoners suffer.

"I am, with due respects, Sir,

"Your humble servant,

"JACOBUS VAN ZANDT.

"P. S.—Observe the price of flour is hard cash, and in Bergen township; what must it be in New York?"

Endorsed: "The Hon'ble ROBERT MORRIS, Chief Justice of State of New Jersey, in Prince Town."



PRINCETON COLLEGE BROADSIDE OF 1805

UNTIL THE YEAR 1819 the yearly catalogues of Princeton College were not in the present form of pamphlets but on single sheets of paper, of the style known to collectors as a "broadside." When the series of catalogues in that form was begun seems not to be known. The earliest at Princeton is dated January, 1805, and the library there contains only those of November, 1805, 1817, 1818 and one for 1820. One of next to the earliest date, being of November, 1805, has been copied for us by Mr. Justice Parker, of our Supreme Court, and is presented in full below, not so much as a curiosity, but as containing various names of students who did not graduate, and hence are not in any subsequent "General Catalogue" of Princeton University; also as containing the home addresses of all students; and, also, because the list embraces the names of so many men who afterward became noted in this State and country.

It would require many pages to give the subsequent records

of the prominent graduates of what eventually turned out to be the classes of 1805, '06, '07, '08 and '09. A comparison with the final results shows that various ones in the 1805 list dropped out of college, or failed to graduate and that new ones came in, but this was then, as now, the usual sequence.

We print the whole "broadside" in the general style of its make-up. It was of a size about 18x24 inches.

CATALOGUE OF THE OFFICERS AND STUDENTS
OF
NASSAU-HALL

PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY, NOVEMBER, 1805

Samuel Stanhope Smith, D. D. President, and Prof. Mor. Phil. and Belles Lettres, John Maclean, M. D., Professor of Natural Philosophy and Chemistry. William Thompson, A. M., Professor of the Greek and Latin languages. Henry Kollock, A. M. Professor of Divinity.

Andrew Hunter, A. M., Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy.

TUTORS { John Johnston, A. M.
Isaac V. Brown, A. M.
Mons. Dufort, Teacher of the French Language.

SENIOR CLASS.

- Lewis P. W. Balch,Georgetown, District of Columbia.
- Isaac Newton Blackford,New Jersey.
- John Henry Blair,Richmond, Virginia.
- Gustavus A. Brown,Alexandria, District of Columbia.
- John Smith Carpenter,Lancaster County, Pennsylvania.
- James Lloyd Chamberlaine,Eastern Shore, Maryland.
- James T. Clarke,New Jersey.
- Edward Colston,Martinsburgh, Virginia.
- Lewis L. C. Congar,Newark, New-Jersey.
- John Connelly,Philadelphia.
- John Conover,Monmouth, New-Jersey.
- Jonathan S. Cool,New-Jersey.
- Eli Cooley,Massachusetts.
- James Cowan,Danville, Kentucky.
- John Croes,New-Brunswick, New-Jersey.
- Thomas B. C. Dayton,Elizabeth-Town, New-Jersey.

Henry A. DeSaussure,Charleston, South-Carolina.
 Robert Calender Duncan,Carlisle, Pennsylvania.
 James Hepburn Dundas, ...Alexandria, District of Columbia.
 Alexander M. Edwards,Charleston, South-Carolina.
 Benjamin Elliott,Charleston, South-Carolina.
 James Ferguson,Princeton, New-Jersey.
 Jacob T. FieldSomerset County, New-Jersey.
 Frederick Frelinghuysen,Somerset County, New-Jersey.
 Nicholas Goldsborough,Easton, Maryland.
 James Hickman,Paris, Kentucky.
 John Eager Howard,Baltimore, Maryland.
 James Iredell,Edenton, North Carolina.
 William Macon,New-Kent, Virginia.
 John James Marshall,Frankford, Kentucky.
 Jaquelin A. Marshall,Richmond, Virginia.
 Charles William Monk,Halifax, Nova Scotia.
 Arnold Naudain,Dover, Delaware.
 Patrick Noble,South-Carolina.
 Thomas G. Percy,Natchez, Mississippi Territory.
 Thomas R. Peters,.....Philadelphia.
 John B. Posey,.....Georgia.
 Robert B. Potts,.....Frederick-Town, Maryland.
 George Read,Newcastle, Delaware.
 John Harleston Read,Charleston, South-Carolina.
 John Reynolds,Shippensburgh, Pennsylvania.
 Molton C. Rogers,Milford, Delaware.
 Robert W. Rutherford,New-Jersey.
 Abraham Shepherd,Virginia.
 Henry Blair Stewart,Philadelphia.
 John Douglas Sims,Alexander, District of Columbia.
 Samuel Sprigg,Maryland.
 Robert Swan,Baltimore, Maryland.
 Israel Peyton Thompson, ...Alexandria, District of Columbia.
 John Vandike,New-Jersey.
 Samuel Vernon,New-Brunswick, New-Jersey.
 John W. Walker,Georgia.
 Edward G. Williams,Baltimore, Maryland.
 William E. Williams,Baltimore, Maryland.
 Rider H. Winder,Eastern-Shore, Maryland.
 Thomas L. Woodruff,Trenton, New-Jersey.
 Nathaniel S. Wikoff,Monmouth, New-Jersey.
 Donaldson Yeates,Baltimore, Maryland.

JUNIOR CLASS.

John Bickley,Abbeville District, South-Carolina.
 Augustus W. Biggs,Philadelphia.

Jacob P. Broom,	Wilmington, Delaware.
George W. Brown,	Pennsylvania.
Archibald Bryce,	Richmond, Virginia.
John T. Boyd,	Somerset, New Jersey.
John F. Clark,	New-Brunswick, New-Jersey.
Peter Clark,	New-Brunswick, New-Jersey.
William Clymer,	Berks County, Pennsylvania.
Daniel H. Condict,	New-Brunswick, New-Jersey.
William S. Coxe,	Burlington, New-Jersey.
Neville B. Craig,	Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.
Francis D. Cummins,	Washington, Georgia.
Joseph Cumming,	Augusta, Georgia.
John P. Daves,	Newbern, North-Carolina.
Philemon Dickerson,	Morristown, New-Jersey.
Stephen Duncan,	Carlisle, Pennsylvania.
Richard H. Durdin,	Philadelphia.
James B. Elmendorf,	Tempe, New-Jersey.
William C. Elmendorf,	Tempe, New-Jersey.
Edward R. Gibson,	Easton, Maryland.
John Handley,	Cranberry, New-Jersey.
Nathaniel P. Handley,	Cranberry, New-Jersey.
Thomas B. Hall,	Elizabeth-Town, Maryland.
Francis Jenkins Henry,	Eastern-Shore, Maryland.
John Campbell Henry,	Eastern-Shore, Maryland.
Alfred Huger,	Charleston, South-Carolina.
James Irwin,	Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.
Seaborn Jones,	Augusta, Georgia.
Peter P. J. Kean,	Elizabeth-Town, New-Jersey.
James King,	Orange County, New-York.
Samuel C. Lewis,	Baskenridge, New-Jersey.
John Lindsay,	New-Brunswick, New-Jersey.
Thomas Husey Lockett,	Frederick-Town, Maryland.
Alem Marr,	Milton, Pennsylvania.
Isaac R. Marshall,	Philadelphia.
Allan M'Lane,	Wilmington, Delaware.
Thomson Mason,	Virginia.
Samuel Milligan,	Philadelphia.
John M. M'Eowen,	Somerset County, New-Jersey.
John Montgomery,	Northumberland County, Pennsylvania.
George William Murdoch,	Frederick-Town, Maryland.
Fayette Neville,	Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.
James O'Hara,	Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.
Severn Parker,	Eastern Shore, Virginia.
William A. Parker,	Eastern Shore, Virginia.
Robert C. Penn,	Richmond, Virginia.

Edmond Pendleton,	Martinsburgh, Virginia.
Charles Pierson,	Morristown, New-Jersey.
Robert Pollard,	Richmond, Virginia.
Willis Pope,	Georgia.
Elias Prioleau,	Charleston, South-Carolina.
William B. Randolph,	Richmond, Virginia.
William Rawle,	Philadelphia.
Jonathan J. Robinson,	Philadelphia.
Dirk G. Salomons,	Isle of St. Eustatia.
Edward Scull,	Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.
Charles Snead,	Peach-town, Virginia.
William Sloan,	Baltimore, Maryland.
Thomas Loughton Smith,	Charleston, South-Carolina.
George Hume Steuart,	Baltimore, Maryland.
James Studdiford,	Somerset, New Jersey.
Edward Teakle,	Eastern-Shore, Virginia.
James Teakle,	Eastern-Shore, Virginia.
Alexander Telfair,	Savannah, Georgia.
William Thompson,	Princeton, New-Jersey.
Frederick Vandike,	New-Jersey.
M. S. Vanlear,	Williamsport, Maryland.
Robert H. Wilson,	Somerset, New-Jersey.

SOPHOMORE CLASS.

Robert Barclay,	Newburg, New-York.
James W. Bates,	Richmond, Virginia.
James Booth,	Newcastle, Delaware.
James W. Burnet,	Newark, New-Jersey.
Thomas Otway Carter,	Virginia.
Richard Coxe,	Burlington, New-Jersey.
Thomas I. DeLancey,	New-York.
Louis P. DuCros,	New Orleans, Louisiana.
William G. Ernst,	Lancaster, Pennsylvania.
Joseph M. Fox,	Philadelphia.
Peter W. Gansevoort,	Albany, New-York.
Samuel Hamilton,	Princeton, New-Jersey.
William Hamilton,	Elizabeth-City, North-Carolina.
William M. Heyward,	Charleston, South-Carolina.
Nathaniel Heyward,	Charleston, South-Carolina.
William Hayward,	Easton, Maryland.
Jacob Hindman,	Center-ville, Maryland.
Thomas G. Henderson,	Lancaster County, Pennsylvania.
Thomas Herbert,	Alexandria, District of Columbia.
Hunter Holmes,	Winchester, Virginia.
John Henry Hyde,	Baltimore, Maryland.

Alexander S. Johnston,Edenton, North-Carolina.
 Vincent E. Lockerman,Dover, Delaware.
 Robert C. Ludlow,New-York.
 Edward Mason,Hartford, Connecticut.
 Samuel M'Kean,Philadelphia.
 Lewis Phillips,Princeton, New-Jersey.
 George Webb Ronald,Richmond, Virginia.
 Clymer Ross,Philadelphia.
 Isaac Roosevelt,New York.
 Benjamin Rush,Philadelphia.
 Elijah Slack,Bucks County, Pennsylvania.
 Robert Smith,Philadelphia.
 Robert Tree,New-York.
 Robert R. Troup,New-York.
 Samuel H. Vanbrakle,Isle of St. Croix.
 Stephen Van Rennselaer,Albany, New-York.
 James Moore Wayne,Savannah, Georgia.
 George Wood,New-Jersey.
 Richard Wistar,Philadelphia.
 Nicholas Worthington, ..George-town, District of Columbia.

FRESHMAN CLASS.

William W. Anderson,Maryland.
 Franklin Anderson,Maryland.
 Lewis P. Bayard,New-York.
 Elias Boudinot,Newark, New-Jersey.
 Richard H. Fishburne,Charleston, South-Carolina.
 Theodosius O. Fowler,West-Chester County, New-York.
 James Green,Natchez, Mississippi Territory.
 Robert M. Livingston,New York.
 John Neff,Frankford, Pennsylvania.
 Nicholas G. R. Rhea,Trenton, New-Jersey.
 Thomas Bartow Salter,New York.
 Richard Stockton,Princeton, New-Jersey.
 Thomas O. Taylor,Petersburgh, Virginia.
 George Walton,Georgia.

Senior class,	58	} Total 182.
Junior class,	69	
Sophomore class,	41	
Freshmen class,	14	

Printed by James Oram, who executes printing in general with expedition and neatness.

ANNUAL MEETING OF WOMAN'S BRANCH

WHILE THE celebration of the 75th Anniversary of the New Jersey Historical Society was the luminous spot of May 12, 1920, yet, at the annual meeting of the Woman's Branch, held on the morning of the same day, there were some facts and figures presented, which show that its light also does not grow dimmer with the passing years.

First, a few figures disclose somewhat of its accomplishments: The Corresponding Secretary reported 140 pieces of mail matter received and 1709 sent out, and one can follow with the imagination what these represent; notices of meetings, invitations and innumerable notes of all kinds.

The report of the Treasurer showed a balance May, 1919, of \$606.23; receipts, \$930.50; making a total of \$1,536.73. Disbursements during the year were \$815.25, leaving a balance to date of \$721.48.

There were 67 new members elected, 13 resignations, and 9 deaths, making a net gain of 45. A very gratifying increase.

The President, Mrs. Altha H. Cutler, gave a comprehensive report of the activities of the year. She spoke especially of the many gifts which have been received, among them a mirror of Mayflower lineage; a cancelled check drawn by Gen. Grant to his wife's order in 1866; a very handsome piano, with mother-of-pearl keys, made about 1837; also framed portraits of Chancellor Benjamin Williamson and of Vice-Chancellor Henry C. Pitney. Chiefly through the efforts of Miss Margaret S. Haines we have received the portraits of several New Jersey Governors, Edward Hyde (Lord Cornbury), Jonathan Belcher, Brig. Gen. Joseph Bloomfield, William S. Pennington, William Pennington, Charles S. Olden and Marcus L. Ward. Also the portraits of two Vice-Presidents of the United States, William R. King and David R. Atchison, Presidents pro tem of the Senate in 1851 and 1853. This completes our collection of Vice-Presidents, and portraits of all the Presidents are also in our possession. Gifts of war posters, and a plan or map of Camp Merritt, together with a photograph of the Camp taken from an aeroplane, presented

by Maj. Gen. Duncan, officer in charge of Camp Merritt, are acquisitions that represent present day history. A number of books and valuable pamphlets were also received.

The purchases of the year include a "History of the First Church and Society of Branford, Conn., 1644-1919," written by J. R. Simons; "Sacketts of America," 1630-1907, by C. H. Weygant; "A Legend of the Delaware," by William Bross; and "New Haven Records," 1662-1684.

One important task of the Woman's Branch is the binding of newspapers and periodicals, and we hope in the future to accomplish even more in this direction.

As a goal to strive for during the year, our President urged that all members seek to double the membership and remember the Society with gifts of anything having, or likely to have, historical interest and value.

Mr. Boggs, Treasurer of the New Jersey Historical Society, read before us a resolution adopted by the Trustees of that Society, to the effect that, in view of the great need of money, for salaries, repairs, etc., a fund of \$10,000 be raised toward the endowment, and in honor of the 75th Anniversary. Of this amount, the Woman's Branch was asked to secure \$1,000. Only with this tangible aid can the Historical Society, and its auxiliary, the Woman's Branch, accomplish the really important work of future years.

M. L. W.



NECROLOGY OF MEMBERS

MRS. JOHN HOLME BALLANTINE was Miss Jeanette Boyd of Baltimore, a daughter of John Boyd, a prominent merchant of that city. She married John H. Ballentine, second son of the late Peter Ballantine, founder of the brewery business of P. Ballentine & Sons, on the 9th of October, 1857. Mr. Ballentine died April 27, 1895. Mrs. Ballentine was active nearly all her life, in Newark, in its various charities. For a period of about thirty years she was the treasurer of the Home for Aged Women on Mt. Pleasant avenue. Resigning several

years ago because of poor health, she was succeeded by her daughter, Mrs. Henry Young, but maintained an active interest in the affairs of the institution to the last. Mrs. Ballentine was long a member of the North Reformed Church and active in its affiliated organizations. The surviving children are Mrs. Young and John Herbert and Percy Ballantine. Mrs. Ballantine's summer home was at "Crowndale," Bernardsville. She died at her home, 43 Washington St., Newark, N. J., on Nov. 14, 1919, in her 84th year. She had been a Life member of this Society since 1901.

JAMES MONROE BUCKLEY, D. D., who died at Morristown, N. J., Feb. 8, 1920, was the son of John and Abby L. (Monroe) Buckley and was born at Rahway, N. J., Dec. 16, 1836. His father was a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church and a native of England. His mother belonged to an early New Jersey family. He was educated at Pennington Seminary and Wesleyan University. His health failed in his second year at the University, and he studied later under private instructors. He held the honorary degrees of A. M. and D. D. from Wesleyan, LL.D. from Emory and Henry College, Va., and L. H. D. from Syracuse University.

Dr. Buckley held pastorates in New Hampshire from 1859 to '63, in Detroit, Mich., from 1863 to '66, and in Brooklyn, N. Y. and Stamford, Conn., from 1866 to '80. He was elected editor of "The Christian Advocate," New York City, in 1880, and was successively reelected every four years until he declined reelection in 1912. He was a member of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church for many years; was a delegate to the General Conferences of the church from 1872 to 1912; and to the Ecumenical Conferences at London in 1881, Washington in 1891 and Toronto in 1911. So great was his influence that he was known as "the Bishop maker." As an editor this from the "New York Sun" is most just: "To make a sectarian organ command general respect from intelligent readers of all religious complexions is an achievement. James M. Buckley did this in his conduct of the New York 'Christian Advocate,' because he was a man of

personal force, with a sound, well trained mind. He demonstrated possession of the ability to see and the art to express the principles that determine events. With enough prejudices to give the proper seasoning, he had a sense of humor. And his shrew observation of public affairs, not limited by the specialized nature of his particular task, saved him from narrow judgments." The presence of the Methodist editor at public dinners and other occasions for oratory was eagerly sought. His wit and good sense made his remarks refreshing breaks in the usual waste of words. He numbered among his friends men of all types and professions.

His activities had also a practical side. He was President of the Methodist Episcopal Hospital in Brooklyn from its foundation in 1882 to 1917; President of the Board of Managers of the New Jersey State Village for Epileptics from its foundation till he resigned in 1903; a member of the Board of Managers of the New Jersey State Hospital for Insane, at Morris Plains, for twenty years, its Vice-President for six years and President for three years, until he resigned. He was also a member of the Board of Managers of the New Jersey State Hospital for the Insane at Trenton for five years. He was Vice-President of the New York Society for the Prevention of Vice, honorary member of the Medico-Psychological Society of America, and a member of the New England Society, (N. Y.), the New Jersey Society Sons of the American Revolution, the Society of Colonial Wars, the Methodist Historical Society and others.

Dr. Buckley was the author of "Oats and Wild Oats," "Faith Healing, Christian Science and Kindred Phenomena," "Christians and the Theatre," "The Midnight Sun, the Czar and the Nihilist," "Supposed Miracles," "Travels in Three Continents—Europe, Asia and Africa," "History of Methodism in the United States," "Fundamentals of Religion and their Contrasts," "The Wrong and Peril of Woman Suffrage," "Theory and Practice of Foreign Missions," and "Constitutional and Parliamentary History of the Methodist Episcopal Church."

He married (1) at Detroit, Mich., Aug. 2, 1864, Eliza

Burns, who died Feb. 27, 1866; (2), also at Detroit, April 22, 1874, Mrs. Sarah Isabella (French) Staples, who died Nov. 29, 1883; and (3), at Dover, N. H., Aug. 23, 1886, Adelaide S. Hill, who died April 23, 1910. He had two children by his second marriage, Monroe and Sarah Isabella.

He became a member of this Society in 1896.

RACHEL A. BURNETT was a daughter of Abner Ball and Mary (French) Burnett, and was born at Westfield, N. J. She was a descendant of Thomas Burnett, who settled at Southampton, L. I., in 1683, and of Samuel Burnett, who served in the War for Independence. Her grandfather, Isaac French, was a "Minute Man" during the Revolution and was in the battle of Springfield. Through Abner Ball, who served during the whole of the Revolutionary War, Miss Burnett was a descendant of Edward Ball, who came from Branford, Conn. with the company that settled Newark in 1666. Edward Ball's "Home Lot" of six acres lay between Broad and Washington Sts., in the vicinity of West Park St., and the site of Miss Burnett's home on the corner of Halsey and Warren Streets, where she lived for thirty years, formed a part of this tract, as did the site of the present building of the New Jersey Historical Society. Miss Burnett was one of the pioneer fur dealers and manufacturers of Newark and for twenty-five years was associated with her brother, William H. Burnett, now of Maplewood, in business in Academy street, the firm being W. H. & R. Burnett. She retired from business several years ago. Besides her brother Miss Burnett is survived by a nephew, Walter B. Timms, of Elizabeth, and two nieces, Miss Frances Burnett of Maplewood and Miss Nannie Timms of Orange. She died Dec. 18, 1919, at her home, 1 Warren St.

Miss Burnett had been a member of this Society since 1901. Several years ago she presented to the Society a valuable collection of genealogical records relating to the Ball, Burnett and other Newark families, the fruit of many years of research by her uncle, the deaf-and-dumb poet and scholar, John Robertson Burnett.

GILBERT COLLINS, of Jersey City, lawyer and former Justice of the Supreme Court of New Jersey, died in that city at his residence, 312 York St., Jan. 29th, 1920, of pneumonia, after a brief illness. He was born at Stonington, Conn., Aug. 26, 1846, and was the son of Daniel Prentice and Susan R. Collins, the former being a manufacturer. When he had matriculated at Yale College his father died (in 1862), and the son then gave up his proposed college course, while the mother the next year removed the family to Jersey City. Reading law with Jonathan Dixon (afterward Supreme Court Justice), he was admitted to the New Jersey Bar as attorney in 1869 and as counselor in 1872. For a short time he was a law partner of Mr. Dixon, the partnership being dissolved when the latter took his seat on the Supreme Bench, in 1875. The same year, in July, 1875, he formed a law partnership with Charles L. Corbin, and, later, with his brother, William H. Corbin, under the firm name of Collins & Corbin. This partnership was interrupted when Mr. Collins himself went on the Supreme Court Bench, but was renewed after his resignation and continued until both the Corbins named died. Since then under the same name the firm, enlarged as to its members, has been continued. From first to last this firm has had a wide reputation, and Justice Collins was everywhere known as its head member, whose legal ability and stirling character were a guarantee of striking results in all legal business coming before the firm.

In 1884 he became Mayor of Jersey City, serving with pronounced satisfaction. In 1897 Governor Griggs nominated him to the Supreme Court Bench, where he served as Associate Justice with his former partner, Justice Dixon, until 1903, when he resigned to resume practice. While on the Bench, Rutgers College gave him the degree of LL.D.

Judge Collins' practice was general, for his clients were numerous, but he was sought after by other lawyers as associate counsel in a large number of causes before the higher Courts. His judgment as to whether a client had a sound case in law, or equity, or not, was uniformly right; not that he always won, but that in the great majority of matters

the Court before which he argued would find his propositions of law correct. He was peculiarly just to the poor, who always found in him a friend. He was popular as a Judge, popular as a lawyer and popular as a man. Few lawyers in this State were so thoroughly loved by his brother attorneys as Judge Collins. He was too busy to connect himself with all kinds of social clubs, but he was a member of a few such. He was married, June 2, 1870, to Miss Harriet Kingsbury Rush. Of their six children, only two survive, both daughters. His son, Walter, who was admitted to the New Jersey Bar in 1897, died Nov. 11, 1900, at the outset of a promising legal career.

Judge Collins became a member of this Society in 1907.

WILLIAM TRUESDALE DAY, lawyer, of Elizabeth, died at his home, 414 Westminister Ave., in that city, on Jan. 3, 1920, after long failing health. He was born in Elizabeth Jan. 26, 1854, and was the son of William Foster Day and Mary Almira (Kellogg) Day, both of that city. He attended the Union School, Elizabeth; the Gunnery, Washington, Conn.; the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute and Williams College, from which latter he graduated in 1874. He studied law at Columbia Law School, graduating therefrom in 1876, and then entered the office of Cortlandt & R. Wayne Parker in Newark. The next year, 1877, he was admitted as an attorney at the New Jersey Bar, and in 1880 became counselor. In 1899 he formed a law partnership with his brother, the late Edward A. Day, and the firm so continued for a long period. Latterly it became Day, Day, Smith & Slingerland. The senior member, Edward A. Day, died Oct. 25, 1817.

William T. belonged to various useful organizations, including charitable ones. He was for many years secretary of the Elizabeth General Hospital, and also President of the Charity Organization Society. He was much interested in local musical associations. He was long a vestryman of St. John's Episcopal church. As a lawyer he had a high reputation and a wide circle of friends. Mr. Day married, Dec. 13, 1881, Fannie W. Greene, daughter of Dr. James Sproat Greene; she

died some years ago. He became a Life member of the N. J. Historical Society in 1886.

GEORGE EDWARD DIMOCK, of Elizabeth, who died Oct. 20, 1919, was born in Baldwinsville, Mass., March 10, 1853, the son of the late Rev. Anthony Vaughn and Susan Weston Dimock. The family moved to Elizabeth when he was a small boy. He was graduated from the Pingry school in 1870 and from Yale University in 1874. After graduation he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, but left it to take up the banking business, in which he continued until his retirement in 1908. In 1880 he became a member of the New York Stock Exchange, keeping his membership until 1918.

Mr. Dimock was a charter member of the Central Baptist Church of Elizabeth, a member of the Board of Trustees, and for several years President of the Board. He was President of the Board of Trustees of the Pingry School from the time of its incorporation until his death. He was long actively interested in the affairs of Yale University, especially in the classical department and the library and, at the time of the Bi-centennial celebration, financed the publication of a series of works by Yale professors. For sixteen years he was a member of the Board of Trustees of Vassar College, and for the last five years of his life served as Chairman of the Executive Committee.

In 1880 Mr. Dimock married Miss Elizabeth Jordan, who survives him. There are four children: Mrs. Edgar A. Knapp, of Elizabeth; Mrs. Samuel B. Hemingway, of New Haven; Edward J. Dimock, a member of the firm of Hawkins, Delafield & Longfellow, of New York, and Geo. E. Dimock, Jr., who received a Ph. D. from Yale and is a teacher of Latin. There are seven grandchildren. He was elected a member of this Society in 1891.

FREDERICK WILLIAM EGNER, of Newark, who died Jan. 27, 1920, was born in Orange, N. J., August 6, 1870, the son of the late John Frederick and Elizabeth (Graah) Egner. He was educated in the public schools of that city, supplemented by a short course in the high school. At the age of fourteen he

entered the employ of the Half Dime Savings Bank of Orange, remaining with that institution for seven years. His connection with the Fidelity Trust Company dates from 1891, when he became an assistant book-keeper in the safe deposit department. In 1897 he was made chief teller of the bank, and was chosen secretary and treasurer of the Company in 1899. Six years later his responsibilities were increased by his inclusion in the directorate, and again in 1909, when he was elected to occupy the position of Third Vice-President, which place was then created. Subsequently he became senior Vice-President, serving in this capacity until his death.

In addition to his activities in the Fidelity Trust Company Mr. Egner was a director in the Union County Trust Company of Elizabeth, the New Brunswick Trust Company, the Red Bank Trust Company and the Essex County Trust Company of East Orange, subsidiary companies of the local institution. Delighting in outdoor recreations, he relieved the pressure and monotony of his business duties by field sports and games, in which he took a lively interest. He was an ardent golfer and a member of a number of clubs, among them the Montclair Golf Club. He was also a member of the Newark Board of Trade, the Down Town and Union clubs of Newark, and the Salmagundi and Lotus clubs of New York. He was twice married. His first wife, Miss Florence G. Carter, died in 1905. They had three children: J. Edmund, Harold F. and Horace F. Egner. In 1907 Mr. Egner married Miss Elizabeth Wigton, of New York. They had one child, Frederick W. Egner, Jr. He became a member of the Society in 1911.

BRITTON DUROC EVANS, M. D., the Chief Executive Officer and Medical Director of the New Jersey State Hospital at Greystone Park, N. J., died Jan. 14, 1920. He was born in Caroline Co., Md., Oct. 1, 1858, the son of Dr. Lewis W. and Lucinda (Boone) Evans. He was a direct descendant on his father's side of Christman Evans, the eminent Welsh divine, and on his mother's side, of Daniel Boone, the celebrated Kentucky pioneer. Dr. Evans' grandfather, Col. Britton Evans, served under General Harrison in the War of 1812, with the

rank of Lieutenant of Artillery, took part in the war with Mexico, and in the Florida war, and at the time of his death was organizing a company to go to Greece to help her in her struggle for independence against Turkey. Dr. Evans received his academic education in his native State, and, in 1885, was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of Baltimore. He located for active practice in Millington, Kent County, Md., and continued thus employed for two years, when he was appointed upon the staff of surgeons of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Without solicitation on his part he was called to the position of Assistant Medical Superintendent of the Maryland Hospital for the Insane at Cantonsville, in which capacity he served for nearly five years, gaining a valuable experience. He then resigned in order to accept the position of Medical Superintendent of the Maryland Institution for the Feeble-minded; and after a very short period was offered the position of Medical Director of the New Jersey State Hospital at Morris Plains—this being tendered to him for his efficiency and ability in psychistry and the care of the insane. He entered upon his duties there on June 1, 1892. He had not been there a year when he promoted the change of the name of the institution from "The Morristown Asylum" to "The New Jersey State Hospital at Morris Plains."

Among the distinguishing features of his administration was the reduction in the use of mechanical restraints among patients. Outdoor amusements were made a potent influence in the treatment of the insane. A pathological laboratory was organized under Dr. Evans' direction, which, in some respects, is claimed to be second to none in the world. Dr. Evans also established a training school for nurses, because he was convinced that the patient needed the attention of a higher grade of nurses. He presented the subject to the Board of Managers in 1894, and the present corps resulted. Dr. Evans appeared as witness in many important cases in this and other States, being in high repute as an authority on mental diseases.

For a generation every session of the New Jersey Legislature saw Dr. Evans at Trenton earnestly at work in the interests of the State Hospital. He was instrumental in bringing

about laws regulating the care of the insane, and was strong in the belief that a large proportion of cases of insanity are curable. His contributions to the medical literature of the world, on nervous and mental diseases, were numerous and valuable. Among those which have appeared in print, are: "The Inebriate as a Producer of Dependents," "State Care of the Insane," "The Nurse and Her Mission," "The Therapeutic and Economic Value of Diversional Occupation," "The Treatment of Paresis," "Court Testimony of Alienists," "Court Testimony of Medical Experts in Mental Diseases," and others. He was a member of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of the State of Maryland, the American Medical Association, the Medical Society of New Jersey, the Medico-Legal Society of New York, the American Medico-Psychological Association, and many other societies and clubs.

In 1889, Dr. Evans married Miss Addie E. Dill, a native of Maryland, who survives him. She is a daughter of a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church and Dr. Evans was a member of that church. Four children, Britton Buckley, Margaret Snow, Helen Sothern, and Louise Duroc were born to the union.

He became a member of this Society in 1916.

FREDERICK TYSOE FEAREY, of Newark, who died Jan. 2, 1920, was born there September 18, 1848. His father, Isaac Fearey, who was a descendant of William and Mary Fearey of Stevington, Bedfordshire, Eng., came from England about ten years before his birth. His mother, Alice Tysoe, traced her lineage back to Fobert and Alice Tysoe, of the sturdy yeoman stock of the same place. After completing his education in the local schools, Mr. Fearey became a traveling Auditor for the Central Railroad of New Jersey. In 1874 he became connected with the Passenger Department of the Pennsylvania Railroad and established at 182 Market street the first general ticket office in Newark, acting as agent for all the railroads and for the coastwise steamship lines. He continued in business there until about twenty years ago. In 1879, anticipating the commercial possibilities of his native city, he organ-

ized the Domestic Telegraph Company, which afterwards became the Domestic Telegraph & Telephone Company, the first telephone company in Essex County and the pioneer of the extensive systems, owned later by the New York & New Jersey Telephone Company, and now a part of the New York Telephone Company. After the sale of his company in 1887, Mr. Fearey organized the Newark District Telegraph Company, to continue the Messenger and Central Office Burglar Alarm Systems that had not been included in the sale of the telephone property. This company owes its success largely to the conservative management of Mr. Fearey, who was its secretary and treasurer at the time of his death.

Mr. Fearey was the inventor of the continuous rail joint, and in 1889 organized the company which still manufactures it, of which he was for a time President, and of which he was a director at the time of his death. This invention brought him a fortune. He was active in charitable work and was particularly interested in the Y. M. C. A. Many young men in Newark were placed on the pathway to success through his encouragement and assistance. He was a lifelong member of the First Baptist, now Peddie Memorial, Church.

Fishing was his favorite pastime and he was an expert trout fisherman. He was in the habit of visiting Maine every summer and for the last five or six years spent two or three months yearly at his summer home at Pemaquid Point in that State.

His wife, who was Bertha Kittel, of Mt. Vernon, died about two years ago at his New York home. Surviving him are two daughters, Mrs. H. H. Platt, of Philadelphia, and Miss Geraldine Fearey, of New York and two sisters, Mrs. Mary Johnson and Mrs. F. Cranz Runyon, both of Great Neck, L. I. Mr. Fearey was a Life member of the Society, having been elected in 1900.

MARIANNA WALES MANNING died Jan. 8, 1920. She was born at Bonhamtown, N. J., nearly eighty-one years ago, her parents being William Ford and Ann (Compton) Manning. Her ancestors came from England to America in the early

years of its settlement and took an active part in the development of the country. One of her forefathers, Jeremiah Manning, was a Captain in the Revolutionary War; an uncle, Dr. James Manning, was one of the founders of Brown University; and a cousin, Joseph Taylor, founded and endowed Bryn Mawr College.

Miss Manning was a woman of cultivated tastes and, with the assistance of her sisters, Miss Jane Manning and Mrs. Adele Stevenson, started a young ladies' boarding school at the ancestral home, Walnut Hill, near Bonhamtown. Later the school was moved to Perth Amboy, where it was known as the Raritan Bay Seminary. After Miss Manning's health broke down, her two sisters carried on the seminary successfully for many years. The last twenty years of Miss Manning's life were spent at Walnut Hill, on the Old Post Road between Metuchen and New Brunswick. She died at St. Peter's Hospital, New Brunswick, as the result of an accident met with two months before. She had been a Life member of this Society since 1911, and was a member of the Board of Managers of the Woman's Branch. She was deeply interested in historical matters and an enthusiast in preserving historical data and ancient landmarks. The Society is greatly indebted to her for gifts of historical objects and early manuscripts relating to Middlesex County.

FREDERICK HALSTED SHIPMAN, of Summit, died Feb. 3, 1920. He was born in Newark, October 30, 1854, and was the son of Caleb Halsted and Caroline Matilda (Smith) Shipman, and a descendant of Joseph Shipman, a private in the Essex County militia during the Revolutionary War, and also a member of the Commander-in-Chief's Guard. After going through the public schools of Newark, Mr. Shipman entered the banking business, being employed by the Mechanics' National Bank of Newark. Twenty years later he entered the service of the New York Life Insurance Company, of which he had been the treasurer since 1911. In 1863 he married Miss Isabelle McClave, who died in 1910, and in 1912 he married Miss Matilda E. Graf. About six years ago he moved from Morristown to

Summit, where he erected the house on Hillcrest Ave., wherein he resided afterward. Mr. Shipman was an ardent golfer, and a member of the Baltusrol Golf Club. He had a wide membership in other clubs and was a director of numerous corporations. He was a member of the Washington Association of New Jersey and of the Sons of the American Revolution. He became a member of this Society in 1899.

FREDERIC WILLIAM STEVENS, of Morristown, a Vice-Chancellor of New Jersey, died at the Memorial Hospital in that city Nov. 6, 1919. He was born at Hoboken, N. J., June 9, 1846, being the eldest son of James Alexander Stevens, long the Superintendent of the Hoboken Ferry Company, and great-grandson of John Stevens, the rival of Fulton in the beginnings of steam navigation. His mother was Julia, daughter of Rev. Frederic Beasley, D. D., formerly Provost of the University of Pennsylvania. Entering Columbia College in 1860, he was graduated there in 1864. The same institution gave him the degree of LL.D. in later years. Directly after graduation he began the study of law with the late Judge Edward T. Green, of Trenton, and was admitted to practice in 1868, becoming a counselor three years later. Mr. Stevens practiced in Newark, where, in 1873, he was made Judge of the Second District Court, holding office for two years. In 1889 he became counsel for the county of Essex. In 1896 he was appointed Vice-Chancellor to succeed Hon. John T. Bird, and he was reappointed in 1903, 1910 and 1917, so that he held this important office for twenty-three years, and, if he had lived, would have held it at least until the expiration of his fourth term, in April, 1924.

A long line of interesting and important cases could be cited in which as lawyer, and as Vice-Chancellor, Mr. Stevens won a most enviable reputation. Both his judicial ability and his private character ranked very high. For his health he played golf, which also gave him a vast amount of pleasure, and in which he was an expert. Throughout his career he was a conspicuous figure in the laity of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and some sixteen or more years ago he and the late

Cortlandt Parker together revised the canons governing the Diocesan organization.

Mr. Stevens was twice married, in 1880 to Miss Mary Worth, (daughter of Joseph Olden, of Princeton), who died in 1897; in 1904 to Edith de Gueldry Kinsley, (daughter of Rev. Dr. Kinsley, of Morristown), who survives him. There were two children by each marriage, and these are all surviving, one, a son, Dr. Neil Campbell Stevens, being a physician of Springdale, Conn. Mr. Stevens became a member of this Society in 1890.

MR. WILLIAM RAYMOND WEEKS died at his residence, 206 Claremont Ave., Montclair, on Oct. 29, 1919. He was born Aug. 4, 1848, at Newark, N. J., being the eldest son of John Randel Weeks, (a former member of the Essex Bar, and at one time clerk of Essex county, who died in 1879), and the grandson of Rev. William Raymond Weeks, D. D., a well-known Newark Presbyterian minister. He graduated from the Newark Academy in 1865; served in the New Jersey militia during the Civil War, and studied law with his father. He was admitted to the Bar as attorney in November, 1870, and as counselor in February, 1876. In 1883 he organized a volunteer fire department in Bloomfield. While with his father he gave special attention to wills and real estate, but, later, engaged in the general practice of law at 750 Broad street, Newark, and in 1895, being admitted to the New York Bar, opened an office there. Mr. Weeks was a man of charming personality, who made and held friends easily. He was a writer on various historical topics and put out a number of publications. He was interested in many subjects besides law and history. In 1869 he married a daughter of Andrew La Marsena, of Newark, by whom he had two daughters.

He became a Life member of this Society in 1885, and was elected its Recording Secretary Jan. 25, 1890, serving as such four years, when he declined reelection. He also served on various important committees, including those on Publication, on Library and on Statistics.

FRANKLIN MURPHY, a former Governor of New Jersey and one of the most prominent of the citizens of Newark, died on Feb. 24th, 1920, at the Royal Poinciana Hotel, Palm Beach, Florida, following an operation performed on the preceding Wednesday. Mr. Murphy was born in Jersey City, Jan. 3, 1846, being the son of William H. Murphy and Abby Elizabeth (Hagar) Murphy. He descended from Robert Murphy, who came to America from Ireland in 1756 and settled in Fairfield county, Conn. In 1856 William H. Murphy and family removed to Newark. William H. was a shoe manufacturer and later one of the early treasurers of the Murphy Varnish Company, which was established by his son on the latter's return from the Civil War, and which, under the son's wise direction and management, became one of the most extensive concerns of the kind in this country, having branches in Boston, Cleveland, Chicago and St. Louis.

Franklin Murphy, on July 19, 1862, when not yet seventeen, entered the Civil War service as a private in Co. A., 13th N. J. Volunteers; was promoted to be Corporal Aug. 25, 1862, Second Lieutenant of Co. D., Feb. 22, 1863, and Lieutenant in the same Co. a year later. He served honorably and through various hard engagements, including Antietam, until June 8, 1865, a year and a half before he became of age. Business affairs exclusively occupied his mind for the next twenty years, when he began to hold office and become a leader in municipal and State affairs. His record as a public man thereafter is as follows: From 1883 to 1893, member of the Newark Common Council; 1885, a member of the House of Assembly; 1886, appointed a Trustee of the State School for Boys at Jamesburg; 1892-1910 (except while Governor), Chairman of the Republican State Committee; 1895 to 1901, Commissioner of the Essex County Park, and served again from 1905 until his death; 1896, delegate to the Republican National Convention which nominated McKinley for President; 1900 delegate to the same; 1899 to 1912, and 1916 to 1918, New Jersey's representative on the National Republican Committee and a member of its Executive Committee; 1900, Commissioner to the Paris Exposition; 1902-1905, Governor

of New Jersey; 1905, member of the Board of Visitors of the West Point Military Academy; 1906, on a similar Board to the Annapolis Naval Academy; 1907, member of the McKinley Monument Commission; 1908, New Jersey's choice for Vice-President on the ticket with William H. Taft; 1910, civil member of the Commission to represent the United States at the celebration of the first Centennial of the Republic of Mexico; 1910, was a candidate for United States Senator, but the Democratic party carried the Legislature and elected James A. Martine; 1916, again a candidate for the same office, but was defeated by Joseph S. Frelinghuysen; 1916, Chairman of the Committee of One Hundred on the 250th Anniversary of the Founding of Newark; 1919, a delegate to the Convention of the National Rivers and Harbors Congress.

Mr. Murphy married, June 23, 1868, Miss Janet Colwell, who died several years ago. His two children are Franklin Murphy, Jr., and Mrs. William B. Kinney. His city home was at 1027 Broad street and he had a country estate at Mendham. His private character was beyond reproach. He desired to and did lead an active, useful life. He was a man of fine tastes and had a beautiful home, with a choice art gallery and music room. Even his private letters showed his refinement in penmanship and style. His benefactions were numerous. His membership was formerly with St. Paul's Methodist Church, Newark, but latterly with Trinity Cathedral.

Mr. Murphy belonged to a large number of patriotic and historical societies and was Chairman of a Committee of Seventeen to arrange for the Fiftieth Anniversary, in 1895. He became a member of the New Jersey Historical Society Jan. 15, 1885, of which he became a Patron in 1904.



CORRECTIONS OF ERRORS

In the April PROCEEDINGS, page 120, reference was made to the Sir John Fenwick mentioned in the Roosevelt letters, from which a quotation was made. A correspondent notes, what we should have known, that "Sir John was another man from Major John Fenwick, who settled Salem, New Jersey." A further reference to this matter will be made in our next number.

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EARLY NEWARK AS A PURITAN THEOCRACY IN
COLONIAL NEW JERSEY

BY WALTER S. NICHOLS, NEWARK, N. J.

THE CASUAL London visitor who watches the ceaseless tide of traffic as it ebbs and flows through Cheapside or Holborn, may find little to suggest to him the historic uniqueness and importance of a city whose foundations were laid before the Cæsars were born, and which for more than a thousand years has been the chief capital of the British Empire. To him it is merely the great commercial metropolis of our present workaday world. Only when he penetrates the heart of that ancient city and stands in the presence of its antiquated Tower do the memories of its historic past become vivid, and he realizes that in the story of old London are wrapped up the most thrilling romances of English history.

So the casual visitor, strolling through the busy streets of Newark and noting on every hand the evidences of its industrial activity, finds nothing to suggest to him that Newark has a history that is unique and of more than passing interest. No ancient tower serves to suggest that history. But just below the busy Four Corners stands a time-honored edifice, whose story, when told, embodies the whole history of Colonial Newark, which, in its uniqueness and importance, is without a parallel in the State. That building is the Old First Presbyterian Church of Newark, of which for more than thirty years I had the honor to be the President, and about whose early history comparatively little is understood even by its members.

THE STORY OF NEWARK AN OUTGROWTH OF RELIGIOUS
PRINCIPLES

The story of Newark begins, not here, but three thousand miles away, in those bitter ecclesiastical and theological struggles which characterized the reign of the Stuarts and drove the Pilgrims and the Puritans and other Dissenters from their homes in Yorkshire and London and the eastern counties of Great Britain to establish new republics in the savage wilds of New England.

Whether in the Plymouth Colony, or that which planted itself on the shores of Massachusetts Bay, or those which so quickly radiated from these centres, the story was substantially alike in this. They were a system of local organizations essentially ecclesiastical in their character, in which the civil government was largely subordinated and dominated by the religious impulses and principles which impelled the hegira. The flight of Roger Williams to the shores of the Narragansett, thus laying the foundation of Rhode Island, was perhaps the one notable exception to the rule.

From Massachusetts these religious zealots soon spread to the more fertile fields that bordered on Long Island Sound, and there two colonies arose, that of New Haven and Connecticut. King Charles had been beheaded. The Cavaliers had been crushed, Cromwell, with his psalm-singing Round Heads was in the saddle, and all seemed well with the dissenting colonies. Then came the Royal restoration and with it the troubles began. New Haven was rigid in her orthodoxy. Her neighbor, Connecticut, was not. The Royalist reaction in the mother country speedily made its political influence felt in America, and more worldly Connecticut threatened to absorb New Haven and thus break down her vigorous religious barriers. Determined to save their churches, the persecuted people turned first to their next neighbors, the Dutch of Manhattan.

Beyond the Hudson on the west lay a salubrious, well-watered and well-wooded country, peopled only by savages. Negotiations were begun for its occupancy, soon interrupted by the capture of New Amsterdam by Sir Richard Nichols. Then

followed the transfer of the Jerseys to the Duke of York and through him to the Proprietors. Negotiations were again opened with the new authorities, whose liberal Concessions to induce colonization had already reached the New Haven colony. Treat, of Milford, was its negotiator. The Concessions of the New Jersey Proprietors were supplemented by Articles of Agreement long since lost, and these two instruments were the charter of rights under which those two sloop loads of Milford's and New Haven's first contingent landed in 1666 on the western shore of the Passaic, and founded in the savage wilds of New Jersey a new Milford, later known as the town of Newark. Their neighboring colonists from Branford followed, bringing with them their whole church organization.

NEWARK AND THE CHURCH ORIGINALLY ONE ORGANIZATION

I have thus briefly sketched the outline facts of the founding of the city, of which many are already familiar. But to speak of it as the founding of an ordinary town is a misnomer. For half a century those pioneers knew no town apart from their ecclesiastical organization. It was the last of those hegriras which had dotted New England with her Congregational settlements. It was New England's final struggle to preserve intact her religious exclusiveness by colonizing in East Jersey. Nowhere else outside her own boundaries does such a historic settlement exist. Newer immigrations were soon to break down those exclusive barriers which had been so carefully erected, and more liberal views were to soften the spirit of exclusiveness inevitable in such a movement. But it was the sturdy character and spirit of self-government developed by that movement which have been handed down through later generations of New England men and have made their influence such a dominant element in our national development.

This was the inheritance of early Newark, which made her potent in moulding the character of all East Jersey, and whose leavening effects have not yet been wholly lost.

Those New Haven colonists came solely as a church organization. The Concessions and Agreement under which they came were the guarantees exacted from the Proprietors that

their ecclesiastical organization should be supreme and undisturbed. The political town which they created was limited to that church membership. Their civil officers were the administrators of its worldly affairs. The local laws which they enacted were fashioned by its members. Sanctioned by the Concessions of the Proprietors, the choicest of their lands were devoted to its support, and for more than fifty years the government of the town was essentially a government by and for its church. Their town hall and market were erected and their burial-ground was located on its property. Their church building served alike for a town hall and a place of worship. And when the time came for sundering the ties which bound church and town, and for the former to take control of its own separate affairs, a charter from King George placed in the hands of its officers the selection and control of its Trustees. I acted for thirty years under that ancient charter as the virtual President of the old town of Newark, appointed to my office by the ruling elders of the church.

In those recent litigations with the City over the possession of its property, with which many may be somewhat familiar, the true inwardness of this unique ecclesiastical settlement was never grasped by the public or the Courts. The property that the city sought to seize was a part of the ancient church lot granted by the Concessions of the Proprietors, set off by the original settlers, surveyed under a Proprietors' warrant, leased and controlled by the church as its own through successive generations of residents, and for which I held a Proprietors' deed procured by direction of the town itself. Foolishly, as it proved, the church had given over to the town a hundred years before the control of its ancient burying-ground, which formed a portion of the plot, and this was the basis on which the effort was made to divest it of the rest.

In the whole history of Colonial New Jersey, Newark stands unique as the sole typical Puritan New England settlement inspired by higher motives than worldly gain; the last of its kind as Plymouth was the first.

The drama of the Mayflower was reënacted for the last time when Treat with his little band landed from their shallops on

the bank of the Passaic. Before that drama had closed and that old church organization had wholly surrendered its primacy in civil affairs, the thunders of Jonathan Edwards were to be reëchoed in its midst. The clarion voice of Whitefield was to ring out; the foundations of Princeton University were to be laid in its meeting-house, and the midnight alarm that the Refugees were coming was to summon the wives and children of its patriotic sons from their beds, to drive their cattle to the swamps beyond the reach of King George's invaders.

Here I close this part of a story whose outlines have been so often sketched. But all our histories of Newark have been written from the standpoint of its civil society and industrial development. The fact that its foundations were laid in a church organization and the influence exerted by that church in its subsequent development have never been adequately emphasized.

WHERE THE TRUE STORY OF NEWARK BEGINS

The true story of Newark begins not on the bank of the Passaic, but in that old church of Branford whose members as an organized body moved to their New Jersey settlement, with members from their adjacent New Haven towns, and set up anew their tabernacle in the wilderness. They were among the strictest of the Puritans, allowing no compromise with those principles of righteousness which they conceived to be fundamental to their faith. The halfway covenant, which more liberal Connecticut had accepted and which Massachusetts favored, admitting those to church and civil privileges who had received no special spiritual regeneration, was to them an abomination that they were willing to escape by the sacrifice of their homes if need be.

For the second time that old Branford Church had moved to escape the dangers that threatened its purity, if not its existence, from the influence of the British hierarchy. Originally established in Southampton on Long Island by Puritans from Lynn, it had already gone from there to escape from the jurisdiction of Connecticut with its veteran pastor, Abraham Pierson, to the Colony of New Haven, and, when again con-

strained to remove to New Jersey, the few inhabitants who remained behind were unable for more than twenty years to build up a church. In the Branford church, therefore, we must look for the conditions which determined the life and character of the original inhabitants of Newark.

Those early New Haven Puritans were not the bigoted, uneducated men so often pictured. Their so-called "blue-laws" were a myth. They had not been drawn from the dregs of the English nation at home. On the contrary, the great body of the original Puritan elements of New England were representatives of a large minority in the Established Church of England, trained in the principles of an Established State church, which they sought to purify from within, not in its fundamental doctrines but from the rites and ceremonies which, in those days of civil strife at home with the Crown and its hierarchy, so strongly infected with the spirit of the Papacy, seemed to threaten a return to the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of Rome. The fall of the Commonwealth quenched their hopes. Nonconformity became a penal offense. They were ready to join hands with the Independents, if need be, in seeking in America a new home, where they might in peace develop their churches along those spiritual lines that they had imbibed from the teaching, not only of their religious leaders, but from their limited intercourse with Holland and Geneva, and the Huguenot element of France, as well as with the Presbyterian element across the Scottish border. Queen Elizabeth had disappointed their hopes; James the First, Scotland's "learned fool," had gone back on his Presbyterian training. They had failed under the Protector with his psalm-singing ironclads to effect a lasting reformation in the English church at home. The return of the Stuarts brought with it a worldly reaction in the religious sentiments of the nation, in which the hierarchy of that church were the facile servants of the Crown. Outward conformity to its religious rites and ceremonies sharply defined the only line between the membership of its Established Church and those whose failure to conform condemned them to the ranks of England's felons. Such were the conditions which impelled the sturdy sons of

English birth to fly to the Massachusetts coast. They included scholars from Oxford and Cambridge and men of gentle birth and ample resources, as well as recruits from the ranks of labor. But as a body they had been trained especially in those theological issues which in the Seventeenth century were keynotes of the great Protestant Reformation that had swept over Continental Europe. They brought with them as their advisers and guides their religious teachers from the homeland to help them to frame their civil governments. They came as Englishmen, not to abandon those inalienable rights which they had claimed at home, but to reassert them in America free from the control of a British Parliament and an ecclesiastical hierarchy that demanded the surrender of their consciences and lives to the dictates of a State authority. They brought with them their attachment to those principles of the common law which they looked on as the Charter of their civil rights won by their ancestors at Runnymede. They were colonial Englishmen in America, loyal to the Crown and loyal to their country, but claiming all the civil rights of freeborn Britons.

Such was the general character of the Puritan fathers who first settled the colony of Massachusetts and constructed the General Court of the Colony as their best expression of that spirit of Theocracy which they intended should protect alike the purity of their religion and their civil interests from the encroachments of the Established Church of England.

Each town developed into an independent church organization, regulated by its own local laws as a civil society, and bound together as a colony through the necessities imposed by their new conditions. They cut loose from the forms and ceremonies of England's State church rather than from her system of theology. They had imbibed their Calvinism and spirit of free inquiry regarding spiritual truth from Geneva and Scotland and Amsterdam. They were schooled in the polemic issues of their day. The Pilgrims of Plymouth had preceded them, and through even a harsher school of adversity had imbibed the religious conceptions of their former home in Holland. Intellectually and socially their standard was inferior to that of the original Puritans. But their conception of an in-

dependent church was even stronger, and the influence of the Plymouth Colony was felt in the form of organization adapted by the Massachusetts churches. And all agreed on this, that the Word of God as given by Moses and the Prophets must be the foundation on which their settlements should be established.

New Haven was among the most vigorous of these Puritan settlements and original Newark was but the extension of the New Haven Colony. The two fundamental agreements signed in 1666, first by their chosen representatives, Robert Treat and Samuel Swain, and afterwards by the sixty-four original colonists, express the religious motives that inspired the movement and the principles of that Godly government which they hoped to establish in their town through their Congregational organization. None should be freemen or free burgesses, or have any share in their town government, except members of their churches, though others with their consent might be admitted as inhabitants upon their acquiescence in the conditions imposed, subject, however, to removal if they disturbed the peace of the colonists. They were not inspired by a spirit of religious bigotry or sectarianism, but were constrained for their own protection to erect their religious barriers after a bitter experience in the past. They felt that they had the right as pioneers, who had bargained for their lands from those in authority and whose original ownership they recognized, to enjoy in peace their religious homes. Under their original concession, which is lost, they had doubtless also obtained the right of local self-government. Their meeting-house was the great center of their social and spiritual life around which the whole settlement revolved. The town in its civil capacity was the trustee of the latter, and the affairs were regulated at the town meetings.

No tradition remains to tell us of the sermons those early settlers heard, or of the psalms they sang, but the character of their services are plainly shown in the records that have come down to us from New Haven and the Massachusetts churches. Polemic theology no doubt played a specially important part in their sermons and weekly lectures. The whole

body of early New England divinity was practically built up through the pulpit discourses in its churches. They were keen to detect unsoundness in the doctrines from their pulpits. In times of religious trouble they would, if need be, call into counsel their sister churches in the nearby settlements, not to control but to advise and harmonize their differences.

They were also strong believers in practical education and especially ministerial training. To read and write and keep accounts they regarded as the fundamentals of schooling. London, and afterward Boston, probably furnished the few text books they required. But the family Bible was their most prized possession and the book which of all others they studied most. Printed sermons, largely doctrinal, by noted preachers, furnished their choicest mental pabulum.

THE WEAKNESS OF THE NEWARK SYSTEM AND CHANGE TO PRESBYTERIANISM

As in the Massachusetts colonies the one great weakness of their system soon betrayed itself. As a newer generation came on the stage they were forced to surrender their exclusive spirit and open wider their doors of citizenship. But the change was so gradual that not a ripple of antagonism appears to have been created.

Persecution in the North of Ireland and the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes drove the Scotch-Irish and the Huguenots to America, and they settled largely in the Middle Colonies. They had no affiliations with the Established Church of England. Like the earlier Pilgrims they feared its hierarchy and the British Parliament under its control. Like the churches of Scotland and Geneva they were Presbyterian in their leanings. Newark received a liberal share of these newer immigrants, especially the Scotch-Irish. To amalgamate these with the primal church organization apparently seemed easy and natural. Puritanism in New England had already been infused with a Presbyterian element. Cromwell and the Long Parliament had started their rebellion with the Presbyterian element in the lead until the more radical Congregationalists and other Dissenters took control of the movement.

The church in Newark became so gradually infused with a strong Presbyterian element that, when Francis Makemie, the North-of-Ireland missionary, organized the churches of the Middle Colonies into a Presbyterian Presbytery within its first fifty years, the church in Newark fell into line with the rest so quietly that no ripple of internal disturbance seems to have been created. No important distinction appears to have been drawn between the advocates of these two forms of church government in those earlier days. Their theology was alike. The preachers from the one denomination were often sought to minister to the other. The churches themselves were made up of elements from both.

All thoughts of denominational contention seems to have been lost sight of in view of one paramount danger, that of ecclesiastical interference from the ruling powers of the mother country. The church in Newark, like the others in the Middle Colonies, became a member of an organized denominational body as a probable protection against ecclesiastical oppression by the mother country. Along with this motive was another. Coöperation both strengthened the churches in their home field and aided in their missionary work among the newer settlements.

Just when this formal change to Presbyterianism took place there is no record. No essential importance seems to have been attached to the union of a few churches into a small Presbytery in New Jersey. The Scotch-Irish elements had rapidly increased, and, while New England was still regarded as the chief nursery from which to seek their ministers, the strength of Presbyterianism as a form of government was growing in the churches of the Middle Colonies.

THE SUCCESSIVE CHURCH BUILDINGS

The settlers of Newark, still acting as a body along the ecclesiastical lines which they had first laid down, while gradually broadening in their views of civil rights, would soon be extending their occupied borders towards the Orange mountains on the west. Their primitive church building had grown inadequate to their needs, and at the end of fifty years of the

settlement a more elaborate edifice was called for. It was replaced by a more pretentious building on their church lot. It is interesting to note how the successive types of the Puritan architecture of New England were followed in these two buildings and in the third which succeeded them.

First came the primitive, rough, barnlike frame building common to new settlements (about 1668, two years after the settlement), followed by the square wooden structure with its four-sided, peaked roof, crowned with a tower (about 1690), and, finally, the more elaborate colonial church edifice, with its steeple prominent in the front (in 1791). But in all of them there was the same avoidance of those Gothic types with their European suggestions of Papacy and Prelacy.

Few finer types of this colonial architecture can be found than the present building of Newark's "First" church. It was built of sandstone dug from the local quarries belonging to the church, by the congregation themselves, only six years after achieving their independence. That congregation still practically included the settlement as a body. A second congregation had been organized out of the original body in the more distant part of the settlement, which is now the First Presbyterian church of Orange. Episcopacy had obtained a substantial footing and a church organization. But the great body of the inhabitants of Newark continued until the opening of the Nineteenth century to look upon their original organization as their mother church, to which they also were bound by ties of consanguinity. Apart from Episcopacy, no other important religious organization was formed in Newark until after the year eighteen hundred.

RELATIONS CLOSED BETWEEN CHURCH AND TOWN

Some fifty years after the settling of the town its industries had so developed and its civil affairs had reached such a stage of importance, while its rigid Puritanical character had become so liberalized by the infusion of newer elements, that, as in the case of the New England settlements, the necessity of establishing an independent local civil government was felt and Newark was incorporated as a township. The affairs of

the church continued for forty years longer to be looked after by the town, but the intimate relations between the two had become relaxed. The salaries of its ministers, for which the town was still legally bound, were no longer raised as a general tax, but through voluntary contributions confined to those consenting to its support. Under the changed conditions the wisdom of taking independent control of its own property interests was likewise felt by the church, and in 1753 a Royal charter from King George the Second was procured, incorporating seven trustees, who were empowered to hold not only the property specifically belonging to the church, but any other property which might be devoted to religious and charitable purposes. It was probably the first religious and charitable trust corporation ever created in America. Such external trust funds still continue to be an important part of the assets administered by its trustees.

By unanimous vote of the town meeting the trustees of the church were directed to secure from the surviving heir of the original trustees of the town a deed for the so-called parsonage property, which, under the Concessions of the Proprietors, had been set apart by the "Old Inhabitants" of the town for the uses of the church. This deed was at once secured. It embraced not only allotments for strictly parsonage purposes, but the central plot, as well, on which the church building and graveyard stood, one of the most valuable tracts in the city. All parties were agreed that this had been set apart for the church. But two new churches had meanwhile been organized, each claiming to be entitled to a share in the division. A violent contention arose, that was finally settled some thirty years later by an amicable division between the three, and when, in the earlier part of the Eighteenth century, two more Presbyterian congregations were organized from the original body, the mother church again generously divided with them her remaining patrimony, reserving for herself only about two-fifths of the valuable plot referred to, together with a portion of the strictly parsonage property. Such portion of this tract as had been already appropriated for civil uses was surrendered to the civil authorities. Portions not needed for grave-

yard purposes were leased by the trustees for business uses during the latter part of the Eighteenth century, and with the growth of the town they proved a valuable source of revenue for the church.

Before the outbreak of the Revolution the church had again outgrown its accommodations and a new building was projected on a part of the church plot and some of the needed materials gathered. But the war compelled the temporary abandonment of the plan, and when, six years after its close, the project was renewed, the original location was abandoned and the present building was erected on a lot purchased on the opposite side of the principal street. This change of plan was attended with consequences that could not have been anticipated. The burial-plot had from the first been used as a common place of interment for residents of the town and church. With the establishment of a new burial-ground in connection with the new church lot, the proper care of its original plot seems to have been neglected by the church. The town demanded its transfer and control, and finally seized possession of the part used for burial purposes, the church surrendering its rights, while retaining its active control of the other portions of the plot. It became a God's acre, a common place of burial for the town poor, and the church lost a valuable part of its heritage.

Until the latter part of the Nineteenth century the relations between the town now incorporated as a city and the church, regarding their respective rights in the old church plot, remained practically undisturbed except from an abortive attempt by an adventurer to claim against both by virtue of a specious right assumed to be secured from the colonial Proprietors.

Aside from the graveyard portion, the now exceedingly valuable church plot had been practically divided between the two along the same legal lines which had already been laid down by the Supreme Court of Massachusetts in cases of similar divisions between towns and churches in the theocratic settlements of that State, each taking such portion as had already been appropriated to its special use. But a new generation had come on the stage to whom the story of Newark

and its ecclesiastical development was unfamiliar. The old church plot, now grown immensely valuable, appeared to them only as a plot of ground originally belonging to the town and seized on by the church. After years of agitation the issue was finally brought by the city into the Courts. The litigation on the part of the churches was under the care of the writer and resulted in placing beyond all further controversy the status of the existing Proprietary deed and successive legislative acts, regardless of those peculiar ecclesiastical relations in which Newark differed from every other settlement in the State, and which for more than fifty years had made her a virtual theocracy.

One other feature of the transfer of the control of the church property to its own trustees deserves special mention. By a peculiar provision in its charter, the selection of these trustees was not placed in the hands of the congregation but in the session of the church, who might appoint and remove them at will. The apparent intention was to perpetuate, so far as the changed conditions allowed, the control of the temporal as well as spiritual affairs of the church in its spiritual heads and thus conserve its orthodoxy.

A FORGOTTEN PIECE OF ANCIENT HISTORY

An interesting light on this whole matter is thrown by an old circular prepared about 1794 and addressed to the members of its congregation by some of the church members. This long forgotten record is preserved among the archives of the New Jersey Historical Society. The authors recite that they are impressed with the importance of civil and religious liberty and of their duty to oppose tyranny whether in church or state. They complain of the undue power that the charter gives to the minister, deacons, and elders in case of this church, and the ungenerous measures taken by the session to prevent redress. The principal ground of their complaint was that a deed had been given by the Proprietors to certain trustees of the town in 1696 for several pieces of property for the benefit of the old settlers; that in 1753 a charter had been granted to the church by Governor Belcher empowering the session and dea-

cons to appoint and displace trustees at their will and depriving the congregation of any voice in the control of their own church property. As soon as the charter arrived, according to this circular, complaint was made by the congregation of this feature, and the explanation given was that it was absolutely necessary that the power to manage the church affairs should be in the hands of a few leading members in order to defeat the efforts of the Episcopal church clergy to introduce episcopacy and so to ultimately undermine the church.

When the church trustees obtained the deed of the church property from David Young, the last survivor of the town trustees, it is claimed that the congregation submitted for this reason.

In 1787 the growing needs of the congregation called for the building of the present church, and we are told that subscriptions to the project were objected to because it would be placing increased property in the hands of trustees whom the congregation had no voice in choosing. The authors of the before-named circular say: "Can anybody suppose that such arbitrary power in these enlightened times to dispose of church property should be vested in the hands of a few men beyond the power of the congregation to control?"

It is the duty of every man sensible of the value of religious liberty, we are told, to resist such tyranny, and it is no answer to say that such power will not be abused by such good men. History in all ages proves the contrary. From these considerations, we are told, a majority of the congregation, at the time of building, voted to choose a committee independent of the trustees to receive their subscriptions, buy the ground and build the church. When it came to passing the title, however, it seemed necessary that the deed should be made to the trustees and the committee consented. But some of the principal subscribers cried out that if they had known this was to be done before the charter was altered they would not have given a shilling. The answer of the church officers was, according to the circular, that they would afterwards join in a petition to the Legislature to have the charter altered, "as many of the neighboring congregations have done." From this last passage

I infer that the practice of the church in placing control in the hands of its spiritual officers had been copied in other New England settlements in East Jersey.

Incidentally, too, I may mention that Rev. Dr. Frazer, a former pastor, in his Centennial sermon in 1891, summarized from the trustees' records the story of the building of the church, but found complications and omissions so many that no account of the actual cost could be obtained, but, instead, memoranda of efforts on the part of the committee in charge to raise the needed funds, supplemented by guarantees of the trustees in aid of the committee, and it seems the church was burdened with debts to its members for years perhaps after the work was done and the building dedicated. The present document throws light on the situation. There would seem to have been a strong internal spirit of dissension between the church officers and a faction in the congregation behind the love feast, which no doubt attended the completion of the work.

The promise to join in the alteration of the charter according to the circular gave temporary satisfaction until, in 1791, the session voted that the trustees should levy an annuity on the pews for three years, no doubt to meet the indebtedness. This started the trouble afresh. It was followed by a petition from a member of the congregation to Rev. Dr. MacWhorter and the session, demanding their rights as "freeborn sons of liberty;" stating that "at such an enlightened time, when every infringement on liberty is marked with abhorrence and contempt, they could not be silent in a matter of such importance as an election of officers of this church." But few of the congregation, it was claimed, had a voice in the election of the session; they were, therefore, deprived of their rights, and the session were again urged to join in a petition to alter the charter.

How the spirit of the old Continentals stands out in all this! 161 members of the congregation signed the petition. The session convened the congregation and proposed that on the first day of each year the congregation should meet and nominate trustees who should be confirmed by the session. This

again gave temporary satisfaction, but, before the year rolled round, it was discovered that the agreement had not been entered on the church books and the session did not intend to carry it out. Another demand for its fulfillment was made and signed by 84 of the congregation, and again, in 1793, at a meeting of the congregation, the session refused and unsuccessfully sought a vote to relieve them of the promise. Then they offered as a compromise that the congregation should elect seven men to act with the trustees. This was looked on by the malcontents as a trick because the seven would have no real power. Then a petition was sent to the Legislature for a change in the charter. This brought out a counter-petition from the session, which for the first time shows the other side of the question. According to the session the charter was obtained by their forefathers at great expense and trouble. And all had lived happily under it, "until two or three years ago, when three or four unhappy tempers, who could be contented in no society whatever," through misrepresentation secured the petition to change the charter; the congregation had repudiated the action and now they were again trying to stir up trouble. It was to refute this answer that it is cited in the circular.

A great part of the society, we are told, declared that they would not again vote in a congregational meeting, but all business should be done in writing to bind the session. Our great conflict with Great Britain, it was said, was over the right claimed to alter charters without consent of the people and to tax without representation. They denied that the charter could not legally be changed, and once more called on Dr. MacWhorter and the session to join them in the application.

The outcome of all this internal disturbance was that the original proposition of the session was finally agreed to, and the trustees have long been nominated by the congregation and confirmed by the session. In those early days, the Supreme Court, with the aid of Daniel Webster, had not yet established the inviolability of chartered rights, but the fathers were the men who had fought for freedom in the days when ques-

tions of theology and church government were vital subjects of dispute.

The necessary limitations of this article forbid more than a passing reference to the local incidents connected with the Revolution. The early records of the church, beginning about 1696, were destroyed by the British troops when Cornwallis invaded the town. Its venerated minister, Dr. Alexander MacWhorter, was the arch rebel of the community. He had been an army chaplain, the personal friend and companion of Washington, an adviser in those military plans which resulted in the capture of the Hessians at Trenton, and an inspiration to the military recruits that had been so liberally furnished by his church. The destruction of his library and church records was the revenge of the enemy.

THE RECORDS OF THE SESSION

The records of the church session, like those of the trustees, were, as just stated, destroyed in the Revolution. Those which have been preserved begin in 1781, the entries being made by the beloved pastor, Dr. MacWhorter, beginning with an abstract of the history of the church according to such traditions as he had been able to obtain, and which is similar in substance to his century sermon, so often quoted in that connection.

In 1794 occurs the formal entry by the session in its records of the change referred to regarding the election of trustees, and the final adjustment of the dispute with the members of the congregation. It was voted that the session obligate themselves to call together on the first day of the year those members of the congregation who contribute their proportion to the support of the Gospel to elect seven members of the congregation to be trustees for the year, and it was agreed "that the resolution be entered on the records of the church as a standing rule for ourselves and our successors forever." Thus ended the long controversy.

It is characteristic of the times that the larger part of these early session records were taken up with the trials of church members for conduct inconsistent with their profession. The War of the Revolution had but lately terminated, and the de-

moralization of the returned troops is apparently reflected in the fact. The trials were conducted with all the formalities of a civil court. Witnesses were subpoenaed and testified under oath, while the proceedings were always opened and closed with prayer. To be debarred from church privileges was then a serious matter, and the decisions were meted out with justice tempered by mercy.

One Baldwin was charged with frequenting a gambling place and playing billiards for money, and, on a dispute arising, demanding satisfaction; and being addicted to excessive drinking; and declaring he intended to have another wife. The gravity of his offence was heightened by his charge that some of the session, and especially Elder Crane, were not men of truth. He was suspended until he had shown evidence of repentance.

One Conger was charged with discounting notes and taking unlawful interest, but he pleaded ignorance of the law and promised to cease the practice.

One Foster was charged with gambling with cards and with claiming that a member of the session was as guilty as he, while it was proved that the member in question had only been known to offend on one occasion several years before. Foster asked forgiveness and was pardoned.

More serious was the offense of one Dodd, charged with fraudulently obtaining signatures to notes. This required a long investigation of his bookkeeping and ended with a disapproval of his bookkeeping methods.

Graver still were the offenses of a married woman charged with general loose conduct and intoxication, and refusing to respond to the summons of the session. She was summarily cut off from fellowship.

Such were a few sample cases of the spiritual discipline administered. But when differences arose between members the work of the session was generally that of arbitration to heal, if possible, the dissension.

The judicial gravamen and formalities that once attended scandals in the church are no longer a characteristic of its ministrations, and many of its former functions are now delegated to the temporal Courts.

PRIMITIVE NEWARK A COUNTERPART OF THE NEW ENGLAND
SETTLEMENTS IN THE NEW HAVEN COLONY

Primitive Newark was in many respects a counterpart of the New Haven towns from which its settlers were drawn. Their theology, their church organization, and their conceptions of the relations between church and State were, of course, directly imported, as were their social customs. In each the old New England plan of seating the congregation in their meeting-house through a special committee, according to relative age and social rank, was adopted. Important events affecting the life of the community and doctrinal questions affecting the purity of their religion were matters on which they looked to their pulpit for counsel, and the sermons were published and widely read among the church members. Until along in the Nineteenth century strong doctrinal sermons by noted divines were an important feature of Newark's early churches, and such pulpit discourses were eagerly listened to by the congregation.

The New Haven Colony originally included the adjacent towns of Branford, Milford, Guilford, Stanford, and also Southold, Long Island, all of which contributed to Newark's original colony. The settlement of several of these, as well as of New Haven, was, as in the case of Newark, preceded by a written compact that their affairs should be regulated by the Word of God, and their rights of full citizenship should be limited to the members of their churches. The religious motives which prompted these New Haven settlements were similar to those that inspired the later removal to Newark. New Jersey being already subject to the authority of the Proprietors as overlords, the General Government of the New Haven Colony was necessarily somewhat modified in the case of Newark. But the liberal Concessions granted by its Proprietors imposed no serious restraint on the local liberty of the settlements.

In the New Haven Colony, as in Newark, the people were called to their meeting-houses by the beat of a drum, and both their clergy and their meeting-houses were supported by obligatory tax. The New Haven settlements organized into a co-

lonial government by natural agreement among themselves, and the authority of their civil Courts was made subordinate to that exercised through their churches. It is recorded, especially of the Guilford settlers, that they had great regard for that common law which the Britons of that day looked on as a paladium of their rights as freemen, and they used it in their contracts, their civil actions and Court rules, while in criminal matters "the law of God as delivered by Moses" was made the rule of their Courts. All of which is strongly suggestive of the conditions existing in early Newark.

In strong contrast with all this were the conditions in the adjoining Connecticut colony, where, as in Plymouth itself, the home of the Pilgrim fathers, no religious test of citizenship was required. But in one important matter the Connecticut colony deserves the lasting gratitude of all American freemen. Thomas Hooker, Connecticut's noted Puritan divine, was, more than any other one man, responsible for the drafting of the Connecticut Constitution, the first written Constitution in the world's history, and it furnished the model from which was afterwards framed the Constitution of our American Republic, and from which so many of our States have framed their own Constitutions. But the germs of that Federal charter of our rights and liberties lay deeper than this. They were the seeds planted by the Puritan ministers of New England in the minds of her sons in those religious controversies that characterized its Colonial history. America owes to those Puritan pastors of the New England churches those principles of democracy embodied in its laws and whose influence has been extended throughout the world. Early Newark was among the most Puritan in her principles of these New England settlements, and the influence of her church made itself felt with the rest in the Federal hall where that Constitution was drafted.

In those fundamental religious compacts between the settlers of the various Puritan towns that were preliminary to their actual settlement, as in the case of Newark, may be seen the beginnings of that system of written constitutions uniquely characteristic of our Federal system.

The graduates of Princeton College (for its first eight years

conducted in Newark, under the auspices of its church) furnished a goodly number of the statesmen who framed our first Federal Constitution, and Witherspoon, the President of that institution, was prominent among their advisers.

INFLUENCE OF THE NEWARK CHURCH

The primal purport of this article is to point out the important contributions by Newark's historic Puritan church both to the successful issue of the Revolutionary War and the subsequent creation of our American system of Republican government, and incidentally its effect upon Great Britain's Colonial system. The representatives of Newark's church, it has been stated, could be found on every important battlefield from Bunker Hill to Yorktown, and her minute men were specially active in those crucial contests in the Jerseys that held the British Red Coats within their barriers in New York. Washington's army was liberally recruited from the Scotch-Irish and the Puritan elements, such as formed the great body of Newark's historic church.

The refusal of Lord North to listen to the warnings of Edmund Burke cost Great Britain the loss of her American Colonies, but the lesson she learned secured for her the great federated empire she successfully controls today through adopting the Puritan principles of local self-government. It was a lesson that might have been learned from the history of old Rome two thousand years before, but was only again brought to light through the teaching of the Calvinistic churches of Geneva and Scotland, of Holland and America. The granting of local self-government to the tribes and nations she conquered was the instrumentality through which the Roman Republic built up its world dominion, and, when the Empire succeeding attempted to centralize its power and crush out these local liberties, the downfall and dissolution of that world empire began.

This year the Puritan settlements of New England are celebrating the Tercentury Anniversary of the Pilgrim Landing on Plymouth Rock. Newark, which inherited from the Pilgrim Fathers the original organization of her primitive church, has

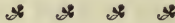
a legitimate place in the story of that anniversary. To-day Newark, with its nearly half million of population, is in the magnitude and variety of its manufactured products the Birmingham of America. But the traces of its Puritan origin are still visible in its peculiar character of an overgrown village so often noted by the visitor. Its manufactures were started by its Puritan founders within the first fifty years of its existence. A reference to its old directories of the early forties of eighteen hundred shows that a large percentage of the names were still those of the old inhabitants. Many Calvinistic organizations have directly and indirectly grown out of Newark's primal church. Her status as the religious mother of the town is yet recognized in the liberal grant of her buildings for appropriate public use, and in the liberal employment of her funds to extend the religious work for which she was endowed.

All our American histories picture the Revolution as the revolt of the American Colonies against the political and economic servitude imposed by the British Parliament. But it was the Puritan churches, led by their pastors, that gave the first impetus to that revolt for the protection of their religious freedom. It was the Puritan pulpits that sounded the keynotes of the alarm that later brought the Colonies into line when the issue became a question of their civil rights. Newark's early church, led by the patriot MacWhorter, coöperated with the others.

The story was the same in France. The oppressions of its clergy started the outbreak that led to the horrors of the French Revolution. The attempt of Charles the First to force the liturgy of the Anglican church on the Scottish Covenanters started the hostile movement that cost him his throne and his head. Germany's Thirty Years war was fought to protect the Reformation. It was the religious massacres of the notorious Duke of Alva that cost Spain the loss of her provinces in the Netherlands, and, following back the long pages of European history, the story is the same. Attempts to enslave the consciences of the people gave the primary impulses to most of the wars that have deluged that continent.

Without the directing impulses of those church organiza-

tions of which early Newark was typical our American Republic could have had no existence, and the drumbeat of Great Britain later on could not, probably, have been heard echoing round the world.



THE DUTCH TRADING POST AT TRENTON¹

BY DR. CARLOS E. GODFREY, TRENTON, N. J.

WHEN THE octagon stone walls were unearthed in Trenton by Mr. George Bernard Consolloy in August, 1872, while excavating land for the erection of the four brick buildings now known as numbers 738 to 744 South Warren Street, near the corner of Ferry, there was exposed to view an object possessing rare and unique interests, and which was unknown to persons who had resided within its immediate vicinity for more than ninety years.

In reporting this circumstance to the New Jersey Historical Society on January 16, 1873, with the accompanying illustration, Mr. Charles Megill said, in part:

“The size of the building appears to have been about sixty feet in diameter. The foundation walls were composed of hard gray stone laid about two feet thick with mortar, and running six feet deep. The walls had four openings, each opening about three feet wide and facing to the North, South, East and West. On the outside of the walls, facing the Delaware River, there was built up against the same a brick wall about one foot thick and four feet deep, of hard burnt brick. . . . On the northwest corner of the building there was an old stone and brick chimney about six feet wide and six feet deep from the surface of the foundation.” (“Proc. N. J. Hist. Soc.” (2nd Series), Vol. III, p. 60).

To this concrete statement it is fair to add the personal observations of the present Mr. Frank W. Consolloy, of this city, who informed me that when these walls were uncovered there stood within the interior a great transverse wall built

¹Read before the Trenton Historical Society Mar. 20, 1919. Some copies were printed by that Society in pamphlet form, but the matter is here reproduced to give it a wider reading, because of its historical importance.—EDITOR.

of the same material, and the top of the whole lying about two feet below the surface of the ground; that the northern extremity was accidentally exposed in excavating the south line of the property referred to, near thirty feet in the rear of the eastern building line of Warren Street. He also told me that a few cannon balls were found in the ruins, and in one corner there was unearthed a quantity of cooking utensils having the appearance of very thick stoneware made in curious shapes, much of which were broken in fragments.

Since this discovery local and other historians for years have fancied that these walls were the remnant of an old French fort, built to shield the inhabitants from the hostile savages. (Stryker's "Trenton One Hundred Years Ago," p. 21; W. S. Yard in "State Gazette," Apr. 11, 1910, p. 3; "Penn. Mag. of History," Vol. xxxv, p. 243; Nelson's "The Iron Industry of Trenton," p. 16). Some conceive it to have been a blockhouse to maintain the operation of the ferry across the river (Joseph H. West in Trenton "Sunday Advertiser," Mar. 25, 1906, p. 17), or else to protect the iron works in Trenton, located nearly one mile away. (Nelson's "The Iron Industry in Trenton," p. 16; "Penn. Mag. of History," Vol. xxxv, p. 243). It has been asserted that it was doubtless the storehouse built by William Trent or his successor. And others have personally expressed the thought that it was probably the kitchen, or the coachhouse and stables, belonging to the Trent estate. It is really absurd to imagine how the inner transverse walls and the great fire place in the basement could serve either of these purposes, to say nothing of the size and odd shape of the entire structure.

The celebrated archæologist, Dr. Charles Conrad Abbott, without furnishing reasons or authority, alleged that these walls were the remains of an old Dutch trading-post. ("Trenton Sunday Advertiser," Mar. 18, 1906, p. 17). This theory was rejected by his opponents in the discussion because the "post" was never indicated upon any map or survey of the past, and who further claimed that the walls were of later construction owing to the fact that two English half-pennies bearing the dates of 1730 and 1732, respectively, were found

in the excavation. (Joseph H. West, in article *supra*). Thus the matter dropped.

When and by whom the walls were built is a question which the skilled archæologist could readily answer with accuracy from his examination of the brick or mortar used in the construction. The old imported Dutch brick we know was extremely dark in color, resembling the "hard burnt brick" which Mr. Megill said was found in the foundation; the Swedish brick had the colored appearance of amber; and the English brick that of cherry-red. Inasmuch as none of the brick or mortar used in the walls were saved or can now be found, we must resort to history to ascertain when, by whom, and for what purpose these walls were built.

In doing this we must first observe that the octagon construction of buildings was an exclusive characteristic of the early Dutch. This statement cannot be successfully controverted! In Holland today will be found numerous large wind-mills and other structures which were built centuries ago in the octagon and other angular patterns. In this colony we know that the Dutch emigrants built the octagon stone church in 1680 at Bergen, now part of Jersey City, and which is illustrated in the histories of Hudson County. (Winfield's "Hist. of Hudson Co.," pp. 378, 381; Van Winkle's "Old Bergen," pp. 163, 166).

Mr. Victor H. Paltists of the New York Public Library possesses an original manuscript sketch of an octagon building which was erected by the Dutch at New Utrecht, on Long Island, at an early and unknown date. Nowhere, however, after diligent search, have I been able to find a contemporary description or plan of the Dutch trading-posts built by the West India Company during their regime in America in the Seventeenth century.

The Dutch records show that a trading-post was established by the West India Company at Sanhican, now Trenton, shortly before the year 1630 (O'Callaghan's "Doc. Hist. of N. Y.," Vol. I, p. 50; Van Rensselaer Bowler MSS., p. 245), where the "Arms of their High Mightinesses" were also erected by the Dutch authorities as a token that the river and circum-

adjacent lands were the sovereign property and under the control of the States-General of Holland. (O'Callaghan's "Col. Hist. of N. Y.," Vol. I, pp. 271, 292; "Coll. N. Y. Hist. Soc.," (New Series), Vol. I, p. 412; Myers' "Narr. of Early Penna., West N. J. and Del.," p. 75). These records also tell us that this "post" was soon after abandoned (Jameson's "Narr. of New Netherland," p. 84, n. 3), owing to the financial loss sustained by the Company, induced chiefly through the harsh treatment which it extended to its employés. (Van Rensselaer Bowler MSS., pp. 235, 244-248).

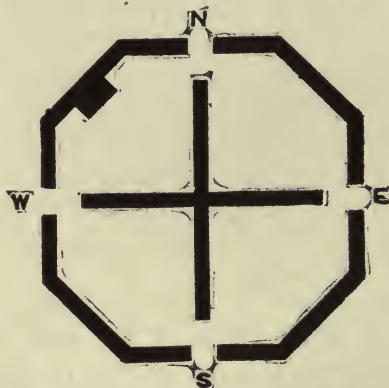
When the Swedes gained supremacy of the South River, subsequently known as the Delaware River, on the English conquest in 1664, both the Swedish and Dutch records show that Governor Printz ordered an armed detachment to go up the river to Sanhican and destroy the "Dutch Arms," which was accomplished on September 8, 1646. ("Coll. N. J. Hist. Soc.," (New Series), Vol. I., p. 412; O'Callaghan's "Col. Hist. of N. Y.," Vol. I, p. 292). This act undoubtedly involved the demolition of the trading-post by fire, the superstructure of which was necessarily of wood, to which the coat-of-arms naturally would be attached.

The destruction of the trading-post in 1646 is the reason why it was not delineated upon the map of the upper Delaware by Lindstrom in 1650, by Van der Donck in 1655, or on Pocock's map of 1679, Basse's Survey of the Stacy Tract for William Trent in 1714, or upon any other later maps or surveys; and this is also the reason why numerous travelers in passing through Trenton, beginning with Danckerts in 1679 and continuing down by others to the year 1800, make no mention in their diaries of this large, strange, octagon building, *because it ceased to exist.*

The only forts authorized by law to be erected in the Colony of New Jersey were first built in 1755, to repel the incursions of the Indians along the upper Delaware above the point what is now known as Phillipsburg. My examination of the original correspondence of Governor Bernard of New Jersey in the library of Harvard University shows that these forts were built of green logs, about ten by twenty feet

in size, and which extended a few miles apart up to the New York boundary. New Jersey never built any fort comparing with the size or shape of the octagon structure before us! We never had any disturbances with the Indians below our north-western frontiers; therefore, we had no use for the mythical fort which some persons would have us believe was erected in Trenton.

The octagon building was located 1,305 feet in an air line from the spot where William Trent afterwards built his colonial home; and, it was, as Mr. Megill said and living witnesses know, about sixty feet in diameter. To remove any suspicion that this building was the kitchen or stables of Wil-



PLAN OF THE DUTCH TRADING POST

liam Trent I need only quote "The Pennsylvania Journal" for March 12, 1767, which shows that his kitchen was built of brick, 30 by 20 feet in size, two stories high, the upper floor having four apartments for the accommodation of his servants. The dimensions of his barn is given as 40 by 38 feet. ("N. J. Archives," Vol. xxv, p. 314). Therefore, both of these outbuildings were misfits and impossibilities to the foundation of the octagon walls.

Aside from the evidence presented to show that the Dutch West India Company established a trading-post in this city about 1630, of a design characteristic to the Dutch race, common sense instinctively prompts the mind to reason that these

octagon walls were the remnants of that enterprise. The superstructure was evidently built of logs, otherwise the upper surface of the foundation excavated would not have been level and flush. The great fire-place in the basement not only served the cooking and kept the quarters warm in winter, but it enabled the traders to try out the fats and other oils obtained from the animals which they bartered from the Indians. The transverse walls were built to support the great weight of skins, stores and other materials which were stored on the floor above. The four barricaded doors in the basement furnished convenient exits in the event of attack by the Indians, and, upon being opened in summer, provided proper ventilation to their quarters. The brick wall on the outside facing the river was doubtless built to divert the dampness and the cold northwest winds in winter from the crude walls of which the foundation was composed, and on which side of the basement the traders undoubtedly lived.

The Dutch records further show that their trading-posts were armed (Van Rensselaer Bowler MSS., p. 245); consequently, it is not strange that a few small cannon balls were found in the excavation; nor is it to be wondered that much broken crockery was unearthed, if the building was destroyed by the Swedish authorities by fire or otherwise.

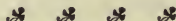
It may be asked why the traders at Sanhican required such a large building to conduct their business. This may be answered by saying that the headquarters of the West India Company in America was located at New Amsterdam, now New York City. While the men here had access to headquarters overland by the Indian path, it was the custom of the Company to despatch small shallops from New Amsterdam to Sanhican every spring and fall of the year carrying provisions and clothing to the men and goods for barter with the Indians, and returning loaded with skins and other materials of trade. As a result, considerable storage space was necessary to administer these semi-annual operations. (Ibid, pp. 244-246).

With the four openings in the walls, after the building was destroyed, it is obvious that heavy rains and melting snows would quickly carry great torrents of earth through these

apertures, sufficient to obliterate the ruins from the sight of man within a comparatively short period.

The bulk of the manuscript records of the West India Company were junked in Holland about seventy-five years ago. Therefore, I claim that so much of the fragmentary records relating to the activities of this Company which have been preserved, together with the collateral circumstances I have enumerated, based conservatively on the rule of exclusion, abundantly proves beyond a question of doubt that the octagon walls unearthed here in 1872 were the remains of The Dutch Trading Post, upon which was erected the insignia designating that this locality was part of the New Netherlands and under the sovereign power of the States-General of Holland.

The discovery of these ruins marks the location of the most ancient historical landmark within this vicinity, or that is known in any other part of the State of New Jersey, the existence and recollection of which should be forever preserved.



ADDRESS ON GOVERNOR WILLIAM PATERSON

BY THE LATE HON. CORTLANDT PARKER, NEWARK, N. J.

THIS ADDRESS was delivered at Princeton June 13, 1899, on the occasion of the unveiling of a portrait of former Governor Paterson to Princeton University, the gift of Miss Emily King Paterson and Miss Katherine Turnbull, two of the descendants of the Governor.

The reference at the beginning of the address to "the late Judge Paterson" was to Judge William Paterson, grandson of the Governor, who was born May 31, 1815, and died January 1, 1899, at Perth Amboy. His only daughter was Miss Emily King Paterson, who is still living. Miss Turnbull descends from the Van Rensselaer branch of the family and is living in Princeton. For the Governor's family and descendants see "Somerset County Historical Quarterly," Vol. I, p. 253.

THE ADDRESS

The filial piety of the only child of the late Judge Paterson, than whom no more loyal graduate of Princeton ever has lived, and the like interest in the great man who was their progenitor on the part of another lady, one of his descendants, have induced them to carry out the resolution, the execution of which Judge Paterson began, of procuring the painting of the portrait now before the Trustees of this University and presented to them (a labor of love on the part of the artist), and have assembled us here today. These ladies have chosen me to act as their representative. The late Judge was the associate of my early boyhood and my dear friend during his long life.

As a lawyer and a Jerseyman, I have always entertained an enthusiastic admiration and veneration for the great Judge Paterson, his grandfather, who, before he received at the nomination of Washington the high post of Justice of the United States Supreme Court, was Secretary of our Colonial Provincial Congress in the Revolution; Attorney-General of what became the State then and throughout that trying struggle; a leading member of the United States Constitutional Convention; one of the first two Senators from New Jersey in the United States Senate; its Governor for several years, succeeding William Livingston in that high office as Governor, Chancellor and President of our Court of Appeals; and who, finally, while, as stated, one of the Supreme Court Judges, at last died in harness at the age of sixty-one, literally leaving the judicial seat for his death-bed, and passing away plainly through exhaustion from overwork.

Princeton has given to the Nation scores of its greatest citizens. Up to 1824 I found upon its list of graduates (I was tired of looking further) a President, two Vice-Presidents, nineteen Governors, ninety members of the House of Representatives, thirty-eight of the Senate, eight members of the Convention which formed the Federal Constitution and eighteen Attorneys-General; but she has not one name on her roll of desert, proved by usefulness in life, superior in claims

to that of Paterson. I was about to say equal. He held every high office which his State could give him. He died in possession of the highest legal post which the Nation could bestow. In all positions he displayed the highest merit. And he never sought office. It always sought him. Indeed, he might have been Chief Justice when Ellsworth, another Princeton graduate, died, had he not thought, so it is said, that the elevation would have pained his associates.

But his strongest claims to the veneration of all time lie in three directions: First, nationally, his influence in the Convention, which framed the National Constitution. Second, with regard to New Jersey. He was her Lycurgus, Solon, or Justinian, and shaped the whole body of the law under which we have long so happily lived, and still are living. Third, nationally again; while in the Senate of the United States, he, in connection with his bosom friend, college mate and afterwards Associate, Oliver Ellsworth, drew and gave to the nation the Judiciary Act, establishing the judicial system of the United States, esteemed by all lawyers as a most admirable compend of legal practice, through the working of which the supremacy of the laws of the Union is maintained within their sphere, while unnecessary interference by Federal judicial tribunals with those of the separate States is always prevented.

Thoroughly to discuss these points is inviting, but the occasion demands brevity. I cannot, however, forbear a few remarks, for, alas, the work of great statesmen, jurists and law-makers is all too soon forgotten. Out of New Jersey the name of Judge Paterson is hardly known. In the State itself those who are acquainted with the particulars of his career are but few, and they diminish year by year.

The distinguishing merit of our peerless Federal Constitution is, that it establishes forever the supremacy of the Federal Government as to all matters indispensable to national existence, thus making our people a Nation, not merely a great confederacy, and one whose structure is indissoluble Union, and that it further established the supremacy of each State as to all local necessities. There was struggle in the Convention

as to two systems—one termed the New Jersey Plan, the other the Virginia—between the great men who favored them. The leaders on both sides were naturally to a great degree extremists. The situation was best described by John C. Calhoun in 1847. Speaking of the Constitutional Convention he said :

“The three States, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and Virginia, were the largest, and were actively and strenuously in favor of a ‘national’ government. The two leading spirits were Mr. Hamilton, of New York, probably the author of the resolution he supported, and Mr. Madison, of Virginia. In the early stages of the convention there was a majority in favor of a ‘national’ government. But in this stage there were but eleven States in the convention. In process of time New Hampshire came in, a very great addition to the Federal side, which then became predominant. It is owing mainly to the States of Connecticut and New Jersey that we have a ‘Federal’ instead of a ‘national’ government—the best government instead of the worst and most intolerable on earth. Who are the men of these states to whom we are indebted for this admirable government? I will name them; their names ought to be engraven on brass and live forever. They were Chief Justice Ellsworth, Roger Sherman, and Judge Paterson, of New Jersey. . . . The other States further south were blind; they did not see the future. But to the coolness and sagacity of these three men, aided by a few others not so prominent, we owe the present Constitution.”

I quote the words of this distinguished witness without agreeing at all with his view of the Constitution. Judge Paterson did not. He signed it, and thenceforth rightly construed it. That instrument is both National and Federal. Each characteristic is essential to its usefulness. A government merely Federal is a rope of sand. One merely National would be incompetent to such a task as the securing the rights and happiness of a continent. It is the possession of both which assures the future as well as the present, and makes the rope, not sand, but adamant.

Had Mr. Calhoun been asked which of the three distinguished men he named did most to attain the result he eulogized, he could hardly have failed to mention Paterson. The

study of the debates of this Convention leaves one in doubt. From first to last, with conscientious and characteristic persistency and admirable force, he labored for his object, exceeding all others in the devotion with which he pursued it. I introduce here another witness, Judge Dillon, even more distinguished as a legal author than for judicial standing. He speaks of the Judiciary Act, of the connection with which on Judge Paterson's part I have spoken, as one of the "most remarkable instances of wise, sagacious, and thoroughly considered legal enactments in the history of the law."

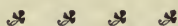
I would like to be able to assert as a fact what from internal evidence and circumstances I do myself believe, that Judge Paterson had most to do in the compiling and drawing of the first Constitution of New Jersey. Its author is not known. It was reported to the Provincial Congress, a few days after their appointment, by a committee, whose chairman was a clergyman, the Rev. Jacob Green, and upon which was a distinguished clergyman and patriot, the Rev. Dr. Witherspoon, though he at the time was attending the Continental Congress at Philadelphia; the other members being unprofessional, except another Princetonian and warm friend of Mr. Paterson, Jonathan Dickinson Sergeant, who was a lawyer, graduating a year before Paterson, and subsequently Attorney-General of Pennsylvania. Mr. Paterson was a member and Secretary of the Provincial Congress—a body convened without law, on the recommendation of the Congress of the Confederacy, which two days after the adoption of the Jersey "Charter," as its Constitution was called, signed the Declaration of Independence. That no clergyman could have drawn the Constitution seems, however, clear. It was the application of the English Constitution to the situation of New Jersey. It provided for a Governor as Britain had its King. It made him Chancellor likewise just as, theoretically, the King of England is the "*fons justitiæ*," and dispenses equity. It made two bodies for the Legislature, calling them by their familiar names of Council and Assembly. It provided for a Court of final appeals, composed of the Governor and Council—the highest body of the Legislature, as the House of Lords, the Court of

Appeal there, was in England. No one can read this instrument without recognizing the work of a learned, skilful, prudent lawyer. Paterson being, as I have already said, Secretary of the Congress, and Attorney-General of the State, and an earnest, whole-souled patriot, it seems incredible that he should not have guided the deliberations of the Committee, and scarcely credible that anyone but he did the work in which the whole Committee unhesitatingly agreed. It was the work of but a few days. But the people lived comfortably under it for sixty-eight years!

Its concluding paragraph, providing that all should be void if the Colonies returned to the protection of the Crown, is in keeping with the prudence which enabled this eminent man to pass through seven years of such a War, retaining so thoroughly the respect of all parties. He was among the very first to lead in the measures resulting in the calling of the Federal Convention of the States, which formed our blessed Constitution, and, when there, was the champion of proper and wise State rights, and successful in securing the compromise it presents between Home Rule and Nationality.

Great heroism, bravely seizing opportunity, and effecting in a few hours splendid success, lifts a man at once to eminence never denied or forgotten. Such is the deserved reward of the brave, wise, modest, patriotic Admiral, now day by day gradually approaching his country, seeking rest from almost unparalleled responsibilities. In three hours he elevated our Nation to the position of a first class power, changed its nature and destiny, and opened new worlds to its enterprise, its civilization and its Christianity. No one will ever forget George Dewey. Neither will Washington, or Lincoln, or Grant, or Meade, or Sherman, or Sheridan, ever be forgotten. Such is always the good fortune of winners of victory in war, when its results are permanent and successful; and it is right. But, for all that, should the world forget their Solons, their Justinians, their great statesmen, who painfully, through years of hardship and toil, created prosperity, originated the Nation, assured its victories, constructed the strength through which its heroes conquer; living lives full of duty done and duty loved,

and seeking no reward but consciousness of its performance? Never should New Jersey, never should this University, forget this son, brought up and educated here, who probably framed her Constitution, certainly aided in it, protected her rights in the Convention of the Nation, drew the laws under which she has prospered, secured for her the blessings of that liberty which belongs to the common law in greater extent than elsewhere,—the modest, simple-hearted, God-fearing, wise, patriotic, hard-working man, whose portrait is unveiled to you to-day, to be shown to generations to come, that proper respect and veneration for his character and imitation of his duty-loving life may be enhanced and forever continued.



THE CONDUCT REVOLUTIONARY RECORD ABSTRACTS

DURING THE years 1833 and 1834 many Revolutionary soldiers, or their widows, were still living, and they, or other dependents, sought pensions under the Act of Congress of June 7, 1832. Those in the northern part of New Jersey, or many of them, probably put in their claims and gave testimony, or brought testimony, concerning the war records of these soldiers, at Morristown, and perhaps at other county seats. We have been unable to discover just where testimony was taken, but as a fact Dr. Lewis Conduct, of Morristown, who was not only a physician but a valued public official, having been a Judge of Morris county, several times Member of Congress, etc., somewhere made abstracts of the testimony in scores of these cases, as appears by his notebook now in possession of the New Jersey Historical Society. The original, full sworn statements were sent on to Washington, where they doubtless repose in the Pension Office, if still preserved.

As to Dr. Conduct himself, it is needless here to add facts of his life as they have been frequently published. (See Wickes' "Hist. of N. J. Medicine," p. 214; PROCEEDINGS, Vol. IV, p. 109; "Som. Co. Hist. Quar.," Vol. III, p. 186, and many other local histories). How he was connected with

the rendition of the testimony concerning these soldiers we do not know, as there is no preliminary statement given. The law required that the applications be passed on by the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of the various counties, but we have not discovered that during the years 1833 and 1834 Mr. Condict was so acting. (He was Judge 1818-'23).

However it came about, we have the notes and they are valuable as history in many ways. Descendants of the Revolutionary soldiers named therein will prize sworn statements of their records, but there are incidental mentions of other names, soldiers and officers, also of places of skirmishes and engagements, etc., which may bring to light obscure passages in the history of the New Jersey militia or Continental troops in the war.

We hope to publish a few of these notes from time to time as space warrants, remarking that, because of their fragmentary character at times, and the very small, and sometimes indistinct handwriting of the Doctor, and also the frequent use of abbreviations (which we shall print in full words, however), we may occasionally fail of giving the true sentence. Entirely unimportant details we shall omit.

RECORD OF CLARK MILLER

"Testimony of William Clark, Sept. 9, 1833. Knew Clark Miller in service at Elizabethtown Point, by orders of Capt. John Scudder; about planting corn [time]; duty, throwing up breastworks from one point to the other; continued on this service and on guard duty until Washington retreated through New Jersey in the mud-covered march. He belonged to the same Company with E. Miller; continued till above November on constant service and active duty. Witness then went home and believes that C. M. followed with his Company in rear of Washington's army. During this time the enemy landed in New York and took possession of Staten Island. Parties of the enemy frequently annoyed us by firing across the Sound at our men, and the fire was returned. One of our men was killed. Service lasted for five months.

"In Dec., 1776, he and Miller both enlisted at New Provi-

dence in Capt. Jacob Crane's Co., Ezekiel Sayers First Lieutenant, William Simmons 2nd, Abram Harrison Ensign, to serve three months from 7th Jan., 1777. Mustered at New Providence; were reviewed at Chatham; marched to Connecticut Farms, where they were stationed about two weeks on guard duty; thence to Elizabeth Town. Whilst at the Farms news came from friends at Elizabeth Town that the enemy were coming to take them, and, the following morning, about 70 or 80 Hessians and 10 or 12 horsemen, guided by one Braughton Reynolds, a Tory from Elizabeth Town, came by surprise and attacked. We fired and killed one, however. The horse then retreated. We attacked the Hessians, who then retreated. We pursued and killed; took the whole party of Hessians prisoners, amounting to about 70 who could walk. Several were desperately wounded. Those well enough were conducted under a guard to Morristown. Deponent accompanied them as far as Springfield.

"This skirmish was about the middle of January. The whole militia force consisted of three Companies, viz., Capt. Crane's, Capt. Wm. Brittain's and Capt. Pierson's, in all about 300; Colonel Spencer commanded; Major Matt. Williamson present. In some 10 or 15 days after the enemy left Elizabeth Town we marched to Elizabeth Town. We followed the enemy in their retreat from Elizabeth Town and took 60 more Hessians, who surrendered without firing a gun. Remained on guard duty at Elizabeth Town. Quartered at Samuel Smith's house in the town till time was out in April. Kept a guard at Halsted's Point and the old Point during the whole time. Every morning we put off four guards, two at the Points, one at the North end toward Newark, and one at South end.

After taking the Hessians we took a sloop in the creek (a row galley carrying 12 small guns), loaded with officers' baggage, when they retreated to the Island; the vessel grounded and the baggage was sold. Discharged 7th April verbally, Amos Potter, James Doty, Jacob Potter, Jona. Badgly, all belonged to Crane's Company, and all continued till they were discharged in April. Recollect no other services.

"Ichabod Clark recollects Mr. Miller serving at Rahway

under a Capt. Scudder about harvest time; [and under] Col. Potter; served together. In '79 he remembers Miller in the service under Col. Jaques, but the Capt. he does not remember. It was in June and stationed at Woodbridge. In every year from beginning to end of War every man capable of bearing arms was from necessity compelled to do military duty from three to six months or more.

"Ichabod Clark and William Clark both recollect Clark Miller's one month's tour at Trembley's Point and a Capt. Elisha Dunham in March, 1781. Ichabod Clark remembers Miller one month at Elizabeth Town in July under a Capt. Scudder. In the three months service Jacob Potter, Amos Potter, James Doty, Jona. Badgly served in the same Company under Capt. Crane.

"Ichabod Crane, William Clark and Clark Miller will testify each to the same facts as in the above notes, taken principally from the narrative of Wm. Clark in presence of the others and occasionally corrected by them."

RECORD OF R. STANBERRY

Evidently Recompense Stanberry, first private from the Essex county, and then a Sergeant in a troop of Light Dragoons.

The testimony refers to him as "Colonel," which he may have become after the War.

"Jonathan H. Osborn, John B. Osborn and Ichabod Clark, perhaps William Clark, will testify generally of Mr. Stanberry's cavalry service.

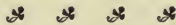
"J. H. Osborn has known Stanberry from boyhood and in the War; knew him in five months' service; knew he was wounded; saw him almost daily when recovering from it; knew he was in the cavalry in Marsh's Company; believes he belonged to the cavalry four years; entered it in 1777, and believes he was on duty as much as from four to five months in each year. Saw him at various places in different years, at Rahway, Woodbridge, Newark, Elizabethtown. Was out himself. Knew his Company engaged with the foot at Strawberry Hill near Amboy, with a foraging party of the enemy,

who were engaged in mowing Col. Conway's meadows, and came on them by surprise; took one white man and woman and one dark man prisoner, 42 Hessians, scythes and other grass tools. It was July, 1778.

"In 1778, Aug. or Sept., he remembers, between Rahway and Woodbridge, near Dr. Bland's (a noted Tory and Englishman) a sharp fight with the British, a Regiment from Amboy, distant about six miles; enemy was superior, our force not exceeding 300 under Col. Potter. After exchanging some shots we retreated, firing as we retreated to Rahway, where our headquarters were at Terril's tavern. Osborn was a private in Capt. Laing's Co., and knows Stanberry, and his Company under Capt. Ob. Meeker. He knows that Stanberry remained in the cavalry doing duty till the close of the War, or near its close in 1781. Mr. Ryno is knowing to the above facts also.

"On Sept. 10, 1833, Col. Stanberry showed L. C. [Lewis Conduct] two scars resulting from the wound of a musket ball received at the Battle of Long Island in Aug., 1776, in Capt. Jedediah Swan's Company. [Description of wound given; the ball was cut out by Dr. John Conduct].

[*To be Continued*]



WASHINGTON'S MARCH FROM PRINCETON TO MORRISTOWN¹

BY JOSHUA DOUGHTY, JR., SOMERVILLE, N. J.

AFTER THE defeat of the British at Princeton the greater part of them retreated to the town of Princeton, about one and a quarter miles distant, where they had been for some weeks previously. Washington, pushing on in pursuit, placed a few cannon a short distance from the college and opened fire upon the enemy therein. A cannon ball is said to have passed

¹This paper was prepared by Mr. Doughty in 1914, when a granite marker commemorating the march was erected by the D. A. R. in the courthouse yard at Somerville, and, as it contains various local facts concerning that march not to be found in the same detail elsewhere, we reproduce it.—EDITOR.

through the head of a portrait of George II., hanging on the walls of the college chapel. Captain James Moore, a daring officer, aided by a few equally daring men, burst open the doors of the college and demanded the surrender of the British, with which demand they complied. In the college building were a number of invalid British soldiers, but Washington, fearing pursuit by Cornwallis, who had already quitted Trenton, left the invalid soldiers on their parole of honor, and hurried off with the rest of his troops towards Brunswick. But on reaching Kingston, three miles distant, a consultation of officers was held hastily on horseback, at which the majority sentiment appeared in favor of hurrying on to New Brunswick to fall on the British and so secure large supplies stored up by the enemy for the winter's use. The American troops, however, were fatigued by their battles at Trenton and Princeton, and their previous all-night march over rough and frozen ground, some destitute of shoes and stockings, without rest or breakfast, and, under such circumstances, Washington thought it undesirable to risk an engagement, and therefore filed off to the left at the present cemetery at Kingston, where the D. A. R. have erected a marker commemorative of that event. By going down the valley of the Millstone River toward Rocky Hill and beyond, Washington would avoid another encounter with the British and would furnish to his wornout soldiers rest and safety, while the inhabitants of that section, patriotic to the core, would, he knew, supply all needed shelter and subsistence.

Cornwallis arrived at Kingston shortly after Washington had dodged into the Millstone Valley, but believing Washington had continued on to New Brunswick, he pushed on in supposed pursuit.

We will now follow the fortunes of Washington and his army as he marched down the Millstone Valley.

History records the desperate plight of the army, and Mellick, in his "Story of an Old Farm," describes the men in high spirits over the experiences of the past twenty-four hours, but yet so cold, hungry and fatigued that they defiled along in dispersed order, with heavy steps, guns carried in whatever

way was easiest, and eyes almost glued with sleep. "Many fell out, and, stretching themselves on the frozen ground, secured the sleep no longer to be deferred. Without protection against the bitter cold, and some with no covering for the feet, they trudged along. Country carts carried the wounded, some but slightly, others seriously, and still others beyond human aid."

The manuscript diary of Captain Thomas Rodney, still preserved by his descendants, sheds considerable light on this subject. So close in pursuit were the British cavalry that a force appeared on the opposite bank of the Millstone near Griggstown. To avoid an engagement Washington directed Rodney to halt and break up the bridge.

The minutes of our Board of Freeholders refer to the repairs subsequently ordered made, and the cost thereof. (See minutes of the Board of May 14, 1777, ordering work done, and of September 26, 1778, making an allowance of thirty pounds, and of December 3, 1778, making a further allowance of five hundred pounds, in all about \$1,325 of our present money, one pound sterling being then worth \$2.50). At Griggstown a royal (but not regal), reception met the wearied and famished but patriotic soldiers, of which Rev. W. H. Van Doren gives an extended and spirited account in his "Detail of the Revolution," prepared some years ago. Van Doren further says: "Commissaries had meanwhile been sent forward to notify the people of the approach of the troops and to direct that food be prepared for their use. This demand is said to have met with prompt response and rations were in readiness when the army reached Millstone." At Mr. John Van Doren's, just south of the church, Washington and some of his staff took up quarters for the night; the barn affording shelter for their horses. Both house and barn remain now about as they were then, and along the highway near the house stands a commemorative marker erected by the D. A. R. to show the line of march.

When morning came the army pushed on over Van Veghten's bridge (now Manville) to the Great Raritan River Road (since abandoned) where stands a third commemorative marker erected by the D. A. R.; then westerly along the Great

Raritan River Road past Tunison's Tavern (now the Somerset Hotel); thence to the right and northerly to Pluckemin, which was reached in the afternoon.

The Great Raritan River Road from Bound Brook turned at about the present Gateville towards the southwest; thence westerly, not far from the said river, and past the Reformed Church then standing; thence northerly past the present Bernard Meyer house, and thence westerly in the direction of Somerville, crossing the present Peter's Brook just north of the Central Railroad stone arch bridge, and so on to Main street, near the present Hamilton street. Considerable of its course near the Central Railroad may be traced at a glance in the vicinity of the Stove Works in East Somerville and over lands of Gilbert Van Doren.

Referring now to the Atlas to Marshall's "Life of Washington;" the line of march to Pluckemin would appear to have been in a generally northwesterly direction from Tunison's Tavern, again crossing Peter's Brook; but General Greene's "Campaign Map" shows the march to have been more northerly along Grove street to the Pluckemin Road, near the present Roger's house, and then up the Pluckemin Road the rest of the way.

The former route crossed the fields following a path between neighboring houses in one of which had lived Peter Van Nest, from whom Peter's Brook gets its name; it is said moreover, that vestiges of a former road may be traced along this line as far as the former Allen Tavern. That this was the correct route we are now sure; although the greatest difference in distance between the two would amount to not more than one-fifth of a mile.

An examination of early records in the County Clerk's office has revealed the following facts: Grove street was not laid out till 1806, 29 years after the march; the Pluckemin road, laid out in 1807, vacated the old road from Castner's (Allen's) tavern to Somerville, which was, therefore, that over which the army had marched.

Upon arriving at Pluckemin the troops rested to recover from the exhausting occurrences of the past week. Commis-

saries had been busy, so provisions came in from all directions, together with congratulations from the patriotic visitors and rejoicings on all sides. John Wortman, the village blacksmith, and all his force, were kept busy repairing wagons and shoeing horses. Captain Leslie, a prisoner, wounded in the battle of Princeton, had died on their approach to the village, and was, in the midst of all the congratulations and rejoicings, buried in the Lutheran (now Presbyterian) cemetery, in the presence of the American soldiers and their two hundred and thirty British prisoners confined in the near church. Dr. Rush, his friend, and surgeon in the American Army, erected a gravestone, the inscription on which was reproduced nearly sixty years later on a new one, and has been copied in most of our local histories.

During the sojourn of the Americans at Pluckemin, Captain John Stryker's troop of Somerset Horse arrived laden with spoils from the enemy. Cornwallis, hurrying on to New Brunswick, was unfortunate enough to disable some of his baggage wagons near Little Rocky Hill. Leaving them in charge of two hundred men, he hastened on. Captain Stryker, with only twenty men, resolved to capture them. During the night he distributed his men in a circle surrounding the wagons. Suddenly, from the darkness of the surrounding woods came shouts and volleys as if from a host. Believing themselves attacked by a large body of Americans, the British fled. Captain Stryker seized the wagons and, repairing them temporarily as best as he could, hauled them over to Washington's camp at Pluckemin. The wagons contained woolen clothing, of which our men stood sorely in need.

On the sixth of January, 1777, the drums began to beat and the men were soon on their way. We are again under obligations to Rodney for the details. A small advance guard led the way, followed by the captured British officers; then, the light infantry regiment in column of fours; next, the prisoners in a long thin line flanked by Col. Hand's Pennsylvanians. After them came General Knox, followed by the artillery brigade as the van of the main column. At intervals along the road rode the mounted Generals and staff officers.

This march was in marked contrast to that across Jersey three months before, with Cornwallis in hot pursuit.

We infer that the army, as it moved away from Pluckemin did not cross the North Branch at Vanderveer's Mills, for there is evidence that the bridge there was not in usable or safe condition—perhaps gone. The minutes of the Board of Freeholders state (on page 30, under date of August 26, 1777), "that a new bridge be built at the place where the former bridge stood, and that so much of the old timber and planks which by the managers will be judged sufficient shall be made use of towards the said bridge, and agreed that Guisbert Sutfin and Elias Vanderveer be and are appointed managers to see that the work is well performed and bring the charges of building to this board for approbation." And under the date of May 13, 1778, (page 33), "Agreed that Elias Vanderveer be paid the sum of forty-seven pounds, seventeen shillings, for erecting a bridge over the North Branch at said Vanderveer's Mills." From which it would appear that the bridge was probably in an at least unsafe condition when the patriotic army reached the river.

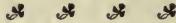
There had been a road laid out December 23, 1767, (Road Book "A," page 87, Records at Somerset County Clerk's office) from Jacob Vanderveer's to "my Lord Stirling's white gate," which reads: "Beginning in the middle of the road to Bound Brook at Vanderveer's Mills, and thence . . . along the old road to the ford of the North Branch of the Dead River . . .; thence . . . to my Lord Stirling's white gate standing in the road leading to Davison's bridge at the point of Long Hill," near Basking Ridge.

It is along this road, turning easterly at Vanderveer's Mills, that we believe it probable that Washington's army marched, at least as far as the vicinity of Mine Brook, where a portion may have crossed to the westerly side of the North Branch and thence past Bedminster, and afterwards to the Mellick house and nearby mills for supplies, as detailed in "The Story of an Old Farm," though it is scarcely likely that the whole army took so circuitous a route.

Probably of the main body of troops, part proceeded towards

Basking Ridge, and part towards Vealtown, now Bernardsville, reuniting at the Coffee House near Van Dorn's Mills, and thence to Morristown.

There was in olden times, a road leading from near Vanderveer's Mills, along the east bank of the North Branch to near the mouth of Mine Brook, and thence up and along the southerly bank of the brook about where the D., L. & W. R. R. now runs, and it is quite likely some of the soldiers may have taken this route, reuniting with the others at the Coffee House.



THE OLD "WHEAT SHEAF" INN

BY ELMER T. HUTCHINSON, ELIZABETH, N. J.

AMONG THE Revolutionary letters recently presented to the New Jersey Historical Society by Mr. Arthur T. Downer is one reading as follows:

"SIR:—You are hereby required to warn all the men in your district to meet at the Wheat Sheaf, where Capt. Morse is to take charge of you, and to be stationed on the lines at such a place as he shall think proper, and there to remain until regularly discharged. Hereof fail not. Given under my hand Sept. 7, 1779. BENAMIN LAING, Capt.

"JOHN B. OSBORN, Sergeant."

Captain Laing was Captain of the First Regiment of Essex County. Sergeant Osborn was of the same Regiment, as was Captain Morse.

The meeting place referred to was the famous stage-house and inn (or tavern), known by the sign of the Wheat Sheaf, which was built *circa* 1730, and located about two and one-half miles from Elizabethtown on the King's Highway, or, as it was later known, the Old Philadelphia Post Road (now Rahway Avenue). The first landlord of whom we have record was Henry Broadwell, who had conducted it as "The George Tavern" for some years prior to 1764. At this date Broadwell rented the house to Sovereign Sybrant, who, in the fall of 1764, advertised that he had fitted up and completed in the neatest manner a new and genteel stage wagon, which was to

set out from Philadelphia on Monday and get to Trenton that day; the next day to his house known by the sign of the "Roebuck," where, with a good assortment of wine and liquors and his efforts marked by assiduity, care and despatch, he hoped for the favor and esteem of the public. On Wednesday the stage reached Powles's Hook by the new postroad over Bergen and then returned to the "Roebuck." Sybrant's "assiduity, care and despatch" do not appear to have been satisfactory to the traveling public, as his venture soon proved a failure.

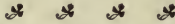
The next to offer hospitality to the weary wayfarer was a Mr. Wilkinson, who, it would appear, was the first landlord whose swinging sign bore the Wheat Sheaf for its emblem. It was doubtless mine host Wilkinson who welcomed the men of that district, who responded to the summons of Capt. Benjamin Laing. In 1783, John Chetwood and John Blanchard, trustees of the estate of Jonathan Hampton, of Elizabethtown offered the old tavern for sale. The next to conduct the Wheat Sheaf was Isaac Marsh, who was the landlord from as early as Sept., 1790, till his death in 1801. His widow, Rhoda, conducted the house for about two years, when she married ——— Conkling and the place was offered to let by one James M. Clark.

Jonas Cooper, the next to offer hospitality at the old stand, became the landlord in 1804 and continued to offer "entertainment for man and beast" till 1810, when he advertised the house for sale or to be rented from one to five years.

The old stage house continued under various landlords, whose brief occupancy offers little to command our attention other than their identity. John Yates began business in 1837 and continued till his death in 1843. He was succeeded by Oliver Halsey in 1844, who appears to have continued the business until 1849. John Truax and his brother William were the next to be identified with the old house. Many pleasant memories of the days gone by are brought vividly before us when mention is made of John B. Day, who came to the Wheat Sheaf in 1857 and whose cheerful personality and unstinted hospitality made his house famous for over thirty years..

The old tavern, so rich in historic associations, is now but a memory, as, in the fall of 1919, it was offered as a sacrifice upon the altar of "modern improvement" and the place where it stood will know it no more.

[For a few other facts concerning the "Wheat Sheaf," see the brief notice in Ricord's "Hist. of Union County," (1897), p. 637, and Clayton's "Hist. of Union and Middlesex Cos." (1882), p. 400.—EDITOR].



NECROLOGY OF MEMBERS

HENRY C. KELSEY, of Trenton, died there May 14, 1920, in his 83rd year. He was born in Sparta, Sussex county, Dec. 4, 1837, being the son of John Kelsey and Ellen Mills (Van Kirk) Kelsey, the one of Scotch, the other of Dutch descent. He received his education in the common schools of Sparta, and was at first a clerk in a general store. Later he removed to Huntsville, where he was proprietor of a store until 1858, when he went to Newton and continued in the mercantile business. In 1859 he became postmaster of Newton, remaining such until 1861. Then he purchased the "New Jersey Herald." The next year he bought the "Sussex Democrat" and merged it with the "Herald." In 1866 he sold out his interest. As an editor it is said he was both courageous and able.

In 1868 he was appointed a lay Judge of Sussex county, resigning in July, 1870, to accept the appointment of Secretary of State by Governor Theodore Randolph, it being to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Horace N. Conger. This office of Secretary of State he held continuously for twenty-seven years, during which period he was known to nearly every man in civil office in New Jersey and to thousands of others. It was during this period that he was also politically active as the constant organizer and maker of "slates" in the Democratic party, and his wisdom and adroitness as a party manager were so generally acknowledged that from the Governor down State and county officials of his party always consulted him. His integrity, however, his word of honor, was never questioned. Besides being Secretary of State he was *ex officio* Commissioner of Insurance, and in this capacity proved to be

an unusually efficient officer, preventing and exposing many attempted frauds.

Besides his political activities, Mr. Kelsey was interested in many financial enterprises. He was Vice-President of the Mechanics National Bank of Trenton and a director of the Sussex National Bank of Newton. Among his corporation interests were the gas companies in Newark, and it was through his instrumentality that they were consolidated in 1895. He was president of the Consolidated Company from its organization until 1898, when it was sold to the United Gas Improvement Company of Philadelphia, and had a large interest in a great variety of other corporations.

During the greater part of his active life Mr. Kelsey invariably spent his Summer vacations in Europe. It is said he made fifty-four trips abroad, in which he visited all the principal cities there. He was a charitable man, many of his gifts private ones. Among his public gifts was one of \$100,000 for the establishment of the Trenton School of Industrial Arts, as a memorial to his wife. He also made a donation of \$10,000 to Trinity Episcopal Church, of which he was a communicant, to wipe out the debt of that organization. This latter gift was also made in memory of his wife. In fact the major part of his fortune of about three-quarters of a million (largely made by careful investments), went to charitable, religious or educational objects, and by his last will some \$200,000 was disposed of for the same objects.

Mr. Kelsey married on May 15, 1861, Prudence Townsend, daughter of Judge John and Elizabeth Townsend, of Newton. She died January 3, 1904. They had no children. He became a member of the New Jersey Historical Society May 18, 1876, and a Life member in 1887.

EDWARD PAUL REICHELHM, founder and president of E. P. Reichhelm & Co., Inc., New York City, the American Gas Furnace Co. of Elizabeth, N. J., and the American Swiss & Tool Co., Elizabethport, N. J., died at his home in Bayonne, N. J., on May 4th, 1919, in his seventy-sixth year. Mr. Reichhelm came to this country with his parents at the age of

five, and, upon finishing the regular courses in school and academy, studied mechanical engineering in the evening school of the Cooper Institute, while he was occupied during the day as mechanic's apprentice with A. & F. Brown, machinists. At the outbreak of the Civil War he enlisted in the Third Missouri Infantry Regiment in which he became a Sergeant-Major, and was ultimately advanced to the rank of Major. He established himself in the business of tools and supplies at 65 Nassau St., in 1876, and organized the American Gas Furnace Co. in 1887. In 1900 he organized the American Swiss File & Tool Co., in Elizabethport. The three organizations established by him and built up from modest beginnings to their present standing testify to his unusual executive ability and energy. The three corporations are conducted under the management of his sons and other partners in accord with the business policies formulated by him. He was a member of the Loyal Legion, the Masonic Order, Cooper Union Alumni Association and the George H. Thomas Post No. 29, G. A. R. He fathered commission government in the State of New Jersey, and was President of the Park Commission of Bayonne, N. J. The last article written by him of many he published was entitled, "Education, Co-operation, Civilization," and was issued after his death. In it he advocated the establishment of a School of Citizenship. He had been a member of the New Jersey Historical Society since 1913.

MISS CORNELIA A. SEE, died Oct. 11, 1919. Miss See was Assistant Librarian of the New Brunswick Free Circulating Library from 1884 to 1892. In March of the latter year she was appointed Librarian of the Free Public Library of New Brunswick, a position from which she resigned in January, 1917. She became a Life member of the New Jersey Historical Society in 1896.

THEODORE NEWTON VAIL, chairman of the board of directors of the American Telephone and Telegraph Co., died at Baltimore on April 16, 1920. For some time he had been in ill health, but died after an operation in Johns Hopkins Hospital. Mr. Vail was descended from John Vail, the Quaker

preacher, whose descendants are extremely numerous in New Jersey. He was the grandson of Lewis Vail, who went to Ohio as a pioneer builder of roads and canals; a nephew of Judge Stephen Vail, head of the famous Speedwell Iron Works at Morristown; a cousin of Alfred Vail, who aided Morse to perfect the telegraph; and a son of David Vail, who married Phebe Quinby, daughter of Judge Quinby, of Parsippany. David Vail was also connected with the Speedwell Works.

Theodore N. Vail was born in Carrollton county, Ohio, July 16, 1845, his parents having then a temporary residence there. The family soon returned to Morristown, where the son was educated. In 1869 he was appointed clerk in the railway mail service between Omaha and Ogden; later was promoted to service between Chicago and Iowa City, and then became head mail clerk of the Union Pacific system. In March, 1873, he was called to Washington and put in charge of the distribution of railroad mails throughout the nation, and here his superior judgment and efficiency were manifested. His next position was that of manager of the new American Bell Telephone Company formed by Alexander Graham Bell. For a time this only rendered local service, but Mr. Vail established the long distance. His record from this period on is one of steady fame. In 1910 he became President of the Western Union Telegraph Co. as well as of the American Telephone & Telegraph Co., and for some years he managed both. In 1914 he resigned the Presidency of the latter Company, but became chairman of its board of directors. While in the Telegraph Company he introduced the "day letter" and "night letter" services, and a system of insurance for all the employes. During his funeral, which was held at Parsippany, N. J., his home, service of the 24,000,000 miles of wires connecting 12,000,000 telephones of the Bell system was suspended for one minute. Mr. Vail became a member of the New Jersey Historical Society June 3, 1907.

WILLIAM HENRY VREDENBURGH, of Freehold, lawyer and long a Judge of the Court of Errors and Appeals of New Jersey, died at that place on May 15, 1920, aged nearly eighty

years. Judge Vredenburg was the second of three notable sons of Judge Peter Vredenburg, who, born in 1805 and dying in 1873, was long prominent in Monmouth county, first as Prosecutor of the Pleas for fifteen years, then as State Senator, and later for fourteen years one of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of this State. Judge Peter's first son, Peter, Jr., known as Major Vredenburg, was killed in the Civil War when leading his men to a charge at Winchester, in 1864. The third son, James Brinkerhoff was a prominent lawyer of Jersey City, who died June 21, 1915. Judge William Henry was born Aug. 19, 1840, at Freehold; graduated at Rutgers College in 1859; studied law with the late Governor Joseph D. Bedle and was admitted to practice as an attorney in June, 1862, being made a counselor three years later.

In 1865 Mr. Vredenburg formed a law partnership with Philip J. Ryall, which continued for about five years, until Mr. Ryall's failing health compelled his retirement from practice. In 1884 he ran for State Senator of Monmouth, but was defeated, although running far ahead of his party (the Republican) ticket. He was appointed to the Court of Errors and Appeals by Governor Griggs in November, 1897, to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Judge Dayton. On January 12, 1898, he was nominated for a full term of six years by the same Governor, and was confirmed by the Senate six days later. On January 18, 1904, he was appointed by Governor Murphy for another term, the Senate confirming on the 25th of January. In 1910 he was renominated and confirmed for another term. Whether as counsel or as Judge he was a man possessing a clear mind, close reasoning powers and of the highest private character. He was President of the First National Bank of Freehold and a Trustee of the Monmouth County Bar Association, Rutgers College, Society of the Cincinnati, the Holland Society of New York and Rutgers Chapter of the Zeta Psi Fraternity. He was the writer of more than sixty-five judicial opinions in the New Jersey Law and Equity Reports. On February 25, 1868, he was married to Bessie H. Williams, daughter of Esek Hartshorne Williams and Amelia L. Williams. He left two sons and two

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daughters. They are Captain Peter Vredenburg, a lawyer, of Freehold; William H. Vredenburg, Jr., a mining engineer, of Mastedo, Col. (who has since been killed by an auto accident), Mrs. S. R. Knight, of Spring Lake, and Miss Bessie L. Vredenburg, of 246 East Seventy-second street, Manhattan. Judge Vredenburg became a member of the New Jersey Historical Society on April 3, 1911.

MARCUS LAWRENCE WARD died in Newark on May 27, 1920. He was born in Newark 74 years ago, being descended from John Ward, one of the settlers of the town in 1666. His father, Marcus Lawrence Ward, was a business man of the city, and in 1865 was elected Governor of New Jersey, and, later, served in the lower House of Congress. The son shunned public life and was even more reclusive than the average man. He dwelt quietly as a bachelor in the old family mansion fronting Washington Park, finally being the only occupant beside his servants, and passed his days in his office, administering the large estate which he inherited and increased. He was asked to accept the Presidency of the National State Bank and also of the Howard Savings Institution, of Newark, but declined these honors. He served, however, for many years as directors of both institutions and also of the Mutual Benefit Insurance Company. He was also a Commissioner of the Sinking Fund of the City of Newark. His conservative judgment in business affairs, especially in the investment of large funds, was highly valued.

Mr. Ward had decided opinions and scorned all unworthy acts by public officials, but could not be persuaded to take part himself in public affairs except as director in financial institutions and in conserving his city's sinking fund. One of his pastimes was the study of our native birds.

He gave freely to benevolent causes, and, besides leaving by will about \$260,000 to various charities of Newark, and \$20,000 to the New Jersey Historical Society, he directed his executors to use nearly all the residue of his estate in erecting and maintaining a home for needy men of advanced years. He became a member of the New Jersey Historical Society in 1895.

HISTORICAL NOTES AND COMMENTS

BY THE EDITOR

Captain Richard Nichols of Revolutionary Days

Mr. Walter S. Nicholls, author of a most interesting contribution on a preceding page, long and well known to the citizens of Newark, is the great-grandson of Captain Richard Nichols of Revolutionary memory. Captain Nichols was born in Newark Sept. 6, 1735, and married, Nov. 16, 1760, Elizabeth Johnson. He lived until November, 1814. His father was Humphrey Nichols, who in Newark, in 1738, was paid 10s. 6d. "for making the gallows and setting it up." He also was engaged in erecting Trinity Church in that city, and probably lived on the Passaic river front between Park Place and the Penn. R. R. station. Capt. Nichols, the son, resided on the East side of Washington street near Marshall; the house still stands modernized into a double dwelling house. His farm was in the same vicinity. He was a Captain in the Second Regiment of militia from Essex county. After the close of the war he was chosen by his fellow-citizens in Newark to read the Declaration of Independence at their Fourth of July celebrations.

Captain Nichols kept a daily record of his business transactions from the time of his marriage in 1760, which furnishes a graphic picture of an artisan's life in Newark in the latter part of the Eighteenth century, and Mr. Walter S. Nicholls has furnished us with the following interesting facts concerning him and the entries in his daily record:

"He was by occupation a builder, usually employing about two apprentices or journeymen. He was one of the builders of the Presbyterian church edifice in Newark, and numbered among his customers some of the principal men of the town, who figured in his entries as 'Esquires.' He was married at the age of thirty in the "town house" (apparently the then familiar designation of the church in view of its civil uses), by the Rev. Mr. MacWhorter, and at once set up housekeeping in the house he had recently bought with its outbuildings for £210. Cradles, clock reels and other spinning appliances,

boats, farming utensils, and especially coffins, were among the miscellaneous lines included in his work. He built the town's "canoe" and also one for himself. The latter was employed at intervals in oystering and clamming, probably in Newark Bay, and in fishing with the net he had also made. The products of these excursions were disposed of to the town people.

"On one occasion there is a record of a visit to 'Squan,' now known as Manasquan, to secure salt from one of the Longstreets for the use of the town people. The marks of those old salt works on the Manasquan river, from which Newark was supplied before the Revolution, are still visible, and descendants of the Longstreet family until recent years were still seeking their livelihood from the water.

"At frequent intervals his work alternated with that of caring for his farm, or killing hogs for a neighbor, or engaging in some quasi public service as an arbitrator in the settlement of disputes. Though not a church member in his earlier years he seems to have observed the fast days and other religious observances of the church, was active in the MacWhorter 'wood frolics' to furnish the pastor's fuel, and to them also sent his journeymen. At intervals his accounts, duly entered in a ledger, were settled through comparison with those of his customers, by 'reckoning together and settling all accounts to the end of the world,' any balance being adjusted by cash in pounds, shillings and pence.

"In 1764 oysters brought 2s. 6d. per hundred. Five gallons of 'cyder' which he was accustomed also to make, sold at the same figure. Fifteen shillings could secure a gum coffin sufficient for a slave or pauper, and less than double those figures for one with screws and otherwise satisfactory for persons of higher rank. The average daily wages of an artisan in Newark in those times appears to have been about four English shillings.

"Under date of October 29, 1765, appears this noteworthy entry in the day book: 'This is the last day of liberty, if the Stamp act shall pass, long to be remembered.' The patriotic spirit so rife at that time in Newark stands out in the entry.

"A few years later appear the entries of cartridge boxes made at the price of a shilling each for the members of Newark's Company of Militia, of which the young builder, Captain Robert Nichols, was to take command. From the outbreak of the war he was largely absent from home with his Company, taking active part, it is believed, in the different military movements in the State, and especially in the battle of Springfield, at which time he is said to have had a narrow escape, pursued over the Elizabeth Meadows by a body of Hessian troops. On the midnight alarm being sounded that the Refugees were coming, these boys were forced to drive the cattle to the wooded swamps west of the town, and they stood on the heights on the night that the old Academy burned, watching the fire, but fearing to venture nearer home. To these same boys is to be credited the last recorded visit of a panther to the confines of Newark. They had gone to the woods to hunt when the cry of the beast was heard. No time was lost in returning and spreading the alarm. A hunt was organized and the beast was tracked through the woods to what is now Irvington.

"As an illustration of the modest character of the amusements of that day, the Captain has a charge of two shillings in his account with Capt. Nathaniel Camp, a leading citizen, which Camp borrowed from him to visit the 'Museum in York,' probably when they were there together."

The East Jersey Proprietors

Queries are often made concerning the present existence, and especially the reason for the present existence, of the corporate body known as the East Jersey Proprietors. Those who are interested in the subject of the history of this corporation may read the same in the address delivered May 10, 1916, before the Woman's Branch of the New Jersey Historical Society, by Hon. Adrian Lyon, member and Registrar of the "Board of Proprietors of East Jersey," the name by which this body is known. It was published in pamphlet form and is to be found in the Society's library.

The Board, as a New Jersey institution, located at Perth

Amboy, was established at that place Aug. 1, 1684, although the "Proprietors" date from 1682, or earlier, according as one views the records of the grants and titles conferred by Charles II, and the Duke of York. The Board is not a corporation in the usual modern sense of an incorporation by Act of a Parliament, or a Legislature, but is a corporation nevertheless "by prescription," as held by the highest Courts in this State. It is the oldest private corporation in this State and, Mr. Lyon thinks "the oldest in this country." It still has lands to be surveyed and titles given, or confirmed, thereto. These are "small tracts here and there, the location of which is hard to determine until some surveyor or examiner of titles finds them. Often a searcher of titles will be unable to find any record title to a tract of land in which he is interested, and comes to us," (so says Mr. Lyon), "to make a title on the assumption that it has never been disposed of by the Board.

"The regular place of meeting is at the Surveyor-General's office at Perth Amboy. There are about fifty members of the Board at present."

An Aged New Jersey Early Suffragist

Now that the Constitutional Amendment providing for woman suffrage in the whole of the United States has been finally adopted, we are pleased to note that one of the first and constant advocates of this form of "rights to women" resides in New Jersey and is still in excellent health of body and mind, at the rare age of *ninety-five*. We refer to Rev. Antoinette Brown Blackwell, of Elmora, a suburb of Elizabeth, who was born May 20, 1825, at Henrietta, New York, and is said to have been the first woman to have become a regular minister in the United States.

Mrs. Blackwell graduated at Oberlin College and preached as early as 1848 or 1849, and was ordained a minister of the Congregational church at South Butler, N. Y., in September, 1853. Previous to this, however (in 1850), she attended the first National Woman's Rights Convention at Rochester. Both Horace Greeley and Charles A. Dana became early interested in her career, and desired that she engage in religious work

in New York City, but she preferred the smaller charge. With Julia Ward Howe she preached Temperance, and both with Mrs. Howe and Susan B. Antohny, who were her close friends during their lives, she lectured on suffrage and enlarged property rights for women, and for the abolition of slavery. The latter matters she long ago realized; the slaves were freed and everywhere laws were passed increasing the property and personal rights of women. But not until 1920 did she see the culmination of her arduous work for universal suffrage, a matter which, no doubt, makes her intensely happy.

About a year after her ordination she changed her faith from the Congregational to the Unitarian, and for many years was the acting minister of All Souls Church at Elmora.

The Editor has personally known Mrs. Blackwell for the past forty years or more, and can testify to her unsullied character, her great gifts in literary pursuits (she is the author of many works), and her many-sided activities in all educational, charitable and social matters. Her husband, Dr. Samuel C. Blackwell, whom she married in 1856, was truly one of "Nature's noblemen," a life of whom ought long since to have been prepared and published. Mrs. Blackwell has children, who are worthily following in their mother's footsteps, and we join with them in the earnest hope that she may long be spared to see even a fuller fruition of her hopes put into practice.

Memorial Volume on Cortlandt Parker

The admirable address upon the late Cortlandt Parker by Mr. Colie, published in the April PROCEEDINGS, has been reproduced recently in a fine volume of 91 pages, including, beside the above-stated address, with the Appendices, the addresses delivered at the complimentary dinner tendered to Mr. Parker by the Bench and Bar of New Jersey at the Waldorf-Astoria, New York City, Dec. 8, 1905, and the address at the memorial services held in Trinity church, Newark, Nov. 17, 1907. Nearly all these addresses were of the highest character, many of them in the choicest of English and all of them setting forth in true light the highminded citizen and the most eminent of New Jersey lawyers. The character of Mr.

Parker, his assiduous lifework, the mark he made on the Bar and on his generation, are a part of the wealth of our State. Few men of his bearing and intellectual and moral force have been known to those now living, and his family have now performed a proper duty in giving his life so fine a memorial volume which, while privately printed, ought to be read by every lawyer in the State, and by young men everywhere. The one memorial address alone, by Bishop Lines, deserves the widest circulation.

New York's Most Historic Site

We believe the most historic site in New York City to be that on which stood the first Stadt Huys (Town House; City Hall). About 1641 Governor Kieft built the first tavern, known as the City Tavern, on Manhattan Island on this spot, and twelve years later (in February, 1653), it became the Stadt Huys, the official place for the meetings of the Burgomasters and Schepens. The old six-story building at 73 Pearl street, on the northwest corner of Coenties Alley, stands on this spot, and has recently been called to public attention because of its transfer to an importing firm. The Stadt Huys was used as such for about 37 years, when a new City Hall was erected at the corner of Wall and Broad streets, the site now occupied by the Federal Sub-Treasury. So the Pearl street spot is where the Dutch municipal body, and later the English City Council, held its meetings during all the chief events in early New York City history. The site is marked with a bronze tablet, placed there by the Holland Society.

Another So-Called "Washington's Headquarters"

During the month of June last a number of patriotic citizens, forming the West End Civic Association of Plainfield, purchased the house and grounds on West Front street, that city, long known by tradition as a place visited by General Washington when his army was encamped at Middlebrook. The house undoubtedly existed during the Revolution, and it is reasonably certain that at one time, perhaps only for one night, Washington stopped there. The occasion was when he was

piloted to "Washington Rock," on the heights north of Dunellen. There is no reason why the house should be designated a "Headquarters" of Washington, but there are good local reasons for its preservation as a memento of Revolutionary days. In many ways it is an interesting structure. Probably the next oldest building now standing intact in Plainfield is the Friends Meeting House, built in 1788.

A Fine Trenton Volume by Dr. Godfrey

Dr. Carlos E. Godfrey, a contributor to this number, is the author of a recent volume on "The Mechanics Bank" of Trenton, which is an unusually fine work from an historical point of view. We do not refer now so much to its description of the Bank, its past and present officers, etc., although the facts given are thorough and far more full than is the history of any other New Jersey bank, so far as our knowledge of this class of literature extends, but to the first forty-two pages, which tell of the historical site.

The first house erected on the spot was a stone, stuccoed residence of a John Dagworthy, who built it soon after 1730. In 1740 it became the leased official residence of Governor Lewis Morris, who remained in it nearly two years. In 1760 the Dagworthy Estate sold it at public sale, and sometime between that period and 1780 it was owned by and resided in by one Samuel Henry. In the latter year it was leased to Jacob G. Bergen for tavern purposes, he having previously had taverns in Princeton. In this tavern in 1780 and 1781 and for ten years after, the House of Assembly held its various sessions, and from this time it was known as "The French Arms," and various successive leading events at Trenton occurred in its rooms. Dr. Godfrey has, by diligent search, dug out scores of facts concerning these events, facts which, hitherto, have not been known to any present-day readers. For example, the celebration of the surrender of Cornwallis in 1781, of the birth of the French Dauphin in 1782, of the Peace at Versailles in 1783, etc., these meetings being attended by the Governor and other officials. Various most important State committee meetings were held at the "French Tavern;" but we must allow the

book itself, which is in our Historical Library, tell the whole story, including that of the meeting of the Continental Congress there in 1784, and its reception (in that tavern) of General Lafayette.

In 1789 the name was changed to the "City Tavern" and Gen. Washington was dined therein by the ladies and citizens of Trenton. The building stood until 1837, a period of over one hundred years, when it was demolished, and the site became the property and home of the Mechanics and Manufacturers Bank, now known as the Mechanics National Bank.



QUERIES AND REMARKS

ISLANDS OF THE DELAWARE.—"I have a request for some data that I cannot find, though it seems as if it should be easily found. In "Penna. Archives," Vol. 12, First Series, pages 74, 75, 87, 289, 293, and "Colonial Records," Vol. XVI, pages 147, 178, 181, 182, 186, 230, 274, 346, 348, 366, are given the Islands in the Delaware awarded to Pennsylvania by Commissioners appointed by both States. There is some data in "N. J. Archives," V, pages 41, etc., but it does not seem to be complete. Do you know of any other facts about the Delaware islands?"

H. E. D. (Flemington, N. J.).

LEISHMAN, BOOKSELLER.—"On page 190, 'New Jersey Archives,' 2d Series, Vol. 4, is an extract from a newspaper relative to James Leishman, bookbinder, under date of 1780, as having lately removed from Burlington to Trenton and advertising bookbinding and repairing. Where can I find more about him? Are there records which would show his marriage or children's birth? either in Burlington or Trenton? He was born in Callandar, Scotland, 1744, and died in northern New York, near the St. Lawrence in 1810. He was living at Cherry Valley at the time of the Massacre of Cherry Valley, and his wife was taken by the Indians with her children on the road to Canada. But she was returned with other captives. (See 'Public Papers of George Clinton,' Vol. 4, pages 338-340). His daughter was born five weeks after the mas-

sacre, in 1778, and I have an old Bible which says she was born in Trenton.

"James Leishman was afterward a bookbinder in the publishing house of Isaac Collins and is said to have gone to New York about 1790. It is a family tradition that his wife was Ann Hayes, possibly a second wife, and that she died in New York City and was buried in the old Trinity churchyard, about 1794. Have never been able to verify this. He had at least sons Alexander, who went to Kentucky, and Robert; also a daughter Bessie, who died young, and my great-grandmother Mary, who married in New York City Thomas Ward. (See 'N. Y. Gen. & Biog. Record,' Vol. 15, page 32). He is said to have been of the clan McGregor." M. L. K.

ADAMS FAMILY.—"There is a well-authenticated tradition as to the origin of the maternal side of my father's family; his mother's maiden name was Elizabeth Adams, daughter of George Adams, the latter having been a son of, as we have been told, Robert, whose father was Samuel. George (my great-grandfather) was born in your State and came from a family that originated in Boston and were in the coastwise shipping trade, coming to and settling somewhere in New Jersey. He was born Oct. 26, 1767. We have been told that, when very young, he enlisted as a drummer-boy in Capt. Richard Howell's company (the same Howell that became Governor of your State). Capt. Howell, as we have also been told, commanded a company of the Second Battalion, Second Establishment New Jersey Continental Line. The locality in New Jersey where he was born has been lost in the mists of tradition; I am, therefore, wondering whether your publication could throw some light on the subject. There is also a well-established tradition, handed down by our grandmother, obtained from her father, that the family became connected by marriage with the Boone (Daniel) family. She said that her father had told her that he was a cousin to Daniel.

J. W. (Dayton, O.).

[We can throw no light upon this Adams, but deem it doubtful as to his service as a drummer-boy under Capt. Howell, who

served as Captain from 1775 to 1776. A boy of eight or nine years could hardly have served in the Continental troops. Traditions of this kind often have to give away to cold facts.—
EDITOR].

RICHARD JORDAN'S RESIDENCE.—“Richard Jordan's residence, mentioned in *Queries and Answers* in last April number of the PROCEEDINGS (p. 129), is yet standing in Camden. It is now No. 473 Chestnut street. The farm on which it stood in Richard Jordan's day has been cut up by streets with solid rows of houses on them. The old house has a record from 1795. How much older than that it may be no one now knows.”
H. M. C. (Camden, N. J.).

[A search as to titles to Mr. Jordan's lands, made for us by Mr. W. M. Carter of the Gloucester Historical Society, shows purchases of three parcels in 1811, 1812 and 1813, about 24 acres in all (adjoining each other). So his house, yet extant, could not have been built by him, as he did not settle at Newton (now in Camden) until 1804. By his will, probated Oct. 24, 1824, he shows no heirs, except to a “relation, Catherine,” to whom he gave an annuity. The balance of his estate he gave to “the yearly meeting of Friends called Quakers.”—
EDITOR].

SIR JOHN FENWICK AGAIN.—Referring again to “Sir John Fenwick” (April PROCEEDINGS, p. 120; July PROCEEDINGS, p. 200), a correspondent says: “Sir John was another man from Major John Fenwick, who settled Salem, New Jersey. Major John died in 1683. Sir John was attainted and beheaded in 1696, in the reign of William III, of England.” The same correspondent calls attention to an early volume of the PROCEEDINGS (Vol. IV), containing a “Memoir” of John Fenwick, of Salem, where it is stated that his title of “Major” was simply a Parliamentary one. “The English Fenwick family was ancient and numerous, and on this side, besides John Fenwick, of Salem, were George Fenwick, who superintended the Say Brooke plantations in Connecticut from about 1632-'44, returned to England and there died in 1657;

and Cuthbert Fenwick, one of the Roman Catholics who came with Leonard Calvert to Maryland in 1634, and died at Fenwick Manor, Md., in 1655."

QUERY AS TO LOYALISTS.—A London correspondent who is gathering material concerning certain New Jersey Loyalists, desires to have information, with references if possible, to the following who were New Jersey Colonial lawyers: Isaac Allen, of Trenton; Osias Ansley; Daniel Isaac Browne, of Newark; Joseph Taylor, of Trenton; also of Joseph Reed, not a lawyer. Any replies can be sent to the Editor of the PROCEEDINGS.

BROKAW FAMILY.—Mr. C. E. Brokaw, of Centerville, Iowa, has been preparing for publication a full record of this, an early New Jersey family, many of whose descendants still reside in this State, and will be grateful to receive any information in addition to what he has from any of our readers.

ACTING-GOVERNOR HABERSHAM, OF GEORGIA.—"In 1774-'75, James Habersham was Acting-Governor of Georgia in the absence of Governor Wright. In the Summer of 1775, just before the outbreak of the Revolution, he went on a visit to New Brunswick, New Jersey, for the benefit of his declining health. Here on August 28, 1775, he died. Our Georgia histories state that his body was taken to New York and interred for a time in a vault of Trinity church, preparatory to its removal to Savannah. In the following November the body was brought back to Savannah and interred here (Nov. 14, 1775). I have always had some doubt about the place of his temporary interment. Why should he have been carried to New York? He was a member of the Church of England it is true, and it may be that a convenient vault was available at Trinity, New York. But may it not be possible that there was also a Trinity Church at New Brunswick where he died, and that the historian has confused the two churches?"

O. A. (Savannah, Ga.).

[There was no Trinity church in New Brunswick. It is extremely probable that the vault used was in New York City.—EDITOR].

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Photo by Miss Van Gilluwe

THE "BUCCLEUCH" MANSION, NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.

Dating from about 1739. (See Page 10).

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BLAZING THE WAY TO FINAL VICTORY—1781¹

BY AUSTIN SCOTT, PH.D., LL.D., NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.

WHEN THE NEWS of the allied triumph at Yorktown arrived in France early in November, 1781, Franklin wrote to Washington: "All the world agree that no expedition was ever better planned, or better executed. It brightens the glory that must accompany your name to the latest posterity." And Vergennes, chief in the French administration, asserted: "History offers few examples of a success so complete." Has the transport of that moment resolved itself into the settled judgment of our generation? Was the happy result at Yorktown an exploit for the ages?

English historians, as a rule, are slow to concede to Washington first rank as a soldier, however ready they may be to acclaim the greatness of his character. Goldwin Smith, declaring that Washington was indispensable to the cause, denies that he is one of the greatest captains, for he "never won a battle." F. W. Fortescue, in his "History of the British Army," says of Washington: "His fame as a military commander rests on the surprise at Trenton and on his march from the Hudson to the Chesapeake in 1781. Yet though every Englishman must admire him as a very great man and a brave and skilful soldier, it is, I think, doubtful whether he has any claim to be regarded as a really great commander in the field. He was not, it is true, a soldier by profession, but neither was Cromwell, and I take it that few would venture to rate Washington as a general so highly as Cromwell."

¹Address delivered before the New Jersey Historical Society at its annual meeting in Newark, Oct. 27, 1920.

Knight, in his "Popular History of England," gives a more favorable judgment, saying of the Yorktown campaign: "Those qualities of a commander which are, at the least, as important, if not so dazzling, as the ability to 'set a squadron in the field' have been rarely displayed more signally than in the prudent care of Washington that no disorder should ensue from the sudden change in his whole plan of operations. He had to provide against the chance of attack on his march from New York to Trenton and he adroitly managed to lead Clinton to believe that the march was a feint."

Perhaps the finest summary of the qualities of Washington, constituting him a standard among men, is that of Thackeray, who, in his "Virginians" allows one of his characters to declare, when comparing Washington with Wolfe: "Here indeed is a greater than Wolfe. To endure is greater than to dare; to tire out hostile fortune; to be daunted by no difficulty; to keep heart when all have lost it; to go through intrigue spotless; to forego ambition when the end is gained; who shall say this is not greatness, or show the Englishman who has achieved so much?"

The judgment of American historians as to Washington's rank as a soldier has been largely determined, perhaps biased, by a contemplation of his character in its aggregate of qualities, military, political and other, and their mutual adjustment, rather than merely the soldierly qualities, and, further, by a view of the vast results flowing from the Yorktown capitulation. John Fiske, in his "American Revolution," says: "Had anyone predicted eight months before that Washington on the Hudson and Cornwallis on the Catawba, eight hundred miles apart, would so soon come together and terminate the war on the coast of Virginia, he would have been thought a wild prophet indeed. For thoroughness of elaboration and promptness of execution, the movement on Washington's part was as remarkable as the march of Napoleon in the autumn of 1805, when he swooped from the shore of the English Channel into Bavaria and captured the Austrian Army at Ulm."

It seems to be true that the most painstaking and expert analyses of Washington's character and ability fail to disso-

ciate his capacity for military command from the qualities of the statesman and the man. It is a subordinate though integral part of the whole.

The events of the five months from May to November, 1781, reveal Washington's military qualities in their full exercise, but also and only as a part of those which render him one among the foremost.

Washington had a forefeeling that the year 1781 was to be decisive of the fate of America. The early months brought a clear challenge to the master-spirit. On the one hand difficulties were at their height, but obstacles must be made conditions of success. The strain of six long years was telling on the tried souls of patriots. The Articles of Confederation, finally and just now adopted, were already proving their inadequacy. The Congress, though it had made some reforms in method and had shifted financial management and responsibility to Robert Morris, was dilatory, if not incompetent for real government. Money and men and supplies were woefully lacking. The foe was strongly entrenched in two of the great gateways of the continent, in New York and Charleston, and Cornwallis was active in his purpose to subdue Virginia and to control the Chesapeake.

On the other hand there was inspiring promise. Greene had done his great work in the south. Lafayette, that fine blend of zeal and prudence, was showing his mettle in Virginia. The alliance with France was, at the end of three years, ready to prove its worth on land and sea. Thus disadvantages and advantages united in a challenge to the American Commander-in-Chief. Could he devise and execute a plan which would subdue the former, "turning necessity to glorious gain," and command the latter, and so compel fortune to do his bidding?

The situation demanded two military qualities of high, perhaps highest, order; first, to conceive a plan, large, comprehensive, perfect in details, accurate in its calculations; and, secondly, so fashioned as to be instantly re-adjustable at the quick touch of chance. As never before in his experience the protagonist of the cause had to deal with elements of time and large distances, of land and sea, of home and allied France,

and his thrust must strike the vulnerable spot as chance and the enemy should expose it. And Washington met the challenge.

The French forces were at Newport, Rhode Island; the American at New Windsor on the Hudson. Washington summoned Rochambeau to Wethersfield, just below Hartford, where, in a conference on the 21st of May, the plan was devised, definite in scope and purpose and detail, yet including the indefiniteness of a possible necessity for rapid re-adjustment. Pursuant to the preliminary part of the plan the French and American troops were joined in June in the vicinity of New York. Reconnoitering, manœuvres, skirmishes, and the offer of battle to Sir Henry Clinton, consumed the summer until the middle of August. The British Commander had entrenched himself more firmly in New York Island and had received reinforcements of men and ships. The French foresaw difficulties, dangers, perhaps the impossibility of the success of an attempt by their fleet, should it come, to force a passage into New York harbor and control it. Then came the lightning change.

On the 14th of August advices arrived from DeGrasse, then in command of the French fleet in the West Indies, that he was about to bring to the Continent 28 sail and a land force of 3,000 men, and that he would make for the Chesapeake. The plan was adjusted accordingly on the 17th of August, and a week later the two armies were across the Hudson, ferried from King's Bridge to Stony Point. They were to march in four columns—two French and two American—the French by the more northerly route, to Whippany, near Morristown, thence through the upper part of Somerset County to Trenton, and thence on to the south. These two columns marched one day apart, the rear column occupying at night the camp left for them each morning by the advance column. The two American columns were to separate at Chatham, name of happy omen, the one marching to Bound Brook, thence to Princeton and Trenton and on. The left column, preceded by Washington and led by Benjamin Lincoln, General of well-deserved fame, was to take the route through New Brunswick to Princeton and Trenton and on.

The foregoing considerations containing familiar history have been presented by the writer of this paper as a setting for an order of Washington issued in New Brunswick on the 29th of August to Simeon DeWitt. This son of Rutgers, graduated in 1776, was in 1781 the Geographer of the American Army, having been appointed by Congress the previous December to fill the position left vacant by the death of Robert Erskine. The original of this order of Washington has recently been acquired by Rutgers. It is a holograph and not, as is the case of many of his orders and letters in those crowded days of the great adventure, dictated to one of his aids. It reads as follows:

“Brunswick, Aug. 29, 1781.

“SIR: Immediately upon receipt of this you will begin to survey the road (if it has not been done already) to Princeton—thence through Maidenhead to Trenton—thence to Philadelphia—thence to the head of Elk through Darby, Chester, Wilmington, Christiana bridge.

“At the head of Elk you will receive further orders. I need not observe to you the necessity of noting towns, villages and remarkable houses and places but I must desire that you will give me the rough traces of your survey as you proceed on as I have reasons for desiring this as soon as possible.

“I am Sir, Yr very Hble Servt.,

“Go. WASHINGTON.”

We of this State and of Rutgers College need not, from motives of local interest and pride, assume that upon this order and its execution hung the fortunes of the great enterprise. It was a cog in the plan and played its part no doubt with some degree of importance in the series of events. But, aside from its relative value in this respect, it has notable significance.

Washington arrived in New Brunswick from Chatham on the 28th of August, 1781. Four years and nine months before, in November, 1776, he had crossed from the north to the south bank of the Raritan, then as now at the head of his army. Time and events in this interval had wrought their shaping processes. Such are not lost on men already great. For them, too, four years in the university of experience have

value. In 1776 Washington had planned to end the retreat at New Brunswick, here to make a stand, here to fight a decisive battle. But here the Continental army was melting like wax before the fire. Jersey and Maryland troops left for home—their time was up. And the British in the pursuit were but an hour's march away. Washington wanted an army, so he wrote, "to look the enemy in the face." "Cruelly disappointed" as his immediate purpose dissolved into a vanishing shadow, his spirit saddened but uncrushed, thrusting his way through the November mists, with unflinching resolution, he led the remnant of his army, numbering less than 3,000 effectives, from this spot to the Delaware. What a contrast in these two appearances of Washington in New Brunswick! Now, on the 29th of August, 1781, a body of 5,000 troops of France are, at his bidding, in ordered and gay array making their march to the goal. The right column of the American army are arriving in Bound Brook for their night's camping, as Washington, preceding his column by a day, is entering New Brunswick. Our army, too, had been trained and hardened by the service and discipline of years and was composed in sufficient part of veterans. Now the heavy footfall of the retreat of 1776 was to become the elastic tread of confident victors.

Before Washington went to bed that night, it would seem that he felt that a definite phase of the plan ended here, and here a new one in its execution was to begin, for, before retiring, he makes this entry in his expensé account, to be submitted to Congress when his job was done: "August 28. To expenditures on my march from the White Plains by way of King's Ferry to Brunswick, £38.15.0."

Up to this point the real objective in the plan had been concealed with scrupulous care. At the first, only Washington and Rochambeau had conceived of it and devised it as a possibility. Events had strengthened this possibility. It became a certainty and definite when Washington learned of De-Grasse's intention, and, on the 17th of August, he threw the whole force of his will and skill into its execution. To one and another of his chosen confidants, as necessity required for the conduct of the campaign, Washington in strictest confidence re-

vealed the combined purpose—to Lafayette in Virginia, to Governor Trumbull in Connecticut, to Governor Livingston in New Jersey, to Robert Morris in Philadelphia, to General Heath, deputed to command the troops left to guard the Hudson.

It is at this juncture that the order to DeWitt was written and that it becomes of special significance in history, and of particular interest to New Brunswick and to Rutgers. The order, brief as it is, reveals many of the choicest characteristics of its author; his commanding dignity, his unfailing courtesy, his knowledge of this highway of the nation, his grasp of affairs and of the situation, his alertness and his assurance of the final issue. Without dwelling on this aspect of the order, it may be said that the fact of the issuance of such an order at that moment and at this place gives it large significance. Now and here the carefully concealed secret could be divulged, for this was the last place where the feint of a flank attack on New York by way of Staten Island, or of the support of a French fleet off Sandy Hook, could longer deceive the enemy. Now all the world may learn the plan; the cloud-screen may now be lifted and secrecy flung to the winds. Here, too, was the casting of the die when the Raritan was crossed. When DeWitt should set out to obey the order it would need no preternatural shrewdness to penetrate the purpose of the march. Nor did Washington enjoin secrecy on DeWitt. The order was probably written early on the morning of the 29th and as Washington was about to mount his horse, for we find him on that same day, after the ride of thirty-odd miles, writing letters and orders in Trenton. This order means, as Washington swings away from the Raritan to the southward, from the pretended to the real path, that enemy and friend alike may learn his purpose as it emerges from concealment. It was a challenge to the foe; it was a summons to his countrymen to share his resolution and his assurance that the way was now to be blazed to the goal. So the football leader in the mimic warfare of his field calls out his signal to the team for the final effort.

The English historian, Trevelyan, in his "History of George

the Third and Charles James Fox," treating of this event in the American Revolution, says: "Washington knew that the surest way to keep a secret was to keep it himself. . . . No man of all the thousands who marched with Washington and Rochambeau during that last week of August, 1781, knew for certain whither he was bound. Even Generals of brigade and division supposed that their destination was Staten Island and remained under that impression until they had left New Brunswick behind."

So rapid was the movement, say the historians, that, however much the men might have begun to wonder, they had reached Philadelphia before the purpose of the expedition was distinctly understood. At Philadelphia Washington and his army were met by Congress and the people with an outburst of exulting hope. It was a response to the exultant hope, which, close-locked in the breast of Washington and a selected few, when New Brunswick is passed, is to become the possession of patriot America and the foreboding of the foe. The order to DeWitt is a token that virtually at New Brunswick the entrance gate to victory was flung open. The sending of the order was like the pressing of the little electric button which releases power.

Four days after the order was dispatched to DeWitt, Sir Henry Clinton in New York first learned that he had been outgeneraled; that the battle he had declined to fight when confronted by Washington and Rochambeau on the banks of the Hudson was to be fought by his subordinate and rival, Cornwallis; that the letters sent by Washington to be intercepted, to mislead the judgment of the British Commander, and the boats assembled, were but a smoke screen. He knew it now on the 2nd of September, the day when the French and American armies were passing through the streets of Philadelphia, inspiring in the acclaiming throngs of citizens the glad forefeeling of the coming triumph. The order to DeWitt was a symbol that the anchor of hope, shaped in the forge and heat of six long years, was here lifted to the deck of the Ship of State as she was putting out into the open.

The plan was developing; it was here unfolded, though its

execution was but in part achieved. Difficulties still lay in the way, obstacles must be encountered, the carefully contrived engine of victory must function properly through the nice adjustment of its parts and its prudent manipulation. The empty war-chest must get, through the exertions of Robert Morris, at least enough to meet the pressing needs of the unpaid soldiers who were dreading to undergo the humid heat of the Virginia summer. Hazards and chance were in lurking, as unforeseen as the impulse of DeGrasse at almost the last moment to sail away to meet his engagements in the West Indies. DeGrasse yielded to Washington's letter of entreaty, which carried the immortal words: "A great mind knows how to make a personal sacrifice to secure an important general good." Lafayette, hearing the letter to DeGrasse, supplemented it with personal persuasion, and the mind of DeGrasse in that moment and for that enterprise expanded to greatness.

The spirit of universal hope was no longer one of trembling expectation but was becoming one of resolute confidence; and, if the whole transformation was not wrought in New Brunswick, it was here to begin to manifest itself as Washington issued his command to DeWitt.

It was on the 30th of August, the day after Washington left New Brunswick, that General Lincoln, designated at Yorktown to receive the sword of Cornwallis, arrived at "Brunswick Landing" at the head of the left column of the American forces.

Accurate maps are an essential in war's outfit, as so clearly shown in the late War of the World. How far DeWitt's "rough traces of the Survey," to be sent to Washington as he "proceeded on," contributed to the great result, we do not know but we do know that, if he obeyed the instructions of the Commander-in-Chief, he was the herald of the new day, and he may with right take in our grateful hearts at least equal rank with Paul Revere, acclaimed in song and story for a midnight ride.

No doubt he did obey instructions, for Washington two years and a half later commends him to Jefferson, then engaged in framing the Ordinance for the survey of the Western lands,

as "sober, industrious and a very good mathematician;" and again, in 1796, in connection with the same kind of service, Washington says: "Mr. DeWitt is a man of profound knowledge in mathematics and sufficient skilled in astronomy." And Washington was a surveyor by profession.

In the nice balance of chance, which a single incident might disturb, we may assume that the "rough traces" and their more finished form played their proper part in tipping the beam in one scale of which lay the fortunes of the new Republic.

It should be a source of inspiration to us, and to all succeeding generations, that here in New Brunswick the plan of the great and successful enterprise took the wings of the morning; that here the order was issued to blaze the way to final victory; that this command was given to a son of Queen's, now Rutgers, College—his commission as herald of the approaching dawn.

Washington took command of the American Army at Cambridge, unsheathing his sword close by the gates of Harvard, and with it, steadfast of eye and hand and heart, pointed the way into the *unknown*. At Brunswick, close by the gates of Rutgers—within them indeed, it may be said, in view of this order to a son of this College—Washington, the blade of his sword burnished to an unfading lustre by the vicissitudes of long years, pointed to the spot, *known* to his prophetic soul as the chosen place of victory.



HISTORIC "BUCCLEUCH:" ITS SUCCESSIVE OWNERS¹

BY WILLIAM H. BENEDICT, NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.

"BUCCLEUCH," near New Brunswick, has three distinct claims to the interest of Jerseymen. First, it is now public property, as it belongs to the city of New Brunswick. The house and

¹This article should be read in connection with items concerning "Bucclench" in a previous account, in the PROCEEDINGS for 1912 (New Series, Vol. III, pp. 14-18). For a view of the house, see frontispiece to this number.—EDITOR.

accompanying acres to be used as a park is a gift to the city and one thoroughly appreciated. Second, the house itself is a well-preserved specimen of Colonial architecture and is being converted into an interesting Museum by our Jersey Blue Chapter of the D. A. R. Third, of chief general interest perhaps, the occupation of the house has been distinctly military.

The son of the builder of "Bucleugh" was a Colonel in the Revolution. The second owner was a British General. The interim between the second and third owner was divided between a Captain, a man who was so offensively active in the American cause that the British marked his home in New York City with a red letter "R" for rebel; so he came to New Brunswick, "discretion being the better part of valor." But he was again forced to move on when a British Regiment made the house their headquarters. The third owner was again a Colonel on the Revolutionary side. The fourth owner so far ranks as a man of peace. A purchaser of the last family in ownership was a Colonel of the War in 1812, and his father was not only a surgeon of the Revolution (was in several battles and near some distinguished officers when they fell), but he began life as a soldier under Braddock and fought his way up to a commission from the ranks.

Now let me review briefly these successive owners and occupants. With no written record to draw upon I must build up a record from the known facts.

FIRST OWNER, ANTHONY WHITE

Anthony White, the father of the first owner of "Bucleugh" and the builder of the house, was a son of Leonard White of the Bermudas, who came to New York about 1715 and married, Jan. 26, 1717, Joanna Staats, who was born Jan. 31, 1694. Their son, baptized Nov. 6, 1717, was also named Anthony White. The father died on a trip to the Bermudas and his mother later, Sept. 26, 1726, married Admiral Norton Kellsall.

Young Anthony White was made freeman in New York when he became twenty-one in 1738. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Governor Lewis Morris, in 1739 or 1740. His

wife's sister, Anne, married, June 10, 1739, Edward Antill, who immediately proceeded to build on a tract of 350 acres on the Raritan, acquired by his father fifty years earlier. This house we now call "Ross Hall." Antill's first child was born in that house in 1740, and we have every reason to believe that Anthony White was building his home at the same time on the other side of the river. This latter house, now "Buccleuch," was called for many years the "White House," or "White House Farm," and, as his oldest child, Joanna, wife of Judge Bayard, has on her tombstone, "Died June 26, 1831, in her 91st year," she, too, it would seem, was born in 1740. I think we are reasonably safe in giving the date of both houses as 1739.

The next child of record of the second Anthony White was Euphemia, born 1746, wife of Governor William Paterson. She died Jan. 29, 1832, in her 86th year. There was another daughter, Isabella, unmarried, and then a son, the famous Col. Anthony Walton White, born July 7, 1750.² He married, in 1783, Margaret Vanderhorse Ellis of Charleston, who was but fifteen. As Colonel White was with the army of Lafayette before Savannah and Charleston in the winter of 1782-'3, it is easy to construct again the romance, where the characters were the dashing officer and an impressionable girl of fifteen. They had one daughter, who married Thomas Evans; and had four children. Mrs. White's sister, Mary Ellis, followed her sister, Mrs. White, to New Brunswick, and, although Col. White ruined himself, first by a lavish use of his own means to equip his troops, expecting to be repaid later, and second by a speculation to recoup himself which turned out unfortunately (he was going through bankruptcy proceedings at the time of his death, Feb. 10, 1803), her sister stood by them through life. Her home was theirs, so completely that her house in Livingston Ave., where the Y. M. C. A. now stands, was frequently referred to as "Colonel White's house."

While the two sisters of Colonel White, Joanna and Euphemia, are buried side by side in the Presbyterian churchyard,

²A fine portrait and a life of Col. Anthony Walton White appears in the *Proceedings of 1882* (Second Series, Vol. VII, p. 107).—EDITOR.

Colonel White himself is buried in the Episcopal churchyard. His tombstone bears a bronze memorial plate, placed there by the Jersey Blue Chapter of the D. A. R.

Mary Ellis, above named, was a shrewd business woman. The advertisement of her lots on "Oppression St." (Schureman) is a curiosity, as is also a lengthy advertisement of half of the "Cold Spring Farm," a farm of 300 acres that Colonel White deeded to her in hopes of saving it, although it was taken later and sold by the sheriff. She bought the Hill, called then "Pine Tree Hill," which is now the site, in part, of our Woman's College, together with nine acres in the rear, belonging to Mr. James Neilson and the late Mr. C. J. Carpenter. This was in 1799. She intended to build on it and present it to her sister, Mrs. White, but, owing to a dispute with Judge Robert Morris over the ownership of the brook running to the east of the property, she employed Judge Andrew Kirkpatrick as her lawyer, and, not being able to get the boundaries she wished, refused to build there. After the trouble over Schureman street, she moved to what we call the "Evans' place," where grew up Colonel White's granddaughters, the Misses Evans, who were among the belles of New Brunswick of their day.

Colonel White's wife is, I presume, buried in Miss Ellis's private burying-ground on the Evans' place, but the fact I have not verified.

SECOND OWNER, GEN. WILLIAM BURTON

Anthony White's children were evidently born in the "Bucclench" house, but were neither married in nor buried from it, as he sold the place in 1774 (as nearly as I can determine), after an ownership of 35 years. The purchaser was the English army officer, Gen. William Burton. The notice of his wedding in a newspaper of March 3 of that year reads: "On Tuesday last, William Burton, Esq., to Isabella Auchmuty, second daughter of the rector of Trinity Church, New York City." Burton was a nephew of Bartholomas Burton, a Governor of the Bank of England. It would seem that he had bought the place of Anthony White as a home for himself and bride.

There is little to be said of this owner. I have found somewhere a note that Gen. William Burton had gone to England with his family May 29, 1766. Evidently he had been here in our Colonial wars and had then returned with his family to England. What that family consisted of and what disposition he made of it I have no means of knowing. That he was here again shortly, taking a second wife and getting pleasantly settled, but only to be broken up by the Revolutionary War, is the brief story. Of his war record there is a note that he was Commander in charge of naval prisoners in New York in 1779. The Commissioners for Forfeited Estates in Somerset County, Jacob Bergen, Frederick Frelinghuysen and Hendrick Wilson, in 1783, refer to him in the notice of advertisement of sale as follows: "The famous House and Lands, late the property of William Burton, formerly in the occupancy of Anthony White."

So for a brief period the management is in the State of New Jersey, from 1776 until 1783. Of this period we can account in incidents for not over one year, when George Janeway (son of Jacob Janeway and Sarah Hoagland, and grandson of William Janeway and Agnes De Kay, and also father of Rev. Jacob Janeway a Dutch Reformed minister and Vice-President of Rutgers, the father of the late Henry L. Janeway) occupied the house. This George, upon the occupation of New York by the British Sept. 15, 1776, being an ardent patriot and Captain of Company S, Second Regiment, N. Y. Militia, had a red letter "R" painted on his front door in that city, and this he found so unpleasant that he came to New Brunswick and, without doubt, rented the White mansion from the Commissioners, only to have the British follow him up six weeks later and to find himself again within their lines.

THIRD OWNER, COL. CHARLES STEWART

In 1783 the Commissioners of Forfeited Estates sold the "White House" to a John Bergen, who immediately resold it to a Charles Stewart, whom, it would appear, was the Colonel Stewart on Washington's staff, and the third long owner. Col. Stewart was a "Scotch-Puritan," son of Robert Stewart, whose

father, Charles Stewart, said to be of Gartlea, County of Donegal, Ireland (although no modern atlas shows the name), was an officer of dragoons in William III's army and with him at the Battle of the Boyne.

Colonel Charles was born in Ireland in 1729, and came to America in 1750. He married Mary, sister of the noted Revolutionary officer, Col. Philip Johnston, and daughter of Judge Samuel Johnston, of Sidney, then in Kingwood, now Franklin township, Hunterdon county. She was a lady "of strong and polished intellect, of a refined and poetical taste," who had the reputation of being "the best read female in the Province." (So Mrs. Ellet, in her work referred to *infra*). She died 1772, at Landsdown, N. J.

Colonel Stewart resided after his marriage at Landsdown, Hunterdon county, adjoining the Sidney estate of his father-in-law, but after the robbery of his house in June, 1783, by a band of Tories, he went to Union Farm, not many miles distant, in Lebanon, now High Bridge, township, containing about 800 acres, which was apparently leased, not owned, by him. According to Dr. Mott's "The First Century of Hunterdon Co." (p. 33), he removed, later, to Flemington, where he died June 24, 1800.

Did Colonel Stewart, then, ever reside in the "White House?" It would be assumed from the diary of Johann David Schoepf, M. D., who passed by the "White House" in July, 1783, that Stewart was then living there. Schoepf speaks of "Colonel Stewart's house" on "a rising ground by the road" (he was going from New Brunswick to Bound Brook) as being "like so many in America, thinly built of wood but after a tasteful plan." A long-lived daughter of Colonel Stewart, Martha Wilson, living in or about 1848, when she communicated the facts of her and her father's life to Mrs. Ellet, who wrote so charmingly of her in the "Women of the American Revolution," seems to have stated that, after 1783, she, then a widow, began and continued to reside with her father at "Union" (Union Farm) until his death, although she also gave the information that her father owned "a large and widely scattered landed estate, including the disputed proprietorship

of a portion of the valley of Wyoming." She made no mention of New Brunswick. As stated above, Dr. Mott says Col. Stewart resided latterly (and died at) Flemington, but his daughter does not mention this. There is room for a residence, if only for a brief period, at the "White House," which both above named narrators may have passed over, but it is a case yet of uncertainty. As Colonel Stewart knew well Anthony White, previous tenant of Union Farm and who, with Col. Stewart, was present at the first wedding of Gov. William Paterson at Union Farm in 1779, it was probably through the latter that Stewart came to buy the "White House."³

Stewart's reputation was of the finest. He acted at one time, either before or after the Revolution, as Deputy Surveyor of Pennsylvania. He was a member, from Hunterdon county, of the First Provincial Congress, 1776; Colonel of the First Regiment of Minute Men, 1776 (of which Regiment Frederick Frelinghuysen, at 23, was a Major); then Colonel of the Second Regiment of the Line; then Commissary-General on Washington's Staff till the end of the War; and he was, later, member of the Continental Congress, 1784-'85. By his wife, Mary Johnston, he had five children, two sons and three daughters. The eldest son was named Charles, who probably died before his father. The other was Samuel Robert, a lawyer in Flemington. He graduated at Princeton in 1786 and

³Being much interested in the fact as to whether or not Col. Stewart actually resided at "Buccleuch," we have supplemented the author's search by inquiries of members of the Hunterdon Co. Historical Society at Flemington. Mr. James A. Kline, who has the best knowledge of local land titles there, states that Col. Stewart purchased property in Flemington in 1798 and lived there until his death (1800). Mr. Elias Vosseller states:

"Col. Charles Stewart lived at Union Farm from 1782 to 1797. From 1798 till his death in 1800 he owned and lived on his fan-shaped farm running up over Mt. Carmel (Coxe's Hill) at Flemington. At Union Farm and at Flemington, as well, his daughter, Mrs. Wilson, managed his household, and in the absence of her father had full control of his affairs to his entire satisfaction. Her only daughter married John Myer Bowers. The widow of Hon. Alexander Wurts (Mary Bonnell), of Flemington, was an intimate friend of Mrs. Bowers, and visited her in her home at Cooperstown, N. Y. The kitchen of the John C. Hopewell mansion is a part of the house in which Col. Stewart lived."

So it is still a case of "not proven" as to whether the Colonel ever personally resided in the "Buccleuch" house, with the evidence much against it.—EDITOR.

practiced at Flemington from 1790 to 1802, when he died. He was the father of Rev. Charles Samuel Stewart, D. D., who was born 1795, and died at Cooperstown, N. Y., December 15, 1870. The latter named graduated at Princeton in 1815, studied law, then theology; went as Presbyterian missionary to the Sandwich Islands (1823-'25); then became U. S. Navy chaplain until his death. His published works had a large circulation. He had a son, Charles S., who was a graduate of West Point and was distinguished in the War of the Rebellion as a Major in the Corps of Engineers, for which he was brevetted Lieutenant-Colonel in 1865. Samuel R. also had a son, Robert.

The eldest daughter of Col. Charles Stewart was Martha (whom Mrs. Ellet introduced to fame), born December 20, 1758, at Sidney, N. J.; died on Lake Otsego, N. Y., near Cooperstown, (probably after 1848); married, Jan., 1776, Robert Wilson, of Innishaven, Ireland, another brave Scotch-Irish patriot and merchant, who died 1779, aged only 28. They resided at Hackettstown and Philadelphia; after his death she returned to Hackettstown, and, in 1783 and later, she resided with her father at Union Farm, if not elsewhere, and was the housekeeper of his family. In 1808 she went to Cooperstown, N. Y., to reside with her only daughter, Mrs. John M. Bowers. Mary, sister to Martha, married a Judge John Wilson, of Landsdown, Jan., 1785. The other sister was Mrs. Sarah S. Cottnam, of whom I find no other account.

(References to foregoing: "Presbyterian Encyclopædia," (1884), p. 861; Ellet's "Women of the American Revolution," Vol. 2, pp. 37-67; Mott's "The First Century of Hunterdon County," pp. 32, 33; Snell's "History of Hunterdon and Somerset," pp. 207, 252, 326, 527; "Somerset County Historical Quarterly," Vol. I, pp. 177, 253; *Ibid.*, Vol. II, p. 251; "New Jersey Archives," Vol. 22, p. 384 and notices in other volumes of same, 1776 and 1777; Stryker's "Officers and Men," p. 356; Trenton Wills, Book 38, p. 436; Somerset County Deeds, etc.)

Colonel Stewart sold "Bucceleugh" in 1798 to John Garnett. His deed stated he then resided in "Bethlehem township, Hun-

terdon County" (the same which was later cut up into various smaller townships. In 1798 that township included Landsdown and also Union Farm, neither being near Flemington).

FOURTH OWNER, JOHN GARNETT

John Garnett, the fourth and a resident owner (1798-1820), was a native of England (his deed says "late from Europe"), probably coming almost directly to the "White House." In addition to this place he purchased adjoining lands until he had over 300 acres. Six years after his purchase we find in the New Brunswick "Guardian" of Jan. 1, 1804, a notice of the marriage of Anna Maria Garnett, oldest daughter of John Garnett, to Charles Henry Stone of New York. This is the first wedding recorded as from this house that I have found. The Rev. John Croes performed the marriage ceremony, and it was on a Sunday. John Garnett was a vestryman in Christ Church, New Brunswick in 1799, a year after locating here, and as such served for ten years. In the "Fredonian," of July 26, 1826, I find an obituary of Henry Garnett, "aged 42, son of the late John Garnett," the latter being described as "well known in the scientific world." Mary Garnett, wife and administrator of John Garnett, names the children as Fanny, Julia, Harriet and Henry, placing the son last, from which fact I infer he was the youngest.

John Garnett was, in fact, a noted scientific man. Rutgers Library possesses a volume of his, of about 150 pages, published October, 1806, and consisting of astronomical tables. It was presented originally to the Agricultural Society of New Brunswick by Mrs. Garnett.⁴ From the chief bibliographer in the Congressional Library at Washington I learn that John Garnett edited "The Nautical Almanac and the Astronomical Ephemeris" for the years 1804 to 1813, publishing it in New Brunswick, N. J. Also that he was a member of the American Philosophical Society of Philadelphia. He also edited Clark's

⁴This Society was formed March, 1818. Its first business meeting was called to meet on November 25, 1818, at Abraham De Graw's "Bell Tavern," and may be said to a feeble forerunner of the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station located in New Brunswick now.

"Seamen's Desiderata, or Concise Practical Rules for Computing the Apparent Time at Sea, the Latitude from Double Solar Altitudes and the Longitude from Lunar Observations; with Addresses and Corrections," printed by Abraham Blauvelt in 1801; and he is credited with the following articles: "Observation on the Total Eclipse of the Sun, 16th June, 1806, with Some New Methods of Finding the Sun and Moon Meridian. Altitude and Approximate Time by Altitudes taken near the Time of Noon" (*Nicholson Journal*, 1808, p. 321); "Description and Use of New and Simple Nautical Charts for Working the Different Problems in Navigation," 1809 (*Am. Phil. Soc. Trans.*, Vol. I, p. 303); "A General Method of Finding the Roots of Numeral Equations to any Degree of Exactness, with the Application of Logarithms to Shorten the Operation," 1809 (*Ibid*, p. 391); and "On the Best Angles for the Sails of a Windmill," 1809 (*Ibid*, p. 394). The foregoing list of Garnett's published articles is probably not complete.

That John Garnett had time for other things beside mathematics is proven by his taking a prize for the best boar exhibited before the local Agricultural Society in 1820, just before his death. His obituary in the "*Fredonian*" of May 18, 1820, is of an unusual length. As condensed it is as follows:

"Died suddenly of apoplexy, on the 11th of May, at his late residence, the White House Farm, near this city, John Garnett, Esq., in the 72nd year of his age. He was a native of England and had resided in this State about twenty years. Strict probity, integrity and benevolent deportment commanded respect and attention from all with whom he had communication. He was an affectionate and respectful husband, a tender and instructive father, a highly respected and charitable neighbor. Distinguished for profound mathematical research and application to practical purposes in the arts, gentlemen of science and erudition cultivated his acquaintance and esteemed his friendship. His home was the resort of science, intelligence and letters. His scientific knowledge rendered him an ornament to the country which he had adopted. His mental abilities were not impaired. He contemplated visiting his native country in the approaching summer. He retired in good health and spirits, and about midnight his soul winged its way to that bourne from which no traveller returns."

There is a notice in July following that his dwelling, windmill, 300 acres, stock farm, utensils, etc., are for sale. In August a sale on Oct. 10th was announced, but it was almost immediately adjourned until Spring, and it was not until May 3rd, 1821, that it was again advertised for sale "by permission of the Court." His stone has disappeared from Christ Churchyard, but a diagram of the yard shows his grave to have been next to that of Mrs. Martha Croes. The Church record says he died May 11, 1820, "aged 69." The obituary, I should say, is more likely to have been correct as to his age, although that also says, "about twenty years a resident of this State," while his ownership of the White House was actually 22 years.

FIFTH OWNER, COL. JOSEPH WARREN SCOTT

I now come to the fifth, also a resident-owner, another Colonel—Colonel Joseph Warren Scott, the very eminent and successful lawyer, one of the really great lawyers of New Jersey—who purchased the place June 6, 1821. He it was who gave the present name, "Bucclench," to what before had been the "White House." It is said to have been named for the family and estates of his Scotch ancestor. Mr. Richard Dey traces Colonel Scott's genealogy to a John Scott of Farras and Lough Doine, who left the land of his birth soon after the House of Hanover succeeded to the British throne. With his bosom friend, the Earl of Bethaven, they had bid adieu to Caledonia, and wandered four or five years without final settlement. Bethaven died and was buried on the shore of Lake Killarney. John Scott crossed the ocean, settled in Pennsylvania about 1724 (another authority makes it 1721), and was an elder in the Neshaminy Presbyterian Church in Bucks Co., Pa. His son, Moses Scott, born 1738, decided for a military career and at seventeen was with Braddock on his disastrous campaign. At the capture of Fort Du Quesne, three years afterward, he had risen to be a commissioned officer. The next year he resigned on account of the invidious distinction between the Royal and Colonial officers, and, by the advice of Dr. Ewing (Rev. Dr. John Ewing, Provost of the University

of Philadelphia) and Mr. Beattie (Dr. Reading Beattie, of Bucks Co.), betook himself to the study of medicine. When the Revolution began he was appointed Surgeon General of State forces, and was present at the Battles of Trenton, Princeton, Brandywine and Germantown. Not until the restoration of peace did he resume the practice of his profession in New Brunswick. Here he was a trustee of the new Presbyterian Church, being very active in the movement to build it. His oldest daughter, Hannah, organized the first Sunday School in this city in 1816, and was the superintendent.

Moses Scott came to New Brunswick about 1774. He married Anna Johnson and had two sons (one died in infancy), who were named Joseph Warren, after General Joseph Warren, who was killed at Bunker Hill, whom he greatly admired (General Warren, in turn, had also named a son Moses Scott), and ten daughters. (See Addenda annexed to this article).

Colonel Joseph Warren Scott was born Nov. 21, 1778, and died April 21, 1871, in his 93rd year. He was a graduate of Princeton before he was seventeen (1795). He first studied medicine with his father, but abandoned it for the ministry. He soon withdrew from that and studied law with Gen. Frederick Frelinghuysen and was licensed in 1801. He became, on Feb. 29, 1804, a counselor-at-law. He was a member of the Order of the Cincinnati, and its President in 1804. In the War of 1812-'15 he was Captain of a Company of Light Infantry stationed at Paulus Hook in Gen. William Colfax's Brigade of New Jersey Detailed Militia. Later he was on the Governor's Staff with the rank of Colonel. He received the degree of LL.D. from Princeton in 1869. He succeeded his father as trustee of the Presbyterian church in 1822 and was for a time Secretary of the Union Library Company, successor to the New Brunswick Library Company (formed in 1792).

Colonel Scott married, in 1804, Jane Griffiths of New York, and they had six children. She died Dec. 5, 1821. His father also died in December of this year, the same in which Colonel Scott bought "Bucleuch." In 1818 he had purchased of John R. Hardenburgh the old Bayard House on Albany Street, in "Somerset County;" before that he is noted as of the City of

New Brunswick. During the first fourteen years of his married life, I find he owned these houses in New Brunswick: In 1804, one on the north side of George's Road, purchased of John Hendricks; in 1806, one on the west side of Burnet Street, near Oliver Street; later one on Little Burnet Street, next to Market House Square; in 1814, one on Livingston Avenue and Schureman Street, purchased of William Bell Paterson; in 1818 the Col. John Bayard House, and in 1821 the White House Farm ("Bucleuch") of Mary Garnett. He sold the Bayard House in 1866 to Martin Nevius and "Bucleuch" he sold in 1865 to Anthony Dey.

Joseph Warren Scott's six children were: Lavinia Agnes, who married Rev. Richard Varick Dey; Anna Cornelia, who died in infancy; Joseph Griffiths, who married Eliza Duryee; Moses Warren, who married Julietta Ann Cornell; Cornelia De Diemar, who married Rev. John D. Ogilby; Charles Smith, unmarried.

Mrs. Dey (Lavinia A. Scott), on the death of her husband, Rev. Richard Varick Dey, in the Fall of 1837, went with her children to live with her father, Col. Joseph Warren Scott, at "Bucleuch," and in 1843 she removed to New York City. Her son, Anthony Dey, returned to "Bucleuch," attended Rutgers Preparatory School and entered the College, class of 1850. He made "Bucleuch" his home. His mother and his sister, Mary Laidlie Dey, made their home there again in 1865, remaining until 1874, when Mrs. Dey again made her home in New York City, where she died on March 31, 1886.

Charles Smith Scott, son of Colonel Joseph Warren Scott, continued to make "Bucleuch" his home until he died, Dec. 24, 1893. After that his nephew, Anthony Dey, continued there alone until the gift to the City of New Brunswick in 1911, which was made by him jointly with Mary Laidlie Dey, Joseph W. Dey and Richard Varick Dey as a memorial to Colonel Joseph Warren Scott.

The full dates of Colonel Scott's family not having hitherto been printed, they are appended so far as obtainable, as gleaned from various sources.

ANCESTRY AND FAMILY OF COL. JOSEPH WARREN SCOTT

I. John Scott, of Scotland and Neshaminy, Pa.

II. Moses Scott, of New Brunswick, b. 1738; d. Dec. 28, 1821; m. Anna Johnson, who was b. 1745 and d. Aug. 7, 1833. (See foregoing text as to him and his father). Children (order not entirely certain):

1. Joseph Warren Scott; d. in infancy.

2. Hannah Scott, b. 1765; d. 1847; unmarried.

3. Jane Mitchel Scott, b. 1768; d. 1826; m., 1794, Abraham Blauvelt, (son of John Blauvelt and Helena Pullan of Rockland Co., N. Y.), the noted New Brunswick printer of books and editor, who was b. near Tappan, N. Y., 1764, and d. near New Market, N. J., Mar. 23, 1838. He graduated from Queens (Rutgers) College, 1789; was Trustee of that College, 1800, and Secretary of the Board 1800-'07; also Chairman of the Building Committee that erected the college building in 1807-11; editor of "The Brunswick Gazette," 1789-'92 and of the "Guardian, or New Brunswick Advertiser," established by him in 1792, and which was still in existence in 1815. His children were: (1) Cornelius, M. D., physician of Paterson, N. J., b. (about) 1796; d. May 19, 1830; a grad. of Queen's, 1810. (2) Rev. William Warren, D. D., b. June 23, 1800; d. July 16, 1888; m., Sept. 12, 1826, Anna Maria Hutton (dau. of Timothy Hutton and Arrietta Smedes of New York City), who was b. Dec. 13, 1801, and d. Mar. 26, 1876. Dr. Blauvelt was a grad. of Queen's, 1814 (when only 14 years of age), and was for 62 years pastor of the Presbyterian ch. of Lamington, Somerset Co., N. J.; a distinguished preacher and teacher. Among his ch. were: Rev. George M. S., grad. of N. Y. University 1850, deceased; Rev. Isaac Alstyne, D. D., grad. of Princeton, 1857, now living at Roselle, N. J., and Gertrude, (widow of John N. Vanderbeek, recently President of the Somerville Trust Co., Somerville, N. J.), who is also living. (3) John Scott, b. Apr. 4, 1808; d. Mar. 7, 1885; a lawyer of New Brunswick; m., May 9, 1831, Mary Rebecca Boggs (dau. of Robert Boggs), who was b. Apr. 4, 1808, and d. Mar. 7, 1885; and had ch.: (a) Robert B., b. 1832; d. in New York City, 1911; m., 1874, Anne Johnstone Fleming. (b) James Lawrence, b. 1834; d. 1907. (c) Mary Lawrence, b. 1836; d. 1851. (d) Jane Mitchell, b. 1837; living. (e) Edward, b. and d. 1841. (f) Lawrence Kearny, b. 1842; d. 1864. (g) Frances Brenton, b. 1846; d. 1909. (4) Charles Cotesworth, M. D., of Mercer county, who m. Ann Smock. (5) Isaac Alstyne, classical teacher of Kingston, N. Y., and Morristown, N. J.; who m., first, Sarah Shumway, and, second, Laura Child, and who d. 1853. (Cornelius, William W. and Isaac A. all graduated from Queen's College). There were one or two others who d. in infancy.

4. Mary Dickerson Scott, b. 1770; d. Mar. 9, 1848; m. Dr. Charles Smith, a physician of New Brunswick, who d. 1848.

5. Phoebe Scott, b. 1772; d. 1839.

6. Margaret Scott, b. 1774 (?); d. 1785.

7. Joseph Warren Scott (Colonel), b. 1778; d. May, 1871; m. May 31, 1804, Jane Griffiths of New York City. (For ch., see *infra*).

8. Anna Johnson Scott, b. 1780; d. 1785.

9. Margaret Scott, b. 1785; d. 1811.

10. Anna Johnson Scott, b. Apr. 12, 1789; d. June 3, 1851; m. Nov. 14, 1815, Dr. E. Fitz Randolph Smith, who was b. 1786, and d. 1865. Dr. Smith grad. from the College of New Jersey in 1804 and from the Univ. of Pennsylvania in 1808; was treasurer, Vice-President and in 1832 President of the N. J. State Medical Society; also Mayor of New Brunswick, 1842.

11. Eliza Scott; m., June 4, 1822, Rev. Peter P. Rouse, who was b. at Athens, N. Y., 1798, and d. in Brooklyn, June 4, 1833. He grad. from Union College and New Brunswick Seminary and had pastorates at Florida, N. Y., and Brooklyn.

12. (Another dau., name unknown).

Children of Col. Joseph Warren Scott (*supra*):

1. Lavinia Agnes Scott, b. Nov. 30, 1805; d. Mar. 31, 1886; m. Sept. 11, 1822, Rev. Richard Varick Dey. Children: (1) Joseph Warren Dey; d. in infancy. (2) Richard Varick Dey; d. in infancy. (3) Mary Laidlie Dey, b. May 8, 1824; d. 1915. (4) Lavinia Agnes Dey, b. 1826; d. 1852. (5) Anthony Dey, b. 1829; d. 1912; m. Mary B. Humphreys, who d. 1884. No. ch. (6) Joseph Warren Scott Dey, b. 1832; d. 1905, unmarried. (7) Richard Varick Dey, b. 1835, living.

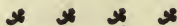
2. Anna Cornelia Scott, b. Jan. 19, 1808; d. May, 1808.

3. Joseph Griffiths Scott, b. Apr. 12, 1809; d. Oct. 10, 1884; m., May 23, 1839, Eliza Duryee. No ch.

4. Moses Warren Scott, b. May 1, 1812; d. Aug. 25, 1857; m. Julietta Ann Cornell, who d. July, 1880. Children: (1) Joseph Warren Scott, b. about 1851; d. Oct. 13, 1888; m. ———. Left widow and one dau., who m. Walter Pierson (they left two sons). (2) William Earl Dodge Scott; m. Marion ———. No ch.

5. Cornelia De Diemar Scott, b. Mar. 13, 1815; d. April 30, 1837; m., 1834, Rev. John D. Ogilby.

6. Charles Smith Scott, b. June 6, 1819; d. Dec. 24, 1893, at "Buc-leuch"; unmarried.



THE "PENNAMITE WARS" AND THE TRENTON DECREE OF 1782

BY HON. FREDERICK W. GNICHTEL, TRENTON, N. J.

IN 1782 TRENTON was selected as the meeting-place of a Court of Commissioners appointed by the Continental Congress, to

¹Address before the Trenton Historical Society, Nov. 18, 1920.

hear and determine a controversy which involved a claim on the part of Connecticut to the ownership and jurisdiction of a considerable portion of northern Pennsylvania. The Court consisted of seven members, and convened in Trenton on November 12, 1782. It had all powers incident to a Court, and was established by Congress under the authority of Section 9 of the Articles of Confederation.

Although the members of the Court were all eminent jurists and men of high standing in the Colonies; and although the Court was attended by distinguished counsel from Connecticut and Pennsylvania, and sat for forty-five judicial days in the hearing of an interesting and important controversy arising between two sovereign States, the record of the trial is scant and unsatisfactory. With the assistance of Dr. Godfrey, of Trenton, I found a short record of the proceedings of the Court in the "Pennsylvania Archives," but the place of meeting in Trenton, and many important details, are left to conjecture.

The decision in the case was rendered on December 30, 1782, and is known in history as "The Trenton Decree." It terminated a dispute that began in 1757, which caused intense ill-feeling between the two Colonies. In local history it is known as "The Pennamite War."

In order to explain the dispute between these States and how Jersey men became involved it is necessary to go back more than a century to the days when the lands on the eastern part of this continent were parcelled out by the British Crown. Generous grants were made, always vague in description and usually over-lapping, due to ignorance of the geography of America. This resulted in confusion, and in a number of instances to bitter strife and bloodshed.

Connecticut claimed ownership to the portion of Pennsylvania located north of the 41st degree of latitude under a grant from Charles II., in 1662, which was confirmatory of a previous grant from James I. It was generally supposed in those days that the North American Continent was no greater in width than the Central American countries, and some of the grants ran from sea to sea. The Connecticut charter included the land now embraced within the boundaries of Con-

necticut extending westward the same width to the sea. That is to say, "from the said Narragansett Bay on the east, to the South Sea on the west"—the South Sea being the name then applied to the Pacific Ocean. The charter excepted any land then actually inhabited by any other Christian Prince or State. Basing their contention on these words, it was claimed that the lands in Pennsylvania, bounded on the south by the 41st degree of latitude (about the vicinity of Stroudsburg), and extending from the Delaware to the western boundary of the State, were under the jurisdiction of Connecticut.

The charter granted to William Penn, in 1681, by Charles II. included a tract of land which had for its northern boundary the 42nd degree of latitude, thus overlapping by one degree the grant made 19 years before to Connecticut.

For nearly a century Connecticut neglected to make any active claim to the land, and it was only after all the land within her undisputed boundary had been preëmpted that she turned her eyes to the westward.

While Connecticut claimed priority, the Proprietors of Pennsylvania maintained that, when their charter was granted, the eastern boundary of New York State had been decided by the Attorney-General of England to be the western boundary of Connecticut, and this decision restored the lands westward to the Crown and laid them open to a new grant.

Connecticut also claimed priority by reason of a deed from the Indians, in 1754, and by actual settlement in 1762; while Pennsylvania did not purchase from the Indians until 1768, and did not effect any settlements until a year later.

In 1753 two land companies were formed in Connecticut, one called the Connecticut-Susquehanna Company, and the other known as the Delaware Company. The Connecticut-Susquehanna Company included some 800 of the leading men of the Colony, subsequently increased to 1,200, and the movement to settle the land was regarded as an unofficial but popular movement on the part of the Colony itself. They purchased the Indian title for £2,000, and the deed included the land north of the 41st degree of latitude, and extended a considerable distance west of the Susquehanna. Pennsylvania

claimed that this deed was obtained by fraud; that undue influence was resorted to, and that rum played an important part in inducing the Indians to execute the instrument. The Delaware Company also purchased land from the Indians, and it was under the auspices of the latter Company that the first settlement was made, in 1757, at Cushtunk on the Delaware.

The Connecticut agents went so far as to interest some Pennsylvania people in the scheme, but Pennsylvania never admitted the claim of her sister colony, and made grants of the land involved to various persons. This led to conflicts between the settlers. At first this was confined to landowners whose titles conflicted; clashes, however, frequently occurred, and in some cases settlements were completely destroyed. The settlers from Connecticut were called "Yankees," and those who claimed under the grants of Pennsylvania were called "Pennamites," and thus was derived what is known in history as "The Pennamite War."

Pennsylvania asserted her jurisdiction, and in 1762 the Sheriff of Northampton County, and three Justices of the Peace, were sent to the "Yankees;" the settlers denounced them as trespassers, and warned them to leave the Colony under penalty of arrest. The sturdy pioneers from Connecticut claimed to hold their land by a superior title; they ignored the warning; and the Sheriff returned and reported that the "Yankees" claimed title under the Connecticut Grant and a deed from the Indians, and refused to leave.

Governor Hamilton issued a proclamation warning the trespassers off, and enjoined all State officials to prosecute and bring to justice the intruders. He also communicated with the Governor of Connecticut. The "Yankees," however, were firm and refused to vacate. The Indians in the vicinity, claiming that they had never legally transferred the land, became threatening, and in 1763 they declared war, and fell upon the settlers and killed about 20 men; those who escaped, men, women and children, fled to the mountains where many died, and some, after enduring great hardships, reached the older settlements and finally returned to Connecticut.

In 1769 another attempt at settlement was made by the Sus-

quehanna Company. A large company of Connecticut people settled at Wyoming, with Captain Zebulon Butler, a hero of the French and Indian War, at their head. Settlements were also established at Smithfield and other places. Clashes again occurred with the colonists who claimed title under Pennsylvania, and the result was frequent skirmishes. Arrests were made by the Pennsylvania authorities, but the parties were soon released or rescued. The sheriff reported to the Government that the "Yankees" were too strong for him, and for a short time the settlers were unmolested. Later, a general warfare was inaugurated between the contending factions in which many were killed. This continued for about three years, during which time the Connecticut men held on, assisted at times by citizens of Pennsylvania who sympathized with them, claiming they were victims of land speculators, and that whatever Pennsylvania did it should recognize their title as legitimate.

In 1773 Commissioners were appointed by Connecticut to treat with the Commissioners of Pennsylvania, but nothing was accomplished, and the following year Connecticut officially extended her authority over the disputed territory. The County of Westmoreland was then formed, and annexed to the County of Litchfield, Connecticut. This bold action stimulated immigration, and settlers from Connecticut flocked into the territory; towns were established and forts erected. Steps were also taken for the establishment of local government, and the officials appointed continued to act until the land was finally taken over by Pennsylvania. From this time until the close of the Revolution there was a lull in the strife between the two factions, because the more important dispute with the mother country engrossed the attention of the people.

It was during the period of the War, in July, 1778, that the famous Wyoming massacre occurred, and the settlements in that valley were completely destroyed by the hostile Indians and vicious Tories. The able-bodied men were in the American Army under Washington, and the valley was defended by the old men and the boys who faced the invading forces. History gives a splendid account of the valor of that little band,

outnumbered four to one, and of their heroic struggle. They were surrounded, most of them killed, and after the defeat the Indians destroyed their homes and butchered their women and children. Desolation reigned throughout the valley. Notwithstanding this terrible visitation, renewed attempts at settlement were made by these hardy pioneers in the following Fall and Winter. During the ensuing Spring, the tide of immigration was renewed, when new homes were established, and the valley of Wyoming was again a thriving community.

With the close of hostilities the strife between the settlers was renewed. They were armed, and both sides were ready to defend their homes, and skirmishes frequently occurred.

Pennsylvania made no attempt during the War to repel the new invasion. As the Revolutionary War drew to a close, she again prepared to resist the aggressions of the "Yankees;" this time, instead of resorting to force, Pennsylvania took advantage of the Articles of Confederation, the ninth section of which provided that the "United States in Congress assembled shall be the last resort of appeal in disputes and differences now subsisting or that may hereafter arise between two or more States, concerning boundaries, jurisdiction or any other cause whatever," etc.

On November 3, 1781, a petition was presented by the State of Pennsylvania to the Continental Congress, asking that the case be adjudicated by that body. Congress took cognizance of the application and notice was sent to Connecticut. There was some delay in the procedure, but on August 12, 1782, the Agents for Pennsylvania and Connecticut conferred together and agreed upon William Whipple of New Hampshire; Nathaniel Greene of Rhode Island; David Brearley of New Jersey; William Churchill Houston of New Jersey; Cyrus Griffin and Joseph Jones of Virginia, and John Rutledge of South Carolina, as Commissioners to try the matter in controversy. Later it was learned that General Greene and John Rutledge could not attend, and Thomas Nelson of Virginia and Welcome Arnold of Rhode Island were substituted.

Congress approved of the appointments, and constituted a "Court of Commissioners." In response to the request of

the Agents to fix the compensation of the Commissioners, the Committee of Congress declined to do so, but stated that the usual compensation was one guinea per day and expenses. Later the Agents entered into an agreement under which they fixed the Commissioners' compensation at \$10 per day and expenses, and agreed that the Commissioners should meet at Trenton, New Jersey, on Tuesday, November 12, 1782.

The members of the Court were selected from the leading men of the country. The members from New Jersey were both members of the New Jersey Bar, and were prominent in the public life of the colony.

David Brearley was an Allentown man, born in 1745, and was admitted to the Bar in 1767; in the Revolutionary War he became prominent as a sturdy patriot. Because of his outspoken opposition to British aggression he was arrested for high treason. This aroused a deep feeling in the community, and a band of sympathizers mobbed the jail and liberated him. Later, he was called from his command as Lieutenant-Colonel in Maxwell's Brigade of the New Jersey line to become Chief Justice at the age of 34, and held that position when appointed as a member of the Commission. He was a prominent Mason (and Grand Master) of the State. In 1789 he resigned the Chief Justiceship to accept the appointment of Judge of the District Court of the United States, which position he held until his death, which occurred at the age of forty-five.

William Churchill Houston, the other member from New Jersey, was born in South Carolina in 1746, and came north to attend the College of New Jersey. After his graduation he became Professor of Natural Philosophy in that institution, which position he held for many years. Upon the breaking out of the Revolution he was appointed Captain of the Militia of New Jersey and served until March 25, 1777, when he was appointed Deputy Secretary to the Continental Congress. In 1778 he became a member of the Assembly of New Jersey, and in 1779 a member of the Continental Congress. In 1781 Congress elected him Comptroller of the Treasury. He was admitted to the Bar of New Jersey in 1781, and the same year was appointed Clerk of the Supreme Court of New Jersey,

which office he held until his death. He also held the office of Receiver of Continental Taxes. After resigning his professorship in the College of New Jersey, he became one of the founders and a stockholder of the Trenton Academy. Mr. Houston was also appointed a member of the Convention which drafted the Constitution of the United States, and, according to the record, took a prominent part in forming it, although his name is not appended to the instrument. He died at the age of 42.

The Court of Commissioners met at Trenton on November 12, 1782, and continued in session until December 30, 1782. Eliphalet Dyer, Jesse Root and William S. Johnson appeared as counsel for Connecticut, and James Wilson, Joseph Reed, Jonathan D. Sergeant and William Bradford represented the State of Pennsylvania. The Court declined to order notice to be given to the settlers who claimed the land, holding that the right of soil did not come before them; that the question they were empowered to decide was solely that of jurisdiction. With this preliminary ruling the parties proceeded with their several allegations and pleas, and, after sessions covering forty-one consecutive days, the Court on Monday, December 30, 1782, gave its decision in these words:

"We are unanimously of opinion that the State of Connecticut has no right to the lands in controversy. We are also unanimously of opinion that the jurisdiction and preëmption of all the territory lying within the charter boundary of Pennsylvania, and now claimed by the State of Connecticut, do of right belong to the State of Pennsylvania."

When the decree was promulgated Connecticut withdrew her officials and the County of Westmoreland ceased to exist.

The "Yankee" settlers accepted the result as determining only the question of jurisdiction, holding that the decision did not in any way affect the title or right to the soil. They acquiesced in the verdict, their understanding being that they were not to be disturbed in their holdings but were amenable to the laws of Pennsylvania; they cared not under what jurisdiction they lived, so long as they were protected in their rights.

Afterwards it developed that Pennsylvania regarded the "Trenton Decree" not only as a settlement of the jurisdiction, but also of the titles to the land. This was not made public, and when the "Yankees" learned that the troops sent to Wyoming to guard them against the Indians were also present to protect the settlers under Pennsylvania titles as against those derived from Connecticut the conflict was again reopened. This in local history is known as the "Third Pennamite War." No acts of violence were committed until May, 1784, when the troops were ordered to disarm the "Yankees," who resisted the mandates of the alleged "Mock Tribunals of the Pennsylvania Magistrates." It was in reality the beginning of the end. The "Mock Tribunals" were resorted to and decided against the "Yankees," and troops were ordered to evict them. One hundred and fifty families were turned out of their homes, reduced to destitution, and compelled to leave the Wyoming Valley; they were compelled to find their way through the wilderness of the Lackawaxen and the Delaware Valley, a distance of about eighty miles, attended with great suffering. Miner, in the "History of the Wyoming Valley," described the sufferings of the fugitives, men, women and children, as they were urged forward by the armed troops who followed them across the mountains to the Delaware.

The methods of the military powers produced reaction in Philadelphia and throughout Pennsylvania, and the action of the government was denounced as cruel and uncalled for. In view of later developments the action of the Pennsylvania authorities has been severely criticized. The "Trenton Decree" had been published as the only finding of the Commissioners. In a technical sense, this is true, but accompanying their decision was a letter from the Commissioners as individual citizens to the Governor and the Executive Council of Pennsylvania, in which they expressed their views as to the title of the settlers. For some unexplained reason this paper remained in the office of the Secretary of State in Harrisburg, unnoticed and unknown to the public. Had it been published at the time the conduct of Pennsylvania toward the hardy pioneers who settled northern Pennsylvania, in view of the

recommendations of the Commissioners, would no doubt have been different. Public opinion would not have permitted the harsh methods which the officials of Pennsylvania adopted. Nor can the conduct of Connecticut receive the approval of history. They had sold this land to the settlers, and, upon the promulgation of the "Decree," retired from the controversy, leaving the "Yankees" to fight for the possession of their homes.

In some accounts of the affair it is hinted that Connecticut was to receive in compensation for her loss a portion of the territory of Ohio, which has ever since been known as the Western Reserve. Be that as it may, it seems that these settlers had rights which should have been safeguarded either by Pennsylvania or Connecticut, and, if they had taken steps in that direction, all the suffering and distress which fell to their lot would have been avoided.

The letter in question was written on December 31, 1782, and therein the Commissioners, referring to the settlers, state: "Their individual claims could in no instance come before us, not being in the line of our appointment;" but they suggest that these people be permitted to remain undisturbed in possession, "until proper steps can be taken to decide the controversy respecting the private right of soil in the mode prescribed by the Confederation." The letter evinced a deep sense of justice and humanity, and a thorough understanding of the settlers' claim to the soil. They were under the jurisdiction of Pennsylvania, and they at least had a right to a trial by jury.

The letter of the Commissioners was first brought to light in the trial of the case of *Van Horn v. Dorrance* (2 Dal. 304), in the U. S. Court, in 1795. This was an ejectment suit brought against Dorrance, who held under a Connecticut title. The Court charged against the defendant, and held that the Connecticut title had no validity; the defendant also claimed under some Act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, which sought to confirm their titles, but this Act was held to be unconstitutional.

Later on many of the fugitives again returned and endeavored to regain their former homes. They reached Wyoming in

some force; fighting again occurred between the opposing claims, and hostilities continued for nearly two years. By this time public opinion had become thoroughly aroused. It was recognized that these settlers were desirable citizens; that they had been the innocent victims of land schemers, and steps ought to be taken to permit them to remain and make some satisfactory adjustment. The sympathy of the people of Pennsylvania turned strongly in their favor. A plan was suggested for the carving out of a new State, consisting of what was then known as Westmoreland County, and, although it found some favor, Pennsylvania would not consent.

In 1787 a compromise was effected, by granting to the settlers 17 townships in which settlements had been made before the "Trenton Decree," they to relinquish their claims to the other lands; this and the passage of a number of Acts by the Pennsylvania Legislature, and the appointment of a Commission, finally adjusted the matter.

It is not the purpose of this address to go into details of just how the matter was finally arranged, but many of the Connecticut settlers remained, and their descendants today are found not only in the Wyoming Valley, but in the entire section eastward to the Delaware. The ill-feeling between the settlers gradually disappeared, and peace reigned in the region which for more than a quarter of a century was the scene of skirmishes and bloodshed.



NECROLOGY OF MEMBERS

REV. HENRY ANSON BUTTZ, D. D., at the time of his death President Emeritus of Drew Theological Seminary, died at his home, 43 Madison Avenue, Madison, on Oct. 6, 1920, in his eighty-sixth year. Dr. Buttz was born in Middle Smithfield, Fayette county, Pa., April, 1835. His early education, however, was chiefly in New Jersey, at Newton Academy, Newton, and Blair Hall, Blairstown. He then taught school; later attended Union College at Schnectady, and graduated at Princeton in 1858 as the leader of his class. He then studied

at the Theological Seminary at New Brunswick (1858-'60), and took up pastoral work in the Newark Methodist Episcopal Conference, at Millstone, N. J., serving later in five various places, including Morristown (1858-'60). While at Morristown he became Adjunct Professor of Greek and Hebrew in Drew Seminary (1868-'70), Professor of Hellenistic and Classical Greek (1871-'75); Professor of New Testament Exegesis (1876-'80), when he became President of that Seminary. His health began to fail in 1918, when he relinquished work at the Seminary. He received the degree of D. D. from Princeton, 1875, and from Wesleyan University, 1903; also that of LL.D. from Dickinson College, 1885. He was the author of various religious works, including "The New Life Dawning" and "The Epistle to the Romans in Greek," and many magazine articles; and was a man of the highest character and great ability. He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Emily (Hoagland) Buttz, and by two daughters, Mrs. Felicia B. Clark, widow of Dr. N. Walling Clark, of Rome, Italy, and Mrs. Charles F. Sitterly, of Madison. He became a Life Member of the New Jersey Historical Society in 1896.

WILLIAM MARTIN CLARKE, of Newark, died May 27, 1920. He was born in Oxford, Ohio, July 15, 1838, and was the son of William Lewis Clarke, a native of Belfast, Ireland, and Margaret Luke, a native of England. He was educated in public and private schools in Cincinnati. For a short time he attended Miami University, but left to enter the employ of Tyler-Davidson & Company, of Cincinnati, who at that time were the largest hardware dealers west of Pittsburg. At the outbreak of the Civil War Mr. Clarke, who was a member of a local militia company, took part in an expedition against the Confederates, who were located on the Ohio River, some distance below Cincinnati. He later engaged in volunteer hospital work during the early part of the War. He then entered the employ of the Cincinnati Gas Company and, after filling a responsible position for some time, moved to New York City, but about fifty-five years ago came to Newark, N. J. His first business venture in Newark was a retail men's and women's

furnishing store, located where the Kinney Building now is. He moved it, after a short time, to the corner of Broad and Fair (now Lafayette) Street, the site later occupied by the Hotel Broad. About 1869, Mr. Clarke became a member of St. John's Lodge, F. & A. M., and soon was made a director of the Masonic Mutual Life Insurance Company, then a flourishing organization. In a short time his business acumen and ability obtained wide recognition. He became identified with a number of manufacturing enterprises and achieved marked success because of his ability to take hold of bankrupt concerns and make them prosperous. He was prominent in the reorganization out of which sprang the Riley-Klotz Manufacturing Company, and also was the moving spirit in the reorganization of the Rossendale-Reddaway Belting & Hose Company. Mr. Clarke also became Vice President of the Lister Agricultural Company. He was prominently identified with the introduction of electric lighting in Newark, having associated with him Judge Krueger, Dr. F. B. Mandeville and others in the directorate of the Schuyler Electric Company, and, when this concern was absorbed by the People's Light & Power Company, he became a director of the latter. Mr. Clarke also held at various times the Presidency, or other offices in the W. C. Edge Jewelry Company, Edge Chain Company, Newark Brass Works, and for many years was a manager of the Dimes Saving Institution. He was a member of the Newark Museum Association and of the Masonic Veterans. About forty-five years ago Mr. Clarke married Miss Sarah Dennis Baldwin, daughter of Israel Baldwin, and she survives with five children, Miss Mary B. Clarke, Mrs. Louis A. Kempf, Miss Lillian Clarke, Wm. L. Clarke, and Mrs. Julien A. Bried of Oakland, California. He became a member of the New Jersey Historical Society in 1895.

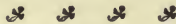
JOHN FRANKLIN FORT, ex-Justice of the New Jersey Supreme Court and, later, Governor of this State, died November 17, 1920, at his home, 262 Chariton avenue, South Orange. He was stricken with a paralytic stroke in April, 1919, while delivering an address at Carlisle, Pa. He partially recovered

and spent the Summer in his cottage at Spring Lake, but returned home in September without any improvement. Governor Fort was born in Pemberton, N. J., in 1852, the son of Andrew H. and Anna A. Fort, and was educated at Mount Holly Institute and at Pemberton Academy, and later at Pennington Seminary. After having been graduated from the latter institution he studied law in the office of the late Chief Justice Edward M. Paxton, of Philadelphia, and, later, of Ewan Merritt and Col. Garret S. Cannon. He then entered the Albany Law School, where he graduated in 1872. He was admitted to the Bar as attorney in November, 1873, and as counselor three years later. In 1873 and 1874 he served as Journal Clerk in the New Jersey House of Assembly, and then went to Newark to engage in practice. Four years later (1878) Governor McClellan appointed him District Court Judge of Newark for a term of five years. He was then only twenty-six years old. In 1883 he was reappointed by Governor Ludlow, but resigned in 1886 in order to resume the practice of his profession.

Both before and after his retirement from the District Court Bench Mr. Fort became active in politics and took a leading part in Republican party campaigns in New Jersey. In 1884 and in 1896 he served as a delegate to the Republican National Convention. In the Winter of the same year, Mr. Fort became Presiding Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in New Jersey and remained in that post for a term of five years. From 1900 to 1907 he was a Justice of the Supreme Court of New Jersey, where he distinguished himself by his activities in abolishing the ring of racetrack gamblers. In the Fall of 1907 Judge Fort resigned his position on the Bench in order to accept the Republican nomination for the Governorship of the State. Upon his election he began what was one of the most progressive policies in the history of New Jersey. He started and carried out reforms which were of great value to the State. His course was independent and, while party leaders broke with him, he killed all legislation not in the interest of the people. His record of 68 vetoes made a record such as no preceding Governor had.

When Governor Fort retired from the Governorship, he re-

sumed his profession in Newark. In 1912 he was an enthusiastic supporter of Theodore Roosevelt in his candidacy for a third term. On August 10, 1914, he was appointed by President Wilson as chairman of a Commission of three men to proceed to San Domingo in an endeavor to straighten out the affairs of that country. In 1915 he was sent as a special envoy to Hayti for the same purpose. In 1916 he was appointed a member of the Federal Trade Commission, which he relinquished in 1919. He married, in 1878, Miss Charlotte Stainsby, of Newark, daughter of ex-Senator William Stainsby. In addition to his wife, he is survived by two sons, Franklin W. Fort an attorney of Newark (in his father's firm of Fort, Hunt & Shipman), and Leslie R. Fort, formerly an editor, at Lakewood and Plainfield, N. J., now in brokerage business in New York City, and a daughter, Miss Margretta Fort. The Governor received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Dickinson, Seton Hall, Rutgers, Middlebury and Lafayette Colleges, and from New York and Union Universities. He was elected a Life Member of the New Jersey Historical Society in 1890.



HISTORICAL NOTES AND COMMENTS

BY THE EDITOR

Some Early New Jersey Newspapers

Thirty-one issues of the "New Jersey Journal," from Jan. 15 to Sept. 10, 1783, were purchased for the Society by Mr. Louis Bamberger, of Newark, at a sale held last Summer at Philadelphia. Eleven of these issues are the only copies known to be extant, and eight of them were published at a time when the "New Jersey Journal" was the only newspaper being published in the State, the "New Jersey Gazette" (the only other New Jersey newspaper of that period) having suspended publication from July 16, 1783, to Dec. 9 of the same year. The "New Jersey Gazette" and the "New Jersey Journal" were the first two newspapers established in this State. The "Gazette" was established by Isaac Collins, Dec. 5, 1777, and was pub-

lished weekly, first at Burlington and afterwards at Trenton. The "Journal," established by Shepherd Kollock, Feb. 16, 1779, was also a weekly, and was published at Chatham until the evacuation of New York by the British, Nov. 25, 1783. Perhaps in no other way can a better insight into the thoughts and feelings of our people during the closing year of the Revolution be gained, than by reading these time-stained copies of the "New Jersey Journal." They were originally the property of Benjamin Howell, who was a descendant of the Edward Howell who founded Southampton, L. I., the first English settlement in the Middle Colonies. Benjamin Howell acquired possession of property in Morris county, N. J., in 1749, and, about 1761, built the house at Troy, where he lived until his death in 1798. We are indebted to him and his descendants for many early newspapers of this and of other States, they having taken care to collect and preserve them.

And Who was Simeon DeWitt?

There will be some readers of the unusually charming address of Dr. Austin Scott, as presented in this issue of the PROCEEDINGS, who will ask themselves if they had ever heard before of Simeon DeWitt. Notwithstanding that well-read historians must know something of this man, he seems never to have had the good fortune to be recognized as one of those first-class and important patriots, whose service to Washington and to his country should be held in very high remembrance. The established facts about his life and career have received scant notice. The best recent account we have seen—which is all too brief, however—appears in the pamphlet issued in the series known as "Rutgers College Publications" in 1914, and prepared by President Demarest of that College; the one entitled, "The John Bogart Letters, 1776-1782." These letters to and from John Bogart included twelve from DeWitt, who was a graduate of that College (then Queen's) in the former named year (1776), and between whom and Bogart (a graduate of 1778), a close friendship grew up. In these DeWitt letters there are references to the War, and various patriotic sentiments in them, but it remains for the gleaner after facts

to go outside of these private epistles to learn of DeWitt's career. One may now refer to Dr. Beck's "Eulogium of Simeon DeWitt," delivered at Albany in 1835, for an adequate presentation of this career, but the main facts, without elaboration however, appear in the "Bogart Letters" pamphlet, and these we summarize as follows:

Simeon DeWitt was born Dec. 25, 1756, in Wawarsing, New York, and was a cousin of Governor DeWitt Clinton. He graduated from Queen's College at New Brunswick in 1776. When General Gates was in command of the Northern army (1777), DeWitt enlisted in an Ulster County Regiment, and next year, at the suggestion of his uncle, Gen. James Clinton, Washington appointed him Assistant Geographer of the American army—certainly a rapid rise and proving the young man's talents (he was only 22). His favorite themes had previously been mathematics and surveying. In 1780 he became Chief Geographer, and this office he held until 1783. The next year (1784) he was appointed Surveyor-General of the State of New York, an office he held until 1834, within a fraction of fifty years! He aided to plan the Erie Canal and to develop New York City. Among his public works was that of arranging for the surveys of the newly-opened lands of the Government and the establishment of a system of meteorological observations; he also made a survey of the variations of the magnetic needle. He died at Ithaca, N. Y., Dec. 3, 1834.

A "gentleman, scholar, mathematician and philosopher," which he was described to be, states in a moderate phrase what this man was; and, while not a Jerseyman, it is gratifying now to know that one of our ablest New Jersey scholar-historians has discovered his usefulness at the most critical and most glorious period of the American Revolution.

Date of the First Church at Basking Ridge

On Oct. 6-10 last the Basking Ridge Presbyterian church, in Somerset county, celebrated its 200th anniversary. During the week of October 17th, the Reformed Church of Fairfield, in Essex county, celebrated a similar anniversary. As to the latter church, it is known to have been organized and a church

building erected in 1720, although not until 1772 did it have a regular pastor; previously there were supplies. As to the Basking Ridge church, which had so many noted and influential pastors, there seems to be no direct evidence of when a congregation was organized there, nor when the first church was built. If Barber & Howe's "Hist. Collections of New Jersey" be referred to (p. 443), it gives the date of "a wooden structure" there as 1700: a date quite impossible. If Tuttle's "Hist. of the Pres. Ch. of Madison" be examined, it will appear that a log meeting-house was built at Basking Ridge a year or two before 1718. If the venerable and able, now deceased, former pastor of that church, Rev. Dr. John C. Rankin, who wrote its history in 1872, is taken as the best authority, it will be found that there were, in his opinion, too few persons in the vicinity, even in 1718, to found or build a church, and he fixes the probable date as between 1725 and 1730. Rev. Dr. Abraham Messler in his "Centennial Hist. of Somerset" (p. 188), states that the vicinity was "settled probably as early as 1730."

The latest historian, Rev. Dr. Oscar M. Voorhees, who gave a history of the church at the late anniversary, considered that the prevailing tradition that the organization and first building should be dated in 1720, is more than probable, and he held that as early as that date a considerable number of Scotch and other settlers had located as tenant or "squatters" in Bernards township, and, if so, it was reasonably certain they would demand a place of worship almost as soon as they there fixed their residence. It was the Scotch way, as well as the Dutch way; and we know that near present Somerville, in the same county, only ten miles as the crow flies from Basking Ridge, the Dutch had organized a church in 1699. There must have been settlers, ten miles north, twenty-one years later, and so we agree with Dr. Voorhees that the date, 1720, is not unlikely, certainly not impossible. The true date, however, may never be known.

Unlike the pastors of Dutch churches, who generally understood that church records were to be preserved for the church, so that many of them have, today, intact, or nearly so, their

records from their organization, Presbyterian ministers seem to have entertained the view that these records were personal for themselves, and chiefly concerned their own pastorates only! We have, therefore, to hunt far afield, oftentimes, to obtain ancient session, marriage or baptismal records in Presbyterian churches. A pretty full list of the preserved records of all the old churches in New Jersey was published in pamphlet form in 1904 by the late Corresponding Secretary of our Society, Mr. William Nelson, which is an invaluable guide for those desirous of searching church documentary evidence.

Rutgers College now Non-Sectarian

One of the recent notable events in the history of education in New Jersey is the determination of Rutgers College to be free of the charge of being a sectarian institution. The step has, probably, been long in contemplation. Originally, as our readers must know, "Queen's College," under which name present Rutgers started its career, was founded by ministers and elders of the Reformed Dutch Church. Its charter, granted by King George the Third in 1766, and again in 1770, declared, among other objects, that the youth in it should be educated "especially for divinity, preparing them for the ministry and for other good offices." At least so said the charter of 1770, and presumably this was in the charter of 1766, the original of which is lost and no copy of it is known to exist. So the College began as a College and a Seminary, and so it continued for a long period. Then came the separate institutions of College and Seminary, quite definitely separate, although in close sympathy, but with the world outside supposing the College was still a "dependency" of the Reformed Church. In fact there were assertions made, in connection with the State support given to it as forming a State Agricultural College, that the law prohibited Rutgers from receiving State funds because it was a sectarian institution. To remove all doubts the charter was amended last November eliminating the requirement, which still existed, that the President of the institution must be a member of the Reformed Church in America. This was permitted under an Act of 1920 (Chapter

135). In this connection the resolution of the Board of Trustees under which the charter was amended is of sufficient interest to be printed herewith:

“Be it resolved, that in the opinion of this Board it is desirable that said charter be, and the same is accordingly by force of the statute aforesaid, amended and changed so that it shall not hereafter be required that the President of this college shall be a member of the Reformed Church in America; and so that it shall not be required that there shall be, nor shall there be, in said college, any professor or professorship of divinity or instruction in divinity or theology, or preparation for the ministry; and generally that all provisions of said charter of a sectarian character, or whereby said college might be deemed to be affiliated in any manner with any religious sect or denomination, shall be and they are hereby annulled and made void and of no effect to the end that this college shall be in law and in fact non-sectarian in all respects.”

Public Record Office Created

In 1897 a Public Record Commission was established by a statute of this State, and of it our late Corresponding Secretary, William Nelson, was chairman. It reported May 1, 1898, giving a description of the records in the office of the Secretary of State, of Public Acts and Legislative proceedings, etc., valuable in its way, but evidently designed only as a preliminary report. We are not certain whether it reported again or not, but from lack of appropriation, or some other cause, the law fell through, although not repealed. Now, 23 years later, the Legislature has passed a new Act (Chap. 46, Laws of 1920), establishing a Public Record Office, with a controlling Board of Commissioners, consisting of the Governor, Chancellor, Chief Justice, Attorney-General, Secretary of State, Treasurer and Comptroller. The object of the law is to “examine into the condition of the records, books, pamphlets, documents, manuscripts, archives, maps and papers. . . . in the several public offices of the counties, cities, townships, boroughs and other municipal corporations” in the State; to have supervision of records now extinct or to become so; to classify records pertaining to the government and people of New Jersey, etc. And the municipal officials may (not must) transfer

to the head office records, etc., not in general use. The director is to be Secretary. The Board has appointed such director, viz., Dr. Carlos E. Godfrey, of Trenton, an excellent appointment. If the law is carried out in full it will be the work of years, as there are between 500 and 600 municipalities in this State. It is a matter well worthy of the State's attention.



QUERIES AND MISCELLANY

"CLINKER LOT RIGHT MEN."—"Can you inform me as to the origin, significance or meaning of the word 'Clinker,' in the phrase 'Clinker Right Men,' used in the Elizabeth Town Bill in Chancery? It seems clear to me that the word 'Clinker' was used, first, to designate the division of lots, and, second, to the holders of the lots. May it not be that the survey was made in long parallel lines after the lines of a 'clinker'-built vessel—hence the name?" H. P. F. (Boston, Mass.).

[We can find no reference to the origin or meaning of the name. When the Elizabethtown Bill in Chancery was drawn in 1745 the complainants averred they did not know the reason for the designation "Clinker Lot Right Men," which is singular. Our correspondent's suggestion deserves consideration in lieu of any better explanation.—EDITOR].

THE THEODORE N. VAIL NECROLOGY.—In our previous issue for October, 1920 (p. 251), in a necrological notice of Theodore Newton Vail, it was said that he was "a nephew of Stephen Vail, head of the famous Speedwell Iron Works at Morristown; a cousin of Alfred Vail, who aided Morse to perfect the telegraph; and a son of David Vail," etc. In the interest of accuracy Mr. W. H. Vail, of 141 Second Ave., Newark, writes as follows:

"Theodore N. Vail's grandfather, Lewis Vail, was a brother of Stephen Vail, the founder of the Iron Works, Stephen Vail being the first born child of Davis Vail, and Hannah Moore, and Lewis Vail was the second born child. And as Lewis Vail was the grandfather of Theodore N. Vail, it will be seen

that Theodore N. Vail was the grandnephew of Stephen Vail, not nephew. Furthermore, as Alfred Vail who assisted Morse in perfecting the telegraph, was the son of Stephen Vail, it will be seen that Theodore N. Vail was a first cousin, once removed, from Alfred Vail, not a first cousin; and lastly, Theodore N. Vail's father was not David Vail but *Davis* Vail, having been named for his grandfather Davis Vail, who married Hannah Moore, as stated above."

CAPTAIN ROBERT NICHOLS.—By an unfortunate error, the article on "Captain Richard Nichols of Revolutionary Days" in the October, 1920, PROCEEDINGS (p. 254), was so printed in its caption, and the Christian name so stated in the third line of the text, whereas it should have read "Captain *Robert* Nichols," etc. Possessors of that number should make the necessary correction.

THE JORDAN RESIDENCE.—The number of Richard Jordan's ancient residence, as now existing in Camden, is 1143 Chestnut Street instead of 473, as printed on page 263 of our October, 1920, number.



THE ROAD TO VICTORY

BY EDWARD S. RANKIN, NEWARK, N. J.

WASHINGTON TO DEWITT, NEW BRUNSWICK, 1781.

Go blaze the way!
 Hew straight and broad, nor hide
 From friend or foe; behind, the cloudy Past
 Through which we blindly groped; we march at last,
 Whatever may betide,
 In open day.

Go blaze the way!
 The road to victory!
 The rough and thorny path is ended now;
 The long, dark, stormy night is gone, for, lo!
 On distant hills I see
 The coming day.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SOCIETY, 1920

MINUTES OF THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NEW JERSEY HISTORICAL SOCIETY AT NEWARK, N. J.,

OCTOBER 27, 1920

The annual meeting of the New Jersey Historical Society was held to-day at twelve o'clock, noon. It was called to order by the President, Honorable Francis J. Swayze, and the invocation was offered by Rev. Solomon Foster of the Congregation B'nai Jeshurun of Newark.

The minutes of the previous meeting, October 29, 1919, were read and approved.

The President appointed a Committee to nominate five trustees to serve three years, as follows: Messrs. Warren R. Dix, Samuel C. Cowart and W. I. Lincoln Adams. The Nominating Committee then retired.

The report of the Board of Trustees was read by Mr. Charles M. Lum.

The report of the Treasurer, Mr. J. Lawrence Boggs, for the year was presented, having previously been audited and found correct. The balance was \$1,410.31.

The Corresponding Secretary, Mr. A. Van Doren Honeyman, read his report.

Mr. Frederick A. Canfield, chairman of the Library Committee, presented his report.

The Membership Committee, through Mr. J. Lawrence Boggs, Chairman, reported.

Mrs. Willard W. Cutler, President of the Woman's Branch, presented the report of that organization. All above reports were approved.

The Nominating Committee returned and the following names were presented as Trustees to serve three years: Honorable James J. Bergen, Mr. Wallace M. Scudder, Right Reverend Edwin S. Lines, Mr. Frank Bergen, and the Honorable William M. Johnson. There were no other nominations presented, and the Secretary, in the usual course, was directed to cast a ballot for their selection, and the President declared them elected.

The Recording Secretary read an invitation from the Mayflower Descendants in the State of New Jersey inviting the Society to attend the forthcoming celebration of the Tercentennial of the Landing of the Pilgrim Fathers. It was accepted, with thanks.

At this time, under the head of miscellaneous business, representatives of other organizations and members of the Society spoke. Mrs. William H. Westervelt told of the work of the Bergen County Historical Society; Mr. Samuel C. Cowart told of old books found in Mon-

mouth county, which might be secured for the Society, and the Rev. Solomon Foster offered a suggestion on the collecting of material.

The Recording Secretary offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

"The Society receives with thanks the courteous invitation of the Mayflower Descendants in the State of New Jersey to attend its forthcoming celebration at Trenton of the Tercentennial of the Landing of the Pilgrim Fathers at Plymouth, and congratulates the Mayflower Society on the occasion."

A recess was taken at one o'clock and a social hour for luncheon enjoyed.

The meeting reconvened at two o'clock, when an address was delivered by Austin Scott, LL.D., Professor of History and Political Science at Rutgers College, on the subject, "Blazing the Way to Final Victory—1781."

For this scholarly and informing paper Dr. Scott was given a vote of thanks, and the meeting adjourned.

JOSEPH F. FOLSOM, Recording Secretary.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES

To the Members of the Society:

Your Board of Trustees beg to report for the past year both progress and achievement. The progress obtains in the uninterrupted procedure of business, and the daily doing of tasks falling to the province of a historical society. All of these tasks, through the faithfulness of our library staff, the efficiency of our committees and the enthusiasm of our officers, have been seriously undertaken and measurably completed. A historical society "do move," even though it is supposed to deal with the fixed things of the past. It must go forward, even to keep up with the things of the past. New discoveries and fresh acquisitions demand new methods for preserving and exhibiting. Out-of-date materials must be handled in an up-to-date fashion.

On the side of achievement the Board can report an unusually large number of new members, obtained through the zeal of our Membership Committee and the personal efforts of others of the Board and of the Society. In a fixed and growing membership lies our prosperity, indeed, our only dependable source of livelihood.

Other achievements have been the celebration of our Seventy-fifth Anniversary; the regular issuing of our PROCEEDINGS; large accessions to our materials, notably the securing of some 75,000 genealogical cards prepared by the late Rev. E. Boudinot Stockton, and the splendid legacy of \$20,000 and some 1,500 books left by the will of the late Marcus L. Ward.

With the unrest of war gradually subsiding, and with old and new interests reviving, the future promises larger opportunities of real service in matters historical, and in that direction we enthusiastically turn our steps.

REPORT OF TREASURER

For the Year Ending Sept. 30, 1920.

RECEIPTS

GENERAL ACCOUNT

Balance in Merchants' National Bank, Newark, N. J., Oct. 1, 1919	\$869 46
Received from Annual Dues	2,465 00
" " Rent of Property No. 22 W. Park St., Newark, N. J.	2,827 20
" " Interest from Investments:	
Account David A. Hayes Fund.....	432 50
" Hadfield-Tichenor Mem'l Fund..	20 00
" Ingleton Donation	150 00
" L. Cotheal Smith Legacy	80 00
" Young Bequest	20 00
" General Fund	462 60
" " Interest on bank balance.....	14 33
" " Norman Co. account of repairs.....	228 50
" " Rebate of discount on note.....	18 41
" " Woman's Branch account of luncheon.....	217 00
" " " " Loan paid	125 00
" " Note discounted at Merchants' National Bank	490 00
" " Sundries	22 60

BOOK AND PUBLISHING ACCOUNT

" " Sale of Archives, Proceedings, etc.....	47 26
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CAPITAL ACCOUNT

" " Life Membership Fees	300 00
" " Royalty on Dr. Kendall's History	269 72
" " Proceeds of Sale of \$700 3½% Liberty Bonds	652 96
" " 75th Anniversary Fund Subscriptions.....	535 00

\$10,247 54

PAYMENTS

GENERAL ACCOUNT

For Telephone	\$50 30
" Taxes and Water rent	715 25
" Salaries	2,231 25
" Repairs	1,538 56
" Insurance premiums	802 53
" Coal	390 65
" Printing and Stationery	245 16
" Luncheons at Annual Meeting and 75th Anniversary Celebration	611 00
" Interest and Stamp Tax on Notes and Bonds.....	41 58
" Postage	77 96
" Electric Light and Gas	32 46
" Sundries	161 14
" Woman's Branch, Income from L. Cotheal Smith Be- quest and Refund of Dues	82 00

BOOK AND PUBLISHING ACCOUNT

For Printing, etc., Proceedings of the Society and books purchased	\$1,169 14
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CAPITAL ACCOUNT

For Cost of \$750 U. S. 4th Liberty Bonds 4¼%.....	638 25
" Amount deposited in Security Savings Bank.....	50 00
Balance on hand Sept. 30, 1920, deposited in Merchants' and Manufacturers' National Bank, Newark, N. J.:	
Account Capital Fund	\$534 43
" 75th Anniversary Fund.....	535 00
" General Fund	340 88
	1,410 31
	\$10,247 54

CAPITAL ACCOUNT

RECEIPTS

Balance on hand Oct. 1, 1919.....	\$163 40
Received Life Membership Fees	300 00
" Royalty from Sale of Dr. Kendall's History.....	269 72
" Sold \$700 par value 3½% Liberty Loan Bonds....	652 96
	\$1,386 08

PAYMENTS

Bought \$750 par value 4¼% 4th Liberty Loan Bonds.....		638 25
Balance on hand Sept. 30, 1920:		
On deposit in Security Savings Bank.....	\$213 40	
On deposit in Merchants' and Manufacturers' National Bank		534 43
		<hr/> 747 83
		<hr/> \$1,386 08

SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY FUND

Received from Subscriptions as follows:

Col. R. M. Thompson	\$100 00
Thomas A. Edison	50 00
L. V. F. Randolph	25 00
James S. Higbie	100 00
George P. Mellick	25 00
Jacob L. Newman	25 00
"In Memoriam of Edward A. and William T. Day"....	100 00
Robert M. Parker	10 00
Wilbur S. Johnson	100 00

\$535 00

Sept. 30, 1920, Balance on hand on deposit in Merchants' and Manufacturers' National Bank	\$535 00
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SECURITIES OWNED BY THE SOCIETY

CAPITAL FUND ACCOUNT

	Par Value
City of Newark, N. J., Water bonds, 4%, 1922..	\$6,500 00
The United N. J. R. R. & Canal Co., 4%, 1929..	3,000 00
West Shore R. R. Co., 4%, 2361.....	1,000 00
U. S. Liberty Bonds, 4¼%.....	1,150 00
U. S. Victory Notes, 4¼%	100 00
	<hr/> \$11,750 00

DAVID A. HAYES FUND

Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co., 3½%, 1925.....	2,000 00
N. Y. Telephone Co., 4½%, 1939	4,500 00
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Ry. Co., 4%, 1995..	2,000 00
Allegheny Valley R. R. Co., 4%, 1942.....	2,000 00
	<hr/> 10,500 00

L. COTHEAL SMITH LEGACY

The United N. J. R. R. & Canal Co., 4%, 1944...	2,000 00	
	<u> </u>	2,000 00

HADFIELD-F. M. TICHENOR MEMORIAL FUND

City of Newark, N. J. Water bonds, 4%, 1922....	500 00	
	<u> </u>	500 00

MARY A. INGLETON DONATION

Bond and Mortgage, 5%, C. F. Eberhard, on prop- erty No. 88 Arlington St., Newark, N. J.....	3,000 00	
	<u> </u>	3,000 00

YOUNG BEQUEST

City of Newark, N. J. Water bonds, 4%, 1922..	500 00	
	<u> </u>	500 00
		<u> </u>
		\$28,250 00

Respectfully submitted,
J. LAWRENCE BOGGS, Treasurer.

This certifies that we have audited the foregoing accounts on pages 242, 243, 244, 245 [Treasurer's book], from Oct. 1, 1919, to Sept. 30, 1920, inclusive; also the proofs of balances in the banks to the credit of the New Jersey Historical Society and find them to be correct; that the balances to the credit of the Society are as follows:

Cash in Merchants' and Manufacturers' National Bank....	\$1,410 31
" " Security Savings Bank	213 40

(Signed) CHARLES M. LUM,
JOSEPH M. RIKER,
Auditing Committee.

REPORT OF THE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY

The past year has been the lightest one as to secretarial correspondence of any since your present Secretary took office. Perhaps it has been because our efficient Assistant Librarian, Miss Johnson, has

been able and willing to answer many of the usual queries which reach the Newark office.

As to the letters directed to me, about 40, to all of which I have replied, many have concerned families or historical facts which have been published in brief in our PROCEEDINGS in the Department of "Queries and Remarks," and these you will not expect to have repeated in this report.

Among the letters not referred to in the PROCEEDINGS, I cull out a few which may deserve mention.

Col. Charles C. Pierce, of the U. S. Army, Chief of the Cemeterial Division in the office of the Quartermaster-General in the War Department at Washington, wrote in May that the purpose of his Division was "to prepare an authentic narrative of the Graves' Registrative Service during the World War," and it was "desired to ascertain what, if any, organized service of this nature was rendered during the Revolutionary, the Mexican and the Civil Wars . . . such as army surgeons, charity organizations and other civic organizations or societies." I replied that I was not aware that any special organizations or societies rendered an organized service in New Jersey or elsewhere in the disposition of the remains of the heroic dead before the Civil War, and could throw no light on that branch of the inquiry. As to the Civil and recent War I referred him to certain patriotic Societies and Grand Army and veteran Posts. The narrative, when completed, especially with reference to the conduct of the Red Cross, Y. M. C. A. and other organizations in our later Wars in reverently caring for the bodies of those dying in defense of their country and of lofty world principles, must certainly prove that we, Jerseymen and others, have not been un-mindful of what we owe to our War heroes.

The Secretary of the National Association of Audobon Societies wrote that at the port of New York a very large shipment of feathers of protected wild birds had been seized from smugglers and had been turned over by the United States Treasury Department to the Association; that they were "in raw and manufactured designs for the feather trade of this country," (which was not illegal), and that a collection, appraised by the Government at from \$200 to \$300 wholesale, would be sent to our museum, to be put on exhibition for educational purposes only, if we pledged that in no case they would be worn and care would be taken against their destruction by insects. Not having the room or cases for them, our Board directed me to decline the offer and to suggest that they more properly belonged to the Newark Museum Association than to our Historical Society.

A post-graduate student of the University of Pennsylvania asked our Society if it could or would publish a thesis upon "The Social Aspects of the Jewish Colonies of South Jersey." Clearly it was intended to be a monograph volume. Having no fund at present for any publication

outside of our PROCEEDINGS, the offer had to be declined. Probably the subject might prove of more interest than even the title suggests, but not having seen the MSS. I was unable to determine this point.

Additional correspondence has been had with Mr. E. Alfred Jones, of London, concerning certain New Jersey Loyalists, always an interesting subject. The articles prepared, or in preparation, by him will, I trust, be somehow published in the near future. He has had access to whatever may be found concerning these Loyalists in the libraries and departments of the English government, and a few of his finished articles on Loyalists of other States have appeared in some historical magazines in this country. I think I have remarked heretofore that our own Legislature ought to provide that through some competent historian all the rolls and known facts of the New Jersey Loyalists who served in the British army should be published in a volume. The facts are now quite accessible to a patient investigator.

Recently Mr. Edward E. Field, Jr., of Hasbrouck Heights, called our Society's attention by letter to a stone between Roselle and Cranford, about 20 feet off from one of the back roads, on the original farm of Abraham Clark, the signer of the Declaration of Independence. It is about one mile from the homestead house and bears the initials and date, "A. C. 1737," and on the back initials said to be of a brother. He feels sure this was an original marking by Abraham Clark and a brother. He remembers seeing this stone when a boy, and, in looking it up recently, found it in the same spot but "showing attempts to cut off the face bearing the initials and date." The stone is said to be about two feet square.

Mr. Charles S. Dawson, of 938 No. Webster Avenue, Scranton, Pa., called attention to one of the articles in Stockton's "Stories of New Jersey," entitled, "A Story of a Girl and a Hogshead," which describes how a certain Elizabeth, of royal Swedish blood, escaped in a hogshead to a sailing vessel bound for America; how, landing in New Jersey, she met and married a hunter named Garrison, settled near Bridgeton, lived to be 95, had 10 children, etc.; and he desired to have more information concerning this family and descendants. He was told that Barber & Howe's "History of New Jersey" (p. 140), states that Elizabeth Garrison had a grandson living in Bridgeton in 1842, who was brought up by her until nine years old, and who had computed her descendants to have then numbered 1,000 souls, and if this were true, probably the secretary of the Cumberland Co. Historical Society, Mr. Charles E. Sheppard, might secure further information for him.

Prof. Arthur L. Keith, of Carleton College, Northfield, Minn., desired information of a branch of the Harned family, of which Edward Harned, of Locktown, Hunterdon Co., about 1735, was one and his probable ancestor. He was referred to Historian Hiram E. Deats, of Flemington.

Mr. Thomas Little, of 821 Broad Street, Hartford, Conn., who has been engaged for over 30 years in compiling a genealogy of the Little family of Monmouth County, of the line of John, the first settler of the name there, has not yet been able to ascertain where John Little, of Shrewsbury, came from. And was he Scotch, English, or Scotch-Irish? I could only make suggestions to him in his quest.

Mrs. H. W. Naylor, of 129 E. High Street, Lexington, Ky., advised that she had collected records of the "Wood Family," including some in New Jersey, and thought they might be suitable for our PROCEEDINGS. As our present policy is not to publish long and continued genealogical articles, she was so informed. Mrs. Naylor has published the "Naylor Family" records in a Columbus (Ohio) historical magazine.

Your Secretary, as you are all aware, gave much time last Winter in the preparation of an Index to the published PROCEEDINGS of our Society for the past 75 years, and it appeared in the last January PROCEEDINGS. This should be a helper as a time-saver to all who search the 37 volumes there indexed.

A. VAN DOREN HONEYMAN, CORR. Secretary.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE LIBRARY COMMITTEE

During the past year, as during the preceding year, there has been an increase of more than ten per cent in our Library attendance, the number for the year 1919-1920 being 3,316. However, this is only a little more than half the number for the year before the War. During the month of August the building was closed for the first time and some much needed cataloguing was done and some repairs made, while the Library was closed. As usual, about four hundred letters have been received and about an equal number written.

The accessions recorded during the year are fewer than heretofore, the total number being 1,093. This number includes 364 volumes, 576 pamphlets, 35 manuscripts (in addition to the Stockton Genealogical Collection) and 118 miscellaneous articles. The number of individual donors was about 140. The small number of accessions recorded is largely accounted for by the fact that we no longer have proper shelving for new accessions.

Among the more notable gifts may be mentioned a very rare volume of the "New Jersey Gazette" for the year 1783, presented by Mr. Louis Bamberger; a set of handsomely illustrated books, given by Dr. J. Ackerman Coles; a collection of local histories and genealogies from the estate of the late William T. Day; the original manuscript of William Nelson's History of Paterson, in four volumes, presented to the Society by Mrs. Nelson; and the Elias Boudinot Stockton Collection of Genealogical Records, a gift from the Woman's Branch.

Respectfully submitted,

FREDERICK A. CANFIELD, Chairman.

APPENDIX—BOOKS, ETC., RECEIVED

In the April number of the Proceedings there was printed a list of the principal donations received from Nov. 1, 1919, to Mar. 1, 1920. The list for the remainder of the year is as follows:

From Authors:

Samuel P. Avery: Avery, Fairchild and Park families of Mass., Conn. and R. I., Hartford, 1919.—*Clarence S. Brigham*: Bibliography of American newspapers, Pt. 6, New Jersey (pamphlet), 1916.—*E. Stanley Chedister*: History of the Branchville, N. J., Presbyterian Church.—*Hon. MacGrane Cox*: Chancellor Kent at Yale, 1777-1781, N. Y., 1909.—*Evan J. David*: Leonard Wood on National Issues, N. Y., 1920.—*Dr. C. E. Godfrey*: History of the Trenton Savings Fund Society, 1919; Mechanics Bank, 1834-1919, Trenton, 1919.—*Miss Ida Hinman*: The Washington Sketch Book, with Supplements.—*J. G. Holme*: Life of Leonard Wood, N. Y., 1920.—*Robert H. Ingersoll and Bro.*: Time telling through the Ages, N. Y., 1919.—*J. William Johnson*: Descendants of Mahlon Johnson, of Littleton, N. J.—*Austin Baxter Keep*: Centennial biographies of Two Amherst Dickinsons, Amherst, 1920.—*Lucius Lamar Knight*: Memorials of Dixie-Land, Atlanta, 1919.—*Marion L. Lewis*: American Biography, Vol. 7, N. Y., 1920.—*Hudson Maxim*: Science of Poetry and Philosophy of Language, N. Y., 1910; Defenseless America, N. Y., 1915, Dynamite Stories, N. Y., 1916, also pamphlets.—*Rev. Henry W. Swinnerton*: Descendants of John Roseboom and Jesse Johnson; Princeton Sixty-Three, Fortieth Year Book, with Supplements; Story of Cherry Valley (pamphlet).—*Richard B. Tichenor*: Brief History of the Tichenor Family in America (pamphlet).—*Lyman Horace Weeks*: Historical Digest of the Provincial Press, Mass., Ser. 1, Bost., 1911.

From Other Than Authors:

S. H. M. Agens: Standard U. S. Army Helmet, made by Taylor-Wharton Iron and Steel Co., High Bridge, N. J.; MSS., relating to the Ball and Burnet families.—*Grover E. Asmus*: History of Hoboken, pub. by the Board of Trade; also other books and pamphlets.—*William S. Baker*: Reports of the N. J. Railroad and Transportation Co., 1836, 1852-1867, with other pamphlets; Letters from John P. Jackson to David H. Baker, and Minute on the Death of David H. Baker.—*Miss Clara E. Ball*: Mortar and pestle, 1820; New Jersey Almanac, 1831 and later N. J. Almanacs, etc.—*Mrs. E. Halsey Ball*: MSS. relating to the Far- rand and Howell families; also pamphlets.—*Frederick W. Ball*: Model of the hand-pumping fire engine formerly used in Newark.—*Stephen Ball*: 25 Almanacs, printed in N. J., between 1819 and 1878; also MSS. and pamphlets.—*Louis Bamberger*: 31 numbers of the "New Jersey

Journal," printed at Chatham, January 15-September 10, 1783; Acts of the N. J. Legislature for 1828 and 1841; Table of Post Offices in the U. S. in 1822 (the copy that belonged to Matthias Day, the Newark Postmaster of that date); also, other books and pamphlets.—*Dr. George S. Bangert*: Dodd Genealogy, by Dr. B. L. Dodd; Memorials of William Pierson, M. D., of Orange; other books and pamphlets.—*Edward F. Bataille*: Newark Almanacs, 1832, 1833.—*George W. Betts*: Record of Officers and Men of N. J. in the Civil War.—*J. Lawrence Boggs*: War Posters.—*B. F. Boyer Co.*: Manual of the Camden City Council.—*Mrs. P. F. Burrage*: General Alumni Catalogue of N. Y. University, 1833-1907.—*Miss E. M. Carr*: Brass andirons, brought from Hopewell, by John P. Hart, about 1820.—*Miss Elizabeth Carter*: Chopping bowl, about 1790.—*Miss Elizabeth B. Clark*: Portrait of Pres. Lincoln.—*Dr. J. Henry Clark*: Newark Common Council Manuals.—*Mrs. Thomas M. Clark*: Army papers; also book.—*Miss Grace A. Coe*: MSS. of Discourse delivered by Dr. Richards over the Remains of Mrs. Phebe Burnet, in 1821; also books and pamphlets.—*Dr. J. Ackerman Coles*: Book of the Fair, by Hubert Howe Bancroft, in ten volumes.—*Miss Florence Congar*: Souvenir of Newark's 200th Anniversary.—*W. J. Conkling*: South Orange Tombstone Inscriptions.—*Dorman T. Connet*: History of Nevada, 1881.—*Mrs. G. F. F. Cortelyou*: George Washington pitcher, made about 1798.—*Henry A. Cozzens*: Monthly Messenger, 25th Anniversary of the Newark Y. M. C. A.—*John A. Craig*: Map of Totowa, 1791.—*Mrs. Willard W. Cutler*: Collection of Morristown pamphlets.—*Estate of William T. Day*: 37 volumes and three pamphlets, including Hatfield's Elizabeth, Littell's Passaic Valley Genealogies; The Kelloggs in the Old World and the New (three vols.); also other N. J. histories and genealogies; also framed portraits of about twenty distinguished N. J. lawyers, including Chief-Justice Beasley and Chancellor Magie.

Dr. William S. Disbrow: Luffman's General Atlas, 1824; Willis' American Scenery, 1840, and other books and pamphlets.—*Estate of Miss Sarah N. Doughty*: Medal.—*Herbert E. Ehlers*: Old paper money.—*Edwin C. Feigenspan*: Framed copy of the "Newark Gazette," Nov. 11, 1800.—*Rev. Joseph F. Folsom*: Minutes of the General Assembly of the Pres. Church, 1917-1919.—*Walter W. Garrabrant*: N. J. penny, 1787.—*Mrs. Emma M. Golding*: Mahogany table, 1835.—*Miss Margaret S. Haines*: Portraits of Gov. Charles S. Olden, Lord Cornbury, Gov. Belcher and Gov. Bloomfield.—*Henry F. Herpers*: Newark photographs.—*Mrs. Henry J. Hoerner*: Magazine, pub. by the D. A. R.; other periodicals and curios.—*Mrs. George W. Holman*: Autograph of Gen. Grant, French war maps, etc.—*Miss M. Emma Johnson*: Antique mirror.—*A. V. D. Honeyman*: New Jersey Law Journal, and other periodicals.—*Mrs. Henry B. Howell*: Spinning top over 100 years old.—*H. H. Kershner*: Record of St. John's Ref. Ch., Sinking Spa., Pa.—*Estate of Dr.*

Alex. Lelong.—Army muskets, maps, pamphlets.—*Mrs. William Lenox*: Sperm oil lamp, 1837.—*Rev. L. H. Lighthipe*: Bibles containing family records.—*Bishop E. S. Lines*: New Jersey pamphlets.—*Mrs. A. M. Linnett*: Sampler, 1817.—*F. L. Loree*: Painting of Fire Chief Ira Merchant (Newark), about 1840.—*E. H. Lum*: Newark City Directory.—*Mrs. Arthur H. MacKie*: Chintz bed hangings, 1812.

Hugh McLellan: Dr. Stearns' Sermon on the Death of Pres. Lincoln.—*Isaac Markens*: Ponsett-Haddam, Conn.—*A. Russell Metz, Jr.*: Pieces of Indian pottery from Parsippany Rock House.—*Dr. W. H. Mitchell*: Play pipe used about 1850, in Passaic.—*John Neafie*: Tombstone Inscriptions.—*Mrs. William Nelson*: Original manuscript of William Nelson's History of Paterson, bound in four volumes.—*Mrs. Charles Nobs*: Collection of pamphlets.—*Charles W. Parker*: 36 vols., including a set of N. J. Legislative Manuals, Memorials of Andrew Kirkpatrick, Life of Gouverneur Morris, etc.; also pamphlets, newspapers, maps, photographs.—*R. Wayne Parker*: Portrait of Capt. Richard Stites.—*Mrs. Francis Pell*: Early newspaper.—*Mrs. E. G. Putnam*: "Americana," for the year 1920.—*Mrs. Arnot Quinby*: Photograph and pamphlets.—*Edward S. Rankin*: Portrait of Dr. Nicholas Murray.—*Alanson H. Reed*: Reed genealogy.—*William Roome*: Genealogical charts.

Mrs. J. M. Sayre and Miss A. Adelaide Brown: Ladies Watch, 1837.—*Charles Shepard*: Chart of the Wildes family.—*Mrs B. H. B. Sleght*: 10 vols., including first editions of J. F. Cooper's Gleanings in Europe; other books and pamphlets.—*Mrs. Idah M. Strobbridge*: Photographs.—*Francis J. Swayze*: 9 vols.—*Marshall K. Thomas*: Photograph of house in Wallingford where Gov. Franklin was confined, and pamphlet pub. on the occasion of Wallingford's 250th anniversary.—*G. Wisner Thorne*: Wisner Genealogy.—*Rev. A. H. Tuttle, D. D.*: Life of William Tuttle, 1852.—*Dr. William H. Vail*: Bible containing family records.—*Mrs. Henry C. Ward*: Cadmus Family records.—*John W. Welcher*: Bible containing family records.—*Mrs. William H. Westervelt*: Collection of Rare Autographs pub. by the Bank of Manhattan Co. N. Y.—*Miss E. B. Whitaker*: Epher Whitaker of Southold.—*Bishop Cortlandt Whitehead*: 13 volumes, including a presentation copy to his father, William A. Whitehead, of the second edition of Sabine's Loyalists, with a letter from the author; also pamphlets.—*Woman's Branch*: 9 volumes, 10 pamphlets, and the Stockton manuscripts.—*B. L. Worden*: "Speed-Up," the publication of the Submarine Boat Corporation, for the year 1919-1920.

REPORT OF THE MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE

DEATHS

PATRON

	Elected	Died
Hon. Franklin Murphy	1885 Feb.	24, 1920

LIFE MEMBERS

Mrs. John H. Ballantine.....	1910 Nov.	14, 1919
Rev. James M. Buckley, D. D.....	1896 Feb.	8, 1920
Rev. Henry A. Buttz, D. D.....	1896 Oct.	6, 1920
William M. Clarke	1895 May	27, 1920
Theodore Coe	1874 1916	or 1917
William T. Day	1886 Jan.	3, 1920
Dr. Britton D. Evans	1916 Jan.	14, 1920
Frederick T. Fearey.....	1899 Jan.	2, 1920
John H. Holden	1898	1916
Henry C. Kelsey	1876 May	14, 1920
Miss Marianna W. Manning	1911 Jan.	6, 1920
Miss Cornelia A. See.....	1896 Oct.	11, 1919
Marcus L. Ward	1895 May	27, 1920
William Raymond Weeks	1889 Oct.	29, 1919

CONTRIBUTING MEMBERS

Miss Rachel A. Burnett.....	1901 Dec.	18, 1919
Hon. Gilbert Collins	1901 Jan.	29, 1920
George E. Dimock	1891 Oct.	20, 1919
Frederick W. Egner	1911 Jan.	27, 1920
Edward P. Reichhelm.....	1913 May	4, 1919
Frederick H. Shipman.....	1899 Feb.	3, 1920
Hon. Frederic W. Stevens.....	1890 Nov.	6, 1919
George C. Thomas.....	1912 Feb.	26, 1920
Theodore N. Vail	1907 April	16, 1920
Francis C. Van Dyk	1917 1917	or 1918
Hon. William H. Vredenburg	1911 May	15, 1920

NEW MEMBERS

The new members elected during the year have been :

HONORARY MEMBER

	Elected
Hon. David Jayne Hill, Washington, D. C.....	Oct. 29, 1919

LIFE MEMBERS

Louis V. Aronson, Newark.....	May	3, 1920
Williamson Buckman, Trenton	July	11, 1920
Mrs. Fred H. Colvin, East Orange.....	Oct.	27, 1920
Hon. Willard W. Cutler, Morristown.....	May	3, 1920
Mrs. Henry Lang, Montclair	June	7, 1920
Prof. Walter T. Marvin, New Brunswick.....	Nov.	3, 1919
Raymond T. Parrot, Elizabeth.....	July	11, 1920

CONTRIBUTING MEMBERS

Robert V. Armstrong, Augusta	Oct.	29, 1919
Mrs. Robert V. Armstrong, Augusta.....	Oct.	27, 1920
Mrs. Gertrude Atwater, Elizabeth	June	7, 1920
Charles H. Baldwin, Newark.....	Oct.	27, 1920
Edgar S. Bamberger, Newark	May	3, 1920
J. F. Bartholomew, Verona	July	11, 1920
Fred B. Bassett, Elizabeth	June	7, 1920
Charles H. Bateman, Somerville.....	June	7, 1920
Egbert C. Bedell, Newark	June	7, 1920
Victor J. Boulin, Maplewood.....	Sept.	13, 1920
William B. Boulton, Morristown.....	July	11, 1920
Frederic A. Boyle, Newark	July	11, 1920
James N. S. Brewster, Jr., Elizabeth.....	June	7, 1920
William H. Broadwell, Newark.....	July	11, 1920
Mrs. Charles F. Burroughs, East Orange.....	April	5, 1920
Joseph M. Byrne, Newark	June	7, 1920
Mrs. Charles M. Chapin, Bernardsville	Oct.	4, 1920
Andrew L. Cobb, Boonton	Dec.	1, 1919
Clarence L. Cole, Atlantic City	April	5, 1920
Franklin Conklin, Jr., Newark.....	June	7, 1920
David B. Carson, Newark	Oct.	27, 1920
Samuel Craig Cowart, Freehold	Sept.	13, 1920
Moses M. Crane, Elizabeth	Mar.	1, 1920
George D. Cross, Bernardsville.....	June	7, 1920
Frederick K. Day, Elizabeth	April	5, 1920
James S. Dennis, Short Hills	May	3, 1920
Charles A. Ditmas, Brooklyn	April	5, 1920
Robert S. Douglass, Elizabeth	Oct.	27, 1920
Paul C. Downing, Newark	Oct.	27, 1920
John K. English, Elizabeth	May	3, 1920
Abraham Feist, Newark	May	3, 1920
Dr. Inglis F. Frost, Morristown.....	May	3, 1920
Howard R. Garis, Newark	July	11, 1920
Thomas Girvan, Glen Ridge	Dec.	1, 1919

Mrs. Emma M. Golding, Newark.....	Mar.	1, 1920
Horace C. Grice, Newark.....	June	7, 1920
Mrs. William H. Gulick, Elizabeth	June	7, 1920
Frederic D. Hahn, Elizabeth	June	7, 1920
Walter F. Harris, Madison	July	11, 1920
J. Henry Harrison, Caldwell	June	7, 1920
Ray H. Hart, Newark	May	3, 1920
John W. Heck, Jersey City	Nov.	3, 1919
Mrs. Henry Budd Howell, Jersey City	July	11, 1920
Willis K. Howell, Morristown	Dec.	1, 1919
Miss Margaret S. Jarvie, Montclair	June	7, 1920
Hon. Henry T. Kays, Newton.....	June	7, 1920
Frederick W. Keasbey, Morristown.....	June	7, 1920
Clarence Kelsey, Jersey City	Sept.	13, 1920
Camillus G. Kidder, Orange.....	May	3, 1920
Prof. Charles M. Knapp, Syracuse, N. Y.....	Sept.	13, 1920
John Dryden Kuser, Bernardsville	May	3, 1920
John H. Lidgerwood, Morristown.....	June	7, 1920
Richard V. Lindabury, Bernardsville.....	June	7, 1920
Mrs. Richard V. Lindabury, Bernardsville.....	July	11, 1920
Richard V. Lindabury, Jr., Bernardsville.....	June	7, 1920
William Lippert, Newark.....	July	11, 1920
Miss Henrietta O. Magie, Princeton.....	July	11, 1920
Spencer S. Marsh, Newark.....	Oct.	27, 1920
Hon. William P. Martin, Newark.....	June	7, 1920
Hudson Maxim, Landing	July	11, 1920
Charles L. Morgan, Elizabeth.....	June	7, 1920
Mrs. Laura B. S. Morris, Newton	Oct.	27, 1920
Levi H. Morris, Newton.....	Oct.	27, 1920
Ernest D. Mulford, Elizabeth.....	June	7, 1920
Mrs. John V. Murphy, Sewaren	Dec.	1, 1919
Ralph G. Packard, Brooklyn, N. Y.....	Dec.	1, 1919
George W. Patterson, Jr., Morristown	May	3, 1920
Edward A. Pearson, Newark	June	7, 1920
Arthur T. Pendleton, Elizabeth	June	7, 1920
Merritt G. Perkins, Newark.....	Dec.	1, 1919
Mrs. Frank Iverson Perry, Woodbridge.....	Nov.	3, 1919
Prof. Charles A. Philhower, Westfield	Oct.	4, 1920
Arthur L. Phillips, Newark	Oct.	27, 1920
Frank B. Porter, New York City.....	Mar.	1, 1920
Newton H. Porter, Newark	June	7, 1920
Charles A. Rathbun, Morristown	June	7, 1920
Hon. Harry N. Reeves, Montclair	June	7, 1920
John F. Reger, Somerville.....	June	7, 1920
Joseph M. Riker, Jr., Newark	June	7, 1920
Richard L. Riker, East Orange	April	5, 1920

Dean Sage, Bernardsville	June	7, 1920
William A. Smith, Newark	June	7, 1920
William E. Stewart, South Orange	Sept.	13, 1920
Wilbur M. Stone, East Orange.....	May	3, 1920
Edward P. Stout, Jersey City	Jan.	5, 1920
John L. Swayze, Newark	June	7, 1920
Herbert L. Thowless, Newark	July	11, 1920
Francis T. Tilton, Clifton	April	5, 1920
Alexander Torrance, Morristown	June	7, 1920
J. Mortimer Townley, Elizabeth	May	3, 1920
Rev. Oscar M. Voorhees, D. D., New York City.....	Oct.	4, 1920
Waldron M. Ward, Newark	Oct.	27, 1920
Carl Wieland, Newark	June	7, 1920
Milo W. Wilder, East Orange	Oct.	27, 1920
Samuel C. Worthen, East Orange.....	Oct.	27, 1920
Charles F. Wreaks, Elizabeth	June	7, 1920
Mrs. Farnham Yardley, West Orange	July	11, 1920
Percy S. Young, Newark	May	3, 1920

Three members have resigned.

Respectfully submitted,

J. LAWRENCE BOGGS,
Chairman, Membership Committee.

REPORT OF THE WOMAN'S BRANCH

Throughout the year the Woman's Branch has kept in mind the need of vigilance on the part of its Board members, if the object of the Branch is to be realized—that is, to secure for the New Jersey Historical Society anything and everything relating to the history of our State or Nation.

We have held our meetings regularly, with a very good attendance, showing continued interest in the Society and its doings. Meetings having been held each month except in July, August and September.

Gifts to the Society, through the Woman's Branch, have been numerous, among the most valuable and notable being the following: A very handsome piano, with mother-of-pearl keys, made about 1837. Framed portraits of Chancellor Benjamin Williamson and of Vice-Chancellor Henry C. Pitney. A portrait of Abraham Lincoln, framed with a wreath that was upon his coffin. A copy of the New York "Sun," dated September 3rd, 1833. Several early Catalogs of the Theological Seminary at Princeton, and of the College of New Jersey, now Princeton University. A beautiful old mahogany table, dating back to about 1835. A Sperm

oil lamp used in the first edifice of the Dutch Reformed Church in Newark, about 1837. A Washington jug, or pitcher, made during the closing years of the Eighteenth Century. A spinning top, at least 100 years old, and a souvenir spoon, from the old "Witch House" at Salem. A plan on map of Camp Merritt, together with a photograph of the camp taken from an aeroplane, and a description of the Camp. A folding map of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, printed in 1823. A "New Jersey Almanac" for 1831. "Farmer's Almanac" for 1849-1852, 1875 and 1878. Also "Hutchin's Improved Family Almanac" for 1889. A "Sermon," delivered by the Rev. Dr. Hillyer, of Newark, in 1822. A manuscript "Sermon" preached by Dr. Richards at the funeral of Mrs. Phebe Burnet in 1821.

Mr. John Neafe has given us tombstone inscriptions from the burying-grounds in Upper Nyack, and Middletown, New York, and Waldwick, New Jersey.

Among the books received during the year are: "Chats on Old Lace and Needlework," by Mrs. Lowes; "Life of William Henry," by Francis Jordon, Jr.; "The New American History," by Dr. Albert Bushwell Hart; a set of "Pennsylvania Archives"; "A Hand-book on Etiquette," and other curious volumes, printed about seventy-five years ago; "Raritan: Notes on a River and a Family," by Dr. John C. Van Dyke; "A brief History of the Ancestors and Descendants of John Roseboom and Jesse Johnson"; "Princeton, Sixty-three, Fortieth Year-Book," with Supplements for the 40th, 45th and 50th Commencements; "The Story of Cherry Valley, New York," by the Rev. Henry U. Swinnerton; various records of the Cadmus family, and many pamphlets, booklets and posters of interest.

Chiefly through the efforts of Miss Margaret S. Haines, we have completed our collection of portraits of the Presidents and Vice-Presidents of the United States, but we still lack some of the signatures.

The books purchased during the year include: "History of the First Church and Society of Branford, Connecticut," 1644-1919, by J. R. Simon; "A Legend of the Delaware," by William Bross; "Family Names," by T. G. Gentry; "New Haven Records," 1662-1684; "Historical Sketch of the Pittsgrove Baptist Church," by Dr. J. E. Wills, of Daretown, New Jersey; "Sacketts of America, 1630-1907," by C. H. Weygant; "Vermont Rolls of the Soldiers of the Revolutionary War," by John E. Goodrich; "Washington Sketch-Book," by Ida Hinman; "Descendants of John Brockett," by Edward J. Brockett; three volumes of the "Barnes Family Year-Book," by T. G. Barnes; a volume containing facsimile issues of all the numbers of the "Stars and Stripes," the official newspaper of the American Expeditionary Forces in France, from February 8th, 1918, to June 13, 1919; "History of the Borton and Mason Families"; "Life of George Dashiell Bayard"; "History of the Stout Family"; "The Horton Family Year-Book," and a "Hand-list of American Genealogies."

"Our chief and most important purchase, however, is the Stockton Collection of Family Records. This collection was made by the Rev. E. Boudinot Stockton, and consists of a large card cabinet, containing about seventy-five thousand cards, on which are written New Jersey names arranged alphabetically. On these cards family relationships, dates of births and deaths, and other data are given. The collection also includes a large filing case, containing about eighteen hundred folders, in which are arranged, alphabetically, by family names, records of early New Jersey families. This is a most convenient arrangement for filing records, and we hope that any one who has unprinted family records that should be preserved will give us copies for this file.

We have thought, judging by the attendance at our annual meetings, that the Historical Society is becoming quite popular, and this is shown also by our increased membership, having added 110 names to our list during the year. We have, however, lost 10 by death and 9 by resignation leaving a total membership for the Woman's Branch of 604, a gain of 91 members.

Our Mid-Winter meeting was held on February 10th, in New Brunswick, where we were met by the Committee on Arrangements, and were taken by automobile to Voorhees Library, where an hour, or more, was spent most profitably and pleasantly. On account of the deep snow we could not go to the other places of interest, as had been planned; so from there we went to the home of Dr. and Miss Demarest, where we found the warmest welcome, and where a most delicious luncheon was served. We there spent a delightfully pleasant hour chatting with old friends and new. Afterwards we walked over to Kirkpatrick Chapel, where Dr. Austin Scott welcomed us to New Brunswick. Judge Swayze then spoke for a few minutes on "Moderation and Modesty," as taught by history, and was followed by Dr. Demarest, who gave us a most delightful and instructive talk on "The Portraits Hanging upon the Chapel Walls." In spite of the bad weather, about seventy-five or eighty people ventured out, and I am sure every one of them felt well repaid.

We held our annual meeting on May 12th for the election of officers and managers, and the reading of reports. In the afternoon we joined with the Historical Society in celebrating the Seventy-fifth Anniversary of the founding of the Society, listening to a very able and scholarly address on "The Powers of Government" by the Hon. David Jayne Hill.

Respectfully submitted,
ALPHA HATCH CUTLER, President.

NEW JERSEY HISTORICAL SOCIETY**OFFICERS FOR 1920-'21****President**

FRANCIS J. SWAYZE

Vice Presidents

CHARLES M. LUM

AUSTIN SCOTT

CHAS. W. PARKER

Corresponding Secretary

A. VAN DOREN HONEYMAN, Plainfield, N. J.

Recording Secretary

JOSEPH F. FOLSOM

Treasurer

J. LAWRENCE BOGGS

Librarian

JOSEPH F. FOLSOM

Trustees**Term expires, 1921**

Frederick A. Canfield

William S. Disbrow

Edwin R. Walker

Philip V. R. VanWyck

Louis Bambergre

Term expires, 1922

Joseph M. Riker

Hiram E. Deats

Charles B. Bradley

Henry G. Atha

W. I. Lincoln Adams

Term expires, 1923

James J. Bergen

Wallace M. Scudder

Edwin S. Lines

Frank Bergen

William M. Johnson

COMMITTEES, 1920-'21**Finance and Building**

Charles M. Lum

Wallace M. Scudder

J. Lawrence Boggs

Joseph M. Riker

James J. Bergen

Charles B. Bradley

William M. Johnson

Louis Bambergre

Library

Frederick A. Canfield

Joseph F. Folsom

William S. Disbrow

J. Lawrence Boggs

Charles W. Parker

Mrs. W. W. Cutler

Edwin R. Walker

Frank Bergen

Henry G. Atha

Philip V. R. VanWyck

Cabinet and Museum

William S. Disbrow

Frederick A. Canfield

Hiram E. Deats

Mrs. W. W. Cutler

Membership

J. Lawrence Boggs

Austin Scott

Edwin S. Lines

Edwin R. Walker

Louis Bambergre

Frank Bergen

Henry G. Atha

W. I. Lincoln Adams

Philip V. R. VanWyck

A. Van Doren Honeyman

Printing

A. Van Doren Honeyman

Frank Bergen

Joseph F. Folsom

Genealogy and Statistics

The Woman's Branch—President, Mrs. Willard W. Cutler

Colonial Documents

Austin Scott

Ernest C. Richardson

Joseph F. Folsom

A. Van Doren Honeyman

James J. Bergen

Hiram E. Deats

W. I. Lincoln Adams

Editorial

Joseph F. Folsom

Edwin R. Walker

Austin Scott

William M. Johnson

Hiram E. Deats

A. Van Doren Honeyman

Proceedings
of the
New Jersey Historical Society

VOL. VI.

NEW SERIES
APRIL, 1921

No. 2

EPITOME OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION OF 1844

BY HON. FRANCIS J. SWAYZE, NEWARK, N. J.

THE FIRST CONSTITUTION of New Jersey, adopted two days before the Declaration of Independence, remained the fundamental law of the State for over sixty-eight years (1776-1844). Its very simplicity contributed to and perhaps brought about its permanency. It was little more than a form of government, setting forth the officers of the State, the method of election, and, in a general, not specific way, their powers. Whatever movements or suggestion may have been made for its amendment, they led to nothing until 1844. The Legislature of that year provided for an election of delegates to a Convention to meet May 14, equal in number to the Assemblymen and Councilmen, and to be elected by the counties. The Convention organized on the day appointed, and sat continuously until June 29. The pay of two dollars per day, besides a small mileage, did not encourage a longer session. Means of communication were not good; railroads were just beginning; the delegates could not go home every night. They stayed in Trenton and accomplished their work in less time than would be taken now when all parts of the State can be reached from Trenton in a few hours. This gave them the additional advantages of getting better acquainted with one another and the opportunity to discuss their work informally. Ex-Governor Isaac H. Williamson was President until ill health forced him to give up and Alexander Wurts succeeded him at the very end.

In all the counties except Monmouth there had been by common consent a division of the delegates as nearly equal as

possible between Whigs and Democrats. Some signs of the effect of party politics seem to crop out here and there, but upon the whole the 'gentlemen's agreement' seems to have accomplished its object and the discussions were as free as was reasonably to be anticipated from partisanship. The heat of debate shows but seldom in the newspaper reports. The burden of the debate and the parliamentary conduct of the work fell chiefly upon Chief Justice Hornblower, Peter D. Vroom, James Parker, Richard S. Field, Abraham Browning, Andrew Parsons, Martin Ryerson, Elias Van Arsdale and Alexander G. Cattell. It is surprising that Henry W. Green was heard from so seldom until toward the end. I conjecture—and my guess derives some support from what he himself said—that he was too busy to attend regularly in the early days of the Convention. His most important service until toward the end was his strong advocacy of prohibiting imprisonment for debt.

It is a little curious that one of the first subjects discussed was the method of amending the new Constitution, not yet framed. The explanation is simple. Under the first Constitution each county was entitled to equal representation in the Legislative Council. It was important to the small counties, if they were to retain their influence in the State government, that this equality should continue. The division between the delegates in the Convention seems to have been equal. The first test vote was 27 to 27. The less populous counties could prevent the Convention from giving a representation proportioned to population in the Council, but they could not assure a continuance of equality to the less populous counties in any future amendments that might be made. The first question must, therefore, be, How shall amendments be made? It was sought to safeguard the interests of the counties by requiring a two-thirds vote for amendment. Hornblower suggested that a majority of the Legislature propose amendments to be submitted to the people. Another suggestion was that a two-thirds vote in the Legislature be required to submit amendments. Another was that amendments should be submitted to two Legislatures. Finally the plan for the present Senate was adopted. It has served its purpose for seventy-seven years and, un-

scientific as it is, has worked fairly well as unscientific schemes of government are apt to work in the hands of men who are capable of government. Counties, said Hornblower, are not like the States of the Union. "Our State is but one people, one territory, one municipality." Stokes said he was unwilling to trust our inalienable rights to a mere majority. Constitutions were intended principally to guard the rights of minorities against the will of mere majorities. Attention was called to the advantage that dense populations had in securing legislation, an advantage that is emphasized in our day when population is so much denser in the centres and when a majority of our citizens are dwellers in cities and towns.

The next question was the right of suffrage. The difference of opinion rose over the question whether electors should be inhabitants only or should also be required to be citizens. The difficulty arose because of the free colored people and the recently naturalized citizens. In some States free colored people were allowed to vote, but New Jersey had limited the suffrage to whites. The prejudice against allowing a vote to free colored people was so strong that the change could not be brought about.

To us it seems natural to hold the elections throughout the Nation on a single day. In 1844 the State had its election in October, the Nation in November. The Convention refused to provide for holding both on the same day, and by way of compromise, gave the Legislature power to make the change. This was soon done by statute and made a part of the Constitution in 1875. Some of the delegates thought one day was not time enough to hold the State election. Some of the towns were very large, it was said. Middlesex County had two towns that polled 900 votes each and, if only one day was allowed, there would be great crowds. A town of 900 voters does not alarm us to-day!

Naturally, the question of biennial elections came to the front. The mass of legislation was criticised then as now. More time, it was said, had been spent in legislation in New Jersey in the last 15 or 20 years than in any other State. The statement was made in perfect sincerity and good faith, amaz-

ing as it is to one who looks at the slender pamphlet that embodied a year's legislation then and the great volume that is required to-day. Vroom led in the argument for annual sessions and in the end prevailed, but the question was not settled until the Convention was near its close. In the course of the debate, those favoring biennial sessions said the expense of the State government could be reduced to \$75,000 a year, and that biennial sessions would save \$5,000 a year. Those were the days of small things.

Vroom also said the first session of each Legislature had become a mere coming together for the purpose of organizing and viewing the annual accounts of the treasury and of the state prison, and that it lasted about three weeks. The days and nights were employed in settling the nominations to office. He said he did not desire political rest. He believed eternal vigilance was the price of liberty and did not doubt it, as the Chief Justice (Hornblower) did. He suggested that they take the appointing power from the Legislature, so that the members might come to make laws and not justices of the peace, or to fill the benches of the county Courts with supernumerary Judges. There had been too much private legislation, but some of it is necessary, such as the correction of mistakes by commissioners in the acknowledgment of deeds or in acting after their commissions expired. Some private legislation ought to be avoided, for example, divorces and sale of infants' land. Cases that require time, caution and knowledge were often hurried through the Legislature as if by steam. One branch of the Legislature ought to be of a different class of men from the other. They ought to elect the Senate for three years.

To appreciate Vroom's argument as to acts to grant divorces and the sale of infants' lands, one has but to look at the indexes of the session laws of that time. The abuse was great and furnished employment to a class of men who depended for their success upon their influence with members of the Legislature. It was really intolerable to have a divorce treated as a matter to be decided by the Legislature. Such, however, was substantially the English system at that time.

We have to go back in mind to understand the opposition made to the Bill of Rights, although some of the criticism was just enough. Ewing said the truths in the Bill of Rights are universally recognized and would be universally supported. Hornblower said some of the articles were self-evident truths; but Ewing insisted that some were not true, and mentioned the first article as an instance. His reference, undoubtedly, was to the declaration that all men are by nature free and independent. He was thinking of the existence of slavery and might well have called attention to Jefferson's more cautious statement in the Declaration of Independence that "all men are created equal." The debate on the Bill of Rights led to a discussion of the law of libel and the respective functions of Court and jury. Hornblower made the pregnant suggestion that no Court has undertaken to set aside the verdict of the jury in a criminal case because contrary to the charge of the Court. He does not seem to have limited his remark to cases of acquittal; perhaps upon the question arising he would have done so.

One of the proposals was to add a declaration protecting vested rights, which Hornblower suggested should be limited to the vested rights of individuals and should not include corporations. Vroom warned the Convention not to limit the Legislature so that it might not pass a law for the relief of private individuals.

There was much debate on the veto power of the Governor, a reflection of the quarrel still going on between President Tyler and the Whigs. It was proposed to require a two-thirds vote or a three-fifths vote to overrule the Governor, but it was finally determined that a majority vote should suffice.

After debate it was determined that the Governor should not be eligible for immediate re-election. It would never have been suggested in our day, as Ryerson suggested in the Convention, that the Governor had but little patronage. The patronage then was in the Joint Meeting of the Legislature.

The most important question for the Convention was the reformation of the judicial system. There had been a growing feeling that it was unwise to have the great powers of the Governor and of the Chancellor combined in one man. A

popular argument against the combination was the seeming necessity that the Governor should be a lawyer. A greater evil was that the Court of Last Resort was a political body influenced largely by political considerations and subject to political influences. Hornblower said, in the discussion of the judiciary article, that he had been concerned in all sorts of cases, even where property to the amount of \$30,000 was involved (how small the figures seem to-day!), and he had never been concerned in a cause in which his clients did not procure the service of "out-of-door" counsel, who had been paid more for their services than he had for his. He added: "Whenever I have succeeded, I had reason to think it was by their efforts rather than mine." "Out-of-door" counsel seem to have been what our generation would call lobbyists. No wonder the Chief Justice said the Court had become a by word and had long since been christened by eminent counsel, not the Court for the correction of errors but the Court of High Errors. "What else," added the Chief Justice, "can be expected of men who, however pure and honest, are elected to carry out political principles. In more than half the cases which have been decided in that Court for forty years past, I say with boldness that the causes have not been tried, but the parties or tribunals from which the appeal has come." We of the present generation who are shocked by the plain speaking of the Chief Justice may well rejoice that the reforms brought about by the Constitution of 1844 have led us to better days.

The proposition was that the Court should be composed of the Chancellor, Justices of the Supreme Court, and six Judges specially appointed; in fact as the Court is now constituted. Ryerson moved that the Court be composed of the Governor, Chancellor, Justices of the Supreme Court and the oldest class of Senators. Naar's motion to strike out the Governor carried. Hornblower then spoke against including the oldest class of Senators. He instanced as one difficulty cases he had known in which young attorneys prosecuting a certiorari in the Supreme Court, hardly able to present their points so that the Court could understand them, had been sent for to go upstairs in the Court of Errors and there reverse the decisions of the Supreme

Court. He said he knew of one case in which out of thirteen members no two gave their decision on the same ground. Ryerson expressed a fear that the appointment of the six Judges would be given to the Governor, and that in nine cases out of ten they would be lawyers; to which Browning replied, "Let us not in organizing this important Court of Last Resort and attempting to infuse common sense into it, take leave of our own common sense." It was proposed that the salaries of the Judges should be neither increased nor diminished during their continuance in office, but the Convention finally forbade only the decrease.

A troublesome subject was the Orphans' Court. It was composed of Common Pleas Judges, but they were many. It was said that in Cumberland county there were thirty Judges in the Court and from ten to twenty sat; that none were present except those who were procured to be present for the particular case; that in cases of local interest all the Judges in that part of the county would be present; at other times it was a "flying Court," one set of Judges hearing the commencement and another set the end of the case. Green said he had known a case in which the executor, himself a Judge, presented his account to three Judges, who refused to allow the commissions because they were too high; he then went to three other Judges who allowed them. Williamson said our judicial system was universally complained of.

More important, perhaps, than the constitution of the Courts was a method of appointment, which should be most likely to secure good Judges. There was fear expressed that, if the appointments were left to the Governor and Senate, there would be too much secrecy, and they were spoken of as "Star Chamber appointments." It was proposed that the Chancellor, Supreme Court Judges and Judges of the Court of Error and Appeals should be appointed by the Joint Meeting of the Legislature, and that Common Pleas Judges should be elected by the voters in the counties, or by the boards of chosen freeholders. Zabriskie replied that in a Joint Meeting there exists no representative of power; no individual member ever considered himself responsible for the acts of the Joint Meeting. Ap-

pointments by the Joint Meeting are always determined on in caucus,—a true star chamber. The Governor, he added, is the true representative of the people. But Browning replied that for ten or fifteen years appointments had been controlled by a clique, not by the Governor but by a caucus. Field called attention to the fact that the control of appointments by a caucus would often mean control by a minority of the Legislature, a majority of the caucus. One-fourth of the members, he said, passed laws. Marsh said the Governor had to be *elected* by the people; but was he *selected* by the people?

The office of Prosecutor of the Pleas partakes or ought to partake of the nature of a judicial office, and there was similar concern over the method of their appointment. The proposition that they should be appointed by the Attorney-General was not adopted.

A proposal that all property should be taxed also failed. Child proposed to amend, so that all property taxed in the State of New Jersey should be taxed according to its value. This, he said, would allow the Legislature to tax what property they might deem expedient, and relieve New Jersey from the difficulty caused by the fact that the rate of interest in New York was seven per cent. and in New Jersey only six per cent.

On June 19 it was evident that the Convention was drawing to its close. The name of the Legislative Council was changed to Senate; the age of Senators was fixed at thirty years instead of twenty-five; efforts to require voters to be twenty-three or twenty-five years of age, instead of twenty-one, failed; a petition was presented from Burlington County in favor of woman suffrage; the difficulty as to the October election was settled by giving the Legislature power to change the time of the election. On June 20 a last effort was made to change the constitution of the Court of Errors and Appeals so that it might consist of the Chancellor and the six specially appointed Judges. Randolph said the committee had finally decided to have the six Judges under the idea that they would not be selected from the legal profession, but if the Justices of the Supreme Court were struck out, then, on an appeal from the Court of Chancery, there would be six Judges who were not

lawyers to pass on the decisions of the Chancellor. To strip the Court of Errors and Appeals of so essential a branch would render it necessary to remodel the whole system. The proposition to leave out the Supreme Court Judges was lost, as was the proposition to leave out the six Judges and the proposition to substitute the Senate as the Court of Last Resort.

Green made an unsuccessful effort to have the tenure of the Chancellor and Supreme Court Justices fixed at good behavior, or until removed by a vote of two-thirds of all the members of both Houses, the cause of removal to be entered in the "Journal." The vote was adverse to the proposal, 39 to 12. His effort to have the term fixed at ten years was also lost, 37 to 16. The proposal to have the Prosecutors of the Pleas appointed by the Attorney-General was lost, 44 to 7.

The work was done. On June 29 the Governor attended the Convention and the proposed Constitution was delivered to him in open session. He immediately delivered it to the Secretary of State to be filed. The people approved it August 13 by a vote of 20,276 to 3,526. With some amendments it serves us to-day, and in the essential features will probably serve us for many years to come.



SOME REVOLUTIONARY INCIDENTS IN THE RARITAN VALLEY

BY CORNELIUS C. VERMEULE, EAST ORANGE, N. J.

SOME OF THE earliest movements of the patriots in the Revolution, as well as some of the darkest of the days which followed, are associated with New Brunswick and the Raritan Valley. Here the first meetings of the General Committees of Correspondence and of the Provincial Congresses took place.

One must be impressed with the circumspect, orderly, and yet resolute manner in which this Province approached the struggle. Brave, strong men voluntarily took the leadership. They were largely church elders and very often clergymen, devout men with a full realization of the terrors of war. We shall see that the first movement was voluntary and without

proper authority, but when, in 1775, after realizing this lack of power, it was determined to derive proper authority from the real source of power, the people themselves chose men of the same character to lead them.

Reviewing briefly the several Congresses, we find that on June 1, 1774, a General Committee of Correspondence met at New Brunswick, expressed its sympathy with Boston in reply to a letter from that place concerning the closing of the port, and asked Governor Franklin to call together the Colonial Assembly, which he, being an ardent loyalist, of course, refused to do. Meetings were now held in the several counties, which appointed delegates to a Provincial Convention, that was duly held at New Brunswick, July 21, and was in session three days. It condemned the revenue legislation of Parliament, recommended non-importation of taxed goods, resolved to collect money for the relief of Boston, but affirmed its "firm and unshaken loyalty to His Majesty, King George III."

After the battle of Lexington, a second Congress was assembled, meeting this time at Trenton, May 23, 1775, with 87 delegates in attendance. The imminence of a clash was now realized; nevertheless the Congress reaffirmed its allegiance. After the battle of Bunker Hill, this same body of delegates was reassembled Aug. 5, 1775. It now seriously attempted to collect a levy of taxes, which the previous Convention had made in order to raise money for defense. It also took steps to organize the militia and assigned quotas to each county; on what basis is not apparent. Essex, Middlesex and Somerset counties were each called upon for two Regiments, Monmouth three and Hunterdon four. Now the population of Essex was one-half larger than that of Somerset, while Hunterdon had nearly the same population as Essex, although it had twice as many Regiments assigned. Hunterdon county actually furnished 1,030 officers and men, while Somerset, with half as many regiments, furnished 1,420, and Middlesex 1,250.

It is apparent that the people were gradually working toward an independent government, but as yet they were without the necessary power. Realizing this, they called for an election by all authorized voters of delegates to a new Provincial Congress.

Leaders were now to be chosen for a real crisis. Whither it would lead, no one knew. The sovereign people were to have an opportunity to establish their own government. They chose 48 deputies by ballot and the Provincial Congress, which assembled at Trenton Oct. 3, 1775, was a true governing body, which really took over the control of the Province. It proceeded in due course to exercise the sovereign powers of imprisonment, exile, confiscation of property, the emission of money, the laying of taxes. It exercised power over life and death, called out the militia and levied war. Its work was arduous. It was in session for 21 days, meeting continuously, except on Sundays. Charles Deshler, an able historian, says: "It is impossible for us to duly estimate the value of the services of these wise, indefatigable and courageous men. It is utterly beyond the scope or power of our vision, accustomed as it is to an atmosphere whose skies are golden with peace and prosperity, to descry the cloud of gloom and apprehension which hung over our State."

I will now confine myself to some happenings in the Raritan Valley, which may bring home the penalty which these early leaders of the movement faced because of their patriotic activities. I can only introduce the reader intimately to the lives of these men by telling of things which I know almost at first hand. That is a region in which I was born and grew up. As a boy, I have sat upon the knee of more than one son of a Revolutionary patriot. I have read their letters, been brought up on their traditions and been inspired with their glorious history. I feel sure that the reader will not misunderstand why I speak of those of whom I have intimate knowledge, but will appreciate that it is the only way in which I can bring anyone closely in touch with the events of that time.

It was only about one year after the meeting of the Provincial Congress that the storm burst in wild fury upon this then charming and prosperous valley. Especially marked for punishment were the members of this first real independent Congress which had assumed to govern, not in the name of the King, but in the name of the people.

The results of the defeat on Long Island in '76, the evacua-

tion of New York, and the retreat across Jersey, were to the counties of Bergen, Essex, Eastern Somerset and Middlesex extremely tragic. The enemy occupied this territory and wreaked dark and terrible vengeance on the patriots. No other section of the American colonies suffered so much at any time during the war.

Dec. 2, 1776, saw the enemy at New Brunswick. They had come down in two divisions; one by way of Elizabeth and Rahway, its progress marked by burning buildings and ravished homes; the other by way of Springfield and Scotch Plains, which did less damage, possibly because it was more exposed to attack by the militia. Thereafter, until the evacuation the next June, New Brunswick was the enemy's base. By successive forays, Hessians and Tories plundered and burned as far west as Millstone and Bound Brook, north nearly to Plainfield and east to Amboy. Within a little over six months they despoiled six hundred and fifty homes, or fully one-third of the families in Middlesex county. Many families were driven from their houses to suffer in the bitter cold of that hard winter. They burned, in that county, over one hundred dwellings, mills and other buildings. Six churches were despoiled, or burned. Most of this destruction was at New Brunswick and in the towns of Piscataway and Woodbridge. Hundreds were seized, carried off and starved in the foul prisons at New York.

Much foolishness has been written about Toryism in New Jersey, yet in spite of this fiery trial, with every inducement held out by the British soldiers comfortably quartered in their midst, just twenty-six inhabitants of Middlesex county are recorded in the "Journals" of the Committee and Council of Safety as disaffected persons. The county had 1,250 men under arms in the American cause; nearly 50 soldiers to one disaffected person. Franklin Township, in Somerset, was similarly devastated, but west of the Millstone River and the Watchung Mountains they suffered only from occasional raids, for the British found it most unsafe to venture into that region. Tories were rare birds, indeed, amongst the Dutch of Somerset.

I cannot find it in my heart to pass back these charges to

Colonies so fortunate as not to have been sacked, so unfortunate as to have been the home of some narrow-minded historian. Our ancestors who really fought shoulder to shoulder in the great struggle had only admiration for the spirit of their compatriots, from whatever Colony they came. One may find much sincere praise for Jersey patriots from brave men of New England, New York, Pennsylvania and elsewhere. This was reciprocal, for I have a copy of the farewell address delivered by Captain Vermeule to his militia company, on resigning his command in 1802, after 27 years of service. He traverses the history of the struggle, speaks appreciatively of "the brave City of Boston," and especially of its slain patriot, Joseph Warren. Moreover, he named his plantation "Warren Plains," and even one of his well-beloved sons Warren. Such is always the mutual regard of brave men. Would that such men could have written our histories.

But to return to the devastation in the Raritan Valley. Many have crossed the Landing Bridge, over the Raritan at the upper limits of New Brunswick, on the way to Bound Brook. Here, in 1776, stood a prosperous village of over thirty houses, with large store-houses at the wharf and a great grist-mill at a dam across the river, for this was then the head of navigation. On the hill which we face, as we come over the bridge from New Brunswick, stands a fine, ivy-covered stone house. It was built in 1741, a generation before the Revolution. There are two other houses within a mile of equal age. They escaped destruction because the British needed them. The one near the bridge was built by Cornelius Low. Tradition says Cornwallis occupied it as headquarters. Certainly the British did, for I have seen the marks on floors, balustrades and wainscoating made by their muskets. Everything else in the village they destroyed. William French, a private in the Middlesex Militia, had a fine residence, another house, his store-houses and other buildings burned, with all their contents. John Bray, Abraham, John and Martin Nevius, Peter T. Schenck and James Richmond lost heavily. John Vandeventer and Jane Blair, joint owners, lost a sloop at the wharf. Robert Kip lost two hogsheads of rum, a hogshead of good tobacco, and

sundry other articles; John Shippey his house, store-house, shop and other property. Charles Suydam, a little way up the river, lost buildings, mill and other property worth £2,033. His next neighbor, Hendrick Smock, his dwelling, other buildings and personal property. Raritan Landing was wiped out. Nearly every one of these men was in the Middlesex Militia, and this was their punishment.

Nor do we know all of this story. Very much of the suffering and bravery of the time went unrecorded. I was born there. Often the plough turned up there, at Raritan Landing, bayonets, British coins, bullets and cannon ball. Once, when my father's workmen were excavating for new buildings, they unearthed half a dozen skeletons, buried hurriedly, as after a battle. Surely there was an engagement there. I think it occurred when Cornwallis was driven back to this point after attacking Bound Brook on Sunday, April 13, 1777. He had in all 4,000 men in this engagement. One detachment came over the Landing Bridge and up the river road. Gen. Greene had come to Lincoln's support at Bound Brook, by midday, and the British were harassed constantly by the militia. No doubt they made a stand on the heights here, to cover their retreat over the bridge. There were, however, skirmishes almost daily at this period; many are unrecorded; many an heroic act is forgotten.

No patriots suffered more severely than those who had served on Committees of Safety and Correspondence, or as members of the Provincial or Continental Congress. Out of 69 such members in Middlesex, 43 had their homes and buildings burned or looted. In Somerset, except for Franklin Township, the proportion was less, for reasons already noted.

To the Congress of 1775, Middlesex had elected John Dennis and Azariah Dunham, both of New Brunswick, while Somerset chose Hendrick Fisher, Ruloff Van Dyck and Cornelius Vermeule. Azariah Dunham was a civil engineer, and had been active throughout the movement. He was a member of the Colonial Assembly. He later became a Colonial of militia. His house was taken possession of by the enemy, and, although he had removed his silver to the home of his father-in-law, the well known Ford mansion at Morristown, he lost property to

the value of £218, and his father, who was a clergyman, lost £80. John Dennis was a wealthy merchant of New Brunswick. On the approach of the enemy, he sent many valuables to his friends in the country, for concealment, among others to Jeremiah and John Field, five miles up the river. As was usual in such cases, Tory spies betrayed him and he lost most of this; furthermore, his storehouse in New Brunswick was looted and destroyed, two sloops and a schooner and their cargoes were taken off, and he, himself, was seized and confined one year in New York in what he described as "a loathsome goal."

Hendrick Fisher had been a prominent citizen of Somerset County for thirty years preceding the War. He lived on a farm of 300 acres on the right bank of the Raritan, a mile below Bound Brook. His house still stands. In 1765 he, at the Congress of all the Colonies at New York, signed the Declaration of Rights. In 1774 he was chairman of the first Committee of Correspondence and Inquiry. In 1775 he was President of the first elected Provincial Congress, meeting at Trenton. He was then 78 years old. When the Declaration of Independence was signed this splendid old patriot procured and read a copy in Bound Brook. His enthusiastic fellow-citizens hoisted him on their shoulders and formed a procession through the town. The bell in the Presbyterian Church was rung, and a cannon fired salutes on the hill back of the village. When Lord Howe, in 1776, offered pardon to those who would abandon the cause of freedom, he excepted Hendrick Fisher, and a price was put upon his head. He was later forced to hide in a cave and his property was looted by the enemy, but his race was run, as he died in 1779, at the ripe age of 82 years.

Ruloff Van Dyck lived at Rocky Hill and attended the Harlingen Dutch Church, which is passed on the way from Somerville to Princeton. He was an active patriot and, like the other members of the Congress, had served upon several Committees of Safety and Correspondence. He lived, however, in the more protected region of Somerset, yet the enemy sought him out and looted his property to the value of £176. It should be remarked that it would have gone much harder with these men had the enemy been able to lay hands upon their persons, as

they did upon John Dennis, but much of this region was decidedly unhealthy for British soldiers all through the Revolution.

To the third Somerset delegate, Cornelius Vermeule, I am able to give you a more intimate introduction, because I know much of him. Since 1735 he had lived and prospered on a plantation of 1,200 acres, which reached from the mountain top far across the present line of the Central Railroad in Plainfield. At its westernmost corner was Washington Rock. His homestead was in Somerset and the east part of his lands reached over into Essex county. He was a prominent and devout elder in the Raritan Church, nine miles away; for there was no church nearer, except of the Baptist faith. He was then almost sixty years old, and a widower. He had four sons, whose ages ranged from 33 to 18, and two young daughters. His eldest son, Adrian, and the second, Eder, were married and lived in houses built for them on the plantation. Eder's house was on the east, so he became a Lieutenant in the Essex County Militia. His younger sons, Frederic and Cornelius were privates in the First Somerset Regiment. Adrian is not in the roster, but he nevertheless served as scout, minute man and despatch rider, an aid to his aged father in the work of the Committee of Observation. Cornelius, the father, spoke English, but prayed in Dutch, and his youngest son, Cornelius, of whom I have already spoken, has left us a beautiful pen picture of him, reading his Dutch Bible at family worship with his relatives, and even slaves, gathered about him.

There was a little advanced outpost of Dutch on and about the plantation, mostly relatives. They were at the meeting of the three counties of Middlesex, Somerset and Essex. They were bounded north and east by the pacific Quakers, and south by the English Baptists of Piscataway, hard fighting patriots. Next north of his plantation was his cousin Andries Cadmus; east, his brother-in-law, Luke Covert. South, toward what is now Dunellen, he had two nephews, Peter and John Marselis. Of his nephews Eder, Luke and Peter Covert, Isaac Cadmus and John Marselis were in the Essex militia, as was also a friend and near neighbor, Levi Lenox. Tunis Covert was a

private in Maxwell's Brigade. In addition to these Dutchmen, Elisha, Abraham and David Coriell, also near neighbors, of French descent, were of the Middlesex militia. So he could muster some 20 stalwart fighting men, including his four sons, his nephews, and very near neighbors, and these could in turn summon their fellow-militiamen of three counties. Furthermore, his friends Col. John Webster and Col. Micajah Dunn, just over in Piscataway, could muster a Captain, Ensign and fourteen privates in the Dunn family alone, and fourteen more in that of their relatives, the Dunhams, to say nothing of ten Drakes, and numerous other militant Baptists. All this may explain why Cornelius filed no claim for property lost. Once, on the great retreat across Jersey, the Hessians crossed his plantation, but with this exception the enemy got no nearer than New Market, yet he was not to escape his punishment.

The Field family owned all the land for two miles down the river road from Bound Brook. First, at the mill just east of that village, was Michael, a member of the Committee of Correspondence for Middlesex. Then came his brothers, John, Richard, Benjamin and Jeremiah. Although the first and last were childless, the other three contributed in all nine sons to the Middlesex militia. Lieut. Jeremiah and privates Richard and Benjamin had their property looted. All were intimate friends of Cornelius Vermeule.

The fierce ravishing and plundering of the enemy, the victory at Trenton Dec. 26, and at Princeton Jan. 3, 1777, the falling back of the British to New Brunswick and the Americans to Morristown, caused a furor of excitement. There were skirmishes daily. Adrian Vermeule, who had married Elizabeth Field, a granddaughter of Hendrick Fisher, was out scouting and despatch riding. He had worn out his own horse and stopped at Richard Field's, along the river, for a fresh one. Richard Field, Jr., of the Middlesex militia, who later married Adrian's sister, accompanied him across country toward New Market. It was Jan. 7th, after Washington, falling back from Princeton, had reached Pluckemin. They were intercepted by a British raiding party, bent on punishing in some way Adrian's aged father. Adrian was captured, Richard Field escaped.

Dragged off wounded to the awful Sugar House prison in New York, in two months Adrian was dead. Cornelius Vermeule had received his punishment.

The rest of that dark period saw a Regiment of the line encamped on Cornelius's estate. Their officers were guests at the homestead, and no bill was ever presented for their maintenance. An affidavit made by Richard Field, when he claimed compensation for the loss of his horse, bears official witness to this tragedy.

One of the Field boys, Michael, was killed at Monmouth. Another, Dennis, was my great-grandfather. I have sat on the knee of his son John, and heard him still fighting the British, still consigning to eternal punishment the Hessians.

This Field family was of a fine, ancient English lineage, although they had lived much amongst and intermarried with the Dutch. It was just these English who could never stop fighting the Revolution, perhaps because a family quarrel is the worst. Many of the Dutch families, including the Vermeules, had already been at war three times with England before coming to America. They had been despoiled of their colony by the English in 1664, yet the Dutch tradition was to strike hard, fight fair and forget. Brave men who cross swords in such a spirit lose no respect for each other. The foul fighting in which the British became involved at that time, through the employment of German mercenaries and Tory irregulars, probably cost them their colonies. It was a lesson which I believe they have never forgotten. No really brave, true soldier ever raises his hand against women and children, or even unarmed men.

The effect of this vandalism in New Jersey was to rally, and to greatly stiffen the resistance of the patriots.

Frederick Frelinghuysen was, at the outbreak of the War, a young lawyer at Millstone, then called Somerset Court House, as it was the county seat. He was handsome, able and brave. He was then 21 years old. He became at once Captain of the Eastern Battery of State troops. He was a member of the Provincial Congress of 1776. Resigning from the Artillery shortly after the Battles of Trenton and Princeton, in which

he and his Somerset men took part, he became Colonel of the First Somerset Regiment of militia. He had taken part in the battle of Long Island. He and his Regiment dogged the footsteps of the British on their way from Philadelphia, and finally fought bravely at Monmouth. Reluctantly he accepted an election to the Continental Congress, which compelled him to retire immediately after the Battle of Monmouth. He turned his command over to Lieut. Col. Derrick Middagh, his friend and confidant, who had fought by his side at the head of the First Somerset through two strenuous years. There is extant an interesting letter, which Frelinghuysen wrote to Middagh Feb. 16, 1779, just after he took up his uncongenial work in the Continental Congress at Philadelphia. In it he says: "I would rather, Sir, drink sand and water in the deserts of Monmouth, in the character of a Colonel of the First Somerset Regiment, than to drink wine in Philadelphia in the character of a delegate for New Jersey."

Col. Middagh owned a farm and a mill at what is now Somerville. His residence was next west of the Wallace House, which was built upon part of his ancestral estate. Those who have seen and are interested in this old landmark may appreciate a bit of Revolutionary romance. When Washington and his good lady dispensed hospitality there, in that gay, social season, the winter of '78 and '79, Col. Middagh had a young daughter, Elizabeth. Three years later she was a popular and attractive debutante of 17 years. Young Wallace was a suitor for her hand, but there was another who had the advantage, for, before he was 18 years old, he had become a soldier in her father's Regiment. Either the uniform, the father's favor, or Cupid, single handed, undid Wallace, for she wed Cornelius Vermeule, Jr., in 1782. Washington sent her a handsome wedding present. The house her fond husband built for her, near the home of his father, Cornelius, still stands in North Plainfield. One would not guess it was built 135 years ago, for it has a modern appearance and is splendidly preserved.

One who studies the history of the War must be impressed with the important work of the New Jersey militia. Middlesex, with a population of 12,000, had 1,250 men under arms,

or over ten per cent. Somerset had 1,500 soldiers with 11,000 population, or nearly 14 per cent. Of white males, over 16 years of age, Middlesex had over 40 per cent. and Somerset 60 per cent. under arms. It is doubtful if any people in history previous to this time ever turned out a larger proportion of fighting men.

When Washington retreated across the Jerseys, it is true he spoke disparagingly of the New Jersey militia, but it would seem he had not yet learned that such untrained, ill-equipped, levies, no matter how brave, should never be called to withstand in the open such splendidly trained and equipped troops as England had at Long Island, and more especially when they are so greatly outnumbered. New Jersey troops, we know, stood that terrible test better than some others, but guerilla tactics alone can win against such odds. This lesson Washington had learned at Trenton, and repeatedly, during the first half of '77, when, at Middlebrook, he avoided an engagement. Thereby his greatly inferior troops, with the aid of the Jersey militia, wore down the British and by June had compelled them to evacuate the State. Thereafter, at Monmouth and elsewhere, he repeatedly and warmly praised the work of the Jersey militia. At this time Washington himself said he had but 4,000 raw, badly-officered Continentals, against 10,000 well-disciplined, well-officered and equipped British.

Who then forced the British out of Jersey? Why did Howe fall back to New Brunswick and then to Perth Amboy, after the Battle of Millstone? Just before he finally evacuated the State, in June, he sent two strong columns from Amboy toward Plainfield. At Oak Tree, General Stirling, with troops of the line and militia, engaged, but was forced back toward New Market. Washington, who was at New Market with his troops of the line, fell back to Middlebrook. Did the British follow? No. They doubled back on their right flank, when off toward Westfield, and the next morning retreated to Perth Amboy. Why? Surely it was not Washington's army, for that had fallen back. It was because the woods all along the Short Hills, from Oak Tree through Netherwood, to Springfield, were full of the Jersey militia. They had learned how they could win;

they were embittered by the rapine they had witnessed and suffered. In advance or retreat the enemy's steps were dogged. He lost men and equipment at every step.

It was the same at Springfield, in 1780. The British attacked with over 6,000 splendid troops, at the head of which marched the "Queen's Own." Washington had 3,000 of the line with him at Morristown, half clad and discontented. Even these never came into action. General Maxwell, without their aid, opposed the enemy solely with Jersey troops. Hear his own words: "Our party of Continental troops and the militia, at the defile, performed wonders." Again he says: "In the latter part of the day the militia flocked from all quarters and gave the enemy no respite till the day closed the scene." By that time the vanquished enemy was back at the shore of Arthur Kill watching for a chance to cross to Staten Island.

Carrington says of the same event: "As by magic the militia appeared. Fences, thickets, orchards, houses and trees were made available for single riflemen, and the column suffered constant loss." Surely, at all times during the War, the militia in New Jersey outnumbered the Continental line. More than once they saved them from annihilation. Let us honor them, as they deserve. Our brave General Maxwell made no distinction in his commendation of the work of the militia and of the line.

The report of Secretary of War, Knox, for 1776, shows that New Jersey furnished one-fifteenth of the Continental line, and 22 per cent. of all the militia, or a total of 9,086 men, one-eighth of the whole available fighting force of the Colonies. Her militia was relatively stronger than her line, because no Colony so needed a home guard, but the showing is certainly magnificent.

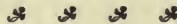
Just a closing word as to Washington Rock. Cornelius Vermeule's house was just below. As I have said, his lands reached right up to it. The Chieftain was his guest when he went to the Rock to watch the movements of the enemy. The family always afterward recalled those momentous days. Judith, the daughter of Captain Cornelius, was born on the plantation, had read her father's and grandfather's correspondence, and heard

from her father's lips the story of the War. After marriage she went to live at the University of North Carolina. At the approach of the Civil War, as her thoughts turned back sadly to her girlhood home, she wrote an ode to her beloved mountain. I shall give an extract, and one will note her reference to Washington; also, at the end, her pathetic appeal to the sons of the patriots to avert the terrible clash of North and South:

"How oft from thy rock I surveyed
The landscape so varied and free,
Towns and cities in splendor arrayed,
Smiling plains, that extend to the sea!

"Dost remember our Chieftain of yore,
When a guest of my grandsire he stood
On thy rock, and espied on the shore
The British encamped by the flood?

"Oh! Sons of the Patriots, who then
Suffered all things, nor suffered in vain,
Be noble, magnanimous men;
Let peace and prosperity reign."



TWO REVOLUTIONARY LETTERS OF COL. CHARLES STEWART

IN OUR LAST number (p. 14), considerable information appeared concerning Col. Charles Stewart, an active officer under Washington and Commissary-General, etc., in the Revolution. The following two letters from him during the dark days of 1780 are now in possession of the New Jersey Historical Society. They were addressed (on the outside only) to Mr. Moore Furman, his close friend. Mr. Furman was born at Hopewell (then in Hunterdon county) May 1, 1728, and died in Trenton Mar. 16, 1808, in his 80th year. He was at one time a leading merchant in Philadelphia, but in 1778 removed to and founded the village of Pittstown, in Hunterdon county, and soon after became Department Quartermaster-General for New Jersey. He was at the same time a Judge of the Common Pleas and a Justice of the Peace. An account of him, with letters written by him during his official service as above and for a long time afterward, may be found in the admirable work

entitled "The Letters of Moore Furman," compiled and edited painstakingly in 1912 by a Committee of the New Jersey Society of the Colonial Dames of America. In this work Colonel Stewart is mentioned (p. 25).

In the first letter of Col. Stewart, dated at "Camp," we are quite sure the place was the same as the next letter indicates, which was Two Bridges, located at the present junction of Essex, Morris and Passaic counties. The camp was near the well-known Post mansion; the nearest present village of size is Fairfield, in Essex. Both letters explain themselves, although the second paragraph of the first letter is not exactly clear as to its exact import:

LETTER FROM "CAMP" AT TWO BRIDGES

"CAMP, 14 Sept., 1780.

"DEAR SIR:

"I wrote you by Col. Blaine, whose hurry was so great that I could say very little. I find, to-day, that we stand at ten days' supply of flour on hand, but since the first of this month the troops are deficient four days' allowance of meat and, to-day, we have not an ox on hand. The New England people fall far short of their promises in the article of meat, especially Connecticut. They have made contracts with the French, got their gold and forgot us, am afraid. Thus are we situated. What think you of it? The soldiers are not idle and the poor sentrymen suffer greatly. No rum in Camp, nor has been for a week. If any at your post I know you will send it. Forward quickly. Indeed we want it; a gill of rum would please a soldier and answer in lieu of a pound of beef. To want both is too much, but so it is. My friend Blaine got off just as trouble began; he knew it was coming and made a push.

"We have not heard of Col. Pickering's setting out yet, nor can I learn what is doing by him for the State of N. Jersey. You must have made up your mind by this time; I hope it is to continue the campaign. But if your usage has been such as not to permit you, for God's sake get a successor to your liking and do not let the public suffer more than you can help by the change at any rate. Get whom they will it will be sensibly felt, and if an ill-inclined fellow should be appointed it may be ruinous to the public before they are aware of it.

"We hear of a fleet being seen off Virginia and there is account of the same or another bearing Eastward. I wish to

Heaven they were in port at Rhode Island. Something must be done this Fall or we are in a bad way, and I think a little fighting would be of great service to our army at present, and put an end to feuds and broils amongst themselves.

"Will you please present my compliments to Mrs. Furman and the young ladies, her sisters. I am with much regard and truth, Dear Sir,

"Your most obed't, humble serv't,
"CHAS. STEWART."

SECOND LETTER FROM TWO BRIDGES

"TWO BRIDGES, 13th October, 1780.

"DEAR SIR:

"Your favor of the 6th Instant came to hand last night; it had been carried as far as Robinson's house, General Arnold's former quarters near West Point. This brings that son of iniquity again in our way; indeed he is in the thoughts of everybody belonging to the army. No doubt before this his address has come to your hands. 'Tis said to be a performance of William Smith's, and from the religious strokes in it perhaps it is. André's fate was supported by him with every mark of firmness and personal resolution. It is a pity he went that way, but be assured General Clinton had it in his power to save him by giving up Arnold, but he would not take the hint, and concluded we dare not execute André. He mistook.

"The campaign, if it may properly be called one, is nearly over in this quarter and people begin to talk of Winter quarters already. For my own part I do not know how it will be.

"I think it would be well to discharge all the six months men and make West Point strong enough to resist the enemy, and then take part as far South as possible with the right of the army, and halt in time.

"Flour has come on pretty briskly for a few days and we have now at least a week's supply on hand. My letters from Philadelphia inform that much is expected before Winter and I hope it will be got along to camp. Harassed and distressed as Jersey has really been beyond the sufferings of any other State, yet I expect if the food was collected and over on the East side of Delaware it would be forwarded somehow to the army.

"Col. Blaine has been gone a long time. He has been sick and is better again. He told me of his intention to form a considerable magazine at Pitts Town some time ago, but whether it will be accomplished I don't know. I fear it much, but

perhaps something may turn up to enable him to complete it, at present unknown to me.

"It gives me pleasure that you continue your friendly advice and aid to Colonel Neilson. Timothy finds it not a little troublesome to keep things agoing in Camp; perhaps he reforms too fast; some say he does. The army are already soured. Old Dr. Craig says: 'It won't do for those folks to squeeze too hard; it won't do.' I think the Doctor generally hits the mark pretty right. We hear General Gates is recalled. If so, General Greene will go in his place. He will find it troublesome work but will make it do.

"I mean Morris Town is a post of as much consequence for the Winter as the situation of our army will admit, and I hope Winter quarters will permit a large Magazine to be collected there. I agree with you that it is hard to ask the Southern Wagoners to come here and will do everything in my power to prevent it, as soon as the roads get broke, and our supplies at Camp are so regular as to admit of any being dropt at Morris Town.

"As I always had satisfaction in doing business with you and never was disappointed in your exertions for our support, it cannot but give me pleasure to hear from you as often as you can drop me a line, and you may be assured in my troubling you with a note frequently. I am, with great regard,

"Your obed. Servant,
"CHARLES STEWART."



THE CONDUCT REVOLUTIONARY RECORD ABSTRACTS

[Continued from Vol. V, page 240].

IN THE PRECEDING article on this subject it was stated that it was not known how Dr. Conduct was connected with the rendition of the testimony of soldiers or their dependents when, in 1833 and 1834, and, as now appears, down to at least 1838, he made brief abstracts of such testimony. It has since been learned that he acted as attorney for Revolutionary pensioners and prosecuted their claims in the Pension Department, although, while he had been a Judge in Morris county, he was not a member of the Bar. (For a statement of the various Pension Acts of Congress relating to Revolutionary officers and soldiers, see "Historical Notes and Comments" in this

number). We now continue from the Doctor's notes, again premising that, because of their fragmentary and disjointed character and repetitions of facts, consequent on the method employed in jotting them down, we have to omit some sentences and reconstruct others, but trust to make as few errors as possible.

CONTINUATION OF RECORD OF R. STANBERRY

John B. Osborn: Remembers R. Stanberry in the five months' service; knew him when he was brought home wounded from Long Island, though not himself in the five months' service. Others saw his wounds dressed. Knew him when stationed at Van Mulen's¹ in Winter of 1776 and Spring of 1777. Both Companies were stationed at Van Mulen's, probably between two and three months. He belonged to Capt. Laing's Company. Knows he enlisted in the horse in 1777, in May or June, a little after corn-planting time. Knows he then withdrew from Capt. Laing's Company and was enrolled in the cavalry under Capt. Samuel Meeker; remembers seeing him equipped and mounted; knows he belonged to the cavalry during the first of the War and performed military service more or less during whole period. Was at Battle of Quibbletown at that time—a very severe battle. Winds commanded; Col. Cook and Col. Scott also present.

Richard Lee: Testified for Stanberry. . . . Knew he was carrying express and tidings of the enemy's movements almost constantly. Was a footman at the same time in Capt. Morris's Company.

RECORD OF JOHN B. AND JONATHAN H. OSBORN

Josiah Gray: Saith he knew Deacon John B. Osborn to enter a [boat?] and to go to New York and a tour of duty when the British landed at Long Island in the year 1776, under Capt.

¹This place, variously spelled in later testimony, is identified by Mr. Cornelius Vermeule, of East Orange, as Vermeule's farm, near Plainfield, where an encampment was made by the Americans in 1776 and 1777. (See fuller note, post, in department of "Historical Notes and Comments"). Accordingly this spot will be designated in subsequent abstracts as "Vermeule's."—EDITOR.

Garthwait, Colonel Thomas. About the month of Feb., 1777, was a soldier with him two months at Vermeule's, near Quib-bletown. Was in frequent skirmishes with the British; was in a smart battle in Martin's woods, commanded by the above officers; was at Strawberry on a tour of duty commanded by Capt. Jacob Crane and C. Spencer. Knew Jonathan H. Osborn during frequent tours of duty at Rahway under command of Col. Jaques and Capt. Laing. [Note.—Amend Deacon Osborn's declaration, stating that he was drafted to go to Monmouth in June under Capt. Laing; mustered in at Brunswick with Col. Jaques at that place and mustered to Monmouth; arrived there on the night of the 27th June. Capt. Laing's Co. was in the Battle and about half of Jaques' Regiment].

Ichabod Clark: Remembers Laing's Co. in that Battle and mustering at Brunswick with the Regiment and Jaques, but does not remember Deacon Osborn.

John B. Osborn: Explanatory declaration: He was appointed sergeant by his Company (Capt. Laing's) when they lay at Vermeule's in the Winter of 1776-'7, and was duly certified by his Captain, and from that time was a regular serjeant during the War and did duty as such. In his supplemental declaration, 12th Aug., 1833, it is stated that he received a number of warrants or commissions as serjeant from Capt. Laing. Although it is so written his meaning was that he received at all times, when a draft was to be made for his Company, written orders from Capt. Laing to this effect: 'You are hereby required and directed to summon the men belonging to your district, as Serjeant in this Company, to meet at the Wheat Sheaf, or at Rahway, on (a certain day named) at (such an hour), for the purpose of drafting (such a number of) men to perform (certain military orders).' These orders were given him by his Captain to warn his men to meet as often as the Captain saw fit and proper; and these orders were executed forthwith, and were called by the Justice (Miller), who took his deposition, "Commissions." He did not mean to be understood as saying he received commissions or warrants of his authority as a serjeant.

Jonathan H. Osborn: Belonged to Laing's Company with

John B. Osborn; was often with him; knew he performed serjeant's duty; was often warned by him as serjeant to attend Co's meeting; saw his written orders to that effect from the Captain. Served with him in 1776; he was then serjeant at Vermeule's, December to April, at Quibbletown and Martin's woods. Before this, in the Spring and Summer of 1776, knew he volunteered under Capt. Laing at Elizabeth Town Point, guarding the point and building fortifications at Terril's in Rahway; was out on alternate months, half a month perhaps at home, often not more than four or five days at home, and in all probably as much as three or four months in the Spring, Summer and Fall until the time that both were stationed at Vermeule's. Colonel Thomas commanded at Elizabeth Town, and Potter and Jaques at Rahway. General Williamson and Major Botts were often in command at Elizabeth Town. . . . Knows not his Morristown tour under Horton. Was not with him at the Monmouth Battle.

William Clarke: Was with Deacon Osborn at New York in 1776, when the British fleet came into the Hook; went over to the city the last of May or first of June; the time was of regimental training, Major Jaques commanding. Came out of the city when the British took possession of Long Island. Knew him in a tour of Woodbridge, stationed at Eseck Randolph's in Woodbridge in September; corn then fit for boiling and roasting. Knew him one month at Trembly's Point, stationed at David Ball's.

Deacon J. B. Osborn: Believes he performed one more duty next year after the Monmouth Battle, under Capt. Heddy from Woodbridge. In the Fall of the year, about seed time, remembers going to see a new species of wheat, called white wheat, then sowing.

Jonathan H. Osborn: Remembers this [above] tour and was with him [J. B. Osborn] in same Company. Jesse Dolbear was also present and went with Osborn to see the wheat at the farm of one Samuel Barnes, near by. Dolbear and Osborn then lived together when at home, Osborn having just bought Dolbear's place.

Col. Stanberry: Knows Deacon J. B. Osborn was on duty at Vermeule's. . . . Knows J. H. Osborn was a drummer; it might have been [for] a year or more. [*Note.*—Osborn says he carried a drum two years, 1778-'79. Ezra Ross was his fifer. Stanberry, Wm. Clark and Deacon Osborn remember the fifer, Ross].

Eseck Ryno: Knew Jonathan H. Osborn in 1776 [was] at Elizabeth Town Point under Major Hays and Col. Thomas, throwing up breast works; he was a drummer for a year or more, but carried a musket in the first service. Knew him in Capt. Nathaniel Randolph's Co., stationed at Elizabeth Town in 1777 . . . at Capt. Laing's Co. at Trembly's Point, and in Capt. Morse's Co. at Elizabeth Town. Knew him at Rahway and Woodbridge in several monthly tours under Col. Jaques; also between Elizabeth Town and Rahway at Wheat Sheaf. . . . at Quibbletown . . . at Springfield Battle, Connecticut Farms Battle, etc. At Springfield a British soldier stood inside a back house loading his gun, and an American officer followed him in and ran his espadone [light broadsword] through the soldier. Ryno fired 48 rounds at the enemy at Springfield on the retreat of the enemy towards the [Connecticut] Farms and towards Elizabeth Town.

Jonathan H. Osborn: Amends his declaration by saying: Under Capt. Laing and Col. Jacques a party crossed to Staten Island in boats; snow was on the ground. Gen. Dickinson commanded the whole. Marched to Cuckhold's Town Point on the South side of the Island; destroyed the British military stores and provisions, took 22 of the guards of the Fort and brought them off. Osborn was one of the guards who brought them off. This was in the hard Winter, 1779-'80. He quit the drum after carrying it about two years (with the consent of Capt. Laing, who first appointed him drummer), and took the musket, being tired of the drum. (Ichabod Clark will testify to this Tour, being one of the party. DeHart piloted it. Capt. Ephraim Scudder was Clark's Captain under Col. Jacob Crane).

RECORD OF ESECK RYNO

Richard Lee: Knew Eseck Ryno as a militia man on duty at various times and places, and under different officers; at Elizabeth Town under Capt. Thomas, stationed in the town and performed duty at the point of landing, building forts and breastworks; was on duty two months in Summer of 1776. At the Battle of Short Hills, in May, probably 1777, he knew Ryno doing duty under Capt. Laing for one month. Knew him in Capt. David Halsey's Company; at Trembly Point; at Elizabeth Town—a month each Tour; also under Capt. Morse at Springfield, and Col. Jaques at Connecticut Farms; also under Capt. Morse, and at Strawberry Hill, near Amboy, in a skirmish, the enemy coming out from Amboy. Was always a good soldier and served, he believes, in every year of the War.

Matthias Frazee, pensioner under 1832 law: Knew Ryno in 1776 when the enemy took possession of New York and Long Island; was under Capt. Morse on guard duty. [Repeats same Tours as previous witness]. Was in the same Company with Ryno at the Battle of Springfield in 1780 under Capt. Morse. In 1781 he was out several months at Short Hills, Rahway and Elizabeth Town Point under Cols. Jaques, Thomas and Ely. There was not a year in the War in which deponent did not see Ryno out in actual service.

Jonathan H. Osborn: [Corroborates].

RECORD OF DANIEL HATFIELD

Matthias Frazee: Knew Hatfield on a month's guard duty at Elizabeth Town under Capt. Scudder (or Crane), and two or three months in the Summer in Island Battle.

Jacob Ludlam: Was often on military duty and saw Hatfield on duty also in different years, under officers Capt. Laing, Capt. Morse, Capt. Mulford, Capt. B. Williams Horton; also Potter at Elizabeth Town and Trembly's Point; also at Rahway, Springfield; believes year 1776 and other years. Thinks there was not a year in the War when he did not see Hatfield in service, and as many as three or four Tours of duty in each year between 1776 and 1781.

[John Scudder, Daniel Hatfield, Benjamin Crane and Nick

Mooney will testify that four leaves of an old book containing the names of Hatfield and others is part of an original pay roll kept by Capt. John Scudder—David Woodruff being Lieutenant and Charles Clark an Ensign—it being the roll of a year's service].

William Clark: Recollects Hatfield on a Tour of duty at Trembly's Point, at Williams' Farms under Capt. Wood at first and under Capt. Ephraim Scudder in 1777 or '78; again near Strawberry Hill. . . . Took six baggage wagons from the enemy between Woodbridge and Amboy. [Ichabod Clark corroborates last Tour and capture].

RECORD OF JACOB DAVIS

Jacob Davis: Wished an enlargement of his pension.

John Scudder: Knew Davis on a monthly Tour under his father in 1778 or '79 at Elizabeth Town; was an officer of the guard, Gen. Dickinson in command. Saw his name on his [Scudder's] father's payroll for half a month. When stationed at Woodbridge under Capt. Williams, about 60 men went to Dr. Bland's, mounted guard and took quarters for the night. The time of a Regiment of New England troops expired at 12, midnight, and the guard was called. Information was given by some refugee or Tory to the British at Amboy. A large party of cavalry and infantry was sent from Amboy and passed by to surround the party. Information was given to Capt. Potter, who was in command, as soon as it was known the enemy was in force, and he had barely time to make his escape. The Brigade made 11 prisoners. The whole 60 accompanied Col. Potter and all got off.

RECORD OF DAVID WILLIAMS

He first entered the service in the Spring of 1776 as a drafted soldier in Capt. Benj. Williams' Company of militia at Rahway, and did one month's duty on Staten Island and Elizabeth Town, and in the months of July and August two months more duty in the City of New York and at Bergen, keeping guard expecting the enemy's fleet daily; was on Bergen Heights when Long Island Battle was fought. In 1777

enlisted for five months in Capt. John Craig's Company as private, but was regularly appointed sergeant by the officers and did sergeant's duty the whole term. Was stationed at Elizabeth Town, Rahway, and along the lines of the enemy, and had several skirmishes with the British; that year was under command of Capt. Jaques (or Seeley). In March, 1778, served in Capt. B. Williams' Company one month, at Woodbridge, Col. Potter commanding. At one skirmish at Trembly's Point, the enemy coming up to take Capt. Jaques, we being 12 on guard, all were taken prisoners but three, and one was drowned.

Henry Williams: [Generally corroborative, but abstract not clear].

RECORD OF HENRY WILLIAMS

David Williams: Knew Henry Williams performed military duty at various places in every year of the War.

Jacob Ludlam: Frequently saw Henry Williams on duty; belonged to same Company. (B. Williams', afterward Mulford's). Was often at William's father's and saw him putting on his arms and accoutrements for militia service. Knew him at Springfield and the Farms; also at Elizabeth Town when Woodruff was killed, when 16 British soldiers were taken.

RECORD OF JOHN DUNHAM (AMENDED DECLARATION)

"My father lived at Trembly's Point during the whole War. I grew up young; was stout, athletic and active, more capable of performing military duty at 15 than most lads at 16." Service in 1777, when 15, was three months under Capt. Scudder and Capt. Laing as a volunteer and as a substitute for some of father's neighbors, who were so situated that it was very difficult or impossible for them to leave their homes. "At their earnest request and solicitation, offered to go in their stead as a substitute and the Captain, considering me to be capable of military duty, I was accepted and did service. I have endeavored to remember for whom I was a substitute but cannot recollect. The three months were for different persons in each

Tour. My father, Elisha Dunham, was himself a Captain of militia and was out when his regular Tour of duty came to be performed."

His first Tour was in the Fall during cold nights, and, according to his best recollection was late in Sept. and October. His second Tour was in cold weather, most probably late in November, under Capt. Laing, and he does not remember whether he was home a week or a month between. He was performing guard duty along the Jersey shore opposite Staten Island. There was only a Captain in command at the place he was stationed, which was at David Ball's house, one room of which was occupied as a guard room. Another station was at Thomas Bradbury's, and another at David Trembly's; all within view of each other and within gunshot. The Company was divided and distributed at these places, the better to watch the movements of the enemy on the opposite shore and to guard against surprise.

Second Tour when he was 16; one month under Capt. Mulford. It was the season of getting hay, probably July.

Third Tour, 1779, four months; quartered first month at Daniel Williams', near Capt. Mulford's house. One room of Williams' house was guardroom. First month was in Winter; second in March in Elizabeth Town and at Halsted's Point. Nutman's house in Elizabeth Town was guardhouse, opposite Gen. Dayton's. Was alarmed one night. Capt. Meeker of the cavalry was going round to give the countersign and, riding rapidly, was ordered to stop and give the sign. He made some reply that he would give the countersign and rode off, upon which he, Dunham, and David Williams both fired upon him but missed him; in the dead of night. Third month was probably in April. Was stationed at Elizabeth Town, part of the time at Nutman's; part at Williams'; on guard duty in the Town and at the Point. Fourth month in June [same place].

In 1780, under Lord Stirling, a plan was laid to cross to Staten Island on the ice under Col. Mulford. Crossed at the old Point, and crossed the Island to Cuckold's town fort, where the enemy laid. Some stores were taken and brought off; some

burnt. Some prisoners taken. The party returned, some that night, some the next day. Capt. Joseph Wheedon (?) of the army was on this excursion. In March stationed at Elizabeth Town; same house and duty. In May was at Rahway and Trembly's Point. Was at Elizabeth Town when Springfield and Connecticut Farms were burnt; was not in those skirmishes.

Robert Woodruff was killed in a skirmish with the enemy on their retreat from Springfield to Staten Island, near the crossroads below Elizabeth Town, in the woods. Saw him brought out a corpse. Another man was wounded, Elijah Terril, a musket ball passing through his thigh.

Served four months in 1781. First month, in April under Mulford at Rahway; second, in June, under Mulford at Trembly's Point; third, under Herriman, at Elizabeth Town; fourth under Mulford, at Elizabeth Town. Duty was guarding lines, etc. Received a certificate for some part of his service in this last year, which was paid him.

David Williams: Knows John Dunham was on guard duty at Elizabeth Town under Capt. Mulford in September, 1778. Both served with Capt. Meeker.

RECORD OF JACOB LUDLOW (AMENDED DECLARATION)

First year of service in 1776, three months. First month was under Capt. Morse [Marsh?] at Elizabeth Town and Point; guard duty in January. He was not 16 until 16th August, 1776, and first service was in cold weather after he became 16; thinks in December he did his first duty under Capt. Morse [Marsh?]. Second was in January or February under Capt. Williams; station and duty same. Third, in March and April, Capt. Williams; duty same; stationed between Amboy and Newark.

In Tour of March or February a body of Hessians of about 50 or 60, making their way from New Brunswick to join the enemy at Elizabeth Town, were captured at Elizabeth Town. One of them hid in Hatfield's smith shop and under his bellows and was brought out. They expected the enemy were in the

town but they had left it. The rest soon surrendered, prisoners, and were sent to Morristown. Third Tour was in June, and July, under Capt. Morse [Marsh?], guarding shores. The British went out from Amboy in a strong body through Bonhamtown to the Short Hills, where a severe fight was held between them and the militia and some Regulars. Much blood was spilt. Does not recollect who commanded, but thinks Gen. Winds was present and probably Maxwell. Col. Jaques was probably in command of the militia. Benjamin Simmons was killed. The British came to Westfield, where they encamped for the night, destroying much property. The wounded Americans were hurried away from the village. The British filled the church with sheep, and placed a ram's head in the pulpit, and killed a great number of hogs, sheep and cattle.

The fifth month, in September, was stationed between Rahway and Elizabethtown. The sixth month was under Capt. Scudder in November. The seventh under Capt. Mulford, in January or February. The eighth month under Mulford. The ninth and tenth months under Capt. Potter at Elizabeth Town, when the Monmouth Battle was fought, and, whilst there, was ordered by Capt. Potter to march to the relief of the inhabitants of Minisink on the Delaware against the Indians. Marched through Morristown, Succasunny, Sussex Courthouse, when we heard the Indians had retired. Our time being out we returned home by same route. The eleventh month, in September and October, was under Cpts. Mulford and Jaques and Col. Potter.

In 1779 was under Capt. Wood in February; Mulford in March; Capt. Craig in June and July; Capt. Scudder in September and October. In February, 1780, under Mulford. In 1780, was on a Tour to Springfield and Farms; in April and May under Morse [Marsh?]; in June and July under Laing; in Sept. and Oct. under Mulford. In 1781, in March under Mulford; in May under Potter; in July and August under Craig; in Oct. and November under Mulford.

William Clark: Remembers Jacob Ludlam on one Tour at Elizabeth Town and Point, guard duty, Capt. Potter. Was

there when the Monmouth Battle was fought, and again, at the same place, when the "Greens" came over to Elizabeth Town; had a fight with them. Some of our men killed. Capt. Randolph was mortally wounded and Capt. Lock killed, both in same Company. When the the Monmouth Battle was fought they were called suddenly to go to Minisink against the Indians, both then in same Company. Thinks they were under Wood.

Henry Williams: Was neighbor to Ludlow, and when alarm was given they went together. Remembers him at the Battle and burning of Springfield and Connecticut Farms; also at Elizabeth Town Point in July, 1780, after the Battle of Springfield, when a skirmish was had with the enemy and when Richard Woodruff was killed.

David Williams: Remembers same services.

John Ludlam: [Similar testimony].

RECORD OF NATHAN ELMER (AMENDED DECLARATION)

Says his service at Springfield and Connecticut Farms in 1780 was on foot. Whole service about four years, two on foot and two on the horse. Has no remembrance of Capt. Christopher Marsh, but thinks that Samuel Meeker commanded when he joined. He was 16 in November, 1779, and did no duty till then. Was first warned of duty by Capt. Cramer. Must have entered cavalry in 1781 when Obadiah Meeker, not Samuel, commanded the troops. His equipments were purchased of Ephraim Little of a New England troop, consisting of cap, pistols, sword, etc., and said by Little to have been taken from a dragoon who belonged to Burgoyne's army. Services in horse were often in detailed small parties on vidette duty in different sections. He recollects following fellow-soldiers who served in the cavalry: Thomas Osborn, John Wilcox, Nathan Bedell, John Walker, Jonathan Townley, Benjamin Bedell, Isaac Halsey, Daniel Halsey, Joseph Halsey, Nathaniel Crane, Samuel Parsons, besides his officers. These were his old neighbors, but they are all dead.

[*To be Continued*]

**CORRESPONDENCE OF ABRAHAM CLARK AND
JUDGE ROBERT MORRIS**

ABRAHAM CLARK, of Elizabethtown (born 1726; died 1794), signer of the Declaration of Independence, member of the Provincial Congress, then of the Continental Congress of 1775-'78 and repeatedly for various years afterward, being also in fact in the United States Congress in 1794, when he died, wrote a letter the year previous to his death to former Chief Justice Robert Morris, at New Brunswick, concerning some pension claimants. This correspondence, which has never been published, is of interest, not because of the individual claimants Mr. Clark represented, but because it reveals the trouble he took to secure pensions for wounded soldiers, and especially because it again shows the mental workings and clear reasoning of Judge Morris, who was then, under an appointment by Washington, a Judge of the United States District Court for New Jersey.

In the PROCEEDINGS for July last (page 168), we presented certain letters of Morris when New Jersey's Chief Justice. Now, more than a dozen years later, we find him still active in matters laid before him in the Federal service and this to a degree unusual for a Judge, who is supposed to give official opinions rather than counsel. But Morris was an exceptional man and Judge, and it is greatly to be regretted that published accounts of his life and character are so meagre.

The Pension Act of Feb. 28, 1793, to which the following letters refer, will be found referred to at some length under the general head of "Historical Notes and Comments," *post*.

It will be noticed that Mr. Clark in his letter takes exception to this Pension Act of 1793 as "clearly to be intended rather to prevent than to grant relief," probably a natural complaint of that day, soldiers and their friends then as now expecting and desiring a broader scope in the application of the pension system. But Judge Morris does not agree with this view, and sturdily upholds the law as intended to work justice, although conceding it should be the forerunner of a wider Act of Congress. As a matter of fact Congress supplemented the law

repeatedly in subsequent years. (See "Historical Notes and Comments," *post*).

The "Mr. Boggs" referred to in the letters was Robert Boggs, the nephew of Judge Morris, and then the Clerk of the U. S. District Court over which Morris presided. He was born at Tinton Falls, Nov. 13, 1766 and died at New Brunswick, Jan. 11, 1831. He studied law with Judge Morris and was long one of the ablest of the practitioners at New Brunswick. He was admitted to the Bar as attorney in 1789, as counselor in 1794, and as sergeant in 1816. He was Judge Advocate-General 1794-'95, and clerk of the U. S. District Court 1790-1817; a Trustee of Rutgers College, 1800, until his death; an active officer of Christ Episcopal church in New Brunswick; and he was also one of the executors of the will of Judge Morris. He was married three times, his second wife being the sister of the famous Capt. James Lawrence.

LETTER OF ABRAHAM CLARK

"ELIZ. TOWN, NOV'R 5, 1793.

"SIR: By Mr. Boggs I was informed it was necessary that I send you an acc't of the names and nature of the wounds of those who mean to apply for pensions. I wrote you at their request signified to me by their neighbors; persons of reputation who assured me they were entitled to be put on the Pension List and could procure the testimonies required by law. I then was led to believe the applicants were in the Continental army when wounded. How many had applied to me for assistance in their business I do not recollect, but since the receipt of Mr. Boggs' letter two only have appeared, viz., Wm. O'Brien and Sam'l Taylor.

"William O'Brien served several years in the Continental army, and, after serving the time of his enlistment, was discharged; he then enlisted in the Regiment raised by New Jersey for one year for the purpose of guards; in this service while on duty in Elizabeth Town under Capt. Scudder, with whom he enlisted and who is since deceased, in an affray that happened between a soldier and his wife, which he was attempting to put a stop to, a lieutenant in the Continental army being near, knocked him down over a stick of timber, which produced a rupture in the belly. In constant hopes of a recovery he omitted applying for a pension. This person by reason

of the rupture is unable to support himself but in part . I suppose [this] is a fact, as he has lived in this township ever since he received the hurt, and [is] well known to many; but whether by the law he is entitled to a pension I am not clear in. I, however, promised to state his case to you, knowing you would direct the necessary evidence to be taken if you supposed him to come under the provision intended.

"The case of Sam'l Taylor you will see by the enclosed paper. I think him entitled to a pension, though only serving in the militia—as I suppose they were called into service by order of the Commander-in-Chief—and was in the defense of a fortress belonging to the United States; but as the evidence most essential to him resides in the State of New York, where he lived about six years after his discharge from captivity, I know not how it is to be obtained, especially by any order of yours. He has lived about six years in Jersey; never applied for a pension in hopes his wound would get well, but it is said to have been for a long time growing worse.

"I believe others, besides the above persons, applied to me to assist them, but, as I have not seen or heard anything of them since I first wrote you, I think they must have given up applying or are dead.

"When I first wrote, without looking at the law, I supposed a commission to two persons was sufficient to take depositions, but I now observe the law requires three. The whole of the law appears clearly to be intended rather to prevent than to grant relief, which was my opinion at its passing. However, I thought it best to give applicants an opportunity to bring forward the necessary proofs if in their power, though I believe few can do it. With great regard, I am, Sir,

"Your Humble Serv't,
ABRA. CLARKE."

"Robert Morris, Esq.

REPLY OF JUDGE MORRIS

"NEW BRUNSWICK, DEC'R. 25TH, 1793.

"SIR: Yours of the fifth ult. has lain by me some time dependent on business which had a prior claim to my attention. On the receipt of your former letter I directed the Clerk to inform you of the manner of issuing commissions, and that if the names and residence of the claimants and their witnesses were forwarded to him, commissions should issue to them.

"The cases you now mention appear to be of militiamen, and they are not intended to be comprehended in the relief proposed by the present Act. There can be no doubt but those unfortunate citizens who were disabled in the militia service against the common enemy during the late War ought to receive an

equivalent compensation, nor but that it would be worthy the justice of the United States to make provision accordingly. The want of means in their officers to check fraudulent applications and the greater economy to be expected under a separate State provision, may be reasons for not including them in a general establishment by the United States at this time, which would not operate against their adopting them after their claims were established and their equivalent fixed under a State regulation. But as they do not appear to be within the intention of the present Act of Congress, I can see no good reason why the Legislature of the State should not provide for validating their claims and granting them relief.

"I have, therefore, written to the Governor, requesting him to lay their cases before the Legislature at the next sitting and, whether they are ultimately adopted by the United States or not, I hope they may not have cause to complain of the want of justice in their country, notwithstanding it does not appear to have been the intention of Congress to provide for the disabled militia by the present Act. I do not consider myself vested with authority by it to resist their claims, nor indeed with any discretion under it except with the appointment of proper commissioners and surgeons. And I am informed that some who were disabled are proceeding to validate their claims under it. I fear they will only add their troubles to their misfortunes. But my advice against it is all that I hold myself authorized to give.

"Therefore, if you think it warrantable for Sam'l Taylor mentioned in your letter, who was wounded in the defense of Fort Montgomery, to hazard the experiment, there is no difficulty in issuing a commission into Orange county to take the testimony of the necessary witnesses there. I consider the authority given to me by the Act to be intended for such cases among others, and you will inform me by a line to whose care in Elizabeth Town I shall send the papers and a commission, and it shall be done accordingly.

"Perhaps it may not be amiss for you to sound the present Congress on the subject previous to putting Taylor or his friends to any trouble or expense on the occasion, and this I am informed you will have an opportunity of doing by moving on the case of a Peter Covenhoven of this State, which I understand is before the House with a report thereon from the Secretary of War 'that he has a claim on the justice of Congress.' The discussion of this may possibly call forth the sentiment of the members.

"I cannot agree with you that Congress, by the present Act,

intended only to tantalize an unfortunate class in the community. Such conduct would be too unworthy of such a body. Some of the requisites in the Act certainly appear difficult in some cases, but all of them and more may be necessary to guard against fraudulent or improper applications. Such, it is said, have been theretofore made and allowed, and, when a new door is opened to the inattentive though just claimant, he ought not to murmur at restrictions which his own delay has rendered prudent, provided the impediments are not so great as to defeat the honest claimant, and I believe the present are not.

"With great respect I am, Sir,

Your very humble serv't,

"The Hon'ble Abm. Clark, Esq.

ROBERT MORRIS."

Endorsed: "May 6th, 1794. In consequence of a written order from Sam'l Taylor I delivered the papers herein mentioned with others received at two different times from David Whitehead, and the order to Mr. Boggs to deliver to Whitehead if he should call for them. R. M."



MID-WINTER MEETING OF THE WOMAN'S BRANCH, 1921

THE ANNUAL MID-WINTER meeting of the Woman's Branch of the New Jersey Historical Society was held at Somerville, N. J., on Feb. 10, 1921. The members met at the Wallace House, which, during the Winter of 1778-'79, was occupied by General and Mrs. Washington, having been completed shortly before that time. After wandering through the various rooms, including the "Gen. Lafayette Room" and "Lord Stirling Room," and examining the old-time furniture and china, the old prints and other relics of the past, all went to the Sunday School rooms of the First Reformed Church. There soup, coffee and ice-cream were served and, as these supplemented the box luncheons brought by members, the luncheon was pronounced a success.

When the luncheon was over, Hon. Clarence E. Case made a brief address upon the history of the church, dating from 1699, and related some interesting incidents connected with the history of Somerset county. At the close he introduced the speaker of the day, Mr. J. Lawrence Boggs, who told

"How the Posters Helped the War." Mr. Boggs had hung upon the walls of the Sunday School rooms posters issued by nearly all of the allied nations, and by Germany and her allies, some of them from far away dependencies, so that every part of the world was represented. The interest of his story, in which there was much that was new to all, was enhanced by these vivid illustrations. He said that many of his posters had been received from the Berlin Museum as exchanges, and remarked in passing that in return he had sent them the worst ones he could!

The meeting closed with votes of thanks to the ladies of Somerville and vicinity who had contributed to the entertainment, to the church authorities for the use of their rooms, and to Senator Case and Mr. Boggs for their interesting addresses.

M. E. J.



NECROLOGY OF MEMBERS

FREDERICK A. BORCHERLING, a well-known and active member of the Newark Bar, died on Dec. 26, 1920, from heart disease. He was the son of the late Mr. Charles Borchering, of Newark, who was a lawyer of a half century's practice. His mother was Eliza (Quimby) Borchering. Frederick A. was born in Newark Oct. 4, 1871, and, after graduating from the Newark Academy in 1889 and from Princeton University in 1893, he studied law with the late Mr. Cortlandt Parker, and was admitted as an attorney in June, 1896, becoming a counselor three years later. At one time he held the Intercollegiate Walking championship. For many years he was an active officer (Captain) in the First Regiment of the New Jersey National Guard. He married, May 28, 1901, Frances H., daughter of Chief Justice William S. Gummere, who survives him. He became a member of the New Jersey Historical Society Oct. 25, 1911.

JOHN FABER, M. D., a widely known physician of Hudson county, died at his home, 289 Central Avenue, Hudson City, on Nov. 18, 1920, of a stroke of apoplexy. He was born in

Arfeld, Rhenish Prussia, Feb. 17, 1847. After the usual education in his native village he studied at Prieue and Cologne, remaining at the University at Cologne from 1870-'72. Then he continued medical studies at the University of Marburg, of Bonn and at Erlangen, Bavaria. Being a cultured man he was the author of various works in German. The first, in 1875, was entitled "Embolie der Art Meseaterica Superior," published at Erlangen. Others were "Die Nifelungen und Ihr Hort," etc., 1900. Others followed, including (translated into English), "The Key to Homer's Iliad and Odyssey," and "How Charles Martel Came to Power." During the last months of his life he rewrote a few parts of his last edition of the last-named work. He came to New Jersey 45 years ago, and, when young, had one of the largest practices in Hudson county, his specialty being tuberculosis cases. His wife died in 1911. He left surviving a son, Henry, who lived with him and a daughter, Mrs. Elizabeth Breen, wife of Daniel Breen, a newspaper correspondent. He was a member of the State and Hudson County Medical Societies and a Fellow of the American Medical Association. He became a Life Member of the New Jersey Historical Society in 1897.

DR. CHARLES M. HOWE, former Mayor of Passaic, died at the Clifton Springs Sanatorium, Clifton Springs, N. Y., on December 18, 1920. He was nearly 70 years of age, having been born in New York City May 1, 1851. When two years old the family moved to Passaic and during all his mature life he had been identified with the growth and betterment of that city. Following his father's profession he became a dentist, and had his office for many years in the old 'Brick Block,' built by his father, on Main Avenue. About 1903 he gave up his practice of dentistry and became President of the Passaic National Bank (of which he was one of the organizers in 1886), an office which he held at the time of his death. His son, J. Canfield Howe, was associated with him in the bank. He was four times chosen Mayor of Passaic and gave the city the strongest and cleanest type of administration. The Library and City Hall are both monuments to his leadership as well as the

securing of an adequate water supply and the installation of a sewerage system. He was a leader in transforming the village into the prosperous and growing city it is to-day. For years he was an officer in the Methodist Episcopal Church; he was also the first President of the Young Men's Christian Association, and throughout the World War he was President of the Passaic Chapter of the American Red Cross.

Dr. Howe came of a typical American family. He was the seventh in descent from John How of Marlborough, Mass. It was this ancestor who, in 1656, was appointed, with three others, "to put the affairs of the new Plantation in an orderly way." The next in direct line was Col. Thomas How, a soldier in the days of the Indian Wars, who, in 1704, marched his men seventy miles, from Marlborough to 'the frontier,' and saved Northampton from total destruction. The next two generations were useful Massachusetts yoeman—Jonathan How, 1687-1738, and his son, Bezaleel How, 1717-1750. The latter felt the call 'westward' and established himself at Leicester (his farm site is now the center of the town of Paxton). Here in the same year that his father died was born Bezaleel Howe (who always wrote his name with the final 'e'). The Revolutionary War broke out and, prior to his twenty-fifth birthday, he was enlisted in the First New Hampshire Regiment under General Enoch Poor. He won his Lieutenantcy by bravery at Long Island, was wounded at Stillwater, 19th Sept., 1777, and, at the close of the War, was at the Rocky Hill Headquarters in command of Washington's Guards. He reëntered the regular army for a time and retired in 1796 with the rank of Major. Henceforth he was a citizen of New York City, and the Massachusetts environment of four generations was broken. The fourth child of Major Howe and his wife, Catherine Moffat, of Little Britain, N. Y., was John Moffat Howe. He became a dentist, practising on Grand Street in New York, and in 1853 moved to Passaic and built the home-
stead, which stood on the land bounded by Prospect Street, Passaic Avenue and Grove Street.

Dr. John M. Howe was one of the prominent Methodists in and about New York City, becoming a lay preacher of that

church in 1843. In Passaic he at once became prominent in the local church, serving as pastor without salary, 1864-'5, and donating the land on which the present edifice stands. He took a great interest in education and founded the Howe Academy, the best school in Passaic for many years; from 1866 until his death in 1885 he was a member of the State Board of Education. His wife, Emeline Barnard Jenkins, of Hudson, N. Y., was a direct descendant from John Howland and Elizabeth Tillie of the "Mayflower." Mrs. John M. Howe seconded her husband most ably in all church and community work in Passaic; she was a resident of that place for fifty-two years. During the Civil War she was one of the founders and the first President of the Union Benevolent Society, the predecessor of the Red Cross Society of the present day. These family records have been published in the "Filial Tribute to Rev. John Moffat Howe, M. D.," 1889, and "George Rowland Howe—a Son's Tribute," 1920, both of which are in the Historical Society Library together with a valuable collection of "Howe Papers" relating to the Revolutionary War.

Dr. Charles M. Howe entered into a rich heritage of useful citizenship and nobly did his part in making it real in his life. After attending the Howe Academy he studied at Williston Seminary, Easthampton, Mass., and the Wilberham Academy, Wilberham, Mass., and then entered The New York College of Dentistry, from which he graduated as valedictorian of his class in 1873. Two of his brothers were identified with Newark—Dr. Edwin Jenkins Howe, 1849-1905, and George Rowland Howe, 1847-1917. Dr. Charles M. Howe married, in 1876, Miss Margaret Ida Canfield, of Bath, N. Y., who survives him, together with a daughter, Mrs. Irving D. Kip, and a son, J. Canfield Howe, both of whom reside in Passaic. Dr. Howe became a Life Member of the New Jersey Historical Society in 1904.

CHARLES H. JONES died at his home, 95 North Walnut Street, East Orange, on Dec. 11, 1920, aged 75 years. He was born in New York City, being the son of Charles Jayne and Fannie (Dutcher) Jones, his mother being of Dutch descent.

When young he started in the printing business in New York City and was actively engaged in it for over fifty years, in which time it was a large and prosperous concern. He retired from business in 1917. Always interested in geology he collected minerals from all over the world and of his hundreds of specimens many are choice and rare. For over twenty years he was totally deaf, and then this hobby proved to be a great boon. The collection he left to Heidelberg University of Tiffin, Ohio. He was a prominent member of the Central Presbyterian Church of Orange for over 49 years, for 41 of which he was an elder. In 1869 he married Ada Lester, (daughter of Joseph and Jane Lester of New York City). She died in 1911. He left two daughters and four sons, viz., Mrs. Joseph P. Lloyd, of East Orange; Mrs. G. H. Taylor, of Maplewood; Prof. J. W. L. Jones, of Heidelberg University (above named); Ernest Lester Jones, Director of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, at Washington, D. C.; Brewster Jones, engaged in literary work at Rome, Italy; and Henry Lester Jones, head of the advertising department of Doubleday, Page & Co., of New York City. He became a member of the New Jersey Historical Society Jan. 27, 1891.

FRANK P. McDERMOTT, of Elizabeth, one of the older members of the State Bar, died at his home, 1025 North Broad Street, on January 3, 1921, of heart disease. He was born at Tennant, N. J., Oct. 23, 1854, being the son of William McDermott and Lydia E. (Thompson) McDermott, both descendants of old New Jersey families. He received his education in the Freehold Institute and then read law with former Judge Chilion Robbins and Acton C. Hartshorne, both of Freehold. He was admitted to practice law in November, 1875, and became a counselor in 1878. For four years he was a Town Commissioner of Freehold and, later, the Town attorney. In 1894 he removed his office to Jersey City. Ten years later he formed the law partnership of McDermott & Enright, which existed at the time of his death. Mr. McDermott was a careful, excellent lawyer, his special line of late years being probate, commercial and corporation law. He often argued cases in

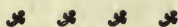
the higher Courts. He was a member of the American Bar Association as well as of the State and county Bar Associations. On Mar. 11, 1880, he married Anna Elizabeth Thompson, daughter of Dr. Joseph C. Thompson, of Tennant. He became a member of the New Jersey Historical Society July 3, 1911.

LEWIS VAN SYCKEL FITZ RANDOLPH, whose generally known signature was Lewis V. F. Randolph, died at his home in Plainfield on Jan. 2, 1921, in his 83rd year, thus closing for him a former energetic and successful business career of nearly sixty years. Mr. Randolph was born May 16, 1838, at Somerville, this State, being the son of Enoch Manning Randolph, a teacher and manufacturer, and his wife, Mary A. Van Syckel. Both the Fitz-Randolph and Van Syckel stocks were among the earliest settlers in New Jersey. When Lewis was six years old his parents removed to Plainfield. His education was mainly at a local Academy, where he prepared himself, when only thirteen, for college, being then well-grounded in Latin, French, Spanish and Greek. But his father had died when the lad was only ten and Lewis was obliged to forego college and work to support the family. In 1854 he took a position in the American Exchange Bank in New York City. In June, 1863, he enlisted as a private in Co. F., in a special Regiment of New Jersey Militia, recruited for 30 days under the special emergency caused by Lee's entry into Pennsylvania, and served during that period under Capt. William J. Roberts, being mustered out as a sergeant. He then returned to the Bank, but later entered the service of the Illinois Central Railroad. His health somewhat failing he went to Texas and New Mexico and engaged in stock-raising. In 1886 he was appointed secretary for the Samuel J. Tilden Trust Fund and, later, became one of the Trustees of that large fund. He afterward became President of the Atlantic Trust Company and of the Consolidated Trust and Petroleum Exchange of New York. He was the first Treasurer of the New York Zoölogical Society, first President of the Atlantic Safe Deposit Company, President of the Kawona and Prattsburg R. R. and of the Carolina and Cum-

berland Gap R. R., and once of a line of Hudson River steamboats. He had also investments in a newspaper at Plainfield. For a few years passed he abstained from active business, spending much time in traveling in Europe, Africa, South America, India, the West Indies, etc. His last trip was in 1919 to Jamaica. He frequently lectured with great acceptance on his travels. He gathered works of art and curios from all over the world, and his residential grounds were filled with foreign flowers and plants. In his own city of Plainfield he was one of its leading citizens, serving as Mayor, trustee of the Public Library and Muhlenberg Hospital and on various local boards. He was a life-long member and long an official of the First Baptist Church there; was open-hearted and open-pursed to every useful or good enterprise. He wrote much for the newspapers, and was the author of "Randolph Traditions—A Story of a Thousand Years of the Randolph Family," which was published under the auspices of the New Jersey Historical Society by the Riverside Press in 1907; and "Survivals," a book of poems, published by G. P. Putnam's Sons in 1900. In Rev. H. C. Fish's "God's Hand in the Rebellion," published in 1865, he wrote a "Tribute to Our Gallant One Hundred and Seventy." He probably wrote various matters published in pamphlet form. He married, May 16, 1867, Emily Caroline Price (daughter of Matthias and Emily Catherine Price, of Newark), who survives him with five daughters. He also had eleven grandchildren. Mr. Randolph became a member of the New Jersey Historical Society May 20, 1869, and a Life Member in 1881.

GIDEON LEE STOUT, of Bloomfield, died Nov. 2, 1920. He was born in New Brunswick, N. J., Oct. 30, 1840, being the son of John W. and Eliza (Woodruff) Stout and the grandson of Jacob Stout, a descendant of Richard Stout, who came from England in 1640 and settled in this State. Eliza (Woodruff) Stout was a daughter of "Deacon" Obadiah Woodruff, of Newark. Mr. Stout received his early education in the schools at Sing Sing and Bloomfield, subsequently entering Rutgers College, from which he was graduated in 1859. For a brief

time thereafter he was associated with his father, who was engaged in the tannery business at New Brunswick, and then, forming a partnership with two cousins, he embarked in coal mining at Ebervale, Pa., with an office in New York City, conducting the same from 1863 to 1888, when he retired from business. In 1889 he was chosen Vice-President of the Merchants' Insurance Company, of Newark, and in 1894 became its President, a position he held for several years. He became a resident of Bloomfield in 1863 and lived there during the remainder of his life. He was one of the organizers of the Bloomfield National Bank and was a member of its board of directors up to the time of his death. He was also a member of the board of trustees of Westminster Presbyterian Church and of the Jarvie Memorial Library. He was a Republican in politics and was for some years the President of the Bloomfield Township Committee. Mr. Stout was twice married; first, to Miss Rebecca C. Conger, and, after her death, to Miss Susan S. Comstock. He is survived by Mr. G. Lee Stout, Jr., of Madison, N. J., a son by his first marriage, and by a granddaughter, Mrs. Ford Walker. He had been a member of the New Jersey Historical Society since 1885.



HISTORICAL NOTES AND COMMENTS

BY THE EDITOR

The Society's Message to Dr. Kendall

Dr. Calvin N. Kendall, the most progressive and efficient Superintendent of Public Schools New Jersey has ever had, has been ill for some months, and during the last week of February announced that he would not accept a reappointment. While this was to have been expected owing to his physical condition it served to bring out from all quarters deep regret. The Governor himself, in a letter to the Doctor, said that during the period of the office the latter had held for ten years "New Jersey has made such progress that it is generally conceded to outclass all other Eastern States." The Doctor is a Life Member of the New Jersey Historical Society, but the

Board of Trustees, at its meeting on March 7th, elected him an Honorary Member, and also sent to him the following letter:

"Newark, N. J., March 7, 1921.

"Hon. Calvin N. Kendall, Litt. D., LL.D.,

"Commissioner of Education, Princeton, N. J.

"DEAR SIR: The Trustees of the New Jersey Historical Society have learned with deep concern of your prolonged illness, and are greatly gratified to hear that your health has recently improved. They take this occasion, at their March meeting, to express to you their frequent wish that you may be speedily restored to the full strength and vigor with which you have, for the past ten years, discharged the onerous duties of your important office. They heartily desire for you every comfort and happiness, and they are

"Most Cordially and Sincerely Yours,

"For the Trustees,

JOSEPH F. FOLSOM, Secretary."

The Interest of the Condict Abstracts

Notwithstanding the desultoriness of the Condict "Abstracts" of testimony concerning Revolutionary soldiers, a portion of which we hope to publish in each number until concluded, it cannot be otherwise than that much is to be learned from them concerning hundreds of New Jersey officers and men who are named in the testimony, and certain small but significant events in the Revolution. One matter is strongly apparent, that private soldiers did not, as in later times, enlist in certain Companies or Regiments, and then continue in them until the end of the War. They were called out from their homes from time to time as emergencies demanded on "Tours," so-called, and many served under a number of Captains and Colonels. In a most important regard Jersey men were peculiarly situated. The State's position between the two chief cities, New York and Philadelphia, exposed her to the depredations of both hostile armies; of the English, which constantly raided the State when not actually within its borders; of such of the troops of other States as, when on the march or in camp, were not over particular as to what damage they did to private property; and, almost worse than the Hessian soldiers, the home Tories, many of them gathered together

as volunteers to assist the British cause, but others in small groups carrying on depredations. As New York harbor was closed to vessels serving the party of Independence, it was necessary for them, including privateers, to find a landing place as near to the army of Washington in New Jersey as possible. Hence the coasts and inlets of this State needed to be guarded, and, of course, the Jersey militia were expected to do this. From Staten Island to Cape May parties of soldiers were on guard, and skirmishes were frequent. These skirmishes often failed of getting into published histories, but they are spoken of, again and again, in the *Condict "Abstracts."*

Perhaps no clearer idea can be obtained of how Jerseymen, whether enlisted men or not, were called suddenly from their homes and asked to do temporary military service, than may be gleaned from the following "call to arms" of Brigadier-General William Winds, in 1777, sent out from near Mendham (then often written "Mendem," and "Mendon"). A copy of this letter was published in New York City by the Tory editor there, to set out the General's indifferent spelling, (perhaps exaggerated) but it was no doubt an actual "call." (See "N. J. Archives," Second Series, Vol. I, p. 472). As Washington's main army was on this date on or near the Brandywine, in Pennsylvania, and the Northern army under General Gates was in New York State, General Winds must have been in charge of militiamen left in New Jersey. If so he was just the man to guard his part of the State against the enemy. (See "Biog. of Winds" in *PROCEEDINGS*, First Series, Vol. I, p. 13, which, however, does not account for him at precisely this date):

"MENDON, SEPT. 5, 1777.

"SIRS: You are to keep one man always with an order, already written, to impress any horse on the way he shall want, that upon the first appearance of the enemy's coming to attack you or yours, you are to dispatch the man and tell him to come the nearest road direct to me or my house, and he is to call to every man, woman and child he sees, and desire them to call upon all men to push down where the enemy is and give them battle. But he is not to stop to tell his story, but call out as he rides along and tell his story. He is to ride six or seven miles.

Owners, if they have no guns or ammunition, are to carry pitchforks, flails, stones or such weapons as they choose or think best. But if any man is afraid to go to battle that hath no gun, he is immediately to set out as a common cryer towards the back country and desire every one he sees to come down to the help of the Lord against the mighty, and I will keep a beacon out, so that if you, with what will turn out near by, can keep the enemy in play a few hours, I will be down with 1,000 or 1,500 men.

"Show this letter to all men you see and send copies of it to all the militia officers you can that live within 15 or 20 miles of the lines and shores.

"This, gentlemen, I have written to the commanding officer down at the shore, therefore, I desire all men, old and young, as they regard their lives and properties and all that is dear to them, when they hear the alarm, that they equip themselves, as well as they can, and march immediately towards the enemy, where I will meet them. Let every man as soon as he is ready stop for no company, but call all they see to come along, and they are to send word by some of their family, that can't fight, to their next neighbors of the alarm. And cursed be he that is well and will not turn out when this alarm comes.

"WILLIAM WINDS, B. G."

The Pension Laws Concerning Revolutionary Soldiers

There seems to be an understanding among many that the Congresses sitting after the Revolution were extremely tardy in granting pensions to the soldiers of that War, or to their surviving families. Perhaps some readers of the *Condict "Abstracts"* will suppose that not until 1832 and later, including the period of those "Abstracts," were any provisions made for pensions. If so this is a total misapprehension of the facts, which are as follows:

As early as Aug. 26, 1776, Congress passed "resolutions" that "every commissioned officer, non-commissioned officer and private soldier, who shall lose a limb in any engagement, or be so disabled in the service of the United States of America as to render him incapable afterwards of getting a livelihood, shall receive, during his life, or the continuance of such disability, the one-half of his monthly pay," etc. On Sept. 16th of the same year Congress resolved on grants of land to officers and soldiers engaging in the service for the whole War.

A similar provision was made for navy officers, marines and seamen. On May 15, 1778, Congress resolved that all military officers who should continue in the army until the end of the War should receive half pay for seven years after the conclusion of the War. The same year, on Sept. 25, it extended the provisions of Aug. 26, 1776, to include all persons who had been engaged in the common defense prior to that date, and also such as had volunteered or should volunteer "upon any sudden attack or invasion," and who thereby became disabled.

Passing by some resolutions as to officers and their widows, the next important resolve was on April 23, 1782, when a pension of \$5.00 per month for life was granted to "all sick and wounded soldiers" who were "unfit for further duty." This was so altered on March 22, 1783, that recipients of the pension could receive five years full pay instead of the half pay for life. On June 7, 1785 it was resolved that commissioned officers were to receive half-pay, and non-commissioned officers and privates \$5 per month, if so disabled as to be "wholly incapable of military duty, or of obtaining a livelihood" and full lists of such were ordered to be made out. In 1790 Congress began to pass private pension acts.

On March 23, 1792, another Pension Act, as referred to in the letters of Abraham Clark and Judge Robert Morris (published on preceding pages 102-105) was passed. It provided, generally speaking, that all non-commissioned officers, soldiers and seamen disabled in the Revolutionary War, who did not desert, should be placed on the pension list during life, or the continuance of the disability, not exceeding the annual allowance for such disability "as the [Federal] Circuit Court of the district, in which they respectively reside, *may think just.*" Rules for proofs were included in the Act. Various statutes followed, all relating to invalids, or for widows, etc., of officers, almost one every year, hundreds of them naming persons (probably all invalid privates) without stating residences. A more general Act was passed in 1818.

Not to mention succeeding statutes, the one of June 7, 1832 is, doubtless, the one under which the Condict "Abstracts" were made. This provided pensions for surviving officers and

men "who shall have served in the Continental line, or State troops, volunteers or militia, at one or more terms, a period of two years," and who were not benefitted by a preceding Act of 1828, and was to continue during life; and if they served not less than six months they could receive a proportionate amount. In case of their death, then widows, or, if none, their children, should receive pay up to the period of death. While this statute does not state how claims were to be presented, previous Acts, no doubt, applied. Laws on the subject continued to be enacted almost every year, many concerning widows and orphans, for nearly twenty years afterward.

The Vermeule Encampment Ground

A footnote on a preceding page (page 90), refers to a matter of names and identifications which have puzzled us until Mr. Cornelius C. Vermeule of East Orange, who is also a well-known civil engineer of New York City and a careful historian (an article by whom appears in this number) has come to our rescue. In the "Condict Abstracts," now appearing in the PROCEEDINGS, it appears that at various times in 1776 and 1777 there was an encampment of militia at a "Van Meulen's," or, as variously spelled in the original, "Ver Meulen's," "Van Mulene's," etc., and once it is named as "near Quibbletown," which is now New Market, just west of Dunellen, and near the western limits of Plainfield. Did it refer to a house, or tavern, or farm? A suspicion that it might be "Vermeule's" let us to write to Mr. Vermeule, and his reply, in part, is too interesting not to quote. We may say, first, that it was in May, 1777, when Washington's army was first encamped at Middlebrook (near Bound Brook); again in the Winter and Spring of 1778-1779, and, were it not for the testimony, we should question whether militia was at the Vermeule encampment before May, 1777. But the testimony in the "Abstracts" certainly makes soldiers encamped there through the Winter of 1776-'7. We believe no local history has ever noted this place as a camp, but the reason for it, and the fact of it, is now made clear. In 1777 it was an outpost of the greater force

at Middlebrook and had its strategic value. But previously it also had value as preventing the English from reaching the mountains to which, it is to be supposed, Washington anticipated a retreat if compelled to do so. And it was just below Washington Rock, which is already well-known to history. As may be seen in some later instalment of the "Abstracts" there was, at or near this encampment, "a large fort commanded by Generals Wins and Dickinson." Just where that was is unknown, as no remains of it are visible. But Washington's army, or portions of it, frequently were at Quibbletown, as all the historians state, and this Fort could not have been more than a few miles away. Says Mr. Vermeule:

"I have for a long time noted in early family correspondence, and have many times had repeated to me the tradition that there was an encampment of the American army on my ancestor's plantation during the Revolution, and that during one entire winter he quartered the officers of a Regiment there at his own expense. While I have found some confirmation of this, it has not been sufficient to identify the Regiment. The known facts are as follows:

"Cornelius Vermeule was a member of the first Provincial Congress, 1775, and of the Committee of Correspondence of Somerset county. His name appears usually in the record as 'Van Muliner.' The name appears in this same form in other documents, notably in the road survey of Front Street in Plainfield, about 1753. As to the Fort which you mention, I was not aware that there had been a Fort at this place, but if it was here as it may have been, then I am quite sure it was between the two streams, Stony Brook and Green Brook, on the high ground in what is known as the 'Park' in North Plainfield, near the northeast line of the Vermeule plantation; and apparently it included some British prisoners, as there are British buttons amongst the relics. The Camp was along Front Street between Grant Avenue and Clinton Avenue, along the easterly bank of Green Brook. In 1799, during the preparations for a war with France, my great-grandfather, Captain Cornelius C. Vermeule, of the First Somerset regiment, deeded some of this property to the United States Government for a cantonment. In purchasing there undoubtedly the War Department advisors knew of its original occupation as a Camp in 1777-1778. At that time buildings were erected by the Government, but after the war scare was over, the property was sold again to our family. The

Captain Vermeule referred to was a son of Cornelius Vermeule of the Provincial Congress. There were in all four sons, all of whom rendered service to the country during the Revolution.

"There was a Fort in 1777 on the Short Hills, about one and one-half miles east of the old Plainfield meeting house, and just north of Oak Tree station on the Lehigh Valley Railroad. This is between four and five miles from the Camp on the Vermeule place. The only other Fort nearby of which I have knowledge was the one at Martinsville between First and Second Mountain, but a Fort on the Vermeule place at the point I have indicated is very probable. It was a good position to defend, and would have served well to protect the gap at Stony Brook, which was very necessary to guard to prevent the enemy from getting in at the rear of Washington's position at Martinsville, or Middle Brook."

Another Centennial Anniversary

From December 5th to 10th last the Second Presbyterian Church of Elizabeth celebrated its Centennial, under the direction of its long and useful pastor, Rev. Eben B. Cobb, D. D. This church was organized with 41 members on Dec. 3, 1820, and had as its first pastor, Rev. David Magie (father of ex-Chancellor William J. Magie) under whose long ministry of forty-five years there were 1,247 additions to the membership. He died May 10, 1865. The next pastors were Rev. William C. Roberts (temporary), and Rev. James B. Patterson. The latter served ten years. Rev. Dr. Cobb was installed in 1887, so that he has already had a long pastorate there of about a third of a century. Dr. Cobb is a native of Auburn, N. Y., and a graduate of Hamilton College. Under his pastorate the church has continued its singularly active, progressive and influential career. Among those who made addresses at the anniversary were Rev. Drs. James M. Ludlow, Edward G. Read, John T. Kerr and other well-known clergymen.

The New Brunswick Historical Club

We extend our congratulations to the New Brunswick Historical Club, which, on December 30th last, celebrated its 50th anniversary, and is, to-day, as young and as vigorous in its activities as when it started. It is the oldest historical society in the State, except the New Jersey Historical Society, and has

published most interesting local material during its existence. The fact that various of its officers have been and still are connected with Rutgers College and that others were and are influential and leading citizens of New Brunswick has given it a standing and impetus such as no other similar societies of this State has possessed. At the anniversary exercises Dr. Austin Scott presided. He gave a sketch of the history of the Club from its organization in 1870. President W. H. S. Demarest, of Rutgers, added remarks on the eight members who founded the Club, Prof. David W. Murray, Dr. George W. Atherton, Dr. Henry L. Baldwin, Rev. Dr. David D. Demarest, Rev. Dr. Richard H. Steele, Rev. Dr. Chester D. Hartmanft, Mr. William H. Leupp and Mr. Edward S. Vail. Other addresses were by Rev. Dr. John H. Raven, Mr. William H. Benedict, Mr. Charles D. Deshler, Mayor John J. Morrison, former Mayor W. Edwin Florence, former Mayor Drury W. Cooper and former Mayor W. S. Myers. The special reason for the appearance of the Mayor and former Mayors of the city was that a twin-celebration had been arranged, it being the 190th birthday of the city, the first charter to New Brunswick having been granted by George II on December 30, 1730. Only one city charter in New Jersey antedates this, viz., that of Perth Amboy, which was granted Aug. 4, 1718.

In this connection it is of interest to recall the earliest known purchasers of land in New Brunswick, which was so long known as Inian's Ferry. They were Thomas Lawrence, a baker of New York City, who purchased a large tract of the Indians on May 1, 1678, which extended from Clifton Avenue in New Brunswick to the mouth of the South River; Cornelius Longfield (stepson of Thomas Lawrence) who purchased of the Indians 490 acres on June 15, 1681, and later owned in all 1,151 acres there, besides 1,300 acres of the Thomas Lawrence tract to which he was part heir, the first-named acres being now in the central portion of the city; and John Inians, who, on June 27, 1681, purchased lots half a mile front on the Raritan and two miles deep (later having 1,000 acres confirmed to him), a part of which constitutes the northern portion of the city. Only Longfield and Inians built upon their tracts.

Prospects of Another Official Revolutionary Roster

The late Adjutant-General Stryker compiled and the State published in 1872 a roster of Revolutionary officers and men, known as the "Official Register of the Officers and Men of New Jersey in the Revolutionary War." After that time the work went on slowly for a new and amplified edition, but none has been forthcoming, although greatly needed, especially as the Adjutant-General's Department has collected thousands of new or additional records and facts. At a recent meeting the Board of Trustees of our Society appointed Hon. Edwin R. Walker, Chancellor of the State and a member of the Board, a committee of one to investigate the present condition of the work and the likelihood of its being published. As a result the Chancellor submitted the following as his report under date of Feb. 1, 1921:

"The late Adjutant-General William S. Stryker, after the publication in 1872 of the 'Official' roster, initiated the work of revising it with a view to the publication of another edition. He died in 1900. The work was continued under the Adjutant-Generals Alexander C. Oliphant and R. Heber Brientnall. The late Adjutant-General Wilbur F. Sadler, Jr., addressed himself quite vigorously to the task of completing the revision. He died in 1916. The work was continued thereafter until interrupted by the World War, since which time the office staff of the Adjutant-General has been engaged in compiling data concerning the soldiers and sailors of New Jersey in the World War, and is still at work upon that problem, which, it is estimated, will take a year or more to complete. After that, the work on the Revolutionary War data will be resumed. The muster rolls and other data are in the Adjutant-General's Office, and completion of the work is a question of compiling, comparing, correcting, etc.; and it is estimated by the Adjutant-General's office that this will probably consume several years. While formerly there were specific appropriations in various years for the carrying on of this work, it is now done under the general appropriations for clerical services in the Adjutant-General's Department. That official is very desirous of completing this work, and, when the task shall be done, the Legislature will be asked for an appropriation for printing, binding, etc. I am advised that the new publication will have the names in alphabetical order instead of their being tabulated in the order of rank and by organizations, as in

the edition of 1872,—a great improvement over the old method.”

So there is a prospect! It is sincerely to be hoped that the proposed alphabetical arrangement of names will be adhered to, as this was the only fault—and a serious fault it was to searchers after names—in the first edition of this fine and heretofore invaluable work.

Newark-on-Trent Shows Interest in Newark, New Jersey

It seems to be understood that the name of Newark, New Jersey, is traceable to the influence of the first pastor of the settlement, Rev. Abraham Pierson, who was a native of Yorkshire, England, and is said to have probably ministered first to a church in Newark-on-Trent, in Nottinghamshire. After the appearance in the PROCEEDINGS of October last of the article by Mr. Walter S. Nichols, entitled “Early Newark as a Puritan Theocracy in Colonial New Jersey,” (he has recently deceased) a copy was sent to one of the directors of the Royal Insurance Co. of Great Britain, which has local offices in various cities in America, including Newark, N. J., and by him to the Mayor of Newark-on-Trent. We have been privileged to copy the letter from the Mayor, who writes to the giver, a Col. Huskinson, as follows:

“Mayor’s Parlour, Town Hall, Newark-on-Trent,

“Nov. 24th, 1920.

“DEAR COL. H——:

“Please accept my thanks for the October number of the New Jersey Historical Society’s [publication], containing a description of Newark, New Jersey, by Mr. Walter S. Nichols, which you have so kindly sent me.

“I note you have received this as one of the directors of the Royal Insurance Co., Notts Branch, of which there is an Allied Company called the Newark Fire Office at Newark, New Jersey, and that I venture to think forms a connecting link between our own Borough and the City of Newark in America. We in Newark are deeply interested in the history of the rise to fame and importance of what we like to think of as our daughter across the seas, and this last August we had the honour and pleasure of welcoming Bishop Lines of Newark,

New Jersey, and requested him to convey our good wishes for the prosperity and welfare of the City which he ecclesiastically represents.

"I propose placing this work in our records, together with other matters relating to the City of Newark, New Jersey, as there are many who will welcome this addition to the literature on the subject. Again thanking you, I am

"Yours Faithfully,
"COL. C. J. HUSKINSON, H. E. BRANSTON, Mayor."

Two Interesting Lincoln Relics

As the country grows older whatever is found connected with Abraham Lincoln becomes dearer to the American people. The late Dr. Grenville M. Weeks, who recently died at the Soldiers' Home in Kearny, this State, and who claimed to be the last survivor of the famous battle between the "Monitor" and "Merrimac," had in possession what is said to be the only imperial photograph of Lincoln, executed early in 1863 by Gardner, of Washington, who had been employed by Matthew B. Brady, the great Civil War photographer. Dr. Weeks procured this photograph direct from Matthew B. Brady, whom he knew personally, and who at various times employed A. Gardner as his assistant. The negative of this photograph was destroyed by A. Gardner after this single print was made, because of a slight imperfection between the eyes of the portrait, which accounts for its being the only original in existence. It is also said to be the only full size photograph of the President in either Cabinet or Imperial size. This photograph was exhibited by Tiffany & Co., of New York City, on last Lincoln's birthday and attracted much attention. There was also exhibited there at the same time a copy of the Emancipation Proclamation (a similar copy being in the British Museum and the Library of Congress), signed with the full autographic signatures of Abraham Lincoln, William H. Seward, Secretary of State, and John G. Nicolay, Private Secretary to the President. The original Emancipation Proclamation in President Lincoln's own hand-writing was lost in the Chicago fire. The two items named are now the property of Mr. R. Arthur Heller, of the Newark Bar.

QUERIES AND MISCELLANY

NATTER-VAN NATTER.—"I have been told more or less vaguely, that there was a Heinrick Natter, who, with his son Gilbert, settled in Somerset about 1760 or '65; and that this Gilbert changed his name to Van Natter on account of his having come from Rotterdam, Holland, in 1748; furthermore, that it is thought there was a John Van Natter who served in the First or Second Battalion, New Jersey State Troops, and the Continental Army about 1777 to 1780 sometime. Facts desired." Capt. F. M. V. N. (Governor's Island, N. Y.).

[A John Vanatta served in Capt. Maxwell's Co., 2nd Regiment, Hunterdon co., but we have no further knowledge of the family, although it might be the same family to which the late well-known attorney, Jacob Vanatta, of Morristown, belonged.—EDITOR].

ROFF.—"Nathaniel Roff died in 1827, aged 70 years. By tradition he was a Revolutionary soldier and came from New Jersey. Might have been Rolph in New Jersey. Information of his record and ancestry wanted." E. M. R. (Paris, Ky.).

[Revolutionary records are to be asked of the Adjutant-General, Trenton, enclosing lawful fee of 50 cents. Various Rolf and Rolph names appear in Stryker's "Officers and Men," but no Nathaniel.—EDITOR].

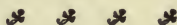
BELLIS FAMILY.—A large collection of data concerning the Bellis family of New Jersey, particularly those related to the Hunterdon county branches, has been collected by Mr. Hiram E. Deats, of Flemington, N. J., to whom any further facts known to any of our readers may be sent.

JOHNSTON.—The names of parents and any facts concerning the ancestry of the Colonial Judge Samuel Johnston, of Sydney, Hunterdon county, father of Col. Philip Johnston, have been inquired about, but thus far without result. Possibly some reader may know.

HOPEWELL LIBRARY MEMORIAL.—The owners of a number of valuable private collections of genealogical records and his-

toric and antique articles, particularly of the Colonial and Revolutionary period, have offered to donate them to the Hopewell Free Public Library, provided a suitable fireproof building be erected for library and museum purposes. As a result the Board of Trustees of that institution, of which Mr. Wilmer Moore is President, is endeavoring to secure the amount needed by subscriptions.

ALBERTSON FAMILY.—Mr. George F. R. Albertson of Hillsdale, Bergen county, N. J., is compiling a genealogy of the Albertson family.



SOME RECENT NEW JERSEY BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS

THE STORY OF SANDY HILL. Paterson: A. H. Heusser, 1920.
Pp. 17.

A geological monograph by Mr. J. A. Craig. States what the stones tell of geological periods in the Passaic Valley. Exceedingly interesting. It gives one an excellent idea of the various periods of time which formed "Lake Passaic," that originally extended from near Paterson to within five miles of Plainfield and almost to Morristown. Has five excellent illustrations.

NEW JERSEY GEOGRAPHY, HISTORY AND CIVICS. Prepared for the Department of Public Instruction. Trenton, 1920.
Pp. 47.

This pamphlet is issued for use in schools under a statute passed by the Legislature in 1919. Contains outlines of study, material for use in connection therewith, and references to books as State history. Of great value to teachers.

ANNALS OF CAMDEN, No. 1. By Charles S. Boyer. Privately printed, 1920. Pp. 15 (with interleaved illustrations).

Revised and reprinted articles from the "West Jersey Press," being the reproduction (probably extended in the printing) of an address delivered before the City History Society of Cam-

den. Contains descriptions and many illustrations of old houses in Camden. We have found this pamphlet full of information, of the kind which ought to serve as an example of what other local historians should do for the various cities of this State. Presumably a "No. 2" is to follow.

SOME ROOSEVELT REMINISCENCES: A Symposium of Personal Recollections by Members of the Roosevelt Association of Jersey City. Arranged by William H. Richardson, Jersey City, 1920. Pp. 23.

Not strictly a pamphlet, because with a board cover, but of pamphlet size. Lovers of Rooseveltism and of "Teddy" as a man will revel in this symposium. Every article in it (there are 17 in all, including the preface as to the Association) is finely put, and all are characterized by a charming spirit. This Association is probably the first one organized in this country, dating within five weeks of Roosevelt's death. Among the contributors are Judge John A. Blair, Rev. Dr. Cornelius Brett, ex-Judge Robert Carey, Congressman James W. McCarthy, ex-Congressman Marshall Van Winkle and Col. George T. Vickers. The work is a souvenir of the Second Annual Dinner of the Association, Oct. 27, 1920.

THE EWING GENEALOGY WITH COGNATE BRANCHES. By Presley K. and Mary E. Ewing. Private printed. Agent: J. H. Whitney, Houston, Texas. 1919. Pp. 230.

This work does not cover all the Ewing lines in this country, but many of them nevertheless. Perhaps the New Jersey Ewings were few in number, for we find slight mention of them, yet Chief Justice Ewing was certainly an important descendant of Finley Ewing, of Scotland, who is briefly named. The work is valuable, like all similar books. It is illustrated.

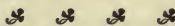
GEORGE ROWLAND HOWE: A SON'S TRIBUTE. By Herbert Barber Howe. Privately printed at Mt. Kisco, N. Y., 1920. Pp. 160.

An exceedingly interesting book, containing a fine portrait of Mr. Howe and a sketch of his life, and various details, Revolu-

tionary and otherwise, of some of his ancestors. There is much in it permanently valuable for reference.

POCAHONTAS AND THE DAWN OF OUR NATION. By Charles D. Platt, Dover, N. J. Privately printed, 1921. Pp. 22.

This pamphlet opens with a lengthy poem on "Scenes from the Life of the Indian Princess, Pocahontas," by Mrs. Althea F. R. Bedle (widow of ex-Governor Bedle), written in the Hiawatha measure, and is followed by a Play with the title of the pamphlet, in the same style of verse. The matter is attractive in form and substance.



NEW JERSEY SOCIETY SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

The parent Society, known as the National Society Sons of the American Revolution, was organized April 30, 1889, but the New Jersey Society was organized earlier, Mar. 7, 1889, being then an offshoot of the New York Society Sons of the Revolution.

The following are the Chapters in New Jersey, in alphabetical order:

Elizabeth Chapter, Elizabeth, organized in 1893.

Monmouth Chapter, Asbury Park, organized in 1913.

Montclair Chapter, Montclair, organized in 1910.

Morris Chapter, Morristown, organized in 1914.

Newark Chapter, Newark, organized in 1911.

Orange Chapter, Orange, organized in 1903.

Paramus Chapter, Ridgewood, organized in 1913.

Passaic Valley Chapter, Summit, organized in 1915.

Second River Chapter, Belleville, organized in 1919.

Washington Rock Chapter, Plainfield, organized in 1916.





OLD HOUSES IN NEW JERSEY
The Howell Homestead, Troy Hills. Built about 1750

See page 152.

Proceedings of the New Jersey Historical Society

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No. 3

HISTORICAL ADDRESS ON SUSSEX COUNTY¹

BY HON. WILLARD W. CUTLER, MORRISTOWN, N. J.

THE DISCOVERY of America by Columbus, and later the discovery by Henry Hudson of the river called by his name and the adjacent lands, brought the attention of the people of Europe to America, and settlements were made from time to time at different points along the Atlantic coast. The Dutch claimed New Netherlands, an indefinite tract extending from Virginia to Cape Cod; but their settlements were limited to the mouth of the Delaware River, and to the territory that is now known as the States of New York and New Jersey. It was while they were in possession of these settlements, that the foot of a white man first trod the soil of this county. The men of those days differed very little from those of the present generation; so we find among those early settlers men who were not satisfied until they had investigated the unknown. These adventurers, perhaps by mere chance, or from information obtained from the Indians, discovered ore near the Water Gap.

Miners from Holland, about 1650, began mining and carrying this ore to Æsopus, now known as Kingston-on-the-Hudson. This path or trail over which the ore was carried passed near where the DePue house was afterwards built at Walpack, and was at one time known as the "Old Mine road." The carrying of this ore was found to be unprofitable and was abandoned about the time the English took possession of New Netherlands, but the path or trail was used by settlers from the

¹This address was delivered before the Sussex County Historical Society, Sept. 12, 1920.

Hudson, who were seeking new lands on which to locate. On August 29, 1664, the English took possession of New Amsterdam and the New Netherlands, but on the 12th of March previous King Charles II, by his Letters Patents, had granted to his brother James, Duke of York, certain lands in the New World, including what is now known as New Jersey, together with the power of government over the same. The consideration of this grant was 40 beaver skins, annually on demand, or within 90 days after. The Duke of York, by his deed of lease, bargained and sold to John Lord Berkley and Sir George Carteret part of the aforesaid territory for the term of one year from May 1, 1664, for the rent of one pepper-corn, if demanded, and on the following June released his interest in this land to the same persons, it being stipulated that the land so released should be known as "New Jersey, or New Cæsarea." Thus this State received her name.

It may seem strange to us of the present day that a title should pass in this manner, but the giving of a deed of lease, or a deed of bargain and sale for a short term and for a certain rent, and the releasing of the landlord's right in the premises, was one of the ways of transferring title at that time. While nothing was said in this release from the Duke of York about the power of Government, Berkley and Carteret assumed that right, and in order to induce persons to settle in this Province, prepared and signed a document granting rights to the settlers that were attractive. It was termed "Concessions and Agreement" with all and every adventurer and all such as should settle in the Province. By this document the powers of Government and the rights of the settlers were set forth and declared; a grant of 150 acres of land was promised to all freemen in the Province who should meet the first Governor at the place he appointed, before January 1, 1665, and to those who should accompany the Governor armed "with a good musket, bore 12 bullets to the pound, with 10 pounds of powder and 20 pounds of bullets, with bandoliers and match convenient, and with six months provisions;" the same number of acres for every able servant equipped in like manner. For every weaker servant or slave, male or female over 14 years of age, 75 acres; and a

like number of acres for every Christian servant, after the expiration of his time of service. To those locating in the Province, armed and provisioned in the same manner during the following first, second and third years, were to be granted lands on a decreasing scale as to the acreage. These grants were made upon the condition that for 13 years there should be one able man servant, or two weaker servants, on every 100 acres a master or mistress should possess, besides what was granted for his or her personal use. If the owner failed for three years to provide the number of servants required, or to dispose of the land, the Lords (Berkley and Carteret) could dispose of the extra land, unless the General Assembly should judge it was impossible (without respect to poverty) to obtain the number of servants required.

We of to-day think the labor problem is one of recent origin, and yet we find that more than 250 years ago provision was being made for the scarcity of labor. Truly, Solomon was right when he said, "There is no new thing under the sun."

These "Concessions" were dated Feb. 10, 1664, and before the Letters Patents were granted to James, so it is probable that these plans had been in contemplation for some time before the papers were actually signed. In 1673 England and Holland were at war, and the Dutch squadron recaptured the New Netherlands from England; but upon the conclusion of peace the New Netherlands were restored to the possession of England. The question was raised whether the conquest by the Dutch had not annulled the former grants, so King Charles II, on June 29, 1674, by his Letters Patents, granted the same territory upon the same terms to his brother James, Duke of York, thus perfecting James' title. On July 29 of the same year, James, Duke of York, conveyed by deed of lease and release to Sir George Carteret that portion or part of New Jersey east of a line drawn from Barnegat to a point on the Delaware River below a creek called Renkokus Kill, and thence up said Delaware River to the northernmost branch thereof, which is 41° , $41'$ of latitude. John Lord Berkeley became dissatisfied with his venture, and sold his one-half interest in the entire Province of New Jersey to John Fenwick for

£1,000 on March 18, 1673, and afterwards, by certain conveyances, the same interest became the property of William Penn, Gawn Lawry (or Lawrie), and Nicholas Lucas, but in which Edward Byllynge claimed an equitable interest.

On July 1, 1676, a deed was executed by Sir George Carteret, William Penn, Gawn Lawry, Nicholas Lucas and Edward Byllynge, making a division and partition of New Jersey or New Casarea between Sir George Carteret and the grantees of John Lord Berkeley. The partition line extended from the most northerly point of the original grant on the Delaware River to the "southerwardly point of the east side of Little Egg Harbor." The portion west of this line was conveyed to the grantees of Berkeley and was called West New Jersey; the part east of this line was known as East New Jersey and was conveyed to Sir George Carteret. The Duke of York, however, claimed ownership of West New Jersey, but, after vigorous protests on the part of the Berkeley grantees, the Duke, on August 6, 1680, conveyed all his interest in West New Jersey to William Penn, Gawn Lawry, Nicholas Lucas, John Eldridge and also Edmund Warner, who had obtained an interest in this land since the Berkeley conveyance, for the yearly rent of 10 nobles, payable at the Middle Temple Hall, London, on the feast day of St. Michael the Arch Angel. By this deed the power of government was granted to Edward Byllynge, and not to the other persons. Two separate and distinct governments were established and maintained, one in East and the other in West New Jersey, although at that time the division line was only a paper line, and had not been actually located upon the ground.

In 1687 George Keith, under the direction of the East Jersey Proprietors, ran this division line from Little Egg Harbor to a point on the South Branch of the Raritan River, but some question arising as to where the line should be located, the Governors of these two Provinces, on September 5 of the following year, came to an agreement that the line located by Keith should be the line to the Raritan River and from that point it should run in the directions they set out in the agreement. This line so agreed upon did not coincide with the line

described in the deed of partition, and much dissatisfaction was expressed, so, on March 27, 1719, the General Assembly fixed the line. A new line was run by a Mr. Lawrence in 1743, and is known as the Lawrence line, and extends through this county.

These local governments of the Jerseys were not successful, and the rights of government were surrendered to the Crown by a deed signed by the Proprietors of both East and West Jersey. (There were, at that time, 24 Proprietors of East Jersey and 32 Proprietors of West Jersey). This deed of surrender was accepted by Queen Anne on April 17, 1702, and from that time until the Revolution, New Jersey, as a Province, was under Royal rule. At the time of this surrender there were eight counties in the State: Monmouth, Essex and Salem created in 1675; Gloucester created in 1677; Middlesex in 1682; Somerset in 1688; Cape May in 1692, and Burlington in 1694.

On March 11, 1713-14, the county of Hunterdon was created with all the rights, excepting the choice of a representative to the General Assembly, which right was suspended until Her Majesty's pleasure was known. This suspension lasted until February 10, 1728, when King George decided they could have two representatives. Hunterdon county as then constituted comprised Hunterdon, Morris, Sussex, Warren and part of Mercer county of the present day. Prior to the formation of Hunterdon county the people of this part of West Jersey attended Court at Burlington. On March 15, 1738, the county of Morris was set off from the county of Hunterdon and included the present counties of Morris, Sussex and Warren. At that time the people of Hunterdon, Morris, Sussex and Warren were attending Court at Trenton; Courts were then established at Morristown for the people of Morris county. On June 8, 1753, Sussex county was set off from Morris. The division line began in the Delaware River at the mouth of the Musconetcong River, and extended up that river to the head of the Great Pond; thence northeast to the line dividing the States of New York and New Jersey. It included the present county of Warren, which was set off from it on November 24, 1824.

When the white man first looked upon Sussex county it was

inhabited by Indians, and it is uncertain when the first settlement was made. Huguenots and Hollanders came from the Dutch settlements on the Hudson and located in the valleys and on the banks of the Delaware, while the same fertile lands attracted others from the south, and from the vicinity of Philadelphia came Welsh, Quakers, Germans, Scotch, Irish and Puritans. These settlements were made some years previous to 1730, for in that year Surveyor General Scull and his assistant, John Lukins, reported that the valley of the Delaware was quite thickly populated for thirty or forty miles north of the Delaware Water Gap, and that the trees in some of the apple orchards far exceeded in size those of Philadelphia. Parts of the States of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, extending from the Water Gap to what is now Lackawaxen, was then known as the Minnisink country. The name came, it is supposed, from the name Minsies, given to the Indians who located in that section, meaning, "Land from which the water has gone," and many settlers from the Hudson River section located there.

Peter Decker, son of John Decker, of Minnisink, built the first house in Deckertown in 1734. Johannes Westbrook located in what is now Montague township, and in 1731 conveyed some of his land to Jacob VanEtten, John Cortright and others. In 1740 Joseph Perry settled in what was afterwards known as Vernon, and about that time James Edsall and Simon Simonson also located in this county. Peter Decker located in Wantage. Henry Bule settled in what was afterwards known as Lafayette in 1750, and built a log grist mill, and the same year Henry Harelocker, a Hollander, settled in what is now Newton. He evidently enjoyed solitude, for there were then no settlers within miles of him in any direction. John and Peter Bernhardt, Casper Shafer and Peter Wintermute located in what is now Stillwater. Shafer and Wintermute had either artistic or economical turns of mind, for they built their cabin around a stump, which they used for a table. Shafer built a log grist mill with a capacity of five bushels per day, but his business increased so rapidly that he enlarged his mill and afterwards added a saw mill and an oil mill. He had the habit, when

things did not go as he thought they should, of saying, "Das ist nicht Recht, Das ist nitch Recht," and then proceed in English to give his views on the subject. Peter Wintermute built the first fulling mill in 1770. John Cleves Symmes located in what was afterwards called Walpack in 1760. William Ennes settled in Sandyston in 1753.

One of the early settlers was Robert Price. He was a man of ability and of great generosity. Upon his death many persons were indebted to him, and upon his ledger were entered his instructions as to how these accounts should be handled. One was as follows: "Shall not be sued for the above balance, or any action brought against him, for he is a poor man." In 1769 the Moravian Brothers from Bethlehem bought some 1500 acres near Hope from Samuel Green, and erected buildings, obtaining the lumber from Sampson Howell, who had a saw mill near Jenny Jump Mountain. Joseph Sharp came from Salem shortly before the Revolution and settled south of Hamburg, where he erected a furnace and forge. His plant was afterwards called Sharpenburg Iron Works. Moses Morris lived near Hampton, and when a mere lad took part in the French and Indian War. He was a great hunter and often said that he had alone and unassisted killed 40 wolves. On one occasion he chased a wolf into a pond of water and there captured it, tied it, and took it home alive, much to the disgust of his good wife. He was brave and fearless and one night, hearing a commotion in his barn, seized his gun and rushed out to see what was the trouble, and found a large bear trying to get at his hogs. Upon seeing Morris the bear rushed at him. Morris had no time to get his flint-lock musket to his shoulder and fire, so he did the next best thing—he thrust the muzzle of the musket into the bear's open mouth and then fired it off, with disastrous results to the bear.

Among the early records of the settlers in this county are found the names of Ogden, Bunnell, Byram, Swayze, Cortright, Morris, VanAken, Swartwout, Westfail, Van Vliet, and a host of others whose descendants have become famous in the county, and whom the county is proud to recognize as her sons.

In 1737 there were four churches in the Minnisink Valley,

two of which were in this county. These churches sent a young man, one Johannes Casparus Fryennhoet, to Holland to complete his religious education. Upon his return to America he became pastor of these churches and continued as such from 1741 to 1756. His parsonage was near the old Fort at Normanock in what was known as Sandyston township.

When Sussex was set off from Morris it had four townships: Walpack, New Town, Hardwick and Greenwich. From June, 1753, to December 9, 1770, Hunterdon, Morris and Sussex united in sending a representative to the General Assembly, but on May 10, 1768, the General Assembly passed an Act allowing each county to send one representative to that body, which action was afterwards approved by the King.

The first Court for this county was held at the house of Jonathan Pettit in Hardwick, now known as Johnsonsburg, in Warren county, on November 20, 1753. The people of that day did not believe in profiteering, and took steps to prevent it; so the Court at once fixed the prices to be charged by hotel keepers. Some of them may be of interest when we take into consideration the prices of to-day: A hot dinner, 3 dishes, 1 shilling. A cold dinner, 3 dishes, 9 pence. Stabling a horse, 1 shilling. Oats for horse, per quart, 1 penny, $\frac{1}{2}$ penny. Rum, per gill, 4 pence. A log jail was built at a cost of 41 pounds, 3 shillings and 1 pence, of which three-fourths was for iron and blacksmith work. A watchman was paid five shillings for 24 hours, but the jail was so insecure that prisoners were constantly escaping and the county became liable for about \$6,000 by reason of the escape of imprisoned debtors in the nine years this jail was used.

The citizens of the county were mostly God-fearing and law-abiding, and most of the persons in the jail were detained for debt, so there was little criminal business for the Courts; but at last the Grand Jury did find a presentment against a man "for damning his Grace, the Duke of Cumberland," a person the accused had never seen. Until the courthouse was erected in Newton, the Courts were held at Hardwick at the Pettit house, or at Wolverton's tavern. On December 12, 1761, the General Assembly ordered a jail and courthouse erected on the

plantation occupied by Henry Harelocker, and within a half mile of his house. If tradition is to be taken into consideration the site desired was further than a half-mile from the dwelling house, and this half-mile when measured had more than the prescribed number of chains; however that may be, the owner, Jonathan Hampton, by deed dated August 31, 1764, conveyed the land desired to the county, and the courthouse and jail were completed at a cost of £2,100, or \$5,600, without any charge of graft. The building was so near finished that Court was held in it in May, 1765, and this courthouse was found to meet the county needs until 1844, when it was enlarged. Unfortunately it was destroyed by fire on January 28, 1847, and the present courthouse was at once erected in its place.

Until the French and Indian War the settlers in this county had very little, if any, trouble with the Indians. The names of many places are corruptions of Indian names; for instance, the Indian name for Walpack was Waulpeek, meaning "turn hole," or "whirlpool in the water," and the Indian name for Musconetcong was Maskhaunewnk, meaning "rapid stream." During this war, however, the people of Sussex had troublesome times. The Indians raided the settlements of Pennsylvania and steps were taken to prevent them from entering this State. In November, 1755, Governor Belcher authorized Col. Van Campen to march his regiment into the next Province to repel the enemy before they entered this State.

The General Assembly on December 27, 1755, authorized the erection of four block houses in Sussex county along the Delaware River, under the direction of John Stevens and John Johnson, who were to receive no compensation for their services. It also authorized the employment of 250 guardsmen for these houses, the privates to receive two shillings per day, and the Chief in command six shillings per day. Provision was also made for the purchase of "50 good, large, strong and fierce dogs" to be used in this Indian warfare. Many of the men of the county enlisted, some to protect the settlements, and others to join the regular troops. In spite of all these precautions, the French and Indians raided the settlements, and public business was interfered with to such an extent that in Febru-

ary, 1756, the Grand Jury was not sworn by reason, as the record states, "of troublesome times with the Indians," and in May of the same year the Grand Jury was not assembled. On October 22, 1757, the General Assembly authorized a Sussex county murder case to be tried in Morris county because of Indian disturbances in Sussex. Many citizens were murdered or carried into captivity and their property stolen or destroyed. The men of that day were not cowards; they did not seek safety in flight, but bravely defended their homes and loved ones, and, in many instances, by their bravery succeeded in driving away these marauding bands. Some were more conspicuous in their deeds of bravery than others. We read of heroes in the World War, decorated for acts of bravery, and well they deserved the honor. We are inclined to think that this recognition of bravery by the authorities is of recent origin, but it is not, for more than a century and a half ago the General Assembly on August 12, 1758, cited John Vantine and a lad called Titsort, and nine others who accompanied them, for bravery in this Indian warfare. The men were given \$10 each, the lad \$30, and Vantine 20 Spanish dollars. Vantine and this lad were each given a silver medal of the size of \$1, on which was the figure of a prostrate Indian at the feet of Vantine and the lad, "importing their victory over them and to commemorate their bravery and their country's gratitude."

Lands had been purchased from the Indians from time to time, but by a treaty made with the Indians about the close of the French and Indian War (on October 26, 1757), for a consideration agreed upon, the claim of the Indians to the lands of this State was extinguished, except the right to fish in the rivers south of the Raritan and to hunt on uninclosed land. Something over 3,000 acres were secured in Burlington county and the Indians settled there and so remained until 1802, when they removed into the State of New York. It may be of interest, although not connected with the local history of the county, to note that Bartholomew S. Calvin, an Indian who had been educated at Princeton at the expense of the Scotch Missionary Society, and who had served in the Revolution under Washington, his Indian name interpreted being "Wilted Grass,"

petitioned the Legislature on behalf of the Indians to purchase the rights of fishing and hunting they had so reserved, but which had not been used for many years, and the Legislature paid the Indians \$2,000 for them, although they were probably extinguished by nonuse at that time. Thus passed away from the Indians all rights in the soil of this State.

After the close of the War, Sussex continued to grow and prosper, until, at the time of the Revolution, it was one of the most populous counties of the State, having about 13,000, of which some 2,600 were men over 21 years of age.

The men of this county took a prominent place in the struggle of the Colonies for their independence. John Cleve Symmes drew the resolution for the participation of the county in the Provincial Congress. The Judges were then appointees of the Crown, and the Freeholders, at a meeting held on May 10, 1775, practically gave them notice that their services were no longer desired, for they adopted a resolution paying the sheriff the Judges' fees he had advanced, and resolving that "from henceforth no Judges' expenses shall be paid by this county." This resolution has been called the "Sussex Declaration of Independence." William Maxwell and Ephraim Martin and others were members of this First Congress. A Committee of Safety was appointed for the county, of which William Maxwell was chairman and Thomas Anderson was clerk. The county was divided into districts, for the work of the committee was systematic and thorough. The citizens were asked to sign articles of association. At a meeting held on August 11, 1775, reports were had from all the towns that had up to that time been organized. It was found that there were very few Tories in the county. Greenwich reported that all had signed but seven—four of those were Quakers, two wanted time to consider, and one gave no reason. Two refused to sign in Mansfield, giving no reason. In Sandyston all had signed but two, and they would do so as soon as they were given an opportunity. In Montague all had signed. In Wantage all had signed but three Quakers, and they signified their willingness to contribute to the cause. Tories were driven out of the county and their property confiscated by the State. Persons

whose loyalty to the Colonies was questioned were asked to sign the oath of abjuration, "That I do not hold myself bound to bear allegiance to the King of Great Britain," and also the oath of allegiance, "That I do and will bear true faith and allegiance to the government established in this State under the authority of the People."

During the Revolution Brant, the famous Mohawk Chief, who held a commission of Colonel in the British Army, with a band of Indians and Tories, raided this county on two occasions. On one of these raids a schoolhouse was attacked and the teacher and several of the children killed. While this dastardly outrage was being perpetrated, Brant suddenly appeared, and seeing that some of the children were still unharmed, quickly made his mark on their clothing and told them if they were molested to show it and they would be unharmed. This act on the part of that bloodthirsty Chief seems out of keeping with his character, but it only goes to show that there is a warm spot in every human heart, however bad the person may be, if it can only be reached. It reminds me of the story of a man, we will call him Smith, who was of a very charitable nature and could always find something good to say about everyone. A neighbor who had been very cruel to his family, a drunken brute and a criminal to such an extent that, had he lived in the far West, he would have been the proverbial bad man, died, and Smith, who was a man of truth, although he tried very hard, could not find a redeeming point in the deceased's character, and when asked what he thought of the deceased, replied: "Well, he was not as bad all the time, as he was some of the time." Sussex county not only furnished men in the counsels of the nation in that struggle, but men who fought in the ranks—men who risked their lives as officers and privates for the sake of the liberty and freedom which they so much loved, and many of the sons of Old Sussex made the supreme sacrifice on the altar of Freedom. Not only did the county furnish soldiers, but it also furnished many of the cannon balls used, for they were made at the Andover Iron Works.

Sussex continued to grow in wealth and population after the

close of the Revolution, and in 1800 had the honor of having the greatest population of any county in the State, having a population of 22,534, Essex coming a close second with 22,269. Means of transportation were insufficient for the growth of the State's industries, and in 1824 the Morris Canal and Banking Company was chartered. It was proposed to build a water way from Newark (afterwards extended to Jersey City) to the Delaware, and Lake Hopatcong was selected as one of the water supplies. This lake was the source of the Musconetcong River and the boundary line between the counties of Morris and Sussex passes through it. On an ancient map made by one Vischer in 1656 a body of water, included in what is now known as Lake Hopatcong, was designated as "Lacus." In a West Jersey return to James Logan in 1715, this lake is called Huppacung. Under the date of June, 1760, the following entry is found in the journal of a surveyor who was surveying land in that locality: "Then we went for a large pond at the head of the southeast branch of Muskonochouk river. This pond or lake is called Huppachong, being a mile or more over, five or six miles in length, well stored with fish and a very pleasant place. Here we took up our lodging in an Indian wigwam." In June, 1764, Benjamin and Thomas Coe conveyed to Garret Rapelje a tract of five acres and one-half of a forge with one fire, near where the present dam is now located. It is probable about this time that a dam was built, and afterwards increased in height to operate forges at this point, for, when the Canal Company began the construction of its first dam, there was a dam some 100 feet below that point known as the Brooklyn Forge dam or the Randolph dam, which raised the level of the water five feet above the pristine level of the lake, and furnished power for a forge with four fires and two hammers, a grist mill and a saw mill. The first canal dam was built five feet higher than the forge dam and raised the waters of the lake so it flooded more land and increased its size by some 3,000 acres. In 1829 to 1831 the Canal Company built a second dam that was 1 60/100 feet higher than the first one. The lake was thus increased in size from time to time, but, when the second canal dam was completed and the lake filled, there were few houses in that locality.

I remember when as a lad in my early teens I camped out with a party of young men at this lake near the mouth of the river Styx, there was a farm house not far from the lock, in which lived, as I now recall, a Mr. Ingrem. There was a small club house on Bertran's Island. I do not remember that any other houses were to be seen from the lake until you reached Woodport, although I have been informed there was an old house on Nolan's Point, but I do not recall having seen it. There were no doubt some houses back a short distance from the lake, but not visible from it. A small steamboat, I think it was named "Vulcan," brought canal boats from near Woodport to the lock. Now it is a famous summer resort; beautiful houses can be seen in every direction, and the lake is covered with pleasure boats of every description. Man's energy and perseverance have worked marvelous changes in Sussex county.

The forests inhabited by savages have disappeared, and in their stead are flourishing orchards and fields of waving grain. Wolves and bears no longer roam over the hills, but we see the flocks and herds of prosperous farmers. The Indian's wigwam has been supplanted by the comfortable home, the beautiful public building and the stately church. Not even the first settlers in this county would recognize their lands if they could but return and see things as they are to-day. And when we compare the hardships and privations the past generations endured with the conditions to-day, we should say with the Psalmist of old: "Bless the Lord, oh, my soul, and forget not all His benefits."



THE SECESSION OF NEW JERSEY

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IT IS INTERESTING to note the steps by which the several Colonies of Great Britain in North America one after another parted company with the mother country and assumed the status of independent commonwealths. Protesting their loyalty to the Crown, they refused obedience to its mandates and nullified its authority, each setting up within its own borders some

effective form of civil government. This movement had progressed far before the adoption of the Declaration of Independence, which, in a great measure, merely proclaimed to the world a state of facts already existing. The purpose of this paper is to review briefly the process by which New Jersey unloosed the bonds which had held it to the Kingdom of Great Britain.

Here, as elsewhere, the revolt against the Sovereign overseas took definite form in conflicts with his local representatives, more particularly the Royal Governor; and some knowledge of his character and personality will be conducive to a better understanding of the course of events. The last Royal Governor of New Jersey was William Franklin, son of that genial philosopher and sterling patriot, Dr. Benjamin Franklin. He had assisted in his father's remarkable scientific experiments and had received the degree of A. M. from the University of Oxford. He had studied law at the Middle Temple, London, and been called to the Bar, and he was popular in the society of the British capital. His appointment did not at the outset meet with approval in New Jersey, chiefly perhaps on account of his illegitimate birth; but his agreeable manners and diplomatic ability later conciliated a large class, though his ultra-Royalist sentiments rendered him obnoxious to the more liberal elements of the population. He is described as above the common size, handsome, strong and athletic, of a cheerful, facetious disposition and good conversational powers; a man of strong passions, fond of convivial pleasures, versed in the ways of the world and no stranger to the gallantries which marred the character of so many men of that age.

Governor Franklin was in hearty sympathy with the arbitrary measures of the Crown, and remained obdurate even when his distinguished father visited him and endeavored to bring him over to the cause of the Colonies. Their interview was a stormy one and led to a complete estrangement. The relations between them were never again cordial. The attitude of the Governor soon brought on serious controversies with the people. In 1774 Committees of Safety and Correspondence were elected throughout the Province, and a Convention, sometimes called

the First Provincial Congress of New Jersey, meeting in July at New Brunswick, elected delegates to the Continental Congress. These may be regarded as the first definite steps toward independence, since the Committees and the Convention derived their power directly from the people, and did not act, even nominally, under the authority of the Crown.

The extraordinary "team-work" of patriotic bodies throughout the land is well illustrated by the action of the New Jersey Committees. The Continental Congress, entirely without power to enforce its decrees, had recommended pledges against exporting, importing or using certain commodities. Here the local Committees played their part in the general plan. They were equally powerless to secure obedience by legal process, yet, in their respective localities, with little or no resort to violence, they succeeded in making such recommendations effective. The usual method of dealing with offenders was to hold them up to public scorn and subject them to social ostracism. For example, we read of the case of Silas Newcomb, of Cumberland county, who persisted in drinking East India tea with his family and was put under the ban until he humbly apologized and promised to mend his ways. Every detail of conduct, public and private, was strictly supervised, and no offense against "the liberties of the country" was allowed to go unpunished. Seldom is any modern statute, backed by all the power of courts, police and legal paraphernalia, so rigidly enforced.

The Second Provincial Congress of New Jersey convened at Trenton on May 23, 1775, and adopted measures for defense and for a uniform system of elections. For some time the regular Legislature elected under the Royal authority and this "Congress" representing the power of the People were both in session, so that New Jersey had two distinct legislative bodies. Even the old Legislature, however, was far from being a subservient tool in the hands of the "Oppressor." Disaffection was rife in the House, and finally even penetrated the Council. On December 6th, 1775, Governor Franklin in disgust dissolved the Royal Provincial Legislature, which thereupon forever ceased to exist.

Although no formal declaration of independence had been adopted, and the Royal Governor remained nominally in office, the beginning of the year 1776 found New Jersey practically claiming and exercising all the functions of a sovereign State. It must be acknowledged, however, and may be frankly stated without detracting from the credit of those sturdy patriots who so manfully maintained the rights of their country against foreign and domestic foes, that many citizens were still loyal to Great Britain, while others observed a prudent neutrality or shifted from one side to the other with convenient rapidity. The attitude of the latter somewhat resembled that of the boys of Perth Amboy who were organized as a military company. They called themselves "The Governor's Guards" and made a display of loyalty when they were received and entertained by Governor Franklin; but when parading the streets with wooden swords and guns for the delectation of the populace, they did not scruple to decorate their caps with the motto, "Liberty or Death."

There were so many well-known Tories, especially in the section adjacent to Staten Island, where the British were established, that it was deemed expedient to make wholesale arrests to prevent them from aiding the enemy. Among the citizens so put under restraint was one Dr. John Lawrence, evidently popular with the fair sex, like many of his profession at the present day. The ladies of Amboy made humble petition that he be allowed to continue his attention to their needs, "apprehending," they said, "fatal and melancholy consequences" to themselves, if they should be deprived of his ministrations. The Provincial Congress, while gallantly expressing its regret, felt compelled by regard for the public safety to persist in separating the doctor from his appreciative patients. This is one of many small incidents which show the trend of events and the inflexible attitude of the leaders of the popular party.

The next stage of the process of separation was a complete break with the Governor, and his forcible expulsion from the Province. He had long since become a mere figurehead, stand-

ing amid the wreck and helplessly watching the last vestiges of the Royal authority crumble and fall in pieces at his feet. Summoning all his energy, he determined to make a final desperate effort to gather up the fragments and restore the shattered fabric of his government. With this end in view he attempted to reconvene the Provincial Legislature. The people rose in revolt; their Convention declared Franklin "a public enemy," put him under arrest and sent him away to Connecticut, where he was held a prisoner in the custody of the patriotic Governor Trumbull. So anxious were they to be rid of his presence that they cited Capt. Kinney, who had conveyed him thither, to defend himself against a charge of "loitering on the way." Only after some difficulty did that excellent officer succeed in explaining the matter to their satisfaction.

On June 21st, 1776, the Provincial Congress elected Richard Stockton, Abraham Clark, John Hart, Francis Hopkinson and Dr. John Witherspoon as delegates to the Continental Congress, instructing them, if they deemed it expedient, to join in a Declaration of Independence. Thus New Jersey practically approved the Declaration in advance of its presentation to the General Congress.

Pursuant to a recommendation of the Continental Congress that State governments be set up in the several colonies, New Jersey adopted a Constitution on July 2nd, 1776,—again virtually proclaiming its complete separation from Great Britain two days before the Declaration was adopted at Philadelphia. It has been assumed that this Constitution was written by the chairman of the committee appointed for that purpose, the Rev. Jacob Green, pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Hanover. So varied were the attainments and activities of this gentleman that a letter is said to have been sent to him directed as follows:

"To the Rev. Jacob Green, Preacher,
And the Rev. Jacob Green, Teacher;
To the Rev. Jacob Green, Doctor,
And the Rev. Jacob Green, Proctor;
To the Rev. Jacob Green, Miller,
And the Rev. Jacob Green, Distiller."

For a person of such remarkable versatility it was doubtless

a simple matter to dash off a State Constitution!² At all events it remained for about 68 years the fundamental law of the State of New Jersey.

During the debates in the Congress at Philadelphia the New Jersey delegates, following their instructions, staunchly supported the proposed Declaration. When a member remarked, "We are not yet ripe for such a step," Dr. Witherspoon promptly answered: "In my judgment, Sir, we are not only *ripe*,—we are *rotting*." Such vigorous and picturesque language uttered by the learned President of Princeton College would appear to indicate no uncertain devotion to the cause of Liberty.

On various dates, during the month of July and the early part of August, Jefferson's immortal Declaration and Pastor Green's Constitution were together proclaimed with great enthusiasm and rejoicing in every city, town and hamlet throughout the State. So far as New Jersey was concerned, these documents were indeed inseparably connected. Scattered accounts of the proceedings have been preserved in the public press. Thus we learn that such proclamation was made at Trenton on July 8th in the presence of the members of the Provincial Congress, the officers and privates of the militia under arms and a great concourse of the inhabitants. On the evening of July 9th, Nassau Hall, Princeton, "was grandly illuminated and Independency proclaimed under a triple volley of musketry and universal acclamation for the prosperity of the United States." The celebration at Bridgeton, though somewhat belated, was sufficiently enthusiastic. There on August 7th a procession marched to the Court House and heard the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of New Jersey publicly read, after which "the peace officers' staves, on which were depicted the King's coats of arms and other insignia of royalty, were burned in the street." The writer adds that

²Two distinguished lawyers served on the Committee and their admirers in modern times are disposed to claim for them a very important part in drafting the document; but the selection of a chairman shows what view the active participants took as to the comparative qualifications of the members, and, in the absence of clear evidence to the contrary, the chief credit must be given to Pastor Green.

"the whole was conducted with the greatest decency and regularity."

It was on July 17th, 1776, that the Provincial Congress formally adopted the Declaration, and the members pledged themselves to support it with their "lives and fortunes and the whole force of New Jersey." In August the first election under the new Constitution was held and New Jersey took its place among those independent commonwealths of the New World destined but little more than a decade later to be welded firmly together by the wisdom of the Fathers in one great and glorious Republic, pledged to Freedom and Justice,—the brightest hope of generations of oppressed mankind, dwelling in darkness throughout the earth, or yet unborn—the United States of America.



THE END OF DUELLING IN NEW JERSEY¹

BY HON. FREDERICK W. GNICHTEL, TRENTON, N. J.

A MAN WHO issued a challenge to mortal combat in the old days no doubt expected a certain amount of glory and fame, and because of his exhibition of courage must have experienced keen disappointment and humiliation when, instead of finding himself on the field of honor, he was hauled into Court and sued for \$5,000 damages for trespass. That is what happened to the defendant in the case of *Ogden v. Gibbon*, which was tried in Newark in 1816, and afterwards argued before the Supreme Court and Legislative Council at Trenton, and which probably had as much to do with arousing public opinion against duelling as the famous duel between Burr and Hamilton.

The duel between Burr and Hamilton occurred in 1804. It resulting in the death of the latter and shocked the entire country. The death of the leader of the Federalists, who was regarded by many as the successor of Washington and admired for his great ability and the important public services he had rendered, made a tremendous stir. Sympathy for his widow

¹Address before the Trenton Historical Society, May 19, 1921.

and children was deep and widespread. Burr became a fugitive and was indicted for murder in two States. It created a deep and decided sentiment against the practice, especially in the Northern States.

But many duels were fought after that event. The practice was of long standing and, if not actually legalized, was recognized by the prominent people of Europe and America as the accepted mode of settling disputes among gentlemen. For centuries the law had recognized its counterpart in "The Trial by Battel," and it was not until 1819 that that was abolished.

Trial by battel was practically a duel between the parties to a suit, or between champions chosen by them, and for a long time was recognized as a lawful method of deciding a legal contest. In the earlier days the absurdity of the method was not recognized, and it was confidently asserted that "what triumphed was not brute force but the truth; the combatant who was worsted was a convicted perjurer." This method of deciding a question of fact gradually lost its popularity, but in 1819, when most of the people of England had forgotten that there was such a method of trial, a clever lawyer astonished the Courts by demanding on behalf of his client, a trial by battel. His client, named Thornton, was charged with the murder of Mary Ashford, and, when arraigned in Court, pleaded "not guilty," and throwing his glove upon the floor of the Court, in imitation of the days "when Knighthood was in Flower," said: "This I am ready to defend with my body," and demanded the trial by battel. The demand, of course, took the Court by surprise, but it was later argued before the King's Bench, and it was decided that he was entitled to "his lawful mode of trial." The days of such champions had passed, however, and no one followed that as a profession in 1819. No one appeared for "the truth" as represented by the murdered woman, and the defendant was finally discharged. The result of this incident aroused indignation in England and afterwards this mode of "battel" was abolished by an Act of Parliament.

On September 20, 1816, Thomas Gibbon, a hot-blooded gentleman who had come from the South and settled in Elizabeth, sought to arrange a meeting between himself and Aaron

Ogden, and in the challenge named General Dayton as his friend to arrange the time and place of meeting. Public sentiment had changed somewhat, and it was evidently no longer considered a disgrace to decline to fight a duel. All the parties involved were prominent in public life and to some extent leaders of public opinion. Gibbon had amassed a fortune in the South, and, about 1812, had moved to Elizabeth, where he resided until 1825. He was one of the pioneers in the steamboat business and, in connection with Fulton and Livingston, did a great deal to develop that business in and about the waters of New Jersey and New York. It was in the carrying on of this business that the interest of Ogden and Gibbon clashed.

Aaron Ogden had been a soldier in the Revolutionary War and arose to the rank of Colonel. In the War of 1812 he was selected as one of the Major-Generals, but declined the appointment. He was admitted to the Bar of New Jersey in 1784 and enjoyed a large and important practice. He served in the Assembly and in the Council, and in 1812 was chosen Governor of this State; the last Governor elected by the Federalists. In conjunction with Daniel Dodd he had engaged in running steamboats between Elizabethtown and New York City; this brought him into conflict with Livingston, Fulton and Gibbon, to whom the New York Legislature had granted an exclusive right to navigate the waters of New York State with steamboats for a term of years. In 1813 New Jersey had passed a retaliatory act, granting exclusive privileges to Dodd and Ogden in the waters of New Jersey. This led to litigation, with varying results, and it was not settled until the United States Supreme Court reversed the State Court, and recognized the right of Gibbon's boats to run from one State to another, contrary to the provision of the New Jersey statute. The tense feeling of the parties was increased by a suit brought by Ogden against Gibbon on a promissory note, and this may be said to have been the immediate cause of the challenge.

Gibbon sent a challenge in the usual method, through General Dayton. Ogden refused to receive the letter. This enraged Gibbon, and immediately, with a horse whip in his hand, he went to the office of Colonel Ogden, which was located in a

wing of a dwelling house on Broad Street, Elizabeth, and there posted on the half-open door of the office a challenge to mortal combat, and with it a charge that the Colonel's conduct was rascally, and that if he remained mute and refused to explain his conduct in interfering with a dispute between Gibbon and his wife that he would be treated as a convict. The Colonel was away at the time, but the action of Gibbon was witnessed by Mrs. Ogden and her daughter, who were somewhat alarmed at the proceedings. The challenge remained on the door for a short time, when it was removed by the daughter. It was a letter calculated to provoke a duel.

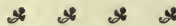
The reply of Colonel Ogden was a suit for trespass, which was tried in Newark and resulted in a verdict of \$5,000 in favor of the plaintiff. The case was taken to the Supreme Court and there argued by the Attorney-General, Theodore Frelinghuysen, and also Richard Stockton for the plaintiff, and Elias Vanarsdale and William Halsey for the defendant, and the verdict was upheld in an elaborate opinion by Justice Samuel L. Southard, of Trenton, and concurred in by Chief Justice Kirkpatrick and Justice William Russell. The case was then taken to the Court of Last Resort, which at that time was a political body influenced largely by political considerations, and subject to political influence. It consisted of the Governor and a Legislative Council, and, as Mr. Elmer states in his: "Reminiscences of New Jersey," referring to this case, "a majority was procured to reverse the judgment." It was reversed by a vote of six for reversal, five for affirmance and two members not voting, one of whom was the Governor. Upon this becoming known, the counsel for Ogden insisted that all the members of the Court, especially the Governor, were bound to express an opinion. It was also contended that no judgment could be given, as the six votes for reversal did not represent a majority of the members present. The Court, however, reaffirmed its decision, but wisely refrained from giving any reasons for its holding, or publishing any opinion.

A new trial was granted, and the case was afterwards retried at Newark, and a verdict given for the plaintiff of \$1,500, which was sustained. Arising out of the same incident was an indict-

ment by the Essex county grand jury—Elizabeth at that time being a part of Essex county—charging Ogden with a misdemeanor. The indictment was taken to the Supreme Court by certiorari, where it was argued that, because of the peculiar wording of the challenge, it did not come under the penal code; it did not call for a meeting to fight, but merely asked for a meeting. A number of technical objections were made to the challenge, and Chief Justice Kirkpatrick held in his opinion that the indictment did not follow the words of the statute, and did not expressly charge the offense; and the indictment was quashed.

No further attempt was made to punish Gibbon, but the novelty of the subject-matter involved and the prominence of the parties gave the case a wide publicity and attracted the attention of the nation. The suit for damages, in a matter that had always been looked upon as a question of honor, tended to emphasize the absurdity of resorting to duels to settle disputes, and helped to bring duelling into disfavor.

The next duel in this State of which I have found any record was stopped by a constable, and a later attempt to resort to the code of honor in 1845 resulted in criminal indictment and jail sentences.



THE HOWELL HOMESTEAD OF TROY HILLS

BY MRS. CATHERINE S. HOWELL, TROY HILLS, N. J.

THE EARLIEST authentic knowledge we have of the Howell homestead at Troy Hills, N. J., is a deed given by Gershom Mott, Jan. 6, 1761, which reads: "For and in consideration of the sum of £68, 5s., current money of New Jersey, at 8s. the ounce, to me in hand before the ensealing and delivery of these presents, well and truly paid by Benjamin Howell of Hanover, in the county of Morris, Province of New Jersey, yeoman," etc. This deed is now in the possession of Mrs. E. H. Ball, a great-great-granddaughter of the assignee.

We find deeds of land to Benjamin Howell dating from 1749 to 1761, also records of sales of land by him about 1758; among

the latter the property now owned by Mr. Bates, adjoining Mr. Wallace Cook's property, sold to a Mr. Bates at that time. Apparently, however, he did not gain possession of the land upon which he wanted to build a home until he bought the plot from Gershom Mott, for he built the homestead soon after its purchase. And he builded well, for many are well acquainted with the "old yellow house" which stands as then built, except for the kitchen extension, that was added in more recent years. Many are familiar, too, with its open-beamed ceiling, the quaint hinges and the good, old-fashioned fireplaces; some persons even climb to the garret to view the old grain barrels, hollowed out sections of tree trunks, which still stand there. One will also notice the slanting beams, which students of architecture tell us were not used after the early '60s of the 18th Century, the hand-split lath, and hand-wrought nails, with which the house is built. (For view of the house at present, see frontispiece).

Since 1761 this property has never changed hands, except to pass from one generation to another in the Howell family; not always from father to son, however, for Samuel Farrand Howell, the grandson of the Benjamin, to whom the deed was drawn in 1761, never married, and it passed at his death in 1860 to the heirs of his brother Benjamin, and, in the division of the estate, to the late Benjamin Franklin Howell, of Morristown, father of the present owner, Mr. Willis K. Howell.

The familiarity of many with the old house is due to the hospitality of Mr. Willis K. Howell and his wife, who have spent several summers in the old homestead within recent years, this making the fifth generation to live there. No members of the fourth generation ever made it their home, as Samuel Howell lived until his nephews were settled in the homes they occupied for the rest of their lives.

Benjamin Howell, whom we will call "the first" in Troy, was born Oct. 10, 1725, in Southampton, L. I., and died Dec. 26, 1798, in the house which he had built at Troy Hills, N. J., and is buried in Parsippany Cemetery. He was the son of Benjamin, of Southampton, whose will, dated 1744, is in the possession of Miss Lillian Howell of Morristown, and in which he

bequeaths farming implements, etc., to his sons, Nathan, Benjamin and Samuel, and 50 shillings each to his four daughters, Hannah, Deborah, Rhoda and Bethia. This Benjamin, whose will I have named, was the great-grandson of "Edward Howell, Gentleman," who, in 1639, sold his grandfather's estate in Marsh Gibbon, Bucks Co., England, left England because of religious troubles and came to New England with a generous property. His grandfather, William Howell, had come from Wales and built the large stone manor-house in Marsh Gibbon in 1536, a house still well preserved. Some of the New England descendants have a picture of it.

When a company was formed at Lynn, Mass., soon after Edward's arrival, to settle on Long Island, he was sent in advance to buy land. 400 pounds was paid for the east end of L. I., in June, 1640, and Edward Howell was evidently the leader, for we read that "all compacts or agreements of founding the plantation and the laws adopted by first settlers are in his handwriting." He invested £15 of his own money in land at this time, and many of his descendants still live there, while the Howell name appears many times on the stones in the cemetery at Southampton.

The Howell coat-of-arms, which dates back to 1250 A. D., according to records in the British Museum, were carved on the grand western staircase of the capitol in Albany, in honor of this Edward Howell, who founded Southampton, the first English settlement in the State of New York. He was evidently a man of affairs all his life, for he served as magistrate from 1640 to 1653 and was Representative to the General Court at Hartford from 1647 to 1653. His death occurred in 1655. As Edward's grandmother, the wife of William Howell, who built the manor-house at Marsh Gibbon, was Ann Hampton, it is supposed that he named Southampton for that family.

The name Howell appears in Brittany in 375 A. D., and in 950 A. D. in Wales, when "Howell, Prince and King died." I have had the privilege of looking through a quaint two volume edition of the "Familiar Letters, Domestic and Foreign, Historical, Political and Phylosophical," by James Howell, "one of the clerks of His Majesty's Most Noble Privy Council," written

to his father, brothers and friends from 1623 to 1645. This James Howell was the son of a Welsh parson, one of 15 children, a graduate of Oxford, during the first half-century of its existence, and evidently an intimate friend of Ben Jonson. These letters contain much humor quaintly expressed, and much of historical interest, while proving that more than one Howell was prominent, then, in England and Wales.

Those who have read the "Island Heroine" through found among the official roster of soldiers from Southampton, in its last pages, that three Captains, one First Lieutenant, two Second Lieutenants, one Corporal, one Quartermaster and four minute men were Howells, proving that the family were loyal citizens and leading men in our Revolutionary days in New England.

Gideon, Benjamin and Jeremiah Howell came from Long Island to New Jersey about 1749, and we know from family papers and public and church records that Benjamin 1st who built the homestead at Troy Hills, N. J., although past middle age, was an active and prominent man here at this same period, serving as Justice of the Peace and filling other positions of trust.

Benjamin's only son, John, born in 1759, had his education at Princeton and succeeded his father as a man of affairs. He was one of the three directors to whom the land for old Troy Academy was deeded in 1807. His name also appears often in church records and he did much toward the building of roads. He was a tall, slender man. A chair made for him is now a highly valued possession of his great-grandson, Benjamin Franklin Howell, 2nd, of Troy Hills. Benjamin's only daughter, Sarah, married the Rev. Joseph Grover and died in 1781, aged 29 years, leaving one daughter.

John, son of Benjamin, married Phoebe Farrand and they had five children: Benjamin, Samuel, Sarah, Chileon and Elizabeth. Chileon lived but two years, and Elizabeth but 15 years. Samuel never married. Sarah was the second wife of John O. Condit, whose children had many pleasant memories of her.

Benjamin, 2nd, the eldest of John's family, married Elizabeth Cobb, daughter of Lemuel Cobb and Mary Smith, and was the

father of Benjamin Franklin, Monroe, Elizabeth and Phebe. Elizabeth married Walter Kirkpatrick, who lived 10 years after their marriage. Later she became the wife of Dr. Van Wyck Fairchild. The two children of Elizabeth's first marriage died before their mother, Helen, remembered by some living, at 18 years of age. Phoebe married Louis Cobb and had two children, Howell and Clara. She, her husband and their children, died some years ago. Thus the only living descendants of John Howell, the son of Benjamin the first, of Troy, are the two children and five grandchildren of the late Benjamin Franklin Howell of Morristown, and the six children, eighteen grandchildren and one great-grandchild of Monroe, of Troy Hills.

Benjamin 1st's brother, Samuel, was the grandfather of Miss Olive Howell, formerly of Halseytown, and of her sister Hannah, who married Mr. Samuel Brandt Harrison. The mother of Dr. Stephen Fairchild was Martha Howell, who married Deacon John Ball after the death of her first husband. Deacon John Ball was the great-grandfather of Miss Julia Ball, and the great-great-grandfather of Miss Helen Cook. Hannah, a sister of Martha, married Thomas Osborne, the grandfather of Miss Mary Smith, and great-grandfather of Miss Eleanor Smith, Miss Alice Smith and of Mrs. W. E. Baldwin.

Mrs. E. E. Baldwin's great-grandfather, Ezekiel Howell, was a brother of Martha and Hannah. These three were grandchildren of Gideon, probably the Gideon who came from Long Island with Benjamin 1st, and who was a grandson of Richard, the brother of Benjamin of Southampton, father of Benjamin 1st of Troy. Mrs. Adelaide Baldwin and her sisters, Mrs. Benedict and Mrs. Holbert are the children, and Mrs. Richard Howell, Mrs. Green, Mrs. Bullard, Mrs. Chas. Condit and Mrs. Van Fleet are the grandchildren of Phoebe Ann Howell, daughter of Elbert Howell. Miss Frances Farrand's great-grandmother was the daughter of Polly Howell and Samuel Farrand, son of Ebenezer.

REMOVAL OF GRAVES IN NEW BRUNSWICK

BY E. P. DARROW, NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.

[NOTE.—At our request Mr. Darrow has furnished us with the following facts concerning the removal of the graves from the very full First Presbyterian churchyard in New Brunswick. So large a transportation of graves, including those of so many important persons, is rather rare in this State, and as the matter concerns thousands of living relatives or descendants, now scattered all over the country, we have deemed it sufficiently important to give the facts and at the same time preserve the list of those removed for the future reference of those interested. As to the reason for the removal, which was effected early this year, it was to provide a site connected with the church for the erection of a new combined Sunday School, chapel and recreation building. Mr. Darrow is the President of the Board of Trustees of the Church.—EDITOR].

THE LAND OCCUPIED by the First Presbyterian Church of New Brunswick (following a previous occupation elsewhere) was acquired by the Board of Trustees of the church from Abraham Schuyler, sheriff of the county of Middlesex. The deed is dated Apr. 15, 1784, and conveys four lots of ground situated at the corner of George and Barrack streets, and recites an Act of the General Assembly passed Dec. 19, 1783, relative to the sale of lands of Philip French to satisfy executions levied thereon prior to the Revolutionary War. The purchase price was £148 Proclamation money (\$394.66) and the sale was made after due advertising and to the highest bidder.

The Board of Trustees of the church was incorporated by an Act of the General Assembly passed August 26, 1784; the original Board consisting of John Neilson, Moses Scott, William Paterson, John Taylor, James Richmond, John Meyers and John Lyle, Jr.

The original church on this site was in the rear of the present building and was completed and used in 1785. The present church building was erected in 1836 at a cost of \$23,328.56.

The first burial of record in the Yard was of Elizabeth Talmage Sept. 24, 1785. Two stones carry dates prior to this, but were removals to this site, one being dated Sept. 10, 1744 (of Ellenory Guest), and the other Oct. 4, 1777. The last burial took place in 1909 (Mary L. Hurst). The yard contained 382 once-marked graves and marked by stones or monuments, and the removals totaled 519. The number identified

was 420. The dates could not be ascertained on all of the stones, the brown stones having flaked off in many cases and many of the marble stones having worn away and, by the action of the weather, had become almost disintegrated.

The dates of the burials that could be ascertained were grouped as follows: Previous to 1800, 32; 1800 to 1825, 130; 1825 to 1850, 148; 1850 to 1875, 51; 1875 to 1900, 8; 1900 to 1921, 1; total 370. As far as known there were seven Revolutionary soldiers buried in the yard, as follows:

Colonel John Neilson, who died March 3, 1833, in his 88th year. He was an officer in the Revolutionary War and as such performed most valuable service to the country. He was a member of the Provincial Congress, Deputy-Quartermaster of State of New Jersey, Member of the State Convention that ratified the Constitution of the United States and a man of great influence in the community. He was one of the most active members of the church, being an Elder for 40 years, and his death was declared by Common Council to be a public loss.

Colonel John Bayard, who was born in Maryland in 1738. He was active in the Revolutionary War; was present at the Battle of Trenton, a Member of the Committee of Safety, Speaker of the Pennsylvania Legislature and in 1785 a Member of Congress. He removed from Philadelphia to New Brunswick after the War, and was Mayor, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas and an Elder of the church. His daughter, Jane, married Chief Justice Kirkpatrick. He died Jan. 7, 1807, in his 69th year.

Dr. Moses Scott, who was born in 1738 and took part in the Expedition under Braddock, and was also active in the Revolutionary War, being Physician and Surgeon-General of State Forces and, later, commissioned by Congress as Senior Physician and Surgeon of Hospitals and Assistant-Director-General of Military Hospitals. He was present at the battles of Trenton, Princeton, Brandywine and Germantown; was a practicing physician in New Brunswick after the War and one of the moving spirits in the work of the church, serving as an Elder and Trustee for many years. He died Dec. 28, 1821.

Colonel Jehiel Freeman, who died Feb. 13, 1836, in his 77th

year. He was a Revolutionary soldier, the inscription on his stone reading: "A soldier of the Revolution and an honest man."

Major James Dunham, who died Sept. 23, 1799, aged 40 years, was evidently a soldier of the Revolution.

Rev. Joseph Clark, D. D., who was born Oct. 21, 1752, ordained at Allentown in Dec., 1783, and installed pastor of the church in June, 1799. He died Oct. 20, 1813. Mr. Clark was a graduate of Princeton, class of 1781. He joined the Army as a private and officer, 1777-'79.

There was evidently another who saw service, but the stone has, unfortunately, a piece flaked off; what remains shows that he was a Surgeon of the United States, and died in the City of New York Dec. 25, 1811, in his 61st year.

Although not buried here, one other Revolutionary soldier is mentioned on the stone of his wife, namely, Capt. Andrew McMeyer of the United States Army, who fell at the Battle of Germantown, Oct. 4, 1777, and was buried at that place.

The Civil War seems to have but one soldier among the burials, this being Richard Baxter Voorhees, who died Nov. 11, 1864, at Baltimore, Md., from a wound received at the battle of Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, 1864, aged 32 years and 8 months.

In addition to Rev. Dr. Joseph Clark mentioned among the Revolutionary soldiers above, another pastor of the church died while serving the church, and was buried in the yard, namely, Rev. Leveritt F. Huntington, who was installed as pastor on Dec. 5, 1815, and died May 11, 1820. The congregation erected a handsome monument to his memory, which, after one hundred years, is in excellent state of preservation.

Among the men prominent in both church and city buried in this yard or, in the case of the first named, having only a monument therein, were:

William Paterson, who was Governor of the State, and influential in both State and City matters; a lawyer by profession, Attorney-General and Federal Judge. He was one of the original Trustees of the Church and active in its affairs. He died while on a visit to Albany, N. Y., and his monument in

the yard records that he was buried in the Manor House vault at Albany. He died 1806, aged 61 years.

Andrew Kirkpatrick, Chief Justice of the State of New Jersey. He was educated for the ministry but changed to the law, studying in the office of Judge Paterson; had an extensive practice; was appointed Judge of the Supreme Court and served as Chief Justice for twenty-one years. He was a member of the Board of Trustees and a warm supporter of the church. He died 1831, aged 75 years.

Joseph Warren Scott, LL.D., lawyer, born Nov. 21, 1778; died Apr. 27, 1871. He graduated from Princeton in 1795, being the son of Dr. Moses Scott, and the 93 years of his life was most honorable. He was known as a profound lawyer who practiced successfully till nearly eighty.

Miss Hannah Scott, daughter of Dr. Moses Scott, born in 1772, started the first Sunday School in New Brunswick in 1816. She met with opposition and ridicule, but continued successfully in the work for 31 years until her death in 1847.

John Pool was an Elder living at Raritan Landing, where he carried on a large grain business. He was one of the original pew-holders and active in the church and a director in New Brunswick's first Bank. He died in 1825, aged 70 years.

Samuel Holcombe was also an Elder in the church, and, beside being director in Banks, carried on a large business in grain; an irreproachable man in business and as an Elder. He died in 1838, aged 70 years.

Dr. Augustus R. Taylor was a prominent and skilful physician of the city. He died in 1840.

George P. Molleson was a prominent and successful lawyer, who died while serving the State as Attorney-General in 1844, at the age of 39.

Among various others active in the church affairs, serving as Elders or Trustees, were John A. Meyer, Elias Molleson, Peter Dayton, Dr. Lewis Dunham, John Plum (who was an original pew-holder), James Crommelin (whose wife, Sarah, was a daughter of Dr. Lewis Dunham), William Letson, James Richmond (a large landowner in the city), and Littleton Kirkpatrick, son of Chief Justice Kirkpatrick, lawyer, Trustee of Rutgers College, etc.

The graves have been removed to a plot in Van Liew Cemetery, which is situated just outside the city limits on George's Road, in North Brunswick Township. This Cemetery is an old one, many of the stones bearing dates about 1800 and one even 1764. It was originally a family cemetery on the Van Liew farm, burials being made later by friends and neighbors and still later it became a public cemetery by the organization of "The Van Liew Cemetery Association." It is pleasantly located and well-adapted for cemetery purposes. In the removal of these graves the remains were carefully handled, placed in new boxes, and reinterred in individual graves in a careful manner.

It may be of interest to state that there were two metallic caskets found, one being in the rough shape of the human form. Only one wooden box was in such condition that it could be removed, but all the bones were in a good state of preservation, although not complete in the early burials. In the very earliest death, occurring in 1744, enough was found to show that a previous removal to the site had been made many years after death. The cost of the removal was an average of \$17.31 per grave, or \$8,885.62 in all.

The stones and monuments have also been removed and re-erected, the stones being placed flat upon each grave, with the surface even with the turf. This was imperative with many of the stones, due to their condition and was adopted for all, as the proper care of the plot is much facilitated thereby and the stones will be better preserved. The placing and arrangement of the graves were made so as to keep families together. A chart has been prepared showing the exact location of each grave, a record made of the location of each burial, and a copy made of the inscription on each stone, so that it will be possible to locate a particular grave when all marks on the stones have become effaced. Provision will be made for the future care of the plot at the expense of the church.

The following is the full list, so far as ascertainable, of the removals. Where a name is repeated, or a surname occurs twice, it means a burial away from others of the same family or may belong to a different family.

LIST OF THE PERSONS REMOVED

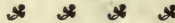
Ackerman, Richard
 Adrian, Margaret
 Agnew, Andrew, Jane, Mary, Robert, William
 Allen, Elizabeth M.
 Anderson, Margaret
 Baker, Elizabeth, Mary Louisa
 Baker, Aletta Jane, Eliza, Samuel Moor
 Bannett, George Cooper
 Barker, Eliza T.
 Barker, John Jesse, Robert, Samuel, Samuel, Jr.
 Barnhill, Mary Scott
 Bartley, Ann, Anne E., Caroline, Emily, John
 Bass, Jane
 Bayard, Mrs. Ann Livingston, Ann Livingston, Col. John
 Bayard, Johanna W.
 Beekman, Margaret J.
 Blakney, Ann
 Blauvelt, Anna Helena, John Mitchell, William Warren
 Boyer, Robert E.
 Brown, Helenah
 Brush, Catherine, John, Samuel, Timothy, ——
 Campbell, Mary V.
 Campbell, Neil, Sarah, William, William, William B.
 Carman, Huldah
 Casler, Lillie, Mary
 Chaponty, Louis
 Clark, Rev. Joseph, Margaret, Robert
 Connelly, Ellen
 Connett, John, Mary
 Conover, John
 Conover, John
 Cook, Ann, Elizabeth, Phebe, Thomas Hill, William
 Cook, Ann Talmage
 Cook, Elizabeth F.
 Cornell, James, John R.
 Crawford, William C.
 Creamer, Susan
 Creed, George
 Crommelin, James
 Crommelin, Sarah D.
 Dayton, Amanda Caroline, Edward, Peter, Peter
 De Hart, Ann Runyon
 De Hart, James, William, William Henry
 Disborough, Daniel Oscar, Daniel W., Jane, Samuel Van Tine,
 William, William Henry

Disbrow, Catharine
Dunham, Catherine W.
Dunham, Campbell, Charles Smith, Hannah Smith, Major
James, Jane H., Letty Anna, Dr. Lewis, Dr. Lewis, Jr.,
Mary, Mary S., Samuel Victor, Sarah Ann, Smith, Wil-
liam Lawson
Eastburn, Abigail, Ann, Mary, Robert, Robert, Sarah, Susan-
nah, Thomas
English, Hannah
Fair, Hugh
Forman, Eleanor P., John V. E., Lewis, William, ——
Forrest, Mary Shippey
Fouratt, Benjamin
Freeman, Alpheus, Esther S., Col. Jehiel, Jennett, Mary,
Phebe, Rachel
French, Sarah, William
Furman, Alexander, Samuel
Garretson, Henry V., Jane, Remson
Grant, Thomas R.
Guest, Ellenory, Peter Dumont, William
Guild, Benjamin
Gulick, Matilda Francis
Halfpenny, Elizabeth, William
Hall, William
Hammand, Eliza, William
Hance, Catharine, Deborah, George, Joanna, Margaret,
Thomas, Esq.
Hance, ——
Handley, Richard
Harvey, Samuel
Henry, Mrs. Eleanor, Elizabeth, John, Lydia
Hobart, Elmira
Holcombe, Jane M., Mary, Samuel
Huntington, Rev. L.
Hurst, Jane, Mary L.
Hutchings, Hannah
Johnson, Alex. Hilton, Mary, Thomas
Johnston, Lewis, Sarah
Jones, Abbey Eastburn, Francis Hoell
Karr, John, Mary
Kempton, Mary Runyon
King, William
Kinsey, Athaliah, Thomas
Kirkpatrick, Andrew, Charles M., Elizabeth S., Jane, J. Bay-
ard, Littleton, Margaret W.
Lawson, C. B., Carman, Huldah, James C., William

- Lebone, Elizabeth
 Lee, Phebe Ann
 Lemmons, Robert Birch, Samuel Cook
 Letson, Christian, Elizabeth, Esther, John, Mary, Robert,
 Sarah, Thomas, William W.
 Lewis, Thomas
 Ludlow, Cornelius, George Cornelius, Julia A., Mary Ellen
 Mann, William
 Matthews, Ann
 Mc Cord, Mrs. Sophia
 Mc Cormick, Bernard
 Mc Donald, Anderina, Aleta Swan
 Mc Meyer, Mrs. Mary
 Merry, Lydia
 Miller, Jane
 Mizner, Cornelius
 Molleson, Elias, George P., Gilbert, Gilbert, John Gilbert,
 Sarah Plum
 Moore, George H.
 Morgan, Eliza Ann
 Muckleroy, Margaret
 Mundy, Susannah R.
 Mayer, John A., Sarah
 Neilson, Catherine, Catherine, Frances F., Harriette, James,
 James, Jane, Jane Elizabeth, Joanna, Col. John, John
 Grant, Julia, Rivine, Thomas Grant
 Nichols, Samuel F., _____
 Ogilby, Cornelia Scott, John Leonard, _____
 O'Neil, Ellen, James Dehart, Sarah Ann, Thomas, Thomas
 (infant)
 Parker, William B.
 Paterson, Cornelia, Euphemia White, William, William Bell.
 (Burial of Gov. William was at Albany; monument only
 here).
 Perrine, Edward M., Mary Ann, Peter
 Pierson, Anna Maria, John Outcalt, Martha Williamson, Mary
 Ann, Philip Morris
 Plum, George, John, Sarah
 Pool, John, Esq., Mary
 Porter, Joshua
 Powers, Gitty
 Priestly, Catherine, Catherine V., Catherine V., Charles A.
 Eliza A., Elizabeth H., George M., John, John, Luke V.,
 Phebe Cook, Ralph, Thomas H., William C.
 Pyatt, Alex. Mc Donald, John Stephenson, Sarah

Randolph, Simeon Fitz
Reed, Philip, Richard
Rhoades, Jane, John
Richmond, Andrew, Caroline, Charles, Euphemia, Dr. Frederick, George, George Augustus, Henry, James, Sarah, Virginia, Walter M., William
Robinson, Elizabeth
Robinson, Hannah
Rose, Abigail, Mrs. Martha, Sarah
Rue, Peter
Ryno, Ann, Elizabeth, George, Mary Williams, Sarah H.
R., M.
Scott, Anna, Anna Cornelia, Anna Johnson, Charles Smith, Eliza, Hannah, Jane M., John, Joseph Warren, Margaret, Margaret, Mary L., Moses, Esq., Nancy, Phebe, William, Esq.
Seymour, Mary, Samuel,
Sharlow, Nancy
Shaw, Angus
Sillcocks, Ann, Ann B., Ann W., Isaac, James, Lavenia, Mary
Smith, Edward T., Elizabeth, Elizabeth C., Isabella, Julia, Julia Ann, Mary, Moses, Nicoll, William W.
Stafford, Eliza L., Lathrop P.
Stillwell, Jacob D.
Stimson, Sarah Adrain
Stout, Abigail, Eliza, Jacob
Stryker, Selina
Swift, Elizabeth, James
Tallman, Elizabeth Cook, Hannah C., Jacob
Talmage, Elizabeth, Thomas
Tenbrook, John W., Mary, Sarah
Ten Eick, Majeke, William
Terhune, Ann Louisa, Augustus T., Thomas L.
Thompson, Jabez
Treadwell, Hannah, Peter
Turton, Strafford
Tuthill, Amy, Benjamin, Keturah, Theodore, Esq.
Upshur, Ann, Peter
Van Derhoff, Ann Eliza
Van Dorn, Michael
Van Duyn, Abraham, Emma, Idah, John V., Mary V., Sarah Maria
Van Dyke, Elizabeth, Thomas F.
Van Notta, Hannah
Vliet, Daniel

Voorhees, George A. S., Johanna W., Letitia, Richard, Richard
 Baxter
 Webster, Gertrude H., Mary
 Williams, Helen, Margaret P., Mary Priestly, Micah
 Woodard, Elizabeth
 Wyckoff, Josiah S.
 Zabriskie, Elizabeth



THE CONDUCT REVOLUTIONARY RECORD ABSTRACTS

[Continued from Page 100]

RECORD OF JOSEPH DOTY

Had second Tour under Capt. Wood of two months. Was not in continuous service; was in service in June, at home in July, and out again in August. Third Tour was probably in Sept., and part of October. Three months' service was in 1777, Jan., Feb., Mar. and April; was under Capt. Wood. The enemy then occupied New York, Staten Island and Long Island, and annoyed the people of Elizabeth Town and all the lines during that Winter and Spring. Was at first Battle of Springfield in Winter of 1776, probably in December. Joined the cavalry in May or June; service was almost constant; was sometimes by leave at home for clothes for a week or a few days; sometimes was detached to carry dispatches—express duty—and to carry countersigns from one guard to another. Sometimes 6, 8 or 10 were detailed from main body on special duty.

In 1778 performed six months, beginning in January; service almost continuous. Was acting as part of bodyguard for Gov. Livingston in this year; thinks with him a short period, a week or more at and near Morristown, and from thence to Amboy and New Brunswick, Middletown and Black Point, where the French fleet lay; also to guard and guide Van Zandt and Peter Dennis as confidential agents from Gov. Livingston to the Commander of the Fleet. They both went on board and, after conferring with the Commander, Van Zandt returned on shore and he [Doty] escorted him back to Morristown to report to the Governor the result of his mission. On this excursion was

gone a week or thereabouts. It was in very hot weather—the month not recollected, but harvest, following the Monmouth Battle. Was then relieved, another taking his place as Governor's guard, and returned to troop at Elizabeth Town, where headquarters were at Herriman's, having stabling, etc. Part of the troop occasionally escorted General Dickinson from place to place and to his home at Trenton, etc. Was in several skirmishes near the Passaic; also at Second River, now Belleville, Acquackanonk and near Hackensack. Gen. Winds commanded. Major Hays ("Old Bark Knife") was out.

In 1779 cannot specify months; thinks there was not a month in any year of the cavalry service in which not engaged in duty, except, perhaps, in dead of Winter, when both armies were in Winter quarters; and often in Winter was ordered out to carry dispatches for a week at a time, or a shorter period.

Services in 1780 were nearly the same as in 1779. At the time of the Battle and burning of Springfield was sick of bilious fever; confined for six weeks.

George Townley: Recollects Mr. Doty in service in cavalry under Capt. S. Meeker. Remembers him at Springfield at the time Gen. Washington was at the house of Rev. Mr. Van Arsdale. The troop passed there and Mr. Doty was present doing duty as one of the troop. Has seen him with the troop and all others before named at various times and places. Townley himself was then in the militia on duty and often fell in with Meeker's troops.

Jacob Potter: Knew Doty belonged to Meeker's horse in time of war. . . . Has lived neighbors with him from childhood. . . . He belonged to the horse until the War closed.

James Doty: Is cousin to Joseph Doty. Knew him while he belonged to Capt. Wood's Co. in 1776. [Otherwise corroborative].

RECORD OF JACOB POTTER

Joseph Doty: Remembers Jacob Potter on monthly duty at Newark under command of Capt. Matt. Potter in October; thinks 1778. Has often seen him on military duty at different places and times.

Jacob Potter (asked to amend or explain declaration): He knows not a single living witness who belonged to Capt. Potter, except David Burnet of Morris co., whom he has lately seen. Burnet did duty in Wood's Company, but neither of the two can remember the other. Amos Potter is his brother, but has lost his mind. In 1776, first Tour, was out two-thirds of the time, from 20th June to February; was at home from about middle of July to middle of August, one month; also nearly a week in October, and a small part of November; together about a month. The rest of that period was on active duty. Being out so much from home he determined to enlist and did enlist as a minute man; was, as he believes, a minute man from beginning of the War to its close.

Entered the three months' service as a private, having a promise of Sergeant if he raised six men, and, if less than six, a Corporal. Did not engage enough to be a Sergeant, but was regularly appointed a Corporal by his officers and did Corporal's duty doing his period of enlistment. Remembers a skirmish at the Farms when 60 or 70 Hessians were taken prisoners and sent to Morristown.

Jonathan Badgley: Knew him [Potter] in Capt. Briton's Co. at Elizabeth Town, in Graham's house; saw him often there in three months' service. Lay in Elizabeth Town all Winter till three months were out; believes it was in 1777. Often saw him at other times on duty. Was with him at taking the Hessians at the Farms. When in three months' service was his neighbor, and had good opportunity to know him as being out most of the War.

Jacob Lucy: Knew Jacob Potter in service the first year of the War; lived near him, within a mile and a half. Knew him from childhood. . . . Not a year of the War but he saw him out in service. Knew also Amos Potter on duty and saw him at the Battle of Springfield.

RECORD OF AMOS POTTER

Joseph Doty: Remembers Amos Potter leaving Elizabeth Town when on his way to the North, in the year's service, in Capt. Samuel Potter's Company. Knows he was enlisted and from home a year.

Jacob Potter: Knows Amos's enlistment in year's service in Capt. S. Potter's Company. It was in February, 1776. The Captain was his near neighbor. . . . He was from home not quite a year. Returned with Capt. Potter, and whole family were ill of dysentery, three children having died. . . . Amos now is, as to mind, so confused as to be incapable of narrating his services. After his return he did other militia duty; believes he performed short Tours at Chatham, Springfield and Westfield, with Capt. Wood, perhaps others, in 1777 in the Spring. He enlisted in three months' service in Capt. William Britton's Co. very soon; [was] in same Company with him. . . . At time of Monmouth Battle both were out on duty at Elizabeth Town and was detained there, performing guard duty in Wood's Company. Thinks Lieut. Ezekial Sayre had command, Capt. Wood being absent. . . .

SEVERAL CASES NOTED

[Cases merely mentioned of Nehemiah Day, Tunis Felton, Peter Sinis, William McCullough, (wagonmaster over three years), Nathan Elmer, Jonathan Moyer, William Willsey, John Teed [Todd?], George Townley, Herriman Speer, David Baird, N. G. Lydarkers, John G. Ryerson (an officer), Nathaniel Budd, John Cramer, Abner Osborne, Garret Brinckerhof (12 months' service), George Ryerson (2 months as private and 18½ months as Lieutenant), Resolute Aurigansen (19 months as private), Cornelius H. Post (12 months as private), Cornelius Echerson (6 mos., 14 days as private), John J. Hopper (14 months as private), Casparias Westervelt (10 mos., 15 days as private), Obadiah Crane, Jonas Hedden, Col. McCollough, James Kitchell, Peter Beam, George Ryerson, Samuel Reynolds, Henry Williams (sergeant), Stephen Breese, Frasee Craig, H. Hankinson, John Williams (of Orange), Jonathan Morgan, heirs of Samuel Perry, deceased, Joseph Lyons, Israel Lee, Dennis Morris, Nathan Budd, Isaac Tompkins, Aaron Thompson (16 months as private), I. P. Baldwin (13½ mos. as private), Jacob Siscoe (no survivors found), David Ammerman, heirs of Thomas Lomason [Larrison?], deceased, R. Youngs, Enos Farrand (2 years. and upwards

of service), James Crooks (12 to 14 mos. service), Daniel S. Skillinger (22 months service), David Horton (Sergeant for 15 mos.), George Townley, John N. Hight (of Steuben co., N. Y., 18 mos, as Sergeant and 1 mo. as private), Samuel Sutphen. Notes concerning above are to the effect that Dr. Condict wrote about them to various officials, but give no details of service except as stated above. Some of these persons named have records given later].

RECORD OF ABRAM HARRISON

James Doty: [Harrison] belonged to Capt Jacob Crane's Company; enlisted in 1777 in 3 months' service.

Abram Harrison: Was Ensign at Chatham, and performed the service and eight days over; was under Col. Spencer at Elizabeth Town.

Ichabod Badgley: Knew Abram Harrison as Ensign in Capt. Crane's Co. in 1777; at Elizabeth Town, stationed at Jac. Smith's tavern. The Company was out, taking the 70 or 80 Hessians at Connecticut Farms, on a Sunday morning in Winter; returning to town, took another Company of Highlanders in the same week.

RECORD OF GEORGE TOWNLEY

George Townley: Unable to find survivors who served with him except Matthew Denman. There served in Co. with him Matt. Wade, Jonas Wade, Stephen Lum, Elijah Terrill, Jonathan Brant, William Brant, Maline Baker, Charles and John Townley, John Tully and Eliakim Little; all are dead. He and John Denman purchased cattle for the army of the U. S. about the year '79 or '80, of William Davidson, near the Stirling farm [Basking Ridge], to the amount of about \$3,000, contract money. In a few days or weeks they were taken away by Townley.

David Whitehead: Knew George Townley and John Denham well; were neighbors in Essex county. They were engaged in purchasing cattle for the use of the army; turned them in to Azariah Dunham, contractor or Commissary for U. S.
 . . . In 1794, Fall, going from Springfield to Chatham on

foot to visit uncle, Terry Whitehead, at Chatham, whose wife was sister to John Denman, had occasion to turn aside from the road on top of the Short Hills where Bishop Hobart lately lived and there found a bundle of papers containing the certificates of Townley.

RECORD OF NEHEMIAH DAY

Nehemiah Day: Served in 1776 as private under Capt. Daniel Cook. Marched from Mendham to Elizabeth Town at Col. Thomas's; [under] Col. Ford for one month before the Battle of Long Island; on guard duty. [Apparently not testimony. Later, Apr. 1, 1837, notes mention "Phebe Day, widow of Nehemiah, deceased," and as "formerly Phebe Loree, daughter of Job Loree, deceased].

RECORD OF JAMES KITCHEL

James Kitchel: In 1776 served two months as substitute for his father, in warm weather; in August was sick; after recovery served in the Fall and mud round in March. Was born in Morris county Nov. 7, 1759; has resided there since; entered military service in Revolutionary War at request of his father, Abram Kitchel, Esq., about Aug. 1, 1776, under Capt. Halsey, Obadiah Kitchel's Co.; in Col. Ford's Regiment; marched to Elizabeth Town Point, where he was stationed; was taken sick, ordered to the hospital, removed by friends; absent three or four months before he got home. Again entered service under Capt. John Bigelow for two months. Tour was in season when first Battle of Springfield was fought; cold weather. Guarded lines; was at Battle of Springfield. Then enlisted under Capt. Josiah Hall for three months and guarded lines when British Army lay at Brunswick; was in several engagements and skirmishes—at Ash Swamp, Woodbridge, Quibbletown and other places during Winter and Spring of (thinks) 1777; discharged in Spring. Then entered one month under Capt. Ogden, in May or June, and guarded lines near Pompton; and served one month under Capt. Aaron Bigelow along Second River in Oct. or November; also one month under Capt. Jackson, and 1½ months under Capt. Joseph Beach,

guarding Morris jail; also one month's Tour under Capt. David Bates in Gen. Williams' (Thomas's) Regiment at Elizabeth Town; one month under Capt. Horton in Col. Winds' Regiment at same place. These services were in 1777, '78 and '79.

When under Capt. Bigelow was stationed on the Second River, and was at the battle at the attack on the fort at that place called the "Polyfly," in the Fall of 1777 or '78, when enemy was repulsed, after which he returned home and was attached to the wagon service under Col. Abeel, and was carting the Winter of 1778 from Morristown to Kings Ferry on the North River. Served under the call of Abeel for more than one year. Was under Capt. Job Allen at Monmouth Battle in June, 1778. The attack on the "Polyfly" was in the Fall of 1778. [Gave later another and somewhat fuller narrative, but same facts].

David Hurd: Remembers James Kitchel on duty under a Capt. Lum at Elizabeth Town the year of the Monmouth Battle; in the Summer, when there was a great eclipse of the sun; remembers his drawing ammunition in E. Town; was his neighbor and knows he was out in militia service in every year of the War. He served in Col. Munson's Regt. in 1776 under Capt. John Bigelow; also under Capt. Aaron Bigelow; also under Capt. Stephen Jackson in 1777, under Capt. Job Allen in Col. Winds Regt. in 1778; believes he did two full years of duty.

RECORD OF DENNIS MORRIS

Dennis Morris: In 1776 served first Tour one month, March or April, when "Asia(?)" lay at the Hook. Second Tour in June, 1776, when the fleet came into the harbor. Third Tour August, when Battle of Long Island; heard the guns. Col. Taylor, of Monmouth, commanded. Had three months' service of separate monthly Tours in the Winter and Spring; in the Winter, when the enemy was at Brunswick, had the smallpox. Was at Springfield at time of its burning, and in 1780 after the Battle of Connecticut Farms was near the Point and at the killing of Mrs. Caldwell. Had Tour in Westfield in warm weather; at Haddonfield just before the Monmouth Battle; at

Pompton partly to intercept the trade below New York and the back country passing through Pompton. Was pressed from the militia ranks by Continental officers to drive Continental teams from Pluckemin to New Windsor, not more than a month. At Haddonfield principally baked for the Company. Served 20 months in all.

John Pennington: Knew Morris at Brunswick under Capt. McCoy; at Elizabeth Town and Springfield Battle; belonged to same Company, McCoy, Cory and Sebury. Samuel Vance was killed between E. Town and Point. Was near neighbor of Morris.

RECORD OF NATHANIEL WHITAKER (AMENDED DECLARATION)

Nathaniel Whitaker: First Tour was under Capt. Parker; thinks in Summer of 1776, just as the English fleet came to the Hook. Was stationed at Communipaw, standing guard. Col. Hunt commanded the militia. Second Tour was under Capt. A. Baily, who was sick, and we went under his Lieutenant, George Beckover. Was ordered to Fort Montgomery; marched in that direction as far as Succasunny, when our orders were countermanded; went to Newark, Elizabeth Town and then to Hackensack. Volunteered this Tour for two months, Fort Montgomery being quite a distant post. Staid two months and was discharged at Hackensack, Gen. Frelinghuysen commanded; thinks this was 1776. Third Tour was under Capt. McCoy in same year in the Fall; service in Newark; Major Hays commanded.

Fourth Tour was in the Fall and Winter of 1776-'7; volunteered then under Capt. McCoy; was chosen sergeant and commissioned as such; was stationed first at Elizabeth Town; continued in that service six months. British laid at New Brunswick and the whole country was in the state of alarm. Gen. Winds commanded. The militia lay at Vermeule's, where Winds' headquarters were; often marched to different places—Bound Brook, Pluckemin, Elizabeth Town. Had several fights; [one] at Piscataway, where two of our Company were killed, Nathaniel Lyon and—Whitehead; another at Rahway, where we pursued a party plundering cattle. We retook

the cattle, 20 or 25, belonging to a farmer near Woodbridge. In the Piscataway fight Col. Luse, from Black River, was in part of it and ran away. Dr. Freeman, of Woodbridge, cocked his gun at him and swore he would fire upon Luse if he did not stop. Luse stopped and soon Winds ordered a retreat. John Melick was of Capt. Logan's Company, was taken prisoner and was held in the Sugar House two years. He (Whitaker) was discharged about April 1. When Washington retreated through New Jersey McCoy's Company fell in his rear at Elizabeth Town, and followed as far as Princeton; then fled off toward Bound Brook into Winter quarters at Vermeule's, 1777. At Elizabeth Town did guard duty and built forts at Old Point; was orderly sergeant.

On one Tour was at Spanktown [Rahway] in the Fall. In the fight with the Hessians saw one of them fire with his shotgun and cut off Col. Martin's ostrich feather from his hat. Was on a Tour at Red Bank under Col. Ten Eyck; was at the fort at Red Bank when it was stormed and Count Donop killed. Our force vacated it in the night. In this Tour (1778) at Monmouth Battle saw Col. Monckton sitting on his horse with his back toward the enemy, when a cannon ball struck his neck and took off his head. In this Tour had a skirmish at Crosswick's bridge. Believes also he served with Morris every year of the War.

Dennis Morris: Knew Whitaker on duty one month at Elizabeth Town, one month at Haddonfield, one month at Bergen. Remembers Whitaker performed militia duty for himself and his brother.

RECORD OF STEPHEN BREESE

Nathaniel Whitaker: Served with Breese at Communipaw one month under Col. Hunt and Capt. Parker; both in same Company; lived near together and knew him well. Again at Vermeule's under Gen. Winds and Capt. McCoy.

Malachi McCollum: Served with Breese near Springfield, in same Co., when Springfield was burned, under Capt. McCoy.

RECORD OF JONATHAN RUCKMAN

First service was at Spanktown after the Battle of Long Island, under Capt. Benjamin Cory, Winds Colonel. At Battle at Spanktown, two men were killed in our Company, one Lyon. We took one prisoner and a cart laden with army baggage. Casterline was Lieut. of the Bergen militia. Second Tour was at Vermeule's; Capt. Cory commanded; in Winter. British were then in Amboy and New Brunswick, and came out often to forage. Was near home and often came home at night; belonged to detachment at Vermeule's all Winter, Winds commanded the whole. Third Tour was at Bergen; Capt. was from Somerset, name not remembered; in warm weather. Fourth Tour part of time in Bergen; then moved to Great Falls, now Paterson; was there one Summer, but not certain of doing duty there except to train. Performed one month's duty near Morristown at Fort Nonsense. Was with Capt. Cory; in May; was loath to go on account of being planting-corn time; it was before the Monmouth Battle.

Fifth Tour was one month at Paulus Hook; same Capt. from Somerset. Was classed regularly in Capt. Cory's Co., and went as often as he did; went every year from 1776 to 1782, being under Cory until Capt. David Smalley was appointed. When Cory resigned (or was suspended) David Smalley, who was probably Cory's Lieutenant, was promoted. Was out under Smalley at Springfield Battle; did not get there, however, until the Battle was over and the enemy retreated and militia pursued. Was at the Farms just after Mrs. Caldwell was shot. Was at Monmouth under Smalley. Frelinghuysen was Colonel and Heard General. Lost but one Tour of duty, when making a sale at Squan Beach. Rode express between Morristown and other places. Crossed the Hudson at New Windsor in Winter when Washington's quarters were at Morristown. Found his own horse. Went on express to Philadelphia under Capt. John Erskine and made returns to him, whose duty it was to superintend the express riders. Had something like a commission as rider in employ of the army under Erskine; it was more than two months.

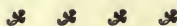
Capt. Erskine (or Asgill) succeeded Capt. Dunn as commanding the express riders; went into this service voluntarily and was amenable to military law. One of the Company was induced to fill his saddle bags with stones and sank in the Hudson. By fishing it was raised and the defaulter was tried by court martial and sentenced to 500 lashes. Served one Tour at Pompton under Capt. Cory.

While out on a Tour with Jacob Smalley took two sleighs laden with prints, etc., goods of London traders and delivered them to Justice Kelley. These goods were afterward stolen at night from Kelley's house by the men from whom they had been captured in the Winter at Vermeule's.

RECORD OF JONATHAN MORGAN (OR MOYER)¹

Conrad Esler: Was out on an expedition with Morgan under Capt. Dickinson. Gen. Winds had command of the Regiment, and the militia was called out to relieve them. Was out three months; Morgan was attached to Capt. Miner's Company, with many others of my then neighbors. Was stationed at Totowa, near Paterson; duty to guard the lines against Tories and Refugees. It was probably the next year after the Battle of Monmouth.

[*To be Continued*]



THE WOMAN'S BRANCH ANNUAL MEETING

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Woman's Branch was held at Newark on May 11, 1921. The President, Mrs. Altha Hatch Cutler, occupied the chair, and all reports showed steady growth. There were 82 new members elected during the year, which, with 7 deaths and 11 resignations, made a net gain of 64. This means much extra work for our Corresponding Secretary, who, however, reads her reports with such cheerfulness that one would suppose sending out 3,968 pieces of mail matter

¹The MSS seems at times to be Morgan and at times to be Moyer. In the text we use the name Morgan as his name so appears in Stryker's "Officers and Men."—EDITOR.

during the year, was a pleasant pastime, instead of an appalling task.

Most sincere regret is felt at the resignation of Mrs. Mac Kie, for so long our efficient Treasurer, and that regret was most aptly and beautifully expressed in a letter sent by one of our Vice-Presidents, Mrs. White. She recalled Mrs. Mac Kie's long and untiring service; the interest which had been inherited, so to speak, from her aunt, Miss Quinby, the first President of the Woman's Branch; and expressed the affection and good wishes which would follow her in her new experience as the wife of a United States Army officer.

Because of our growing membership, which means an expanding treasury, we did much important work during the year, buying many books, pamphlets and genealogical records, prominent among which were the records of the Rev. E. Boudinot Stockton, a valuable purchase.

Allusion was made in the President's report to the enjoyable mid-winter meeting at Somerville, where the innovation of a "box luncheon," supplemented by soup, ice-cream and coffee was agreed to be a great success; the practical result of our comparative abstinence hitherto meaning many permanent Historical acquisitions for the Society. The address of the day, at Somerville on "How the Posters Helped in the War," by Mr. J. Lawrence Boggs, was found most interesting.

A great cause of rejoicing at the Annual Meeting was the announcement, at the afternoon session, of the completion of the \$1,000 quota toward the Endowment Fund. Judge Swayze, President of the main Society, alluded to this later, and noted how very pleasant it was to have the women raise the money for the men to spend, and suggested that it might be well to make this a universal custom!

The members of the Woman's Branch felt themselves to be most fortunate at this Annual Meeting in having the opportunity of hearing Prof. William Starr Myers, of Princeton, who had as his subject, "Practical Internationalism, 1865-1921."

M. L. W.

NECROLOGY OF MEMBERS

JOSEPH E. BOOTH, born in East Orange, N. J., in 1852, died in that city, September 7, 1920. He had spent fifty years of his life in East Orange, where he served as judge of elections, as a member of the Board of Assessors and as President of both the Exempt Firemen's Association and the Firemen's Relief Association. For several years Mr. Booth carried on a hardware business at Brick Church. Three daughters, Mrs. William H. Hewitt and Mrs. Harry Dusenberry of East Orange, and Mrs. Guy W. Hall, of Holyoke, Mass., survive him. He became a Life Member of this Society in 1896.

DR. JOSEPH FEWSMITH, one of the foremost physicians and surgeons of Newark, died in that city April 9, 1921, aged 70 years. He was born at Auburn, N. Y., Jan. 31, 1851, being the son of Rev. Dr. Joseph Fewsmith, who came to Newark in December of that year to become pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, which he served for thirty-seven years. The son received his preparatory education at Phillips Academy, Andover, and in 1871 graduated from Yale College, and later from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York. He then became house surgeon in Roosevelt Hospital, New York, and subsequently went to Vienna, Austria, entering the General Hospital as student and assistant, witnessing there surgical operations by renowned European scientists. In 1877 he returned to Newark, establishing a practice that soon grew to be large and profitable, bringing to him a wide reputation. He was physician at the City Dispensary, as well as attending surgeon at St. Barnabas' Hospital, St. Michael's and the Protestant Foster Home. He was also consulting surgeon of the Home for Crippled Children. For some time he was medical examiner for the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company and for the Royal Arcanum. He was elected a trustee of the City Home in 1902. Dr. Fewsmith was also President of the Medical Board of St. Michael's Hospital for many years. He was married in 1880 in Newark to Miss Jean A. Hendry, who died in November, 1918. One daughter survives their

marriage, Mrs. Lord. Dr. Fewsmith was elected member of the New Jersey Historical Society May 19, 1887.

MOSES TAYLOR PYNE, of New York City and Princeton, eminent as a lawyer, financier and philanthropist, died at his New York home on April 22, 1921, in the prime of his life, 65 years of age. His grandfather, Thomas Pyne, member of an English county family which had lived in Devonshire ever since the Norman Conquest, came to New York City in 1828, and became the father of Percy Rivington Pyne, who married Miss Albertina Taylor. To this couple Moses Taylor Pyne was born on December 21, 1855. He was educated at Princeton, where he received his A. B. in 1877 and A. M. in 1880. On June 2, 1880, he was married to Miss Margaretta Stockton, a daughter of Major General Robert T. Stockton. Meantime he had spent two years at the Columbia University Law School and had been graduated with the degree of LL. B. in 1879. Immediately upon admission to the bar Mr. Pyne began the general practice of his profession. He was soon engaged as general solicitor of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, and filled that place from 1880 to 1892, after which he became a member of the Board of Managers of that corporation. A few years after his retirement from that solicitorship he withdrew from general practice and gave his chief attention thereafter to the management of large estates, interest in railroads and ultimately to a chief interest in Princeton University. His directorship in Railroads included the Cayuga & Susquehanna Railroad, the Warren Railroad, the Morris & Essex Railroad, the Newark & Bloomfield Railroad, the Passaic & Delaware Railroad, the Sussex Railroad, the United New Jersey Railroad & Canal Companies, the Utica, Chenango & Susquehanna Valley Railroad and the Valley Railroad. He was also a director of the Franklin Trust Company, the Commercial Trust Company of New Jersey, the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, the Harvey Steel Company, the Lackawanna Steel Company, the Lackawanna Coal and Iron Company, the Princeton Bank, the Princeton Publishing Company and the New Jersey Zinc Company. Of some of these corporations above named he also served as President.

More than a third of a century ago Mr. Pyne was elected a trustee of Princeton University, and thereafter until the end of his life a large part of his time, attention, strength and means were given to promoting the welfare of his alma mater. In the dark years of its financial deficits his purse was often widely opened in its behalf, and when, year before last, the great drive for about \$14,000,000 was started, he presided at the organization meeting. He built two dormitories and turned over their income to the University funds.

It was through his efforts that the University Library was built, and it was from him and his mother that a large part of the funds for it came. He also was deeply and usefully concerned in the administrative and scholastic activities at Princeton. President Hibben said of him, after his death, that he was "the best known and loved Princeton alumnus." After the rejection of the gift of \$500,000 offered by William C. Proctor for the graduate school, Mr. Pyne's influence was of inestimable value in restoring harmony between the contending factions and in effecting the radical readjustment of administrative control. In recognition of his services he was made the guest of honor at a gathering of the faculty and eminent alumni, and a gold vase was presented to him. The presentation speech was made by Woodrow Wilson.

Mr. Pyne had a beautiful summer home at Princeton, called Drumthwacket, and on that account was actively interested in many local matters. He was for some years chairman of the Township Committee of Princeton, President and a director of the Lake Carnegie Association, a trustee of the Lawrenceville School and a Public Library Commissioner of the State of New Jersey. During the World War he turned over Drumthwacket as a hospital and home for convalescent soldiers. Always deeply interested in politics as a Republican, Mr. Pyne was several times urged to accept nomination for office, but declined, excepting that in 1908 and 1916 he was a Presidential Elector.

In New York City he was prominent in social activities and was chairman of the trustees of the Young Men's Christian Association and a member of the St. Nicholas Society and the

Union, Century, Metropolitan, Down Town, Princeton, Tuxedo, University, Country, Grolier, Church and other clubs.

Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Pyne, two of whom survive. These are Percy Rivington Pyne 2d, a prominent banker of New York City, who won distinction as an aviator in the Great War, and Moses Taylor Pyne, Jr. Their second son, Robert Stockton Pyne, died some years ago.

Mr. Pyne was a Life Member of the New Jersey Historical Society and was elected to membership Mar. 21, 1896.

JOSEPH M. RIKER, President of the Merchants and Manufacturers' National Bank of Newark, died on Dec. 23, 1920, from an accident, having been run down by a trolley car while he and his wife were walking a short distance from their home at 83 Lincoln Park, Newark. Mr. Riker was the son of William and Sarah M. (Hunter) Riker, of Newark, and was born in that city Jan. 8, 1852. He graduated from the Newark Academy and then went to work in his father's jewelry factory. When his father retired in 1892, Mr. Riker and an elder brother, William, continued the business as partners. In 1902 he was elected President of the Merchants' National Bank of Newark, which was later (1920) merged with the Manufacturers' National Bank. He was also a director in the Essex National Bank of Montclair and in the Newark Fire Insurance Company; also a member of the Board of Managers of the Franklin Savings Institution of Newark. He married, May 18, 1881, Sarah Ellen Streit (see below), and they had four children: Mrs. Andrew Van Blarcom, Mrs. Franklin Conklin, Jr., Joseph Marsh Riker, Jr., and Mrs. Jesse Whitehead Paxton. He is also survived by two brothers, William Riker and Adrian Riker, the latter a well-known Newark lawyer. Other brothers were Chandler White Riker and Cortlandt Riker, both deceased. While not conspicuous in public affairs Mr. Riker was a most successful and honored business man of integrity, never desiring to hold political office, though once consenting to be an Alderman. He became a member of the New Jersey Historical Society Mar. 3, 1913, and was a Life Member. He was

also one of the Board of Trustees of the Society, which, after his death, passed the following resolution:

"Joseph M. Riker, a member of our Board of Trustees from the third day of March, 1913, was taken away from us suddenly on the twenty-third day of December last, and we desire to record the loss sustained by this Board in his untimely death. Mr. Riker was a wise counsellor, an esteemed citizen and a most efficient business man and banker. Although not active in the affairs of our Society, he was always prompt to give advice and assistance when called upon. He was courteous and had a rare faculty for friendship. The entire community was grieved and shocked by his death. We extend to his family our sincere sympathy in their great sorrow and direct that these expressions of our loss be spread upon the minutes of our Society."

RIKER, MRS. JOSEPH M., alluded to above, was the daughter of Samuel and Martha Streit, of Newark, Canadians, who came to that city after their marriage. She died at the time of the accident, Dec. 21, 1920. She was educated in private schools in Newark and in Elizabeth. Besides her children she left a brother, Richard, of Maplewood, and two sisters, Mrs. George Howell and Mrs. Joseph Little, both of whom were in Southern California. She was a Life Member of the New Jersey Historical Society and was elected to membership Mar. 3, 1913, at the same time as her husband.



HISTORICAL NOTES AND COMMENTS

BY THE EDITOR

Concerning Cornelius Longfield

Of the three first owners of the land on which New Brunswick now stands, Cornelius Longfield's family history was the most distinguished. In 1679 Danker's "Journal" refers to him as "the Indian trader." Some facts relating to his later official positions, in the Council of the House of Deputies (1690), the Assembly (1695) and Governor Hun-

ter's Council (1710), appeared in the Proceedings for 1912 (Third Series, Vol. VII, pp. 4, etc.), but a few more interesting facts have been gathered since. It is claimed that his ancestor was Admiral Langeveldt (probably the correct spelling in Holland), of the Dutch navy, who served in an engagement against Admiral William Penn, and that his mother was the daughter of Admiral Cochrath, also of the Dutch navy, who was engaged in the memorable fight between the Dutch and English in the reign of Charles II (1665), and who, or his son, is said to have come later to New York City. The widow Langeveldt married Thomas Lawrence, "the baker," thus making Cornelius his stepson. A sister of Cornelius, Rachel, married another Thomas Lawrence, who became Mayor of Philadelphia in 1728 and again in 1735. Cornelius Longfield, by his wife Mary Greenland (daughter of Dr. Henry Greenland of Piscataway township), had a daughter Catherine, who married William Cox. He was the father of the noted Revolutionary officer, Col. John Cox, whose daughters married into noted families. One, Rachel, married Col. John Stevens, of steamboat fame, of Castle Point, Hoboken. Another married Samuel W. Stockton, of Princeton, a brother of Richard "the Signer," and who was Secretary of State of New Jersey in 1794. Another, Esther, married Dr. Matthew Burton of Philadelphia. A Mary married Col. James Chestnut of South Carolina. A Sarah married Dr. John Rodman Cox of Philadelphia, and still another, Elizabeth, married Horace Binney, a leading Philadelphia lawyer of the last century.

There was a Jan Langefelt in New Amsterdam prior to 1666, and it would be of some interest to know if he and Cornelius were related. A Cornelis Langevelt is also mentioned in the "Records of New Amsterdam" in 1657 and he seems, from various entries in Court proceedings there between that date and 1662, to have been a merchant. He frequently appears as plaintiff, suing for beavers and tobacco, or as defendant, being sued for goods "pawned" with him, etc. A "Cornelis Langevelthuysen," a tapster, is also named several times. In 1661 a wife of Cornelis Langevelt is named as "Merritje." As Dr. Greenland did not come from Maine to New Jersey until 1673,

either Cornelius Longfield of New Brunswick had an earlier wife than Mary Greenland, or the New York Cornelius was another man. It would not surprise us if the merchant, Cornelis, of New Amsterdam (who seems to have died before 1665), were the father of the New Brunswick Cornelius, in which case the Admirals named, if relative to the latter, might have been his grandparents.

Since preparing the foregoing we have received from Mr. William H. Benedict, of New Brunswick, the following on this subject, quite proving our last-stated surmise :

“From Fernow’s ‘Court Records of New Amsterdam’ we find in numerous small causes that Cornelius Langevelt, the father of Cornelius Longfield, was a Dutch trader in 1653. He was a partner of Jan Geraerdy, son of Philip Geraerdy, who is mentioned in Valentine’s ‘History of New York’ as being one of the earliest Dutch settlers, having received in 1643 a grant of a house and lot on the road now called Stone street. These little disputes over differences of understanding regarding trading show that he dealt in tobacco, cloth, boots, apples, beaver, etc., and took goods in pawn as well. He and his partner owned a vessel, over which they had quite a dispute, which was called a bark and a yacht. In 1655, in a settlement between the partners, Langevelt claimed half of the vessel; but this dispute does not seem to have been satisfactorily settled, as the next year Langevelt complains that his partner sailed away and left him. These trading trips were long, for, in 1653, a suit having been brought in Langevelt’s absence, it was deferred a month to give him a chance to appear in his own behalf; and they were ‘at the North,’ as it was there his partner sailed away and left him to get home as best he could.

“In 1655, in a record of a voluntary tax raised that year, Cornelius Langevelt is listed for one beaver and 8 florins. On April 14, 1657, Cornelius ‘Van Langevelt’ appears in the list of small burghers, there being but 204 of them at that date in New Amsterdam. In 1661 there is mention of Langevelt’s wife, Merritje (Mary), and also mention of Thomas Laurens (or Laurensen, becoming Lawrence, ‘the baker’s wife,’ called to Court by Geritje Pieter as witnesses in a case of defamation

of character. This Thomas 'the baker' later married the widow of Cornelius Langevelt as stated above. Thomas appears in Court to answer for failing to pay the minister's quota Oct. 15, 1667, church support evidently not being optional at that date.

"In the 'Directory' of 1665 the names of Thomas Laurensen and his wife Marritje Jans appear on Pearl street. Scot's 'Model,' in 1680, mentions 'Thomas Lawrence the baker' and 'Cornelius Longfield, his step-son,' as landowners on the Raritan. Joseph Danker mentions in his 'Journal' in 1679 staying with Cornelius Longfield at the river. While at the Raritan he married the daughter of Dr. Henry Greenland, but evidently took his wife to New York, as the Dutch Domine, Henricus Selyn, in his list of church members with their residences, mentions 'Cornelius Van Langevelt and his wife Maria (Mary) Groenlant (Greenland),' so that he and his wife preferred to make their home for a while at New York rather than among Indian friends on the Raritan.

"Evidently the first Cornelis Langevelt died before 1679. From the fact that his name is omitted from the Directory of 1665 I should say that he died before 1665.

"On November 10, 1681, 'Capt. Cornelis Van Langvelt' makes an affidavit regarding his purchase of land on the Raritan River, to which he had some difficulty in getting the title, as it appears in 1682, 1683 and 1684. In 1689 his stepfather deeded him his land on the Raritan (it would appear for the purpose of disposing of it for him)."

There is a statement by an unknown member of the New Jersey Council in 1711 to the effect that 'if the vacancies in the Council were filled up with honest, well-meaning men like Cornelius Longfield' (and others named), affairs, then in a muddle, would be easily settled. (4 "N. J. Archives," 133).

Cornelius of New Brunswick must have died on or before 1733, when probably between 75 and 80 years of age, and his wife, Mary, before Mar. 25, 1747, when her will of Mar. 11, 1742, was probated (as per Trenton Wills, Lib. E, p. 4). No will of Cornelius appears on the records. There was a son, Henry, who died in 1769 or 1770 (Trenton Wills, Book K, p. 341).

The Origin of "Rip Van Winkle"

So many of our readers have been amused at Washington Irving's story of "Rip Van Winkle," both in his book and as presented by Joseph Jefferson, that the following, from a collateral relative of the original "Rip," Mr. J. Albert Van Winkle, of Paterson, deserves a more permanent place than where it first appeared, in February last, in the New York "Evening Post." The writer, Mr. Van Winkle, descends from Simeon Van Winkle, born Jan. 13, 1785, whose wife was Annatje Marselis. Simeon's son, Edo, was J. Albert's grandfather. The Cornelius S. Van Winkle, printer, referred to in the article, was another son of Simeon. J. Albert is now in his 78th year, and the leading facts stated were given him by his father, a nephew of Cornelius S. The article follows:

"My granduncle, Cornelius S. Van Winkle, who was the fourth son of my great-grandfather, Simeon Van Winkle, and Anna Merselis, was a book and job printer at 101 Greenwich Street, New York. Among his publications he issued a periodical known as 'The Sketch Book,' in pamphlet shape. A copy in possession of William Nelson, former secretary of the New Jersey Historical Society, was shown to me by him, bearing his imprint. The periodical contained short stories by Washington Irving and other writers of that time, and is said to have been among the first publications of its kind in America, if not the very first. I have in my possession a bound copy of 'The Sketch Book,' printed by Cornelius S. Van Winkle at 101 Greenwich Street, New York, in 1819, containing Washington Irving's story of Rip Van Winkle, under the pseudo title of 'Diederick Knickerbocker.'

"The story of the name 'Rip Van Winkle' was given to me as follows: The printer, Cornelius S. Van Winkle, had the story set up in type, but by request of Irving, who up to that time had not fully settled upon a name for the leading character, held this typesetting until he found a name suitable and to his liking, although he had urged Irving to decide quickly, as the type was needed for other pressing demands. One warm day at noon, Mr. Van Winkle, having dispatched his lunch, had stretched himself out for a siesta, when he was suddenly awoke by Irving bounding into the office and in his demonstrative manner crying: 'Wake up, you old Rip!' What suggested to Irving to say 'Old Rip' must be mere surmise. However, as Mr. Van Winkle awoke he, in reply to Irving's demand, im-

mediately, in a commanding manner, insisted that Irving should settle at once on the name of the character in the story, as he needed the type for other waiting work. Irving quickly replied, 'The name is "Rip Van Winkle."' The printer, Mr. Van Winkle, replied: 'You don't mean that, do you?' 'Yes,' said Irving; 'the name shall be "Rip Van Winkle."' So this story, with this title, has become historical, and probably will so continue for generations to come."

Allibone states in one place that "The Sketch Book" first appeared in 1819, but gives no printer or publisher. In a later paragraph he says it "was originally published in February, 1820." This work contained "Rip Van Winkle" as one of the sketches. It would appear that the latter sketch was first published by itself in 1819 and that the Paterson copy is an original. The following is the title page of the "Sketch Book," and, evidently, it is the first printing of this world-known work:

The
SKETCH BOOK
of
GEOFFREY CRAYTON, Gent.

No. 1

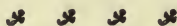
"I have no wife nor children, good or bad, to provide for. A mere spectator of other men's fortunes and adventures, and how they play their parts; which methinks are diversely presented unto me, as from a common theatre or scene." *Burton*

New York
Printed by C. S. Van Winkle
101 Greenwich Street

1819

Mayflower Descendants in Cape May County

A most interesting and thoroughly prepared work with the above title comes to our Society's library from the publisher, Albert R. Hand, of Cape May. The author is Rev. Paul Sturtevant Howe, Ph. D., rector of the Church of the Advent at Cape May, and the son of Rev. Eldredge Gerry Howe of Plymouth, Mass. It would almost seem, at a glance of the 72-page Index to this work (which is of 464 pages) that everybody in Cape May County, past or present, descends from "John Howard, the Pilgrim." The names of Edmunds, Eldredge, Foster, Hand, Hughes, Leaming, Reeves and Smith are but a few of those of whom many scores are named as in the Pilgrim line. The first 93 pages are historical; then follow genealogical records of the Pilgrim ancestors of Cape May persons. There are nine illustrations. Evidently the volume is the work of "three years," as stated in the "Foreword," but most authors would require twice that period to accomplish what has been performed. The author is engaged now on another work on the general subject, to be entitled "The Religious and Legal Constitution of the Pilgrim State," and he is clearly well-equipped to make it an authoritative volume.

**QUERIES AND MISCELLANY**

BACON FAMILY OF SALEM.—One of the important families of Salem in the late 17th and early 18th Century was that of Bacon, sometimes written Baker. No facts concerning this family seem to have been published. We take the following from gleanings made by a descendant, Miss Effie L. Henry, of Washington, D. C. There is no statement made in it as to the American origin of the family, except the incidental fact is given in a paragraph concerning John Bacon, that he, with others mentioned, were "New England colonists." Miss Henry does not know the particulars of the New England family, but we should not be surprised to find that the Samuel Bacon named in the first paragraph was the son of Nathaniel Bacon and Hannah Mayor of Barnstable, Mass.; if so, he was born

Feb. 25, 1650. (See "New Eng. Hist. and Gen. Reg.," Vol. 2, p. 65). This Nathaniel came from England in 1640. The following is what has been sent to us, slightly abbreviated:

"Dally, in his 'Notes from the History of Woodbridge and Vicinity,' gives a list of the Freeholders of Woodbridge, supposed to comprise actual settlers to whom patents were granted in 1670, or thereabouts, with the amount of land each man received. In this list is the name of Samuel Baker (or Bacon), 170 acres. The 'New Jersey Archives' refer to the above 170 acres as follows: 'Samuel Bakon, of Woodbridge, Planter, received a patent from Governor Carteret dated 18th March, 1669-70, for land in and about Woodbridge, viz., a house-lot of 13½ acres; 7 acres of meadow; 120 acres of upland and 30 additional acres of meadow.'

"At one of the town meetings held 19th of October, 1669, 'Theophilus house-lot' was granted to Samuel Bacon.

"In 1678 Samuel Bacon was one of the constables for Woodbridge, and in 1681, when Captain Pike was elected President of the township Court, Ephraim Andrews, Samuel Bacon, John Ilsly and Captain John Bishop were made assistants. The following year he was an Assistant Justice.

"On the 22nd of November, 1682, is recorded a deed between John Adams and wife, Elizabeth, of Woodbridge, and Samuel Bacon of Woodbridge, East Jersey, seaman, for 260 acres, part of Jacob Young's Neck, 'hereafter to be called Bacon's Adventure, on Chohanzey River.'

"An Indian deed, dated 1683, 25th day, 4th mo. (June), is from 'Shaukamum and Et hoe, Indian proprietors of the land called Ca-ta-nan-gut, near Chohanzey on Delaware River,' to Samuel Bacon, Sr., of Woodbridge, East Jersey, yeoman, for 400 acres, between a fast landing on Chohanzey Creek, called Jacob Young's Neck and hereafter Bacon's Adventure, George Haslewood and the Island Creek. For the 400 acres, the Indians received two coats of Dussol, three blankets, two handfuls of powder, six bars of lead, two shirts, two knives, two pairs of stockings, two looking-glasses, two hoes, two axes, two needles, two awls, one gun, one gilder in wampum and two pairs of scissors.

"Samuel Bacon was appointed a Justice in Salem county, West Jersey, in 1685, and was a member of the General Free Assembly of West New Jersey for the Salem Tenth in that year.

"On the 11th of August, 1686, Samuel Bacon added to his possessions 100 acres of land which he bought of John Adams

and on the 31st of May, 1688, he again purchased from the same man 360 acres more. This property adjoined George Haslewood and Elinor Lewis on the north side of Caesarie river, alias Chohansey. A little later, in the same year, he gave William Bacon, a planter of the same place, 100 acres of the 360 he bought of John Adams.

"His death occurred between the years 1690, when he was executor for a John Smith, who called him 'brother,' and 1697, when his wife, Martha, signed herself 'widow.'

"Samuel Bacon's wife was Martha Smith. Their children were (order not certain): John (see below); Benjamin, b. Dec. 22, 1670; Joseph, b. Feb. 7, 1672, who m., Aug. 11, 1693, Elizabeth Fancost (Pancoast?); Jeremiah, b. Apr. 6, 1675, who m. Mary ———; Ann (or Hannah), b. Apr. 19, 1677, who m. Edward Gilman; Samuel; Nathaniel, who m., before 1695, Katharine Holmes (dau. of Obadiah and sister of Jonathan Holmes); William, who m. Mary ———.

"John Bacon was an important son of Samuel and Martha (Smith) Bacon. His name first appears in the land records in 1685, when, on August 12, a deed is recorded between John Nicholds of Chohansey, West Jersey, planter, and wife Hannah, and John Bacon of the same place, planter, for 100 acres of land. From this date until the time of his death the records show that he was frequently adding to his possessions by purchase. In Salem Deeds No. 7 is the record of a commission by Governor Andrew Hamilton to John Bacon of Salem County as a Justice of the Peace, dated December 30, 1699, and June 10, 1700. This position he held again in 1709 and 1714. He was a member of the general Free Assembly of West Jersey for the Salem Tenth in 1702 and in 1705-6 was one of the surveyors of Highways for Cumberland County.

"A petition was drawn up in 1714 by some of the taxpayers in New Jersey resisting payment to the Royal Governors who were unceasing in their efforts to obtain the largest possible amounts for the support of their government. Among the signers were the names of William, Joseph, Samuel and John Bacon—all brothers—Joseph Simkins, Peter FitzRandolph and others. At the June Term of Court, 1715, all these persons, Chohansey yeomen, were indicted for resisting the constable and refusing to pay or suffer him to make distress for the tax. A copy of the paper was sent by Governor Hunter to the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations at London, together with a letter in which he says: 'They are all from New England, who have signed it, but whether they be a true sample of the body of the people there, or only a set of unquiet or restless

men, who could be easy nowhere, and so left that Province for this, I cannot determine, but this I confidently affirm, that all the opposition and vexation I have met with in both these Provinces (New York and New Jersey) has been in a great measure owing to those who have come to us from that.'

"John Bacon was b. 1698 and twice married; first, 1720, to his cousin Elizabeth Smith (daughter of John Smith of Amwelbury), by whom he had four children, and secondly, to Grace, widow of John Test, of New Castle, Delaware. He died in 1755, leaving, as executors of his will, his son John and wife Grace. His children were: Thomas, b. 1721, d. 1772, m. Eleanor ———; John, b. 1724, m. Mary ———; Elizabeth, b. 1726, m. John Denn; David, b. 1729, lived in Philadelphia; Martha, b. 1731; Mary, b. 1733; Job, b. 1735, m. Mary Stewart; Samuel, m. Mary ———."

AUTHORITIES FOR FOREGOING.—Dally's "Hist. of Woodbridge;" "N. J. Archives," Vol. 21, pp. 10, 575, 587; *Ibid.*, Vol. 22; *Ibid.*, Vol. 23, p. 427; "Hist. of Gloucester, Salem and Cumb. Cos.," pp. 324, 350; Andrews' "Colonial Houses of Greenwich, N. J.," p. 25; Shourd's "Fenwick Colony;" Salem "Monthly Meeting Records;" MSS in Pa. Hist. Society, etc.

BEATTY.—"I have an old will written by Eckurios Beatty, of Castle Howard, county of Middlesex, N. J., 1810, found in an old house in Ohio; wife Susannah; stepdaughter, Mary Ferguson; children, Charles Clinton, Susan Ann and Eckurios, Jr., under age. Who was this family?"

Mrs. T. D. C. (Indianapolis, Ind.).

[For Col. Erkuries Beatty (Christian name so spelled in first reference below) of Castle Howard at Princeton, his family and Revolutionary record, see Hageman's "Princeton and Its Institutions," vol. I, p. 221; see also "Collections of the New Jersey Hist. Society," Vol. IX.—EDITOR].

FELT AND ALLIED FAMILIES.—An accession to our Library, which is much valued, is a work of 279 pages entitled, "A Register of the Ancestors of Dorr Eugene Felt and Agnes (McNulty) Felt," compiled by Alfred L. Holman of the New England Historic Genealogical Society and privately printed in Chicago in 1911. Various New Jersey families are included in it, as, for example, the Couvenhoven, Schenck, Voorhees, Van Dyke, Longstreet, Hendrickson, Forman, Wetherill, Morris, etc., families. It is a handsomely printed and well illustrated volume.

MARKING OLD HOUSES.—The real old houses of this State should be marked by bronze tablets by those owners who prize them. Such a house is the one-and-a-third century old residence, known to history as the Whitaker house, of Mine Brook in Bernards township, Somerset county, which has been owned for some years by Mr. William H. Page. Mr. Page in 1909 placed a bronze tablet in the hall of this house, (though in ordinary cases we should suggest it should be on the outside of the building), and it is an excellent model for others to follow. Besides stating the age of the house, so far as known, it gives the successive owners of the land, which is a most valuable addition to such a memorial tablet. This tablet reads, line for line as made:

TITLE TABLET
THE CENTRAL SECTION OF THIS
HOUSE WAS BUILT BY
JONATHAN WHITAKER JR.,
PRIOR TO 1788.
THE LAND HAS HAD THE
FOLLOWING OWNERS:

1497 CROWN OF ENGLAND BY DISCOVERY
OF JOHN CABOT
1664 JAMES, DUKE OF YORK, BY GRANT
FROM CHARLES II
1664 JOHN, LORD BERKELEY AND
SIR GEORGE CARTERET
1674 SIR GEORGE CARTERET
1682 WILLIAM PENN AND ASSOCIATES
1717 WILLIAM PENN
1718 JOHN, THOMAS AND RICHARD,
HIS SONS.
1752 JONATHAN WHITAKER
1763 JONATHAN WHITAKER, HIS SON
1788 MARY WHITAKER, HIS WIDOW
1795 NATHANIEL WHITAKER, HER SON
1841 SARAH WHITAKER VOORHEES
HIS DAUGHTER
1865 SAMUEL S. VOORHEES, HER SON.
1902 BLANCHE AND WILLIAM H. PAGE
THIS TABLET ERECTED 1909.



Courtesy of Rev. George W. Labaw.

THE DEY MANSION AT PREAKNESS

Washington's Headquarters, 1780. Built about 1740

(See pages 222, 251)

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Proceedings

of the

New Jersey Historical Society

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NEW SERIES
OCTOBER, 1921

No. 4

NEW JERSEY IN THE COLONIAL WARS¹

BY HON. R. WAYNE PARKER, NEWARK, N. J.

THIS SOCIETY may be of great service if it will undertake, in some degree at least, to revive the memory of the heroes from New Jersey who served in the Colonial wars, a memory that has almost perished from the earth. The reasons for this untoward state of affairs may be briefly enumerated:

Nearly all our New Jersey court-houses were burned during the Revolution.

Our Adjutant-General's office once contained fairly complete rosters and reports. It is said that one of our Adjutant-Generals took part of these papers to his home in order to write a history of the New Jersey troops. Unfortunately, he died while engaged in the work, and the papers have disappeared.

The payrolls of the militia, when in service, should have been preserved in the State treasury. If this had been done we should now possess a complete roster, not only of officers but of privates. But, unluckily, there was a fire in the State House in 1885. As a result, no one can find the old treasury vouchers, and, indeed, they seem to have been regarded as of no account. Yet such papers contained a great deal of personal information and other data, not otherwise obtainable. There was a surprising amount of official laxity in this respect. Many of the old-time treasurers kept their papers at home, just as a private executor or trustee might do.

The minutes of the Colonial Council were not always print-

¹An Address delivered Dec. 6, 1919, before the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of New Jersey. Published herein by the courtesy of the Society and the Author.—EDITOR.

ed, and most of those still in existence are only obtainable from official archives in London.

We might have recovered much valuable information from the Session laws, but, unfortunately again, all the appropriation bills and military statutes were omitted from the early compilations of those laws as being obsolete. There is only one reasonably complete collection of the printed Session laws in Trenton, although the originals are said to be filed with the Secretary of State. These laws contain numerous war measures for the levy of troops and the borrowing of money, but of course they deal more with proposals than with actual accomplishments.

As a consequent, we have no complete list even of the officers who served in the various wars. The scant records of their achievements are contained in military reports from the Generals under whom they served. Even these are not always accessible in printed form, the originals being on file in the British War Office in London and thus difficult to obtain. Some of these papers have been transferred from Whitehall to the Record Office in London, and it ought to be possible for this Society to have complete transcripts made of all military documents relating to New Jersey Colonial history.

Finally, it should be noted that the State maintains a *Book of Commissions* in which should be recorded the commissions of all officers. The earlier commissions of militia officers have been recorded with a reasonable degree of regularity; the later lists are more or less imperfect.

In the Colonial period of New Jersey newspapers were often published in the most unexpected localities; in central New York for instance. The press in New Jersey was not definitely established until about 1760. Of course there were newspapers both in New York and Philadelphia, and they occasionally printed items about the Jerseys.

Books were printed in Woodbridge at an early date by James Parker, who was at one time partner of Benjamin Franklin. Later on, this same printer went to Burlington in order to bring out Smith's *History of New Jersey*. After a brief return to Woodbridge he finally moved to New York.

The State of New York has published four volumes of documentary history and thirteen volumes of Colonial documents, but in the selection of matter many details relating to our State have been omitted. Some of these omitted items may be found in the archives of the New York State department, and also in that of Pennsylvania.

This dearth of documents relating to our Colonial history is certainly regrettable, but when we remember how New Jersey was fought over during the Revolution, it is really a marvel that any of her records have been preserved.

Unquestionably this Society has a special historical work to do in rescuing from oblivion the valiant deeds of our forefathers. The work must be done by many hands, but all should take some share. The old records must be carefully collated, and abstracts made of what they say regarding the military operations in which New Jersey was engaged. Also copies should be prepared of the early military laws and war measures passed by our State, supplying from the records in England whatever details may be missing. Finally, search should be made at Whitehall for the military record of New Jersey officers and men engaged in service under the Crown.

All this is labor certainly, but it should be a labor of love.

To briefly recapitulate what work has been done; I have found some interesting papers in the Adjutant-General's office; these consist of addresses by various Governors on the state of the militia, together with petitions of the Northern counties for aid against the Indians. A complete muster roll of the "Skinners" has been obtained from Ottawa; also some papers relative to New Jersey troops engaged in the first French war and the expedition to Havana in 1762.

The early minutes of the East Jersey Proprietors were kept in the office of the Secretary of State, but unfortunately they disappeared some ten years ago.

Nothing is found in the records of the State treasurers concerning the purchase of supplies; also the pay rolls, which would contain the name of every man in every company, are missing. This is really a great disappointment. I find a few lists and muster rolls in family papers, but all too few.

Dr. C. E. Godfrey tells me that nearly all our honorably discharged Revolutionary soldiers received land grants, the record of which would show their names. This clue should be followed up.

New Jersey did her part in all the Colonial wars and did it nobly. The first was King William's War lasting for ten years, between 1688 and 1698, and ending with the Treaty of Ryswick. The second was Queen Anne's War, from 1702 to 1713, and ending with the Treaty of Utrecht. The third was an expedition to the West Indies against Spain in 1740. The fourth was a French War of five years duration, beginning in 1744, and ending with the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1749. The fifth was the conquest of Canada in the war that formally began in 1756, but which had been started two years before with French and Indian incursions; it ended in 1763. The sixth was the expedition to Havana in 1762. Finally, there was an almost continual succession of small Indian wars.

I

KING WILLIAM'S WAR, 1688 TO 1698

In the colonial period the population of New Jersey was very sparse, and consequently its military strength was inconsiderable. Moreover, West Jersey was Quaker in belief and practice, and never passed a militia law.

In East Jersey, so early as 1668, all males between sixteen and sixty were required to train annually. Woodbridge, Bergen and Piscataway were permitted to nominate their own officers. Newark had its training system, dating back to 1675. There were to be quarterly assizes, and each town was allowed to erect a fort or garrison house. We learn from contemporary records that Elizabethtown had its company, and that Woodbridge and Newark discussed stockades and fortifications, and ordered powder and ball.¹

In other documents are mentioned Colonel Lewis Morris,

¹Osgood's *American Colonies in the Seventeenth Century*, Vol. II, pp. 399-400; citing *Leaming and Spicer*, pp. 17, 19, 44; *Dally*, pp. 43, 53; *Newark Town Records*, pp. 38, 61, 63; *Leaming and Spicer*, pp. 135, 277, 331, 348, 424.

and Captains John Berry, John Palmer, Horatio Decker, William Sanford, John Pike, John Bishop, John Baker, John Bound, and others.²

It has been mentioned that the early minutes of the East Jersey Proprietors have been lost, but this little population was already helping out New York in her military operations. Major Peter Schuyler, in 1693, tells Governor Fletcher that he is sorry the New Jersey troops will be relieved this season, since they are well disciplined and brisk men; he hopes the Government will send money to pay them off at Albany.³

In March of the following year New York only expected eighty men from New Jersey, but in April the record shows that seven hundred Jerseymen were in the contingent.⁴

In 1696 Governor Fletcher complains that he could not get a man from New Jersey, although the provinces had enlisted about one thousand men in their militia.⁵ Moreover, it appears that in 1698 New Jersey had twelve thousand families and New York only five thousand.⁶

My search along these lines has not been exhaustive for want of time. This Society should go through the New York documents of the period line by line, not trusting to indexes, and cull out every possible reference to the heroes who went out from our small colony to help their brethren in New York.

II

QUEEN ANNE'S WAR, 1702 TO 1713

Concerning this period our information is fuller. The *Book of Commissions* speaks of Colonel Daniel Cox of Burlington, Captain Dare of Salem, Captain John Harrison of Piscataway, Major Lockhart of Hunterdon, and others.⁷ The commissions in question should be abstracted, although these militia appoint-

²*New Jersey Commissions*, Vol. C, 1682-85, *passim*; also various early books of Deeds in office of Secretary of State.

³*New York Colonial Documents*, Vol. IV, p. 65.

⁴*New York Colonial Documents*, Vol. IV, pp. 84-101.

⁵*Ibid.*, Vol. IV, pp. 101, 185, 243.

⁶*Ibid.*, Vol. IV, p. 383.

⁷*Book of Commissions*, Vol. AAA, pp. 6, 11, 53, 181, *et Passim*.

ments do not always show whether the particular officers went to the war.⁸

In 1709 England asked the Colonies to assist in the military operations, and £3,000 sterling was raised in New Jersey to encourage the enlistment of two hundred volunteers to help reduce Canada, the officers getting a *per diem* allowance, and the men ten to fifteen pounds for the whole period of service. Bills of credit were issued to the commissioners, Captain Thos. Farmar and Elisha Parker and Mr. John Ross, who managed the expedition, drew the pay, and were empowered to search for and seize all food and provisions except in private houses.⁹

The project was abortive, for the English fleet never came over. In 1710, and the following year, the ships came and captured Annapolis and Port Royal, but New Jersey had little or nothing to do with these operations.¹⁰

In 1711 Governor Hunter, though very ill at the time, induced the Assembly to raise £5,000 in order to form a battalion of two hundred volunteers; within a month he had them levied, clothed, accoutred, victualled and on the march to Albany, having previously inspected the troops at New York under the command of Colonel Farmar.¹¹ The New Jersey contingent marched with the other troops from Albany to attack Montreal, but shortly afterwards the whole expedition came to an end, by reason of the wreck of the English fleet while entering the St. Lawrence and its consequent return to England.¹²

The last war legislation in this period was in March, 1713, when New Jersey imposed a duty on sheep shipped to any other colony, enumerated various details for keeping watch or guard, and made provision for arresting absconding white servants and deserting soldiers or seamen, and examining all vagrants.¹³

⁸This abstract has been partly done by the Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania. See Vol. VII of that publication; also Vol. VI.

⁹*Session Laws*, (1709), p. 25.

¹⁰Smith's *History of New Jersey*, pp. 359-369.

¹¹*New Jersey Archives*, Vol. III, pp. 134, 135, 138.

¹²Smith's *History of New Jersey*, p. 400.

¹³*Session Laws* (1713), Ch. 46-48. See also *Session Laws*, 1720, p. 137; 1730, p. 259; 1738, p. 395.

III

THE CARTHAGENA EXPEDITION, 1740

In 1740 there was an expedition to the West Indies and Carthagena. Our Governor was Lewis Morris, who was so quarrelsome by temperament as to be little better than a common scold. He fought the Assembly on an adjournment, complaining that the interest on bills of credit had not been provided for. The Assembly authorized £2,000 sterling of bills of credit for victualling and transporting volunteers, and we find from the New York records¹⁴ that the troops embarked at Amboy and on the Delaware. Nothing is said of the personnel of the expedition, except a mere item to the effect that Robert Farmar was in the levy under Colonel Gooch.¹⁵

IV

THE FRENCH WAR, 1744 TO 1749

During the first two years of this period Governor Morris was still quarreling with the Assembly. Ten of the twenty-two members were Quakers, and these, together with six of the other twelve, laid the Governor's militia bill on the table; whereupon the Governor promptly dissolved the Assembly.¹⁶ Louisburg was taken in 1745, but New Jersey had no share in this brilliant feat.

Morris died in 1746, and John Hamilton, President of the Assembly, became, for the brief period until his death, Acting-Governor.¹⁷

The Assembly responded with patriotism. It revived the Militia Act, ordered the enlistment of five hundred white men, or native well-affected Indians, for an expedition against Canada, and gave four months subsistence, transportation to Albany, etc., for the purpose of avenging French and Indian murders in Canada and the Colonies. The volunteers were given relief from small debts and pardon from minor crimes, while slaves and servants could be enlisted with the consent

¹⁴*New York Colonial Documents*, Vol. VI, pp. 170-171.

¹⁵Whitehead's *Contributions to East Jersey History*, p. 93.

¹⁶*New Jersey Archives*, Vol. VI, pp. 178-191.

¹⁷*Ibid.*, Vol. VI, p. 368.

of the masters. The act provided for muster and provisions, and the allowances were certainly liberal, for the five hundred men were to have "one hundred and ninety-two barrels of powder, one hundred and ten barrels of beef, 60,000 lbs. of biscuit, 2,000 gallons of rum and 3,000 lbs. of tobacco, with other necessaries thereunto pertaining." More bills of credit were issued and it was expected that the money would be repaid by Lieutenant-General St. Clair. An account of the expense of arms and clothing for the forces was to be given the Crown.

The recruiting was carried on with great vigor. In a letter from Acting-Governor Hamilton to James Parker of June 13, 1746, the latter is given leave to enlist men for the expedition, and is nominated a Captain, with power to recommend his Lieutenants. It was further agreed that when the company was complete the officers should be commissioned; moreover, the company was to have "all bounties, plunder, and advantages which are already engaged by his Majesty."¹⁸

In August the companies having been reviewed and the bounty paid, they were ordered to Albany. The Commissioners were to provide arms, ammunition, battoes, etc. The Commissioners were enjoined to keep secret all these preparations; at the end of the month they were to embark the troops on sloops, an officer on each vessel, no man to go ashore, to enforce temperance in drink, etc.¹⁹ By the following month four companies had embarked—three at Perth Amboy and one at Newark—to serve with 2,500 men from Boston under General Waldo, and it was recommended that Peter Schuyler should be their Colonel.²⁰ This is the first mention of that gallant officer and gentleman, who lived at Petersboro, opposite Belleville in Bergen County. His portrait is in the New Jersey Historical Society's collection, but, unfortunately, it is badly faded.

¹⁸*Parker and Skinner Papers*, 1746. Not printed. Original documents in possession of the writer in scrapbooks containing family memorabilia.

¹⁹*Parker and Skinner Papers*, Aug. 13 and 29, 1746.

²⁰*New Jersey Archives*, Vol. VI, p. 376, *et seq.* For a genealogical account of the Schuyler family and an excellent biography of Col. Peter Schuyler, see Winfield's *History of Hudson County*, pp. 531-548.

Early in the following year (1747) Colonel Schuyler made a report upon the condition of his five companies under Captains Dagworthy, Parker, Ware, Stevens, and Leonard. It shows some desertions.²¹ In May, 1747, Acting-Governor Hamilton told the Assembly that the provisions for the troops in Albany had been expended and that their clothing was worn out, as shown by Colonel Schuyler's letter; furthermore, an express from Schuyler gave the news that the five Jersey companies had mutinied, and resolved to go off with their arms and baggage, if "they do not receive the pay that was promised."²²

Acting-Governor Hamilton recommended an appropriation to pay and clothe the soldiers. The Assembly answered that they had given provisions and a bounty of £10,000, which had not been wholly spent, and that the Crown and not New Jersey was obligated to clothe the men; however, they would give £1,000 for provisions, including five hogsheads of rum, and fifteen hundred weight of tobacco.²³

Meanwhile Governor Clinton wrote to Colonel Schuyler and Acting-Governor Hamilton, complaining that Schuyler had promised full pay to the New Jersey troops, while he himself had held back part of the pay in order to prevent desertions.²⁴ Acting-Governor Hamilton wrote urging the same view on Col. Peter Schuyler,²⁵ but the dear man would not go back on his promise to his troops. He paid them in full, whereupon the other Colonial troops mutinied immediately as Clinton had expected. Clinton was forced to draw for their pay, writing to the Crown at the same time that Schuyler ought to acknowledge his fault.²⁶ Probably that gallant gentleman did nothing of the sort. He thought that his men, the loyal fellows who had stayed at their posts, when about one-fifth had deserted, had a right to their pittance.

In September, 1747, the New York authorities mention that Colonel Peter Schuyler and the New Jersey forces were sta-

²¹*New York Colonial Documents*, Vol. VI, p. 424.

²²*New Jersey Archives*, Vol. VI, p. 436.

²³*Ibid.*, Vol. VI, p. 438.

²⁴*Ibid.*, Vol. VI, p. 441.

²⁵*Ibid.*, Vol. VI, p. 447.

²⁶*New York Colonial Documents*, Vol. VI, pp. 351-357.

tioned at Saratoga, but may have to leave for want of provisions.²⁷

In November, 1747, Governor Belcher told his Assembly that New Jersey would have to pay her own men, and wait for reimbursement by Parliament.²⁸

In January, 1748, Governor Belcher writes, asking the Crown to appoint Colonel Peter Schuyler and the other officers who should be discharged to the regular army;²⁹ but at the end of January they were ordered to prepare for another attack on Crown Point.³⁰ New Jersey had spent nearly £9,500 currency for victualling and clothing, and was to recover £4,000. As the Crown had not ordered the troops discharged, more bills of credit were authorized to victual the men.³¹

New Jersey was thus in continual military service.

Possibly the Schuyler family and those of the Captains named may have more letters with reference to this gallant service of several years in the wilderness.

We have a few papers with reference to James Parker's Company,³² giving the names of those who authorized him to get their pay in New York, or to whom some bounty had been promised; but we ought to know the names of all the brave four hundred who "kept the pass" in the northern wilderness.

The following years, until the beginning of the next French war, 1755, were by no means years of peace. French aggressions on the Ohio and on the western frontier continued; meanwhile the Colony was borrowing or renewing bills of credit to pay off former bills.

Bills of credit have a curious history. Macaulay tells us that William III found the English currency of shillings so cut, or "sweated," that he called in the shillings and issued new ones of full weight. This remedy, drastic but effectual, did not apply in the Colonies, where the old debased shillings were exchanged at various rates against the Spanish pieces-of-

²⁷*Ibid*, Vol. VI, p. 618.

²⁸*New Jersey Archives*, Vol. VII, p. 67.

²⁹*Ibid*, Vol. VII, p. 93.

³⁰*Ibid*, Vol. VII, p. 94.

³¹*Ibid*, Vol. VII, p. 106. Also *Session Laws*, 1746, p. 8; 1747, p. 12.

³²*Parker and Skinner Papers*, Nov. 18-19, 1746.

eight reals (also of various weights), which later obtained the name of dollars, and were afterwards adopted as our own unit because they were really the world coinage, no gold being used except in guineas, etc., of varying weights and values. The English colonies were badly off for a circulating medium. Queen Anne's Proclamation³³ attempted to fix the exchange value of colonial shillings at from four and one-half and five, to six to the dollar. But trade and the debased shillings issued by many Colonies made the exchange different in different sections. In New Jersey it was six to the dollar, and in New York eight to the dollar. The real trouble, however, was that the Colonies had no money at all, and their business was largely done in "Proclamation" money. The Colonies therefore almost universally obtained leave to issue bills of credit in this "Proclamation" money, lending the bills upon good mortgage, so that the interest on the loans paid the Governor's small salary, which was about all the colonial expenses in times of peace, while the bills served as a currency.

The Lords of Trade, however, were suspicious of these bills and insisted that one-twelfth should be paid and cancelled every year. Thus the currency was destroyed at the same time that the debts were called. In New Jersey this was one of the chief causes of the Revolution.

The colonial Governors repeatedly urged that the people would be very willing to pay taxes if they could be saved from bankruptcy. By reason of the contraction of the currency farms sold for a song.

Governor Morris was refused any salary for four years on this ground alone, and in 1770 Governor Franklin's pay was held back for several years. At the same time the latter writes, asking the London banks to allow further issues, and insisting that the people were most patriotic. The great issue of bills had been just before and during the last French war, when the Colonies were in training for their great fight against England.³⁴

³³Smith's *History of New Jersey*, p. 275, 281.

³⁴*Taxes and Money Before the Revolution*, New Jersey Historical Society, 1883. Proceedings, Series II, Vol. VII, pp. 143-157.

But New Jersey from 1749 to 1755, was not at peace. In June, 1755, Sir William Johnson complains to Governor Shirley that he got less than Colonel Schuyler, to whom New Jersey allowed three hundred pounds sterling for his table although he commanded only five hundred men.³⁵

In 1754 the Crown urged Governor Belcher to call upon his Legislature to arm against the French in Ohio,³⁶ while Benjamin Franklin proposed a plan for united effort by all the Colonies. The Crown urged fortifications and a general levy for common security and defense, and commissioners were authorized to arrange Indian factories, block houses and joint attack.³⁷

Schuyler and his regiment were quartered in Schenectady, and were reported in good health. He writes asking for shoes, men and money. The men were refused, but the Assembly granted the money, begging for leave to issue £70,000 for bills of credit to be used mostly against the French.³⁸ The Crown had ordered two regiments to Virginia and had directed that they should be recruited from five hundred to seven hundred men each, while Governor Shirley and Sir William Pepperell were to be Colonels of two other regiments.³⁹ England promised arms, clothing and other necessaries, while the Colonies provided victuals and transportation. The Crown urged the Colonies to make a common fund for these purposes, but with the stupid proviso that colonial Generals and field officers should have no rank with the English, while the Captains and inferior officers should be preceded by regulars of the same rank.⁴⁰

The Governor forwarded his money bill, saying it must be agreed to or the Colonies would not take a step.⁴¹

At this period New Jersey was a small colony with a population of eighty thousand whites and one thousand five hundred

³⁵*Documentary History of New York*, Vol. II, p. 663-4, small ed.; p. 387, large edition.

³⁶*New Jersey Archives*, Vol. VIII, ii, 292-4.

³⁷*Ibid*, Vol. VIII, ii, 9.

³⁸*Ibid*, Vol. VIII, ii, 14.

³⁹*Ibid*, Vol. VIII, ii, 17.

⁴⁰*Ibid*, Vol. VIII, ii, 29.

⁴¹*Ibid*, Vol. VIII, ii, 72, 73.

blacks, an increase of over fifteen thousand in ten years; it maintained a militia of over ten thousand effectives.⁴² By the beginning of 1755 the Assembly was again asked to send men to New York for their relief. The answer was that New Jersey would defend New York City if it should be attacked.⁴³

In this war New Jersey did her duty well though her troops took part in the defeats rather than in the victories.

Early in 1755 New Jersey put an embargo on provisions or warlike stores going to Cape Breton and provided subsistence for other soldiers marching through the Colony.⁴⁴

In April five hundred free men, or Indians, were ordered enlisted to recover what territory the French had conquered and to make a fort at Crown Point, acting as part of an expedition with troops from New England and New York. The five hundred men were to be under a Colonel, and each company of men was to be commanded by a Captain and Ensign.⁴⁵ The Captains had to swear that they would make out true rolls and pay accounts. The Colony was to buy the arms.

According to Section 15 of the laws each soldier was to be provided with "one good sheepswool blanket, a good lapel coat of coarse cloth, a felt hat, two check shirts, two pair of Osna-burg trousers, a pair of shoes and a pair of stockings. Every five men should have a tent, and each man a good firelock, a good cutlass sword or bayonet, a cartouche box, and a hatchet. The whole force should have fifteen barrels of pork, forty-five hundred weight of lead, and other necessaries."

By a subsequent act of the Session (1755) each company could draw one thousand pounds of levy money as expenses for raising its troops, and the troops were allowed to act anywhere and not merely at Crown Point. Peter Schuyler was appointed Colonel, and he, with the Jersey troops, was soon in Oswego. The Captains included Skinner, John Parker and Woodward. Most of the ensigns fell ill and some forty of the men.

⁴²*Ibid*, Vol. VIII, ii, 84.

⁴³*Ibid*, Vol. VIII, ii, 92-94.

⁴⁴*New Jersey Laws*, 1755.

⁴⁵*Ibid*, April, 1755.

The New Jersey troops were employed in building a fort east of the Hudson River. Shirley's regiment was losing five or six men by desertion of a night. Of five deserters ordered shot three were reprieved and two executed.⁴⁶ It was no child's play, this militia duty.

Shirley, who had got the New Jersey regiment from Crown Point to Niagara had one thousand nine hundred men,⁴⁷ and in June Governor Belcher described this regiment of fine and likely men as at Schenectady, ready to march under Braddock's order to Niagara.⁴⁸

Letters are extant from Captain Bradstreet at Oswego giving information of the activities of the French in sending Indians against Braddock.

Governor Belcher thought Braddock's movements "a little cloudy."⁴⁹ In July, 1755, he learned of his defeat and death and called the Assembly together.⁵⁰ He laid before them a letter from Colonel Schuyler suggesting an embargo on stores; he feared that there may be a check of operations as to Crown Point and Niagara; he knew little of the troops since they were at Schenectady, but thought the Colonies acting together should assemble at least twenty thousand men.⁵¹ Meanwhile the Lords of Trade refused to approve of the bill for £70,000 of credit.⁵²

On the 9th he again urges the embargo and the sending of reinforcements to the command of Governor Shirley; he advises penalties to enforce the embargo, and a militia law as necessary for the defense of the Jersey frontier.

Gloom hung over the Colony and little success in the military operations was expected that year.

After all, the New Jersey population in 1755 was not large. By the national estimate, Pennsylvania had 220,000 inhabitants, of whom 100,000 were Germans; Massachusetts had

⁴⁶*Letter of Captain William Skinner, 1757 (Skinner and Parker Papers.)*

⁴⁷*New Jersey Archives, Vol. VIII, ii, 111.*

⁴⁸*Ibid, Vol. VIII, ii, 112.*

⁴⁹*Ibid, Vol. VIII, ii, 116.*

⁵⁰*Ibid, Vol. VIII, ii, 117.*

⁵¹*Ibid, Vol. VIII, ii, 122.*

⁵²*Ibid, Vol. VIII, ii, 124.*

200,000; Virginia had 125,000; Maryland and Connecticut each had 100,000; New Jersey and New Hampshire each had 75,000; New York had 55,000; Rhode Island had 30,000; South Carolina had 25,000; Nova Scotia had 4,000; Georgia 3,000.⁵³

Belcher was a gallant and enthusiastic Governor, and in the autumn he urged that we raise twenty-five thousand men to drive out the French, saying "that this little province made ample provision for five hundred men till next May with alacrity and unanimity and will do their share."⁵⁴ Braddock's defeat, he adds, at first threw a gloom over the Colony, but the troops are again roused and in good fighting spirits, pursuing the plan of operations with all prudence. He hopes for good news from Crown Point, and does not understand the inaction with two thousand men at Albany and over two thousand at Oswego, and General Johnson with six thousand.⁵⁵

In November, 1755, the departure of the Ambassadors had made an open rupture and Shirley had taken Braddock's place.⁵⁶ The Governor summoned his Assembly and we have the accounts of the West Jersey treasurer, including the first and second expeditions of 1755, showing, for example, that Captain Woodward got £150 bounty for one hundred men, £330 for leather breeches, and £171 for transportation; also some thousands for clothing, shoes, powder, lead, kettles, provisions, etc., for the Eastward expedition.⁵⁷

In November, 1755, there were eager demands for intelligence from the frontier, and a proclamation to the Colonels of all the home regiments ordering muster and inspection and instant march against any invasion. The list of colonels is as follows: Andrew Johnston, Middlesex; John Low, Essex; Abraham Vankempen, Sussex; Joseph Stout, Hunterdon; Nicholas Gibbin, Cumberland and Cape May; Joseph Tuttle, Morris; Charles Read, Burlington; Cornelius Vanhorne, Somerset; John Read, Monmouth; John Schuyler, Bergen.⁵⁸

⁵³*Ibid*, Vol. VIII, ii, 132.

⁵⁴*Ibid*, Vol. VIII, ii, 137.

⁵⁵*Ibid*, Vol. VIII, ii, 141.

⁵⁶*Ibid*, Vol. VIII, ii, 148.

⁵⁷*Ibid*, Vol. VIII, ii, 150-155.

⁵⁸*Ibid*, Vol. VIII, ii, 156-157.

Mention is also made of a Colonel Anderson and a Colonel Allen as being on active service.

Governor Belcher writes to Lieutenant-Governor Morris, of Pennsylvania, acknowledging his letter about outrages, but wonders how aid can be sent to Pennsylvania if that Colony refuses to do anything for itself; he adds that "if the people of Pennsylvania, who may readily raise twenty thousand or thirty thousand men, will do nothing for the defense of their country, or for saving the lives of their wives and children, I am afraid the Assembly of this poor little Province will not think it reasonable to send their people out of the Province," thereby leaving themselves exposed.⁵⁹ The Governor urges the Assembly to do all it can, to send a commissioner to New York to meet the others, and to stop shipment of provisions, thus starving out Canada. He pays a high compliment to Colonel John Anderson of Sussex for his alacrity in raising four hundred men and marching to the defense of Easton. He says he had ordered a muster and wishes to thank the officers and men for the defeat which Major-Generals Johnston and Lyman had inflicted on the Indians two months ago.⁶⁰ He still urges the capture of Canada on Governor Shirley, who had asked that the Assembly should continue Colonel Schuyler with his regiment, and he suggests a winter campaign.⁶¹ He orders a muster of the militia in Morris, Essex, Hunterdon, and Bergen (including the regiment of horse in Bergen), against the French and Indians who are "burning and murdering at the Forks of the Delaware."

Two days later he writes to Colonel Anderson that nearly three thousand had marched the day before from Morris, and that Colonel Loudon of Essex and Colonel Schuyler of Bergen marched that day with five hundred more.⁶² He orders Colonel Johnston to detach three hundred effectives, suggests Captain William Skinner for the command, and approves Colonel Tuttle's proposal for one thousand volunteers "to go at

⁵⁹*Ibid*, Vol. VIII, ii, 158.

⁶⁰*Ibid*, Vol. VIII, ii, 163.

⁶¹*Ibid*, Vol. VIII, ii, 168.

⁶²*Ibid*, Vol. VIII, ii, 176.

their own charge and choose their own officers."⁶³ He then orders detachments of thirty to sixty men from each regiment to go to Sussex, or two hundred men in all, to range the woods and frontier, and to build block houses.⁶⁴ He reports to the Lords of Trade that New Jersey had no cannon, small arms, ordnance, or militia stores, except what each man is bound to furnish. But he reports the population as being upwards of eighty thousand whites, and one thousand five hundred to one thousand eight hundred blacks, of whom sixteen thousand are able to bear arms; while the militia, by the last year's return, numbered about thirteen thousand effective men, obliged by law to be mustered and trained every six months, every man armed with a good firelock, and fit to march against any enemy.⁶⁵ Can our State make any such proportionate report to-day?

In December, 1755, the Assembly asked that the New Jersey regiment be employed in home defense.⁶⁶ The Governor in his reply cites a letter from Governor Shirley, saying: "Colonel Schuyler, whose command of the New Jersey Regiment hath made it more beneficial to me than it could otherwise have been, to whose assistance of me in every part of His Majesty's service at Oswego I am greatly indebted, and who would be an honour to the service in corps, will wait upon Your Excellency and let you particularly into the circumstances of the soldiers. I understand they have clothes and stores now at Albany or Schenectady, but it is impracticable to get them back here at this season and indeed I believe it would be greatly to their prejudice if they were to make use of them before their embarkation for Schenectady. They will likewise want tents and some muskets and perhaps some other matters as he will inform you. I have given orders to Colonel Schuyler to employ the regiment under his command as Your Excellency shall direct until the time of their march to Albany for the next campaign."

⁶³*Ibid.*, Vol. VIII, ii, 178-179.

⁶⁴*Ibid.*, Vol. VIII, ii, 181-184.

⁶⁵*Ibid.*, Vol. VIII, ii, 185.

⁶⁶*Ibid.*, Vol. VIII, ii, 194.

The Governor continues: "You will see, gentlemen, the General has readily and fully answered your request of employing the regiment of this Province under the command of Colonel Schuyler for the defense of our frontiers; but as they are wanting of tents, arms and other things, and that the time of their being remanded will soon be here, you may, perhaps, upon mature deliberation, think it hardly worth while to have them altered from their present situation for the defense of the Province by raising a new corps of men on which we may have a more lasting dependence. As I am still receiving fresh account of the distress of our frontier inhabitants, I hope you will lose no time in making such determinations as shall be of all advance to the King's honour and interest and the safety and quiet of his good subjects under our care."

Afterwards the Governor reports that Governor Shirley had provided what men, arms, etc., Schuyler had desired.⁸⁷

In 1756, £15,000 were authorized for supplies and more provisions and clothing; for each soldier, two pair of yarn stockings, two pair of good, strong, double-soled shoes, one good coat, one woolen jacket, and two check shirts.⁸⁸ Obviously the New York climate was cold.

The pay was small. The Colonel was paid in "Proclamation" money a monthly stipend of twenty pounds, twelve shillings; the captains received ten pounds, one shilling; and the men one pound, thirteen shillings, sixpence, or a little over five dollars a month.⁸⁹

V

THE CONQUEST OF CANADA, 1756 TO 1763

In February, 1756, the British Board of Trade complimented our Colony upon raising five hundred men and supplying the regulars, and also informed us that the Earl of Loudoun had been made Commander-in-Chief, and would bring two battalions to America where four others were to be

⁸⁷*Ibid*, Vol. VIII, ii, 203.

⁸⁸*New Jersey Laws*, 1756.

⁸⁹*Ibid*, 1756.

raised. At that time about 115,000 pounds sterling was paid to the Colonies, of which New Jersey got only five thousand.⁷⁰

A circular from Whitehall⁷¹ urged that the Governors of New England, New Jersey and New York should recruit men to fill up the four regiments of regulars, promising to each recruit a grant of two hundred acres free of tax for ten years, either in New York, New England, or Nova Scotia, when discharged; or to his widow or children if he were killed.

The Colonies were asked to raise the same number of rangers as last year.

In June, 1756, the Governor reports that all had been done by the Assembly with great alacrity and unanimity, and £17,000 credits were issued to help the forces of Colonel Peter Schuyler, who was made commissary and whose duty, together with General Shirley, was to pay the officers and soldiers of New Jersey.⁷² A Colonel was appointed over the two hundred and fifty men on the New Jersey frontier.⁷³

There had been a smart skirmish at Fort Ontario in which four thousand French and Indians had attacked and had been beaten off by Colonel Schuyler, but on August 27, 1756, there were unfavorable rumors about the siege of Oswego. On September 10 its commander, Colonel Mercer, was killed and the second in command surrendered.⁷⁴ The casualties including killed and wounded mention some names from New Brunswick,⁷⁵ and the prisoners included Colonel Schuyler, Captain William Skinner and his brother Jack. The English account⁷⁶ takes pains to say that "the brave Colonel Schuyler is in good health."

In December, 1756, the remainder of the forces were at Shrewsbury for the winter, and had been ordered paid, as peace had been negotiated with the Indians.

With Colonel Schuyler there were captured several of his

⁷⁰*New Jersey Archives*, Vol. VIII, ii, 205.

⁷¹*Ibid.*, Vol. VIII, ii, 209.

⁷²*New Jersey Laws*, 1756.

⁷³*Ibid.*, 1756.

⁷⁴*Documentary History of New York*, Vol. I, pp. 318, 322, 325.

⁷⁵*Ibid.*, Vol. I, p. 309.

⁷⁶*Ibid.*, Vol. I, p. 326.

best Captains, and there was very little of the regiment left when it came under the command of John Parker, who had seen service as a midshipman from 1745 to 1750;⁷⁷ he was a most enthusiastic young man, and perhaps overconfident as a soldier.

In March, 1757, the regiment was ordered recruited up to five hundred men, and two hundred more were enlisted for the defense of the frontier against savage Indian enemies.⁷⁸ More bills of credit were issued to enlist one hundred rangers under the Earl of Loudoun.⁷⁹ The clothes were made warmer; each man was to have a good blanket, woolen jacket, a kersey lapel coat, buckskin breeches, two check shirts, one pair shoes, two pair stockings, a leather cap and a hatchet.⁸⁰

A provision of arms was ordered by the Colony, consisting of two thousand muskets, two thousand pounds of gun powder, one thousand pounds of lead, eight thousand flints, and thirty thousand bullet moulds. They were distributed among the counties proportionately to their size, and at that period Essex was outnumbered by Monmouth, Middlesex, Burlington and Hunterdon, the last named having nearly twice the number of inhabitants.⁸¹

Meanwhile William Pitt had become Premier, and so we find a new man at the wheel. He asked the Governors to raise troops without any clogs upon their enlistment or upon the means adopted for raising money.⁸² The men and their arms and clothing were all that would be required of the Provinces. The Crown would lay out magazines and stores and provisions.

The events of the year were not encouraging for New Jersey. On July 25, 1757, Colonel Parker took his men on a night expedition by boat on Lake George, intending to surprise Montcalm; but they themselves were ambushed by Indian attacks from all sides.⁸³ Colonel Parker and Captain Ogden were in

⁷⁷Whitehead's *Contributions to East New Jersey History*, p. 131.

⁷⁸*New Jersey Laws*, 1756.

⁷⁹*Ibid*, 1756.

⁸⁰*Ibid*, 1756.

⁸¹*Ibid*, 1758.

⁸²*New Jersey Archives*, Vol. VIII, ii, 249.

⁸³Whitehead's *Contributions to East New Jersey History*, pp. 131, 132.

the last boat and they alone escaped. Three New Jersey Captains were killed, and many men captured or massacred. Parkman, in his *Montcalm and Wolfe*, suggests that some of them were eaten. The Commander was afterwards transferred or bought a commission in the Royal Americans; went to the West Indies, and died there.

Let us return to our prisoners captured at Oswego. The officers and men were sent to France, except the brave Colonel Schuyler. He, in company with Dr. Stokes, remained in Montreal, where he was allowed to keep house and to relieve the necessities of his countrymen, a good office which he discharged with liberality. In November of the same year he went to his home in Peterboro on parole. He returned to surrender himself in Canada in June, 1758, where he was finally exchanged and went back to his command in 1739. He remained in service until, it is said, he finally entered Montreal as a victor after so many fruitless previous attempts.

Colonel Schuyler later returned to New Jersey and died there. His only daughter, Catherine, married Archibald Kennedy, moved to England, died, and left no issue.⁸⁴

The other officers captured with Colonel Schuyler were sent to France and then paroled to England for the purpose of exchange.

Captain Skinner went to London trying to find officers with whom to exchange, and he also experienced Colonel Schuyler's generosity, having a letter of credit for two hundred pounds from him.⁸⁵ In September, 1757, he was still at this work. His people were at Plymouth, with Captains Roco, Booker, Walters and Ogden of Colonel Schuyler's regiment, and were subsisted by the government because a clerk mistook them for regulars. He got his brother away as a volunteer. He writes: "I thought it was better for him to go than to stay at this damned place, where there is nothing but debauchery going forward."⁸⁶

⁸⁴*New York Colonial Documents*, Vol. X, p. 776.

⁸⁵*Parker and Skinner Papers*, Letter of May 17, 1757, abstracted in Whitehead's *Contributions to East Jersey History*, p. 114, and *N. J. Archives*, Vol. VIII, part 2, p. 252-3.

⁸⁶*Ibid*, letter of September 8, 1757.

Our friend in London was having his fill of society, but he finally got his exchange. He secured subsistence for the troops after the colonial agent, one Partridge, had proved good for nothing; and took it on himself to write a very scathing letter to the Secretary of State, telling him that it was cruel that so many fine fellows, after their service of two years, should be so neglected by their mother country as to want the necessaries of life. He says: "Partridge is a damned scoundrel, who would only promise to give his note to be paid out of money belonging to the Province, but would not advance it himself, although worth at least 30,000 pounds sterling." Finally, he got a regular commission for himself by presenting a petition to the King on his knees at a royal levee.⁸⁷ He married his cousin, the daughter of Lord Gage, and rose to be a Major-General, but never fought against America. The story *in extenso* is most interesting, the letter being printed in Whitehead's *Contributions to East New Jersey History*, and in the *Archives*.⁸⁸

By the end of 1757 the war was really going on. Provincial rank was recognized, the regulars only receiving seniority in like rank up to Colonel.⁸⁹ But the Lords of Trade still looked more after their pocketbooks than to the good of the Colonies, and in the appointment of Governor Bernard they ask him to disapprove bills of credit, or any duty on slaves or felons.⁹⁰

The regiment in April, 1758, was ordered to be raised to one thousand men, and the Colonel and Captains had to keep exact rolls to be sent regularly to the Governor;⁹¹ but it is almost certain that those rolls are no longer in existence. Barracks were ordered to be built at Trenton, Perth Amboy, New Brunswick, Burlington and Elizabethtown.⁹² Colonel Schuyler

⁸⁷*New Jersey Archives*, Vol. IX, pp. 8 and 14.

⁸⁸*Ibid.*, Vol. VIII, ii, 253, *et seq.*; see note 85.

⁸⁹*Ibid.*, Vol. IX, p. 13.

⁹⁰*Ibid.*, Vol. IX, page 21.

⁹¹*New Jersey Laws*, 1758.

⁹²*Ibid.*, 1758. The barracks at New Brunswick and Elizabeth have long since disappeared. Those at Perth Amboy were demolished a few years ago. Portions of those at Burlington are still standing, being incorporated into the buildings of a church and parochial school. The career of the Trenton barracks is of interest. They seem to have stood intact until about 1830, when Front Street was cut through the

was at last awarded some of his advances by statute.⁹³ There were fights at Fort William Henry and at Ticonderoga, and we have a full list of the officers engaged in those operations.⁹⁴ Colonel John Johnston was killed that year at Niagara.⁹⁵ Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Shaw had been in the Lake George ambuscade, and was killed at Ticonderoga.⁹⁶

We can only judge of how well they fought by the number of killed and wounded. They gave oaths of fidelity not to desert to the French or the Indians. Two hundred and fifty men more were ordered to the frontier, the pay being raised to two pounds, ten shillings a month. The Assembly and the Governor urged that bills of credit be authorized for £42,000.⁹⁷

In the end of the year, William Pitt asked for men to attack Crown Point, Montreal and Quebec, the King furnishing arms, artillery, tents, provisions and transportation; and in 1759 an act was passed for one thousand Jersey volunteers and allowing £40,000.⁹⁸ The Governor complimented the men as being different from the troops sent by other provinces; they were completely clothed in a handsome uniform, furnished with all necessaries, and mustered to a man. On the passage of the bill none of the Quakers voted, except one who voted for it. We had, however, some fighting Quakers then.

middle of the set of buildings and the two wings were utilized as dwellings on opposite sides of the street. In recent years the Old Barracks Association was organized in Trenton, and acquired the wing situated on the river side of Front Street; and since 1910, as a result of the activities of that Association, the State acquired by purchase or condemnation the portion on the other side of the street, as part of a general scheme to enlarge and improve the State House reservation. The part of Front Street running between the two wings was vacated; the Association conveyed its holdings to the State; the destroyed portion was rebuilt, and the barracks now present from the exterior the same appearance as when they were built. The interior has been adapted for a museum and meeting rooms, and various rooms are occupied by ancestral patriotic societies, the Society of Colonial Wars having one of the corner rooms. See *Pamph. Laws*, 1911, p. 522; 1913, p. 687; 1914, p. 580; 1915, p. 810; 1916, p. 701; 1917, p. 305. *Col. Wars Yearbook*, 1917.

⁹³*New Jersey Laws*, 1758.

⁹⁴*New Jersey Archives*, Vol. IX, p. 184.

⁹⁵Whitehead's *Contributions to East Jersey History*, p. 72.

⁹⁶*New York Colonial Documents*, Vol. X, p. 732.

⁹⁷*New Jersey Archives*, Vol. IX, pp. 131 and 138.

⁹⁸*Ibid.*, Vol. IX, p. 149.

Governor Bernard reports that the troops arrived at Albany May 27, 1759. They were reviewed by the General, who says they were much praised and universally thought to be the best provincial regiment in America. They were commanded by Colonel Schuyler, with good officers; all except the ensigns had served for several years, and some for several campaigns.⁹⁹

When enlistments halted the Governor ordered the militia mustered throughout the Province; the measure raised such a spirit that the regiment soon had a full complement. The list of officers is in the *Archives*, together with their subsequent history.¹⁰⁰

Many of these same men fought in the Revolution; the names of John Tenbrook, Amos Ogden, Silas Newcombe and Elias Dayton being especially noteworthy. They were not at Quebec in 1759, but served in the defense of New York.

In 1760 we sent one thousand men; in 1761, six hundred men. In 1762 Montreal was taken and the whole of Canada came under the British flag. It is believed that New Jersey troops under Colonel Schuyler went with the final expedition. The Ottawa records should give full details.

VI

EXPEDITION TO HAVANA, 1762

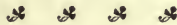
In 1762 there was an expedition to Havana and Jerseymen formed a part of it. We know just as little about what they did then as in previous campaigns, but the copy of the Canadian records in our Adjutant-General's office gives General Amherst's staff, the status of the provincial troops, lists, transportation details, etc. The general roster of the troops from the first division is also noted, together with those returned from Havana. Indeed there seem to have been two Havana expeditions. We do know that New Jersey appropriated money to be paid General Amherst for bounty to men who had enlisted in the regular army, and that in 1763, 1764 and 1765 acts were passed to pay the soldiers.

⁹⁹*Ibid.*, Vol. IX, p. 174.

¹⁰⁰*Ibid.*, Vol. IX, p. 186.

In 1763 the Treaty of Paris was signed. General Gage was now put in command of the American forces, and the colonial wars were at an end, while the struggle with the mother country was about to begin. The Provinces insisted upon renewing their bills of credit, but the Crown insisted that the bills should be paid and cancelled, calling the mortgage debts, while the currency was contracted. Farms sold for a small sum. The people in despair refused to pay taxes for the Governor's salary. When the Crown attempted to nullify this refusal by the Stamp Act and by quartering troops they joined the other Colonies in revolt.

After the battle of Springfield, General Washington said in a letter that if all Minute Men behaved as well as those from New Jersey he would need no Continentals. The reason for this encomium lay in the fact that the continuous service which New Jersey had had in the colonial wars had trained our whole population in arms and had given us able officers. We had been tried in the fire. The brotherhood of arms in the colonial wars had merged colonial distinctions into the one name of America.¹⁰¹



THE PREAKNESS VALLEY AND REMINISCENCES OF WASHINGTON'S HEADQUARTERS IN THE DEY MANSION

BY JOSEPH FULFORD FOLSOM, NEWARK, N. J.

JUST BELOW Two Bridges, near Fairfield, a little brook of the clearest water empties itself into the Passaic river. The neighbors dwelling along its course call it the Singac, but it has also been called from early times the Preakness Brook. It rises some six miles northeast among the hills, and, flowing in a southwesterly direction through the Preakness valley and the lowlands of the Passaic, it merges with the broader and less

¹⁰¹Since delivering the above address I have found a very good Life of Colonel Peter Schuyler, showing great research into newspapers of the time, in C. H. Winfield's History of Hudson County (1874 Kennard and Hay), pages 536 to 541.—R. W. P.

limpid stream. It waters a valley which, if little known to the outside world, is rich in natural beauty and historical associations.

The name Preakness, it must be confessed, suggests monotony, if it suggests anything at all; but however flat and humble its orthoepy, we must believe that the Indians, who gave the name to the region thereabouts, meant to convey no contempt with it. They called it in all probability "Prekinos," a name similar to that used by Washington in several of his letters, written while he lodged in the valley.

The meaning of "Prekinos" no antiquarian has yet satisfactorily defined, as the secret lies buried with the shades of the departed red man. Here, as elsewhere in the great valley of the Passaic, the ploughman turns up an occasional flint arrow head, a mute, but pointed, voucher of prior ownership, an unrecorded deed of property long since transferred to another race.

The Preakness valley has Preakness, or High Mountain, on the east, and Pacquinnack Mountain on the west. From ridge to ridge the distance is almost uniformly two miles, while the length is five or six. This section was originally owned by Captain Arent Schuyler and others, who obtained it from the Proprietors about 1695.

Jacob Berdan, a Hollander, who drifted from the Dutch settlements over Bergen and New Amsterdam way in 1715, is reputed to have been the first settler, and hundreds of his name have since peopled and cultivated the valley. Many of them are there on the ancient homesteads to-day, but with improved conditions of life and farm industry. Nearly 200 years ago they climbed Preakness Mountain and looked eastward over a wild and thinly settled region; now they ride to the summit with rubber-tired spindles, or automobiles, and look down upon Paterson, with its teeming multitudes of busy people and countless smoking chimneys. They are called from the fields to dinner by the giant whistles of the city, only five miles away, and yet no commerce has entered the quiet neighborhood, nor is there so much as a country store in all the valley.

The mountain is a giant dam, holding back the swelling tide of humanity which surges and encroaches the Paterson slope

of the ridge. Some day it will flow over and, with the trolley car speeding to and fro, the valley will be suburbanized and its conservatism shattered.

THE PREAKNESS CHURCH

A prominent landmark in this region is the Dutch Reformed Church, seen from the hills and from the long reaches of the valley. It stands on the extreme edge of a gravel plateau, and from the north appears to nestle in the midst of a perfectly level plain. When, however, the intervening flat country is traversed and the structure reached, the traveller finds himself on the brow of a sharply sloping hill which falls suddenly to a lower plain just at the churchyard. It stands, according to the geologists, near the edge of an ancient lake, which once covered this and a large area of the Passaic Valley. Approaching from the south the situation of the edifice is thus more imposing. It is seen high up on the plateau and presents the typical American meeting-house, free, isolated and independent.

A stone laid in the centre of the rear wall is dated A. D. 1798, which date refers to the original edifice. On the front, over the door, another stone announces that the present structure was rebuilt in 1852. The present pastor of the church, who has made a study of its history, describes the original structure as having been built of stone, with a brownstone tower, surmounted by a shingled steeple, upon which Gabriel blowing his horn was perched as a weather vane. A gallery ran about three sides of the interior, and over the high goblet-shaped pulpit, reached by a spiral staircase, there was a great sounding board. Evidently they demanded loud sermons in those days, for the building could be filled easily by the voice of any declaiming Sunday-school scholar.

It is a remarkable fact that only two weddings are known to have taken place in the century-old church, and those within the last two decades. The home-loving Dutch people preferred the ceremony at the house, where friends and neighbors gathered for a good time.

Among the funerals held in the church one especially is remembered by all the countryside. That day the long road from

the north, called the church lane, was packed with vehicles, and the roadside teemed with spectators. School children, dressed in white, attended in the church and sang appropriate hymns. Five little coffins were placed before the pulpit, for five children of a poor family had gone sliding on the ice early in the winter season, the ice breaking and let them all in to drown. Their monument, erected by a benevolent and sympathetic neighbor, stands in the churchyard.

A mile below the church, back in the fields, an old burying-ground lies neglected and overgrown with tangled briars and sumac. Here they buried their dead, even before they began to lay them in the churchyard. Ancient brownstone slabs designate the resting places of the Kips, the Van Sauns, the Neafies, the Corwins and others, some thirty-five stones all told.

LAFAYETTE'S HEADQUARTERS

Near by the burying-ground is the old Van Saun house, where Lafayette had his headquarters in 1780. The house, built of rough stone, is situated near the brook, and faces south, as do most of the Dutch houses. Upon two of the small panes of the old windows the letters "M. D. L." have been scratched with a diamond, and these are said to be the initials of Lafayette, done by himself. The oldest inhabitants vouch for the fact that they were there from their earliest recollection, and tradition ascribes them to the Marquis. That he had his headquarters here for a brief period in 1780 is claimed by a grandson of the Van Saun of Revolutionary days.

The American forces were at that time lying along the northern bank of the Passaic, with advanced outposts as far south as Great Notch, where, upon the mountain, the old "rifle camp" was pointed out, up to late times.

The fact of Lafayette's presence at Preakness, however, does not need the marked window pane to support it. It rests on documentary evidence. One of Benjamin Franklin's letters to Lafayette, written by the statesman in France, December 9, 1780, says: "I received your very kind letter of the 9th of October, dated at the light camp on Passaic river. It is the only one of yours that has yet come to my hands." The "light camp

on Passaic river" was evidently the temporary encampment of Washington's light infantry troops during 1780 at Lower Preakness, or, in the words of Washington himself, "the country in the neighborhood of Passaic Falls." There the army lay from October 8 to November 27, encamped temporarily, previous to taking up winter quarters at Morristown.

Washington wrote General Wayne on November 27 as follows: "You will march with the division under your command to the ground in the neighborhood of Morristown, which Colonel Craig has pitched upon for the winter cantonment of the line, and on which he has been preparing huts."

The hut was characteristic of the winter encampment, and was probably absent in the "light camp," where tents of canvas and light structures of leaves and boughs were variously used. Often the only covering was the sky.

Lafayette, as has been shown, wrote from "the light camp on Passaic river," on October 8, 1780. The date marks the arrival of the Continental Army at Lower Preakness, after breaking camp at Tappan, or Orangetown, two days previously. Andre had been hung on October 1 at Tappan. The army had foraged the country thereabouts, and a change had been made imperative. Further than that, it was getting late in the season, and time to move toward Morristown. The "light camp" for some seven weeks was established at Lower Preakness for the purpose of getting forage and other supplies. It probably had no other military significance.

WASHINGTON AND THE DEY HOUSE

Some two miles down the valley from the Van Saun house stands the stately Dey Mansion, occupied by Washington as his headquarters during the camping of the troops in that region. Letters written from this headquarters are found in published collections of his writings. Two of his letters dated the same day, November 8, 1780, reveal that he had at least two ways of designating his address. One of them he dates from "Headquarters, Passaic Falls," and the other from "Headquarters, Preakness." He used either local name for the house he occupied within three miles of the Falls.

It has been supposed that Washington lodged back in Preakness, to be safe from any attempt to surprise or capture him. A visit to the house, as made to it a few years since, will suggest that he chose it for more personal reasons, because for those days it must have been a most desirable dwelling. I found it a very habitable and comfortable home, too large, perhaps, for a farmhouse, but bright and well preserved.¹ It was owned in Revolutionary days by Colonel Theunis Dey, son of Derrick. He was a Colonel of a Bergen County regiment of militia, and sat in the Assembly 1776 and 1783. His family was one of wealth and influence, and it was largely instrumental in developing that part of the country. His grandson, General Anthony Dey, was one of the founders of Jersey City.

The old mansion was occupied by Washington for three weeks in July, and from October 9 to November 27 of the year 1780. The room he occupied for business and where his table was spread is immediately to the right of the great centre hall. It is said that he papered it at his own expense. The family of Colonel Dey dined in the great hall, which is in dimensions twelve by thirty feet. Entering this hall by the front door, no staircase is visible, and no partition of any kind breaks its monotonous outlines. Proceeding to the rear and entering a doorway on the left, a flight of inclosed stairs is found which lets the climber out through a door at the top into the great upstairs hall. Around this upper hall doors lead into the many rooms of the house. It is built on a large scale throughout, with a great attic, and a massive cellar calculated to hold produce and provisions by the cartload. So ponderous is its masonry and oak frame work that another hundred years will doubtless find it little impaired, if the right treatment is afforded it. It has passed from owner to owner since it was sold by the Deys upon their removal to the city about 1800. It was owned for a time by Dr. Charles M. Howe, of Passaic, who rented it out to a tenant. Other owners have come in, and the venerable acres are worked as in the days of old.

¹See, however, a note on the present condition of this house, in the "Historical Notes and Comments," *post.*—EDITOR.

THE VISIT OF CHASTELLUX

The Marquis de Chastellux was a distinguished visitor at this Dey house. He went to Preakness in 1780 to visit Washington. By his own statement he there saw Lafayette, and his testimony alone would prove that the young Frenchman was at Preakness in the "light camp on Passaic river." Says Chastellux:

"After riding two miles along the right flank of the army, and after passing thick woods on the right, I found myself in a small plain, where I saw a handsome farm; a small camp which seemed to cover it, a large tent extended in the court, and several waggons round it, convinced me that this was his Excellency's quarter; for it is thus Mr. Washington is called in the army, and throughout America. M. de la Fayette was in conversation with a tall man, five foot nine inches high [about five foot ten inches and a half English] of a noble and mild countenance. It was the General himself. I was soon off horseback and near him; the compliments were short. He conducted me to his house, where I found the company still at table, although the dinner had been long over. He presented me to the Generals Knox, Wayne, Howe, etc., and to his family, then composed of Colonels Hamilton and Tilghman, his Secretaries and his Aides-de-camp, and to Major Gibbs, commander of his guards; for in England and America, the Aides-de-camp, Adjutants, and other officers attached to the General, form what is called his family. A fresh dinner was prepared for me and mine, and the present was prolonged to keep me company."

That was, indeed, a distinguished company of Revolutionary officers which Chastellux had the great pleasure of meeting at the Dey mansion.

WASHINGTON'S PERPLEXITIES

When Washington was stopping at this Dey mansion during the fall of 1780, he must have had a far from happy time. Not that his accommodations in that fine old Jersey house were not ample and comfortable, and not because the valley of the Singac was not beautiful in its fall mantle, but because the heart of the General was sad and sore over Arnold's treason.

There were other causes sufficient to make the Commander-

in-chief feel depressed. He wrote, October 13, to Colonel Brodhead, commanding at Fort Pitt, as follows :

“The want of provisions is a clog to our operations in every quarter. We have several times, in the course of this campaign, been without bread or meat and have never had more than four or five days beforehand.”

On October 18 he wrote a circular letter to the States. “I am religiously persuaded,” he said, “that the duration of the war, and the greatest part of the misfortunes and perplexities we have hitherto experienced, are chiefly due to be attributed to the system of temporary enlistments.”

The gloom was somewhat dispelled when the news came that Colonel Ferguson and his British regulars and Tories had been defeated at King’s Mountain, in the Carolinas, by the patriotic mountaineers under Colonel Campbell and others.

When Washington was at Preakness he was kept informed about the plans, previously formed, to capture the traitor Arnold. Major Henry Lee had induced one of his men, John Champe, to pretend to desert to the enemy from the camp at Tappan. Champe, hotly pursued, reached New York. He was examined by Sir Henry Clinton, and sent to Arnold, who made him a sergeant-major in a legion he was raising for an expedition southward. Champe made plans to carry off Arnold on the night of November 5, but it happened that on that very day Arnold changed his headquarters. Soon afterward the legion, with Champe, was sent to Virginia. Champe subsequently escaped to Lee’s legion, and Washington gave him his discharge, fearing he might be retaken and be certainly hung as a spy by the British. Champe lived until 1798.

A letter written by Washington while at Preakness commends the plans of Major Lee and Champe for Arnold’s capture. Champe was then in New York. The letter reads as follows :

“The plan proposed for taking Arnold, the outlines of which are communicated in your letter which was this moment put in my hands without date, has every mark of a good one. I therefore agree to the promised rewards, and have such entire confidence in your management of the business as to give it my

fullest approbation, and leave the whole to the guidance of your judgment, with this expressed stipulation and pointed injunction, that he, Arnold, is brought to me alive. No circumstance whatever shall obtain my consent to his being put to death—the idea which would accompany such an event would be that ruffians had been hired to assassinate him; my aim is to make a public example of him, and this should be strongly impressed upon those who are employed to bring him off.”

TWO BRIDGES

At Two Bridges, near the mouth of the Preakness brook, there was in Revolutionary days a small but important settlement, where manufacturing activities were carried on. The point of land between the Pompton and Passaic rivers, at the junction of the two, is a little tongue of Morris county. On this point were a number of buildings, a tannery, a shoe shop and a hat shop. It is related by those who have it from old and reliable sources that shoes were made here for the Revolutionary Army, and that a detachment of soldiers was stationed nearby. Muskrat furs were largely used for manufacturing hats, and the process was very slow. One Jacob VanWart was the manufacturer. Slight remains of the old tannery are said to be still discoverable, and it is related that, after knitting the white stockings, the women always endeavored to get them in to the “first dye” at the tannery, which was clean and of better color than it would be after further use.

All of these buildings, now obliterated, were near where the spacious home of the Post family now stands, between the two bridges. This fine specimen of Flemish cottage architecture was built late in the Eighteenth century, and the iron figures removed from the house, when a new piazza was built, are two sevens, a one and a nine. They will make either 1779 or 1797. In the great freshet of 1810, the usually orderly Passaic overflowed its banks and the water raised till it flooded the hall deep enough to float a rowboat. This house was built by Thomas Dey, probably a son of Theunis, who owned the Washington Headquarters. He was a brother of General Richard Dey, who, in 1812, just across the river in Fairfield, fell from his horse near the Diepevald bridge and was killed. Resting

upon the shaded piazza of this fine old residence, one can watch the rapid waters of the Passaic, here unpolluted, as they glide noiselessly past and under the long bridge, to merge with the Pompton. It is little to be wondered at, that the Post family, an ancestor of which married a Dey, has retained it from generation to generation and still enjoy one of the pleasantest homesteads in all the State.

A few steps to the west, on the road leading across the lowlands toward Hook Mountain and Horseneck, on the spot where a frame dwelling now stands, there was in Revolutionary times another stonehouse, the tavern of Derrick Dey. Here, according to the testimony of eye-witnesses, related to old men still living, Lafayette, Washington and other officers were entertained upon occasions. One of the ladies of the Dey family often told of the time when she saw Washington go past. The one fact, that the General wrote a letter from Passaic Falls, or Preakness, on November 19, 1780, and another from headquarters at Morristown, on the twenty-eighth day of the same month and year, would go a long way to substantiate this tradition, especially when the added circumstance is emphasized that his journey to the latter place would take him past Two Bridges. It is also highly probable he would take refreshment at this place, for the officers of the detachment encamped at this point were lodged at Derrick Dey's. Probably he passed through several times, on his way to and from Morristown. The old fish-slank, near by which the soldiers encamped, is still a favorite resort for fishermen, and the broad level fields adjacent could still accommodate a considerable army. The women of the homestead used to complain to the officers that the soldiers took the bread from the ovens before it was baked, and an old slave used to relate her visits to the soldiers, who chaffed her considerably.

At Two Bridges, in 1780, Col. Charles Stewart, Commissary General of the American Army, wrote two letters to Moore Furman, a Deputy Quartermaster-General, which have already appeared in the PROCEEDINGS (April, 1921, pp. 87, 88). Stewart probably lodged at the Derrick Dey tavern, though tradition says an American General (unnamed) made his headquar-

ters in a house that once stood on the Essex county side of the Passaic, opposite the Derrick Dey place, and the present site of the Post mansion.

One of the Domines of the Fairfield Dutch Reformed Church lived for some time in the Derrick Dey house, and, it is related of him, that when he went out one evening by the fish-slank to practice his oratorical powers, he was loudly interrupted by the deep-throated bullfrogs. He told them at the house, upon his return, that the donkeys had brayed at him, which green mistake caused a great deal of merriment, and has not been forgotten for seventy-five years. Unfortunately, this old house was destroyed some time previous to 1842 by a fire which started in the frame kitchen.

It is to be regretted that the old settlers did not keep diaries, for that habit, however it may be scorned in these days of the far-searching press, would have preserved to us valuable historical data, of which, through brief and scattering traditions, we now can hope to catch but a fading glimpse.

"If the waters could speak as they flow along" the little Preakness brook and its great foster-mother, the Passaic, might freshen and enrich the arid and meagre records we now possess of Washington's sojourn in this part of New Jersey.



PROPOSITIONS OF GAWEN LAWRIE FOR THE SETTLEMENT OF EAST JERSEY, 1682

DURING THE PAST season a specially interesting gift of ancient documents was made to the New Jersey Historical Society by Mr. Louis Bamberger, one of Newark's great merchants, who is also a Trustee of the Society. Various ones of most importance will appear in the PROCEEDINGS from time to time. The greater part of these documents appear to have been long in the possession of the family and descendants of Governor William Burnet, who governed East and West Jersey from 1720 to 1727. Without referring now to other papers we give herewith the earliest of them, being the original suggestions made by Gawen Lawrie to the Scotch Proprietors of East

New Jersey. As is well-known there were originally twelve Proprietors, William Penn and eleven associates, nearly all Friends (Quakers) of England, and they almost at once added to their number twelve others, largely Scotchmen and including Gawen Lawrie, a merchant of London, whether Scotch or not has not been determined. Certainly six of the new twelve were Scotchmen. Full accounts of their government of East Jersey appear in Whitehead's "East Jersey under the Proprietary Governments" (1846; reprinted 1875), and to some extent in all New Jersey histories. Lawrie was made Deputy Governor of the Province (Robert Barclay, the Governor, not being obliged to move hither), and arrived about February, 1684. His letters from the Province afterward are printed in the Whitehead work (*supra*). The "Propositions" now published, therefore, sent to the Scotch Proprietors Sept. 17, 1682, date seventeen months before their author came to East Jersey, and ten months before his appointment as Deputy Governor (July, 1683). Mr. Whitehead evidently knew nothing of the existence of these "Propositions," nor has any other writer alluded to them; hence we feel the acquisition of this document to be a prize. It is not probable that Lawrie had any idea of being Deputy Governor when he prepared his plan, but it may have had much to do with his selection later.

The long paper is a difficult one to read, but has been transcribed for us by one of our local historians, Mr. David MacGregor, of East Orange, himself a Scotchman, who prefaces the document with these remarks:

"A most interesting feature of this document is a postscript thereto, wherein Lawrie gives a comparative estimate of the cost of clearing woodland by manual labor and by an "Engine," in which he claims that two men with the engine could clear as much land as 48 men, at a little over one-third the cost. It would be interesting to know what was the nature of that engine, and its motive power, as it was before the days of the practical application of steam as a motive power; and, as no horses are mentioned in the cost of its operation, it may have been some device in the nature of a powerful windlass operated manually."

But now to the document itself :

“Gawen Lawrie’s Propositions for Proprietors of Scotland for improving their interest in New East Jersey, sent to them to be considered.

“First. For those that are industrious husbandmen and not able to transport themselves and stock their lands, that the Proprietors pay the passage of the man, his wife and children, that are 6 years old and upward, which are to be employed upon the plantation; and the Proprietors to set them up a hous, or els allow them 10 lib to do it themselves, for they, having wood among the materials, will cost them nothing but their labor, for they may clear out the oak in boards, both to cover the hous and the outsides, which the oak there will easily do, as they do in Virginia, so they have nothing to buy but nails; and the Proprietors to buy them 4 or 6 coves, two breeding sowes, one breeding mare and as much corn as will sow the ground they clear the first yeir; and if they will undertake to preserve sheep to buy them 20 sheep, and to allow each person 4 lib in country pay for the first yeir to maintain them; and to let them have what land they are able to manage, paying no rent; and to allow them all the milk of the coves all the time they agree for; and the said tenant or undertaker to allow the Proprietors, in consideration of this as above, one-half of all the increase of the corn, cattle, sowes, sheep and mare, beside the stock furnished them as above for 7 yeirs, and after the said 7 yeirs are expired to allow the Proprietors 2 thirds of the increase for 7 yeirs more, because the cattle will have liberty to pasture anywhere on any land not inclosed, as by the Concessions is provided; so that after 7 yeirs it’s supposed there may be great increase, and after the 14 yeirs are expyred the tenant there shall be laid out to him at first, to him and his heirs forever, paying to the Proprietors 6d an aker, and for their incouragement the land may be worth 18d per acre at the time, if not more.

“2. For those that will pay their own passage, let every undertaker have what quantity of land he pleases, not exceeding 300 acres, free of rent, and to allow him 10 lib to set up a hous. and stock, as in the first proposition; the said tenants to allow the Proprietors one-half of the increase as in the first proposition for the first 7 yeirs, and after the 7 yeirs the tenant to pay 6d an aker to the Proprietors forever, for all the land that is first set out to him. And it is further to be minded, whatever is sold or disposed upon of the increase and products is to be equally divided, and no division or disposall is to be made but by order of the Proprietors or their agents, off all stock and increase wch is upon the said plantations.

"3. That land you let only for rent, where one end, or side, thereof shall joyn upon any navigable river, brook, or bay, where ships or vessels above the burden of 16 tons may come, to pay 2d an aker for the first 3 yeirs, and afterward 6d per aker forever; and all land that any one side or end shall ly within two miles of a market town, that is already established or to be established within 3 yeirs, to pay 2d an aker for the first 3 yeirs, and afterwards 4d an aker forever.

"4. Whereas, by the former Concessions agreed upon [as to] all land that hath been taken up there is reserved a 7th part thereof for the Proprietors, wch is at their disposal, and in regard there are many settlements and towns already settled, the said 7th part that lies neer a market town may be worth to let 6d an aker; and if it joyn close to a market town it is worth more.

"5. For the shares at Ambo-point, those that buyes the said shares are to pay their money and build a hous, and clear 3 akers of ground as in the printed agreement; so, performing according to the said printed paper, there is no more conditions required as to them.

"6. For the allowance of land to servants after their time and to other passengers it might be made good, for it is according to agreements and former concessions. It is true if you make an agreement with any by writing under yr and their hands and seals and mention in the said agreement that it shall stand nevertheless of any former concessions or agreements to the contrary notwithstanding, I think it will stand good; but it is my judgment we should not abridge the poor, for it is the encouragement they have for their time and labor and venturing thither; and it is my mind that all servants after their time should be allowed by their masters a cove and a sowe, and corn to sow an aker of ground. It was the law of Moses; a servant was not to go out empty-handed.

"7. For every 20 undertakers or families that settles on the terms of the 1 and 2 propositions there should be one of them, that is honest and ingenious and can writt, that should 4 times every yeir look over the rest of the plantations, and take an exact account of all stock and increas both of sowes and cattle that each tenant hath, with the names of all persons upon each plantation, and to receive the Proprietors' part of what is sold and disposed upon, and the said person to give account thereof in writing once every year to such person or persons as the Proprietors shall apoint to receive the same, and to allow the said tenant reasonable satisfaction for his pains.

"8. For matter of lands, you may consider of these things

following: To send over servants for 4 yeirs to clear grounds, plant corn, breed up cattle, clear out wood into pyp-staves and season them fit for the plantations, and to prepare pyp-staves and other staves for salting beef and pork and fish, and pyp-staves for wine for the Canary islands; and to set the servants their task to clear 3 akers of ground a year, and to make so many pyp-staves a month or quarter. In order to encourage trades and husbandry, send husbandmen, and 2 or 3 carpenters, 2 or 3 smiths, 3 or 4 coopers, 2 or 3 gardners, a taylor or 2, one or 2 wheelers that can make carts, plows and harrows, wch will be very profitable both for the plantation or to let out to work for others at great rates and if you allow those that are able workmen, as smiths, coopers, carpenters or wheelers, 5 lib yeirly besides their meat and drink and cloathes you may afford it.

“9. The charges of servants will be 5 lb a piece for passage, and for trading and tools to work, 2 lib for maintenance first yeir, 7 lib in all, 14 lib a peece; for after the first yeir the plantation will maintain them, with the milk of cowes, and corn and hogs, besides other things as fish and fowl; then there might be houses for them, which your overmen might set up without any charges, except nails; and it is to be minded that trees stand thin and at a distance, nor is there any underwood, nor are the trees deep rooted as in England and Scotland; some akers will hardly give 20 trees upon an aker; your carpenters may frame houses to be sold to people that wants such plantations should be settled neer some river, where boats may come to carry the product aboard of ships when need requires.

“10. There must be an honest, ingenious man to be an overseer, who must apoint the servants their work, and to keep account of all things both debursed and remited, who must also see all things provided; and they may dispose from time to time of the products of the plantations and to apoint each servant their task; also the said overseer is to give account once or twice a yeir unto the person or persons appointed by the Proprietors upon the place; the said overseer is to barter and sell the growth of the country for such things as the country produces, as beaver skins, fox, otter, deer, moose, or other kind, and to deliver the same to the chief agents there; and the said chief agent there, who must dwell at Ambo-point, to transport the skins or peltry to England or Scotland, and what product of corn, cattle or pyp-staves they do not sell in the country, or sell them to others for the Canary Islands, or the English southern islands.

“11. Another way I propose for venting the product is, that

your agents shall gather together the product at Ambo-point or elsewhere upon rivers where ships may come to take it in; and when yr ships goes there with passengers and goods, you may there load yr wheat and ry and pyp-staves fit for the Canary Islands, and sell them there, and load home to Scotland and England; and you may load yr ships with beef, pork, meal, bisket and pyp-staves and go to Jamaca, Barbadoes or other Leaward Islands and load home with sugar, indigo, cotton, wool and such for England or Scotland, or your ships may go with corn to the Straits and load home with fruit, oyl or wyn.

"12. For comodities to carry over must be all sorts of tools for the tradesmen and husbandmen, and for household goods necessary for cloathing, linen and woolen, of wch I shall send a particular.

"13. It is convenient you have a store hous at Ambo-point, as well as a dwelling hous where yr agents or factors must reside, to lay up the product of yr plantations, and to barter and sell as he finds occasions, where he may sell sometime for English and Scots comodities, and the same to barter again for peltry fit for England or Scotland.

"14. But my judgement is that, for a few yeirs, you be not hasty in sending many servants upon yr own account; about 30 or 40 may be enough at present; but rather if you can proceed upon the first and second propositions.

"15. And for promoting the planting of the Province and the help and relief of many poor families in Scotland, not able to be at all the charges of transporting and stocking ground, and some not able to be at any charges, if such should not like the first and second propositions, then I would propose this following: For what charges you are at in transporting let them have land, as you and they agree on reasonable rent; and after the first yeir let them begin to pay you; the second yeir 6-13-4d; the third yeir the same; and the fourth yeir the same, which is 20 lib; and let none think this is extortion, for 10 lib laid out here will yeeld there in the Indian trade 20 lib. Then there is not only the time lying out, but the hazard of death, so it is rather an act of charity as otherwise; and be sure those you bargain with you make indentures, binding them both man, wife and children, above the age of 12 yeirs, to serve you 4 yeirs, and the children till they are 21 yeirs old, but upon the condition that they perform and pay according to the agreement the said 3 payments, then indenture to be void; for if they be not bound, they may, when they come there, goe away to Virginia or New York, West Jersey, Pennsylvania; but if bound they

can be brought back again, for each country has a law to that purpose.

"16. I would advise you, however, to send as many tradesmen upon yr own charges as you can, for they will yeeld you considerable advantage, being bound for 4 yeirs. When you have not work yrselves, they may be let out to others at great wages, 4 and 5 shillings a day. The tradesmen I advise to go is—carpenters, smyth, wheelers to make plows and carts, coopers, glasiars, tanners of leather, dressers of furr, calf skins and deer skins, taylors, millers that can make or set up a water wheel, cutlers that can make knives and other edge tooles; and send 2 or 3 setts of tools for every trade. G. L.
17 Sept., 1682.

"A calculation of the difference in the charges between using an Engine for raising up trees for the first yeir and the charges of men.

"There must be, to clear 168 akers of land in one yeir, 42 men at 4 akers a yeir apiece, wch, at 8 lib a yeir for the first yeir for maintenance, otherwise a peece, is	336.—
Now there must be 12 horses and 6 men to draw the trees to aside at 8 lib a yeir for first yeir.....	48.—
Charges of harnes, roopes and tools.....	16.—
	<hr/>
	400.—
2 men with the engine clears 14 acres a month, is 168 acres in a yeir, and will cost.....	168.—
So by the engine in the first yeir is saved.....	232.—
	<hr/>
	400.—
The charges of 42 men every yeir after, for 3 yeir, will stand in for cloathes and necessars 3 lib a peece yearly	144.—
The passage over with bedding and other necessars will cost 7 lib; this is 1 lb, 15 shillings every year apeece; for the 48 servants is.....	048.—
Suppose in 4 yeir there dy 4 servants and 2 horses, this is 44 lb; this is for every year 11 lib.....	011.—
	<hr/>
	239.—
2 men charges, with the engine every yeir, 168 acres for	168.—
So there is saved of the other 6 yeirs by the engine....	71.—
	<hr/>
	239.—"

PERHAPS WHY CONGRESS DID NOT SIT AT ELIZABETHTOWN

IT WOULD BE curious, in case it could be proven true, if Congress had a disposition to make Elizabethtown its abode, even for a season, because of the higher cost of living there in 1783 than in Princeton. A recent publication in the Newark "Evening News" of a letter from the Secretary of the Congress of the Confederation, Charles Thomson, indicates as much. The letter was from Mr. Thomson to his wife, who, it is said, was an aunt of President William Henry Harrison. Congress then sat in Princeton, having gone there from Philadelphia in June, 1783, and it continued its sessions until November 4, when it adjourned. During part of this period Washington occupied the Berrien mansion at Rocky Hill and wrote therein his "Farewell Address" to the army. The letter was dated at Princeton, and is said to read as given below. The President of Congress was Dr. Elias Boudinot, a native Philadelphian, who studied law with Richard Stockton, afterward marrying Stockton's sister and then practised in Elizabethtown. His Revolutionary record and life afterward were important to the State. No doubt he would greatly have preferred that Congress should move to Elizabeth, since it was his home. The "Mr. Condit" spoken of was Silas Condict, of Morristown, who was a member of Congress during the same terms as Mr. Boudinot (1781-'84). It is to be assumed from the letter that Mr. Condict was on a committee to report a proper residence for the Congress. Charles Thomson, the writer of the letter, came from Ireland in 1740, and was Secretary of Congress from 1774 to 1789. He wrote important religious books and was a patriot of whom high encomiums were made by writers of his time. The following is the Thomson letter, which is said to be in possession of a descendant, Mrs. Rex. Worthington, of Harrison, Arkansas:

"PRINCETON, Aug. 21, 1783.

"DEAR HANNAH:

"I have received your letters dated Monday 12 o'clock and Tuesday 10 o'clock at night and acknowledged the receipt of them. . . . Mr. Read was misinformed respecting the

adjournment. They met on Monday, but they might as well have adjourned till this time for any business they have done. I am very apprehensive that nothing but some calamity will awaken the States to a sense of their situation. . . . The President of Congress has not provided a house for himself, nor is it likely he will find one here to suit him. I find Elizabethtown has been talked of at his table as a proper place for the residence of Congress. He has a house there which he says has twenty rooms, and which he will let for the use of the President. It is true the place is infested with mosquitoes in summer and lying low, and near marshes may be liable to intermittents in the Spring and Fall, but these are trifling when it is considered that by fixing the residence of Congress there the value of his estate will be increased and he will have an opportunity of letting his house at a good rent. But yet I am inclined to believe this will be opposed by his colleagues; for Mr. Condit has found a lodging in this town at \$3 a week, which enables him to lay up money. And there is reason to fear that at Elizabethtown, which is so near New York, it will cost him at least four. This would be a clear loss of \$52 a year which is no trifling consideration, and which I daresay will have due weight with some others. There are other weighty considerations which might be mentioned.

"Your loving husband,

CHAS. THOMSON."

It is interesting in this connection to note that about the same time (only a little over two months later) Morristown made a bid for the Legislature of New Jersey to meet at Morristown, and on the ground of cheapness of board. In the "Diary of Joseph Lewis," of Morristown (from which we hope to make some further quotations in another number), under date of Nov. 1, 1783, he wrote:

"Last evening the inhabitants of this town signed an agreement to board and accommodate the Members of the Legislature at 12s. 6d. per week, and signed a request that they would remove to this place."



THE TORNADO AT NEW BRUNSWICK IN 1835

ON THE NINETEENTH day of June, 1835, a real tornado visited Central New Jersey, causing great destruction in New Brunswick and vicinity. Singularly enough it seems to have origi-

nated, without apparent cause, in Somerset county, south of Millstone, passed over a portion of Piscataway township and, increasing in violence, struck New Brunswick with terrific force. The newspapers of the day gave details, to which the reader is referred. Suffice it here to say it destroyed, by wholly unroofing or blowing down, about one hundred and twenty dwellings in that city, beside churches, stores and storehouses, and continued on to Perth Amboy, where the injuries were slight. About five persons were killed by it and many injured.

Directly after the catastrophe a "town meeting" was held in New Brunswick, at which a Committee, headed by Rev. Dr. Jacob J. Janeway, pastor of the Presbyterian church, was appointed to collect funds for the relief of sufferers. Seven months later this Committee reported as follows:

"CIRCULAR.

"The Committee appointed by a Town Meeting of the City of New Brunswick to adopt measures for relieving the sufferers by the late Tornado, having fulfilled the duties of their appointment, submit the following report of their labors.

"Having surveyed the field of desolation and raised some money, their first care was to relieve those who stood in need of immediate assistance.

"The next step was to prepare and circulate a printed address, setting forth the extent of the desolation, and presenting to view those classes of the sufferers which especially preferred a claim to the benevolent sympathy and pecuniary aid of their fellow-citizens. This address was sent by mail to leading individuals in this and the adjoining States. It was also published in newspapers. The Committee are happy in being able to report that their appeal was responded to in a manner that reflects great credit on the donors; and they now tender, in the name of the widow and the fatherless, and other sufferers who have been assisted, their cordial thanks to those benevolent persons, who so willingly and liberally furnished the means for abating the pressure of the calamity, which it pleased God to inflict on this City.

"In the distribution of the charity entrusted to them, the Committee have constantly acted under a deep sense of their responsibility. It was their uniform endeavor to meet what they conceived to be the wishes of the donors. They restricted the charity to those who had suffered by the Tornado and re-

lieved only the wants that were occasioned by that awful visitation of Divine Providence. They have assisted none but those who, they believed, ought to be relieved; and they apportioned the assistance to the losses suffered and other circumstances connected with the cases of the persons relieved. The losses of the poor amounting to 10, 15, 20, 30, 40, or 50 dollars, were entirely made up. But individuals who had experienced heavy losses and stood in need of assistance could be relieved only in part.

“To guard against mistakes the Committee were careful and diligent in making inquiries into the circumstances of sufferers, and in ascertaining to whom the title of the buildings injured belonged. In some instances to ensure the right application of the charity, it was found expedient to commit it in trust to judicious persons for the purpose of laying it out in repairing buildings, that the sufferers intended to be relieved might receive the benefit.

“As a few of the donors expressed a wish that a portion of their charity might, if the Committee deemed proper, be appropriated in aid of the sufferers at Piscataway, and one or two of the donors had fixed the sum, the Committee, after having ascertained the losses produced at Piscataway by the Tornado, and the relief they had received and probably would receive, appropriated to the sufferers in that place such an amount as they thought would accord with the views of the donors and was consistent with the claims of our own sufferers.

“The total amount of money received by the Committee, as will appear by the statement annexed, is fifteen thousand and eighty-six dollars and ninety-five cents, all of which has been appropriated to the sufferers with the exception of a few dollars for necessary incidental expenses.

“J. J. JANEWAY,
G. S. WEBB,
D. FITZ RANDOLPH,
F. RICHMOND,
MILES C. SMITH,
Committee.

“New Brunswick, January 17, 1836.”

The following is a complete list of the donations received by the Committee from every source:

Mr. Rosenbaum..	\$10 00	Peter I. Nevius..	50 00
Cash from B. M..	2 00	John Jacob Astor.	100 00
Hon. John Ser-		Andrew Bell.....	100 00
geant	50 00	D. G. M.....	10 00

Second Reformed Dutch Church, Somerville	36 65	Lady and Gentleman, Richmond, Va., by Rev. John Croes	10 00
Frederick Gebhard & Co.	100 00	R. S.	20 00
Hon. James Parker	50 00	B. Aymar	10 00
Citizens of New Brunswick and vicinity	2,770 00	Mulford Martin & Co.	50 00
William Philips	25 00	Citizens of Cranberry, N. J.	154 30
Robert Lenox & son	100 00	Citizens of Flemington, N. J.	176 25
Hon. M. Dickerson	50 00	Citizens of Bordentown and vicinity	157 75
B. W. Richards	20 00	Citizens of Newark	1,215 87
E. W. Dunham	20 00	Citizens of Burlington	594 75
John Cole	25 00	Rev. R. K. Rodgers	10 00
Children of Samuel Hill	3 00	Township of Bergen	51 50
Hon. B. F. Butler	50 00	Lamington Church New Shannack Church	21 17
Dr. Brodhead's Church, N. Y.	105 00	Citizens of Lambertville	66 00
Job Squier	25 00	Friend by A. F. Randolph	152 00
Cornelius Baker & Co.	50 00	Citizens of Belvidere	10 00
Citizens of Morristown, N. J.	230 17	Citizens of Orange William Rankin	113 00
B. McVickar	20 00	John McDonough, New Orleans	216 75
Friend in New Jersey	20 00	Citizens of Bridgeton	50 00
Mr. Wells	10 00	Citizens of New York	100 00
St. Ann's Church, Brooklyn	140 00	Reformed Dutch Church, Fishkill	143 75
Second Reformed Dutch Church, Albany	100 00	Citizens of Bloomsberry and Mill Hill	3,514 00
Citizens of Easton, Penn.	369 75		
Gen. Van Rensselaer	100 00		
Citizens of Mount Holly, N. J.	514 17		
Citizens of Trenton, N. J.	684 20		
Wm. T. Rodgers	20 00		

Citizens of Town- ship of Ewing.	105 75	Cash from D. C., by Rev. J. Wyn- koop	13 32
Citizens of Eliza- beth Town.....	300 00	Citizens of Phila- delphia	861 24
Baptist Church at Middletown ...	17 73	Pascack Congrega- tion	13 50
Citizens of New Hope	55 00	Amity Street Bap- tist Church, N. Y.	27 00
Reformed Dutch Church at Bush- wick	37 00	Citizens of Prince- ton	515 00
Gentlemen in New York, by Mr. Letson	5 00	Dutch Church at Millstone	33 87
Capt. P. F. Voor- hees	10 00	Citizens of Brook- lyn, N. Y.....	35 00
Citizens of Plain- field	72 00		<hr/> \$15,086 95



NECROLOGY OF MEMBERS

EDWARD BRUNSON CAMP, formerly of Millburn, N. J., died at his later home, at the Aphthorp, 2211 Broadway, New York City, on April 6, 1921. He was born in the latter city 66 years ago, being the son of Hugh N. and Elizabeth (McKescon) Camp. He spent the greater part of his life at his estate in Marion avenue, Old Short Hills section of Millburn. He had been associated with his brothers in the lead business and had been instrumental in the development of lead mines throughout the country. Mr. Camp was one of Millburn's best known residents. His gifts to various organizations were many, though only a few of his benefactions were made public. He was a charter member of Continental Lodge, F. and A. M., of Millburn, a vestryman in St. Stephen's Episcopal Church there, a member of Christ Episcopal Church, Short Hills, and also a member of the Millburn Playground Commission. He became a member of the New Jersey Historical Society in 1911.

CHARLES M. DECKER, of Madison, N. J., died Aug. 28, 1920. He was the son of Harrison and Harriet (Tubbs) Decker and

was born in Wellesburgh, Chemung County, N. Y., Nov. 1, 1850. As a boy he came to East Orange and became a grocer's clerk. In 1871 he and Abraham Johnson bought out Mr. Decker's former employer, Benjamin F. Cairns. Three years later Mr. Decker acquired sole ownership. The late Caton L. Decker, a brother, was taken in as a partner in 1882, and Guy Decker, another brother, in 1889. Sons and nephews were later brought into the firm, which is now a corporation. The concern established its first branch in Orange, in 1889, and, in 1892, occupied its new building in that city. Other branch stores were opened, one after another, in various suburban towns of North Jersey. Mr. Decker was President of the Orange National Bank from 1893 to 1904, and had been a Vice-President and director since that time. He was also a director of the Savings Investment and Trust Company of East Orange and an incorporator of the Trust Company of Orange. In 1871 he married Harriet Jones, a daughter of Alfred and Margaret E. (Peck) Jones. Mrs. Decker died in 1913. The surviving children are: Mrs. W. Reginald Baker, Mrs. Charles M. Sears, Arthur Martin Decker, all of Madison; Mrs. Keeler, wife of Rev. Mr. Keeler; Harrison Decker, of Stamford, Conn., and Richard Decker, of Summit. Mr. Decker had been a member of the New Jersey Historical Society since 1907.

MRS. EMILY RANDOLPH DIXON, wife of George T. Dixon, died February 28, 1921, at her home, 43 East Park St., East Orange, N. J. She was a member of the Woman's Club of Orange and an associate member of the Haydn Orchestra of the Oranges, of which her husband was one of the founders. Mr. Dixon is a cotton broker of New York. Mrs. Dixon had also been active in charitable work in the Oranges and for many years had been a member of the North Orange Baptist Church. She was a daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Charles Jackson Martin, of Llewellyn Park, West Orange, and was born in New York sixty-eight years ago. Her father had been president of the Home Insurance Company of New York. She became a member of the New Jersey Historical Society in 1910.

WALLACE DURAND, of Newark, N. J., died at his residence there, at 1042 Broad street, July 17, 1921. He was the son of James Madison Durand and Sarah A. (Carroll) Durand, of Newark. His education was obtained in the Newark Academy, Blairstown Academy and at Geneva, Switzerland, where he acquired a proficient knowledge of the French language, useful to him in later years on his many trips to Europe.

For seven successive generations the Durand family have been manufacturing jewelers, Wallace being a representative of the fifth in the line. When a very young man he entered the business of his father and thoroughly learned the trade. In 1869 he was admitted as a partner. Following the retirement of his father, James M. Durand, in 1880, the business was continued by Wickliffe B. Durand, Wallace Durand, Frank Durand and Joseph G. Ward. In 1892, when the company of Durand & Co. was incorporated Wallace Durand became its President, which office he held until his death. Like his ancestors he was of an inventive turn of mind and many articles of interest to the jewelry trade were his creations. Among his many inventions was a machine for determining the size of rings, a mechanical whist counter and a line of jewelry and silverware emblematic of the month of one's birth, the latter having a large sale. Fishing was Mr. Durand's "hobby" and it took him into almost every section of the United States and various parts of Canada. One room in his home was filled with fishing tackle and mounted trophies. He was a member of Trinity church, Newark, where he served as a Sunday School teacher and vestryman; also a member of Kane Lodge F. & A. M., Damascus Commandery Knights Templar, Salaam Temple Mystic Shrine, Essex Club, Essex County Country Club, and a veteran of the Civil War, having served in the Second Battalion, Company F, New Jersey State Militia. Later in life he was a private in the First Troop Cavalry, First Brigade, National Guard of New Jersey. He had a high sense of honor and consideration for his fellow men.

On November 16, 1869, Mr. Durand married Miss Anna M. Halsey, daughter of James Harvey Halsey and Harriet Halsey. Besides his widow he is survived by a son, Halsey Durand,

two daughters, Miss Helen Durand and Mrs. E. Blair Sutphen, of Morristown, N. J., and a sister, Mrs. Henry C. Warmouth, wife of a former Governor of the State of Louisiana. He became a Life member of the New Jersey Historical Society in 1890.

HARRIE TUCKER HULL, of Morristown, N. J., died May 13, 1921. He was born Oct. 25, 1858, the son of Aurelius Bevil and Sarah Norris (Tucker) Hull. His father was President of the Morris County Savings Bank and died in 1906. For many years Harrie T. Hull was treasurer of the Morris County Savings Bank, and, later, was Secretary of the West Side Savings Bank of New York. For some years he was the President of the Morristown Safe Deposit Company. He was twice married. His first wife was Irene C. Duryea, of New York, by whom were four children, who survive: Mrs. James G. Ledgerwood and Howard B., Charles A. and Kenneth D. Hull. Some years after her death he married Mrs. Anna Rice Hull, who survives him. He maintained a Winter home at Morristown; his Summer place at Camp Birchwood, Lake Placid, was one of the show places of that resort. He had been a member of the New Jersey Historical Society since 1909.

JOHN BRINCKERHOFF JACKSON, lawyer and noted diplomat, died in Montreaux, Switzerland, Dec. 20, 1920. He was born in Newark Aug. 19, 1862, being the son of Frederick Wolcott and Nannie (Nye) Jackson, and graduated from the U. S. Naval Academy in 1883. In brief his interesting record follows: After two years cruise in European waters (part of the time junior aide to Commander-in-Chief of the European Squadron), he passed final examination in 1885; became Commander Ensign U. S. Navy, July 1, 1885. Attended the course at Torpedo Station, Newport, R. I., and was stationed at Ordnance Proving Grounds, Annapolis. Resigned from the navy, June 30, 1886; married Florence A. Baird, of Philadelphia, April 26, 1886. Admitted to the New York Bar, 1889. Appointed Second Secretary to the U. S. Legation, Berlin, Dec. 30, 1890; Secretary of Embassy, Nov. 15, 1894; frequently served as Charge-d'affaires at Berlin. He was offered and

accepted mission to Chile, but was, later, appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Greece, Roumania and Servia, Oct. 13, 1902, and Diplomatic Agent in Bulgaria, June 5, 1903. He represented the United States at the coronation of King Peter, of Servia, Sept. 21, 1904; was appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Greece and Montenegro and diplomatic agent in Bulgaria, March 6, 1905; to Persia, June 18, 1907; to Cuba, Dec. 1909; to Roumania, Servia and Bulgaria, August, 1911; resigned, 1913. He was Volunteer Assistant at the American Embassy, Berlin, from Sept., 1914; special agent of Department of State to report on German prisoners of war in England, Jan. and Feb., 1914; later at Embassy, in Berlin, until Feb., 1917, visiting camps of British, Servian and Roumanian prisoners of war. He declined position as counselor to Siamese Foreign Office, Oct., 1914; was delegate to International Maritime Law Conference, Hamburg, 1902, to International Archaeological Congress, Athens, 1905; American Representative at Olympic Games, Athens, 1906; Special Representative of the President with rank of Ambassador, at Sofia, Feb., 1912, for the coming of age of the Crown Prince (Boris) of Bulgaria. Princeton bestowed the honorary degree of M. A. on Mr. Jackson in 1896.

In referring to Mr. Jackson, Ambassador Gerard, in his "My Four Years in Germany," says, speaking of the former's valuable assistance at the commencement of the World War, that he "was glad of his help, especially as he had been twelve years secretary of the Berlin Embassy and, therefore, was well acquainted not only with Germany, but with German official life and customs." His brother, Rev. Frederick Wolcott Jackson, of Glen Ridge, N. J., having brought his body to this country, he was buried on April 10th last in a mausoleum in Laurel Hill Cemetery, Philadelphia. The widow, because of ill health, remained abroad. Mr. Jackson became a Life member of the New Jersey Historical Society in 1901.

WALTER SMITH NICHOLS, of Newark, died at his home, 313 Washington St., Feb. 9, 1921, in his 80th year. He was the

son of Alexander McWhorter Nichols and Hannah Riggs (Ward) Nichols; the latter, in her descent from both the Riggs and Wards families, had an ancestry running back to the Newark settlers of 1666. Walter S. was born in Newark Nov. 23, 1841; was a precocious child, being able to read and write at four years of age. He received his early education at Wesleyan Institute, Newark, and was ready for college at fourteen, although waiting until eighteen before entering Princeton, where he was graduated as A. B. in 1863, later receiving his A. M. His success in mathematical studies being pronounced he was offered an instructorship at Princeton. At the desire of his mother, however, he followed up his university career by entering Princeton Theological Seminary, from which he was graduated in 1864. By 1867, however, his plans for entering the ministry had been abandoned as the result of conviction that his aptitudes and inclinations called him rather to secular and civil activities. At the college he had been the honor man in his class in mathematics and his graduation thesis, which dealt with political topics, showed the general trend of his mind in the direction of secular pursuits. As a result he entered on the study of law in the office of Justice Joseph P. Bradley. Justice Bradley soon discerned the notable mathematical bent of Mr. Nichols' mind and he suggested to him a future career in work especially calling for such natural abilities. Accordingly, about 1870, he entered the offices of "The Insurance Monitor," and "The Insurance Law Journal," of New York City, and for some 45 years was engaged in an actuarial and general insurance work in which he won a national reputation, being called upon at times as an insurance expert in law cases of wide-reaching importance. His prior training in law, combined with his deep and intimate acquaintance with all actuarial problems, made him an unusually valuable authority on such matters. He became vice-president of the publishing firm and editor-in-chief of the journals mentioned, holding these positions up to the time of his death. Therein his writings were always with "the voice of authority" and were widely quoted. He was also editor of the "Workmen's Compensation Law Journal," published by the same

firm. In 1898 he went to England as the representative of the Actuarial Society of America to the International Congress of Actuaries. In 1903 he was appointed special lecturer on Insurance at Yale University and was an honorary member of the faculty for several years. He was also a director of the Newark Fire Insurance Company for 28 years.

He was the author (in 1876) of "Annals of American Insurance," an historical review of the rise and progress of Insurance—marine, fire, life, accident, etc. This probably constitutes the most comprehensive history of American insurance that had been written up to that time. He was also co-author of "Hine and Nichols on Assignments." As a writer, however, he wrote on very many subjects in magazines and newspapers, such writings always being with a clearness and force rarely excelled. His article in our PROCEEDINGS of October, 1920 (p. 201), on "Early Newark as a Puritan Theocracy in Colonial New Jersey," finely exhibited his quality of clearness and virility. He was also an able after-dinner speaker, and somewhat of a musician.

In 1883 he was elected a trustee of the First Presbyterian Church of Newark and held that office for about thirty years. For much of the time he was President of the Board. When the city laid claim to some lands of the church and instituted legal proceedings to secure them, he, by his legal training and thorough knowledge of the history of the church and city marshalled the evidence that carried the church's cause to victory. During the 250th anniversary of the settlement of Newark he contributed a volume entitled, "The Old Town Church Endowment." He had previously (1891) delivered the centennial address on the occasion of the 100th anniversary of the erection of the present church edifice. He was a member of many societies, among them being the Actuarial Society of America, of which he was some time vice-president, the American Mathematical Society, the American Academy of Political and Social Science, Sons of the American Revolution, the New Jersey Historical Society and the Wednesday Club of Newark, of which latter he was a charter member. In his private life he devoted much time to historical and scientific studies. Only

nine days before his death he was engaged in writing on abstruse mathematical subjects, although then in bed with his final sickness.

Mr. Nichols, in 1870, married Mary Eliza Tompkins, daughter of Ira Condit Tompkins of Brooklyn. On her mother's side she was descended from the John Alden and Priscilla of Colonial days. His surviving children are: Helen, Isabel, Walter Standish, Hannah Rose and Margaret Jenner. Of these, Walter Standish, now a resident of Brielle, N. J., married Florence Croker of Montclair and has one son, a child, Walter Alden. The three daughters, together with their aunt, Emma H. Tompkins, still reside at the old homestead at 313 Washington street, where Mr. Nichols died, the homestead that had been erected by his grandfather, Isaac Nichols, in 1795. Three other children of Walter Smith Nichols did not survive him. They were Amie, whose death took place nine years ago, Alexander McWhorter, who died two years ago, and Dorothy, who died in infancy.

The family ancestry in this country runs back to Sergeant Francis Nicholls (as then spelled), who came to America from Bedfordshire, England in 1634 and settled in Stratford, Conn. He was the elder brother of Col. Richard Nicholls, the first English Governor of New York. As ascertained the full paternal line of Walter S. runs: 1. Robert Nicholls (?-1548). 2. Thomas Nicholls (?-1561). 3. Antony Nicholls. 4. Francis Nicholls (?-1622). All foregoing of London, but last named had his home in Bedfordshire. 5. Sergeant Francis Nicholls (1595-?), born in England but came to Stratford, Conn. 6. Isaac Nicholls (?-1695), born in England but came to Stratford. 7. Isaac Nicholls, Jr. (1654-1690), of Stratford. 8. Isaac Nicholls, 3rd (bapt. 1690-?), of Milford, Conn. 9. Humphey Nichols (?-1764), of Newark, N. J. 10. Capt. Robert Nichols (1735-1814), of Newark. 11. Isaac Nichols (1773-1861), of Newark. 12. Alexander McWhorter Nichols (1809-1881), of Newark. 13. Walter Smith Nichols (1841-1921).

Many collateral members of the Nichols family were distinguished in the history of Newark, among them being two

well known physicians of high repute in that city—Dr. Whitfield Nichols and Dr. James Nichols, both of whom were uncles of Walter Smith Nichols. They were active in their profession between the years 1825 and 1860. Another well known physician was Dr. Isaac Nichols, a cousin of Walter Smith Nichols. In 1852, when Dr. Whitfield Nichols died, Dr. Pennington, in speaking before the New Jersey Medical Society, expressed concerning Dr. Nichols exactly what befits the subject of this notice, viz.: "He was descended of a family which, through all its branches, has retained in a remarkable degree the simplicity of manners, honesty of purpose and integrity of life that distinguished the early settlers of the place of his nativity. . . . He united with those ancestral attributes solid intellectual qualities and a judgment and discrimination rarely excelled." Mr. Nichols became a Life member of the New Jersey Historical Society Jan. 26, 1886.

JOHN POINIER, formerly of Newark, N. J., was the third son of Jeremiah Drake Poinier and Catherine Parkhurst Carter, and was born June 16, 1845. On Nov. 2, 1870, he married Frances Elizabeth, daughter of George Barclay Guerin and Maria Powles. They had six sons: John, Philip Carter, Paul Davenport, Roger Guerin, Richard Longworth and Donald, two of whom, Philip Carter and Paul Davenport, are living. For many years Mr. Poinier was in the lumber business, and later in the teller's department of the National Newark Banking Company. He died at the home of his son, Paul D., in Winchester, Mass., on June 14, 1921. He had been a Life member of the New Jersey Historical Society since 1898.

GENERAL HORACE PORTER, veteran of the Civil War, diplomat, well known public speaker, etc., died at his home, 277 Madison Avenue, New York City, on May 29, 1921, aged 84. He was the son of former Governor David R. Porter, of Pennsylvania, and was born at Huntington, Pa., on April 15, 1837. He was prepared at the Harrisburg Academy to enter Princeton College, but, already aspiring to a military career by way of West Point, he at the last moment decided to enter the Law-

rence Scientific School of Harvard as affording a better preparation for the Military Academy. He was graduated from West Point in 1860. Until the Civil War began he was an instructor at West Point, but in the early summer of 1861 he was sent to the front. There his career was active and brilliant. Promoted to First Lieutenant in June, 1861, he was brevetted Captain in April, 1862, for "gallant and meritorious services" at Fort Pulaski; he received the Congressional Medal of Honor for his services at Chickamauga; he was brevetted Major for his work in the Wilderness; successive promotions, always for achievements in the field, followed, and on March 13, 1865, he was made Colonel and brevet Brigadier General "for gallant services in the field." Meantime he had attracted General Grant's attention. This was at Chattanooga, where he was serving on the staff of General Thomas. Soon afterward Grant made him an Aide-de-camp on his own staff, and kept him there in intimate and confidential relations throughout the remainder of the War. He was with Grant in the Wilderness, and, after Lee's surrender, Grant gave to him as a personal token of esteem the headquarters flag, which had been in use ever since Grant came from the West to win the War. Nor did his association with Grant end with the war. When the latter became General he retained Porter as his A. D. C., and when he became Secretary of War he made Porter Assistant Secretary. Finally, when Grant became President, Porter was his Executive Secretary from 1869 to 1873.

At the latter date General Porter reluctantly withdrew from the personal service of his old chief to enter business as Vice-President of the Pullman Palace Car Company, and thereafter for many years he was a conspicuous and successful figure in the business world. He was President of the New York, West Shore & Buffalo Railroad and of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railway Company, and a director or other officer of various other important railroads, banks and insurance companies.

Although frequently suggested as a candidate for public office, General Porter consistently declined to enter political life until 1897. Then he accepted from President McKinley appointment as Ambassador to France, a place which he filled

with distinguished merit until 1905. His services as Ambassador were rendered forever gratefully memorable by his discovery, as the result of almost incredibly patient and painstaking research, of the long neglected and forgotten grave of John Paul Jones and his transfer of the body of that "Father of the American Navy" home to Annapolis. This achievement General Porter performed entirely at his own cost, spending six years of time and more than \$35,000 of his private means in the quest. Congress voted him its unanimous thanks and the privilege of the floor of both Houses for life. It also offered him reimbursement for his expenditures, but this he declined to accept. Some years before this work he had performed another patriotic service of similar character, in securing the funds needed for the building of Grant's Tomb on Riverside Drive.

His last national service was performed in 1907, when he was a member of the American delegation to the second Peace Congress at The Hague. It was he who introduced and with consummate skill urged the adoption of the Drago version of the Calvo doctrine as a rule of international law (forbidding forcible collection of international debts), citing in its support an impressive array of European authorities. He did not fully succeed in this advocacy, but he did secure a long step in that direction in the adoption of an agreement "to take no military or naval action to compel the repayment of such debts until an offer of arbitration has been made by the creditor and refused unanswered by the debtor, or until arbitration has taken place and the debtor State failed to conform to the declaration given." He also introduced a proposal for an agreement, on the lines of the general arbitration treaties which this country had negotiated, for submitting to arbitration as a matter of obligation questions which did not affect the vital interests, independence or honor of either contestant. This, chiefly, through German influence, the Congress declined to adopt.

For many years Gen. Porter ranked as one of America's foremost speakers at dedications of monuments, at clubs, and at patriotic meetings. He belonged to a large variety of organizations and he received the degree of LL.D. from Williams Col-

lege and from Union, Princeton and Harvard Universities. He was married December 23, 1863, to Miss Sophie K. McHarg, of Albany, N. Y. She died in Paris on April 6, 1902, leaving a son, Clarence Porter, of New York, who died over two years ago, and a daughter, Miss Elsie Porter, now Mrs. Edwin Mende, of Berne, Switzerland. He became an Honorary member of the New Jersey Historical Society in 1883.

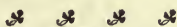
STELLE FITZ RANDOLPH, of New Brunswick, N. J., died May 21, 1921. He was born Oct. 16, 1829. He was the son of William and Eliza Fitz Randolph and was a descendant of Edward Fitz Randolph, who settled at Scituate, Mass., about 1630. He married, April 6, 1858, Rebecca Augusta Stelle; after her death he married (second), Oct. 29, 1885, Hannah E. Miller. For many years he conducted a coal business in Elizabeth. After the death of his second wife, he lived for awhile in Michigan, returning afterward to New Brunswick, where he died May 21, 1921. He was buried at Piscataway. He left no children. During the last thirty-five years of his life he spent much time in collecting records of the Randolph family, and the results of his researches were presented to this Society several years ago, having been arranged and indexed by Mrs. C. A. Christian.

CALVIN TOMKINS, manufacturer, of New York City, died there Mar. 13, 1921. He was born at East Orange Jan. 26, 1858, being the son of Walter and Emma Augusta (Baldwin) Tomkins, and a descendant of Micah Tomkins, one of the original settlers of Newark. He graduated from Cornell University in 1879, and on Dec. 4, 1889, married Nettie Neeley, of Stony Point, N. Y. He was a manufacturer of building materials, and at the time of his death was President of the Newark Plaster Company, the Albert Manufacturing Company, the Tomkins Cove Stone Company and the Bonner Brick Company. Mr. Tomkins was an advocate of public improvements, particularly of docks and ports. He began to promulgate civic improvements from his early youth.

In 1907 Mr. Tomkins was offered the nomination for sheriff

of New York by the Citizens' Union, but declined the honor. In 1910 he was appointed dock commissioner under the Gaynor administration, which position he held until 1913. He was a strong supporter of the Port Newark development plan, and was the author of numerous pamphlets relating to the physical development of New York City. He is survived by two sons, Frederick Tomkins of South Orange, and Calvin Tomkins Jr., formerly of New Brunswick, and a daughter, Miss Catherine Tomkins. Mr. Tomkins became a Life member of the New Jersey Historical Society Jan. 28, 1896.

JOSEPH WARD, JR., of Newark, N. J., died June 2, 1921, at Towaco, where he had a Summer home. He was born about 70 years ago, and was the son of Joseph Ward, former President of the Essex County National Bank. He was once in business in Newark, but for several years had lived in retirement, although serving as director of the National Newark and Essex Banking Co., and the Newark Fire Insurance Co. He left surviving a widow and two daughters; also a brother, William R. Ward. He became a member of the New Jersey Historical Society in 1907.



HISTORICAL NOTES AND COMMENTS

Concerning the Dey Mansion at Preakness

In connection with the interesting article on Revolutionary events in the Preakness valley, as published in this number, we desire to call attention to the fact that the present condition of the Dey mansion at Lower Preakness is rapidly becoming deplorable, and proceedings ought to be taken by some patriotic society in the vicinity of Paterson to purchase and hold it as another of the "Washington Headquarters." Some years ago Mr. William H. Belcher, Mayor of Paterson, purchased the land, consisting of this venerable house and some 56 acres, with the idea in view of preserving it. He greatly improved the grounds and placed the building in first-class condition. But it passed out of his hands in 1906, and, since then, has had

a number of owners, including the late ex-Governor Murphy, who was owner in 1908-'9. Singularly enough, it was, during his ownership, published as about to be conveyed to the New Jersey Historical Society as a "home" for this Society. (See Paterson "Morning Call" Mar. 11, 1907). As a matter of fact, however, Governor Murphy, who said he would subscribe \$500, and the late ex-Governor Fort, endeavored in vain to secure a fund of \$20,000 to have the New Jersey Society S. A. R. take over the building and grounds, but it failed. This was in 1907.

The original property of which the present farm is a small portion was part of a very large tract which one Thomas Hart, of Enfield, England, purchased of the Indians Sept. 3, 1714. Three years later 600 acres of it was conveyed to Derrick Dey by some heirs of Mr. Hart. Derrick lived there in a log cabin for awhile and, as is understood, about 1740, built the brick and brown sandstone (52 feet by 30) mansion of 12 rooms and two halls, with a double-pitch, or gambrel, roof, the same practically as still standing, and the subject of this article. (See frontispiece in this number). It seems to have been called "Bloemsburg," in later years anglicized to "Bloomsbury Manor." Some ten or more years later Derrick removed to New York City, where he was a merchant. (Dey Street, there, was named after him). He died in 1764, and by his will left all his estate to his son, Theunis, the Colonel Theunis who owned and resided in it during the Revolution. When Col. Theunis died his son Richard inherited the whole 600 acres. Richard sold the homestead house with 355 acres of land in 1801 to Garret and John Neafie, the latter being the father of the famous actor, John Andrew Jackson Neafie (player from 1838 to 1866). Subsequently the quantity of land was reduced from time to time until now there is, or recently was, 56 acres in the homestead tract.

The mansion, as indicated in the article by Mr. Folsom, is a remarkable one for its age. It is believed to have had a date on it, on one of the rear or side walls, but this may be covered up by cement. An old resident (born about 1804) stated in 1902 that he recalls as a boy that the house was then unplastered, and had double doors front and rear, the former being massive

with a large knocker. There was also a stone kitchen at the side. The brass knocker on the front door was removed by the late Charles M. Howe, another former Mayor of Passaic, who was also at one time owner of the property. There is at present an inscription in the house above the old-fashioned fire-place, placed there by Mr. Belcher, which reads:

"This house, known as 'The Dey Mansion,' built in 1740, was used by Gen. George Washington as his Headquarters in A. D. 1780, when the Continental Army was encamped in Preakness and vicinity. This apartment was his office and dining-room, and the one immediately overhead his bed chamber."

Washington was there at least three different times, in all about three months. (For various more or less full accounts of this house, see Labaw's "Preakness," p. 28; "Hist. Mag.," Feb., 1869, p. 109; art. by William Nelson in "Mag. of Amer. Hist.," August, 1879; "The Spirit of '76," Nov., 1904; Newark "Daily Advertiser," Apr. 4, 1906; Paterson "Evening News," April 6, 1906; Newark "Sunday Call," December 1, 1907; Paterson "Morning Call," March 11, 1907, and August 23, 1919).

Generals said to have been entertained in this house were Lord Stirling, and Generals Greene, Knox, Wayne, St. Clair, Schuyler, Glover, Huntington, Maxwell, and Steuben; also Colonels Alexander Hamilton, Tilghman, Stewart, Butler, Craig, Harrison, Jackson, Riddle, Varick, Colfax, Gibbs, Moylan, Greator, Nixon, Chambers, Bradley, Marshall, Bradford, Vose, Tupper, Starr and Willis. (See Labaw, in Paterson "Morning Call," August 23, 1919).

The present condition of this historic mansion is not such as to commend itself to strangers. The New Jersey Historical Society has received a letter from one who visited it, and who, very justly, says his complaint as to its condition, which sets forth some deplorable facts, was not against the occupiers but "against patriotic societies for allowing this Headquarters to become so sadly neglected. The mansion has a fine approach and fine outlook, and could be made beautiful and imposing if taken in charge by some organization interested in its upkeep and preservation as one of our country's sacred and patriotic shrines."

We express the earnest hope that, without much further delay, this "Dey Mansion" shall be taken in hand by some patriotic society or a few wealthy citizens and preserved for all time.

The Death of James A. Bradley

It is fitting that this magazine, devoted to New Jersey history, should make a note of the useful life of the late Mr. James A. Bradley, founder of Asbury Park and Bradley Beach, who died on June 6th last. The former thriving city of some 12,000 population and the latter growing borough of over 2,000 population were both brought into existence by the energy and foresightedness of this one man. Mr. Bradley was born over 91 years ago (Feb. 14, 1830), in Rossville, Staten Island, and began life as a farmer's boy. His parents were poor and the son had little schooling. While young his father died, and his mother married again. James became an apprentice in a brush factory in New York City and there laid the foundation for his success as a brush manufacturer, which he and a stepbrother became in 1857. In 1870, his health failing, he became interested in the religious settlement at Ocean Grove and he purchased, later, some 500 acres north of that place, for \$90,000, laid out streets, and so founded the present city, to which he gave the name of Asbury Park. He did not make the rigid requirements as to this settlement which obtained in Ocean Grove, but he did place in each deed of land sold a clause forbidding any use of the property for the sale of liquor. He was laughed at for this exclusion of liquor, but the place thrived, and it is said he never had to foreclose a mortgage on Asbury Park property. Much of his income from the brush factory was expended in developing Asbury Park. Sites for public buildings and churches were given free. He had the Industrial Hall from the Philadelphia Centennial Exposition moved there and converted it into a free lyceum. He prosecuted liquor restriction violators and fought the liquor interests through the Asbury Park "Journal," which he established. He introduced the bill in the Legislature in 1894 providing that no license to sell liquor should be granted within a mile of a camp meeting association property, which became a law.

In 1893 the Prohibitionists of Monmouth County nominated him for State Senator and the Republicans indorsed him. He defeated Henry S. Terhune, Democrat. In 1903, after rejecting an offer of \$400,000 for the beach front from a private syndicate, he sold it to the city for \$100,000. A sewer system built by him at a cost of \$100,000 was disposed of to the city for half that amount.

Although Ocean Grove had fought against the stopping of trains there or in Asbury Park Sundays Mr. Bradley in 1902, while Mayor of Asbury Park, declared that times had changed and Sunday trains were necessary. While agitation continued the trains stopped at Interlaken and later at North Asbury Park. In 1912 the Public Utilities Commission directed that trains must stop Sundays at Ocean Grove and Asbury Park. It was the founder who originated the baby parades in Asbury Park, which have drawn thousands to the resort. In a speech at Bradley Beach Mr. Bradley declared that he never had made a dollar out of that resort, which he established much later than Asbury Park. At the same time he expressed the belief that those who have money should spend it for good works during their life time.

The loss of such men as Mr. Bradley is a distinct loss to any State. As a man of practical and not merely intellectual vision he made an impress upon the history of New Jersey that will always remain, and it was fitting that soon after his death there was unveiled in Atlantic Square, Asbury Park, a bronze statue of this, its founder, which had been financed by popular subscription.



QUERIES AND MISCELLANY

BACON FAMILY OF SALEM.—The account of this family under the foregoing head in the July number (pp. 188-191) we have learned omitted one important link in the line of Samuel Bacon (p. 190). The line should run: Samuel Bacon and Martha Smith had a son John (as stated in the article, p. 190), but he was not the John named later (p. 191). The John of p. 190 died in 1715; he married, Oct. 17, 1688, Elizabeth Smith

(dau. of John Smith, of Ammelbury). Their son, John, born 1698, married, 1720, (another) Elizabeth Smith; he died in 1755; and this is the John of p. 191. The confusion, doubtless, came from the duplication in the names of father and son and their wives.

DUNN.—“Information wanted of Capt. Hugh Dunn of Middlesex county in the Revolution.” R.

[One of the staunch patriots of Middlesex county was Capt. Hugh Dunn. At the outbreak of the Revolutionary War he was living in a newly completed house in Piscataway township, which is still to be seen at the end of a long lane running from the turnpike, about one mile east of New Brunswick. When the enemy overran Middlesex he was forced to give up his new dwelling to British Officers and move his family into the kitchen part of the old house, in the main body of which was quartered a company of Hessians. He lost considerable furniture, cattle, grain and other personal effects, among them being, as he recites in his statement to the authorities at Trenton: “A new coat for my negro.” He and his wife paid dearly in another way, however, for about then a baby was born to them, and, when the little girl began to talk, a stammering tongue and an impeded speech, which lasted through life, told the story of the excitement and fears of that turbulent period. Hugh Dunn’s convictions were of the strongest character. After the famous Boston tea party he never again permitted himself to take the “cheering cup.” He even held a near relative in contempt, who, at the outset of the War, sold his farm and moved to Canada. Many years afterward, when this same relative sent him from the British Possessions a present of a barrel of fish he would not even grant it storage, but set it out on the roadside, giving all passersby permission to help themselves. The Dunn line goes back to a Hugh Dunn of New Hampshire, who came to Piscataway township in 1666, and died there in 1694.—EDITOR].

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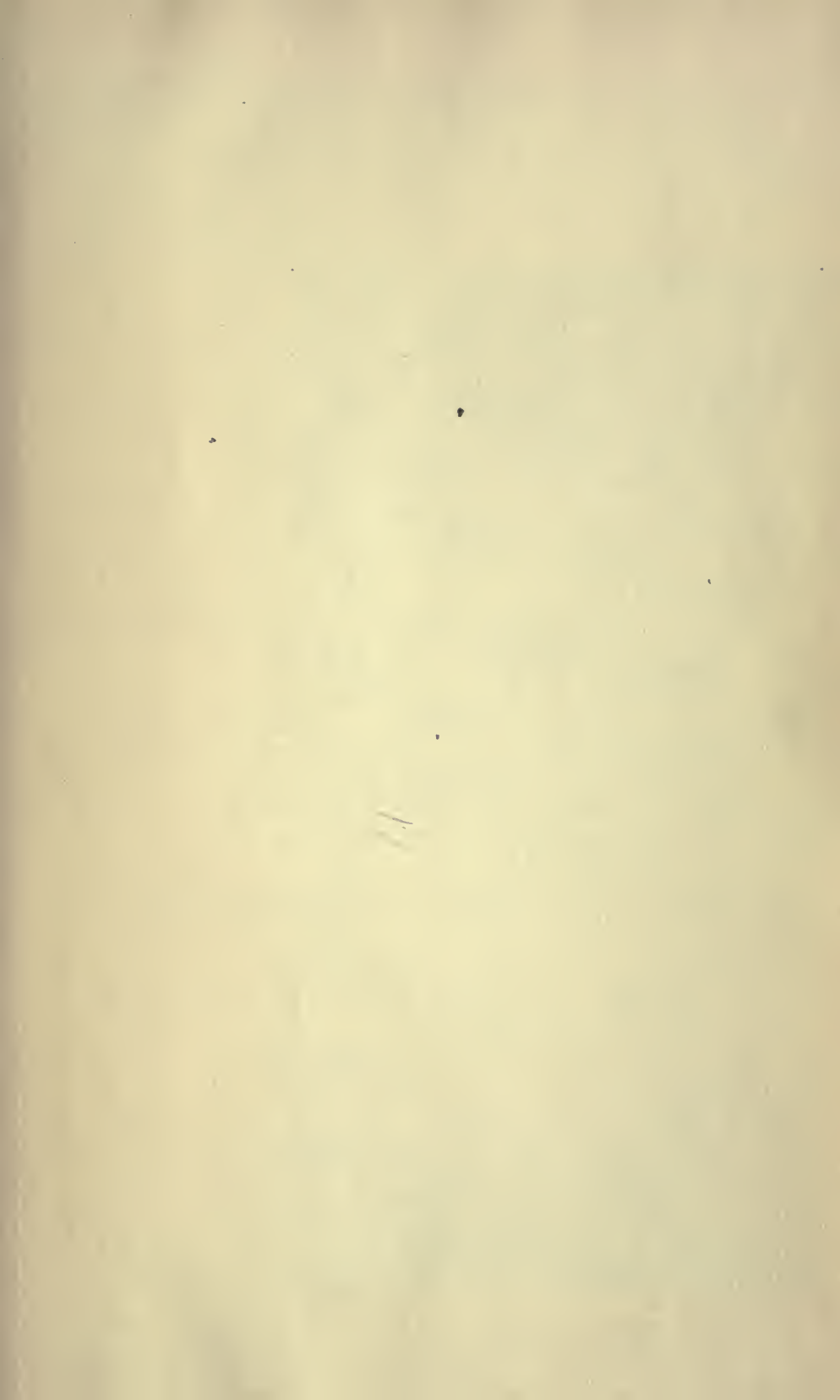
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