



Papers and Proceedings

OF

The Bergen County Historical Society

1902—1905.

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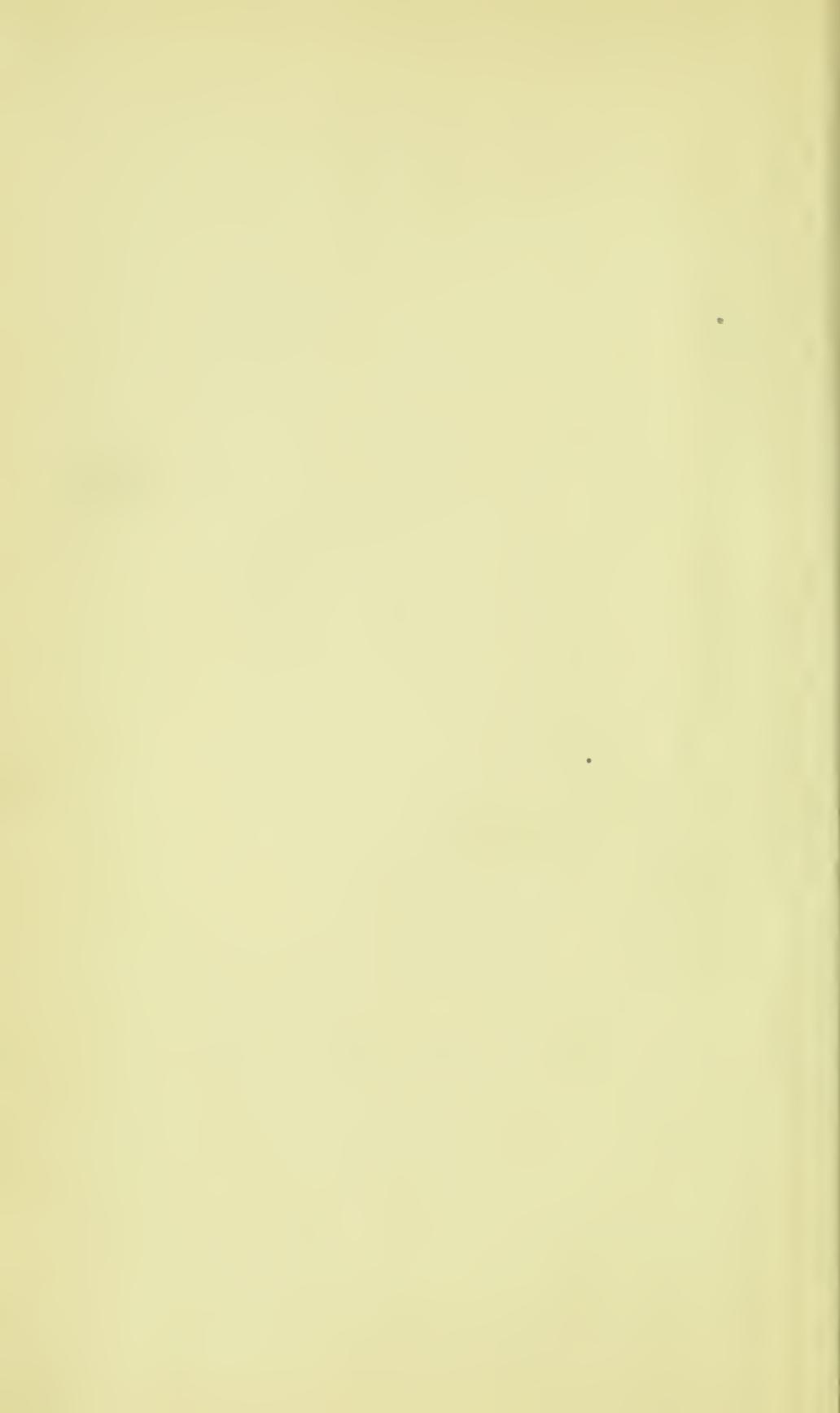
Oration Upon the Unveiling of the Statue of General Enoch Poor HON. HENRY M. BAKER





GEN. ENOCH POOR

From a Painting by Kosciusko.



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ORGANIZATION AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE BERGEN COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

By Rev. Ezra T. Sanford.

On March 4, 1902, a company of those interested in the formation of a Historical Society in Bergen County met in the Johnson Public Library at Hackensack, and was called to order by William A. Linn. Rev. Herman Vandewart, Pastor of the First Reformed Church of Hackensack, was made Chairman of the meeting, and James A. Romeyn, Secretary.

A Committee was appointed to perfect the organization, consisting of W. O. Labagh, C. Van H. Whitbeck and Rev. Ezra T. Sanford.

On March 26 the Society was formed, a constitution adopted and a Committee appointed to nominate officers. The Committee made its report to a meeting held April 9, 1902, and Hon. William M. Johnson was elected first President. In connection with the other officers and various committees appointed by the President considerable work was done the first year.

On June 7 William Nelson, of the State Historical Society, made an address of encouragement.

On November 21 the Rev. Ezra T. Sanford gave the Society a lecture on "Old Bergen County Days," Mr. George Walker kindly furnishing a stereopticon to illuminate the pictures used for the lecture. A generous offering was made by the audience on the occasion, towards erecting the proposed monument to mark the site of Old Fort Lee.

At the first annual dinner, February 23, 1903, in Odd Fellows' Hall, Hackensack, addresses were made by Cornelius Christie, William Abbott, D. D. Zabriskie, C. Doremus, H. D. Winton, C. V. H. Whitbeck, A. De Baun, W. D. Snow and T. N. Glover.

At this meeting Cornelius Christie was elected President. During the year several articles of furniture were purchased for the preservation of the historical documents and relics belonging to the Society.

On November 11, 1903, Mr. B. H. Allbee gave a most interesting lecture on "Old Houses of Bergen County," illustrated with stereopticon views kindly furnished by C. Newman.

On February 22, 1904, the annual dinner was held at Oritani Hall, Hackensack, where addresses were made as follows: Rev. H. Van Derwart, on "George Washington;" W. A. Linn, on "Baron Steuben;" T. N. Glover, on "Cornwallis in Bergen County;" Rev. E. S. Wheeler, of Boston, on "General Greene;" Byron G. Van Horne, on "Descendants of Bergen County Loyalists in Nova Scotia;" B. H. Allbee, on "Monuments to the Builders of Bergen County."

At this meeting the following Committee was appointed to co-operate with the Sons of the American Revolution in erecting a monument to General Enoch Poor in the open space in front of the County Court House: C. F. Adams, W. W. Holly, A. T. Holly, E. K. Bird, B. H. Allbee, C. Christie and Rev. E. T. Sanford. With the Committee, by request of the Sons of the American Revolution, W. M. Johnson was asked to serve.

Thomas N. Glover was elected President for the ensuing year.

Various gifts of relics and historical documents were received during the year, among them being publications of the Minisink Valley Historical Society, The Newburg (N. Y.) Historical Society, State Historian Hugh Hastings, of New York, and the Holland Society.

In the month of April, under the management of Mrs. F. A. Westervelt, the Society conducted an interesting exhibition of relics and historical documents in its rooms in the Johnson Library Building.

During the year the Poor Monument Committee, Dr. C. F. Adams, Chairman, raised five hundred dollars towards the erection of the proposed monument, the State of New Jersey giving one thousand dollars, the State of New Hampshire five hundred dollars and the Sons of the American Revolution five hundred dollars.

On November 13, Frank G. Speck gave a lecture on "Indians in Bergen County."

On December 12 the two hundredth anniversary of the Old Stone House on Essex Street, Hackensack, was observed. The house was built by Abram Ackerman and his sons and was sold to Albert A. Brinkerhoff in 1825. J. G. Ackerman

read the Ackerman family history and the Rev. E. T. Sanford spoke upon the subject, "When the Old House Was New."

At a meeting of the Executive Committee on December 23, the Editorial Committee were authorized to issue a publication containing a brief History of the Society by the Rev. Ezra T. Sanford, the address of Col. W. D. Snow at the first annual dinner, the address of W. A. Linn at the second annual dinner, the oration of Hon. Henry M. Baker at the unveiling of the Statue of General Enoch Poor, with a brief introduction to said oration by E. K. Bird, and in addition to the foregoing appropriate incidental matter; two copies to be distributed to each member of the Society and other copies exchanged with Historical Societies. An edition of five hundred copies was thought desirable.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON COLONIAL AND
REVOLUTIONARY HISTORY AND HIS-
TORICAL PLACES.

*Read at the Annual Dinner, February 22, 1903, by Col. W.
D. Snow.*

The writer of this report presents it with hesitancy as the Report of the Committee. The field assigned is so broad, the material so abundant, the difficulty of co-operative work, arising from the scattered homes of its members so great, that the writer has been compelled to assume a responsibility he would have preferred to avoid, could he have had larger opportunities for consultation and advice with his fellow members.

Justice requires that he should make this avowal, so that those who are associated with him, may not be held responsible for the errors of this document, and that he, solely, may bear the brunt of whatever is here set down, which shall not satisfy the critical taste and wider knowledge of the other members of the Committee or the Society itself.

On a subject so complex and in part so obscure as the Colonial and Revolutionary History of New Jersey, for want of earlier societies of the nature of our own, the Committee has thought, that it ought to proceed upon a system, which should first present as briefly as possible the ascertained facts of History, which have affected our territory generally or locally; whether proprietary, political, military, judicial or legislative.

Should they succeed in this, tho' in a hasty and fragmentary way, covering but a small segment of the circle of events of the past of New Jersey and the Bergen region, they feel that they will at least have striven for the position of Friar Tuck; who is said not only to have "pointed to Heaven, but led the way" in that, at least they will have emulated his many imperfect steps and numerous back slidings; of which, it will be remembered, he was a most accomplished past-master.

That unmitigated martyr to unexpected and undeserved good luck, by the grace of the treachery of Major General Monk, to the cause of the people whilom Duke of Albemarle, the Second Charles, King of England, among his early acts after the restoration of Monarchy, in utter disregard of the pledges of the English Commonwealth, under Cromwell; proceeded with true kingly arrogance in 1664, to bestow on his brother James, Duke of York and Albany, the property of other people, which, he with gracious magnanimity described as "all the lands lying within the sweep of a line drawn up the Western bank of the Connecticut River from its source, to the sources of the Hudson, thence West to the head of the Mohawk branch of the Hudson River, thence to the Eastern side of Delaware Bay (March, 1664), and thence to the ocean. By one of those rare chances of inscrutable History, these lines correspond with the outer boundary of the Dutch Republic, sprung from the discoveries of Henrick Hudson in the Republic's service, and the occupancy and peaceful settlement of the citizens of that government acquiesced in and respected from its first settlement. In persuance of this generous scheme of high-handed robbery, the next step of Royalty was the sending of Col. Richard Nichols, Sir Robert Carr, Col. George Coborough and Samuel Maverick, to take possession as Commissioners of the regally bestowed territory, to revoke their charters and assume the Government of this and other territory claimed as the heritage of Charles II. from the royal martyr, the first Charles.

The third step was in a time of profound peace between the Dutch and England, without notice of claim to the Dutch Republic or notification to the citizens of New Netherlands, with 450 soldiers and 120 guns mounted on three men of war, to take possession of the land. This proved easy. Gov. Stuyvesant, taken by surprise, without instructions from home—so secretly had the movement been made—finding himself with but 120 trained men to arms and only 20 guns at the fort, was forced to surrender without a blow. There was no choice between surrender and slaughter, and he succumbed. The crime was consummated. Bergen and its outer territory was part of the land seized. A medieval afternoon miracle has been performed, and the Dutchmen who had gone to bed, members of the glorious little republic, woke up Englishmen.

New Jersey became a political entity for the first time in July, 1665, when the English Governor Nicolls, who had

taken possession of New Amsterdam in August, 1664, and included New Jersey as a part of the grant was first apprised, that two months before he had taken possession, His Royal Highness, the Duke of York, had granted to his two friends, Lord John Berkley, Baron of Stratton and Sir George Carteret of Saltum, "all his rights, within the territory of New Netherlands, between the Hudson River and the harbor of New York and the Delaware River, and the sea ending at Cape May in the South." Col. Nicolls, who had been acting as Governor of the whole territory, was not a little disturbed at the confusion likely to ensue after a successful year's work of pacification. As the proof of the grant presented by Phillip Carteret, who had been designated as Governor by the new proprietors was incontestible, Col. Nicolls at once surrendered the territory. Before this, however, Col. Nicolls in ignorance of his want of power had already authorized a settlement at Elizabeth, and had granted rights and titles along the Hudson and outer bay; particularly in Bergen, Hoboken, Weehawken, Pavonia, Ahasimus and Constables Hook; the settlers of all of which were profoundly exercised by the uncertainties, which beset their political and pecuniary rights and titles.

Instructed by the ideas born of the Civil War, resulting in the conflict between Kingly prerogative and the fundamental rights of the people, Lord Berkeley and Sir George Carteret had authorized Phillip Carteret to offer gifts of land to settlers on most liberal terms, among which were religious toleration, and a free Government. This document was called:

"The Concessions and Agreements of the Lords Proprietors to and with, all and every of the adventures and all such as shall settle and plant in their territory."

It will be observed that these concessions were far in advance of the Governmental plans of most of the other proprietors, and that for the times, New Jersey started on her political career on a higher plane of recognition of human rights, than any of the then colonies enjoyed, till the advent of William Penn as proprietor some years later.

The Governor assiduously made known throughout New York and New England the liberal terms he was authorized to grant, and almost immediately a remarkable immigration, organized by whole companies, set in from New York, Connecticut and Massachusetts as well as from Sweden, the Netherlands, France and England.

The region known as Bergen comprised the present

county and what is now Hudson county, with undefined limits South and West, and from its accessibility profited most in numbers, as is shown by the fact that in the first assembly called by the Governor, May 26, 1668, Bergen was allotted more so-called "Burgesses" than any of the other divisions of the colony.

The assembling of that body revealed the significant fact that the largest immigration came from Massachusetts, and that region of Connecticut, which still maintained a theocratic Government, denying political rights to all who were not members of the prevailing church in good standing and communion.

The Puritans controlled that Assembly and passed a bill of fines and penalties against various sorts of offenders, which was drawn in some of its parts directly from the Book of Leviticus.

In that age, characterized by historians as one in which all sects wanted toleration for themselves, and none were willing to accord it to others, the New Jersey Puritans found religious toleration imbedded in the organic contract called The Concessions and left it untouched, as a basic fact which had brought to New Jersey, and especially Bergen, unbounded prosperity.

How great a boon they preserved to our forefathers is strikingly illustrated by two contemporary acts fourteen years later. The debasing effects of religious rancour even on the superior minds of devout men, were never more strikingly illustrated than in the following letter, from one of the most celebrated divines New England has ever produced.

It is addressed to another distinguished personage of the Colony of Massachusetts and is as follows :

September ye 15, 1682.

"To Ye Aged and Beloved, Mr. John Higginson :

'There is now at sea a ship called the Welcome, which has on board an hundred or more of the heretics and malignants called Quakers, with W. Penn, who is the chief scamp, at the head of them.

"The general court has accordingly given secret orders to Master Malachi Huscott, of the brig Porpoise, to waylay the said Welcome, slyly, as near the Cape of Cod as may be, and make captive the said Penn and his ungodly crew, so that

the Lord may be glorified, and not mocked on the soil of this new country with the heathen worship of these people.

“Much spoil can be made by selling the whole lot to Barbadoes, where slaves fetch good prices in rum and sugar, and we shall not only do the Lord great service by punishing the wicked, but we shall make great good for his minister and people.

“Master Huscott feels hopeful, and I will set down the news when the ship comes back.

“Yours in ye bowels of Christ,
“COTTON MATHER.”

A few months afterwards the scamp, William Penn, having escaped the fate so unctiously designed for him, was assuring by written mandate the settlers in his broad domain, which had cost him 16,000 (\$80,000) that:

“They should be governed by laws of their own making; that they should be at the mercy of no Governor, who comes to make his fortune, that all sects and conditions of men should be free to worship God as their consciences dictated; that there should be no class privileges in Church or State, and that he proposed by extraordinary precaution to leave himself and his successors, no power of doing mischief; that the will of one might not hinder the good of the whole community.”

Repugnant as the spirit of Cotton Mather's letter is to the enlightened consciences of our day and glorious as seems to us, in the enjoyment of the fruition of the policy of Penn two centuries and a quarter later; who, knowing the infirmities of sincere human judgment, shall judge between the Puritan and the Ouaker? Except to say, that the erring one must not be condemned by the ethics of a later century and that the other through the susceptibility of a more exquisitely attuned soul, caught the pearl and crimson morning glow of the ascending sun of human liberty, while that sun was yet below the horizon to the earnest gaze of the other, and that each was honestly true to the light that his nature permitted him to receive.

Thus was New Jersey, chiefly Bergen (the Hill County) bravely launched.

Except for the episode of the reconquest of the New Netherlands by the Dutch a few years afterwards, their possessions of seven months before the treaty of Westminster restored it to the English, and the consequences of that treaty, the division of New Jersey into East and West proprietor-

ships, and the surrender of the proprietary rights to the crown thereafter, history has only to record a peaceful, orderly growth in population, wealth and comfort; until the grievances which produced the Revolution began to be discussed almost a century afterwards.

The growth was cosmopolitan. It came from every discontented population, suffering from the disturbed state of warring Europe, and the narrow doctrines and policies of some of the surrounding Colonies.

An examination of the records of Bergen County discloses from the names attached to Wills and Deeds, that among the earliest settlers came many with scriptural names, such as Hezekiah, Rheoboam, Jethro, Azariah, etc., now supposed to represent the Puritan element. The Hugonots, then fleeing from the results of the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, were represented by the Debauns, Demarests, DeVoes, Duboises and other names of pure Norman construction, while the Teutonic immigration was clearly defined by the numerous Dutch Vans dotted all over the County, occasionally varied by the German Von.

As a whole the immigrants were a religious people. From Smith's History of the Colony of New Jersey, published in 1765, we learn that there was at that time 160 meeting houses in the Colony, owned by six denominations. The Presbyterians held about one-third, the Quakers one-fifth, the Episcopalians and Baptists one-eighth each, and the Low Dutch and Dutch and Dutch Colonist a little less than one-fifth. In Bergen County at that time, the Low Dutch had the lead with seven edifices, the Presbyterians came next with six; but the Quakers, Episcopalians and Baptists were without Houses of Worship. It is needless to add that the Unitarians—if there were any—were in a like plight homeless, tho' later history discloses that the first Universalist Church in America was founded in New Jersey in Monmouth County.

In 1765 Bergen County's lines were exactly defined and embraced what is now Hudson County, East of the Hackensack River, and to the North of Hudson territory approximating its present limits.

Among the intermediary Governors of New Jersey were two of England's nobility, whose names were popularly regarded as significant of their character. Lord Cornbury was hated and recalled because of his brutality, and for the fact that he left his wife and family to starve at Albany, and

Lord Lovelace, who was popular on account of his refined taste, suavity of manner, and his sympathetic conduct. It is not known whether he visited Bergen County, but it is safe to say he would have been welcomed by the ladies at least, through the suggestiveness of his name.

It fell to the lot of an unusually good man to be the last Colonial Governor.

William Franklin personally irreproachable, wise, and a statesman from the Royalist point of view, encountered the first mutterings of the storm of the Revolution.

It is not too much to say, that by the weight of his character, the adroitness of his acts of conciliation, and the justness of his temperament, he delayed for more than two years the climax of that political action, which was to be, and it is from the tumultuous session of the Assembly of 1774 that we catch the first view of the political feeling of Bergen County.

The official record of that session does not put Bergen County, as represented, as anxious for the Revolution. On the first of New Jersey's famous resolutions: That the Assembly heartily accept the invitation of a mutual correspondence and intercourse with its sister colonies, Bergen County voted in the negative, and therefore had no representation in the Committee of Revolutionary Correspondence.

At the first Provincial Congress of the State, held by invitation of the General Congress (1776) thirteen Counties returned 65 members.

On the resolution: That the proclamation of William Franklin, "late Governor of New Jersey, appointing a meeting of the Legislature for June 20, of that year, ought not to be obeyed," there were but eleven negative votes, and Bergen County cast five of them.

On the following day, on the resolution that Governor Franklin had acted in contempt and in violation of the resolution of Congress, directing New Jersey and other Colonies to frame for themselves independent Governments, there were but eight votes in the negative and Bergen County cast three of them.

The third resolution that William Franklin had discovered himself an enemy to his country and should be arrested, was passed by 42 affirmative votes, including two from Bergen, yet three of Bergen's votes were still cast in the negative.

On the fourth resolution, that the Governor's salary

should cease, New Jersey's thrift re-inforced its patriotism, and there was but one Bergen vote in the negative. Governor Franklin was arrested; his salary was stopped; he was transferred to military custody in East Windsor, where he was held two years; was exchanged and disappeared under British protection in New York.

As early as June, 1774, a large spontaneous meeting of the citizens of Bergen County was held at the Court House, Hackensack. The meeting demanded the Repeal of the Port Bill, and offered to become parties to a closer union of the Colonies to redress all the grievances, which affected not only New Jersey, but all the Colonies.

Not to be outdone the Loyalists, citizens of Hackensack to the number of 37, as late as March 14, 1775, met and declared "their loyalty to the King, and their willingness to venture their lives and fortunes to support the dignity of the crown.

The crisis had arrived. Meetings were held throughout the County, resulting in a decided preponderance of sentiment for redress and independence, though to the last there existed a considerable body of loyalists, until the war either drove them into the ranks of the English or to New York City.

In the New Jersey Gazette of December, 1777, appears a peculiar appeal of the first Governor of the State of New Jersey, particularly addressed to Bergen County.

In a letter addressed to Isaac Collins, Gov. William Livingston says:

Sir: I am afraid that while we are employed in furnishing our battalions with cloathing, we forget the County of Bergen, which alone is sufficient, amply to provide them, with winter waistcoats and breeches. It is well known that the rural ladies in that part of our State pride themselves in an incredible number of petticoats; which, like house furniture, are displayed by way of ostentation, for many years before they are decreed to invest the fair bodies of the proprietors. Till that period they are never worn, but neatly piled up on each side of an immense escritoire, the top of which is decorated with a most capacious brass-clapsed Bible, seldom read. What I would, therefore, humbly propose, is to make prize of those future female habiliments, and after proper transformation, immediately apply them to screen from the inclemencies of the weather those gallant males, who are now fighting for the liberties of their country. And to clear this measure from

every imputation of injustice, I have only to observe, that the generality of the women in that county, having, for above a century, worn the breeches, it is highly reasonable that the men should now, and especially upon so important an occasion, make booty of the petticoats.

It is pleasant to know that this suggestion was met by patriotic women, who organized a society for the purposes indicated for the whole State; that they accumulated a large supply of material, and the records show, that notwithstanding the Governor's clumsy humor about the century worn breeches of the ladies, this country responded nobly, and that on its most important committees are found the names of the two Misses Deys, Mrs. Fell, Mrs. Knyper and Mrs. Erskine of Bergen.

Of Historical Places, the attention of the Committee has been called to houses and events in Rutherford, Lodi, Kingsland, Carlstadt, Fort Lee, New Bridge, Paramus Plains, Ridgewood, Mawah, River Edge, Sufferns, Tappan and Riverdale; all teeming with Revolutionary Romance, relics and incidents, which merit the attention of the Committee, when it shall have more time, and a better co-operative organization.

As yet the Committee have had opportunity through the reporter to give attention to but one of these places, and that the last mentioned, Riverdale, three miles northeast of Westwood.

On September 23, 1778, Sir Henry Clinton, just returned from his Bedford expedition, sent his forces along the New Jersey coast to capture some American privateers, and their prizes, and destroy grain mills, salt works, &c.

To divert attention and forage for meat and provisions, he ordered Lord Cornwallis, afterwards the Commander-in-Chief, captured by Washington at Yorktown, with 5,000 men into Bergen County.

He also ordered Gen. Knyphausen to Dobbs Ferry with 3,000 men to collect all description of craft possible to transport the whole 8,000 across the Hudson.

Gen. Washington had just left White Plains, and established headquarters opposite West Point. He thought from the direction the two columns were taking that an expedition up the Hudson was contemplated, and ordered Col. George Baylor, with parts of three companies of Light Dragoons—116

men to move from Paramus and post themselves on the upper Hackensack River to watch the Cornwallis movements.

Col. Bayer arrived at the bridge crossing the Hackensack at River Vale late in the afternoon of September 28th, and learned that Gen. Wayne, with 3,000 militia, was just north of Tappan. Deeming Wayne's command within supporting distance of him, he resolved to stay over night at that point; stabled his horses and men at the barns of the Holdrum's, De Voe's and Haring's of the immediate neighborhood on the west bank of the river, threw out a picket of twelve men at the bridge with orders for patrols of two men each to watch each of the four roads for a mile from the bridge, and then selected the house of Cornelius A. Herring for his own and his staff's dormitory, and Herring's barn for the sleeping places of twenty of his men.

Cornwallis was at New Bridge and his force scattered from there to Liberty Pole. Apprised by a spy of Col. Bayer's whereabouts, he immediately formulated a plan to capture his contingent and simultaneously have Knyhausen attack Gen. Wayne. Maj. Gen. Gray was ordered with a regiment of Light Infantry and the Second Battery to attack the sleeping Baylor.

Just before midnight Gen. Gray struck the west bank road silently and in good order, about two miles below the bridge. Here he forced a guide to take the troop through the fields and around the patrol in such manner that he captured all of them but one.

This accomplished, with picked men of six companies of his command, he went directly to the house of Cornelius A. Herring. The escaped sentinel had arrived and given Baylor the alarm but a moment before Gray's men burst in the doors. Simultaneously all the barns in which the Americans were sleeping were assaulted.

Col. Baylor and Maj. Clough, realizing the situation, endeavored to conceal themselves up the wide Dutch fireplace. Both were discovered and brought down by bayonet thrusts up the chimney. Col. Baylor received three wounds and Maj. Clough died instantly. Cornet Morrow, after being bayoneted seven times, begged for quarter, which was refused and he was stabbed again and stripped of his clothing. Dr. Thos. Evans, surgeon, was wounded, but with Col. Baylor made a prisoner.

The party attacking the barn used the bayonet freely. Lieut. John Steth, in command, finding himself surrounded,

called out that they surrendered, but was immediately wounded with a sword and yet escaped.

At a barn attacked by Sir James Bond's contingent one British soldier was killed, but of the sixteen Americans in the barn nine were killed and seven made prisoners.

Ensign Morrow, stripped and left for dead, was found by Lieut. Sleth the next morning and ultimately recovered.

The general result was of the 116 Americans thirteen were instantly killed, seventeen left behind supposed dead or dying, thirty-nine taken prisoners and forty-seven escaped.

Col. Baylor was the personal friend of Washington, had served on his staff and had been one of his family; was the first man to report to Washington the surrender of the Hessians at Trenton; had been complimented by Congress and presented by that body for gallantry with a horse fully caparisoned and promoted to a Colonelcy of Light Horse.

His disposition of his men on that fateful night was severely blamed as unmilitary. Congress ordered an investigation. Wayne, warned by surrounding patriots of Knyp-housen's advance, retreated in time to save his own command from being surrounded.

The main object of the expedition was therefor a failure, but as for Col. Baylor his ascending career as a soldier was arrested. The mistake of that night was fatal.

The graves of the humble soldiers killed still remain marked by tottering headstones in a lonely field beside the silent flowing Hackensack. Wounded and a prisoner, Col. Baylor disappeared into the mass of the unfortunate and no man knows for a certainty when and where he passed the Rubicon of death.

A single mistake had blasted a patriotic career and all we can say is, that his fate has only added another illustration to the truth of the poet, who has said:

“There is a time, we know not when,
A point we know not where,
That turns the destiny of men
To glory or despair.

“There is a line, by us unseen,
That crosses every path;
The hidden boundary between
God's patience and His wrath.”

BARON STEUBEN'S ESTATE AT NEW BRIDGE, BERGEN COUNTY, NEW JERSEY.

WITH SOME ACCOUNT OF HIS EUROPEAN EXPERIENCE AND HIS
SERVICES TO THE AMERICAN ARMY.

Read at the Annual Dinner, February 22, 1904.

BY WILLIAM ALEXANDER LINN.

All of you who have passed over New Bridge, about a mile above Hackensack, have doubtless noticed the dwelling of ancient architectural design on the west side of the river, facing the bridge. It is one of the "old houses" of Bergen county, and some interesting things in connection with its history were presented to those of us who were fortunate enough to listen to Mr. Albee's address at the Park Street Church last autumn. Sometime within the last ten years I read in one of our local papers a statement that this property was given to Baron Steuben by the State of New Jersey, after the Revolutionary War, in recognition of his services to this country during that struggle. Ever since that time, whenever I have ridden or driven over the bridge, I have looked with peculiar interest on this house, and have imagined the old soldier sitting on its porch in his latter days, smoking his pipe and slapping mosquitoes. For I accepted the statement of his ownership without question.

But when, after the organization of this society, I mentioned this incident to some of those who were looking up local history, I found that the ownership by Baron Steuben was involved in some doubt. Then I began an investigation of the matter on my own account, and I have found the results so interesting, and the Baron's story so connected with our local history, that when I was asked to say something here this evening, I decided to give you the results of my inquiries.

The subject of my investigations, William Augustus Henry Ferdinand von Steuben, was the oldest son of Capt.

Wilhelm Augustine Steuben. The Steubens were of noble family—"I am a Baron of the Holy Roman Empire," said our Steuben in later life—but like so many German families in the years following the Reformation (they were Protestants), they had lost their landed estates. Capt. Steuben was a Prussian soldier of scientific attainments, who, after serving his own country with distinction, was in 1733 ordered by King William I. to enter the service of Russia, and later served Prussia again in the Seven Years' War.

The Baron was born at Magdeburg on November 15, 1730. His father could afford no special educational advantages to his son, who said in later years that he "did not receive any better education than that which a poor young nobleman in Prussia always received." But he was without profligate habits and he was naturally studious, and so he learned to write and speak French and was well grounded in mathematics and history.

His father's calling attracted him, and when only fourteen years old he served under him during the war of the Austrian succession. The accession of Frederick the Great to the throne when Steuben was only ten years old gave the young man opportunity to take part in some of the greatest military struggles which the world has witnessed. Entering a famous regiment as a cadet, at the age of seventeen, he was promoted to be an engineer in two years, to be a lieutenant in four years and to be a first lieutenant two years later.

His military service was of the most practical and active character. He was wounded in the battle of Prague in May, 1757, helped rout the French in the battle of Rossbach in the following November and, joining von Mayr's "free corps," he participated with distinction in that daring officer's exploits; after his commander's death was appointed adjutant-general under von Hulsen and was again wounded in the disastrous battle of Kunersdorf in 1759. In 1761 he was on the staff of Gen. Knobloch, whose brigade operated against the Russians in Poland, and to him was intrusted the negotiation of the terms of surrender of Colberg, in which city Gen. Knobloch was blocked up; and he, with other officers, was sent thence a prisoner of war to St. Petersburg.

His imprisonment ended the following year with the armistice effected between Peter III. and Frederick, but he had made himself so popular with the Russians that he was urged to enter the Russian service. This invitation he declined, and

returning home, he was made a captain and appointed aide de camp on the King's staff, and in that capacity took part in the siege of Schweidnitz, with which the active campaigns of the Seven Years' War ended. Steuben's services, especially as an organizer, were so highly appreciated by the great Frederick, that he was one of the few chosen officers whom Frederick personally instructed in the military art.

Steuben, however, soon resigned from the army. Various reasons have been advanced for this step, the one accepted as most probable being a slight to his rank by Frederick, who was very inconsiderate of his officers' feelings, his favorite expression when an officer made any complaint being, "He may go to the devil."

If Steuben received that advice he did not act upon it. On the contrary, he made a trip to Hamburg and was there introduced to the Prince of Hohenzollern-Hechingen, from whom he accepted the office of grand marshal of the court. This place, the duties of which gave him supreme direction of the Prince's household and the arrangement of all court ceremonies, he held for ten years, and a contemporary has testified that "he filled his post with all that dignity and knowledge of his duty which it eminently required." But Steuben was a Protestant, and the court was Catholic, and finding that he was the object of the plottings of certain priests, he retired, and in 1769 joined the court of the Margrave of Baden, after refusing liberal offers to enter the military service of the King of Sardinia and of the German Emperor. He now held an honorary military position, leading an easy life, and having opportunity to visit France and make the acquaintance of many distinguished Frenchmen and Englishmen.

To form a just estimate of Steuben's services to our own country we must keep in view not only his military career, but his social opportunities, and remember how his previous life and surroundings corresponded with those of Valley Forge and the other camps of the poverty-stricken patriots. Had he been a mere hireling, or a mere seeker after military honors, a short period spent with Washington would have sufficed to dampen his hopes in America.

We now come to the events which led to Steuben's throwing his fortunes with the American cause. The outbreak of the rebellion of the American colonies seemed to many French statesmen to give to France the opportunity they had longed for, viz.: to take revenge on Great Britain for the humiliation

to which France had been subjected by the peace of Paris in 1763, which had deprived her of her North American possessions. But the King, Louis XVI., was timid, and while he intrigued in secret, he refused to give open aid to the American cause. His ministers did not conceal their sympathies, and Franklin's work at the French court was making progress.

While this was the situation there, Steuben set out for a visit to England by way of Paris. Arriving at the French capital he let his friend, the Count de St. Germain, then minister of war, know of his arrival. The Count's reply mystified him. It asked him not to go to Versailles, but made an appointment to meet him at the Paris arsenal. As Steuben was traveling merely for pleasure and was not an official person, he could not understand all this precaution. But he allowed himself to be conducted to the Count's apartment by an officer, and was warmly received. The greeting over, the Count opened a map, and pointing to America, said: "Here is your field of battle. Here is a republic which you must serve. You are the very man she wants at this moment. If you succeed, your fortune is made and you will gain more glory than you could hope for in Europe in a great many years to come."

Several elements entered into the making of this proposal by a French war minister to a German soldier. France wanted to help America and yet not to appear to do so. To European soldiers the American army presented itself merely as a gathering of citizens made up wholly of volunteers, without military organization, without drill masters, without orderly camp inspection, and without method or economy in the handling of supplies. No greater practical assistance, it seemed to these French well-wishers, could be given to the Americans than to send them an officer of Steuben's experience in all these matters. His selection had another feature. He was not a Frenchman. If he was captured by the British, or if Congress did not accept his services, France could in no way be held accountable for his mission, and the French could simply wash their hands of him.

The scheme did not at all appeal to Steuben's inclinations, and he gave the Count no encouragement. But other interviews followed, and he was introduced to Dr. Franklin, who also urged his acceptance of the task. But when Steuben brought up the subject of his expenses, Franklin declared that he had no authority to make him any pecuniary offer, except perhaps a grant of land of doubtful value, and his manner so

offended Steuben that the interview ended abruptly, and Steuben told his French advisors that he did not want to hear anything more of America. The Count continued, however, to urge the project on him, and at a dinner at which the Spanish Ambassador was present the Count, referring to Steuben, said: "Here is a man who will risk nothing; consequently he will gain nothing."

Instead of continuing his journey to England, Steuben returned to Germany, where letters from France followed, renewing the American proposal. Steuben accordingly took counsel of his friend, Prince Louis William of Baden, who did not hesitate to advise him that he could never hope for a better opportunity to achieve distinction. This was the turning point. The King of Prussia gave his consent to Steuben's departure; he conferred on a cousin his civil position, which brought him a yearly income of 4,600 livres, and returning to France in August, 1777, he made his preparations for sailing to this country. The decision arrived at was that he should ask for no definite promises from the American agents—not even money for his traveling expenses—but should simply propose to make one or two campaigns with the American army as a volunteer, thus avoiding the jealousy of the younger American officers.

With letters to Washington, Samuel Adams and other American leaders, he sailed from Marseilles on September 26, 1777, in the 24-gun ship *l'Heureux*, whose name for this voyage was changed to *Le Flamand*, entering his own name as Frank, and carrying, as a disguise, letters to the French governor of Martinique. M. de Beaumarchais, a warm sympathizer with the American cause, advanced to Steuben his traveling expenses as a loan, and sent to the patriots, in the same vessel, supplies of powder, cannon, mortars and small arms.

The voyage was a perilous one in several ways. Terrible gales were encountered, three times the powder-laden ship was on fire and the crew of eighty-four mutinied and had to be brought to terms by the fourteen officers and passengers. But after sixty-six days they entered the harbor of Portsmouth, N. H., where the vessel was saluted by the fort and the vessels in harbor, and the passengers were welcomed by the inhabitants who had just been cheered by the surrender of Burgoyne.

One little piece of deception was practiced in connection with Steuben's mission. In a letter to Alexander Hamilton, in 1790, concerning his remuneration, Steuben observed: "If I

should be charged with having made use of illicit stratagems to gain admission into the service of the United States I am sure the army will acquit me." This "stratagem" was the presentation of Steuben as a Prussian lieutenant-general. It was suggested by the French statesmen who induced him to serve us that not a member of our Congress had ever heard of the Margrave of Baden, and that, to limit his title to that dependency, would deprive him of the rank that was necessary to secure him the recognition that was mapped out for him in America.

From Portsmouth Steuben sent to Congress and to Gen. Washington letters defining his object and enclosing his introductions. The short letter to Congress sets forth his purpose in a few words:

"Honorable Gentlemen: The honor of serving a nation engaged in the noble enterprise of defending its rights and liberties was the motive that brought me to this continent. I ask neither riches nor titles. I am come here from the remotest end of Germany, at my own expense, and have given up an honorable and lucrative rank. I have made no condition with your deputies in France, nor shall I make any with you. My only ambition is to serve you as a volunteer, to deserve the confidence of your general-in-chief, and to follow him in all his operations, as I have done during seven campaigns with the King of Prussia. Two-and-twenty years spent in such a school seem to give me a right of thinking myself among the number of experienced officers; and if I am possessed of the acquirements in the art of war, they will be much more prized by me if I can employ them in the service of a republic such as I hope soon to see in America. I should willingly purchase at the expense of my blood the honor of having my name enrolled among those of the defenders of your liberty. Your gracious acceptance will be sufficient for me, and I ask no other favor than to be received among your officers. I venture to hope that you will grant this, my request, and that you will be so good as to send me your orders to Boston, where I shall await them, and take suitable measures in accordance."

Proceeding to Boston, John Hancock told him that it would be necessary for him to journey to York, Pa., where Congress was then in session, and he was provided with the equipment necessary for the trip, including saddle horses, vehicles and five negro servants. The start was delayed for five weeks, awaiting a reply to his letter to Washington (communication was very uncertain in those days), and he did not

get under way until January 14, 1778. His party included Duponceau, his interpreter (the Baron could not speak a word of English), two other Frenchmen and a cook whom he had brought with him from Europe. They rode on horseback, and the journey was by no means free from peril. The American army was suffering the deprivations of Valley Forge; the British had possession of Rhode Island, New York and most of Pennsylvania, and the travelers were liable to encounter parties of Tories, or to ask shelter of a Tory who would not hesitate to betray them. For instance, they had been warned against a certain landlord near the Connecticut boundary of Massachusetts, as a bitter Tory. But a snow storm left them no alternative against seeking refuge at his house. He recognized their affiliations and absolutely refused them food or beds. Steuben thereupon called for his pistols, and with these in hand and the assistance of a volley of German oaths, he soon brought the landlord to terms.

They arrived safely at York on February 5, and Steuben was warmly welcomed. Pleased with his reception, he wrote to John Hancock: "Now, sir, I am an American, and an American for life." Three members of Congress, including Dr. Witherspoon, the only member who could speak French, were appointed to ask Steuben on what terms he proposed to serve this country. In his reply he reiterated the declaration of his letter to Congress, but said that he expected to have his expenses paid, as he had relinquished his only income on leaving Germany; that if the Americans failed to win their independence he would hold them free from any further obligations to him, but if they were successful he should expect full indemnification for his sacrifices. Congress by resolution accepted this offer, and asked him to repair to Washington's headquarters as soon as convenient.

It would be almost impossible to exaggerate the conditions that he found on arriving at Valley Forge. Washington had written to Congress that unless something was done, the army must either starve, dissolve or disperse to seek food. There was neither organization, discipline nor supplies. Men, enlisted for three, six and nine months, were coming and going as their terms expired. "Sometimes," wrote Steuben, "a regiment was stronger than a brigade. I have seen a regiment consisting of thirty men, and a company of one corporal. There was no established system of manœuvres, no settled regulations for discipline or good order, and no uniformity in the service.

The soldiers were scattered about in every direction. We had more commissaries and quartermasters than all the armies of Europe. The arms were in horrible condition, covered with rust, many from which a single shot could not have been fired. The men were literally naked. I saw officers at a grand parade mounting guard in a sort of dressing gown made of an old blanket or woollen bedcover. The idea the officers had of their duty was that they had only to mount guard or put themselves at the head of their regiment or company when they were going into action."

Washington at once asked his new assistant to sketch a plan of inspection, and he undertook the task, knowing full well how necessary it was to avoid the jealousies of officers coming from different States, and all looking askance at a foreigner. When his scheme was in order it was approved by Washington and by Congress, and from that date Steuben's influence made itself felt. He taught the value of an efficient staff, and provided Washington with one of which it has been said that it was one which Frederick would not have despised. The men themselves he had to teach such elementary practices as presenting arms, firing by platoons and the use of the bayonet. He would make his officers drill a single man first, then a company of six, and so on up to a platoon. "In less than three weeks," he says, "I executed manoeuvres with an entire division in the presence of the commander-in-chief."

All this was done by a man who had to give his orders through an interpreter. Of course, he lost his temper at times, but his patience never gave out. It must have been an amusing picture to see this military expert trying to drive the first notions of order and discipline into the minds of these rawest of recruits. Speaking only a few words of English, he would exhaust his store of German and French oaths, and then call on his aide to curse them in English. "Viens, mon ami Walker," he would cry. "Vien bon ami. Sacre bleu, gott vertamn, de gaucherie of dese badauts. Je ne puis plus. I can curse dem no more." "It was a brave attempt," says his friend North, "which nothing but virtue, or high-raised hopes of glory, could have supported."

It must be remembered that Steuben's task was performed by a man who had for years had charge of the formalities of a German court, and was accustomed to all the refinements and luxuries of such a life. Now, however, he got up at 3 a. m., smoked a pipe and drank a cup of coffee and was on horseback

ready for parade duties at sunrise. Even his imported cook could not stand what his master did. Finding little to cook at Valley Forge and no utensils to cook with, the cook asked a wagoner what he should do. "We cook our meat," was the reply, "by hanging it on a string, and thus turning it before the fire." Whereupon the cook presented himself to his master and resigned in these words: "Under happier circumstances, mon general, it would be my ambition to serve you, but here I have no chance of showing my talents; and I think myself obliged, in honor, to save your expense, since your wagoner is just as able to turn the string as I am."

Three months after Steuben's arrival at Valley Forge Congress showed its appreciation of his services by adopting a resolution appointing him inspector-general with the rank and pay of major-general. The army, too, appreciated his work. There was jealousy when his major-generalship was announced and later, but officers who first felt hurt were glad to serve under him. After the battle of Stony Point, which was won by the bayonet alone, the use of which he had first taught our soldiers, the younger soldiers, when Steuben visited the field, gathered around him and assured him that thereafter they would use their bayonets for something else than utensils on which to broil their steaks. The result of his discipline was strikingly shown at the battle of Monmouth, where he brought retiring troops to a stand under a heavy cannonade as easily as if they had been on a dress parade.

I cannot do the justice of even a mention of the many things he did in putting our army on an efficient basis. He wrote the "Regulations for the Order and Discipline of the Troops of the United States," which was the army blue book for many years to come. This work of twenty-five chapters was first written in German, then translated into bad French, put into good French by his interpreter, and finally translated into English by his aide, Capt. Walker. He made recommendations, planned campaigns and commanded troops in action as an officer of the line. With Washington in New Jersey, he ascertained Clinton's route from Allentown, took a very prominent part in the battle of Monmouth and believed himself that, in command of the left wing, he saved the day, after having a meeting with the traitor Lee, who tried in vain to make him believe that he had mistaken his orders to push on with his troops. He was with Washington in the camp at Morristown, where he received neither rations for his servants nor forage

for his horses, and where a loan kept him from starvation. Then Congress allowed him 250 louis d'ors (which netted him \$575), for his expenses in coming to this country. From Moristown he was sent by his chief to West Point when Clinton threatened that position, and thus he came to be a member of the court which passed sentence of death on Major Andree. He pitied, but could not save, and exclaimed, "Would to God the wretch who drew him to his death could have suffered in his place." Sometime later, hearing a soldier answer to the name of Jonathan Arnold on parade, he called him to his quarters and said: "You are too fine a soldier to bear the name of a traitor. Change it at once." "But what name shall I take?" asked the soldier. "Mine is at your service," was the reply, and his name was duly changed to Steuben by the Connecticut Legislature.

Sent to Virginia to help Gen. Greene when the invasion of that State by Arnold occurred, he found a condition of things worse in some respects than he had encountered at Valley Forge. He remained there until the surrender of Cornwallis, being in the trenches when that event occurred, putting forth all his energy to discipline and reinforce his commander's forces in the face of almost countless discouragements.

Without attempting to do any justice to his further military services we come now to the dark picture which his biographer draws of the ingratitude of the republic in telling the story of Steuben's long contest to obtain from Congress some pecuniary recompense for what he had done. The whole business does seem petty in the light of our days, when the nation appropriates hundreds of millions annually as pensions for those who rallied to the defense of the nation in her time of need. But our days are not Steuben's days. The country then was very poor, the government newly organized, with scant means of communication, and few newspapers to spread abroad the story of each man's achievements. Congress was slow, lamentably slow, in making an appropriation for the veteran soldier. But let us blame the times and not the men.

In 1782 Congress voted him \$2,400 and \$300 per month to enable him to take the field. In 1787 it voted him a gold-hilted sword. Finally, after seven years of efforts on his part, an act, approved June 4, 1790, gave him an annuity of \$2,500 during his life, in full discharge of all his demands. Had the appropriation been larger it would not have gone further with him; for he was no financier, and his generosity knew no limit.

If he was in funds his table must be filled with guests, and rank was not regarded in his invitations. "Poor fellows," he once remarked, when giving orders that some subordinate officers be invited, "they have field-officers' stomachs without their rations." When he took up his residence on his farm in New York State, he made to more than one needy soldier a present of from forty to one hundred of his acres. Washington observed that Congress did well to make his recompense an annuity and not a gross sum, as in the latter case his generosity would have made him die a beggar. Even this precaution did not save him from his debtors, and we find on record an assignment which he made in his later years, to cover an indebtedness of 2,271 pounds, in which he deeded 16,000 acres of land and one-fifth of his annuity. Among the creditors named are Alexander Hamilton and Brockholst Livingston.

If the nation seemed disregarding of Steuben's services, the States in which he served most actively did not. Pennsylvania made him a grant of 2,000 acres and Virginia gave him 10,000. What disposition he made of these gifts his biographer does not say.

We come now to the gift that concerns us locally, and makes the Baron an object of special interest to Bergen county. Knapp, in his life of the Baron, says: "New Jersey had given him a life lease of a forfeited estate of John Zabriskie, lying in the county of Bergen, township of New Barbadoes, at the New Bridge, in the immediate neighborhood of New York; but Steuben, when informed that Zabriskie, in consequence of that confiscation, was left without means, did not accept the gift, and interposed in behalf of Zabriskie."

If this statement was correct it settled the question of ownership of the New Bridge estate, without further research. But as I undertook the work of verification, I found that the statement was very questionable, and by the expenditure of a good deal of time and a little money, and the kind assistance of the State Librarian and the librarian of the New Jersey Historical Society, I think I have obtained all the facts as based on official records.

The New Jersey Legislature passed an act which bears date of December 23, 1783, setting forth as follows:

"Whereas, the Legislature are informed that Maj.-Gen. Baron Steuben is anxiously desirous to become a citizen of the State of New Jersey, and are also impressed with a sense of the many and signal services by him rendered to the United

States of America * * * that that part of the real estate formerly belonging to John Zabriskie, and which has been forfeited to and vested in this State, lying, situate and being in the county of Bergen, township of New Barbadoes, and at the New Bridge, shall be, and the same hereby is, appropriated to and for the use of Maj.Gen. Baron Steuben, to hold, use and enjoy the said estate, and all the emoluments that may thereunto appertain and belong, in as full and ample a manner as if the fee simple of the said estate was vested in him. Provided always, and it is the true intent and meaning of this act, that the said Maj.-Gen. Baron Steuben shall have, hold, occupy and enjoy the said estate in person, and not by tenant"; otherwise the estate was to revert to the State.

The Baron did not propose to occupy the estate in person, and to meet his wishes a supplement to this act, bearing date of December 24, 1784, was passed, which set forth that the Legislature was informed that the conditions of the gift interfered materially with his views; but, being "deeply filled with a sense of the many and signal services by him rendered to the United States of America, and desirous to testify to the world the grateful sense they entertain of the said services." therefore the agent for forfeited estates was authorized to sell this estate to the highest bidder and pay the money into the State treasury, and the interest thereon should be paid to the Baron during his life.

The estate was sold, in accordance with the act, on April 1, 1775, the successful bidder being the Baron's aide-de-camp, Capt. Walker, and the price bid being 1,500 pounds. But the terms of payment were not observed, and again the Legislature manifested its generosity. A further act was passed, bearing date of February 28, 1786, which provided that, if the payment was not made by the following March, then the Baron should have the use and benefit of the estate during the time of his residence in any of the States. The bid for the estate by Walker was evidently in the Baron's behalf, for we find a letter from him to Gov. Livingston in the State library, dated November, 1785, speaking of having purchased the estate, and complaining that a certain wood lot was withheld at the sale. Undoubtedly the Baron had not the money to meet the payment, and this was why the Legislature again came to his relief.

Still he was not satisfied, and once more the Legislature manifested its generous spirit toward him. An act, bearing

date of September 5, 1788, was passed, repealing all the previous acts conferring on him any rights in the estate, and providing as follows:

“Whereas, the Legislature are still anxious to evince to the world the high sense they entertain of the important services rendered to the United States of America, during the late war by Maj.-Gen. Baron de Steuben; and whereas, the acts of the Assembly heretofore passed on behalf of said Baron have been found not to be so advantageous to him as were intended; therefore, be it enacted that (dropping the full legal text) the Baron be vested with the full title of the State in the said estate, “for the sole and only use of the said Baron de Steuben, his heirs and assigns forever.”

Thus the State of New Jersey paid finally its share of the debt which the nation owed to the old soldier. And thus it set at rest any doubt as to the ownership of this estate by the Baron. But he did not occupy it. Unquestionably he visited it, and he had a knowledge of its value. But he needed cash more than land; and if you will go down to the court house on the Green and ask for Liber F of deeds and turn to page 2, you will find a deed dated three months after this act became a law, in which for the sum of 1,200 pounds he conveyed back to John Zabriskie all this estate, “together with all and singular the edifices, buildings, grist mill, barns and stables, fences, right-of-way, privileges and advantages, hereditaments and appurtenances whatever.”

In May, 1786, the Legislature of New York, as a public testimony to his “very essential service,” voted the Baron a quarter section of a township (16,000 acres), a part of the lands recently purchased from the Oneida Indians. He made his selection near the present city of Utica, and there he spent the summers in his later years, returning in the winters to the city, where he had the entre to the most exclusive houses. While at his farm, in November, 1795, he was stricken with paralysis, and he died on November 27. He had made a will in 1794 in which he gave certain legacies to his servants on condition that “they do not permit any person to touch my body, nor even to change the shirt in which I may have died; but that they wrap me up in my old military cloak, and in twenty-four hours after my decease bury me in such a spot as I shall, before my decease, point out to them, and that they never acquaint any person with the place where I shall be buried.”

He had not designated such a place, but he was laid away under a group of trees which he had mentioned as a good place for a man to be buried under. Not many years later a highway was laid out directly over his grave, and in time the earth was so worn away that the coffin became exposed, and it is said that some one opened a corner of it and tore off a piece of the coat that formed his winding sheet. A friend came to the rescue, and gave to the Wesleyan Baptist Society fifty acres of land on condition that five acres, to the middle of which the coffin was removed, should be kept fenced and uncleared.

I do not doubt that if the Baron had chosen to become an actual resident of our township, and had died at New Bridge, we would have seen to it that his grave was properly revered, and that there would be to him today a monument in this town erected in grateful tribute to his memory.



THE POOR MONUMENT CELEBRATION AT HACK- ENSACK, OCTOBER 7, 1904.

BY EUGENE K. BIRD.

In preparation for the formal unveiling and dedication of the monument many private residences, business and public houses displayed the national colors, some of them being elaborately decorated. This evidence of interest in the patriotic event was an appreciation very encouraging to the committee, in charge of the celebration, indicating, as it did, that public spirit was in accord with the demonstration.

Preceding the parade the local committee entertained the invited guests from abroad at luncheon, served at the Hackensack Golf Club House.

The parade was under the direction of Maj. Charles F. Adams, M. D., and Lieut.-Col. Alfred T. Holley, marshals, the line forming as follows:

Robinson's Fifth Regiment Band, of Paterson; Fifth Regiment, New Jersey National Guard, Col. Edwin W. Hine, commanding; Battery A, Field Artillery, of Orange, Capt. Oscar H. Condit, commanding; delegations of Sons of the American Revolution, other guests and the committee in carriages.

The procession formed on State street at the Armory of Company G, Fifth Regiment, and covered this course: North to Central avenue, west to Union street, north to Anderson square, east to Main street, south to Court square and the statue. Here the immediate exercises attending the dedication were carried out at the monument with flawless accuracy of arrangement, an assemblage estimated at 4,000 or 5,000 persons being massed around the grand-stand. The stand itself was crowded by delegations of Daughters of the American Revolution from several States, among the ladies being a number of distinguished for active prominence in the national body of the organization. Many gentlemen conspicuous in the Sons of the American Revolution were also present in recognition of the

merit due him in whose name the shaft and figure were set up as an inspiration to all who love their country.

The formal program of the unveiling and dedication was as follows: Prayer by Rev. Charles L. Pardee, chaplain New Jersey Society Sons of the American Revolution; presentation of the plot of ground to the municipality of Hackensack by Mr. B. B. Barkman and its acceptance by the Rev. E. T. Sanford on behalf of President Jacob Bauer; unveiling the statue by Mrs. Frank E. Dunbar, of Lowell, Mass., a descendant of Gen. Poor, followed by a salute of twenty-one guns by Capt. Condit's Battery A, light artillery.

The Hon. John Whitehead, president of the New Jersey Society Sons of the American Revolution, who was the first speaker, confined his remarks largely to a detail of the work involved in securing the monument. He gave credit to Eugene K. Bird, of Hackensack, for conceiving the idea of rearing the monument; to A. W. Bray, secretary of the New Jersey Society Sons of the American Revolution and chairman of the committee, whose alertness, patience, perseverance and determination were so largely instrumental in carrying the enterprise to a magnificent completion, and to all others directly concerned in forwarding the patriotic enterprise.

The Hon. Edmund W. Wakelee, of Bergen county, at that time president of the State Senate and acting Governor in the absence from the State of Governor Franklin Murphy, represented the chief executive. Following Judge Whitehead Senator Wakelee spoke as follows:

“Ladies and Gentlemen:—It is fitting that at the dedication of this monument, erected in part through the aid of the State, that the highest executive officer of the commonwealth should be present; but because of other official duties he is prevented from being here, and I have the honor of representing, upon this happy occasion, his excellency Franklin Murphy, Governor of New Jersey. He is an honored member of the Sons of the American Revolution, and commander-in-chief of the National Guard of this State here represented, and I know he regrets his inability to be present, as I do my inability to more worthily represent him and more eloquently to express thoughts which he would wish expressed.

“It is for others here today to speak of the life and works of Brig.-Gen. Enoch Poor, whose memory we have assembled to perpetuate. He served his time and generation faithfully

and well, and we serve our time and generation best by being faithful to the traditions of the past; by honoring those who by honest work and patriotic service at the birth of this country as a nation laid the sure foundation of our present greatness and all our future glory.

"I was more than interested in the diary of Col. Israel Angell, now in the possession of Judge Angell, of Etna, this county, where I read under the date of September 10, 1780, the following:

"'In the afternoon the remains of Gen. Poor were interred in Hackensack church yard amidst a numerous concourse of people.'

"Today, one hundred and twenty-four years after that date, another and more numerous concourse of people is gathered upon this historic spot. But how things have changed since that September afternoon when those cold remains were laid in their last resting place over there in the church yard. Then the articles of confederation had just been adopted by the Continental Congress, and only the year before had New Jersey agreed to them. There was no national existence, only a league of friendship between sovereign States; only one house of Congress; no national executive or judiciary, with no power in Congress to levy taxes or to protect itself, with the great tractless West unexplored and unknown. Those thirteen weak States were even then in the midst of that struggle which has been the marvel of the world and which resulted in setting up here the standards of liberty, justice and equality.

"And unlike that other concourse, we are not dressed in funeral garb; we are not surrounded by the sound of war and the dread fear whether our arms would finally be victorious and freedom be made secure. To-day, because they were faithful and true, we meet happy and prosperous—all citizens of this greatest, grandest and freest country in all the world, at peace with all nations."

The Hon. Henry M. Baker, of New Hampshire, a former member of the House of Representatives at Washington, was next introduced as the orator of the day. He delivered an address embodying a just and comprehensive estimate of Gen. Poor's life, services and character, given in full in the following pages.

The exercises closed with the benediction by the Rev. William Welles Holley, D. D., of Christ (Episcopal) Church, Hackensack, and "America," sung by the audience.

ORATION UPON THE UNVEILING OF THE STATUE
OF GEN. ENOCH POOR AT HACKENSACK,
N. J., OCTOBER 7, 1904.

BY HON. HENRY M. BAKER, OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

His Excellency, the Acting Governor of New Jersey, Mr. President, Members of the Hackensack Commission, Compatriots, Ladies and Gentlemen:—By monuments and statues the living commemorate and honor the dead, illustrious for service to country and humanity. Such tributes become incentives to high endeavor and brave deeds. Poets and orators, sculptors and painters vie with each other to express fittingly the approbation of the people and the people applaud their best efforts and achievements. Patriotic societies promote and sustain this natural tendency to perpetuate the honor of the individual and the glory of the State and in that they find ample justification for their existence and prosperity.

The period of the revolution is replete with examples of the highest excellence in patriotism, personal service and moral purpose. No other era of our history presents so much of high thinking and noble action. Then wise statesmen, have as wise, enunciated principles in government which have found hearty approval wherever men have aspired to personal liberty and self-government.

They began with the assertion that taxation without representation is tyranny and through a series of sagacious aphorisms declaratory of the rights of mankind passed to those sublime self-evident truths that all men were created equal and that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed. The idea of civil liberty grew in their minds until, before the war ended, they had established upon an enduring basis the right of mankind to constitutional government administered for the benefit of the governed. Wherever men prayed for liberty and struggled for self-control the success of the American revolution gave sympathy and encouragement. A new epoch was begun in which manhood was the

ruling factor and the rights of each were secured and maintained through the safety and honor of all.

We cannot too often remember or too greatly honor those who endured hardships and perils and freely made sacrifices that liberty might live and men be ennobled by representative government.

To-day, two of the original States—New Hampshire and New Jersey—and two societies of the Sons of the American Revolution representing those States unite in erecting a statue and monument to the memory of a brigadier-general of the revolution who served the common cause as the representative of the one and, dying in the service, was buried in the soil of the other with the military honors due his rank and merit.

We honor ourselves and our respective States by the respect and devotion we pay the memory of Gen. Enoch Poor, who enjoyed the confidence and esteem of Washington and the friendship of Lafayette.

Enoch Poor was born on the 21st of June, 1736, in that part of Andover in the State of Massachusetts which is now incorporated as North Andover. The family was of good English stock. In the mother country it had held responsible positions in both civil and military life with a marked preference for army service. Gen. Poor was of the fourth generation in America. The homestead farm was on the Shawsheen River, near its junction with the Merrimack. Both rivers are of clear water and picturesque beauty. The country is diversified by hill and valley, river and lake. The combination is pleasing and inspiring.

Here his ancestors settled in the first half of the seventeenth century and at once began to clear and till the soil. His great-grandfather, Daniel Poor, was one of the town officers and also a member of the first military company organized in the town. His father was at the siege of Louisburg in 1745. They were all of the Puritan stock, faith and practice. Their homes were religious and their lives exemplary.

Amid such surroundings and influenced by such examples and instruction the boyhood of Enoch Poor was passed in the usual routine of New England farm life. His education was that of the district school and the home circle. He appears to have been an industrious and thoughtful boy with a wonderful adaptation to details. Whatever he attempted he generally accomplished through persistent effort and careful thought. In his early manhood he was apprenticed to a cabinet-maker

and served his time as such. Some of his handiwork remains to attest his skill and ingenuity.

When nineteen years old he enlisted as a private in the French and Indian War and was assigned to the expedition under Gen. John Winslow, which subjugated the Acadians of Nova Scotia. His brother, Thomas, was a captain in the same service. A few years later he removed to Exeter, N. H., which remained his home through life. There he engaged in trade, but soon became a shipbuilder, employing many men. Before he left Andover he had fallen in love with Miss Martha Osgood, the daughter of a neighbor, Col. John Osgood. She fully reciprocated his attachment, but her father did not give his approval. So when Enoch Poor called at the Osgood mansion for his bride he met with firm opposition. Col. Osgood had locked his daughter in her chamber. He would not permit young Poor to see or communicate with her. Defeat for the lovers seemed imminent. Col. Osgood's tactics appeared to be beyond their power of resistance or immediate skill. Just then, however, Martha appeared at her open window and quickly jumped into Enoch's extended arms. Their marriage speedily followed and Col. Osgood, in due time acknowledging his defeat, became fully reconciled to his son-in-law.

Gen. Poor's married life was happy. Three daughters crowned the union, each of whom survived him. His widow resided in Exeter until her death in 1830.

No record has been found which determines the date when he removed to Exeter and began business there. It was probably prior to his marriage, but diligent inquiry and search have failed to discover the exact date of his marriage. It is generally admitted that he must have established himself in New Hampshire about 1760, for by 1765 he had become sufficiently prominent in the town to be one of the thirty principal citizens who united in an agreement to maintain peace and order during the excitement occasioned by the Stamp Act and the determination of the people not to conform to it. Five years later the town voted not to purchase tea until the tax upon it should be repealed and to encourage so far as possible the use of home products. Mr. Poor was one of a committee of six to enforce the vote. When the Continental Congress of 1774 passed the famous non-importation resolution Exeter ratified them in town meeting and elected a committee, of which he was a member, to secure a faithful compliance with them. The following year he was elected to the third and fourth Provin-

cial Congresses of the colony. On the 24th of May, 1775, he was selected to muster into the service of New Hampshire the men at Medford under the command of Col. John Stark. The same day the Provincial Congress, of which he was a member, authorized the enlistment of three regiments to serve for the year and elected John Stark, Enoch Poor and James Reed colonels to command them. Stark, with about 800 men, was already encamped before Boston. Reed's regiment was made up of two companies detailed from Stark and from enlistments made before and after his election as colonel and soon encamped at Charlestown. Both were in the battle of Bunker Hill. Col. Poor's regiment was to be wholly enlisted and enlistment papers were promptly issued and rapidly filled. A careful examination fails to disclose that Col. Poor ever held a military commission before he was appointed colonel. We have already noted that he served as a private in the French and Indian War and he must have had service in the militia of Massachusetts and New Hampshire. In his business he had had great experience in the control of men and his appointment to muster Col. Stark's regiment into the service indicates that he was known to have military knowledge and experience. That he was believed to be competent is proved by the fact that his selection to command the second regiment appears not to have been criticised and from the further fact that men did not hesitate to enlist under him. The wisdom of his selection is attested by his subsequent service. From May, 1775, until his untimely death, he was constantly in command of a regiment or a brigade. He was not at Bunker Hill. Prior to that battle the people of New Hampshire were apprehensive that their territory might be invaded with the purpose of capturing Portsmouth, which led the attack on Fort William and Mary and Exeter, where the rebellious Provincial Congresses held their sessions. Col. Poor's men were stationed along the coast, at Portsmouth and at Exeter. At Exeter they were building fire rafts with which to destroy any vessels which might attempt to ascend the river. The next day after the battle the Committee of Safety of New Hampshire ordered the regiment, with the exception of one company which was stationed at or near Portsmouth, to join the other New Hampshire troops before Boston and they arrived there on the 25th of June and encamped at Winter Hill. From that time until the following March when the British evacuated Boston Col. Poor and his men were performing their usual

routine duty in an army of investment. The records show that the regiment discharged its full share of guard and fatigue duty and that the men were perfected in the manual of arms. The nine months during which the Americans besieged Boston were valuable to them for instruction and discipline. Before the evacuation of the city they had learned that a long contest was inevitable and that they must prepare for it in earnest. However much the patriots failed to profit by this experience they knew the necessity for drilled troops and for long terms of enlistment. They also learned the necessity for supplies and that the demands of an army are multiform and incessant. The stern realities of war confronted them and no man who loved his country could neglect or disregard the duties of the hour. On the other hand the British had been taught to respect the foe they despised at first and to recognize that a man fighting for his home and liberty is a braver soldier than the hireling of despots.

Boston having been occupied by the patriot army it became evident that the British intended to make New York their headquarters. Washington immediately ordered a march upon that city. Among the troops selected for that service was Gen. Sullivan's brigade, including Col. Poor's regiment. The British troops evacuated Boston on the 17th of March, 1776, and ten days later Col. Poor and his men marched for Long Island. Soon after their arrival there they were ordered with other regiments to join the ill-fated expedition under Montgomery which had attempted the occupation of Canada. At that time there were no steamboats and no railroads. The march of an army was literally a march. All the privates and many of the officers were on foot. There were few roads and they were in poor condition. Frequently the troops followed a trail or cut a road through the forests as they advanced. The country was too sparsely settled for an army to subsist upon it and the transportation of munitions and other supplies was by horse and ox teams or occasionally by boat. Such a march from Long Island to Canada is a hardship from which the veteran troops of today would shrink. The patriots began it without complaint and endured reverses and disasters seldom equaled. To add to their losses and ill fortune smallpox ravaged the American army to such an extent that in some regiments hardly a man was fit for duty. Col. Trumbull said: "I did not look into a tent or hut in which I did not find either a dead or dying man." Everything went wrong and the army

abandoned Canada and retired to Crown Point. There a council of war was held July 7, 1776, and it was decided to retire to Ticonderoga, which then became the only fortress held by the Americans on Lake Champlain.

Against the evacuation of Crown Point Cols. Stark and Poor, with others, protested in writing and it is conceded that Washington believed the surrender of Crown Point unnecessary and ill advised.

While at Ticonderoga Col. Poor became president of the court-martial which tried Col. Hazen, who had been arrested upon charges presented by Gen. Arnold. In the course of the trial the court refused to admit the testimony of Maj. Scott, who was one of Arnold's principal witnesses, on the ground that he was personally interested in the result. Gen. Arnold protested in a vigorous communication which the court held to be disrespectful and prejudicial to its authority. They refused to enter it upon their records and instructed their president to demand an apology from Gen. Arnold. This Col. Poor did in a letter which would have done credit to an experienced lawyer. Gen. Arnold returned an intemperate reply in which he refused to apologize and suggested his readiness to fight a duel with any member of the court. Col. Poor then reported the whole transaction to Gen. Gates in a courteous and dignified letter, but Gen. Gates thought it unwise to enforce the rights of the court at that time against an officer of Arnold's standing and popularity. Hence he dissolved the court and the trial ended. Col. Poor continued to serve under Gen. Arnold and did not permit this episode to influence his conduct toward him. In this he exhibited a magnanimity and love of country worthy the emulation of all soldiers.

The British commander, Sir Guy Carleton, went into winter quarters in November and the danger of an attack upon Ticonderoga being removed, Gen. Gates sent a considerable part of his troops to reinforce Washington in New Jersey. Col. Poor's regiment and two others from New Hampshire were included in the order and joined Washington in December. These troops enabled him to win the battles of Trenton and Princeton.

On the 7th of January, 1777, the army under Washington arrived at Morristown, where it built log huts and went into winter quarters. The army suffered for supplies of every kind. The destitution of that winter was exceeded only by that of the next at Valley Forge.

Gen. Howe occupied New York as his winter headquarters. Neither army engaged in any extensive offensive operations during the winter. The Americans were active in perfecting their military organization, in recruiting and in securing supplies. The army was established upon a more permanent basis, enlistments were made for three years or during the war and the officers were commissioned accordingly.

To meet the new conditions and to provide for an increased army, Congress appointed additional generals and on the 21st of February, 1777, Col. Poor was commissioned a brigadier-general. Col. John Stark was the senior colonel from New Hampshire and had had considerable service prior to the revolution. He was a brave officer, conspicuous at Bunker Hill, and had proved himself capable and vigilant at all times. Therefore when Congress promoted Col. Poor and other colonels and did not promote him he felt the slight bitterly, especially as he believed that his merits had once before been unrecognized. He at once resigned from the army. Col. Poor offered to decline his promotion and ask for the appointment of Col. Stark in his place. This Stark positively refused and congratulated Col. Poor upon his promotion, which he said was merited. There was no enmity between them and they remained friends through life.

In the early spring Gen. Poor was assigned to duty in the Northern Department and stationed at Ticonderoga. His brigade was composed of three regiments from New Hampshire and detachments from Connecticut and New York.

It was the purpose of the British commanders to extend their posts from Crown Point southward and from New York north until they should have a complete line of fortifications from Canada to the sea, thus segregating New England from the other colonies. To that end Burgoyne was to fight his way to Albany, where forces from Gen. Howe ascending the Hudson were to join him. The plan was excellent and almost successful.

Gen. Schuyler, who was in command at Ticonderoga, had neglected to fortify or occupy Sugar Loaf Hill, which commanded the fort. The excuse was that he did not have troops sufficient to hold both places. This may have been true, but the result was unfortunate. The British occupied this hill, sometimes known as Fort Defiance, on the 5th of July, 1777. A council of war decided to evacuate the fort, which was done early in the morning of the next day. Gen. Poor favored the

evacuation. Congress was excited by the abandonment of the fort and demanded the immediate removal of Gen. Schuyler and that the other officers be tried by court-martial. The wiser and cooler judgment of Washington prevailed. The court-martial was not held and Gen. Schuyler remained in command until superseded by Gen. Gates on the 19th of August.

At that time the tide of victory had turned in favor of the patriots. The advance of the British upon Albany by the Mohawk Valley had been defeated and the glorious victory at Bennington under Stark, who had returned to the service of his country under the authority of his State, had been achieved. The spirits of the patriots revived and confidence again ruled in camp and field.

Meanwhile Burgoyne had great difficulty in supplying his army with provisions. The devastation he had accomplished counted against him. It was almost impossible to procure sufficient supplies from Canada and there was no immediate prospect of a union with Gen. Howe. His Indian allies were importunate in their demands and failed to obey his orders. The Americans harassed him upon every side. They had abandoned Fort Edward and Fort George, but they made it difficult for Burgoyne to profit by their retreat or to follow in pursuit. Their numbers increased daily and by the time the Americans were encamped at Stillwater Burgoyne was compelled to provide against an attack upon his rear.

Upon the 19th of September, 1777, soon after noon, the British attacked the American camp. The battle, now generally known by the name of Stillwater, ensued. On the part of the Americans it was almost wholly fought by the left wing, commanded by Arnold. Gen. Poor's brigade, then consisting of about 1,600 men, constituted one-half of Arnold's division. The battle was not decisive, though generally favorable to the Americans, whose loss was only one-half that of the British. The total American loss was 321. Of this number Gen. Poor's brigade lost 217, or more than double that of all the other troops of the patriot army.

The battle of the 7th of October—one hundred and twenty-seven years ago today—became a necessity to the British, for inaction was assured starvation. There was no safety in camp or in retreat. Victory alone could save Burgoyne and his men. Therefore the British again assumed the initiative. The attack was met by a superior force and the British were soon driven from the field. Poor's brigade was in the thick

of the fight and in conjunction with Morgan's regiment really won the battle of Saratoga, as it did that of Stillwater.

Gen. Wilkinson says in his Memoirs: "After I had delivered the order to Gen. Poor, directing him to the point of attack, I was commanded to bring up Ten Broeck's brigade of New York troops, 3,000 strong. I performed this service and regained the field of battle at the moment the enemy had turned their back, only fifty-two minutes after the first shot was fired. I found the courageous Col. Cilley (of Poor's brigade) astraddle of a brass 12-pounder and exulting in the capture."

The victory was complete; the enemy being pursued and driven from his own camp. The surrender of Burgoyne occurred ten days later.

It was well known to Gen. Gates that about 2,000 men under command of Sir Henry Clinton had left New York and were marching up the Hudson with the intention of joining Burgoyne at Albany. They had captured Forts Clinton and Montgomery and in consequence Forts Independence and Constitution had been abandoned. Everywhere the Americans had retired before him. Hence it was a matter of supreme importance to occupy Albany before Gen. Clinton could arrive there.

To accomplish that Gen. Poor's brigade marched forty miles and forded the Mohawk below the falls in fourteen hours. Clinton, having heard of the surrender of Burgoyne, returned to New York.

The campaign on the Hudson having ended gloriously, Gen. Poor and his brigade joined Washington near Philadelphia. The battle of Germantown had been fought, nearly won and then lost. Washington, being urged by the Assembly of Pennsylvania and some of his officers not to go into winter quarters, but to attempt the capture of Philadelphia, required the written opinion of his officers as to the advisability of an assault upon the city. Four of them favored the attack and ten, including Gen. Poor, advised against it. The prevailing opinion was that the army was in no fit condition to risk a general engagement which might prove fatal to the patriot cause. The army went into winter quarters at Valley Forge on the 19th of December. To those who objected, Washington replied as follows: "Gentlemen reprobate the going into winter quarters as much as if they thought the soldiers were made of sticks or stones. I can assure those gentlemen that it is a much easier and less distressing thing to draw remonstrances in a comfortable room than to occupy a cold, bleak hill and

sleep under frost and snow, without clothes or blankets. However, although they seem to have little feeling for the naked and distressed soldiers, I feel superabundantly for them and from my soul I pity their miseries, which it is neither in my power to relieve or prevent."

Gen. Poor was no growler. He did his duty fearlessly and so far as possible accommodated himself to his environment. He wrote few letters. Probably there are not a score of them relating to public affairs now in existence. Such as have been found are well expressed, direct and positive.

Just before the troops went into winter quarters he wrote to a member of his State Legislature, stating their condition and needs and the duty of the State to them in simple, but burning words. An extract from that letter is as follows:

"Did you know how much your men suffered for want of shirts, breeches, blankets, stockings and shoes your heart would ache for them. Sure I am that one-third are now suffering for want of those articles which gives the soldier great reason to complain after the encouragement given by the State to supply those of its inhabitants who should engage in their service.

"But there is another circumstance more alarming still; that is when you engaged your men to serve for three years or during the war they were promised a certain sum for their services; your State at the same time fixed a reasonable price upon such articles as the country produced and which they knew their families must be supplied with which would but barely support them at those prices. But after they left home it seems by some means or other the contract on the side of the State was broken and those very articles which their families must have or suffer rose four or five hundred per cent.; soldiers' wages remain the same. How can it be expected that men under those circumstances can quietly continue to undergo every hardship and danger which they have been and are still exposed to; and what is more distressing is their daily hearing of the sufferings of their wives and children at home?

"I don't write this by way of complaint, but do wish that some mode may be hit upon that the families of those in service may be supplied or I fear we shall have many of our best officers resign and many soldiers desert for no other reason than to put themselves in a way to support their families or share with them in their sufferings; and should that be the case I fear the consequences."

Later, while in camp, he wrote the Legislature of New Hampshire: "I am every day beholding their sufferings and am every morning awakened by the lamentable tale of their distresses."

Gen. Poor's camp was on the extreme west of the encampment at Valley Forge. The best that can be said of his troops is that they suffered no more than the others. During the winter a committee of Congress visited Valley Forge and made a careful report of their observations. In mid-winter Baron Steuben arrived at the encampment and the troops were subjected to stern discipline and exacting drill. Gen. Lafayette again joined the army here. Plans were discussed and formulated for the coming campaign. It was not a winter of idleness. On the 7th of May, 1778, there was great rejoicing in camp. The treaty of alliance with France was announced to the troops while on parade at nine o'clock in the morning. The chaplains thanked God that He had given them a powerful friend. The troops sang "Praise God from Whom All Blessings Flow."

Everywhere in camp there was thanksgiving and rejoicing with cheers for the King of France, for Washington and liberty.

The encampment at Valley Forge was not broken up until late in June, but on the 18th of May Washington sent Lafayette with 2,100 chosen troops, including Gen. Poor's brigade, to occupy Barren Hill, an eminence about half way to Philadelphia. This was Lafayette's first independent command and it gave him an excellent opportunity to observe and prove the ability of Gen. Poor. Subsequent events show he was well satisfied with his ability and efficiency. Gen. Clinton sent 5,000 troops to surprise and capture Lafayette and his men.

The surprise was nearly complete, but Lafayette, with great wisdom and coolness, ordered Gen. Poor to lead the retreat, which was done so promptly and in such good order that their guns were saved and the loss in men was only nine. The British returned to Philadelphia.

At three o'clock of the morning of the 18th of June Gen. Clinton began the evacuation of Philadelphia and before noon his entire army was in New Jersey en route to New York. Washington had anticipated this movement and immediately bridges were burned and roads obstructed so as to impede his progress. A series of skirmishes led up to the battle of Mon-

mouth. Clinton did not wish to fight, but desired a safe and expeditious march to New York. Washington hoped to engage him in battle and win a victory.

Rev. Israel Evans, a native of Pennsylvania and a graduate of Princeton, was the chaplain of Gen. Poor's brigade. He was a staunch patriot and a firm believer in the rights of man. He was one of those outspoken, independent and arrogant men who

"Would shake hands with a king upon his throne
And think it kindness to his majesty."

When the brigade was about to engage in the battle of Monmouth it paused for a moment for prayer by the chaplain, in which he is reported to have said:

"O Lord of hosts, lead forth thy servants of the American army to battle and give them the victory; or, if this be not according to Thy sovereign will then we pray Thee stand neutral and let flesh and blood decide the issue."

Each was partially successful. Clinton escaped and joined his troops to those in New York, but Washington compelled him to fight and would have won a decisive victory had not jealousy and treachery prevented. The Americans remained masters of the field, but the British fled under cover of the night so quietly that even Gen. Poor, who was near them, did not know they were escaping. The heat was intense, the suffering extreme. The thermometer registered 96 degrees and the troops contended not only with the enemy, but with an inexpressible thirst which could not be satisfied. Washington and the whole army slept upon the field of battle. Gen. Poor was active in efforts to retrieve the fortunes of the day and received the approbation of Washington.

There were in that year no extensive field operations in the Northern States after the battle of Monmouth. Washington stationed his army so that it could be easily concentrated and at the same time restrict the British in securing supplies. The Southern States were rapidly becoming the theatre of the war.

By intrigue and purchase the British frequently availed themselves of the service of the Indians. They were unable satisfactorily to control them in the camp or in battle. The hatred and independence of the Americans thus engendered in the hearts of the Indians broke out in frequent depredations and in the massacres of Cherry Valley and Wyoming. Wash-

ington determined to end these brutalities by such an object lesson as would prevent their repetition. The so-called "Six Nations" were selected for punishment.

A total force of about 5,000 men was detailed for that service. The command was offered to Gen. Gates, but declined for the reason that in his opinion a younger man was preferable. Gen. Sullivan was then given the command. His orders were to devastate their country, destroy their villages, crops and orchards and capture those of every age and sex. Gen. Poor and his brigade constituted the right wing of Sullivan's army. Evidently from the records of the expedition he relied upon Poor and his men for faithful service in difficult situations. The Indians were overtaken on the 29th of August, 1779, and the battle of Newtown was fought. Gen. Poor was ordered to gain the enemy's rear. In doing so he encountered some 600 of the savages and a warm fight took place in which twenty of them were killed.

The Indians fought from tree to tree until our troops had gained the summit of the hill and captured their stronghold by a bayonet charge when they fled in disorder. In his account of the battle Gen. Sullivan said Gen. Poor, his officers and men deserve the highest praise for their intrepidity and soldierly conduct. The bloody work was continued until the Indians were completely subjugated.

Gen. Sullivan made a full official report of his expedition to Gen. Washington, in which he gave great credit to his troops for bravery and efficiency. Upon its receipt Washington wrote to Congress congratulating it upon "the destruction of the whole of the town and settlements of the hostile Indians in so short a time and with so inconsiderable a loss of men," and to Lafayette rejoicing that the Indians had been given "proofs that Great Britain cannot protect them and it is in our power to chastise them." The Indian confederation in New York was broken and their lands opened to peaceful settlement. A historian of the expedition has said: "The boldness of its conception was only equalled by the bravery and determination with which its hardships and dangers were met and its object accomplished."

It was late in the fall before the expedition rejoined the main army. Soon after the troops went into winter quarters. This winter was an exceedingly severe one and the hardships and suffering endured by the army were scarcely less than those of Valley Forge.

Lafayette, availing himself of the winter's inaction, went home for a visit, returning the latter part of May with renewed promises from his government of substantial help. Again he offered his services to Congress, which were gladly accepted and recognized by an appointment to the command of a division to be composed of two brigades of light infantry, a troop of horse and a battery of artillery.

He selected Gen. Poor to command one of these brigades. The whole division went into camp in New Jersey and the work of drill and discipline began under his own direction. Largely by his generosity the soldiers were uniformed. The division was known as the best clothed, equipped and disciplined in the Continental Army. It has been said that in the essentials of drill and efficiency it equaled the veteran troops of Europe. By the fortunes of war they were to see no important service during the year.

While in camp on the 8th of September, 1780, Gen. Enoch Poor died. Universal sorrow pervaded the army. He was popular with officers and men. Two days after he was buried with full military honors. The officers of his brigade followed immediately after the coffin. Then came Gen. Washington and Gen. Lafayette and other general officers of the army. The escort consisted of three regiments of light infantry and a troop of cavalry. At the grave the chaplain of the brigade delivered a eulogy in which he said:

"Oh, sacred liberty! with thee this day we condole the loss of one of thy worthy sons! Early he saw thy danger and early in this contest espoused thy cause. Happily he united the love and defense of thy glorious person with the practice of sublime virtue. That glory which results from the generous protection of the privileges of our country and that righteousness which exalteth a nation he laudably pursued. * * *

"The State of New Hampshire in tears will lament the loss of a brave defender of her rights. To him she may not fear to decree the title too rarely found of a patriot. * * * No charms were powerful enough to allure him from the unutterable hardships of the American war and the dangers of the field of battle. * * *

"He was an unchangeable friend of the moral and social virtues and taught the excellence of them more by his amiable example than by a pompous parade of words without actions. He was an invariable advocate for public and divine worship. His virtues laid the solid foundation for all his other excell-

ences to build upon and stand immovable amidst all the seeming casualties of time. Intemperance and profaneness and every vice were strangers to him. * * *

"From the time when he with his country first armed in opposition to the cruelty and domination of Britain and precious American blood was first shed in defense of our rights near Boston * * * he was entitled to a large share of those laurels which crowned the American arms."

One of his staff officers, Maj. Jeremiah Fogg, in the intensity of his love and grief, wrote: "My general is gone. A cruel, stubborn, bilious fever has deprived us of the second man in the world."

In a communication to Congress announcing his death Gen. Washington said: "He was an officer of distinguished merit, one who as a citizen and a soldier had every claim to the esteem and regard of his country." As a further mark of respect and esteem the Congress ordered Washington's letter to be printed as the nation's tribute to his memory.

Governor Plumer, of New Hampshire, said of him (quoting almost literally from the eulogy of Chaplain Evans): "As an officer he was prudent in council and sound in judgment, firm and steady in his resolutions, cautious of unnecessary danger, but calm and undaunted in battle, vigorous and unwearied in executing military enterprises, patient and persevering under hardships and difficulties, of which he had many to endure, and punctual and exact in performing all the duties assigned and devolving upon him. His mind was devoted to the improvement of the army. He possessed great self command. * * * He promptly obeyed his superior officers, respected his equal and subordinate officers and thought no man who was faithful and brave unworthy of his notice. The soldiers when distressed had free access to him and he was a father to them."

Of very few of the men famous in civil or military life during the revolution are there authentic and accurate portraits. The friends and relatives of Gen. Poor are to be congratulated that his features have been preserved to them and posterity by a talented artist known to us more by his generous patriotism than by his artistic talent and accomplishments.

Among the friendships Gen. Poor formed in the army was that of the distinguished Polish engineer and general, Thaddeus Kosciusko, who was an artist of considerable merit. Gen. Kosciusko had several times requested him to sit for his

portrait, but he had not done so. One day Kosciusko handed it to him. Gen. Poor was greatly surprised and asked, "How is this, general, I have never sat for my picture?" Kosciusko replied, "I drew it in church on the fly leaf of a hymn book and have since painted it for you." Gen. Poor presented it to his wife when on his last visit home. It represents the general in Continental uniform and is now in good preservation. From it the oil painting which adorns the hall of the New Hampshire House of Representatives and all other pictures of Gen. Poor have been copied. The graceful statue unveiled today reproduces the features preserved to us by Kosciusko.

The war of the revolution is crowded with events of pathetic and dramatic interest. Possibly no life, not even that of Washington, presents more incidents in the same number of years to attract the attention and secure the sympathy of the observant student than that of Gen. Poor. His rank was less and his field of service more limited than that of many others and hence he does not fill the space in history to which they are entitled, but there was no officer in the revolution more conscientious or more faithful, who gave more attention to details and performed within his sphere of action his whole duty more wisely and discreetly than he whom we now commemorate. He was equally beloved by his superior officers and the soldiers of his command. His courtesy was constant and uninfluenced by rank or position. He was courageous in mind as well as in body and stood firmly upon the right as he saw it. He withheld his approval from no one whose conduct was meritorious or whose intentions were kindly and honorable.

In the highest sense of the words he was a soldier, a patriot and a man. Had his life been spared fresh laurels would have crowned his work and his chosen State would have entrusted to his keeping her dearest rights and conferred upon him her highest honors.

In behalf of the people of New Hampshire I thank you, gentlemen of New Jersey, that you have guarded and honored his memory and his grave and that to-day you have distinguished yourselves and them by this further testimonial of your respect, esteem and love for one of the purest and bravest men of the most renowned era in our history.

"Long may our land be bright
With freedom's holy light,
Protect us by Thy might
Great God, our king."

Papers and Proceedings

OF

The Bergen County Historical Society

1905-1906

NUMBER TWO

Secretary's Report,	-	-	-	-	Abraham DeBaun
Retreat of '76,	-	-	-	-	T. N. Glover
Bergen County Dutch,	-	-	-	-	Rev. John C. Voorhis
Historic Houses,	-	-	-	-	Burton H. Allbee
Old Family Papers,	-	-	-	-	Cornelius Christie

Historical Loan Exhibitions

List of Officers, 1905-06

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THE
SOCIETY
1814

OFFICERS.

1905-1906.

PRESIDENT—Cornelius Doremus, Ridgewood, N. J.

VICE PRESIDENTS—B. H. Allbee, Hackensack, N. J. ; Isaac D. Bogert, Westwood, N. J. ; W. M. Johnson, Hackensack, N. J. ; W. D. Snow, Hackensack, N. J. ; Henry D. Winton, Hackensack, N. J. ; A. W. Van Winkle, Rutherford, N. J. ; A. DeBaun, Hackensack, N. J.

RECORDING SECRETARY—Rev. Ezra T. Sandford, 234 W. 11th St., N. Y.

RECORDING SECRETARY PRO TEM—Abram De Baun, Hackensack, N. J.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY—Arthur Van Buskirk, Hackensack, N. J.

TREASURER—James A. Romeyn, Hackensack, N. J.

The officers and the following compose the Executive Committee—C. Christie, Leonia, N. J. ; E. K. Bird, Hackensack, N. J. ; T. N. Glover, Rutherford, N. J. ; M. T. Richardson, Ridgewood, N. J.

ARCHIVE AND PROPERTY COMMITTEE—Arthur Van Buskirk, J. A. Romeyn.

BERGEN COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

MEMBERSHIP LIST, DEC., 1905.

B. H. Allbee.....	Myers Street, Hackensack
Mrs. B. H. Allbee.....	" " "
C. F. Adams, M. D.....	Union " "
George G. Ackerman.....	" " "
W. O. Allison.....	Englewood—(life)
J. C. Abbott.....	Fort Lee
E. K. Bird.....	Hackensack
H. N. Bennett.....	"
A. D. Bogert.....	Englewood
Peter Bogart, Jr.....	Bogota
Daniel G. Bogert.....	Englewood
John W. Bogert.....	Hohokus
Irving W. Banta.....	Hackensack
Charles Brenden.....	Oakland
A. H. Brinkerhoff.....	Rutherford
Matthew J. Bogert.....	Demarest
C. Christie.....	Leonia—(life)
R. W. Cooper.....	New Milford
Fred W. Cane.....	Bogota
George Corsa.....	Ridgewood
Fred'k L. Colver.....	Tenafly
George R. Dutton.....	Englewood
Milton Demarest.....	Hackensack
Cornelius Doremus.....	Ridgewood
Abram De Baun.....	Hackensack
I. I. Demarest.....	"
A. S. Demarest.....	"
P. G. Delamater.....	Ridgewood
J. Esray.....	Maple Ave., Hackensack
E. D. Easton.....	Arcola
A. L. Englke.....	Englewood
Maud Englke.....	"
S. S. Edsall.....	Leonia
F. R. Ford.....	24 Broad St., New York
Rev. J. A. Fairley.....	Hackensack
T. N. Glover.....	Rutherford
Coleman Gray.....	Hackensack
Allister Green.....	1 East Sixty-first St., New York—(life)
Howard B. Goetschius.....	Dumont

Rev. W. W. Holley, D. D.....	Hackensack
A. C. Holdrum.....	Westwood
Henry Hales.....	Ridgewood
Teunis A. Haring.....	Hackensack
Harry B. Harding.....	"
John Heck.....	Westwood
Rev. Harvey Iserman.....	
Rev. A. Johnson.....	Hackensack
William M. Johnson.....	"
Joseph Kinzley, Jr.....	"
L. Kirby.....	"
Mrs. L. Kirby.....	"
W. O. Labagh.....	"
C. R. Lamb.....	23 Sixth Ave., New York
W. A. Linn.....	Hackensack
Rev. H. M. Ladd.....	Rutherford
Lewis P. Lord.....	Hackensack
George W. Lyle.....	"
Mrs. George W. Lyle.....	"
J. C. Lincoln.....	"
J. S. Vreeland.....	"
J. Vreeland Moore.....	"
Dr. L. S. Marsh.....	"
Clarence Mabie.....	"
D. A. Pell.....	"
Fitch Porter.....	Englewood
Rev. Jacob Poppen.....	Midland Park
J. W. Pearsall.....	Ridgewood
Miss Imogene Phillips.....	"
Miss Helen Phillips.....	"
C. Romaine.....	Hackensack
James A. Romeyn.....	"
J. R. Ramsey.....	"
Milton T. Richardson.....	Ridgewood
John H. Riley.....	Hillsdale
Henry M. Rogers.....	Tenafly
Edward Stagg.....	Leonia
Dr. D. St. John.....	Hackensack
Rev. E. T. Sanford.....	West 11th St., New York City
H. D. Sewall.....	Maywood
W. D. Snow.....	Hackensack
George T. Schemerhorn.....	Rutherford
Frank Speck.....	Hackensack
Miss Elizabeth Semple.....	72 Engle St., Englewood
W. M. Seufert.....	"
L. H. Sage.....	Hackensack

William R. Shanks.....	Hackensack
H. P. Stoney.....	"
Charles G. Seufert.....	Leonia
Rev. D. M. Talmage.....	Westwood
David Talmage.....	Leonia
Peter O. Terheun.....	Ridgewood
Rev. J. C. Voorhis.....	Bogota
Rev. W. H. Vroom.....	Ridgewood
Miss E. B. Vermilye.....	Englewood
Rev. H. Vanderwart, D. D.....	Hackensack
Jacob Van Buskirk.....	"
Arthur Van Buskirk.....	"
Byron G. Van Horne.....	Englewood
A. W. Van Winkle.....	Rutherford
Rev. J. A. Van Neste.....	Ridgewood
Frank O. Van Winkle.....	30 Cottage Plc., "
D. W. Van Emburgh.....	"
Jacob H. Vreeland.....	East Rutherford
C. V. H. Whitbeck.....	Hackensack
H. D. Winton.....	"
Mrs. F. A. Westervelt.....	"
Robert J. G. Wood.....	Leonia
G. W. Wheeler.....	Hackensack
E. W. Wakelee.....	Demarest
W. C. Willis.....	Tenafly
Dr. F. A. Young.....	Hackensack
Captain A. C. Zabriskie.....	52 Beaver St., N. Y. City—(life)
D. D. Zabriskie.....	Ridgewood
Everett L. Zabriskie.....	"

HONORARY.

Captain A. A. Folsom.....	Brookline, Mass.
William Nelson.....	Paterson

ANNUAL REPORT

By Abram De Baun, Recording Secretary.

Reports of Secretaries are generally dull reading. They deal with cold facts minus enlivening fires. The poor Secretary is generally blamed for this resulting condition of affairs when he should rather be praised, as he is the one that tells the most truth. He can only state facts as his book of minutes discloses them.

Our anniversary dinner last year was replete with honor to General George Washington, and the speeches all abounded with full glory of historical research from many different standpoints. The press announced that its popularity was due, first, to its one dollar dinner; second, to the fine speeches we all listened to; third, to its social features, and fourth, to the management by the ladies.

We recall the masterly handling of those 120 historians there gathered by President Glover, our historical Hercules; the interesting talk given us by Burton H. Allbee, concerning the "Old Houses in Our County," of which so many were still to be found, and the ideas he advanced as to why historical spots and buildings should be kept in memory by marking with monuments and tablets; the society's detail history by the Chairman of the General Committee, Ex-President C. Christie; the historical sketch of General Washington as delineated by Edward Hagaman Hall; the historically correct document of Miss M. E. C. Banker, of Englewood, entitled, "In Washington's Footsteps"; "Archæology," as shown by Harlan I. Smith, who was so honest that he admitted his knowledge of this grand old County of Bergen was "nil"; the merry and witty remarks of both Frederic A. Ober, of this town, and Miss Adeline Sterling of Englewood, and then the continuation of this vein of pleasantry by a dissertation on the good old Dutch tongue by the Rev. J. C. Voorhis. And don't let us forget the advice given us by the then newly elected President C. Doremus as to the outline of work to be done in the then coming year.

Incidentally, it might be remarked that the general opinion of the Executive Committee, and of those connected with the society's management is, that our President has shirked no duty.

So much for our last anniversary. What have we accomplished since? Nothing? Have we remained in statu quo? Oh, no, you would not think so had you attended and listened to the address given by ex-President Glover (assisted by Burton H. Allbee) in the Unitarian Church, in this town on the topic of "Washington's Retreat Through Bergen County," and for which address the Executive Committee extended a vote of thanks to these gentlemen. And had you attended the Historical Exhibit given at Ridgewood, N. J., under the society's auspices, and feasted upon the historical relics there gathered together, you would probably come to the conclusion, that, judging from the large number of antiquities there shown and the general interest manifested in the exhibit, there is room for several societies of this kind in our county.

What a fine addition it would be to our museum, if the Committee on Historical Records could secure for this association only a few of these interesting exhibits.

But, alas, this committee asks to be relieved from its arduous duties of soliciting exhibits, especially so, when they are advised its President is held personally responsible for the return (undamaged) of any antiquities that may be loaned for exhibit and inspection.

The Committee on Historical Sites and marking them with suitable monuments and tablets has been very active during the past year. Its members have devoted considerable time to securing proper data for the location of a suitable monument on the old "Red Mill Site" at Arcola, and while the monument has not been placed as yet, it is hoped that when certain minor details are overcome, one of Bergen's largest boulders will raise its head to show to future generations that this society marked this historic spot. The celebrated "Washington Mansion House," on Main street, Hackensack, through this committee's efforts and by the kind permission of its present

owner, Samuel Taylor, Esq., has had placed upon it a suitable bronze tablet which will be a continual reminder of its occupancy by him whose birthday we annually celebrate.

This committee has in contemplation the placing of other tablets in various parts of our county, in the near future.

The Archives committee has secured and placed in the Johnson Library building, a fine cabinet to be used for the preservation of historical matters, and it is sincerely hoped that all who have in their possession any relic connected with our past history will forward the same to this society where it will be sacredly cared for in a fire proof building.

The resignation of the Rev. Ezra T. Sandford, who has so ably filled the position of recording secretary of this society from its organization, was presented to the Executive Committee on December 13, 1905, and accepted with regret by them. The occasion of the resignation was not loss of interest in the society and its welfare but his removal to a new charge in the City of New York. Abram DeBaun was thereupon elected secretary pro tem.

This is a resume of the Society's work as the minutes enlighten us, but it shows only a small part of the work done.

The officers and each committee have done a large amount of work which cannot be shown to you by the Secretary's report.

Our list of membership shows a healthy increase and it is hoped that each member will appoint himself a committee of one to secure further additions, so that the interest in this noble work shall not wane but on the contrary increase.



THE RETREAT OF '76 ACROSS BERGEN COUNTY.

An abstract of a paper read before the Society at Hackensack on
Nov. 20, 1905.

BY T. N. GLOVER.

I note here at the beginning that this evening is the 129th anniversary of the event I shall describe.

In the last six months of the year 1776 affairs in America vacillated astonishingly; the feelings of the patriots went from sanguine expectation to the depths of despondency and thence to the summit of the highest exaltation. On the fourth of July they had declared the country free from British rule, and in less than two months had experienced the crushing defeat on Long Island. They had won in the little skirmish at Harlem but had retreated to the hills of Westchester county, and the armies had met at White Plains on the hills just south of the present business part of the village and fought the battle of Chatterton's Hill. It is counted a defeat for the Americans, but that is doubtful, for the British returned to New York as soon as possible, leaving the Americans undisturbed in their camps but a short distance off. As soon as the smoke of battle had cleared away, Washington had called a council of war and the resolution had been unanimously adopted that since it was evident to all that the British were planning an attack on New Jersey, the whole army ought to be led across the Hudson river. The commander had modified this resolution a little and, because of the feeling in New England, allowed the troops of those states to remain east of the Hudson under command of General Lee, until such time as they might be needed.

The battle was fought on October 28, and by November 12 the army, except the garrison at Fort Washington, was in New Jersey—one part crossing from Tarrytown to Sneed's Landing, and the other from Croton Point to Tappan Creek. General Heath, with a small detachment, held the passes to the northward—the river and the Suffern Clove. General

Putnam had been appointed to the command of the army of New Jersey (whatever that may have been), and to General Greene was assigned the command of Forts Washington and Lee, under immediate direction of Washington himself. Washington having spent two days with General Heath, inspecting the works, crossed the river on November 12, at King's Ferry, just below Haverstraw, and on the 14th reached Hackensack, where he immediately established headquarter, at the residence of Peter Zabriskie—now the Mansion Houses. In spite of the many changes this house has undergone, it keeps many of its original features and is worth a visit. The date of its erection seems somewhat doubtful, but if we assign the year 1750, we shall not err by many years. It was then a comparatively new house of the good class of Dutch homesteads. Washington stayed here nearly a week and sent from it the letter to Lee to join him; here also Reed wrote his famous letter about "Fatal Indecision."

Fort Washington remained the sole possession of the Americans on New York Island. Colonel Megaw, of the Pennsylvania line, commanded. It was directly opposite Fort Lee and on a clear day one could easily see it from the cliffs. It was built in the summer of '76 at the same time as Fort Lee. The two forts were to work conjointly in preventing the enemy from going up the river. Garrisons were kept in both tho' that at Fort Washington was always the larger.

General Howe, the British commander-in-chief, was urged to attack Fort Washington immediately after the battle of White Plains, but he waited. His army, especially the Hessians, became impatient, still he delayed. In these later years his reasons have become apparent. First he was in the battle of Bunker Hill and saw the terrible result of storming a fort held by Americans and secondly he had an agent at work preparing the way who was not yet ready. On the evening of November 14, William Dumont, adjutant of the post, left the fort, taking with him plans and a statement of the distribution of the garrison and went directly to the headquarters of Lord Percy. On the 15th, General Howe sent to Colonel Megaw a summons to surrender. A defiant answer was returned and

on the 16th the Hessians led the attack. A short, sharp fight followed and in a few hours the fort that British officers had declared all hell could not storm, surrendered and its defenders were either cut down at their posts or sent to languish and die in the sugar houses of New York.

As soon as Colonel Megaw had sent his reply to General Howe's demand, he despatched a copy of it to General Greene who, in turn, referred it to Washington here at Hackensack. He at once started for Fort Lee, which he reached after dark. Then he learned that both Generals Greene and Putnam were at Fort Washington in council with Colonel Megaw. He started to join them, but, in the middle of the river, met them returning. A hurried conference was held. His own idea was to abandon the post and bring off the garrisons, but both opposed him. Both assured him that a successful defence could be made; that the men were in high spirits and anxious for the fray; that Congress and the patriots generally expected it; that they had passed resolutions concerning it; that even if the battle should turn against them the garrison could be drawn off under the guns of Fort Lee and that here was a chance to redeem the disgrace of Long Island. Here came in Reed's "fatal indecision." Washington yielded and remained with Greene all night at the Taylor farmhouse. Little did they dream of the treachery with which they were dealing.

The fall of Fort Washington rendered Fort Lee useless and its abandonment became only a question of time. An enemy holding a fort across the river, the river commanded by their shipping, a navigable river in its rear—all made it decidedly unsafe. Yet it had been considered quite safe—army supplies had been gathered there, and Congress had resolved that prisoners of war should be transferred there for safe keeping—and so, when before leaving White Plains, Washington had ordered the evacuation of it, General Greene had delayed. But now that Fort Washington was gone he began the work in earnest; he even made a memorandum of the march which is still in existence. As fast as he could get wagons and wagoners, he sent away the stores, some to Acquackanonk (Passaic), others to Newark, Elizabeth and Paramus. He posted sen-

tries on the cliffs who should watch the movements of the enemy. But the army was growing smaller each day; terms of enlistment were expiring and the reverses of the campaign had turned the enthusiastic heat of July into the fridity of winter despondency.

Let us picture to ourselves, as best we may, how this fort, Lee, looked at this time. It was probably not very pretentious, though its camps extended over a good deal of ground. The first mention of it that we have is in Washington's expense book, where the entry occurs: "To expenses of self and party at Fort Lee, £8 15sh." This was on July 15, 1776. On September 3d, following, General Mercer was ordered to lay out additional works and a military engineer was sent him. Most of our knowledge of it, however, comes through traditions and remains which lasted long afterward. It was never destroyed by the enemy; it simply yielded to the changes of time and weather. It was little else than earthworks and they seem to have consisted of:

1. A main earthwork inside of the cliff; of this not a trace remains, even in tradition.
2. A redoubt on the bluff somewhat above the present Main avenue.
3. A large earthwork with bastions on the hill near Parker's Pond.
4. Two batteries of heavy ordnance; the one on the edge of the cliff below the fort and the other above it at a place where in the '60s a telegraph line crossed.

Dr. Thomas Dunn English, who is known all over the world by his song, "Ben Bolt," "Don't you remember sweet Alice, Ben Bolt," was for years a resident of the present village of Fort Lee and made the best study of the old fort, not only as it stood in the '60s, but in Revolutionary days. He says; "The main work was a square enclosure about 250 feet on each side with bastions at corners, a ravelin on the eastern side, and was little more than breast high. Most of the embankment, beaten down somewhat by time and weather, with the bastions,

the great entrance in the curtains and the demi lune were plain enough as late as 1855. Now, (1871), all that is left is part of the curtains and one bastion." This enclosure was on the east side of Parker avenue, between Sychon avenue and English street. Now if you would get this matter clear in your minds, recall the landmarks as you see them in going by trolley from Leonia junction to the present ferry. The car climbs the hill and goes on into the present village of Fort Lee, along Main avenue. It crosses the track of the Coytesville road and you note Schlosser's Hotel on the right. It goes along till it comes to the corner of Palisades avenue where it turns to the southward. Five hundred feet beyond (down Palisade avenue) is the switch and here the car generally stops. On your left, you notice an open space extending to the avenue beyond; on the south, is a stone church (the Episcopal). Sometimes a little pond occupies the center of this area, at other times it is dry. That is Parker's pond and the street, parallel to your track, east of this is Parker avenue. Looking a little closer, you note a street running eastward at right angles to Parker avenue—that is English street. On the north side of this intersection is a large house, the residence of Mr Becaze which is built close to, though probably a little in front of the southwest bastion. The owner told me awhile ago that when he built this house he removed the last remaining part of the fort. Now if you will start at the rear wall of that house and measure a square, 250 feet on each side, one side parallel to Parker avenue, you are tracing the lines of old Fort Lee. In a letter written just before his death, Dr. English confirmed this locality. But the roads have changed very much. In the olden times there was no Parker avenue or even Palisade avenue. Indeed they did not exist in the boyhood of men now living. The one road led up from the ferry, which was under the cliffs just east of the village. The present ferry is not twenty years old. That road came up the hill at an angle and must have been very steep in certain parts. It passed over the hill very close to the northeast bastion of the fort. Many traces of it remain; many people can remember the closing up of the last section. Old

buildings are standing which were evidently built beside it. The site of the Taylor farm house referred to above which stood by the side of it, is still shown. It intersected the present Main avenue just east of Palisade avenue, coinciding with it as far as Schlosser's hotel where it bent to the southward and ran over the hill down to the Leonia road to English Neighborhood. Ex-President Christie writes me "The road from Fort Lee to the English Neighborhood (Leonia) has been changed since the Revolution by a bend to the north. This change, I think, was made at the time of the construction of the Hackensack and Fort Lee turnpike—about 1828. The old road was only a few hundred feet south of the new turnpike. Mr. J. F. Burdett of Fort Lee tells me that it intersected the present road at Schlosser's hotel." Another road went off to the southwest below the fort toward Little Ferry and was known as the "lower road."

A few of the outlying works of the fort remain. Every vestige of the old batteries is gone. Mr. Burdett writes me that some years ago there was a place on the top of the cliff about 400 feet from the point, where it would appear that a swivel gun had been planted to command the river. I never heard of any earthworks under the hill, but on the top of the hill or point of the Palisades, I did while building a summer hotel remove some stones which I do believe were placed there by the army for the sake of defence—they were placed in a circular form around the point where it would be the natural and easiest place for an army to attack from the top an enemy coming from Fort Washington across the river. Rifle pits were numerous only a few years ago; some were on the top of the hill between the road and the fort; others were opposite Schlosser's hotel. The camps were extensive and well planned, but the garrison was never large enough to occupy them. Opposite the Episcopal church is a well, stoned up square—now known as Washington's well—which tradition says was dug by the soldiers. While your car was standing on the switch opposite Parker's pond, had you looked to your right, you would have seen some ice houses. The brook that flows past them is the same now as when the soldiers drew

from it their supply of water. Just up that brook is an embankment which appears to have been part of a redoubt. It is built with sharp angles and is now about breast high and perhaps 200 feet long. Gen. Morgan's men were encamped there for some time. Right beside the road some of the old fire places are standing. I have dug charcoal out of them. They are built by piling up stones against a rock so as to form jambs, and kettles could be set directly on them. One who sees them will not fail to recognize them. On the hillsides around Suffern, N. Y., and in the Ramapo pass are many of them, of which family tradition gives the history and family pride preserves. Opposite Schlosser's hotel, too, were a few years ago remains of soldiers' huts.

This is about all we need to say about Fort Lee. Its life was of only a few months' duration and its garrison always small. Our old maps show some errors—we can call the statements by no other term and many cannot be reconciled with established facts.

I now resume my narrative. Fort Washington had fallen and General Greene was busy sending away the stores at Fort Lee. Washington was in Hackensack writing letters to Congress, to the Governor of New Jersey (Livingston), and others, urging measures for recruiting the army, even though he was discouraged at the apathy of the states. The 15th of the month passed, the 16th, the 17th, and the 18th—all was quiet. The night of the 19th was dark and rainy. Then it was that Lieutenant-General, the Earl Cornwallis, bosom friend of General Howe, left the New York side of the river with 6,000 men and landed at the foot of the Palisades at the old Closter landing. A queer picture of this landing representing soldiers scaling the heights by a blind road, was found some years ago in a country house in England among the papers of Lord Rawdon, an English officer, and was later published in Harper's Magazine. Before daylight his troops stood on the top of the Palisades, about five miles above Fort Lee, and one and a half from the Liberty pole. General Greene had posted sentinels in expectation of this move, but he says they kept such a slack watch that the enemy had scaled the

heights before they knew it. News came to General Greene while in bed. The men were preparing their breakfasts, but he at once ordered them into line for the retreat (at first he thought he would give battle but he soon gave up that idea), and sent a despatch to Washington at the old house on the Green. Then began the march from darkness to daylight; from weakness to strength.

Records relating to this march are very full and there need to be little mistake in regard to it. Washington and Greene, Howe and German diarists, besides contemporary historians, have left accounts. Good maps exist, and yet there are many points omitted which we, here on the spot, would like to know. Washington's account shows that he was somewhat misinformed and nervous. He says in his letter to the president of Congress: "As Fort Lee was always considered only necessary in conjunction with that on the east side of the river, it has become of no importance by the loss of the other. Viewed in this light and apprehending that the stores would be precariously situated their removal has been determined on. The troops at Fort Lee will continue till the stores are got away." Then he adds to this letter which had been held two days: "Yesterday morning a large body of the enemy landed between Dobbs Ferry and Fort Lee. Their object was evidently to enclose the whole of our troops and stores that lay between the North and the Hackensack rivers which form a very narrow neck of land. For this purpose they marched as soon as they had ascended the high grounds towards the fort. Upon the first information of their having landed and of their movements, our men were ordered to meet them, but finding their numbers greatly superior and that they were extending themselves to seize on the passes of the river, it was thought prudent to withdraw our men, which was effected and their retreat secured. We lost the whole of our cannon except two 12-pounders and a great deal of baggage, between 200 and 300 tents, about 1,000 barrels of flour and other stores in the quartermaster's department. The loss was inevitable. As many stores had been removed as circumstances and time would permit. The ammunition had been

happily gotten away. Our present situation between the Hackensack and the Passaic rivers is exactly similar to the late one, and we are taking measures to retire over the waters of the latter."

On the next day Washington writes to General Lee in a similar strain, yet in a day or two General Greene writing to Governor Cooke, of Rhode Island, says that many of the reports current about the evacuation, are false. Not an article of military stores (or anything worth mentioning) was left there, for everything had been sent on ahead and the road was clear. Yet General Howe, in his report, confirms in a general way Washington's statement, and the question arises how valuable were these cannon? The tents undoubtedly were a sad loss. But let me quote General Greene's whole report: "The loss of Fort Washington rendered Fort Lee useless; his Excellency ordered the evacuation accordingly. All the valuable stores were sent off. The enemy got intelligence of it, and as they were in possession of Harlem river, brought their boats through that pass without our notice. They crossed the river on a very rainy night and landed about five miles above the fort, about 6,000 strong, some say 8,000. We had at Fort Lee only between 2,000 and 3,000 effective men. His Excellency ordered the evacuation immediately. We lost a considerable quantity of baggage and a quantity of stores. We had about 90 or 100 prisoners taken, but these were a set of rascals that skulked out of the way for fear of fighting. The troops at Fort Lee were mostly of the flying camp, irregular and undisciplined, and had they obeyed orders not a man would have been taken. I returned to camp two hours after the troops had marched off. Colonel Cornwall and myself got off several hundred men, yet notwithstanding all our efforts near a hundred remained in the woods. We retreated to Hackensack."

Tom Paine's account is probably the best known but by no means the most accurate. He was serving at the time as aid to General Greene. It is the first of a series of articles which had great influence, called "The Crisis". He says: "As I was with the troops at Fort Lee and marched with

them to the edge of Pennsylvania, I am well acquainted with many circumstances which those who live at a distance know little or nothing of. Our situation was exceedingly cramped, the place being on a narrow neck of land between the North river and the Hackensack. Our force was inconsiderable, being not one-fourth so great as Howe could bring against us. We had no army at hand to relieve the garrison had we shut ourselves up and stood on our defense. Our ammunition, light artillery and the best part of our stores had been removed on the apprehension that Howe would endeavor to penetrate the Jerseys, in which case Fort Lee could be of no use to us, for it must occur to every thinking man whether in the army or out, that these kind of field forts are only for temporary purposes and last in use no longer than the enemy directs his force against the particular objects which such forts are raised to defend. Such was the condition and situation of Fort Lee on the morning of the 20th of November, when an officer arrived with the information that the enemy, with 200 boats, had landed about seven miles above. Major General Nathaniel Greene, who commanded the garrison, ordered them under arms and sent express to General Washington at the town of Hackensack, distant by way of the ferry, about six miles. Our first object was to secure the bridge over the Hackensack, which lay up the river between the enemy and us, about six miles from us and three miles from them. General Washington arrived in about three-quarters of an hour and marched at the head of the troops toward the bridge, which place we expected we should have to brush for; however, they did not choose to dispute it with us and the greatest part of our troops went over the bridge, except some which passed at a mill on a small creek between the bridge and the ferry and made their way through some marshy ground up to the town of Hackensack and then passed the river. We brought off as much baggage as the wagons could contain—the rest was lost. The simple object was to bring off the garrison and march it till it could be strengthened by the Jersey and Pennsylvania militia so as to be enabled to make a stand. * * Our troops remained at Hackensack bridge and town that day

and half of the next, when the inclemency of the weather, the want of quarters and the approach of the enemy obliged them to proceed to Acquackanonk."

Irving's "Life of Washington," being simply a compilation, gives no help; no more does Chief Justice Marshall's, or General Howe's report. Steadman is the great English authority; he does not differ from the others. The Rev. William Gordon, of Roxbury, Mass., published a history in the '90s which is regarded as a very valuable work. Congress gave him access to government documents, and General Greene gave him much information. His story is as follows: "On the 18th (of November) in the morning, Lord Cornwallis landed near Closter, only a mile and a half from the English Neighborhood. News of this movement was brought to General Greene while in bed. Without waiting for General Washington's orders, he directed the troops to march immediately and secure their retreat by possessing themselves of the English Neighborhood. He sent off at the same time information to General Washington at Hackensack town. Having gained the ground and drawn up the troops in the face of the enemy, he left them under command of General Washington and returned to pick up the stragglers and others, whom, to the number of about 300, he conveyed over the Hackensack to a place of safety. By this decided movement of General Greene's, 3,000 Americans escaped, the capture of whom at this period must have proved ruinous. Lord Cornwallis' intent was evidently to form a line across from the place of landing to Hackensack bridge and thereby hem in the whole garrison between the North and the Hackensack rivers, but General Greene was too alert for him. His Lordship had but a mile and a half to march, whereas it was four from Fort Lee to the road approaching the English Neighborhood. General Washington arrived, and, by a well concerted retreat, secured the bridge over the Hackensack."

From these reports and with our knowledge of the country let us construct the story, noting discrepancies of dates and distances. On the night of Nov. 19, 1776, Earl Cornwallis, a brave and capable officer, a bosom friend of General Howe,

the British commander-in-chief, acting under direct orders that we can never know, crossed the Hudson river and scaled the Palisade cliff, by means of the old Closter landing road which led away to Paramus. Before daybreak he was on the heights and was marching towards Fort Lee. He was not foolish enough to think he was surprising the Americans—neither party in those days could make the slightest movement without his opponent knowing all about it—so he did not hasten. He knew well that the Americans had been evacuating the post several days and that certain acts of their congress had not been executed because of it. When he formed his columns on the heights he was only two miles from the present Englewood, and from Fort Lee only about five. By what road he marched, it is now impossible to say; some persons tell me there are remains of an old road on the top of the Palisades and they can be seen at points south of Englewood, others say they never heard of the road. But the statement of Washington and other Americans that he was spreading out his troops to form a cordon from river to river is not borne out by facts as we can see them now. It was purely imaginative just as we now know that General Greene could have let the men get their breakfasts and save their camp kettles before they marched. The English must have kept well up the hill and Mr. Gordon's statement that General Greene drew up his line in the face of the enemy cannot mean that the enemy was very near. When the news of this approach reached the Americans at Fort Lee, their camp kettles were over the fires and breakfast was preparing. General Greene, whose first thought was battle, ordered a retreat. The evidence seems to show that he did not wait for orders from Washington but set his column in motion as soon as possible. To make the bridge was the quickest and surest—to go to the ferry was to lose time because boats had not been gathered there. So over the hill toward Leonia they came—hungry and cold—but determined. An English officer, who evidently pitied them, wrote, "I believe no nation ever saw such a set of tatterdemalions. There were but few coats among them but what are out at the elbows and in a whole

regiment there is scarcely a pair of breeches." I may add, boots and shoes were very scarce, though that did not make so much trouble as it would now, for people went barefoot so much. They reached Leonia and swung into what is now Grand avenue, then the King's road, (for there was no possibility of crossing at this point) and went on to the Liberty Pole, now Englewood. They expected to fight—a most natural idea since the enemy had been in the neighborhood for hours—but no resistance was shown, and General Greene, giving up command to Washington, returned to the fort to collect stragglers. He had been gone two hours, but no enemy was there. He gathered together 200 men and probably led them across the dam and down to the ferry. Dr. English, who had the benefit of close touch with men of '76, speaks of this crossing as "by the beaver dam." (Where was this?) When Washington took command he led the army across the swale by the road that leads to Teaneck hill, except that the road today is much straighter than it was then. Once on that hill he turned and followed up to the present road to New Bridge. I do not find that this road has been changed much, except that now one approaches the bridge directly by a new street a few blocks long. He went around the hill. During the march from Liberty Pole the army had felt comparatively safe and crossed the bridge with light hearts. No description of this bridge exists. Tradition says that it was built a few years before the Revolution in the interest of up-country people who wanted a more direct route to New York than had existed. It is marked on all the maps of the day and called the New Bridge. Army men wrote of it as Hackensack bridge and remains of fortifications, built within two years of this event, are there. It is said that it crossed the river at an angle, the abutment on the east side being furthest up the river. It was probably of wooden stringers resting on framed supports. It was considered quite strong. Once across the bridge, the army followed the present road past the old Baron Steuben house directly towards the south side of Cherry Hill, crossing the bridge and thence direct to Hackensack. The road

has been changed but little. A detachment was left at the bridge with orders to give alarm if the enemy should appear.

The men could not have been entirely without food. They had blankets. One person who remembered seeing them told Mr. Barber that they marched into Hackensack and encamped on the Green after dark and the rain was falling. Possibly they spent the day between the village and New Bridge. No one mentions receiving food from the people along the road.

This was on the 20th, and in the afternoon of the next day, the 21st, a detachment of Hessians and English marched up the east side of the Hackensack from the ferry. English maps say that the Americans crossed at the ferry and General Vaughan was following them. They did not attempt to cross the river but that night their camp fires stretched from below Bogota to New Bridge, and Washington may have looked out at them from his headquarters across the lonely grave yard. They did not arrive on the Green till noon of the next day (22d), when the Hessians, with their big hats and fierce mustaches, were objects of curiosity to the inhabitants.

Mr. Paine says the army remained in Hackensack one and a half days, so it must have left at noon on the 21st. Washington must have remained, behind because the conversation with Mr. Campbell took place in the forenoon after Washington had been down to the river to view the British camp.

It was evident that the army must move again. So on the 21st down Main street it marched, into Essex, across the present railroad and up to the Pollifly road. Here it turned and marched down to the old Kip house recently burned. Somewhere in that neighborhood a brook flowing from the hill crossed the road and ran down into the swamp. Right beside that brook the lower road to the present village of Lodi branched off over the hill. It could never have been much of a road for old settlers referred to it as Cow lane and it is said to have reached the Paramus road between the houses of Richard Terhune and Dick Paul Terhune. Mr. Haggerthy of Lodi showed me the bed of it about 500 feet back of his house just beside the present trolley line and he

knew of it at the corner where the trolley line crosses the present road beyond his house. The present lower road from Hackensack to Lodi was built in 1824 but this old road was in use even later. Just north of the Kip house today is a narrow strip of land covered with trees and bushes running over the hill to the westward, crossing the Newark trolley just below the Lodi switch and then continuing until it comes near to the village. I think this must be the old road bed; if it is not, the old bed is not far away. Into this road or lane the men turned—it was the shortest way—followed it over to the old Paramus road and turned down toward Acquackanonk bridge. (There is a story that in following them the British Colonel Harcourt did not take this road but went down by Carlstadt and East Rutherford.) This road has been changed a little since those days, but they must have reached the bridge about noon. The story that the British was close after them is not true. Mr. Nelson describes this bridge. "It had been erected about ten years before by an act of the legislature. It was a frail structure, with spans eighteen or twenty feet long and abutments of logs; its piers were of timber partly resting on cribs filled with stones and partly driven into the bottom of the river. It was twelve feet wide—one wagon or four men could cross. The western abutment rested where Speer's store house now is." I may add I have always understood the eastern abutment rested in the door yard of the present Simmons house. The army crossed it undisturbed, and as a matter of safety the bridge was ordered cut down. Mr. John H. Post, whose grave may be seen in the old yard at Passaic, volunteered to lead the gang of workmen. Here traditions conflict; one declaring that it was only weakened and the other that it was totally destroyed. The first seems to have the weight of authority. When it was done is also uncertain; but probably not till next day when the British were approaching. Colonel Harcourt did appear with his forces on the 22nd, but when he crossed we know not. Earl Cornwallis, having received re-enforcements of two brigades, arrived on the 26th and crossed by the ford

just below the present Dundee dam. Mr. Nelson outlines his march: "Down the road now covered by the Dundee drive, Lexington avenue and Main and River roads," Washington had left for Newark, one column going by the river road and the other over the hill.

And now that Washington and his army are beyond Bergen County my task is ended. The story is of interest to us living along the line of march and looking daily on objects associated with it, but it has a greater interest for every student of the Revolution. I mean the military side of it. That march began on November 20th and the advanced guard reached the Passaic river—fifteen or sixteen miles distant on the 22nd. Such rapid marching must have made those well fed Hessians and Britishers pant and sweat. It is true that armies often march twenty miles and more in a day, but that was not done in invading New Jersey. What shall we make of this? Were General Howe and General Cornwallis such very inefficient leaders? Very far from it. This slow marching was part of the policy of the war. Neither general wanted to capture the American army. Keep it on the march; drive it into the back country; make it a guerilla band. A German officer has written in his diary (he intended his remarks to be sarcastic) that General Cornwallis had orders to chase the Americans, come up to them but not disturb them. Von Elking in his work says that in this very march on Fort Lee, one Captain Ewald was leading the advance when he discovered the American troops in their flight. He halted and sent word to Cornwallis and was ordered to fall back until the whole army could be brought up, and that took such an astonishingly long time that the Americans got away. Both generals were members of Parliament and had steadily voted against the war, and the appointment of General Howe had called forth from the ministerial party a storm of criticism. Everywhere did the Howes hold out the olive branch, and no man surpassed Cornwallis in the good opinion of the Americans. They knew what we admit today, that 90 per cent. of the American people were loyal to old England, but were incensed at the measures which an in-

efficient parliament, driven by the party whips in the hands of grafters and army contractors, was enacting. They knew, too, that there were strong men in that Parliament who saw in these measures grave dangers to English trade, English freedom, indeed to the English realm itself. All these men could do was to protest, and to keep Americans quiet as possible. Let the army there do just as little as possible. As soon as Parliament could change, modify the objectionable laws and make peace on a permanent basis. The time did come but it was too late for the glory of old England. So all these men stand out in that winter of 1776-77, as men loyal to their country, not as partizans, but as statesmen and freemen.

NOTE—Since the above was put in type a gentleman from Englewood has told me that he knows of several patches of remains of an old road along the cliffs, and Colonel Sweeting Miles, of Alpine, has written me "Traces of a road can still be plainly seen, which, it is said by tradition, was the work of a detachment of men from Lord Howe's force when they brought up some artillery, and it is still called Lord Howe's path. The public road was changed 40 years ago or more, but part of the old road can still be traced."



BERGEN COUNTY DUTCH.

Read at the Annual Dinner, Feb. 22, 1905.

BY REV. JOHN VOORHIS.

In Holland there is so much difference in the language as spoken in the different provinces, that in some cases the inhabitants of one province can only with difficulty understand the inhabitants of another, as for instance those of Zealand and those of Groningen.

The early settlers of Bergen County, who came largely from the different provinces of Holland, by their intermarriage and social intercourse, gradually moulded the language known as "Bergen County Dutch" into its present shape. This was a mixture of Holland dialects with poor English and the formative process must certainly have been a confusing one. There was no text book as a standard as far as I know, but the language was handed down orally with added corruption from parents to children. This is as near as we can get to the origin and history of the Bergen County Dutch language. Its origin is so beclouded that it may be compared to the Melchizedek priesthood, without father, without mother, and without descent. Now, it is this fatherless and motherless Bergen County Dutch baby that I am asked to stand sponsor for.

With this language I have a slight acquaintance, and on my late European tour I found it very helpful, especially at Nippel, in the province of Drenthe, where we found typical Hollanders, and also at Scheveningen, which is the seaside summer resort of the Netherlands. At the latter place I found myself one morning with a company of Holland fishermen who were standing at the seashore. Finding that they could not understand English I sprung upon them some of my Bergen County Dutch, to which they answered with a look of amusement "Where hab yei dot gelaret?" "Dot is Jersey Dutch von Yankeelandt," was my reply.

I will now give you a bit of our Revolutionary history in

connection with the people who spoke this Bergen County Dutch, a page that to my knowledge has never been written.

These early Holland immigrants came here with an ardent love of liberty and there were few of them who did not side with the colonies against the King. They learned their lesson at their mother's knee and the most interesting fireside stories told them were those relating to the valor of their ancestors under the Prince of Orange who secured for Holland the priceless blessings of civil and religious liberty.

My great grandfather, Albert P. Voorhis, whose ancestors came here from Holland in 1660 and settled at the place now known as Arcola (formerly Red Mills) in this county, was a soldier in the Revolutionary army—a private in the Bergen County State Militia. During the war he was shot at by the Hessian troops, who were then prowling through the county and who often made raids upon the homes of those who were known by them as rebels. These Hessians were aided by Tory spies who piloted them in their raids. Grandfather, when not on duty, would stealthily visit his home, and on one of these visits in company with a neighbor militiaman whose name was Hopper, the Hessians, apprized of it, made a sudden raid on his home, and he and his companion fled for their lives to the woodland nearby, known as the Spront Woods. In their flight they were shot at by the Hessians and his companion was killed. During the war he could not sleep at home, but was obliged to secrete himself in the woods, hay barracks or some other secluded place. At the time when the Hessians raided his home, as I have mentioned, after they had shot his companion, they returned to the house and endeavored to intimidate grandmother (whose maiden name was Mary Doremus) and compel her to show them where her silver and valuables were kept, and when she refused to do this they thrust her in one of those old blanket chests, some of which are still to be found in these parts, and then prodded her with bayonets.

In one of these raids the Hessians took prisoner one of grandfather's neighbors, an intensely enthusiastic patriot, who was called by his Dutch acquaintances Koning Yawp, or King Jacob. This man was extremely outspoken in manner, and

often expressed himself in terms highly uncomplimentary to his Majesty, King George the Third, and his army. While King Jacob was confined in the famous Old Sugar House Prison, near Christopher street, New York City, he was often taunted by the British Guard as a rebel cooped up, and soon to be taken out and hanged.

Upon the birthday of King George, which was a holiday for the British troops, he was asked to drink a toast with them to the King's health. The British guard first drank to the toast, and then King Jacob, raising high his glass, in a loud voice cried, "Here goes to the health of General Washington and the success of the Continental Army, and death and damnation to all our enemies, and may King George and his Tory friends be hung as high as Haman." This so enraged the British that the officers of the Guard immediately put him in irons, on a diet of bread and water.

As you follow Passaic street, Hackensack, the road leading to Arcola, near the house of Isaac I. Voorhis, you will see to your right a little clump of evergreens pointing heavenward, that stand as silent sentinels over the mortal remains of some of our patriot ancestry. May our Bergen County Historical Society ever keep green their memory, and engross upon the pages of our history their valorous deeds as an inspiration to future generations.



HISTORIC HOUSES IN BERGEN COUNTY.

BY BURTON H. ALLBEE.

It has been well said that the character of people could be told by a study of their architecture. And this statement has received many confirmations through history. In a less degree the character of a community can be understood by the dwellings its inhabitants erect. Men of weight in a community will nearly always be found living in substantial homes. If a man loves ornament and show his home will be elaborately decorated, and his grounds will be more or less elaborate, as fancy may dictate or as other influences may determine. The cities and towns of this country are given character by the dwellings and business houses of their substantial men.

Accepting this reasoning as true, the character of the houses built by the early Dutch settlers of Bergen County bears testimony to the solidity of character, and the substantial nature of their builders. They undoubtedly built their homes to suit themselves, and in so doing, they erected monuments which have lasted through the decades and stand now, some of them more than two centuries old, as striking examples of strength in home building. The homes were typical of the characters, and the early settlers of the country were only following the dictates of their own inclinations when they constructed dwellings which have outlasted the generations of their builders.

Scattered all over the county are stone houses in an excellent state of preservation, and which, after two centuries of constant use, are now as sound as when erected, and promise to outlast the generations of another two hundred years. Unfortunately many have been torn down to make way for some modernly designed monstrosity which has no claims to architectural beauty and certainly lacks the substantial comforts which were and are an important feature of the early style. There are left probably one hundred houses which have seen a century. Some are one hundred and fifty years old, and

some are two hundred and more. Some of the oldest have been most carefully preserved, and are now in a good state of repair. Others are being permitted to fall to decay. Crumbling walls, broken doors and windows, and other evidences of the ravages of time are the lot of a few. It is a thousand pities that the descendants of the families who built them, and who have passed many years under their roofs, cannot care for the old buildings, and see that they are spared the hand of the vandal and the ravages of fire and time. Such historic monuments are too rare to permit them to fall to ruin. The new architecture has nothing that compares with them.

A trip through the county will show these buildings everywhere. Around them cluster numerous historic facts and legends of the Colonial time. Then they saw the Revolutionary struggle and finally their owners had a part in making this county what it was after that struggle was over and peace once more settled upon the land. Then, as now, Bergen was no mean county. Then, as now, her inhabitants bore an important part in state and national affairs. Then, as now, Bergen was a power. History and legend should be separated, yet both are important and deserve to be preserved. If legend creeps into the story of these houses it will not detract from the interest. It may add some light to the facts which have come down to us as representing the life of early times.

The county was settled by Dutch and English, the Dutch in the middle and northern sections, the English in the south. Possibly the lines cannot be closely drawn, but this will differentiate the two and will serve as a reasonably accurate basis for considering the houses and their treatment in separated portions of the county. Further, in considering the houses built by the early settlers, account should also be taken of those which are still standing in Hudson County, once a part of Bergen. Substantially the same influences governed the settlement there which were operative here and the character of the homes was the same. The Dutch house was built of stone, in most instances rough rocks picked out of their fields. Many of them were made from models with which the people had been familiar in their home country. Holland is a land

of winds and the houses were built low, largely to escape the effects of severe winds which sweep across the plains and low lands. The same influences prevailed here and a series of low houses, constructed upon the Dutch models which had been followed for centuries, were built. They were low, but spacious ; plain, but comfortable ; severe, but attractive. They were made to stand and they have justified their builders' efforts by withstanding the storms and stresses of centuries.

In some instances a small building was evidently first erected which might have contained two rooms, one on the ground floor and one above. This was ten to twelve feet square. It was usually built of rough, undressed stones with mud for mortar. Straw, which grew on the neighboring fields, was used to bind the improvised mortar together. These buildings, or parts of buildings, may be considered as forming the type of the first period. A few large houses were built in this way and they are the earliest structures which are left standing. Some are crumbling, neglect of proper repairs having afforded the weather opportunity to disintegrate the mortar, and the walls are falling.

Probably as years progressed and the families increased in size more room was required. In several instances the main house followed immediately afterward, of undressed or only partially dressed stone. The second period had begun. There had been prosperity on the farm. New York was a growing town. Its increasing population had to be fed and the fertile fields of Bergen County contributed liberally, as they do yet and as they have since the earliest settlement. With increasing prosperity came larger and better houses and the fronts of the larger buildings were made of dressed stone. The main parts of the houses built then were relatively small and were evidently made to house moderate families.

The houses of the third period were of dressed stone. Some of them had two ells, the second one of dressed stone like the main part of the house. In this period prosperity had increased to such an extent that the entire house was of dressed stone, laid up in mortar that is today as hard as the original rock. Some houses which have been torn down were so solid

that they had literally to be cut to pieces. There would have never been any disintegration. The structures were virtually imperishable. It is known that in some instances the second ell was built as a kitchen for the family or a son or daughter who had married, and that what may be termed the parlors and sitting rooms of the houses were used in common. That was sometimes done in England, even as late as fifty years ago and seems to have been a more or less common practice everywhere in the early days. In other instances the old house was used as a smoke house, and again for storage.

The low roof, with the curbing and projecting eaves, under which were hung the corn and herbs to cure, was common enough all through this section of New Jersey and in New York state. This was the prevalent Dutch type. Later it was modified by the introduction of English features, but the early structures all bear these distinguishing characteristics. They cannot be mistaken and they remain as memorials of the industry and prosperity of their builders.

A custom which has been of assistance in compiling more or less authentic histories of these houses was that of setting a date stone in the wall of one side of the house with the date of the erection of the building, together with the initials of the builder and in some instances those of his entire family. That occurred in several instances. Again there are stones set in the walls that are covered with hieroglyphics which no one has yet been able to decipher. It is barely possible that these stones were marked by the children of the family. At any rate this seems a reasonable explanation of some of the difficulties which have been encountered in trying to read these stones. They have been ascribed to the rude markings made by Indians, but unless the stone was found in that condition, this seems unlikely. The play of children seems much more plausible. The initials of the builder were frequently accompanied by some object which represented his trade. One house has a mill wheel cut on the date stone. Another has the tools of a mason. A third has the tools of a builder. They were the owners' trade mark and were in a sense the advertisement of his business or occupation. Now

they are monuments, but that was not their design. It was merely to show that the owner followed this or that business, and instead of a sign the emblem was cut in the enduring stone of which the home was constructed.

These are the main features of the early Dutch homes. There are many others. For example the arrangement of the rooms, the furnishings and the construction of the partitions. But it would scarcely be wise to enter into a more elaborate description at this time.

It will, perhaps, suffice to mention a few of the more important of these houses, leaving for the future a more elaborate discussion of the interesting architectural features of the buildings.

One of the oldest houses in the county was the Kipp or DeKype house on the Pollifly road near Hackensack. It was built about 1690, was of stone, laid in mortar mixed from the mud of the fields with straw to give it strength. The stones were rough, excepting in one end, which apparently represented changes which were made later. There was a huge fire place which would take a log at least ten feet long and all the other characteristics of the Dutch house were present. The builder of it came from Holland and constructed his home after he had been in this country about ten years. It was burned less than a year ago and nothing is left but the walls. Deprived of their protecting covering they are rapidly falling to ruin.

On Essex street, in Hackensack, stands the Brinkerhoff house built in 1704. It is now occupied by Mr. J. S. Mabon and it retains most of the original characteristics. It has fifteen rooms and is said to be truly representative of the "old fashioned country seat" which the poet described. This house saw the retreat of Washington's army from Fort Lee and there are traditions of the visits of the soldiers of both armies which may or may not have been true. The initials of the builder, his wife and his son are cut in one wall and one or two other stones are covered with a mass of hieroglyphics which no one has been able to decipher and which some have thought were made by Indians. It is, however, quite as plausible that they were cut by children. Such an origin is

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not impossible and if one stops to think how often children do as their elders do they will readily understand how this might be true.

There are a number of historic houses in and near Hackensack. On Main street stands the Peter Wilson house. It is of stone, but came later and all the stones are dressed. Over the windows are cut the names of Peter Wilson and his wife. This house really deserves more attention than it has ever received, for the reason that Peter Wilson, as a force in early New Jersey history, has never been accorded the position which is rightfully his. The house might well be visited by those who are in any way interested in the development with which Peter Wilson was so closely identified. The educational prominence of the state was largely due to him in those days and the early codification of the laws of the state was his work.

On the Teaneck road stands a stone house which was probably built about 1685 to 1690. It is likely that the first date is early, but the erection of this building at about that time seems well established. It is said to stand just as it was originally built and it is certainly a picturesque dwelling. It was erected by Hendrik Brinckerhoff, who came from Holland around 1670 and was granted a considerable tract of land along the Teaneck ridge. Upon this tract he erected a dwelling, which stands today just as it stood then. It is a splendid specimen of Dutch architecture and it is as typical of the Dutch style of building houses as any in the county.

On the Paramus road are a number of Dutch dwellings, all going back as early as 1750 and one or two that are even earlier than that. At the same time it must be remembered that there was a period of house building about one hundred years ago which retained all the characteristics of the older buildings, but at the same time modified them with English designs or with designs which were prepared by architects and builders in this immediate vicinity. They are interesting and have clustered about them many traditions of the early times. But they are not as old as those which have been mentioned.

On Union avenue in Rutherford stands the Captain Berry

house. It is of stone, but they are all dressed. While it is known that the house was built early, some think prior to 1690, there is evidence that there have been some remodelings which have changed the character somewhat. It isn't Dutch like most of the houses farther north, but that was because Captain Berry was not a Dutchman. He came from Barbadoes and brought many of his English ideas and traditions with him. This would naturally show in his house building and would make it plain why the structure is different from those which were built by the Dutch.

Only a few typical houses have been mentioned. About them clusters much of the early history of the county. Near these buildings the earliest settlements were made, with possibly one exception, and the families which originally occupied them were important factors in the county's beginnings. Therefore they deserve prominence. They represent a type which is disappearing and they should be preserved as landmarks of the work of the fathers.



OLD FAMILY PAPERS.

A Few Suggestions Read at the Annual Dinner, February
22, 1904.

BY CORNELIUS CHRISTIE.

It has been my pleasure lately to examine some old family papers that show interesting facts and suggest questions of various kinds. They also suggest that many other families may have in their possession similar papers of equal or greater interest and importance.

Now this occasion may be a good opportunity to enforce upon those present (who in turn may enforce upon others) the importance of the safe keeping of all old family papers throwing light upon family history and so upon the history of the county. For what is the history of the county but the history of its families?

We are at a disadvantage, however, in starting so late. How much has already been lost,—probably beyond recovery; who can tell?

An example, possibly only one of many, is the case of the Brinkerhoff family, which I happen to know about, as it was my mother's family. Hendrick Jorisen Brinkerhoff was the first member of this family who settled in this County. In June, 1685, he purchased a tract of land on the east side of the Hackensack river at a place now known as Ridgefield Park, but in its early days known as Old Hackensack. Now Hendrick Jorisen Brinkerhoff was a man of importance in his day and generation. Before he came to this County he had been a member of the Hempstead Assembly of 1665, from Flushing, Long Island, in the State of New York, and a magistrate there in 1662, 1663 and 1673. His name was also on the Indian deed of that town. He had also been one of the purchasers from the Indians of the site of Passaic City. After he came here, he and Albert Zabrowski, the ancestor of the

Zabriskie family, were commissioned as the first two Justices of the Peace of this County, and he and his wife are the first two recorded members of the Old Church on the Green in this village, of which the Rev. Herman Vanderwart, a member of this society, is now pastor. At least as much as this of his public life is known. Now it is also known that he and his descendants kept his papers of importance in two small chests or boxes, which were in the possession of the family down to the time of Jacob A. Brinkerhoff, his great great grandson and my mother's brother, by whom they were highly prized and jealously guarded. But after Jacob's death the boxes with their contents disappeared and so far the most diligent search has failed to find them.

All this is told simply to show how family papers are sometimes lost and to warn others against a like loss in the future.

These lost papers might have shown to us historians many an interesting fact and might have solved some mysteries.

And so of other families. There is the family of Hendrick Epke Banta of whom Hendrick Jorisen Brinkerhoff bought this tract in 1685. There is the family of Albert Zabrinski, the ancestor of the Zabriskies above referred to. Have their papers been lost or preserved?

The Bogert, the Berry, the Blauvelt, the Demarest, the Doremus, the Westervelt, the Voorhis, the Hopper, the Haring, the Terhune, the Van Horne and all the other leading families of the old times, where are all their papers? What stories they might tell us.

Among the old papers that I have seen are some of the Voorhis family that were found among the papers of the late Judge Henry H. Voorhis, of which family the Rev. John C. Voorhis of this Society is a member. These papers are not numerous. There must be or must have been many others in the possession of this family. But among them are some of interest. Among others I find a military commission issued to Henry N. Voorhis, as Sergeant, on May 21, 1811, signed "Joseph Bloomfield, Governor, Captain-General and

Commander in Chief of all the Militia and other military forces in the state of New Jersey." I also find a deed by Cornelius Haring, Esq., agent for forfeited estates in this county, to Henry T. Brinkerhoff of nine acres of land at Teaneck, being the lands of Albert Zabriskie forfeited for joining the army of the King of Great Britain. I also find a bill of sale April 16, 1805, by Paulus Powelson to Henry Brinkerhoff of a negro wench for \$100, duly warranted, of course, as was usual.

In one of the old deeds of the Edsall title at English Neighborhood, which I have seen, the southerly line of the premises described is given as a certain distance south of Indian Castle. Now, on the Brinkerhoff farm at Palisades Park there is a high hill commanding a wide and a very fine view in all directions which has always been known by the owners of the farm as Castle Hill, and is so called today. From the location of this hill there can be little doubt that here was the site of Indian Castle; or was it the hill itself that was called a castle? If a castle what was its character? Or was there some legend? Perhaps the very able Indian committee will find out for us.

In speaking of the Edsall title we are reminded that Samuel Edsall, the first of the Bergen county Edsalls, was a man of more than ordinary importance. Besides being a large patentee or owner of lands here he was officially distinguished. He was at one time a member of the State Legislature and was also one of the earliest Justices of the Peace of the County. His lineal descendants are still living at Palisades Park and still holding office, one being an ex-mayor of the borough, one the present Mayor, one a Councilman, and one Borough Collector, and all of them, like their distinguished ancestor, important land owners.

From the papers of the Van Horn family I find that the old Van Horn tract at Closter was bought from a New York merchant in 1696, and was bought by him in 1686. So we learn that places so far apart in the County as Old Hackensack and Closter were apparently settled by these old Dutch families at about the same time, the purchase and settlement

of the Brinkerhoffs at Old Hackensack, as we have before stated, being in 1685. In the original Van Horn deed we find that the old road running through the property is referred to as the King's Highway, while a road running through Old Hackensack has been known from the earliest Brinkerhoff days and is still known as the Queen Anne Road.

In all of these various old papers one of the most interesting things is the names of places, of streams, of necks of land, &c. Take for instance, the name of Old Hackensack where Ridgefield Park now is. The only name it was ever known by from the time of Hendrick Jorisen Brinkerhoff down to about 1870, was Old Hackensack. Why was it thus named? Was it because when this village, where we are now met, was first called by the name of Hackensack, the other side of the Hackensack River, having been previously known as Hackensack, was after that thus distinguished as "Old"? This seems not unreasonable. But I find in the public records a deed given by Hendrick Epke, Hendrick Jorisen and others to Ralph Vandalinda, Albert Zabriskie and others, in 1696, that may throw a little more light on this question. In this deed the grantors, who were apparently residents of Old Hackensack at that time, are all described as residents of Hackensack, not of the precinct of Hackensack, but simply of Hackensack, and this would seem to strengthen our first suggestion. But there is another reference in the deed that gives a new idea. At the end of the description of the tract conveyed, I find this clause: "According to an agreement made between Old and New Hackensack and staked out in the presence of Elias Mickolson." From this it would almost appear that the tract conveyed was called "New Hackensack," in distinction from the tract owned by the grantors, which was thereupon called Old Hackensack. Perhaps an examination of the subsequent deeds of these grantees might make this clear.

In this deed the neck of land on which Old Hackensack is situated, and which is generally known as the Teaneck Ridge is called Hackensack Neck. Our curiosity is also excited by reference to a great rock lying by the meadow's side

along the Overpeck Creek. Where is this monument? It is probably there still.

The meaning of one name suggests questions as to other names we have mentioned. What does the name "Overpeck" mean, as applied to the creek on the easterly boundary of Old Hackensack and Teaneck? Probably it was of Holland origin and may have meant the creek over the hill, as it would have been to the Dutchmen of Old Hackensack. By the English settlers, from whom English Neighborhood was named, it was called English Creek, and the reason and meaning are plain enough. But it may have been named for a man of that name, as it is well known that there are Hollanders living today not far from here by the name of Overbeck—almost the same spelling and pronunciation.

There is the name of Teaneck, to which reference has been made. Teaneck is from the Dutch, meaning "willow neck," a neck of land where willows grow, as Tenafly is the Dutch name for the willow marsh or meadow where the Indians or the early settlers planted willows for basket making.

As to Tenafly, the overwise modern residents of that place have imposed upon it the new pronunciation of Tenafly, from a notion, as I understand, that it is more aristocratic or euphonic than the old way of Te (or Tea)-nafly, thus destroying the original significance of the name. All such changes seem to me the foolish perversions of the weak-minded or ignorant. Something like the conduct of the silly girl, so the humorists put it, who insists that the binding of a book shall match her complexion of her dress.

As to the name of Closter, which has been mentioned; although believed by some persons to be of Indian origin it is probably named after a Dutchman, name of Kloster. Some of the moderns have also tried the same experiment for improving its pronunciation by calling it Clos (Clars)ter, though I am glad to believe with not as much success. It may be amusing to repeat the remark of a speaker at the time of the celebration of the opening of the Northern Railroad of New Jersey in the fifties. He said that the only rea-

son he ever heard for calling the place Closter was that it was closer to New York than Nyack was.

The names of the persons we have mentioned interest us. We find that the Dutchmen in these early papers often dropped their surnames. So in the deed we have mentioned from Hendrick Epke, Hendrick Jorisen and others. Hendrick Epke means Hendrick Epke Banta, and Hendrick Jorisen means Hendrick Jorisen Brinkerhoff. And we are led to believe that in some cases where the surname was thus dropped, it was never afterwards resumed, thus dividing the same family into two or more different surnames. This is said to be true of the Westervelt family for one example.

There are other things we might mention and more details we might go into, but I have said enough to accomplish all I have endeavored to do by this paper, to show how many things of interest we find or are likely to find in these documents, that even yet are somewhere in possession of the old families of the County, and therefore how important it is that they should be carefully preserved, and there is no way that this end can be better served than by calling in the aid of this society through its committees or its members.

HISTORICAL LOAN EXHIBITIONS BY THE JOHNSON LIBRARY ASSOCIATION AND THE BERGEN COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

These exhibitions were all in charge of Mrs. W. H. Westervelt of Hackensack, N. J., and were highly interesting and well attended.

Johnson Library Association Exhibit in the Library Building at Hackensack, N. J., April 2-16, 1902.

This exhibition was given at the suggestion of Hon. W. M. Johnson with the idea of establishing a Bergen County Historical Museum in connection with the Library Building. Through the courtesy of Mrs. Cornelius Blauvelt, President of the Association and Chairman of the Committee, the following list of Exhibits is given :

H. L. BRUNS—Old China Plate, 100 years.

MISS L. CUMMINGS—Flint box, very old ; Foreign coin scales, Oct. 1761 ; Portrait of John Huss made of the earth on which he was burned, and a box made of tree growing on same spot ; New York Evening Post, Sept. 14, 1810 ; New York Herald, May 20, 1815 ; Map of Disputed Territory ; General Atlas, 1821.

MRS. HENRY KIPP—Vase, 200 years old ; Cup and Saucer, 200 years old ; Bowl, 200 years old ; Decanter, 100 years old ; Brown Pitcher, 80 years old ; Pie Dish, 80 years old ; Cake Wafer Iron, 150 years old ; Small Bowl, 100 years old ; Small Bowl, 80 years old ; Pie Filler for Dutch Oven, 200 years old.

MRS. ED. DEWITT—Inlaid glass frame brought from Holland over 200 years ago ; Picture, Tomb of Washington, 101 years old ; Tortoise shell comb, 1830 ; Silk wedding shawl, 1830 ; Lace wedding veil, 1830 ; English hand run lace ; Wedding Bonnet, 1830 ; Early Samples of Calico made in this country ; Very old Brass Candle Sticks ; Hand made glass—before cut glass was known ; Bead bags.

MRS. RACHEL BLACKLEDGE—Old Dutch Bible, 1741 ; Silver Snuff Box, over 300 years ; Dish, 1635 ; Pewter Plate and Bowl used by Soldier of Revolution ; Sugar Bowl, Milk Pitcher,

- Salt Cellar, 1700; Vase, 1777; Pitcher, 1777: Velvet beaded bag, 1750.
- MRS. COLEMAN GRAY—Set of China Vases, over 300 years old—belonged to Col. Budd, first settler of L. I., was Surgeon to King of England.
- MRS. ELSIE BRINKERHOFF—China Shoe from Holland, 1600; Blue China Pitcher, 1800.
- REV. E. T. SANFORD—Mill Elevator Belt and Buckle—Bolting Cloth, 1750; U. S. Records, Survey and Discovery, 1822.
- MRS. A. D. BOGERT—Warming Pan; Foot Stove.
- REV. E. T. SANFORD—Sword and Spurs used in general training, U. S. Militia.
- MISS J. ZABRISKIE—Copy, Josephus, 1792; Brasero (very old); Tea Caddy, very old; Snuff Boxes, very old; Medal, Erie Canal, 1825.
- MR. H. ANGELL—Powder Horn, used in Revolution; Certificate of Membership Society of Cincinnati; signed by George Washington; Diaries of Col. Angell during Revolution; Orders and Letters of Col. Angell during Revolution; Insignia of Society of Cincinnati.
- F. A. WESTERVELT—Homespun linen table cloth; Old bowl; Shell Comb; Copper Kettle from Holland, 200 years; 6 Silver Spoons; 1 Colonial Spoon, 2 Colonial Spoons; 2 Pewter spoons, home made in wooden moulds: Hand knit night cap, 75 years: Lace dress cap, 65 years; Old dress; Silk Tissue Dress, 1845; Piece of wedding dress, 102 years old, Bride a descendant of Gov. William Bradford of the Mayflower: Piece of wedding dress, 1845; Gold Breastpin, containing portraits, 50 years old; Gold Locket, containing portraits, 50 years old.
- MRS. W. O. LABAGH—Chair, 130 years old; Book, 1719.
- MRS. R. W. FARR—English Doll, 1732.
- F. A. WESTERVELT—Large Copper Kettle from Brinkerhoff Homestead, Essex St.; Glass Candlesticks, 50 years; Brass Candlesticks, 75 years.
- C. EUGENE WALSH—Soldier's Plate picked up in street in N. Y. as 71st Regiment passed upon return from Spanish War.
- MRS. DEP. STAGG—Bonnet; Bowl, 200 years; Valentine, very old; Shell Comb, 1825; 3 Snuff boxes; Brass Mortar and Pestle.
- REV. E. T. SANFORD—Beads from Egypt.
- MRS. J. A. ROMEYN—Cameo Bracelet, 100 years; Dr. Rogers, miniature; Silver Comb, 100 years; 2 Silver Pitchers, 100 years; Silver Tea Strainer, 100 years; Silver Sugar Bowl, 100 years.
- MRS. M. H. ANGELL—Lustre Tea Pot from Forty Fort, Pa., July 3,

1778, at time of Wyoming Massacre, exhibited at Centennial Exp., Phila., 1876.

MRS. J. A. ROMEYN—Shell Comb; Child's Dress, Joanna B. Romeyn's, 1795; Wedding Dress, Joanna B. Romeyn's, 1807; Silk Shawl, Joanna B. Romeyn's; Silk Kerchief, Joanna B. Romeyn's; Child's Silk Coat, over 100 years.

MRS. M. H. ANGELL—Insignia, Sons of Revolution.

MRS. CHAS. HASBROUCK—Cane.

MRS. GRAHAM—Plate, 100 years.

DAVID DEMAREST—French Sword.

MRS. GRAHAM—Holland Shoes.

MRS. CHAS. HASBROUCK—Foot Stove. This stove was the property of Mrs. Jane Myer. It is at least 100 years old and in early days part of its duty was to keep its owner comfortable while she worshipped in the "Old Church on the Green."

MRS. GRAHAM—Two-lipped Lustre Vase.

MR. P. E. MOORE—Mr. Peter Moore's Watch.

MRS. SARAH DIXON—Glass Lamp, 75 years.

MRS. DAVID DURIE—Corded Hood, 125 years; 2 Shell Combs; Kerchief, 125 years old; Black Silk Shawl.

MRS. CHAS. FRENCH—Kerchief, 80 years.

F. A. WESTERVELT—Blue Pitcher, belonged to Major Suffern, Suffern, N. Y.

MRS. J. C. WARD—Old English Cut Glass Decanter, 1815; Snuffers and Tray, 1792; Lustre Jardiniere, 1815.

MRS. ZENOBIA HANFIELD—Shell Cameo, date of cutting, 1820; Handpainted Inlaid Fan, Court of Queen Elizabeth, Artist, Bertano, 1785; Portrait of Mary Rooke Rayner, painted by Gen. Theo. Cummings.

MRS. RANDALL—Pitcher, brought from Holland by Hogencamp family; Plate, brought from Holland by Hogencamp family; Linen, brought from Holland by Hogencamp family.

GARRET RANDALL—Commission Holder was Maj. War 1812.

MRS. RANDALL—Silver Knife, Fork and Spoon, buried in vicinity of Fort Lee during Revolutionary War; Garret Ackerson's Spectacles, 80 years.

GARRET RANDALL—Sword, worn by Garret Ackerson during War of 1812 and after as Major General of Militia of Northern; N. J.

MRS. NELSON PROVOST—Old Dutch Bible, containing family records.

MRS. H. M. BOGERT—Snuffers and Tray, 95 years old; Silver Table-spoon, 200 years; Plate, Pembroke Hall, Cambridge; Plate 100 years.

MRS. M. E. SMITH—Old Roman Lamp.

W. R. SHANKS—Old Check, Charles Carroll of Carrolton; Old Check.

- Aaron Burr; Elzevir, 1636; Dutch Bible, 1712; Biblical Scenes; Illustrations, Frenchmen, 1655; Des. Geo. World, 1680.
- AARON E. ACKERMAN—Army Blanket, used by A. D. E., War 1812.
- MRS. AARON E. ACKERMAN—Lace Mantilla, 100 years.
- J. J. ANDERSON—Sun Dial.
- T. H. RICHARDS—Silver Shoe Buckles.
- F. N. LAWTON—Spanish Colors, from San Juan, Porto Rico; Sword Spanish Officers, captured with above flag.
- MRS. N. B. ZABRISKIE—Chair, 1685.
- MRS. J. D. WESTERVELT—Child's Dress.
- MRS. DE P. STAGG—Lustre Pitcher, 100 years; Candle moulds.
- MRS. N. D. ZABRISKIE—Piece of China, broken by cyclone, Cherry Hill.
- MRS. CHAS. HASBROUCK—4 Deeds and Indentures; Bulls Eye Watch, 90 years old; Silver Cup, 126 years, used by Washington, Books, Wm. Hogarth's Works, 70 years old.
- MISS HELEN SCHUYLER DOUGHERTY—Plate, in family for 6 generations; Shoe Buckles, 150 years, from Island Santa Crus; Vase, first Crockery brought from China to U. S.
- J. A. ROMEYN—Pieces of China from Complete set, over 100 years.
- MRS. R. W. FARR—Punch Ladle with King George shilling, 1723, in bottom.
- MRS. DE P. STAGG—Bead Bags, 75 years; 1 Watch Chain, 75 years; Pitch Fork 100 years with natural wood handle; Woolen Blanket, 75 years.
- MRS. W. F. FARR—Blue and white blanket.
- MRS. J. D. WESTERVELT—Knaup, 150 years old, wooden frame to hold candle to sew or spin by.
- MRS. DE P. STAGG—2 Sets of Brass Andirons, 100 years.
- MRS. J. P. CLARENDON—Link buttons worn at the neck, 140 years; Silver Spoon, 100 years.
- MR. HENRY HALES—Manual of Prayers, Gladstone; Lord's Prayer in 200 languages; Illuminated Manuscript, 15th Century; Status Scolar & Hibernia, 1627; Owen Jones, Grammar of Ornament; 2 Lustre Pitchers, 100 years; Silver Candle-ticks; Pewter Plates from J. Van Dien, Paramus; Pewter Plates from J. Van Dien Paramus.
- MR. HENRY QUACKENBUSH—Deed, King George III, 1774, for tract of land by the Ponds Church, Franklin Township.
- MISS MACRAE—Sampler, by Miss Sapira Earl, 100 years.
- MISS ANNIE BERDAN—Blue and white spread, 1832.
- MRS. DE P. STAGG—Colonial Money.
- J. A. ROMEYN—Portrait of Joanna B. Romeyn, about 1825, when 5 years of age; Portrait Rev. James Van Campen Romeyn, lived in Ontario, preached in Schralenburg and Hackensack.

- 1799 to 1833; Manuscript Sermons, Rev. Jas. A. Romeyn, Pastor Old Church on Green, 1833-36; Revolutionary Pistol; Gold Necklace, 100 years; Old Book belonged to T. H. Romeyn; Manuscript Lectures of Theology by R. J. V. C. Romeyn.
- MRS. R. G. PAUL--3 Old English Prints from the Collection of the Marchioness of Aylesbury; Old Carvings found in old Church in Kendal, Westmoreland, 300 years old.
- MRS. J. P. CLARENDON--Satin Dress worn in 1841; Blue and white blanket, 1839.
- F. A. WESTERVELT--Double Canton China Plate, belonged to Mayor Suffern of Revolutionary Army.
- MRS. DE P. STAGG--Blue Platter; Tea Pot and stand, Moses in the Bullrushes; Cup and Saucer, Moses in the Bullrushes; Cake Plate, Moses in the Bullrushes; Lustre Plate; Small Blue Plate; Silver Table Spoons, over 200 years; Silver Table Spoons gotten from British during the Revolution.
- MRS. ALVA TROWBRIDGE--Letter, Benjamin Franklin; Letter, Gen. Nathaniel Greene; Umbrella, over 100 years; Scarf worn by Gen. Greene during Revolution; Beautiful Emb. Waist Coat, worn by Gen. Greene during Revolution.
- MRS. CHAS. HASBROUCK--Sand Box, 112 years; Office Chair with writing table attached, 102 years old, used by Rob Campbell who was born in 1766, Attorney in 1790, died 1846. He gave to Hackensack the ground on which the Court buildings now stand. It is said he was the orator of Bergen Co. on all patriotic occasions
- A. V. MOORE--Chair 150 years.
- F. A. WESTERVELT--Old model of full equipped Holland vessel.
- MRS. CHAS. HASBROUCK--4 Cups and Saucers, 112 years.
- MRS. R. M. HART--Large Sheffield Tray, 1730; Sheffield Candlesticks, 1825; Pewter Sugar Bowl and Spoon, 1800; Indian Drinking Cup, Moccasins belonged to Sitting Bull, The Gorget won by Aaron Hart, 1759; China "Davenport"; 3 pieces of Blue China Indian festoon.
- MRS. M. W. SMITH--Passes allowing bearer to pass through lines to Hackensack during Revolution, one given in Orange county signed by Elihu Marvin, one of the judges of Orange County Court, the other issued in Hackensack Nov. 14, 1778, to allow return.
- MR. WILLARD CASS, OF ENGLEWOOD COLLEGE--Powder flask, from Fort Lee during Revolution; Hessian Bayonet from Fort Lee, Lock and key from Andre Prison at Tappan; Rifle Balls, found at Fort Lee; Exploded Shell found at Fort Lee; English Sword found at Fort Lee; Indian Axe Head found at Liberty Pole at Englewood; 3 Indian Arrow Heads; Piece of

Frigate Constitution; Block of Continental Money; separate portions are numerous, blocks are rare; Indian Corn Pestles, picked up at Teaneck.

R. H. D. DEMAREST—Lustre Pitcher, over 100 years.

MRS. COLEMAN GRAY—Large Sheffield Tray, over 200 years; Buckle worn on General Abram Godwin's shoe; Silver Coaster, belonged to Colonel Budd, over 200 years; Silver Cake Basket, over 200 years; Miniature, Mr. Coleman's gift to bride; Silver Ladle presented to Mr. Coleman by Colonel Budd; Portrait, Mr. Coleman, first proprietor N. Y. Evening Post.

MRS. BLACKLEDGE—Cane, Dr. Chapman's, 300 years. Molasses Cup from Holland, 200 years.

MISS RIPPER—Sampler, made 1795.

MRS. BLACKLEDGE—2 Bowls, 200 years; 1 Blue Bowl, 200 years.

MRS. ELSIE BRINKERHOFF—Silver tongs and spoons, over 100 years; Brown Dish, over 100 years.

MRS. BLACKLEDGE—Blue Bowl, 1785; Lafayette & Washington Plate, 100 years; Wedding Shawl, 140 years; wedding dress 140 years; Wedding Dress, daughter's, 120 years; 2 Blue and white blankets, 100 years.

MRS. MARY KENT—Bread Bowl made from Knot of Wood by Indians, given to a Mrs. Sneden of Sneden's Landing 125 years ago by some Quakers for rowing them across the Hudson River.

R. M. HART—Carved Ivory Fan, Chinese, 1720.

C. E. WILDE—Collection of Copper Coins, from 1793-1852. Was 30 years in collecting.

C. E. WILD—Large Collection of Minerals, shells and curios (Left at Library).

MRS. DE P. STAGG—Old Compass; Very interesting picture of the Battery, N. Y., in 1820.

MRS. JOSHUA CLARK—Old Shoes; Old Writing Desk.

FLORENCE A. ST. JOHN—Collection of 21 Dolls from many countries, dressed as the natives dress, Moki, India, Switzerland, Italy, Algiers, etc.

DR. C. F. ADAMS—Japanese Sword Scabbard, made of an elephant's tusk, beautifully carved; Persian mace; Philippine Kris, native hand forged.

MRS. A. LIZZIE CAMPBELL—Case of Wampum and Indian ornaments, manufactured by Campbell Bros., Pascack, Bergen Co., the only known factory of the kind in the world.

DR. C. A. HAYDEN—Soldier's Outfit used in War 1812.

E. K. BIRD—Almanacs, 1785.

F. A. JACOBSON—Burlington Almanac, 1791.

E. K. BIRD—Hackensack Star and Bergen Farmer, 1824.

- MRS. C. LINKRON—Light and Dark Blue Blanket.
- MRS. A. E. ACKERMAN—Gun, 1812; Fire Tongs.
- JOHN RYAN—"Great Feast at Hoboken," (advertisement) "71 Anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill, June 17, 1846, a splendid Ox roasted whole, 100 lbs. of Turtle made in soup for ladies."
- HON. W. M. JOHNSON—Old Deeds, 1686, 1695, 1651.
- A. W. VAN WINKLE—Old Letter, 1741.
- MRS. BREAKENRIDGE—Old Bowl, 100 years.
- MRS. C. F. ADAMS—Proposal of Marriage, 1811.
- MRS. A. E. ACKERMAN—Pewter Candlesticks.
- H. R. BERRY—Copy Will of Sam. Berry, 1767.
- HENRY HALES—Copy Constitution.
- MRS. H. M. BOGERT—Lantern.
- CLYDE B. HAY—Flax and Linen raised on Bogert Farm; New York in 1778; 3 Bank Notes, 1795; Arrow Heads Found in Bogota.
- MISS VAN BUSKIRK—Silk Shawl, over 100 years old.
- REV. E. T. SANFORD—Iron Toaster for Open Fireplace; Iron Candle Holder made in Washington's Army.
- MRS. A. E. VAN BENSCHOUTEN—Picture of Old Mill. This old mill stood in Green St., Jersey City, about where the P. R. R. now crosses that street, which is at present one block from the river. It was built by Isaac Edge in the early part of the last century. Painted by Eliza Van Benschouten Taylor in 1845.
- MRS. LOUIS WYGANT—Picture, 104 years.
- ARTHUR VAN BUSKIRK—Indian Battle Axe, found on Family Homestead, New Milford.
- W. L. WILLIAMS—First copy N. Y. Sun, 1833.
- J. D. WESTERVELT—New York Picayune, 1850; Bergen Co. Gazette, Sept. 2, 1857, Vol. 1, No. 1.
- MRS. W. ARCHER—Pair Silver Candlesticks, used by Peter Wilson; Pair China Vases, used by Peter Wilson.
- MRS. T. PALMER—Tankard, Pewter, belonged to one of the early Zabriskies.
- E. AINLEY—2 Horse shoes, taken from LaFayette's horse, which died at Lafayette's headquarters at Tappan; Latch taken from the door of the house in which Andre was imprisoned at Tappan; a metal figure that ornamented a transom over one of the doors in the old 76 House at Tappan.
- MRS. ANNIE KEMPTON—Collection Bank Notes.
- MRS. CLEVELAND—Confederate Money.
- MISS NORAH BOGERT—Natural History Collection.
- W. I. CONKLIN—Picture members New Jersey Senate, 1859, Pres. Thomas H. Herring of Bergen Co.

W. J. ANDRUS—Collection Pottery, largest of its kind from New Mexico; Navajo Jewelry made by them from Mexican Money; Arrow Heads, Blankets, Beads and Baskets.

HENRY HALES—Valuable collection of New Mexico Pottery.

MR. VAN GOTTSCHALK—Valuable Indian Collection.

JAMES L. WATT, M. D.—Siwash Indian Articles collected at Circle City, Alaska.

NO.	DESCRIPTION	VALUE IN ALASKA
1.	A Moose skin coat, tanned by squaws with sour dough	\$75 00
2.	Coat for a child.....	10 00
3.	Coat of reindeer skin trimmed with white fox and walrus head buttons.....	12 00
4.	Beaded and fur trimmed gloves, used in summer against mosquitoes.....	8 00
5.	Beaded and fur trimmed mits for winter use.....	15 00
6.	Moccasins for general use.....	4 50
7.	Walrus skin water boots trimmed with reindeer and hair seal. When properly oiled, will not leak.....	15 00
8.	Moccasins.....	4 50
9.	Moccasins for child.....	2 00
10.	Pappoose strap used to fasten the baby to its mother's back	4 00
11.	This rude knife, is made from an old file, and is used in making canoes, snowshoes, sleighs and all kinds of wood work.....	1 50
12.	Hunting knife made from a file.....	2 00
13.	Child's toy made of Sabletail.....	2 00
14.	Child's water boots.....	5 00
15.	Cartridge pouch.....	5 00
16.	Leggings and garters.....	17 00
17.	Game bag.....	15 00
18.	Gold dust bag.....	1 50
19.	Tobacco pouch.....	4 00
20.	Hank sewing thread made of moose tendons.....	50
21.	Canoe, paddle and doll.....	5 00
22.	Snow shoes.....	6 00
23.	Child's wooden dish.....	
24.	Pot latch spoon. Christmas time is the great pot latch season lasting about a week. The merriment consists of eating and dancing. Open house is kept where the tribe gathers and the feast consists of boiled meat, hardtack or pan cakes. This spoon holds one portion of the stew which is served from the pot.....	
25.	Model of a pack sled	

- 26. Model of a dog sled
- 27. A case of arrows. A full set consists of twenty arrows. The blunt arrows are used for fur bearing animals that the skin may not be perforated. Sharp arrows can be sent through a moose at fifty yards. These arrows were used as late as 1885, when guns became common.....

MRS. W. O. LABAGH—Manuscript reports of Army Headquarters during American Revolution in N. Y. City, June 27, August 18, 1776, references to Generas Greenel, Putnam and other Officers and Privates of the American Army; Grand Mount at Lispenard Brewery mentioned; Court Martials, &c., punishment of 30 lashes, 10 for 3 days consecutively; Execution of Thomas Hickley, June 28, for mutiny, sedition and treachery.

In the museum at Johnson Library is the very valuable collection of 69 pieces, containing illuminated books of great value, curios, etc., of MR. IRENEAUS PRIME STEVENSON.

First Exhibition of the Bergen County Historical Society, Given at the Johnson Library Building, April 9, 16, 23, 30, 1904.

COMMITTEE { W. D. SNOW,
REV. E. T. SANFORD.

This Exhibition included many articles exhibited by the Library Association, and these, with the newly loaned articles, made a striking collection.

LIST OF EXHIBITS.

- MRS. G. W. HILL—1 Pennant from Battle Ship New York. 1 Confederate \$10.00 Bill, Feb. 17, 1864; 1 R. R. ticket, N. Y. Central, 1835, Oct. first E. R. R. ticket sold May 17, No. O, 18 years ago.
- F. A. WESTERVELT—Old Lock and Key, from door of New York City Jail.
- JUDGE THE. SANFORD, Belleville, N. J.—Picture of Geo. II.
- ABRAM DE BAUN—Dutch Bible.
- T. H. RICHARDS—Indian Treaty, Sioux Indians and U. S. Government.
- REV. E. T. SANFORD—An Egyptian Mummy, called Thotasu, purchased by Rev. E. T. Sanford at Thebes, Egypt, 1903, supposed to be 3,000 years old.

- CLARENCE WASHBURN—Leather Fire Bucket, Washington's picture on it, date 1800, Motto, For God and Our Country ; name E. Bourne.
- MRS. JOHN VAN BUSSUM—Portrait of Dr. Rogers ; Picture, City Aberdeen, Scotland, birthplace of Prof. Peter Wilson ; Picture Aberdeen University where Prof. Peter Wilson graduated ; Shaving Glass, Prof. Peter Wilson's.
- H. D. SOHNER—Indian Axe Head, Corn Grinders, Pipe, Clay, very old ; 45 Arrow Heads, Flint, &c. All found on Teaneck Ridge.
- B. H. ALLBEE—Photograph, Old Yates Mill, Westwood, 1680-1690.
- MRS. W. NICHOLS—Bound copy of the Balance, published in Hudson, N. Y., 1802, contains death notice of Martha Washington.
- VOORHIS DEMAREST—4 bullets picked up on Seven Pines Battlefield after Civil War. Belt Buckle, S. N. Y. picked up on same field.
- F. G. SPECK—Very valuable collection of modern and ancient Mohegan, Indian implements and relics. Brooch used in ceremony of adoption by Mohegans, wampum of primitive make also used in adoption ceremony ; Insignia of member of tribe, loaned by a member of the Mohegan tribe by adoption.
- F. G. SPECK—Fragments of Indian pottery found by Clifford Storey and F. G. Speck in a spot north of Hackensack where once there had been an Indian village.
- MRS. GREEN—Pewter Candlesticks.
- MRS. C. D. HARING—Blue Quilt.
- F. A. WESTERVELT—Blue Quilt.
- A. W. VAN WINKLE—Deed on Vellum, 1707, property at Rutherford 110 acres and meadow land.
- MRS. E. S. CLAPP—Very old Masonic Apron ; very old bead work.
- MISS NORAH BOGERT—Brass Candlesticks ; water color picture of Fireplace in old Brinkerhoff Homestead, Essex street.
- MRS. W. E. HARRIS—Dresden cup, saucer, plate, formerly the property of the late Sir Julian Pauncefoot. China mug, 150 years.
- HELEN A. GOUGE—Revolutionary sword carried by Sergeant A. Cleveland.
- MATILDA P. CLARK—Dutch Bible, 1778.
- MRS. C. E. LOPER—China Pitcher, 125 years.
- MRS. ROSE—Large pewter platter, 1807.
- HENRY BUNGER—Tin box for papers. Wooden box for money, carried by Casparius Westervelt through Revolutionary War. Old Hymnal, 1814.

- MISS ALLAIRE—Oil Painting, Fort Lee 1838; Oil Painting Baron Steuben House, 1752, at New Bridge.
- CLYDE HAY—Spanish War Mauser cartridge; Flax grown on Bogert farm; Sword and scabbard, powder horn.
- MRS. H. S. WALDRON—Doll, 100 years.
- S. D. BEDELL—Picture, The Destiny of America, New York Herald, April 14, 1865.
- MR. POE—11 Photographs, Hackensack Views
- F. A. WESTERVELT—Old Fort Stove.
- J. C. BLAUVELT—1 Railroad Pass, Hackensack, N. Y. R. R. when the road was only 5 miles long; 2 tickets, 1862-1864; 1 Blue and White Chintz Quilt, 100 years.
- MISS J. M. CULBERTSON—Water color Picture, Old Vanderbeck Homestead, Main street.
- MISS R. McQUOID—Pitcher, choice piece of Black Basaltes ware.
- MRS. B. RICE—Collection of paper money.
- CLYDE HAY—Book, Regulations for Soldiers, 1800; Map N. Y. City, 1778; Confederate money, \$500; U. S. ten cent bill; Lombard Bank note.
- GEORGE BRISTOL—Receipt for a Stove, 1818.
- MRS. W. O. LABAGH—Red and White Linen Quilt, homespun.
- MR. PAUL BRINKERHOFF—Presented to the Society, 1 Mail and Express souvenir of the Centennial Celebration of Washington's inauguration, April 20-30, 1889; 1 fine Arrow Head from Norwood, N. J.

Exhibition at Ridgewood, Bergen County, N. J., June 26, 1905

This Exhibition was given by the president of the Bergen County Historical Society, Cornelius Doremus, under the auspices of the Society.

LIST OF EXHIBITS.

- MRS. EMMA KEELEY—1 lustre coffee pot; 1 silver sugar tongs; 1 china plate; 1 china cup and saucer; 1 cake plate; 1 Spencer waist; 2 lace caps; 1 shirt, linen.
- MRS. JAMES KEELEY—4 Samplers; 3 daguerrotypes; 1 almanac; 2 pieces Continental money; 1 seal; 1 copy of will of Mary Washington; 1 silver watch; 1 pair silver specks; 3 silver spoons; 2 china plates; 1 china saucer; 1 foot stove; 1 china vase; 1 glass plate; 1 hymnal.
- C. Z. BOARD—1 pair duelling pistols; 1 Dutch Bible; 1 ready

- reckoner; 1 Hibernian Magazine; 1 silver snuff box; 1 silver watch; 4 swords; 1 tavern sign, 1802—J. A. Hopper Hoppertown, now Hohokus.
- DR. VAN EMBURG—1 wooden cradle, 1743; 1 gravy boat and stand, 1736; knife, fork and candle stick; 1 set artificial teeth, 1846; 1 set artificial teeth, 1790; portrait, water color, 1770; 1 plate, china, 1781; 1 chair, 1805; 1 pitcher; 1 pitcher, silver lustre; 1 pitcher, silver lustre; 1 quilt, patch work; 1 quilt, patch work.
- MRS. A. J. ZABRISKIE—1 lustre pitcher.
- THOMAS C. MOORE—1 parchment deed, 1774.
- MRS. S. A. RYERSON—1 blue sugar bowl; 1 decanter, glass.
- MRS. A. J. VAN WINKLE—1 pewter tea pot; 1 pewter sugar bowl; 1 pewter milk pitcher. Descended to Mr. Van Winkle from the Dayton family, the first settlers of Ridgewood.
- MRS. W. J. VALENTINE—Collection old laces; Japanned tray, 150 years old; petticoat.
- MISS EGBERT AND MRS. BABCOCK—1 Canton china bowl, 100 years; 1 bound magazine, Batavia Legation, 1668; 1 old print—cor. Market and Main streets, Paterson, N. J., 1835, shows Congress Hall, Paterson and Hudson River R. R. and Old St. Paul's Church; 1 old book, 1641; 1 brass candlestick, 100 years; 2 Indian Moccasins; 1 Proclamation by Andrew Jackson, Pres. U. S.; 2 Masonic Aprons worn by the first Doctor of Paterson, who has been dead 80 years; 1 cup and saucer, 100 years old; monogram A. M. Z. (English); 2 silver and rhine stone buckles, for shoes; 1 bead bag, 100 years; 1 Staffordshire blue fruit dish and stand, willow design; 1 almanac, 1800; 2 old newspapers; 3 tiles from Old Mansion house, 100 years.
- MRS. HERMAN TERHUNE—1 china tea pot, 90 years; 1 china pitcher, 80 years; 1 silver watch, 117 years; 1 blue and white spread.
- MR. KOMAN—Dutch Bible, 1686.
- MRS. C. A. HOPPER—1 spinning wheel, 150 years; 1 chair, 200 years; 1 chair, 200 years.
- MRS. T. N. GLOVER—1 sugar bowl; 1 warming pan; 1 copper kettle; 1 bead bag; 1 pewter sugar bowl; 1 pewter pitcher; collection of laces and linens.
- MRS. R. L. OTTIS—3 silver spoons, 100 years old; 1 lustre pitcher, 75 years old; 1 china plate, 130 years old; 1 lustre cup and saucer, 100 years old; one plate, cup and saucer, 70 years old; 2 small candle sticks carried through Civil War; 1 bowl and saucer; 1 china tea pot; 1 platter, 120 years old.
- MRS. I. E. HUTTON—1 china cradle, 150 years old; 1 lustre

pitcher, 69 years; 1 bead purse, 75 years old; 1 bead bag, 75 years old; one cup and saucer, 80 years old; 1 bowl and plate, 89 years old; 1 bead chain, 75 years old.

MRS. WHITMAN PHILLIPS—1 foot stove, 200 years old; 1 John Wesley Memorial Pitcher, b. Jan. 1766, d. 1791; 1 Rose Lustre Pitcher, 150 years; 1 blue pitcher, 73 years; 1 copper lustre pitcher, 150 years; blue pitcher, 150 years; 1 "Old Farmer's" jug, 70 years; 1 blue pitcher, 70 years; 1 old pitcher, 150 years; 1 copper lustre pitcher, 150 years; 1 rose lustre, 150 years; 1 copper lustre, 75 years; 1 copper lustre tea pot, 150 years; 1 silver lustre sugar bowl, 150 years; 1 silver lustre milk pitcher, 350 years; two brass candle sticks, 200 years; 1 brass snuffer; 1 brass tray; 1 silver snuffer; 1 silver tray; 2 Sheffield candle sticks; 1 Indian knife case; 1 Indian war bonnet; 1 string wampum; 1 bead purse, 175 years; 1 Indian file case; 1 Indian bead necklace; 1 Wedgewood pitcher; 150 years; 1 Staffordshire fruit dish and plate; 1 old masonic jug; 1 silhouette; 1 print of Old Tomb's, N. Y.; 1 Sheffield tray, 100 years; 1 Elegy on the death of Jas. Lawrence, Commander U. S. Frigate Chesapeake, 1843; 1 old Bible, 1640; 1 copy Josephus, 1792; 1 blue and white spread, 176 years; 1 blue and white spread, 150 years; 1 Chippendale chair, 150 years; 1 chair used by E. R. Roe, 100 years; 1 chair, 150 years; 1 oil painting by Mrs. Whitman Phillips, scene at Weehaken, 1836; 1 oil painting by Mrs. Whitman Phillips, scene Harlem Bridge, 1836. As much more as above not listed.

MRS. CHAS. E. GRIFFEN—1 shawl, Scotch Paisley; 1 shawl, India; 1 shawl, Japan silk, embroidered; 1 Arabic dagger; 1 handkerchief, hand embroidery; 1 handkerchief, hand embroidery; 1 pair Arabian slippers; 1 breast pin, opals and brilliants, 200 years old; 1 pair earrings, opals and brilliants; 2 silver dress holders; 1 chatelaine; 1 thimble; 1 bog wood bracelet; collection (large) of beautiful jewelry.

MRS. H. H. DEVORE—1 toy bed curtains, valance, &c., 115 years old; 4 pieces of Con. money; 1 glasstumbler, 125 years old; 1 salad bowl, 150 years old; 1 spinning wheel; 1 toy chair, 125 years old; 1 foot stove, 150 years old; 1 foot stove, 150 years old; 1 deed, 103 years old; 1 almanac and diary, 1764; 1 pair of brass andirons; 1 tongs.

ALFRED OWEN—1 file of New Port Mercury, 1800.

MISS CARRIE HOPPER AND MISS BERDAN—1 blue cup and saucer presented to Mrs. Berdan by a grand d. of Henry Clay, 1 Colonial spoon.

- F. J. WALTON—Collection of 10 relics of Fort Washington.
- MRS. R. A. WESTERVELT—1 table purchased from Gen. Washington while he was encamped near Ramsay by Jonas Halstead; 1 Dutch Bible, 1722, brought from Holland by ancestors of Mrs. F. A. Ryerson; 1 hand made iron pot and cover, 75 or 80 years old; 1 hand embroidered dress, 75 years old.
- EDWARD COSTA—1 Spanish coin. 1756.
- MISS H. L. WEST—1 brass candle stick, 210 years old; 1 book, Pope's work, 110 years old; 1 pair embroidered suspenders, 75 years old; 1 bead bag, 100 years old; 1 steel bag, 100 years old; 1 silver spectacle case, 150 years old; 1 sample of home made linen bed curtain, 210 years old.
- REV. M. VAN NESTE—3 pieces of money, Rahway script, 1837, Cont., 1776. Con., 1777; 1 copy Trenton Gazette, 1782; 1 copy Trenton Mercury, 1787.
- MR. C. J. GAYLOR—1 silver sugar tongs, 1809; 1 silver sugar cremer; 1 silver tankard, 1796; 1 Family letter, 1689; 1 commission to David Skaats, 1812, by James Madison; 1 pitcher; 1 embroidery; 1 silhouette of Peter Burt, maternal G. Father of C. J. Gaylor, 5 generations back was an inventor of a deep sea dredge still in use in the British Service, known to have reproved William IV for profanity; 1 old dictionary, 125 years old.
- MRS. A. TERHUNE—1 silver ladle, 80 years old; 1 china sugar bowl, 80 years old; 1 plate, 75 years old; 1 teaspoon, 110 years old; 1 small pitcher, 80 years old; 1 plate, 75 years old; 1 piece embroidery, 48 years old; 1 tureen, 80 years old, 2 hymnals, 100 years, 63 years; 1 spread blue and white, 65 years old.
- J. H. VAN EMBURG, MIDLAND PARK—1 book, 1695; 1 platter; 2 plates; an original piece of the Confederate flag of Gen. Price. When the army was disbanded the flag was torn up and distributed among the troops, 1861-1865; 1 circular describing property stolen from Continental army, Albany, Nov. 12, 1702; 1 commission of Epenetus Smith, appointed Lieut. of the 7th Reg. of N. Y., George Clinton Governor, 1803; 1 auto letter, Gen. Mifflin and Col. Hugh Hughes, Phil., Pa., May 19, 1776; 3 Indian Paint pots; 1 shot pouch, 100 years; 1 safety ink bottle, 102 years; 1 spect. frame; 1 ink bottle, 1768; 1 stone pitcher once Timothy Crane's, of Pas-saic; 1 old book, 1689.
- HENRY HALES—1 pewter plate; 1 pewter dish; 1 oil painting, game, very old; 1 large collection arrow heads; 2 Lustre ware, two jugs; 1 Lustre ware, one mug; 1 Lustre ware creamer; 1 foot stove; 1 cannon ball, Fort Washington; 1 collection buttons worn in Revolutionary war; 1 tile from

- Anderson house in Hackensack; 1 tile from Rosecrantz house (Aaron Burr house), Hohokus; 1 tin lantern
- W. D. ROSENCRANTZ, HOHOKUS—2 script. tiles from fire place at the Hermitage house of Madame Provost (married Aaron Burr), about 200 years old; 1 appointment Elijah Rosegrant as Surgeon, 1803; 1 appointment as Clergyman D. Ref. Church, 1794; 1 appointment as Pysician, 1799; 1 commission as Surgeon mate 2d Reg. Bergen County Militia, 1803; 1 pair of flintlock pistols. over 100 years; 1 bell muz-zle flintlock pistol.
- MRS. C. A. HOPPER—6 silver tablespoons made from Abram Blauvelt's pension money (silver coin) from Revolutionary war.
- MR PETER O. TERHUNE—6 old books; 1 deed; 1 business card; 1 frame; 1 canteen, French and English war; 1 platter; 1 soup plate; 1 bowl; 1 cov. bullion cup and saucer; 1 wooden spoonholder, 1766.
- MRS. IRVING BOGERT—2 plates; 1 sugar bowl; 4 embroidered caps.
- MRS. SHERIDAN KEELEY—1 large Sheffield tray; 1 sword cane; 1 bayonet; 1 Indian spear head, plowed up on farm of James Keeley at Paramus.
- MRS. H S VINGENT—1 bunch waist buttons made from Spanish coins, 1775; 1 silver tongs, 150 years; 1 pair shoe buckles, 150 years; 1 pair knee buckles, 150 years; 1 inlaid tea caddy, 200 years.
- MR. R. M. BRIDGEMAN, P. MASTER—1 cer. of first appointment of Postmaster of Ridgewood to Ben F. Robinson, March, 30, 1865.
- MR. GEORGE CORSA—1 sword, Gen. Grant's; 1 cane and 1 silk sash, Gen. Grant's; 1 scabbard, Gen. Badeau; 2 epaulettes; 2 boot hooks; 1 picture print, The Infant Academy, Sir Joshua Reynolds; 1 picture print, Edward V meeting Duke of York, pub. 1789; 1 picture print, Prince Edward, pub. 1789; 9 Klondyke pictures; 2 Masterdon teeth found 40 ft underground; 2 masterdon vertebra; 1 tile from Roman Bath. over 1500 years old; 1 Klondyke gold dust sack; 2 natural curio shells, enclosed in a shell of stone found on Corsa Terrace, Ridgewood Heights; 1 burnt envelope found in wreck of 20th Century trunk, June, 1905; 1 Egyptian lamp; 1 book over 200 years; 1 silver creamer with coin in bottom dated 1709.
- MISS ANNA HOOD—2 silhouettes, 1823; 1 fan, 1850; 1 Bible 1767; 2 spoons, 1795; 1 Dutch doll, 1853; 1 sampler, 1839
- MISS JANE GRIFFEN—1 shell bracelet; 2 Swiss dolls.
- MR. GEO. H. STEVENS—1 bear trap, 1751, Mass; 1 mortar in use

- when Washington was President; 1 despatch pouch was worn by Lieu. Wiswell at battle of Bennington. also expedition against Ticonderoga, 1758; 1 skillete, 1835; 1 bel-lows, 1 broiler, 1787.
- JAS. R. ESCHLMAN—1 col. 100 Indian relics, arrow heads, axes, 2 celtes, 1 pestle, spears, &c., collected in vicinity of Ridgewood.
- F. A. WESTERVELT, HACK—8 silver spoons, very old; 1 gold breast pin, very old; 1 gold locket, very old; 1 silk tissue dress, 1845; 1 home made linen shirt, 80 years old; 2 glass candlesticks; 2 pewter candlesticks; 1 pewter creamer; 1 pewter sugar bowl; 2 pewter spoons, home made; 1 copper kettle, 200 years; 1 shell comb; 1 shell comb basket; 1 old bonnet; 1 old apron; 1 silver wedding press, 1800; 1 foot stove; 3 lace caps; 1 large homespun white spread; 1 large homespun blue and white spread; 1 copy coat of arms, Westervelt; 1 picture, Mayflower; 8 papers of Lincoln's death.
- J. B. VAN GEISON—1 record of sale of slave witnessed by A. O. Zabriskie, 1842.
- ARTHUR VAN BUCKKIRK, HACK.—1 Indian axe head found on home-
stead at New Milford, N. J.
- MISS MAGGIE VREELAND—1 lady's hand embroidery dress very beautiful, 80 years; 1 brass candlestick; 1 snuffer; 1 tray.
- MRS. MARY BOGERT—1 child's dress, 60 years.
- MRS. E. C. BLAUVELT, HACK.—1 blue and white chintz spread, over 100 years.
- MRS. C. E. HUMPHREY, HACK.—1 blue and white spread.
- MRS. J. D. WESTERVELT—1 knaup.
- MRS. B. A. ALBEE, HACK.—1 pewter plate; 1 wooden plate; 1 pewter mug; 1 muggler; 1 silhouette.
- MR. ELY, HACK.—1 Rev. gun; 6 pieces Colonial money; 1 old book.
- R. H. WORTENDYKE—3 charts containing valuable legal documents, deeds, bonds, &c., 104 to 106 years; 1 frame containing deed; 1 frame containing "call to organize High School in Ridgewood and vicinity, Isaac Wortendyke, 1867."
- MR. CORNELIUS DOREMUS—1 large collection valuable documents.
- MISS FLORENCE A. ST. JOHN, HACK.—1 collection of 21 dolls of all nations.
- C. EUGENE WALSH, HACK.—1 soldier's plate, tin, picked up in N. Y. after the 71st Reg. passed when they returned from Spanish War.
- MRS. C. W. BANTA—1 Indian axe; 1 china platter, willow design.
- MISS DOBBS—1 sausage gun; 2 samplers.

MRS. J. CHRISTOPHER—1 large handsomely carved bellows, 80 years.

MRS. REBECCA HAWES—2 deeds and letters of Aaron Burr.

N. A. WESTERVELT,

Hackensack, in charge.



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1870
New York
No. 100



OFFICERS.

1906-1907.

PRESIDENT—Burton H. Allbee, Hackensack, N. J.

VICE-PRESIDENTS—Isaac D. Bogert, Westwood, N. J.; W. M. Johnson, Hackensack, N. J.; Edward Stagg, Leonia, N. J.; Henry D. Winton, Hackensack, N. J.; William D. Snow, Hackensack, N. J., Abram DeBaun, Hackensack, N. J.

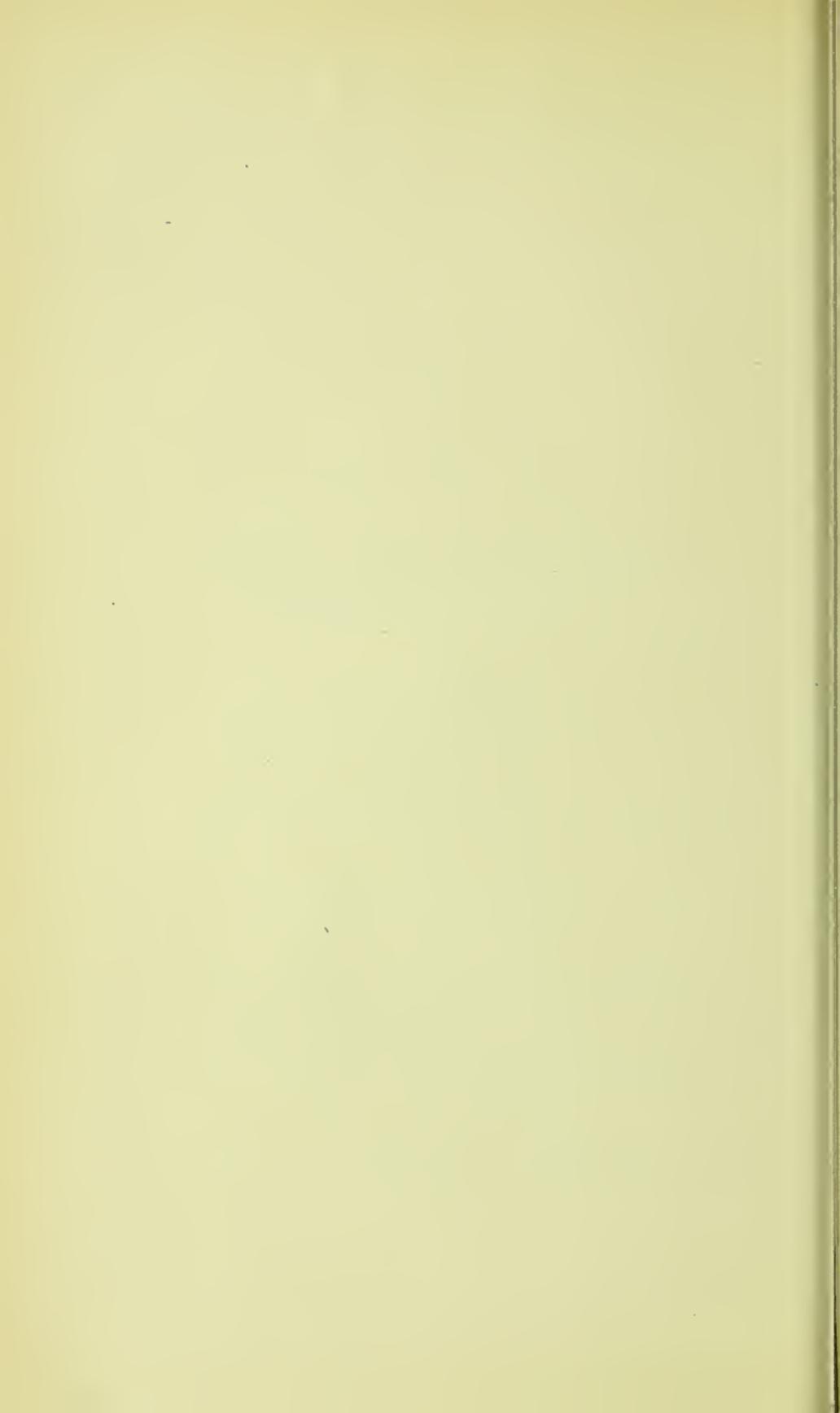
RECORDING SECRETARY—Dr. Byron G. Van Horne, Englewood, N. J.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY—Arthur Van Burkirk, Hackensack, N. J.

TREASURER—William O. Labagh, Hackensack, N. J.

The officers and the following compose the Executive Committee—T. N. Glover, Rutherford, N. J.; E. K. Bird, Hackensack, N. J.; Cornelius Doremus, Ridgewood, N. J.; Andrew D. Bogert, Englewood, N. J.

ARCHIVE AND PROPERTY COMMITTEE—Arthur Van Buskirk, J. A. Romeyn.



BERGEN COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Membership List, December, 1906.

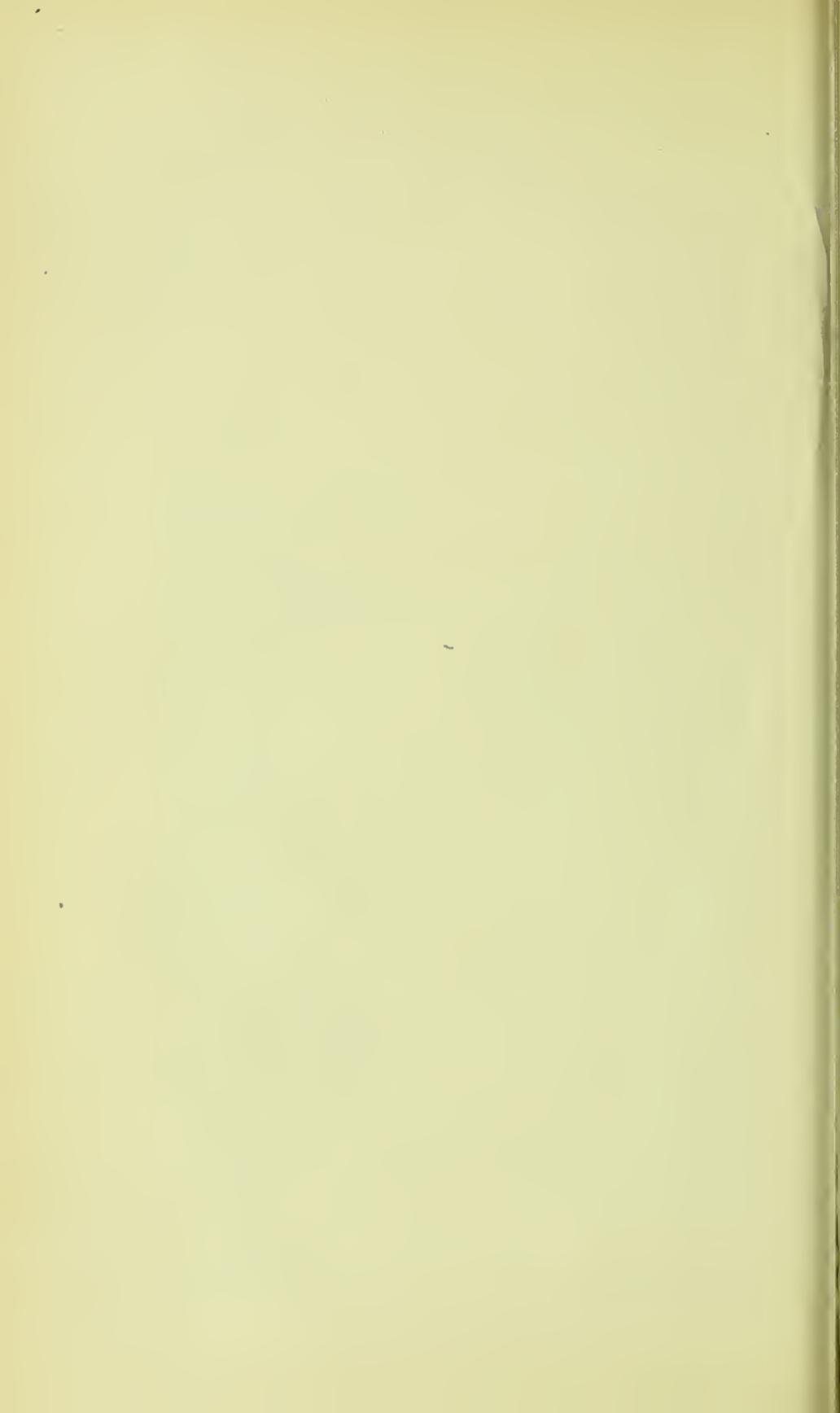
Abbott, J. C.	Fort Lee
Adams, Dr. C. F.	Hackensack
Allbee, B. H.	"
Allbee, B. H., Mrs.	"
Allison, W. O.	Englewood (life)
Banta, Irving W.	Hackensack
Bennett, H. N.	"
Bird, E. K.	"
Birtwhistle, Hezekiah	Englewood
Bogart, Peter, Jr.	Bogata
Bogert, A. D.	Englewood
Bogert, Daniel G.	"
Bogert, I. D.	Westwood
Bogert John.	Hohokus
Bogert, Matthew J.	Demarest
Brenden, Charles.	Oakland
Brinkerhoff, A. H.	Rutherford
Brohel, Joseph A.	River Edge
Cameron, Alpin J.	Ridgewood (life)
Cane, Fred W.	Bogata
Christie, C.	Leonia (life)
Colver, Fred'k L.	Tenafly
Cooper, R. W.	New Milford
Corsa, George.	Ridgewood
Currie, Dr. D. A.	Englewood
De Baun, Abram.	Hackensack
Delemater, P. G.	Ridgewood
Demarest, Milton.	Hackensack
Demarest, I. I.	"
Demarest, A. S. D.	"
Doremus, Cornelius.	Ridgewood
Dutton, George R.	Englewood
Easton, E. D.	Arcola
Edsall, S. S.	Palisades Park
Ely, Addison.	Rutherford
Ely, William	North Hackensack
Engelke, A. L.	Englewood
Engelke, Mrs. A. L.	"
Esray, J.	Maple Ave., Hackensack
Fairley, Rev. J. A.	Hackensack
Fitch, Porter.	Englewood

Ford, F. R.	24 Broad St., New York
Glover, T. N.	Rutherford
Goetschius, Howard B.	Dumont
Gray, Coleman.	Hackensack
Green, Allister.	1 E. 61st St., New York (life)
Grunow, Julius S.	Hackensack
Hales, Henry.	Ridgewood
Harding, Harry B.	Hackensack
Haring, Teunis A.	"
Heck, John.	Westwood
Holdenby, Dr. H. S.	Englewood
Holdrum, A. C.	Westwood
Holley, Rev. William Wells.	Hackensack
Holley, A. J.	"
Hunter, John M.	Englewood
Johnson, Rev. Arthur.	Hackensack
Johnson, William M.	"
Koehler, Francis C.	North Hackensack
Labagh, Wm. O.	Hackensack
Ladd, Rev. Henry M.	Rutherford
Lamb, C. R.	23 Sixth Ave., New York
Liddle, Jos. G.	128 Bowery, New York
Lincoln, J. C.	Hackensack
Linn, W. A.	"
Livingston, Alexander, Jr.	Englewood
Lord, Lewis P.	Hackensack
Lyle, George W.	"
Lyle, Mrs. George W.	"
Mabie, Clarence.	"
Mabon, J. S.	"
Marsh, Dr. L. S.	"
Pearsall, J. W.	Ridgewood
Phillips, Miss Helen.	"
Phillips, Miss Imogene.	"
Poppen, Rev. Jacob.	Wortendyke
Prosser, Miss Harriet.	Englewood
Ramsey, J. R.	Hackensack
Richardson, Milton T.	Ridgewood
Riley, John H.	Hillsdale
Rogers, Henry M.	Tenafly
Romaine, C.	Hackensack
Romeyn, James A.	"
Sage, L. H.	"
Schermerhorn, George T.	Rutherford
Semple, Mrs. Elizabeth.	Englewood

Seufert, Charles G.	Leonia
Seufert, William M.	Englewood
Sewall, H. D.	Maywood
Smith, J. Spencer.	Tenafly
Smith, William	"
Snow, W. D.	Hackensack
Speck, Frank G.	"
Stagg, Edw. D.	Leonia
St. John, Dr. David.	Hackensack
Stoney, H. P.	"
Talmage, Rev. D. M.	Westwood
Talmage, David.	Leonia
Taylor, Ira.	Westwood
Taylor, Mrs. Ira.	"
Tillotson, Joseph H.	Englewood
Tyndall, Wm. DeMott.	141 Broadway New York
Van Buskirk, Arthur.	Hackensack
Vanderwart, Rev. Herman.	"
Van Emburgh, Dr. Walter.	Ridgewood
Van Horne, Dr. Byron G.	Englewood
Van Neste, Rev. J. A.	Ridgewood
Van Wagoner, Jacob.	"
Van Winkle, A. W.	Rutherford
Van Winkle, Frank O.	Ridgewood
Vermilye, Miss E. B.	Englewood
Voorhis, Rev. J. C.	Monsey
Vreeland, Jacob H.	East Rutherford
Vroom, Rev. W. H.	Ridgewood
Wakelee, E. W.	Demarest
Ward, Rev. Henry.	Closter
Westervelt, Mrs. F. A.	Hackensack
Wheeler, G. W.	"
Whitbeck, C. V. H.	"
Willis, W. C.	Tenafly
Winton, H. D.	Hackensack
Wood, Robert J. G.	Leonia
Young, Dr. F. A.	Hackensack
Zabriskie, Capt. A. C.	52 Beaver St., New York (life)
Zabriskie, Hon. David D.	Ridgewood
Zabriskie, Everett L.	"
Zabriskie, W. H.	Hackensack

HONORARY.

Folsom, Capt. A. A.	Brookline, Mass.
Nelson, William.	Paterson
Sanford, Rev. E. T.	West 11th St., New York



ANNUAL REPORT

of

Dr. Byron G. Van Horne, Recording Secretary, February
22, 1907.

An annual report of the Secretary seems a necessity in order to bring before the society a resume of the work done by the various committees, as well as by its individual members.

The regular business meeting was held Feb. 22, 1906, at which the several committees reported progress in their work. Copies of the "Papers and Proceedings," 1905-1906, were ordered forwarded to Adjutant General's office, Trenton; State Library, Trenton, and Daughters of American Revolution, Newark.

After election of new members and officers for the ensuing year the society and their friends adjourned to the dining hall to partake of their Fourth Annual Dinner.

The following toasts were responded to:

Introductory Remarks President Cornelius Doremus

"The Past Year" A. DeBaun, Secretary pro tem.

"Value of Historical Societies" Hon. Henry Huston

"The Day We Celebrate" William Nelson

"Ingelynde Overblysselen" (Dutchisms imbedded),
Jacob Poppen, Ph. D.

"Early History of Medicine in Bergen County,"
Byron G. Van Horne, M. D.

"What is New Jersey Doing in Historical Work?"

T. N. Glover

"The Truth About Crusoe Island" F. A. Ober

"The Passing of Family History Through the Demolition of Family Burial Places" . . . Everett L. Zabriskie

"Development of the Postal System in Bergen County"

C. Van Husan Whitbeck

"What's In a Name?" Eugene K. Bird

During the past year our President has given an interesting talk before the Library Society at Tenafly on "Historic Buildings," using lantern slides as an adjunct, thus bringing his audience into closer relation with the work that he has accomplished. This lecture was repeated before the Men's class of Calvary Baptist Church, Hackensack, and is booked for two other towns.

Mr. T. N. Glover, another of our workers, gave a much appreciated talk to a large audience in Englewood. It has been arranged to hold similar meetings in different parts of the County, beginning with Westwood.

The matter of placing more tablets has been before the society, and the President was empowered to make a list of suitable sites.

At the present time a committee are at work investigating the matter of incorporating the society, but arrangements have not yet been completed.

Bound copies of the "Papers and Proceedings of the Bergen County Historical Society from 1902-1906," have been sent to the State Library, Trenton, the State Historical Society, Paterson and Passaic Libraries.

Acknowledgment of the receipt of the book has been received from each of the above.

The Committee on Genealogy, Biography and Early Settlers are collecting and preserving all available data relating to their subject.

Each committee has done a vast amount of work. Their energy, combined with the earnestness of each individual member, has increased our list from the 111 members reported at the meeting in 1906 to 126.

It is earnestly hoped that the report next year may show still more favorable results, which can be accomplished by individual efforts.



REPORT OF THE HISTORIOGRAPHER,

F. N. Glover, to the Annual Meeting, February 22, 1906.

When this office or committee was created, it was charged with the duty of investigating historical matters and suggesting topics to be investigated, and gathering general information. My work during the past year has been surveying the field, locating historical points and finding the truth connected with them. The more I work, the greater number of localities I find, and the greater number of traditions. But the traditions are so mingled that few of them are of much value. The work has led me to writing letters to many people and to interviewing more. And here I want to say that, despite the talk which I have heard that the people of Bergen County are not interested in their history, I have found them very greatly interested—far more than most communities—and very willing to give me all the information at their command. A curt, uncivil answer I have never received. And interest in the work of this society is growing, and it should take more notice of this interest than it is taking—its meetings should be so planned that time may be given to impromptu talks—let some one lead and others speak as each feels moved. Mr. Nelson tells me that years ago the State society followed this plan and much valuable information was elicited. Our Committee meetings the first year were planned along these lines, but they have not been carried out. These little points, often mere boyhood reminiscences or family traditions, often give us clues to events of great consequence, and the society should have a record of these.

Some of my time has been devoted to gathering information embodied in the paper published in your Annual. I have still in my notebooks twice as much material as used. My attention has been called to that oft repeated joke that "New Jersey is out of the Union," and from what I have gathered I can say the pith and points redound to the honor of Jerseymen and their free thought. Incidentally, I have gathered much information about the Frenchman's Garden and its remains down near New Durham and of its South Carolina counterpart.

I cannot now enumerate the historic places I have on my list, time is lacking, so I pass on to call the attention of the society or its special committees or individuals to the following topics and our need of information upon them. It might

be well enough for certain committees to take up their investigations during the coming year and to work with me in regard to them. I will aid them in whatever way I can.

First—In regard to the camp grounds of the Revolution. There were several of them in this county. I have practically exhausted Fort Lee. But next to it was Paramus. Where was this camp? Near the old church, is the usual reply. Yes, but which way from it, and how close to it? Did the soldiers have huts or simply tents? Were soldiers there all the time? How many were there? I wrote to Rev. S. Vroom, of Ridgewood, and he replied, "An old man living here tells me that his stepfather remembered all about the old camp and often related all the important facts in his hearing. He says the camp was just south of the church." But the poet, Barlow, who wrote the old-fashioned poem "Hasty Pudding," was at one time a chaplain in the army and he writes to friends one evening that he had been all day making the rounds of his camp at Paramus, and that it extended from Paramus four miles toward Hackensack. There are several camp sites in the county, but in no one of them can we find the exact locality. One was at New Bridge, others at Steenrapie (wherever that may have been), Closter, Ramapough and Oakland. Others are mentioned and future searching may find them. Suffern and Tappan are just beyond our borders. I am told there are camp relics in this town which were found years ago on Hackensack Heights. The camp grounds of the enemy are worth looking up. One of them was just east of Paradise Park in Bergenfields. I have seen a metallic tobacco box which belonged to some Hessian. It was found there years ago.

Secondly—We want more information about the roads over which the armies marched and countermarched in this county. The army under Washington crossed parts of the county four or five times during the war and sections of it, under various generals, were here twice that number of times. How they came and how they went, we cannot tell. The localities of the British raids we can give pretty well.

Thirdly—A fourth topic is very important since it deals directly with many of the old families of the county; it is the Tories of the Revolution and their reasons for adhering to the English cause. I understand a partial list of these families has been prepared. That they were numerous we know—probably outnumbered the patriots three to one—but that they deserve the opprobrium heaped upon them, I

do not believe. Major Drummond is said to have enlisted two hundred of his neighbors in his New Jersey battalion. Certainly he could not have enlisted that number from the "thugs and murderers" of this region. I do not know how it was in Bergen County, but in New England and Pennsylvania, the Tory party comprised men of wealth and standing in the community. In some parts of New England to belong to the Episcopal Church was to belong to the Tory party. Men of that stamp were no more murderers and outcasts from society and traitors than they are to-day. But hanging on the skirts of their respectability were a set of scoundrels, murderers and thieves, if you wish to call them, who were ready for any dirty work. They appear wherever and whenever a social disturbance occurs and they espouse the cause of the side that gives them the most money. Claudius Smith was a thief, a murderer, and a Tory. Judge Jones was a Tory, but no murderer. If Washington and Hamilton after the revolution could plead for them with the States that outlawed them, and even in 1788 procure the repeal of their laws in some States, at this day we certainly can deal justly by them and dispassionately study their motives. The great majority of them were law-abiding citizens. Why did they cling to the old time government when resistance to tyrants was obedience to God? This work can be done by a committee, but would be best in the hands of some descendant of these old Bergen families who can have access to family papers and traditions. It is indeed a neglected field of history, and he who studies it up will render great service to America.

I have in mind a subject on which I can get only the most vague information. I am told that in the late 50's, in the town of Lodi, in this good, old Democratic county, a station of the Underground Railroad existed. Who can tell anything about it?

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON
GENEALOGY, &c.

By Mrs. Frances A. Westervelt, to the Annual Meeting,
February 22, 1906.

Macaulay said:

“A people, which takes no pride in the noble achievements of its remote ancestors, will never achieve anything worthy to be remembered by its remote descendants.”

Genealogically.—I have assisted many in tracing their records. I have made a very large collection of full and part records of many families, which I am willing to pass on to those interested. Mr. B. H. Allbee has assisted me greatly in this work.

Biographically.—I here is one person who has appeared, through all my years of work of research, in every way deserving of a tablet, if not in the hall of fame, certainly in the County of Bergen, and that man is Dr. Peter Wilson. He was this County's Patriot, Soldier, Legislator and Educator. Hackensack was his home during many years when history was being made, including the period of the Revolutionary war. When his work was finished in the City of New York, he returned to his home in Hackensack, where he died in August, 1825, in the seventy-ninth year of his age. A modest stone in the churchyard on the Green at Hackensack marks the grave of the man of whom Bergen County can well be proud. I have several valuable articles in regard to his life and history.

Early Settlers.—Time will not permit my telling of the many interesting things learned of the early settlers, but any one interested can find in the society's room, in the Johnson Library, three books, well filled with all things historical, my year's work, which I give with great pleasure to the society.

NOTES ON INDIAN LIFE IN BERGEN COUNTY, NEW JERSEY.

By Frank G. Speck and Clifford M. Story.

To those who are at all familiar with the native inhabitants of the United States before the appearance of Europeans on the Continent, it is well known that tribes of men speaking widely different languages, and having quite different types of culture, existed here. Some of them were agriculturists and sedentary, some hunters and nomads. Some of the largest of these linguistic groups held territory extending from the Atlantic to the Mississippi Valley, between Virginia and Newfoundland. This division is known to students of American languages at the Algonquin. Some of the tribes included in it have attained a wide historic notoriety in border wars and are familiar to all readers of history as the Shawnees, Sac and Fox, Chippewas, Kickapoo, Miami, Delawares and Abenaki. In general it may be said that all the native inhabitants of the New England and Middle States, except the warlike Iroquois in the Great Lake region, were branches of this enormous family.

New Jersey was, for the most part, in the hands of the above mentioned Delawares. Several subdivisions of the Delawares have been made by writers, but the one with which we are chiefly concerned here is that known as the Unami. A sixfold division of the Unami has also been made, and the names Neversinks, Raritans, Hackensacks, Acquakanonks, Tappans and Haverstraws are all suggestive of well known districts.

These divisions, to be more exact, were chieftaincies, that is, villages and settlements bound together by ties of consanguinity and mutual interest under the nominal leadership of some one of recognized ability.

In 1643 the earliest explorers into the region of the Hackensack and Passaic valleys found scattered villages embraced under the name of Hackensacks. From the old accounts we learn that their chief settlement and gathering place was at Communipaw. Villages, varying in size from one to four or five houses, were distributed over what is now bounded by points located approximately near Jersey City, Staten Island, Newark, Passaic and the upper waters of the Hackensack, Passaic and Saddle rivers.

Without giving special reference to the sources of our information regarding the following remarks on the life of the Hackensacks and their cogeners, we consider it only necessary for the purposes of the present paper to use the material at our disposal in such a way as to present, as clearly as possible, a mental picture of their condition at the time of their discovery.

The first white men who came in contact with the New Jersey Indians were rather favorably impressed by the comeliness, in form and feature, of the Indian men and the women especially. Their dress was of the simplest kind; the men wearing leggings and moccasins, augmenting their apparel in colder weather by a sleeveless upper garment. Woman's dress consisted of two deer skins, sewed at the edges, reaching from throat to knee and bound at the waist with a girdle, which was a sort of carryall for the smaller implements necessary in their daily tasks. The women likewise wore moccasins with leggings reaching to the knee attached. As ornaments and insignia, as well as the clothing, of the New Jersey Indians were of the same general character as those of the Indian tribes on the Atlantic Coast, no attempt will be made here to describe them in detail.

Conditions of life in the New Jersey of pre-Colonial days were rather favorable to the aboriginal inhabitants when compared with the rigors of existence in the more barren parts of the country. Magnificent forests of pines and deciduous trees gave shelter to larger animals of the chase. Elk, deer, bears and beaver gave over their warm pelts for clothing, and their flesh formed their chief subsistence. The bison was even found as near as western New York. Wild berries and esculent roots were greatly sought by the women, who dug the latter up with sticks and dried them for winter use.

Not only were wild native vegetables used as articles of food, but corn, potatoes and tobacco were cultivated with some care in little garden plots close by their houses. Labor in these vegetable patches was left entirely to the women, who, if we are to judge from cases among the Indians of to-day, considered any attempt of the men to share in their field labors as an intrusion on their particular province. Other branches of industry were probably the invention of women in America, and it is not to be wondered at that they retained and developed exclusively such handicrafts as pottery and basket manufacture. Inventions such as the bow and arrow, snowshoe, canoe, club, etc., are commonly at-

tributed to the ingenuity of man and in accordance with pride in the invention and use of such utensils we find man chiefly concerned in their construction and utilization.

The sphere of their primitive household was strictly in the hands of the women, among our New Jersey Indians, while all else, not strictly connected with the home, was controlled by the men. To them fell the harder and more dangerous tasks of hunting and fishing and seldom for the space even of a week could small forest communities feel secure from the attacks of fierce avenging enemies from across some river or mountain range. So it also fell to the men to maintain a system of scouting while off on hunting excursions when game had become scarce near their permanent settlements. To this end they had adopted the practice of cutting trees into equal lengths, sharpening the ends and erecting them in circles about their little village, forming, when completed, a stockade of security from any dangers which might threaten them without. It was the custom at certain times of the year for the men to depart from these "castles," as the colonists later called the stockaded hamlets, upon long expeditions of war and hunting, following up the course of some convenient water course until well within a foreign boundary. In such times the home settlement would be left considerably depleted and exposed, to a certain degree, to attack, the women and children being protected only by a few old men and half-grown boys. It was in a period of this kind at the Indian village, where Pavonia now is, that the Dutch at New Amsterdam crossed over Feb. 25, 1643, and annihilated the practically defenseless women and children while the warriors of the Hackensacks were busily crusading in the same way among the settlers of Staten Island.

Upon their hunts the men were accompanied by dogs which they had succeeded in gradually reducing to a state of domesticity, as these animals were in all probability derived from the wolf breed. In times of famine their flesh afforded relief until such time as game became more plentiful, but the Indian dog could not rightly be termed a pet.

They were socially divided into three kinship groups: the Wolf in Northern New Jersey, the Turtle near the Delaware River, and the Turkey in Southern New Jersey. These groups were in their turn subdivided into smaller divisions, called clans. All members of the clans considered their descent only through the mother and reckoned themselves as brothers and sisters. Each group had a chief,

who, however, was not appointed by his fellow clansman, but by delegates of other clans. These delegates convened at some place and chose a man from among the eligibles of the chiefless clan. After the convention they proceeded with a ceremony in song, to the council house of the clan, and installed their man there in public view. This chief's duty after his election was to represent his clan and its settlements in intertribal affairs. His chief office, however, was that of guardian over the sacred bundle of wampum belts, about which so much has been written in local history. These belts were a form of hieroglyphic treaty records. They consisted of beautifully wrought beads of conch shell woven in strips. Pictorial and symbolic designs were so arranged on the belts as to suggest or call to the mind of the holders the various items of treaties which they were always making with outsiders. In short, the belts were mnemonic devices rather than systems of writing in most cases.

Lesser chiefs, called by the colonists captains, formed the head chief's council in each town. In the nation composed of the New Jersey Delaware tribes a grand chief was chosen from among the celebrities of the Tortoise group to stand as their national head. That it was not beyond the reach of these so-called savage chiefs to win imperishable fame in some way or other is shown in the case of Chief Teedyesung, otherwise known as Tammany.

Remarkably little has been vouchsafed to us of information on the religious life of the New Jersey Indians, but, by analogy with the related tribes of the same stock, it is possible to assemble a few general remarks on their ceremonies and religious ideas. As fruits, both wild and cultivated, animal flesh and fish played the most important role in their material life, so they formed the chief object of interest in their religious rites.

After the harvests were garnered and before they were ready for general use the villagers gathered at their dance ground, there to offer up the first fruits to the presiding deity and to perform dances that seemed to embody, in a sense, the sentiment of thanksgiving. Other dances were intended to win over the good graces of the animal totems. These dances were imitative. The participants formed a circle with the drummers in the center contorting themselves in impersonation of some particular animal deity as they moved around. They also had a purification ceremony wherein twelve men took part. A ceremonial house was used for this rite. A pile of heated stones was placed upon the floor,

the twelve men ranged themselves about it and water was poured over the pile. The great amount of steam generated by this process caused them to perspire copiously, thus affecting before the deity a sort of purification. Contests in works of magic between rival witch doctors were furthermore characteristic of religious gatherings. We find that the main object in the religious life of the New Jersey aborigines was the avoidance of evils at the hands of the many gods they recognized. The evils might have been direct ones, such as disease, famine or disaster, or the more vague results of ill favor on the part of the gods. All natural manifestations were believed to be those of deities, but the motive power of all supernatural agencies was termed, as nearly as we can translate it, mystery, and it was the recognition of this mystery that the missionaries mistook for belief in a single god. As far as we can judge, there was no connection between right and wrong doing and religion. Good was only what benefited them and bad what gave them pain.

The cure of disease among the New Jersey Indians was treated as a religious rite, for all bodily affliction was attributed to malignant spirits. A certain class of witch doctors existed, in whose hands rested the treatment of diseases. Their practice consisted in exorcising the cause of sickness from the sufferer by performing certain rites which were, according to tradition, taught them by the Bear. The doctors during their ministrations wore painted wooden masks which were supposed to drive out the troublesome disease spirit. Whether there existed a regular society of these doctors, as among the Iroquois and Ojibway, we do not know, but it is probable that there did, as a special house in the village was devoted to the exorcism of disease.

Young men just entering upon manhood and its lurking dangers on the war path or hunting trail were accustomed to bring themselves into religious communication with some deity by a system of fasting and seclusion in the woods. Here, it was believed, they would be visited by one of the numerous deities who would remain by them during life as guides and spiritual advisers. When a young man had thus acquired a spiritual guardian, he made an image of the animal, and ever afterward wore it upon his person as an amulet. To this he incessantly prayed and made vows.

Leaving the above very general outline of the mental life of the New Jersey Indians we come now to a consideration of the more material side of their culture. For this we propose to rely more upon the results of our actual exploration

in this county than upon the information given us by early writers.

It happens, fortunately for us, that most of the implements and utensils common to people at the stage of advancement of the New Jersey Indians, were constructed of such weather-withstanding material as stone, shell and bone. Of course wood was largely used in their handicraft, but specimens of this sort have naturally crumbled to decay long ago. Up to the present time we have, fortunately, been able to trace actual evidence of Indian occupation in Bergen County in many places along the streams and creeks of the Bergen County watershed. There are undoubtedly many other localities which have seen Indian occupation, judging by the occasional reports of finds upon different farmlands throughout this region. The most promising region has so far been along the banks of Saddle River, Kill and Sprout Brooks. It might be well to say here that conditions for investigations along the Hackensack River have not been so favorable to the cursory examination with which we have had to be content from lack of time and means. But there is little reason to doubt that, back from the marshes upon the higher grounds, the Hackensack River was fairly well populated.

In describing locations of local village or camp sites we feel pretty sure that there are very many more than we have been, so far, able to discover.

But helps in the shape of plowed fields and washouts have made it possible to trace evidences of primitive settlements in many places along Saddle River and its branches. One of these branches in particular, Sprout Brook, has yielded a considerable quantity of material at three different points on its banks, all within the radius of a mile. Places have been found definitely where groups of lodges stood and where primitive workmen occupied themselves in the manufacture of stone implements.

Some diversity has been noticed in the material and form of these implements, a diversity, in fact, so wide that it is quite reasonable to suppose that the sites were occupied at different periods, the earliest dating back to times when the works in stone were very crude and rough; the latest belonging to a period when the primitive arrowsmith had reached a high degree of skill. The nature of such conclusions, however, is quite uncertain, as the existence of man during the glacial periods in America has not been satisfactorily proven. Indeed, it is quite possible that both the crude and the finished implements were made by the same people at times not

very far apart. We might add, however, that by crudeness we mean poor workmanship, poor form and a poor choice of material.

As before remarked, evidences of human occupation must be looked for in objects of stone, so the process of determining sites has been chiefly one of searching out spots located favorably for human habitation and then looking for chips and refuse of stone workings there. Flint and quartz were favorite material for the Indian craftsman. Frequently, after a cursory view of a hillside, near some brook or swamp, we have been rewarded within the space of half an hour by locating the place where some arrowsmith had been at work, as evinced by quantities of flint chips, flakes, cores and even broken, incomplete and complete implements. Upon following up such a clew the site of a lodge or group of lodges can usually be found, and an examination of the surface soil for some distance around may be expected to yield many broken potsherds, refuse animal bones, arrowheads, net sinkers, awls, spear heads, hammer stones, bone crushers, hide scrapers, stone ornaments and occasionally inexplicable objects that must have been of ceremonial portent. Naturally the neighborhood of a spring would be chosen by the Indians as a desirable place for the village or camp site, and such we have found to be the case. In several instances slight elevations of disturbed soil, conical or ring-shaped, have led us to examine more carefully the surface resulting in the unearthing of artificial stone implements. Our first yield of implements and pottery was from a small village site on the farm of Mr. Koch on Sprout Brook, just above where it crosses the Paramus road. That this locality had been a more frequented center of population than some of the other sites is suggested by the fact that here potsherds and utensils of a domestic character were more in abundance.

The material finds in general are of two main classes, namely, domestic implements and those used in the chase and warfare. Of the former class the most interesting, perhaps, is the pottery which we have found in great abundance over the whole area, broken into variously sized fragments by frequent plowing and harrowing at the hands of the farmers. A large percentage of these potsherds bear ornamentation, both on the body of the vessel and on the rims. The ware is of two kinds: one a fine, black, ash-like grade, which is known to have been made by the Iroquois Indians of the Great Lakes; the other, a coarse, breakable red-colored clay, which is typical of the Algonquin tribes of the Atlantic

Coast. It is quite possible that this may point to a very significant historical fact which might receive recognition here, namely, that the above-mentioned Iroquois, who are known to have extorted tribute from the Algonquins, must have exercised the same power right here and probably used the great water course of the Hudson for their highway. Thus we may possibly account for the black Iroquoian pottery. The designs and decorations on this pottery, as well as the redder variety, are very symmetrical and in most cases present a systematic arrangement. The most common is the simple rope mark. But the designs are in many cases quite similar to patterns found in other sections of the country, and no further attempt will be made to describe them in detail, although they present not a little beauty in form and composition.

Soapstone (steatite) bowls were in vogue on the sites in considerable quantity, as evinced by many broken pieces, some of which we have been fortunate enough to partially restore where the fractured edges fitted. Soapstone was quite valuable to the natives, as it withstands the effects of fire and could be placed directly over the flames, but it required a considerable journey for the local aborigines to secure this useful material, as steatite quarries were very few and far between.

Net sinkers, of soft stone, are fairly abundant and show that the fishing industry was practiced to a considerable extent by the inhabitants of the sites. It might be mentioned here that several of the sites we have located have been situated on the banks of a considerable marsh, intersected by a brook, and indications are that, at the time of Indian occupation what is now a marsh was a pond or lake. This pond might easily have been stocked with fresh water fish for the use of the Indians.

Hammer-stones, round in shape, with well-marked depressions for the finger grip, have been yielded in plenty, and illustrate quite a diversity in form and function as well as workmanship. They are known to have been used in breaking bones for the marrow, and crushing clay in mixing it for pottery manufacture. Hallowed stone cups with pestle-like pounders have been found, which were probably used in mixing paints and crushing small roots. Women's knives, with long, saw-like edge, and hide-scrapers of flint and jasper are also scattered over the entire area. There are also some fragments of what appear to have been clay pipes decorated with incisions. Elongated flint awls with eroded points show

how the women formerly exercised their art of sewing on buckskin.

Our finds as regards personal ornaments have been rather limited. Several flat objects of banded slate, rectangular in shape were picked up in an imperfect condition. The presence of holes near their ends suggests that they may have been suspended from cords in some way or another. In fact, some of the Dutch writers mention the use of stone or shell pendants by the Indian men of New Jersey, and it seems quite likely that the above-mentioned objects may have been used in the way noted by these writers. The general term, gorget, has been adopted for specimens of this class, and their distribution is remarkably wide all over the continent. Their manufacture represented some of the best workmanship that the American Indians were capable of. Banded slates and shales, frequently brought to a polish by friction, were much in favor as material for gorgets.

Some of the stone axes found here are interesting, as they show evidences of secondary adaptation to use. Besides the regular grooving, near the head as a grip for the handle, they show pitted depressions on both sides, and about the only explanation of this that offers itself is that the axe secondarily was used as a hammer. Like all Indian hammers, they were held directly in the hand, and the depressions on the sides were for the purpose of insuring a secure grip for the fingers.

Axes were often the objects of the most laborious care in being brought to a high state of smoothness and even polish.

Further down on Sprout Brook, back of the Board farm, is the site of what is presumably a large palisaded grass house. On top of a slight rise about three hundred feet from a spring all that remains of it is a low, circular ridge, about 30 feet in diameter, raised less than a foot above the natural level of the soil. All around this spot fractured and complete implements and quantities of refuse material are abundant. The most interesting product of this locality has been a quantity of soapstone fragments of what was once a large bowl. During the last two years we have been able to accumulate some thirty pieces, but at this slow rate it bids fair to be a long while before this curious old piece of furniture will be brought to a state of completion.

One of the best preserved sites of occupation, in fact the most typical, lies on a high bank of Saddle River, just below where the trolley crosses it. The evidence here is a flat area of almost pure sand, about 25 feet above the river level and about 200 feet in extent, abundantly supplied with

stone relics, of which, up to the present time, we have only taken out a small portion. Part of the bottom and side of another large soapstone bowl lay directly exposed to view on the surface when we first walked over the place. It is hardly well to say anything exceptional about this place until a more thorough examination has been made beneath the surface. On the opposite side of the river the traces of habitation continue and probably extend as far as Rochelle Park. Going up the Saddle River banks on the west side above the Paterson Road, relics of the Indians again appear on the surface of plowed fields, and with a little care and scrutiny of other places in this neighborhood no doubt other Indian camp sites could be determined.

OLD-TIME BERGEN COUNTY DOCTORS.

Read at the Annual Dinner, February 22, 1906.

BY BYRON G. VAN HORNE, M. D.

In the early history of many of the colonies the practice of the healing art was chiefly in the care of the clergy. Many of them were men of profound minds and highly educated. The wants of the sick room came naturally within the sphere of their parochial duties. Many of them were distinguished for their knowledge in medicine, and were authors of some of the earliest medical papers printed in America. In some instances the schoolmaster was also the physician and surgeon of the neighborhood. There were some, however, to whom the saying of the Apocrypha might well be applied, "He that sinneth before his Maker, let him fall into the hands of a physician."

Quacks abounded like the locusts in Egypt, and many recommended themselves to a full practice and profitable subsistence.

In 1735-36 diphtheria was very malignant, almost stripping the country of children. The cure at this time was—first, be sure that a vein be opened under the tongue; if that can't be done, open a vein in the arm, which must be first done or all other means will be ineffectual. Then take borax or honey to bathe or anoint the mouth and throat and lay on the throat a plaster. To drink a decoction of "Devil's bit" or "Robbin's plaintain" with some Sal Prunelle dissolved therein, as often as the patient will drink.

In the early years of its history New Jersey had among its medical men a very limited few who had received their training in the schools of Europe. The profession was, at the first, largely composed of those who, without liberal education, lived a year or two in any quantity with a practitioner of any sort, read the few books on medicine which came within their reach, and then, assuming the title of doctor, offered themselves to the people as competent to cure disease. They relied much upon the use of herbs and roots.

Salmon's Herbal, published in 1696, was the text book of a New Jersey physician of large practice and, in his day, of much reputation. Being a man of property, he paid the expenses of a messenger to England to obtain the volume. It was a folio of 1,300 pages and cost fifty pounds.

Here is a description in part of one of the remedies on page 26: "Piper Aquaticum or Arsmart—the Herb. It is hot and dry, used chiefly in wounds, Hard Tumors and inveterate Ulcers. Some use in the transplantation of Disease and removing of Enchantments. The green herb stewed in a vessel is said to kill all fleas, and a good handful put under a Horse's Saddle will make him go briskly, although half tyred before. It is a specific against gravel and has cured to admiration when all other things in the world have failed. The Essence comforts the head, nerves, stomach and lungs, and is admirable against all cold and moist diseases of the brain and nerves as falling sickness, vertigo, lethargy, apoplexy, palsy, Megrim, etc., and made into a syrup with honey is a good pectoral."

Every neighborhood seems to have had some one who could bleed and extract teeth. Occasionally a handy man could straighten a cracked bone if it was broken, and get great credit for doing so and was called a doctor. In nearly all cases the remedies were the growth of the soil, very little medicine being used and that of the simplest kind.

Among the Hollanders of Bergen County there was little need of physicians for many years after the first settlements began: the climate was healthy, and they were of a hardy and enduring constitution. Malaria was comparatively unknown. All the early writers and correspondents, who describe the condition of the country either in books or in letters to their friends abroad, unite in pronouncing East Jersey a very healthy country. The scarcity of early physicians in the immediate locality of Bergen County, or resident physicians within its limits, is accounted for by the fact that the more wealthy of the citizens obtained their medical assistance from places around, such as New York, Elizabethtown, and Newark.

Holland seems to have sent forth none regularly bred to the profession of medicine, although her university at Leyden was among the most renowned for chemistry and kindred sciences in Europe. The science of medicine was in its infancy all over the civilized world. What is now understood by that term has been the growth of the last 125 years. There was no such thing as a school of Medicine in America, not even a course of lectures, until the middle of the eighteenth century.

The year 1688 is the first we hear of any doctor in what is now Bergen County, and it is not in connection with his profession.

In 1688 the court for the trial of small causes was to be held monthly at the house of Lawrence Andriss, of New Hackensack, and also "at the house of Dr. Johannes, on the Hackensack River, then in the County of Essex, for the inhabitants of New Barbadoes and Acquackanick." This is all that is known about Dr. Johannes, that he lived in what is now Hackensack, in the then County of Essex, Bergen County, extending only as far west as the Hackensack River.

But the above statement is of far more interest to the Van Buskirk family. Old Hackensack was practically what is now Ridgefield Park.

Christian Barents came to this country from Holland in 1653, made a considerable fortune; died five years later, leaving a widow and three sons. Lawrence Andriessen married the wealthy widow and afterwards moved to what is now Englewood, then called New Hackensack. The land he took up is on Liberty road, the site of the old homestead of which is about one-fourth mile west of the Tenafly road. He was something of a sheriff and cattle ranger, and it was at his house where court was held corresponding to our court of common pleas. A deed bearing date of June 8th, 1677, given by the Indians to David des Marest (the Demarest tract) states, that the tract was bounded on the south by lands of Lawrence Andriessen (Van Buskirk), and the dividing line was a brook, called by the Indians Kessawakey, a little stream flowing into the Hackensack at New Bridge. The line ran eastward to a point just below Tenafly station, where it was intersected by the Tenakill creek. Lawrence Andriessen was therefore living on his property joining the Demarest tract before June 8, 1677. Before he died he took the patronym of Van Buskirk, and is the progenitor of all the Van Buskirks. His three stepsons took the patronym of Van Horn, the second one of whom, on August 4th, 1696, purchased a farm in what is now Closter and Harrington Park, the original deed for which I now have in my possession. It is needless to say that I am proud to be a descendant of this Cornelius C. Van Horn.

Dr. Van Emburg must have practiced in or about Hackensack before 1709, as a deed is filed that year to his widow.

The next one of whom I find any account is Dr. Abraham Van Buskirk, who lived at Paramus and was surgeon in the First Militia of Bergen County, Feb. 17, 1776. In July of that year the Provincial Congress ordered that the treasurer pay to Dr. Van Buskirk and two others the sum of

335 pounds, 10 shillings, being the amount of 79 stands of arms at 4 pounds, 10 shillings apiece. But before the year was out he had gone over to the British, bag and baggage, family and all. He was the leader of many Tory raids in Bergen County, one raid through Closter in 1779.

Judge Fell, who lived at Paramus and who was well acquainted with Col. Van Buskirk, was captured in 1777 by the Tories and taken to Paulus Hook. He was recognized by the Tory colonel, when the following conversation took place:

"Times have altered since last we met," said the colonel.

"So I perceive," coolly replied the judge, looking at the colonel's uniform.

"Well, you are a prisoner, and going over to New York, where you will be presented to Gen. Robertson, with whom I have the honor to be acquainted. I will give you a letter of introduction," said the colonel.

The judge thanked him and accepted the letter, which he afterwards presented to Gen. Robertson. It happened that the judge and Gen. Robertson had been friends before the war. The purport of Van Buskirk's letter of introduction was that John Fell was a notorious rebel and rascal, and advised that due care should be taken of him. Gen. Robertson handed the letter to the judge and said, "My old friend, John Fell, you must be a very altered man and a very great rascal, indeed, if you equal this Col. Van Buskirk."

Upon no less than two occasions efforts were made by the British in New York to assassinate or capture Gov. William Livingston of New Jersey.

In February, 1779, Ephraim Marsh, Jr., while on Staten Island, was approached by Brigadier-General Cortland Skinner and others of the Tory volunteers who offered him two thousand guineas and a life pension for that "damned old rascal, Gov. Livingston, delivered dead or alive on Staten Island." Later Van Buskirk renewed the negotiations, Marsh having refused to become a party to the plot. The publications of these facts led to a sarcastic and spicy correspondence between Gov. Livingston and Sir Henry Clinton.

There is one redeeming incident of his military career. Edward Stanton, an American soldier who was one of the survivors of the British massacre at the capturing of Fort Griswold, Ct., under General Benedict Arnold, was wounded by a musket ball passing through his body, and, while he was bleeding profusely, Col. Buskirk gave him a silk cap

to place in the wound to stop the bleeding, and also gave him a cup of water. Col. Van Buskirk said to Mr. Stanton, "Recollect that although I fight in battle, I am a friend when it has subsided." After the war he and his family settled in Nova Scotia, where they have become influential.

Dr. James Van Buren, who practiced in or about Hackensack at the beginning of the war, was another Tory who had his property confiscated. He married Blandina Ryerson, went to Nova Scotia, but evidently his wife didn't like the new country, so in 1791 they came back to New Jersey and bought a tract of land where is now the Erie station at Clifton. He died in 1802, leaving a number of children. The same year he died his widow married Lawrence Ep Ackerman, the marriage being recorded in the Dutch church in Hackensack.

Dr. John Campbell was a practicing physician in Hackensack subsequent to the Revolution. He was a son of Archibald Campbell, who is noticed by the historian as furnishing the table of General Washington when he had his headquarters at the house of Peter Zabriskie in November, 1776. Dr. Campbell was born Feb. 13, 1770, spent his life in Hackensack in the practice of his profession, and was esteemed a good physician and exemplary citizen. He died Dec. 15, 1814, aged forty-four.

Josiah Hornblower was a practitioner of medicine in Bergen County. He was a brother of Chief Justice Joseph C. Hornblower of the Supreme Court of New Jersey. Dr. Hornblower was born at Belleville May 23, 1767. He studied medicine with Dr. Steele at Belleville and commenced practice in the town of Bergen, 1789. His field of practice extended all over what is now Hudson County, the old township of Hackensack, Fort Lee, and frequently crossing the Kill von Kull, to the northerly end of Staten Island. From 1789 to 1807 he was one of the two or three physicians resident in that district, Dr. John Campbell, of Hackensack, being one of the others. In the War of 1812 Dr. Hornblower was appointed surgeon and was assigned to duty at the old arsenal on the heights. He continued in active practice till 1844, and died May 7, 1848, aged eighty-one years.

Benjamin Blackledge settled as doctor in Closter in the latter part of the eighteenth century, and followed school teaching also. He was the first English school teacher in Bergen County. Many of his descendants are still living in Closter.

Cornelius S. Blauvelt was a physician in Hackensack in 1819.

Here is a specimen of medical directions given by Dr. John Darbe, of Elizabethtown, N. J., November 5, 1786:

"Once in a few days let blood be taken from the arm; in case the pain continues in the head, this must be done as his strength will allow.

"The blister on the head must be continued, and the Seton till all the symptoms are removed. The Seton especially should be continued many months."

Here is another specimen of medical direction written about 1810 by Dr. Wm. Ellison, of Paterson, and who, no doubt, practiced in Bergen County:

"Please take a small wineglassful of the medicine that is in the bottle three or four times a day in a little gin, about equal parts of the gin and medicine."

Wm. Ellison.

"To Captain John Anderson."

Here is a copy of one of his medical bills —, 1811:
Gerbrant Van Houten, Esq., to Wm. Ellison, Dr.

March 5, Visit to see your Heyman salts	2.0
March 6,, Visit and castor oil in phial	3.6
March 7, Visit and drops	2.6
March 9, Visit and emetic	2.0
Two pills	1.-

Pound 0.11.0

What stimulated more than anything else the progress of medicine in New Jersey during the Eighteenth century was the French and Indian War, 1756- 1763. The English army was accompanied by a highly respectable medical staff, most of whom landed in the city of New York and continued for some years in the neighboring territory, affording to many young Americans opportunity of attending military hospitals and receiving professional instruction. The physicians who were commissioned as surgeons and surgeons' mates, being brought into association with the British officers, were led to know their own inferiority, and were stimulated to improve their opportunities of practice and intercourse with their more cultivated compeers.

During this war New Jersey spent on her military establishment 40,000 pounds per annum.

New Jersey was the first of the colonies to have a colonial medical society, which was organized June 27, 1766. The original book of minutes is still in the possession

of the Medical Society of New Jersey, in good preservation. Sixteen physicians responded to the call, and on the day appointed the Medical Society of New Jersey was organized. The constitution that day adopted was signed by fourteen physicians, only one of whom, Joseph Sackett, Jr., was from Bergen County. At a semi-annual meeting of the Medical Society at the city of New Brunswick, Nov. 10, 1818, application was made for the formation of a district society in the County of Bergen. It must be remembered that Bergen County at this time included part of Passaic and all of Hudson Counties, Passaic being made a county by act of the legislature Feb. 7, 1837, and Hudson in 1840. The following doctors were authorized to form such a society: David Mervin, Elijah Rosegrant, Henry Kipp, Cornelius I. Blauvelt, James L. Baldwin, Garret Harlenbeck, William W. Colfax, Issac V. Froeleigh, Garret Banta.

This local organization must have lapsed, for at the seventieth annual meeting of the State society, held at New Brunswick, May 10, 1836, application was again made for a commission to institute a district medical society for Bergen. The commission was addressed to the following doctors: John M. Cornelisen, C. B. Zabriskie, John F. Ellis, Jr., Peter H. Zabriskie, R. M. Stevenson, J. Bangs Aycrig, R. Smythoff.

This society also lapsed, and it was not until Feb. 28, 1854, that the Society now in existence was organized with William N. Dayton as president, and Henry A. Hopper, secretary; Charles Hasbrouck, George B. Brown and Du-Bois Hasbrouck were present.

Among the older physicians might be mentioned Dr. Abram Hopper, who was born at Hohokus, April 26, 1797. He attended the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York, from which he graduated in 1818. Dr. Hopper soon after settled and commenced the practice of his profession at Hackensack, where he remained until his death, Dec. 14, 1872. He had a particular fondness for surgery, and was the only operating surgeon in the county for many years, and enjoyed a wide reputation as skillful in that branch of his profession. His son and grandson were also physicians and have followed him to the great majority.

Charles Hasbrouck was another well-known physician who located at Schraalenburg as active partner of Dr. Kipp in 1839. In 1855 he moved to Hackensack, where he died in 1877.

William H. Day was born at Fairview, July 16, 1810, where he practiced medicine for many years. In 1867 he moved to Fort Lee, where he died June 23, 1876.

Many of these old physicians covered large circuits, often being away from home several days at a time. As a body, they rendered efficient service to the public in their day and generation; and while much of their system of medication to-day is obsolete, yet it serves as the stepping-stone of modern practice, and it would be unjust to decry their methods. We must not take the picture from its frame. Most of their lives were spent in the days of stage coaches, spinning wheels and tallow dips. In no science has there been greater advance than in medicine and surgery.

FIRST LUTHERAN CHURCH IN BERGEN COUNTY.

BY EUGENE K. BIRD.

What was doubtless the First Lutheran Church in Bergen County, if not in New Jersey, stood on the east bank of the Hackensack River, on the River road, immediately south of the home of the late John F. Bound, near New Bridge, the locality being sometimes called West Englewood. No person of the present period has any knowledge of the church building except as it was given them traditionally by their parents or grandparents whose early lives dated far back in the past century or two. That there was a building on the spot there is little doubt. Under the old apple trees, where briars and weeds grow thick and rank, only a few feet back from the highway, the outlines of a foundation may be readily traced. Between this foundation and the river embankment are the remains of a number of stones marking the graves of persons, some of whom were apparently buried in the seventeen hundreds, while others were laid to rest in the eighteen hundreds.

The more modern stones indicate the spot as a burial place for a branch of the Van Buskirk family. Here are inscriptions, all clearly legible:

In memory of Jacob Van Buskirk, born the 20th of June, 1765, and departed this life 12th January, 1812, aged 46 years, 6 months and 12 days.

Call and see as you pass by,
As you are now so once was I.
As I am now you soon must be;
Prepare for death and follow me.

In memory of John Van Buskirk, who was born Sept. 10, 1742, and departed this life Dec. 8, 1820, aged 78 years, 2 mos. and 28 days.

My dearest friends they dwell above;
And all my friends in Christ below
Will soon come after me.

In memory of John Van Buskirk, who departed this life December 3d, 1825, aged 83 years and 4 mos.

How happy are the souls above,
From sin and sorrow free; ;
With Jesus they are now at rest,
And all his glory see.

Elizabeth Van Buskirk, widow of John Bogert, born Feb. 22d, 1722, died April 27, 1802, aged 80 yrs., 2 mos. and 5 days..

In memory of William Walter Weller, who died 24th of August, 1833, aged 12 years.

Life how short,
Eternity how long.

In addition to the above there are parts of gravestones covered with soil where they toppled over. Most of the inscriptions are wholly or in great part obliterated. One of these shows figures 1775 or 1825, and "7 mos. and 20 days," with the words below:

Hark, from the tomb, a doleful sound,
My soul, attend the call.

What is apparently a foostone bears the letters "H. D."

At the southern border of this burying-ground is an old vault, built into the embankment and facing a small ravine which descends to the river. This vault is lined with stone, and has a heavy oak door, now worm-eaten and decaying. One of the traditions, told by an old resident, is that many years ago the last remains placed in the vault were those of a member of an Ackerman family, the coffin being contained in a marble sarcophagus; that the vault was not securely closed, when vandals entered the place, removed the marble top and exposed part of the body, which crumbled to ashes.

The burying-ground is high above the river, which makes a long, sweeping turn at the point. In the course of time the stream has eaten deep into the sandy embankment. Many persons tell how they have seen the ends of coffins protruding from the crumbling slope; others declare that they have seen skulls roll into the stream; and old fishermen aver that on more than one occasion they hooked up from the water human bones. Nobody seems to have taken thought for the care of this old resting place of the dead.

Walter Bound, who lives immediately south of the old burying-ground, says that he was told by a Mr. Lozier,

twenty-five or thirty years ago, that there had been a wooden church on the place, but it had not been used for religious purposes during his informant's time; it had, however, been utilized as a sheepfold in severe weather.

The Rev. Justus Falkner, who came from Halle, Saxony, to New York in 1703, appears to have been the missionary pastor of the church on the Hackensack. In "The German Pietists of Pennsylvania—1694-1708," Pastor Falkner is quoted: "In the Jerseys there I visit three small Lutheran congregations living a great distance one from the other; all these three consist of about one hundred communicants, the most poor people and poor settlers." He also served four congregations in New York, numbering about one hundred communicants in all. To minister to these 200 persons representing seven churches he traveled about 1,200 English miles. His field extended from Albany along the Hudson to Long Island, Raritan, N. J., and other points. Pastor Falkner died in Newburgh, N. Y., in 1723.

In his private "Kerchen-Boeck," under date of Feb. 27, 1704, the first ministerial act of the Rev. Mr. Falkner recorded is the baptism administered in the barn of Cornelius van Boschkerck at "Hackinsack," to three children: Dirck, son of "Mattheus Corneliusen en syner Huysvow Trinje, gebooren op Hackinsack"; a son of Laurens van Boschkerck and his wife Henrichje; also a daughter of Rudolph Berg.

In April of the same year Pastor Falkner baptized in the New York church, Antje, daughter of Piejer van Boschkerck, of Constable's Hook, born Dec. 26, 1703. Following this, he wrote in his book. "O Lord! Lord! Let this child, together with the three above written Hackinsack children, be and remain engrossed upon the book of life, through Jesus Christ. Amen."

Andreas van Boskerk was a warden of the New York church, and Laur van Boskerk was vorsteher and overseer (Kirch-meister).

One may but faintly imagine the trials of Pastor Falkner in his long travels up and down the wilderness of the Hudson and through the Jerseys, to carry the Bread of Life to his "poor people and poor settlers." What should have been a monument to his memory on the banks of the Hackensack is only the almost obliterated site of a spot where he is supposed to have gathered one of his little flocks.

While there is no definite history of the Lutheran Church at Hackensack, its existence is further attested by a record that the Rev. Dr. Henry Melchoir Muhlenberg, founder of

the Lutheran Church in America, preached there in 1750. The congregation does not appear, however, to have been sufficiently vigorous to maintain itself, and it presumably died out.

THE PASSING OF FAMILY HISTORY.

By the Demolition of Private Cemeteries, Read at the
Annual Dinner, February 22, 1907.

BY EVERETT L. ZABRISKIE.

In passing through the northern part of New Jersey, and especially Bergen County, whether wheeling, driving or motoring, one passes many old homesteads, mansions of other days, which were constructed mostly of stone, built to last and of that quaint old Dutch style of composite architecture familiar to the early settlers in this locality. Near the house the garden, set in its design and filled, not with the more delicate species of flowers of to-day, but those shrubs and hardy perennials so dear to the hearts of our grandmothers. To the rear, the barns with their low-spreading thatched roofs and abundance of floor space. This scene causes one to pause a moment and reflect. We find here the sturdy farmer tilling the fields and supplying himself with most of the necessaries of life therefrom. His was the ideal life, full of hard work, but independent and healthful. He was distant from towns and churches. His children taught by the traveling teacher going from house to house. Thus you find a community of home-loving, hard-working, God-fearing people, true to themselves and their country, as evidenced by the loyal support rendered their country in time of need. You can readily see, then, when the Angel of Death spread his wings over such a homestead they cared not to sever the ties and memories existing through life, but rather to complete the cycle from the cradle to the grave upon that tract of land they loved so well—the farm.

How strong the contrast when one considers the roving life of to-day. For instance, a man born in Savannah, reared in Washington, casting his first ballot in Chicago, married in Los Angeles, living in New York, with business interests at Havana.

Aside from the sentimental reasons, there are others why the cemetery was located upon the farm; namely, the scarcity of public cemeteries, those existing being located near the churches, and these some distance away. The idea of the family vault was brought from the fatherland and antedates the private cemetery somewhat.

Allow me to introduce a sketch of these cemeteries as we find them to-day, selecting those near my native town for purposes of illustration—the Hopper Cemetery. There are more than one of these, but the one described is situated about 500 feet north of the Undercliff station, on the main line of the Erie R. R.; it crowns a knoll of ground, sheltered under the high cliffs of the foothills of the Ramapos. A white fence made of wood and in the last stages of decay surrounds this plot, which is about 50 feet square. There are within twenty graves, some with marble slabs, some with less pretentious brown stones, and some with field stones set upon the edge and without inscriptions, and all at various angles with the ground. In the centre of the plot stands a whitewood tree, planted there when this plot was cared for, but to-day it towers some sixty or seventy feet above this humble abode of the dead, and its branches completely cover the square. To complete this scene, brush to the height of five or six feet grows wild.

THE ZABRISKIE CEMETERY.

Situated on the Paramus Road at Blauvelt's Mills and upon the farm of Albert Hopper. Here we find practically the same conditions hold good, except it is situated upon a knoll near the brook and not protected by natural conditions; also minus the fence, or at least all semblance of the same.

BALDWIN CEMETERY.

Situated upon the Saddle River Road, a short distance north of the old Joe Jefferson place. Here we find the conditions are similar to the others, except where there was brush some years ago there are trees to-day, and the place has the appearance of a grove. There are, all told, about a dozen of these plots near by, namely:

Hopper Cemetery at Undercliff.

Hopper Cemetery at Glen Rock.

Hopper Cemetery at Fairlawn.

The Zabriskie Cemetery at Paramus.

The Baldwin Cemetery at Saddle River.

The Doremus Cemetery at Arcola.

The Jarolmen Cemetery at Lower Paramus.

The Westervelt Cemetery at Spring Valley.

Old Public Cemetery at Saddle River.

Old Public Cemetery at Paramus.

Old Public Cemetery at Wyckoff.

Old Public Cemetery at Hudson St., Hackensack.

And various other ones.

These were generally situated upon the rear of the farm and near some stream. I have in mind only one of these spots that has been preserved, namely, that on the Wessell's property at Lower Paramus, and this should serve as a model to the descendants of those who lie in these neglected spots.

Are we, in this age of hustle and bustle, going to allow our efforts for wealth and distinction to predominate over our better natures, or give some thought and labor toward restoring and preserving the memories of these ancestors, who are responsible for our existence and toward whom we owe reverence and respect?

Now, right here let me explain the work of restoration carried on by myself at Boardville, N. J., the original home of the Boards. Here was the family plot, situated upon a hill overlooking the Wanaque River. This spot was covered with brush, the surrounding fence dilapidated and the stones at various angles. This scene met my eyes upon driving through the place. I learned, upon inquiry, that this property was bought by Miss Hewitt, and found the old deeds preserving the plot from sale, but not from the ravages of time. That day an agreement was reached to reset the stones, clear the brush, paint and restore the surrounding fence, clear the ground of all roots and grade and seed the same. To-day, instead of presenting a view of a clump of bushes, there appears a green-swathed plot, surrounded by a neat fence and everything presenting a good appearance. Could not other places be so treated?

How about the family history, ties, and the fund of information to be found chiselled upon these tablets? This information is invaluable to this Society, as much so as are the various church records.

We see societies for the preservation of historic objects donate funds and labor towards the recovery of some relic or the restoration of some old building, because some noted person once used this relic or occupied this building; but how much more interesting would the restoration of the last resting place of this noted person and his family be?

Let us collect this fund of information with suitable photographs of the local conditions and record them in a volume to be filed with this Society, where it would be accessible any time. One can only realize the value of these records when legal researches are made, or when genealogical work of any kind is undertaken. The cost of this would be nominal, and could be borne in part by the sale of this book to those interested.

In conclusion, let us consider a few odd epitaphs collected from these forgotten spots.

Such a one as this is rarely seen to-day:

Sacred to the memory of William Warmsley, who departed this mortal life August 4th, 1803. Fifty-nine years.

Oh, death, 'tis thine to end man's mortal life and cut the tender ties of husband and wife; the tender sympathy of married life dissolved by thee soon sickens, dies. But soon, O King of Terrors, thy sway shall end, for thine, though long, is not an eternal sleep. When the last trumpet call shall sound, rocks and mountains on us fall; the just shall rise, ascend and cease to weep. Accept this tribute, dear departed friend, the last sad offerings of a much loved wife, and, when with her the voyage of life shall end, Oh, may she join thee in eternal life. But thou who healeth all human woes grant that she may not sit solitary till life's close, but give to her another partner of worth and a few more happy days upon this earth."

Rather lengthy, but covering all sides of the case.

Again:

Here lies the body of Jonathan Mound, lost at sea and never was found.

Very consistent.

Another:

Beneath this stone lies Johnnie Brown; of good men Death has got one; to learn if it was loaded, he one day blew in a shotgun.

Further:

I went to the country to see my mother; death took me instead of another.

Again:

Reader, pause as you pass by; as you are now, so once was I; as I am now, so you must be. Prepare for death and follow me.

Again:

You had better go home and dry your tears, for I shall stay here a thousand years.

A Hackensack epitaph:

Even for the dead I will not bind my soul to grieve; death will not long divide, for it is not as if the rose had climbed my garden wall and blossomed on the other side.

Again this expressive one:

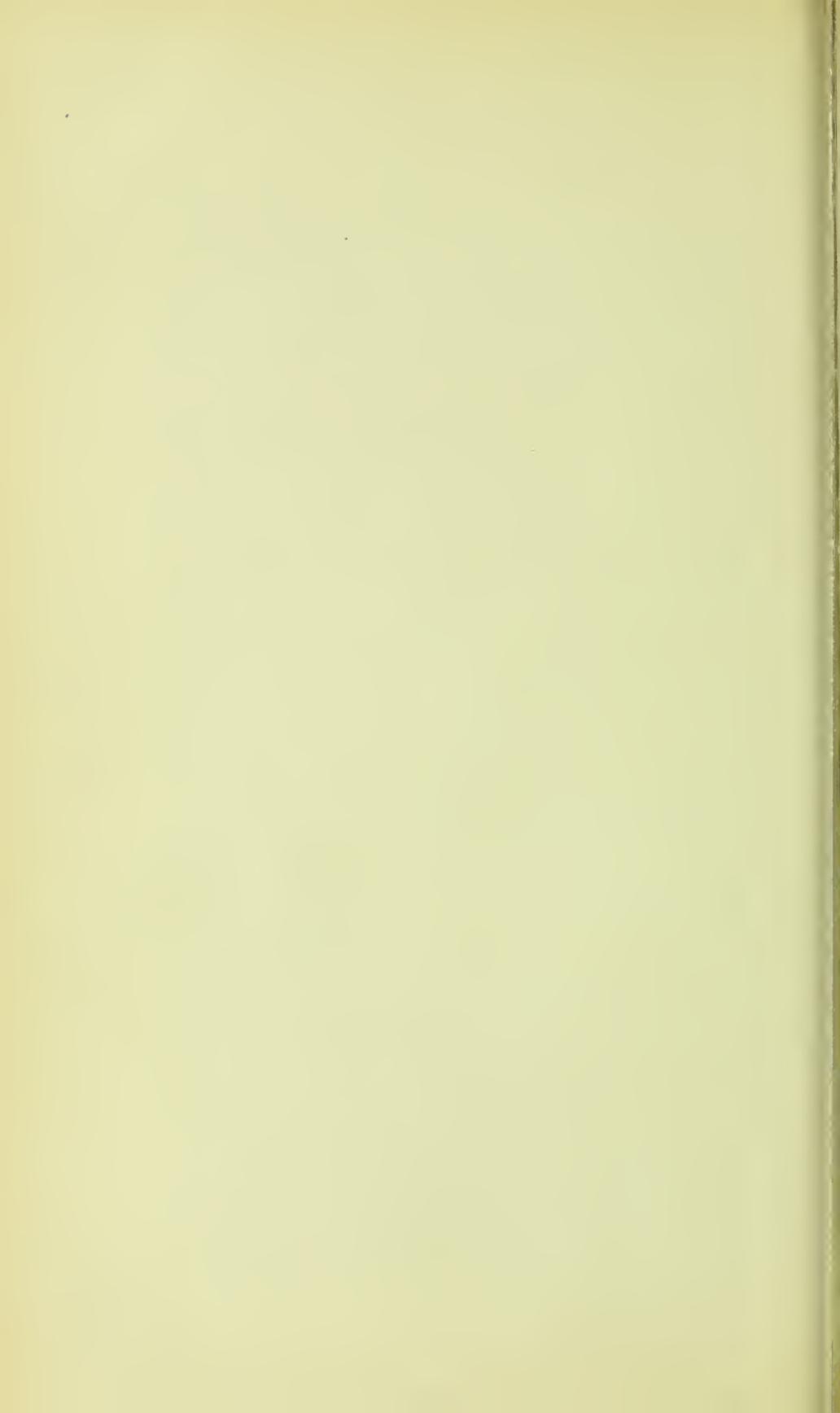
To follow you, I am not content until I know which way you went.

Or,

Here lies the body of John Oakes, who lived and died like other folks.

Again:

Maria, wife of Timothy Brown, aged eighty years, she lived with her husband fifty years and died in the confident hope of a better life.



NEW BRIDGE.

BY FRANCIS C. KOEHLER.

New Bridge, prior to the War of the Revolution, comprised all that territory lying on both sides of the Hackensack River between Old Bridge (now River Edge) on the north, Hackensack on the south, Teaneck on the east, and Sluckup (now Spring Valley) on the west. The bridge built across the river at this point, probably ten or twelve years before the war, gave it its name. This bridge was built on piles driven into the river bed, cross-sectioned and the floor laid over it. About the time of the War of 1812 the easterly piles were taken out and a draw put in. In the year 1888 the present iron bridge was built, and in building the westerly draw the piles of the original bridge were pulled out. They were square hewn and in a remarkably good state of preservation.

The first white settlers came to New Bridge in the middle of the seventeenth century. At that time the channel did not run in a straight course as it does now, but swung far to the eastward, describing a figure S below the bridge. One autumn afternoon a canoe slowly turned the great bend on the easterly side of the river, now called the Old River, containing three persons, a woman and her two sons. Their name was Demarest. Before them, among the trees on the bend of the river, they could see the tepees and wigwams of an Indian village. Tired from their long journey from New Amsterdam, they sought rest and shelter among the Indians who lined the bank and who bore all evidences of friendliness, and here they were destined to remain. A few days later small-pox broke out in the village, and the good old French woman, who had undergone so many hardships in this new country, was one of the first to succumb. Tenderly her sons buried her among the wild-roses on a small knoll on the easterly bank overlooking the river, about three-quarters of a mile north of the present bridge. Here, in a strange land, and among a savage people, were interred the remains of the old French woman, the first of the many who were to follow. The little plot in which she was laid away was destined to become the last resting place of many of

her compatriots, and is still called the French cemetery. Many an afternoon, after school, have I spent among the tangled vegetation and wild roses trying to decipher the fading inscriptions on the crumbling tombstones.

The sons decided to remain near the last resting place of their mother, and new arrivals soon made quite a settlement. The coming of the settlers soon forced the natives northward, and where the wigwams once stood the smoke curled above the hut of white men. On the easterly bank of the river the population was composed mostly of French families, while on the westerly side lay the farms of the Dutch and Poles.

At the breaking out of the Revolutionary War New Bridge was a bustling little hamlet, surrounding the tavern which stood on the site of the present hotel. It was a more important village then than it is now. The river traffic and the stage line which started daily from the New Bridge tavern made it a place of commercial activity.

On the westerly bank of the river stood the farmhouse of John Zabriskie, whilst to the south stood the large grist mill, the great wheel turning slowly 'round, grinding the grain brought from near and far. To the dock hard by was warped a large schooner that plied between the village and the city of New York. The peace of husbandry rested upon the scene, and no wonder when the rumors of war reached the settlement the stolid farmer-miller Zabriskie refused to be disturbed, and many of his phlegmatic Dutch neighbors, whose broad acres were heavy-laden with the crops growing upon them, agreed with him that peace was far preferable than war. Not so, however, with their Huguenot neighbors across the river. Through their veins ran the hot blood of freedom; they had crossed the seas to escape the despotism of kings, and St. Bartholomew was still more than a memory. The spirit of the Fronde was bred in them, and they hailed the coming conflict with delight. Whilst the Dutch or Polish farmer boy was harvesting his father's crops, barreling his cider and pursuing the peaceful pursuits of husbandry, the French boy was hastening to join the army of Washington.

Since the farmer-miller Zabriskie and his friends would not go to war, a relentless destiny ordained that war should come to them, and so one autumn day the scene of war shifted to New Bridge. Across the bridge came the ragged host of Washington, staggering beneath its successive defeats, and spreading over the acres of the farmer-miller and those

of his neighbors on the hill went into camp. Vainly did he and his friends endeavor to resist the invaders, but they took possession of his grist mill and stationed the soldiery in his homestead and outhouses.

The grand old schooner was ruthlessly torn from the moorings and sunk in mid-stream, lest she fall into the hands of the British, who were reported but a few miles to the eastward. On Brower Hill, where the reservoir now stands, beneath which the Hackensack Valley spreads in beautiful panorama before the eye, they threw up earthworks and planted guns which commanded the bridge, the river and the country extending to where the Teaneck Ridge marks the eastern horizon.

Fully a week the tired army lay encamped in the fields of Zabriskie, Banta and Lozier, when one morning the advance guard of Lord Cornwallis' army arrived. From the Teaneck Ridge came a puff of smoke, and an eight-pounder whistled over the valley, soaring high over the earthworks and ploughnig into the hillside where stood the grist mill of Farmer Van Saun in Sluckup. A man working in the field saw it bury itself in the ground, dug it up and brought it to the mill, where for years it lay, disappearing a few years ago. Soon the English gunners got the range, and now and then a shot would crash through the roof of the house of Zabriskie or tear great rents into the sides of his outbuildings. The proximity of the British brought the tired army to its feet, and the general movement southward began, and soon the last soldier had disappeared down the highway on which the Bergen Turnpike trolley now runs. The scene of war had again shifted, and New Bridge was left to its patriots and its tories.

Such, briefly, is the history of New Bridge, and few of us realize, when we are passing through the quiet little hamlet, that we are treading on historic ground.

Of the many aged persons with whom I have discussed the history of this section, probably the best informed was Mr. Cornelius Banta, late of Spring Valley (referred to as Sluckup). This old gentleman died about two years ago at a very advanced age. Born on the farm where his forefathers had lived a century before the Revolution, he had from earliest childhood evinced a keen interest in the historical events of this community. As a boy he had listened eagerly to the tales of his grandfather, who was a lad of fourteen in 1776, and he kept them ever green in his memory. About this old gentleman there clung an atmosphere of

the long ago, and he believed in spirits and ghosts as firmly as did his Dutch ancestors. Driving over Howland avenue, which leads from the main road in Cherry Hill westward to the Spring Valley road, one evening he told me how seventeen soldiers of the Continental Army were overpowered and killed one dark night in November, 1776, by a band of tories, while on guard duty at the little bridge which spans a small creek which crosses Howland avenue at the foot of the hill, and how his grandfather witnessed their burial on the westerly slope of Brower Hill. This spot had been shown to him by his grandfather, when a boy; a rough board then marked the spot, but the plough has long furrowed the ground over the last resting place and all traces of it have long disappeared. The bridge has ever since been called "Spook Bridge," for no one would venture across it after nightfall, as it was said to be guarded by the spirits of these slain soldiers. With great solemnity the old gentleman told me that he had tried to cross it one night many years ago, but his horse became frightened and refused to cross, and he was compelled to go home through a lane farther to the north. As we drew nearer to the bridge, he poked me in the ribs with his elbow and gravely asked: "You're not afeared, are you?"

Writing to me of the old fort on the brow of Brower Hill, he says: "Washington's fort or earthworks—the very spot where the reservoir now is—I have seen it, the banks were about three feet high seventy years ago when I went to school. Right across the road from Mrs. Lozier's house. We boys went up there often to romp."

The old gentleman was rich with anecdotes of the beginning of the 19th century, and he writes me in this quaint way, this interesting biography which has historical value:

"There was a man at the time of the war who did live right across the road from the Cherry Hill Church; his name was Meeker. He did join the British Army. They gave him a position as major. Meeker after the war he was very loyal to the country and our Independence. He did rejoice every fourth of July, more so than many others. Washington's men left one cannon in the old fort. One of the wheels was broken at the time that they did leave for Morristown or Trenton. On a fourth of July the old major and others went up on the old fort and put a charge of powder in it. He got a nigger to touch her off. The cannon did burst all to flinders and did kill the nigger. The old major did die about 1832. I was at his funeral among

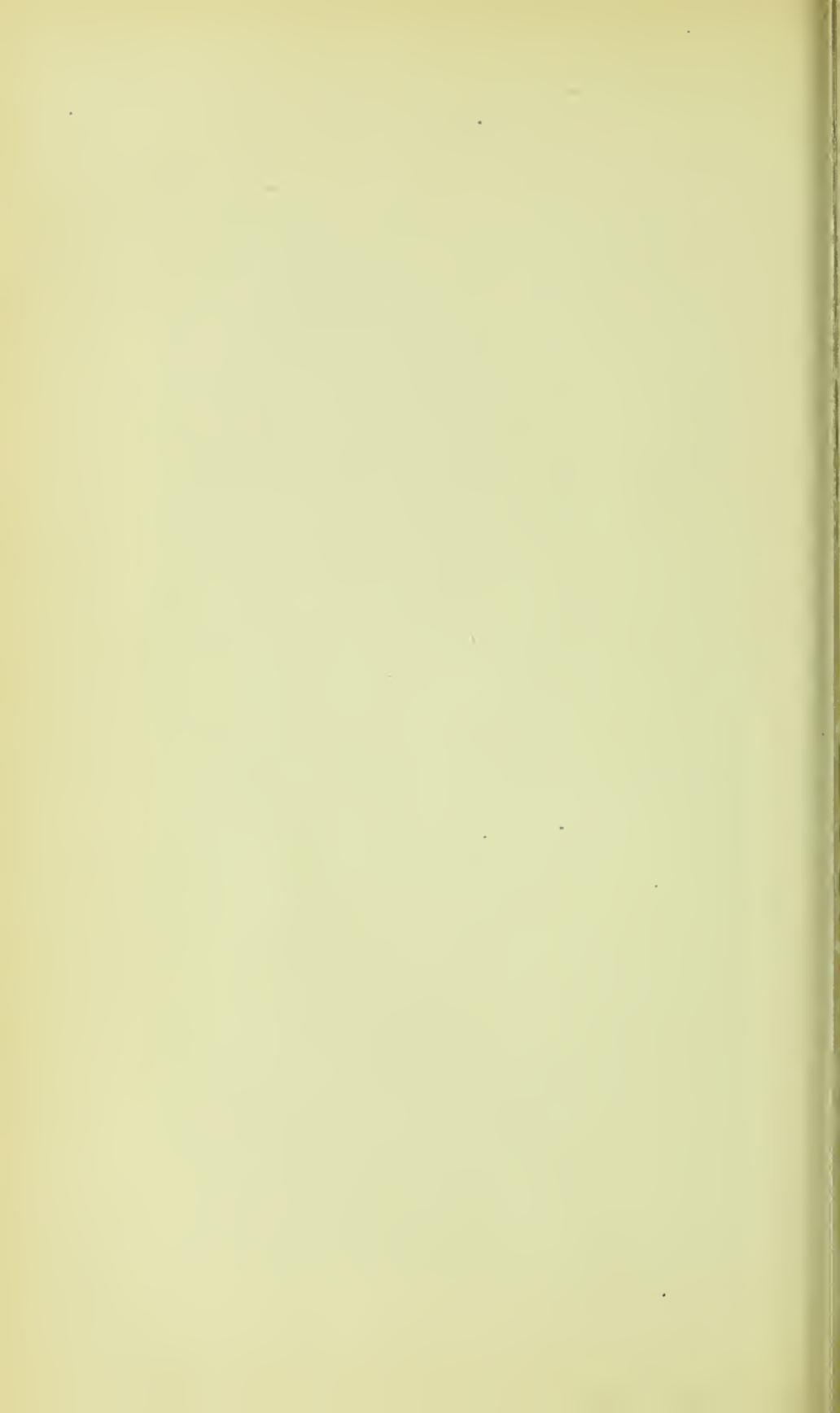
other school boys. They did bury him at the French Cemetery. He was buried by the honors of war, yet he was a traitor to his country. There were some twenty soldiers—they did shoot over the casket. I have seen several of the Tories who did join the British Army.”

There is no doubt in my mind that the Continental Army crossed the Northern Valley in several columns, the two greater columns passing over the Teaneck ridge, one crossing the Hackensack River at Old Bridge (River Edge) and passing to the westward over the hill by way of the road called Continental Avenue. Where the brook which divides Riverside Borough from Midland Township crosses the road they turned southward, until they reached the broad acres of the Banta farm in Sluckup, where they encamped within a short distance of the other column, which had crossed the Hackensack at New Bridge as heretofore related.

On this subject the old gentleman wrote me as follows:

“My grandfather was fourteen years old at the time of the war. He was among the soldiers every other day. His father had a cider mill. He took a barrel of cider every other day—got paid for it. All over the field where Rapp’s house is and Lozier’s field, then up as far as Westwood. My grandfather saw Washington three times on his horse. I hope you will accept this with pleasure.”

This small contribution, I trust, will supply a link in the chain of events of our early history and give to New Bridge a more conspicuous position in the chronicles of those times.



THE BAR OF BERGEN COUNTY.

Read at the Annual Dinner, February 22, 1907.

BY CORNELIUS DOREMUS.

The legal profession has had much to do in all ages with the development and progress of the civilized world. We read in sacred and secular writings how in the earliest days men of the law were consulted by rulers and conquerors when rules and customs were to be made and adopted for the government of the people over whom they held sway. Among ancient peoples, the laws of the Israelites, the renowned and unchangeable laws of the Medes and Persians, the Justinian Code, Roman laws, and to come to later periods, the Code Napoleon, the great Common Law system, known as English Jurisprudence, the Magna Charta, our American Constitution and the acts of Congress, constitutions and laws of our various States, are all the work of lawyers and all prove the influence of and necessity for the legal profession in promoting civilization and growth.

This is not intended as a panegyric on lawyers but an introduction to the topic and to refute the frequently uttered statement by disappointed litigants and others of a sarcastic humor that lawyers are liars and cumberers of the earth, and the less laws and lawyers we have in proportion would the people thrive and be better off. In the humble opinion of the writer, the legal profession has done its part right worthily and side by side with the clerical, medical, scholastic and other professions and walks in life to place our county in the front rank. It is important in considering the history of the Bar of the county that we glance at the history of the courts as well, that being the scene of their activities.

There never has been any need in Bergen County—thanks to the careful elucidation of the law and lucid presentation of facts by the judges and lawyers of this county—to do what Judge Grier did. He set aside the verdict of a jury against an unpopular man with the remark, "Enter the verdict, Mr. Clerk; enter also, set aside by the Court. I want it understood that it takes thirteen men to steal a man's farm in this Court."

EARLIEST COURTS.

Baron Van der Cappellen established a Court at Union Hill and settled differences between the Indians and white settlers. The exact date of the establishment of this Court is not known.

In 1655 we find he appointed Adrian Post as his deputy to "treat with the Hackensack Indians for the release of prisoners"; and in 1657 he made a treaty with the Indians, through another deputy, Van Dincklogen, which provided, among other things, their "submission to the Courts of Justice at Hosingating, near Hackensack."

For nine years, from 1652 to 1661, and possibly a year or two later, the Court of Burgomasters and Schepens were in active operation in this section. A local Court, consisting of a Schout (presiding judge) and three Schepens, or magistrates, was established at Bergen in September, 1661.

The first judges were Tielman Van Vleck (presiding judge), and Michael Jonsen, Harman Smeerman and Casper Stainmets (associate judges). This Court had civil and criminal jurisdiction, and an appeal from its decisions was made to the Director General and Council at Manhattan. The judges were required to take an oath to "carefully execute justice, prove faithful to their superiors (named in the oath) and maintain the Reformed religion and no other."

Such were the bulwarks of our Reformed Church. It is not to be wondered at that this church should be strong and stalwart, with such a guardian in its infancy.

The first trial of which we have authentic record is the case of Captain John Berry, November 11, 1673, for taking hogs from Major Kingsland. He was fined 250 guilders. He appealed to the High Court at Fort Amsterdam, and it was reduced to 100 guilders. It was paid (as was the custom) 1-2 to the prosecutor, 1-6 to the church, 1-6 to the poor, and 1-6 to the Court trying the case.

JURY TRIALS.

In 1683 the twenty-four proprietors in that famous compilation "The Fundamental Constitutions for the Province of East New Jersey in America" decreed that "justice nor right should be bought or sold" and that "all tryals should be by twelve men, and as near as it may be, peers and equals," also that "in cases of life there shall be at first twenty-four returned by the sheriff for a grand inquest"; it thus appears that our present jury system (grand and petit)

had a very early foothold in our jurisprudence and has practically maintained it without change, notwithstanding the many changes in our mode of life.

On May 14th, 1688, an Act was passed by the General Assembly, held at Perth Amboy, creating a "Court for Trial of Small Causes" to be held monthly at the house of Lawrence Andriss at New Hackensack, the name by which the settlement on the west side of the Hackensack River was known. Old Hackensack was the territory on the east side of the river. And one at the house of Dr. Johannes, on the Hackensack River.

HACKENSACK MADE A COUNTY SEAT.

Prior to 1709 Bergen County did not include the territory west of the Hackensack River. In that year the lines of the county were enlarged and the country lying west of the Hackensack River taken in. The village of Hackensack was then made the County seat and the first Court House built. It stood on "The Green" near Main street, and was destroyed by the British in 1780.

There were twelve classes of crimes punishable with death, but time and space prevent enumeration of them. Stocks, pillory and whipping-post were familiar scenes. Only four years prior to this time, in 1704, the Supreme Court of this State was established by Lord Cornbury.

The second court house and jail were built in Youghpough, in Franklin Township, during the Revolution. A log jail was also built there. Hackensack was too near the British lines. Noah Callington, a Tory, was hung at the Youghpough jail.

The third court house of Bergen County, and first after the Revolution, was built at Hackensack, near Main street, on property later of Richard Paul Terhune. A clerk's office was built about 1812 on the west side of Main street, north of the Susquehanna R. R., and remained until 1853. In 1819 the present Court house was built on property deeded by Robert Campbell. The present generation of Bergen County lawyers expect to see it replaced by a modern and radical structure thoroughly up to date, as planned by the present Board of Freeholders and Court House Commissioners.

LAWYERS.

It is a curious fact that in our early history justices of the peace were evidently regarded as superior beings, and it was not thought proper to inoculate them with the virus of legal

lore, probably upon the theory that they might cease to be judicious. We find that in the time of Lord Carterets by an "Act of the General Assembly at Woodbridge, October 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th, 1676," it was enacted "That no justice of the peace within this province shall serve as an attorney or advocate * * * upon penalty of paying ten pounds fine."

The same Assembly passed an Act that the salary of the Governor should be paid in good, merchantable pease, wheat and tobacco, and prescribed the method of its collection. As no mention is made of how lawyers should be paid, or whether they should be paid at all or should be obliged to stick to the risky and uncertain "honorarium" system, we are not further interested in the fifteen truly curious and wonderful laws passed by that Legislative Assembly, and pass on. In passing, however, we commend the brevity of the session and paucity of laws to some other Legislative bodies we wot of.

The lawyers, in the early history of Bergen and other counties, were apparently held in much less esteem than are those of the present day and generation.

Gabriel Thomas, in his history, written at the close of the Seventeenth century, says: "Of lawyers and physicians I shall say nothing because this country is very peaceable and healthy; long may it so continue and never have occasion for the tongue of the one nor the pen of the other, both equally destructive to men's estate and lives; besides forsooth, they, hangman like, have a license to murder and make mischief."

A chronological list of the lawyers of the county would be too lengthy for the limits of this paper, and I shall only sketch, in outline and briefly, the history of the Bar of Bergen County.

The first of whom we have knowledge is Tielman v an vleck, admitted as an attorney in 1661, 247 years ago. There undoubtedly was plenty of room for him. No crowding at the top and no congestion in the Court house when he searched records or tried cases. In fact, he must have been rather lonesome with no brother attorneys to borrow his books, steal his thunder and hand out to him the pleasant amenities, e. g., notices of motion, trial of cases and other pleasantries when he wanted to go shooting, attend a baseball game, go to the theatre and otherwise take due care of his health.

We next find the names of Claes Arentse Toers, Balthazar Bayard, William Pinhorne, admitted in 1661; John Pinhorne, admitted in 1707; David Ogden, Mr. Duane, Mr. Lodge, dates of admission not known, but find them practicing between 1720 and 1750.

Robert Morris, John DeHart, practising, but date of admission unknown.

Mr. Legromsie, Mr. Nicoll, Dr. Isaac Brown, same. (1756 to 1761.)

Elisha Boudinot appointed sergeant at law; Cortlandt Skinner was appointed attorney-general July 10, 1754.

Of the above, William Pinhorne was second judge of the Supreme Court in 1704; judge of Bergen County Courts from 1705 to 1709. He had previously been Governor.

His son John was County Clerk of Bergen County in 1705 and admitted as a lawyer June 6, 1707. He practiced in Bergen County. It would be impossible to mention all the lawyers from this County within the limits of this article, and I shall briefly present an outline sketch of them to show how they have helped make the county history.

COMMON PLEAS JUDGES.

Among the early judges of the Court of Common Pleas we find names so familiar to Bergen County as Edmund W. Kingsland, 1789; Petrus Haring, 1789; Garret Lydecker, 1789; Jacob Terhune, 1797; John Outwater, 1800; Abraham Westervelt, 1800; and scattered along through subsequent years, Adam Boyd, Christian Zabriskie, Garret Ackerson, Peringrine Sandford, Peter I. Ackerman, William P. Rathbone, George Zabriskie, Albert G. Doremus, Garret S. Demarest, Ashbel Green, Richard R. Paulison, and among those more recent, and whose names are almost household words, are: Charles H. Voorhis, William S. Banta, Nehemiah Millard, Garret G. Ackerson (father of "Young Garry," as we all knew him and as he was so affectionately called), William E. Skinner (now practising law in Hoboken), James M. Van Valen and the present incumbent, Hon David D. Zabriskie. In the earlier days most of the Common Pleas judges were not lawyers, but for many years it has been the invariable custom to have the presiding judge selected from the ranks of the lawyers, and eight out of the nine last mentioned were lawyers, and excellent ones at that.

SURROGATES.

Among the lawyers of the county who have become surrogates were Abraham O. Zabriskie, in 1838; Richard R. Paulison, 1848; Isaac Wortendyke, in 1868; John M. Knapp, in 1877. Other recent surrogates are Tuenis A. Haring and David A. Pell (the present incumbent), who are not lawyers, but are thoroughly equipped for the duties of the office.

PROSECUTORS.

The list of lawyers who have represented the State as Prosecutors of the Pleas of this County is not a long one, but shows long service and brilliant careers. We begin with Lewis D. Hardenberg, 1836; Abraham O. Zabriskie, 1842; Manning M. Knapp, 1851; William S. Banta, 1861; Garret Ackerson, Jr., 1869; Abraham D. Campbell, 1870; Peter W. Stagg, 1895, and the present incumbent, Ernest Koester, with John S. Mackay as assistant.

COUNTY CLERKS.

There is only one lawyer who has occupied the responsible position of County Clerk, and that is John R. Ramsey, who now occupies the office and has held it since 1895, to the evident satisfaction of the people of the county, this being his third term.

SENATORS.

We find quite a sprinkling of legal talent in the list of State Senators, beginning with Richard R. Paulison in 1844 and coming down to more recent times, Isaac Wortendyke, in 1880; William M. Johnson, in 1895; and Hon. Edmund W. Wakelee, the present wearer of the senatorial toga.

ASSEMBLYMEN.

Here we find in former times the lawyers were hopelessly in the minority, practically none until Cornelius Christie, M. C. Gillham and Oliver Drake Smith prior to 1879, and another hiatus until 1892, when we find Samuel G. H. Wright, and in 1894 David D. Zabriskie; in 1898, John M. Bell, and in 1899, Edmund W. Wakelee. Since then we have had George Cook, Clarence Mabie, and now have Guy L. Fake.

JUSTICES OF SUPREME COURT.

Bergen County has had the honor of representation on the Bench of the Supreme Court in the person of Manning M. Knapp.

OTHER HONORS.

Other honors which have come to members of the Bergen County Bar:

Abraham O. Zabriskie was appointed Chancellor after he had been Surrogate, Prosecutor of the Pleas, State Senator.

Charles H. Voorhis and William Walter Phelps, members of Congress.

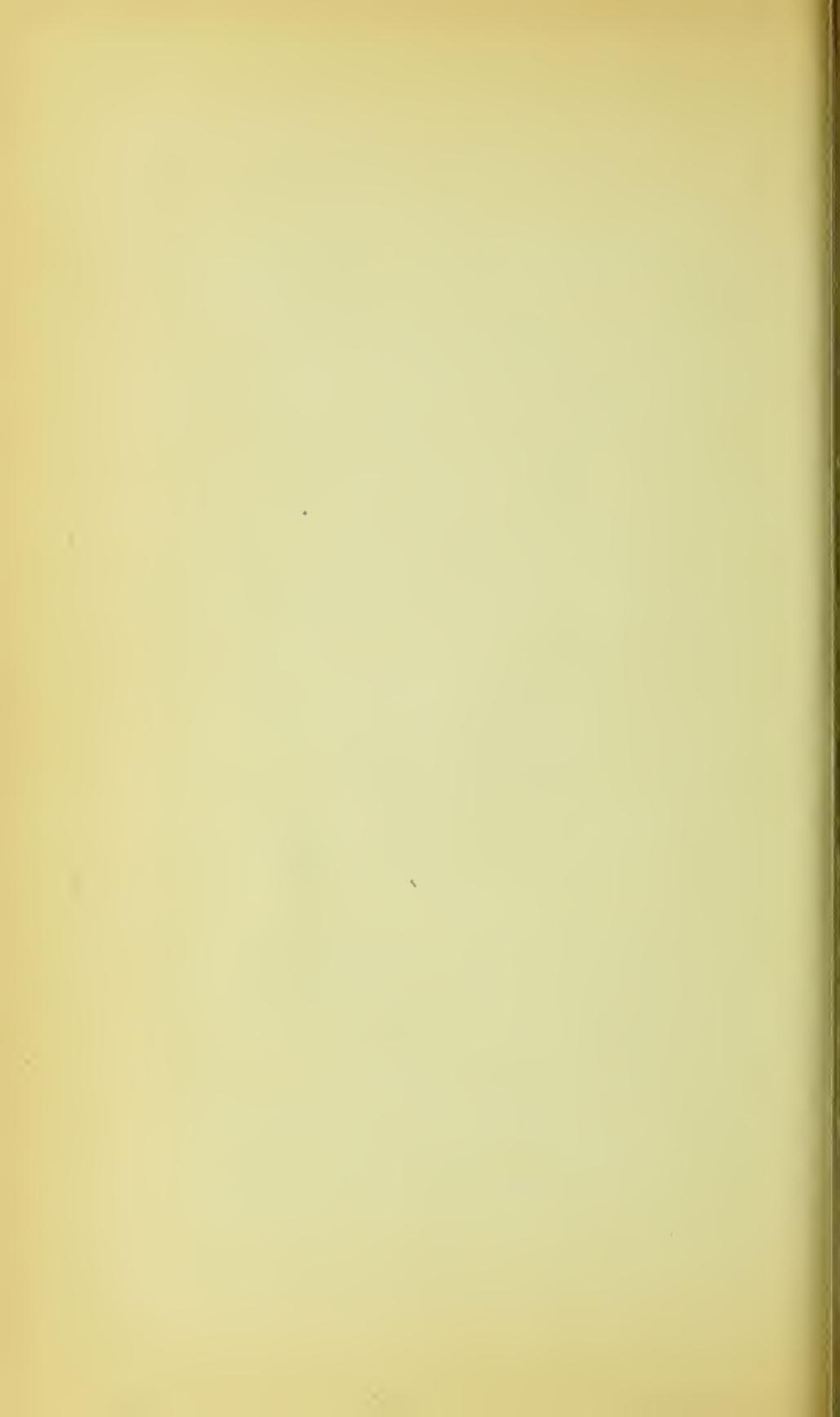
William M. Johnson, in addition to being acting-governor and Senator, was appointed by President McKinley to the responsible position of First Assistant Postmaster General. Edmund W. Wakelee, as acting-governor while in his first term as Senator.

There are at present thirty-six lawyers practising in this county, and the spirit of fraternity and good feeling prevailing among them is very marked and greatly adds to the influence for good exerted by the Bar.

On Dec. 16, 1898, a Bar Association was formed and is composed of practically all of the lawyers in active practice in this county. It holds frequent meetings, has many active committees, and is keeping in touch with all that relates to the welfare and advancement of the interests of the county.

Most of the county lawyers are also members of the State Bar Association, and the records show that standing reputation and influence of the members of the Bergen County Bar is fully up to the standard of any Bar Association of the United States.

This paper would not be complete did it not contain a tribute to the marked influence exerted upon not only the Bar, but all the people of this county by the lamented Justice Dixon, who presided over our Circuit Court over a quarter of a century, and no man ever left a greater or more enduring monument than the earnest and sincere love and affection of the entire population of our County of Bergen.



History

Constitution

Articles of Incorporation

Papers and Proceedings

1907---1908

NUMBER FOUR

**Bergen County
Historical Society**

Papers and Proceedings

OF

The Bergen County Historical Society

1907-1908

NUMBER FOUR

Secretary's Report, 1907-1908. . . . FRANCIS C. KOEHLER

Slavery in Bergen County, N. J.,

WILLIAM ALEXANDER LINN

The Liberty Pole Tavern. . . . NELSON K. VANDERBEEK

Some of Closter's Old Time History. . . . MARY NAUGLE

Scraps from My Note Book. T. N. GLOVER

The Edsall Papers. DR. BYRON G. VAN HORNE

The Old Polify Road. BURTON H. ALLBEE

The Church at English Neighbourhood,

DR. B. F. UNDERWOOD

Necrology T. N. GLOVER

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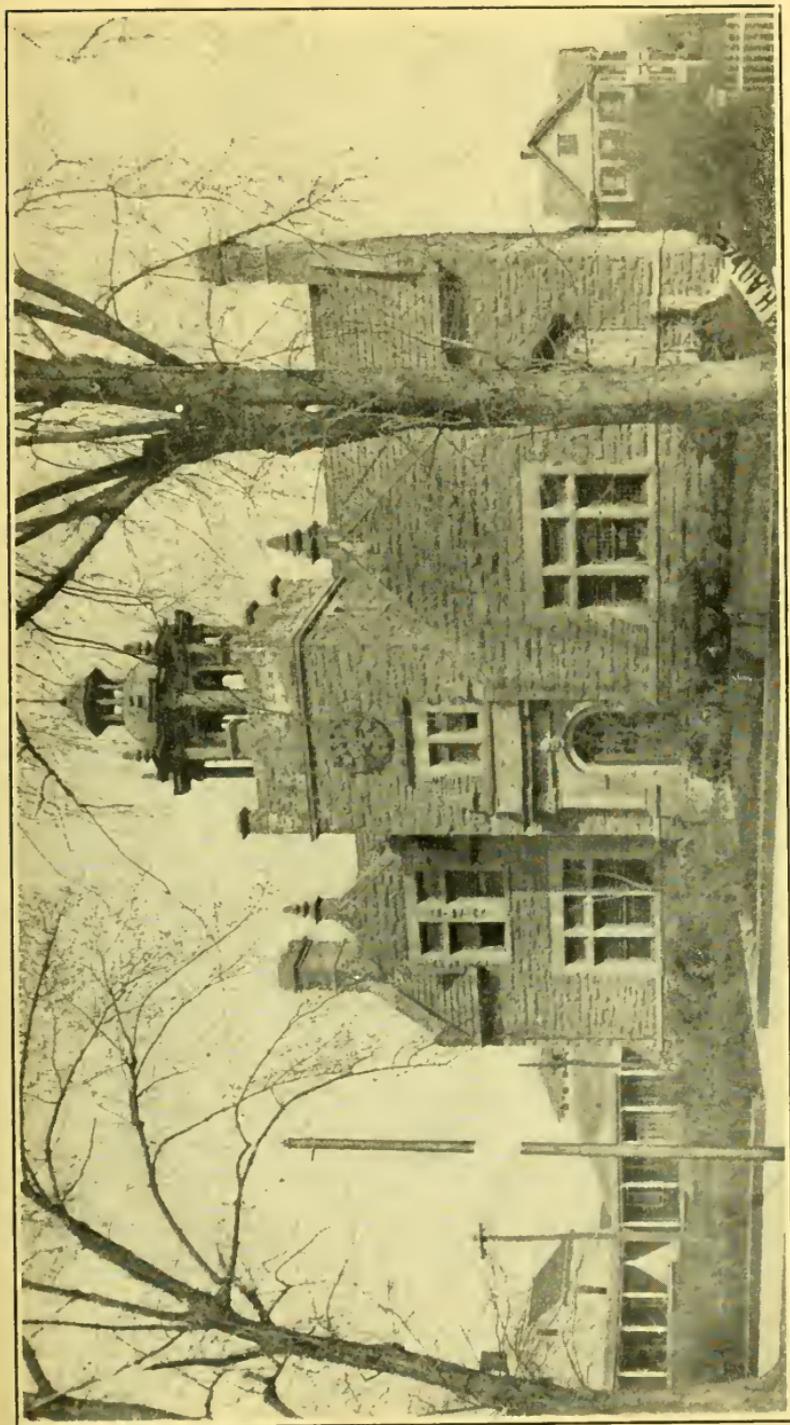
increased so that to-night it numbers one hundred and fifty-two, thirty-five of the names having been added during the past year. We urge all who are interested in their local history to ally themselves with the Society and co-operate in the work of securing all available historical data and incidentally, by the payment of the annual dues, assist in the discharge of the financial obligations. As has been stated previously one of our purposes is to mark with suitable tablets the specially historical sites in our county.

Only by united efforts can the best results be obtained, and, as has often been demonstrated, we will find that our County of Bergen is a rich historical field.

BYRON G. VAN HORNE,

President.

Feb. 22, 1908.



THE JOHNSON PUBLIC LIBRARY—HACKENSACK, N. J.

Home of the Bergen County Historical Society.

OFFICERS FOR THE YEAR 1907.

President.

Dr. Byron G. Van Horne.

Vice-Presidents.

Isaac D. Bogert,	Arthur Van Winkle,
Hon. William M. Johnson,	William D. Snow,
Edward Stagg,	Everett L. Zabriskie.

Recording and Corresponding Secretary.

Francis C. Koehler.

Treasurer.

Burton H. Allbee.

Historiographer.

T. N. Glover.

Executive Committee.

(In addition to the officers.)

Eugene K. Bird,	Cornelius Doremus,
Andrew D. Bogert.	

Archive and Property Committee.

Mrs. F. A. Westervelt,	Arthur Van Buskirk,
James A. Romeyn.	



ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION OF BERGEN COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

This is to certify that we, the undersigned, persons desiring to associate ourselves into a corporation pursuant to an Act of the Legislature of the State of New Jersey, entitled "An Act to incorporate associations not for pecuniary profit," approved April 21, 1898, do hereby certify:

First:—That the name or title of the said corporation is the Bergen County Historical Society.

Second:—That the agent in charge of the principal office of said corporation, and the person upon whom process may be served is Burton H. Allbee, at the Office of the Society. The corporation shall maintain an office in the State of New Jersey, at Hackensack, in the Johnson Public Library Building, corner of Main and Camden Streets, where its business shall be conducted.

Third:—The purpose for which it is formed is the intellectual cultivation and development of its members; to make researches into historical facts and collect data relating thereto; to collect and preserve genealogical records, family traditions and other matters relating to the general work of the Historical Society; to cultivate a spirit of patriotism, foster family, state and national pride.

Fourth:—The number of trustees shall be eighteen and the names of the trustees elected for the first year, are:

William M. Johnson,	Col. W. D. Snow,
Burton H. Allbee,	Henry D. Winton,
Cornelius Christie,	Ezra T. Sanford,
Theophilus N. Glover,	William A. Linn,
Cornelius Doremus,	William O. Labagh,
Abram De Baun,	Isaac I. Demarest,
Arthur Van Buskirk,	Eugene K. Bird,
Dr. Byron G. Van Horne,	James A. Romeyn,
David D. Zabriskie,	Arthur Johnson.

In Witness Whereof, we have hereunto set our hands and affixed our seals this fifteenth day of February, Nineteen Hundred and Seven.

In presence of

Thomas H. Cumming	Abram De Baun	(L. S.)
as to Abram De Baun,	Arthur Van Buskirk	(L. S.)
Byron G. Van Horne,	Byron G. Van Horne	(L. S.)
David D. Zabriskie,	Theophilus N. Glover	(L. S.)
Wm. D. Snow,	David D. Zabriskie	(L. S.)
Cornelius Doremus,	W. D. Snow	(L. S.)
Wm. A. Linn,	Henry D. Winton	(L. S.)
Isaac I. Demarest,	Cornelius Doremus	(L. S.)
Eugene K. Bird,	William A. Linn	(L. S.)
Isabel A. Siddons	William O. Labagh	(L. S.)
as to Theophilus N. Glover.	Isaac I. Demarest	(L. S.)
	Eugene K. Bird	(L. S.)

State of New Jersey, }
County of Bergen. }^{ss:}

Be it remembered, that on this fifteenth day of February, the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seven, before me, the subscriber, a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the State of New Jersey, personally appeared Cornelius Doremus, Abram De Baun, Arthur Van Buskirk, Dr. Byron G. Van Horne, David D. Zabriskie, Col. W. D. Snow, Henry D. Winton, William A. Linn, William O. Labagn, Isaac I. Demarest and Eugene K. Bird, who I am satisfied are the persons mentioned in the within instrument, to whom I first made known the contents thereof and thereupon they severally acknowledged that they signed, sealed and delivered the same as their voluntary act and deed, for the uses and purposes therein expressed.

THOMAS H. CUMMING,

A Commissioner of Deeds in and for the State of New Jersey.

State of New York, }
 City of New York, } ss:
 County of New York. }

Be it remembered, that on this twenty-first day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seven, before me, the subscriber, a Commissioner of Deeds for the City of New York, personally appeared Theophilus N. Glover, who I am satisfied is one of the persons mentioned in the within instrument, to whom I first made known the contents thereof, and thereupon he acknowledged that he signed, sealed and delivered the same as his voluntary act and deed, for the uses and purposes therein expressed.

ISABEL A. SIDDONS.

Commissioner of Deeds, City of New York.

State of New York, }
 County of New York, } ss:

I, Peter J. Dooling, Clerk of the County of New York, and also Clerk of the Supreme Court for the said County, the same being a Court of Record, do hereby certify, that Isabel A. Siddons, whose name is subscribed to the certificate of the proof or acknowledgement of the annexed instrument, and thereon written, was at the time of taking such proof or acknowledgement, a Commissioner of Deeds, in and for the City of New York, duly commissioned and sworn, and authorized by the laws of said State to take the acknowledgements and proofs of deeds of conveyances for land, tenements or hereditaments in said State of New York. And further, that I am well acquainted with the handwriting of such Commissioner of Deeds, and verily believe that the signature to said certificate of proof or acknowledgement is genuine.

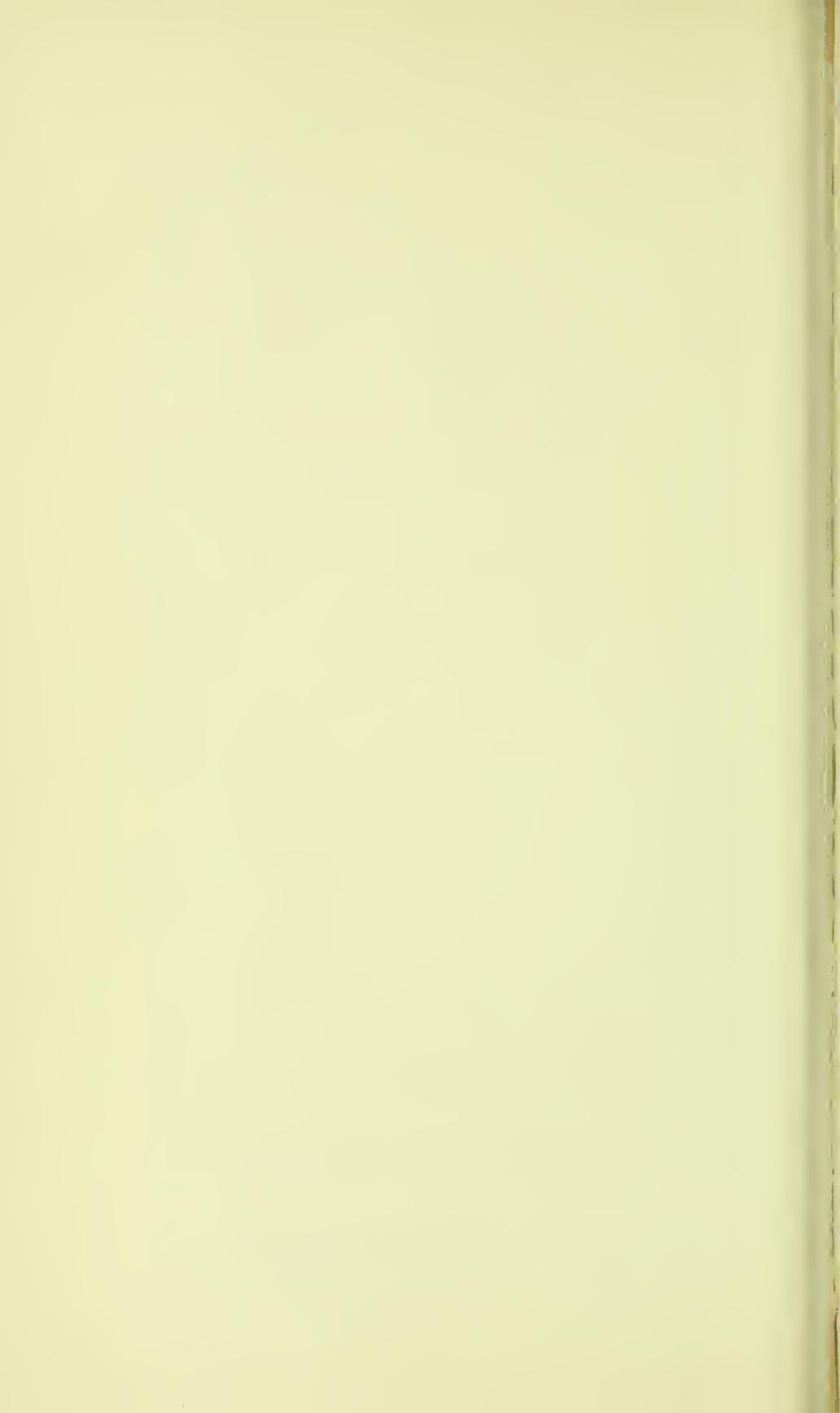
In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the said Court and County, the 19th day of March, 1907.

(SEAL)

PETER J. DOOLING, Clerk.

Received in the Office and Recorded March 28th, 1907,
 at 11 A. M.

JOHN R. RAMSEY, Clerk.



CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS.

ARTICLE I.

This Society shall be known as the Bergen County Historical Society.

ARTICLE II.

Its object shall be the collection of natural history: papers incident to the civil, political, military and general history of Bergen County and adjoining counties in New Jersey and Rockland County, N. Y.; genealogical, biographical, and topographical information, and the diffusion of a sound historical taste and the encouragement of a patriotic sentiment.

ARTICLE III.

The Society shall be made up of resident and corresponding members. Resident members shall be persons residing in Bergen County; corresponding members those residing elsewhere; and both classes shall be chosen by open nomination and election at any regular or special meeting by the Society or by the Executive Committee at any meeting thereof. If a ballot be demanded, a majority of votes cast shall be necessary to a choice. Any corresponding member may become a resident member upon filing with the Secretary a written request therefor.

ARTICLE IV.

The Society shall hold the annual meeting in February on the anniversary of the birth of Washington, at which a general election of officers by ballot shall be had wherein a majority of the votes cast shall constitute a choice; and immediately thereafter proceed to some suitable place and dine together. The place for holding the annual meeting shall be designated at the preceding meeting. Special meetings may be called at any time by the President, and at all meetings nine members shall be a quorum for the transaction of business.

ARTICLE V.

Each resident member shall pay on or before the twenty-second day of February two dollars each year, or in satisfaction thereof a life membership fee of twenty dollars; and resident members in arrears for dues two years or more, after notice in writing from the Treasurer, shall cease to be members.

ARTICLE VI.

The officers of the Society shall be a President, at least four Vice-Presidents, Corresponding Secretary, Recording Secretary, Treasurer. These officers, together with four members, shall compose the Executive Committee. All shall be chosen by ballot and hold their offices one year and until successors be chosen. In case of a vacancy it may be filled by the Executive Committee.

ARTICLE VII.

The President, or in his absence a Vice-President, or in their absence, a chairman shall preside and have the casting vote. He shall preserve order, decide all questions of order, subject to an appeal to the Society, and appoint all committees unless otherwise ordered.

ARTICLE VIII.

The Recording Secretary shall keep minutes and records of the Society, make and furnish certificates of membership, and have the custody of papers and documents deposited with the Society, subject to the authority and oversight of the Executive Committee, and discharge such other duties as may be required of him by the Society or the Executive Committee, and shall make a report of the transactions of the Society at the annual meeting, and the Corresponding Secretary shall conduct such correspondence as may be entrusted especially to him by the Society or the Executive Committee.

ARTICLE IX.

The Treasurer shall collect, receive, keep and pay out such funds as may come to the Society, subject to the control of the Executive Committee, keep an account of the receipts and disbursements, rendering a statement thereof to the annual meeting, and shall give a bond with approved security for the faithful performance of his duty.

ARTICLE X.

The Executive Committee are charged with the duty of soliciting and receiving donations for the Society, to recommend plans for promoting its objects, to digest and prepare business, to authorize the disbursement of the Society's funds, and generally to superintend and guard the interests of the Society. At all meetings of the Executive Committee five members shall be a quorum. The Executive Committee shall be convened by notice from the Recording Secretary.

ARTICLE XI.

In case of the dissolution of the Society, its books, papers and collections of every sort shall belong to and be delivered to the Johnson Free Public Library of Hackensack for the use and benefit of that association, if not contrary to the stipulation of the donor.

ARTICLE XII.

At the regular meeting of the Society the following order of business shall be observed:

1. Reading minutes of previous meeting.
2. Reports and communication from officers.
3. Reports of Executive and other committees.
4. Nomination and election of members.
5. Miscellaneous business.
6. Papers read and addresses delivered.

ARTICLE XIII.

Alterations or amendments may be made by the Society or by the Executive Committee on a two-thirds vote of the members present, provided that notice of the proposed alteration or amendment shall have been given at a previous meeting.



ROLL OF MEMBERSHIP.

HONORARY.

Nelson, Hon. William Paterson
Sanford, Rev. E. T. West 11th St., New York

LIFE MEMBERS.

Allison, William O. Englewood
Cameron, Alpin J. Ridgewood
Christie, Cornelius Leonia
Green, Allister 1 East 61st St., New York
Zabriskie, Capt. A. C. 52 Beaver St., New York

ANNUAL MEMBERS.

Abbott, J. C. Fort Lee
Ackerman, David B. Closter
Adams, Dr. C. F. Hackensack
Allbee, Burton H. Hackensack
Banta, Irving W. Hackensack
Bennett, H. N. Hackensack
Best, L. C. Ridgfield
Bird, E. K. Hackensack
Birtwhistle, Hezekiah. Englewood
Bogart, Peter, Jr. Bogota
Bogert, A. D. Englewood
Bogert, A. Z. River Edge
Bogert, Cornelius V. R. Bogota
Bogert, Daniel G. Englewood
Bogert, I. D. Westwood
Bogert, John. Hohokus
Bogert, Matthew, J. Demarest
Brenden, Charles. Oakland
Brinkerhoff, A. H. Rutherford
Brohel, Joseph A. River Edge
Cane, Fred. W. Bogota

Colver, Frederick L.	Tenafly
Connelly, Charles Hughes.	Englewood
Cooper, R. W.	New Milford
Corsa, George.	Ridgewood
Crum, Fred H.	River Edge
Currie, Dr. D. A.	Englewood
Dalrymple, C. M., Ph. D.	Hackensack
De Baun, Abram.	Hackensack
Delemater, P. G.	Ridgewood
Demarest, A. S. D.	Hackensack
Demarest, I. I.	Hackensack
Demarest, Jacob R.	Englewood
Demarest, Milton.	Hackensack
Derby, Warren E.	Englewood
Dixon, Charles R.	Closter
Doremus, Cornelius.	Ridgewood
Dutton, George R.	Englewood
Easton, E. D.	Arcola
Edsall, J. G.	Palisades Park
Edsall, S. S.	Palisades Park
Ely, William.	North Hackensack
Engelke, A. L.	Englewood
Engelke, Mrs. A. L.	Englewood
Fairley, Rev. J. A.	Hackensack
Fitch, Porter.	Englewood
Ford, F. R.	24 Broad St., New York
Fornachon, Maurice.	Ridgewood
Glover, T. N.	Rutherford
Goetschius, Howard B.	Dumont
Grunow, Julius S.	Hackensack
Hales, Henry	Ridgewood
Harding, Harry B.	Hackensack
Haring, Teunis A.	Hackensack
Heck, John.	Westwood
Holdenby, Dr. H. S.	Englewood
Holdrum, A. C.	Westwood
Holley, Rev. William Wells.	Hackensack
Hunter, John M.	Englewood

Jacobus, Martin R.	Ridgefield
Jeffers, Daniel G.	Hackensack
Jeffers, Mrs. Daniel G.	Hackensack
Johnson, Rev. Arthur.	Hackensack
Johnson, James A. C.	Englewood
Johnson, William M.	Hackensack
Koehler, Francis C.	North Hackensack
Kuebler, Rev. C. R.	Hackensack
Ladd, Rev. Henry M.	Rutherford
Lamb, C. R.	23 Sixth Ave., New York
Liddle, Joseph G.	128 Bowery, New York
Lincoln, J. C.	Hackensack
Linn, W. A.	Hackensack
Livingston, Alexander, Jr.	Englewood
Lord, Lewis P.	Hackensack
Lyle, George W.	Hackensack
Lyle, Mrs. George W.	Hackensack
Mabie, Clarence.	Hackensack
Mabon, J. S.	Hackensack
Meyer, Francis E.	Closter
Miller, Lansing A.	Englewood
Nostrand, Foster.	Closter
Perry, George H.	Hackensack
Pearsall, J. W.	Ridgewood
Phillips, Miss Helen.	Ridgewood
Phillips, Miss Imogene.	Ridgewood
Platt, Dan Fellows.	Englewood
Poppen, Rev. Jacob.	Wortendyke
Prosser, Miss Harriet.	Englewood
Ramsey, J. R.	Hackensack
Richardson, Milton T.	Ridgewood
Riley, John H.	Hillsdale
Rogers, Henry M.	Tenafly
Romaine, C.	Hackensack
Romeyn, James A.	Hackensack
Sage, L. H.	Hackensack
Selph, William E.	Englewood
Schermerhorn, George T.	Rutherford

Seufert, Charles G.	Leonia
Seufert, William M.	Englewood
Sewall, H. D.	Maywood
Sheridan, E. J.	Englewood
Smith, J. Spencer.	Tenafly
Smith, W. Robert.	Tenafly
Snow, W. D.	Hackensack
Speck, Frank G.	Hackensack
Stagg, Edward D.	Leonia
St. John, Dr. David.	Hackensack
Talmage, Rev. D. M.	Westwood
Talmage, David.	Leonia
Taylor, Ira.	Westwood
Taylor, Mrs. Ira.	Westwood
Terhune, P. Christie.	Hackensack
Terhune, Mrs. P. Christie.	Hackensack
Tierney, William, Jr.	Englewood
Tillotson, Joseph H.	Englewood
Tyndall, William De Mott. . .	141 Broadway, New York
Underwood, Dr. B. F.	Ridgefield
Van Buskirk, Arthur.	Hackensack
Vanderbeek, Nelson K.	Englewood
Vanderwart, Rev. Herman.	Hackensack
Van Emburgh, Dr. Walter.	Ridgewood
Van Horne, Dr. Byron G.	Englewood
Van Neste, Rev. J. A.	Ridgewood
Van Wagoner, Jacob.	Ridgewood
Van Winkle, A. W.	Rutherford
Van Winkle, Frank O.	Ridgewood
Voorhis, Rev. J. C.	Monsey, N. Y.
Vreeland, Jacob H.	East Rutherford
Vroom, Rev. W. H.	Ridgewood
Wakelee, Edmund W.	Demarest
Wakelee, Justus I.	Englewood
Walden, E. B.	Hackensack
Ward, Rev. Henry.	Closter
Wells, Benjamin G.	Hackensack
Westervelt, Mrs. F. A.	Hackensack

Wheeler, G. W.	Hackensack
Whitbeck, C. V. H.	Hackensack
Willis, A. C.	Tenafly
Winton, H. D.	Hackensack
Wood, Robert J. G.	Leonia
Wright, Wendell J.	Demarest
Young, Dr. F. A.	190 Wadsworth Ave., New York
Zabriskie, Hon. David D.	Ridgewood
Zabriskie, Everett L.	Ridgewood
Zabriskie, W. H.	Hackensack
Honorary Members	2
Life Members	5
Annual Members	145
	<hr/>
Total	152

SECRETARY'S ANNUAL REPORT.

BY FRANCIS C. KOEHLER.

February 22, 1908.

A secretary's report is usually dry reading, and the report at hand contains no greater entertainment than those on file. It is but a summary of what the workers are doing, yet the summary is worth reading, in that it shows that the Society is thoroughly alive and doing splendid work.

The annual meeting was held on February 22d, 1907, at the Elks' Home, in Hackensack. The report of the various committees were received and after the transaction of routine business, election of new members and officers for the ensuing year, the members and their guests assembled in the banquet hall, where the Fifth Annual Dinner was spread.

The following papers were read:

"Our Society," Burton H. Allbee.

"The Past Year," Byron G. Van Horne.

"Five Minutes with the Committees."

"A Page from My Records," T. N. Glover.

"The Value of the Historic Spirit," James A. Fairley.

"The Bergen County Bar," Cornelius Doremus.

Since the last annual meeting the Society has been incorporated, and the corporation can now hold title to real as well as personal property.

During the year a number of well-attended meetings have been held throughout the county, at which addresses were made by President Van Horne, Mr. T. N. Glover and Mr. Allbee. Some of these meetings, to wit: the meetings at Grantwood, Leonia and River Edge, were given for the purpose of hearing Mr. Albee lecture and exhibit his pictures, to which many new and interesting ones have been added. Yet the great interest shown by Mr. Allbee's auditors in the history of Bergen County clearly demonstrated that the people are in sympathy with the work of

the Society. The other meetings held at Closter and Ridgefield were held under the auspices of the Society, and the same enthusiasm and interest were manifested.

The increased demands for the last number of our annual necessitated the publication of a second edition. These records of our Society have gone abroad in large numbers, and the many requests from sister societies and public institutions for copies of same show that they are welcome guests in the archives of these institutions.

Mr. Allbee's pictures of historic sites and buildings have also been in great demand. Complete sets of these pictures have been acquired by the New Jersey State Historical Society for permanent exhibition in its library at Newark; by the Colonial Dames of New Jersey; by the Holland Dames of New York, and by the Daughters of the American Revolution for exhibition at the Jamestown Fair.

Mr. T. N. Glover's efforts have been untiring, and as historiographer he has added much new and valuable material to his records.

Mrs. F. A. Westervelt has continued her earnest work in Genealogical research, and has collected much material. She has made up a scrap-book which contains matters of great interest and value to the Society.

Thirty-three new members have been added to the roll of the Society and two resignations have been accepted.

The Society has suffered the loss of five members by death: Mr. E. A. Clark, Mr. P. O. Terhune, Mr. William Shanks, Mr. W. O. Labagh, and Capt. A. A. Folsom.

The sudden death of Mr. Labagh was a great shock to his many friends. Suitable resolutions were drawn by the Society and presented to his bereaved widow and family.

The short tenure in office of your Secretary has been long enough to deeply impress him with the fact that the various committees of the Society have done and are doing a vast deal of work with a spirit of patriotism and enthusiasm that can result only in further success.

SLAVERY IN BERGEN COUNTY, N. J.

BY WILLIAM ALEXANDER LINN.

The history of Bergen County, as set forth in the papers of the Bergen County Historical Society, would not be complete without some account of the institution of slavery as it existed within our boundaries. The subject comes peculiarly within the scope of Bergen County historical research because our county was the largest slave-holding county in the State, and because here some of the severities of the laws, as applied to negro slaves, found their most vivid illustrations.

Slavery was a recognized institution in this State from the time of its first settlement by whites. "Hollanders on the Hudson," Lee tells us* "and the Sweeds on the Delaware brought to the shores of those rivers blacks from the West coast of Africa, and enslaved numbers of various tribes of the great Algonquin nation."

When the Duke of York transferred the territory to Sir George Carteret and Lord Berkeley, these Lords Proprietors, in 1664, granted to every early colonist who went over the sea 75 acres of land for every slave he took with him, and by the year 1690 it is thought that nearly all the white inhabitants of the northern part of the State were slave-owners.

Queen Ann's instructions to Lord Cornbury recommended to his notice the Royal African Company, dealing in slaves, saying: "And whereas we are willing to recommend unto said company that the said province may have a constant and sufficient supply of merchantable negroes, at moderate rates, in money or commodities, so you are to take especial care that payment be duly made, and within competent times, according to agreement," and to report yearly the number of negroes so supplied, and at what price.

* Lee's "New Jersey as a Colony and a State." Vol. IV., P. 27.

At certain times we find imported slaves subject to a duty (in 1714 of £10), in order that white labor might be attracted for the more rapid settling of the country. Then free trade was established, for one period of fifty years, dating from 1721. In 1744 an act forbidding the importation of slaves was defeated by the Provincial Council, on the ground that the need of laborers could be met in no other way. The duty was restored in 1767.

We have no very accurate statistics of the number of negroes brought into the State from Africa. If Lord Cornbury made reports, as requested by Queen Ann, they lie unpublished. A custom house report in 1726 said that there were no imports from 1698 to 1717, and only 100 from 1718 to 1726. But Gordon's Gazetteer says that there were 4,000 negroes in New Jersey in 1737. By 1745 the number was placed at 4,600, and in 1776 it was said that only one family in Perth Amboy was served by free white domestics.

But public feeling, perhaps incited first by the Quakers, was becoming aroused on the subject of the slave trade, and in 1786 an act was passed by the Assembly declaring that "the principles of justice and humanity require that the barbarous custom of bringing the unoffending Africans from their native country and connections into a state of slavery" should be discountenanced, and imposing a fine of £50 for bringing into New Jersey slaves imported since 1776, and a fine of £20 for introducing any others who had been imported. Two years later, in response to petitions, a supplementary act was passed which made subject to forfeiture vessels, with their cargoes, fitted out for slavers, and provided that no slave, resident of the State for a year, could be removed without his or her parents' consent.

The principal ports of entry for imported slaves were Perth Amboy and what is now Camden. In Lord Cornbury's day there were barracks at Perth Amboy, in which blacks newly arrived from Africa were held until sold. The early Philadelphia newspapers supply advertisements of cargoes of slaves brought direct to Camden. The *Pennsylv-*

vania Journal of May 27, 1762, contains an advertisement of W. Coxe, S. Oldman & Co., who announce: "Just imported from the river Gambia . . . and to be sold at the Upper Ferry (called Benjamin Cooper's Ferry)—now Camden—opposite this city, a Parcel of likely Men and Women slaves with some boys and girls of Different Ages." A note added that "it is generally allowed that the Gambia slaves are much more robust and tractable than any other slaves from the coast of Guinea, and more capable of undergoing the severity of the winter seasons in the North American colonies."

The same newspaper, of August 19, 1762, announces to be sold at the same place, "A Parcel of choice, healthy, young slaves, men, women, boys and girls . . . imported from the windward coast of Africa, Being Negroes from the most established parts of the coast of Africa, for being good house or plantation slaves."

INDIANS AS SLAVES.

I find no definite statement of the origin of the practice of enslaving Indians in New Jersey. As we have seen, the early settlers—Hollanders and Sweeds—made slaves of the native savages. It is natural to assume that the persons so enslaved were captives taken by the whites either in defending their settlements from the Indians, or in counter attacks. While the New Jersey authorities treated the Indians with more fairness than did the whites of other colonies, obtaining their lands by treaty and purchase, no feeling of mercy was extended to the savages who from the border attacked the settlements, and practiced the brutalities which characterized such warfare. Indeed, the whites retaliated in kind, scalping the dead and sparing neither age nor sex.

De Vries relates that Gov. Kiept joined forces with the Indians around Fort Orange (Albany) in an attack on the Indians to the south, and that in the winter of 1643 troops crossed over to Pavonia and killed 80 Indians, in a night attack, butchering the young in the presence of their parents, fastening sucklings to boards and then cutting them to pieces,

while "some were thrown into the river, and when their parents rushed in to save them, the soldiers prevented their landing, and let parents and children drown"—this although the orders were to "spare as much as possible their wives and children, and take the savages prisoners," perhaps to be held as slaves.

Gov. William Franklin, in his speech to the Council and General Assembly in November, 1763, urged active aggressive operations against the Indians "to surprise them in their hunting and fishing, destroy their corn fields, bring off their women and children and burn their habitations," declaring that the outrages committed by the Indians "are such strong instances of their breach of faith, treachery and inhumanity that they no longer deserve to be considered in the scale of human beings, or, indeed, upon a level with the ravenous beasts of the wilderness." Entertaining such views, it is not difficult to imagine that holding Indian prisoners as slaves would be considered a mild punishment.

How the Supreme Court of the State regarded such slaves is set forth in a decision rendered in 1797, in a case in which an Indian woman was claimed as a slave, and it was proved that her mother had been sold as a slave and always looked upon as one. The Court remanded the woman to the man who claimed to be her master, laying down this doctrine: "They (the Indians) have been so long recognized as slaves in our law that it would be as great a violation of the rights of property to establish a contrary doctrine at the present day as it would be in the case of Africans; and as useless to investigate the manner in which they originally lost their freedom." An Indian evidently had very little standing in that court.

I find no reference to the ownership of an Indian slave in Bergen county, but in the *New York Gazette* of Nov. 14, 1763, Isaac Kingsland, Sheriff of Bergen county, advertised: "Taken up as a runaway at Cecaicos (now Se-caucus), in the county of Bergen, at the house of Reiner Vangesen, Esq., an Indian servant lad, aged about 16 or 17 years," who said he belonged to a lawyer on Long

Island; "whoever comes and proves his property to the aforesaid Indian servant at the Gaol of Hackensack may have him again, paying all charges to the High Sheriff of said County."

THE ABOLITION MOVEMENT.

Not only did public opinion in New Jersey express itself against the African slave trade in the early days, but it also made itself felt against slavery as a domestic institution. The dullness of the public conscience on this subject in the first years of the settlement may be measured, perhaps, by the fact that Quakers not only owned slaves, but engaged in the African slave trade, and it required the arguments of a John Woolman, who labored with his fellow Quakers, north and south, in behalf of the abolition cause, to rouse the Quakers as a body to a realization of the evils of slavery. But the early New Jersey abolitionists were not all Quakers, for we find that in 1773 petitions asking for legislation against the evils of human slavery were presented to the Assembly from Burlington, Cumberland, Essex, Hunterdon, Middlesex, and Monmouth Counties, and petitions for the abolition of slavery were received from Essex and Morris Counties in 1790.

An abolition society was formed in the State in 1786, but it was numerically weak, and by 1804 was said to have not more than 150 members. The cause slowly gained strength, however, and in 1804 the Legislature passed a law making free every child of a slave born after the fourth of July of that year, but with the provision that such children should be servants of the owners of the mothers as if "bound out," until the age of 25 (male) and 21 (female). The owner of the slave mother of a child born under this law was obliged to maintain it for one year; then he could abandon it to become a township pauper and be bound out. The public maintenance of such children became so burdensome that that part of the law was repealed seven years later.

The Constitution of New Jersey adopted in 1776 contained no Bill of Rights. Such a Bill was incorporated in the Constitution of 1844, setting forth that "all men are

by nature free and independent, and have certain natural and inalienable rights, among which are those of enjoying and defending life and liberty." The Massachusetts courts had held that a similar declaration in the Constitution of that State abolished slavery; but the Supreme Court of New Jersey, which always seemed to interpret for the masters, held, in 1845, that the declaration in question was "a general proposition," and not designed to apply to "man in his private, individual or domestic capacity . . . or to interfere with his domestic relations."*

By an act approved April 18, 1846, it was decreed "That slavery in this State be and is hereby abolished, and every person who is now holden in slavery by the laws thereof be, and is hereby made free, subject, however, to the restrictions and obligations hereinafter mentioned and imposed; and the children hereafter to be born to all such persons shall be absolutely free from their birth, and discharged of and from all manner of service whatsoever."

The restrictions referred to were defined in the next section, which provided that "every such person shall, by force and virtue of this act, and without previous execution of any indenture of apprenticeship, or other deed or instrument for that purpose, become and be an apprentice, bound to service to his or her present owner, and his or her executors or administrators, which service shall continue until such person is discharged therefrom, as is hereinafter directed."

The master of one of these apprentices who desired to be "discharged" could give him an instrument setting him free, on obtaining from the overseers of the poor and two justices of the peace a certificate setting forth that the apprentice appeared "to be sound in mind, and not under any incapacity of obtaining a support." Or the master might give a bond in a sum of not less than \$500 to prevent the freed person from becoming a public charge.

The children born of such apprentices must be supported by the master until six years old, when they might be bound

* For a summary of all the laws regarding slavery in New Jersey see "A Study of Slavery in New Jersey," by Henry Scofield Cooley; Johns Hopkins University Studies.

out. No person could sell any such apprentice except with the apprentice's consent, and in writing; and no such sale could be made to any person not a citizen and resident of this State, a violation of this last provision being made a misdemeanor, as was the sending to sea, or exporting or sending out of this State, any such apprentice.

It will be seen, therefore, that the abolition law of 1846 substituted lifelong apprenticeship for absolute freedom. A. Q. Keasby points out* that human slavery ceased in New Jersey only on the ratification of the Thirteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution, in 1865, and that if, at that date, "a negro born of slave parents before July 1, 1804, were still living in the State and had not been manumitted, he was legally a slave, and became emancipated only by virtue of that amendment."

THE INSTITUTION IN BERGEN COUNTY.

The largest number of slaves were held in our coast counties, from Sandy Hook north, the influence of the Quakers in opposition in the southern counties growing steadily more pronounced. As I have said, the largest number held in one county was in Bergen. The following figures from the Census Reports show the number of slaves in the State and in Bergen County in the years named:

	New Jersey.	Bergen County.
1737.....	3,981	
1790.....	11,423	2,301
1800.....	12,422	2,825
1810.....	10,851	2,180
1820.....	7,557	1,683
1830.....	2,554	584
1840.....	675	222
1850.....	236*	41
1860.....	18*	

* "Slavery in New Jersey." Proceedings of the New Jersey Historical Society. Vol. IV, No. 2, Page 90.

* Apprentices.

In this connection it must be remembered that Bergen County, as originally laid out, comprised what is now Hudson County and more than one-half of Passaic. Passaic County was set off in 1830 and Hudson County in 1842.

The money value of slaves in New Jersey never reached the figures that prevailed in the Southern States in the years preceding the War of the Rebellion. It was the invention of the cotton gin, and the resultant increased value of the cotton crop, that fastened human slavery on the Southern States, and so enhanced the value of negro slaves. From manuscript bills of sale I take the following prices:

In 1794 Necanje Voor Hesens, of Hackensack, sold to David Peter Demarest, of Hackensack, "one negro man named Tom, aged about 33 years," for £95 current lawful money of New York.

In 1801 T. Cornelius Van Horn, of Harrington Township, sold to David Demarest "a negro which Rose" for \$135½ current money.

In 1803 Daniel S. Demarest, of Hackensack, sold to Daniel P. Demarest "a negro man or male slave named Tom, between 18 and 19 years old, of a yellow complexion" for \$262.50.

In 1833 John J. Van Buskirk, of Hackensack, sold to Henry J. Brinkerhoff "a negro man named Jack, aged about 39 years," for \$200 current money.

The following is a copy of one of these bills of sale, all of which followed practically the same form:

"Know all men of these presents that I John J. Van Buskirk of the township of Hackensack County of Bergen and State of New Jersey, for and in consideration of the sum of two hundred Dollars Current money, to me in hand paid by Henry J. Brinkerhoff of the same place as above said, the Receipt whereof I do hereby acknowledge myself to be therewith fully satisfied and paid have granted sold and released and by these presents do fully clearly and absolutely grant Bargain sell and Release unto the said Henry J Brinkerhoff A Certain Negro man Named Jack, he was Born the Fifteenth Day of April in the year 1794 Aged

about thirty nine years to have and to hold the said Negro man unto the said Henry J. Brinkerhoff his Executors Administrators and assigns for ever and I the said John J. Van Buskirk for myself my heirs Executors Administrators and assigns will warrant and forever defend the sale of the said Negro man by these presents in Witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this sixth Day of June In the year of our Lord one thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty Three.

“JOHN J. VAN BUSKIRK.

“Sealed and Delivered
in the presents of

“John Van Buskirk.”

This slave was a skilled carpenter.

As most of the slaves were direct importations from Africa, or recent descendants of such natives, it can easily be understood that they had to be kept under strict subjection. As a check on thieving all traffic with slaves was forbidden, and if a slave, without his master's permission, offered an article for sale, the person to whom it was offered was required to whip him, which service entitled the administrator of the punishment to a reward of half a crown, to be paid by the owner. A slave, convicted on his own confession of stealing, was, in 1769, whipped at the public whipping-post in Hackensack and before the houses of two citizens on each of three days, receiving thirty-nine lashes each day, and being led from place to place tied to a cart's tail. Slaves were forbidden to own or carry a gun or pistol, or to take a dog with them into the woods or fields. The selling of liquor to a slave made the offender subject to a fine of £5. Slaves were required to be at home by nine (or later ten) o'clock at night. A misdemeanor or disorderly behavior—which included stubbornness, disobedience or rudeness—rendered the offender liable to commitment to the workhouse or to corporal punishment.

RUNAWAYS AND FREE NEGROES.

There was constant trouble because of runaway slaves, and the newspapers of the day almost always contained advertisements offering rewards for the return of such fugitives. So many escaped to the Indians that in 1682 a conference was sought with the sachems to devise means against such harboring. Later it was provided that a slave from another province travelling in New Jersey without a license might be whipped.

Later still, under State laws, the most stringent restrictions were placed on free negroes. By a law of 1786 no free negroes from other States were allowed to travel in New Jersey, and a person employing or harboring such a negro was liable to a fine of £5 a week. Within the State free negroes could not travel beyond their own county without a certificate, and as late as 1826 the Court of Errors and Appeals held that all blacks who could not prove that they were free should be regarded as slaves. In 1836, in a case involving the ownership of a negro who claimed his freedom, Ryerson, J., in the Supreme Court, writing the opinion, said: "It was once the doctrine of this court that every colored person was presumed a slave till the contrary was shown. Although, in the Oyer and Terminer, I have more than once expressed an opinion that this presumption ought no longer to be admitted, both from the notorious fact that the generality of persons of this description in this State are not in truth held as slaves now, as well as from the natural consequence which must be supposed to follow our statute for the gradual abolition of slavery, yet it would by no means follow that a person in the actual *possession* of such a colored man would not be affected by an implied warranty."

Anything that looked like assisting the flight of a slave was severely punished. When, in 1818, a slave escaped by mingling with the crowd on a ferry boat running from Elizabethtown to New York his owner recovered for the loss in a suit against the owner of the ferry boat. On the other hand, special pains were taken to secure the arrest and return of slaves escaping from other States.

MANUMISSION.

Free negroes were regarded in New Jersey in the eighteenth century as "an idle, slothful people" (quoting a statute of 1714) and careful provision was made against the turning out upon the community of such persons by any masters who desired to set their negroes free. A law of 1714 required that the owner of any freed negro must give a bond of £200 to secure to the freedman an annuity of £20. Efforts to modify this law were unavailing until 1786,* when a new law provided that slaves between 21 and 35 years old, sound in mind and body, might be emancipated without giving security, on procuring from two overseers of the poor and two justices of the peace a certificate setting forth that the requirements as to age and health were met.

The following is a copy of a paper manumitting a slave named Tobe, executed in 1832:

"State of New Jersey.

Bergen County.

"To all to whom these Presence shall come Greeting:

"It is hereby made known that on this eleventh day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, I Jacob Van Wagoner of the Township of New Barbadoes in the said county of Bergen Farmer, liberated manumitted and set free my negro slave Called Tobe of the age of thirty years or thereabouts, and I do hereby manumit and set free, my said negro slave, and discharge him from all service and demand of service to be hereafter made, either by me or any person claiming by, from or under me. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal, the day and year aforesaid.

"Sealed and delivered } John Cooper
in presence of us. } David I. Christie.

JACOB VAN WAGONER. (Seal.)

(Acknowledgement follows.)

* The Supreme Court of the State in 1776 refused to remand to slavery the child of a manumitted slave who was claimed by the daughter of the master who freed the child's father, on the ground that the master has not given the security required by law.

“State of New Jersey. Bergen County, to wit:

“We do hereby certify that on this eleventh day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty two, Jacob Van Wagoner of the Township of New Barbadoes in the County of Bergen brought before us two of the overseers of the said Township and two of the Justices of the peace of the said County, his slave named Tobe, who on view and examination appears to us to be sound in mind and not under any bodily incapacity of obtaining a support, and also is not under the age of twenty one years, nor above the age of forty years.

“In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands, the day and year above written.

John Zabriskie. }
Rowland Hill. } Overseers of the Poor.

David I. Christie. }
John Cooper. } Justices of the Peace.”

Tobe met a colored widow known as Ice in Hackensack at a training in 1837, and married her. Both of them worked for and lived with Henry Brinkerhoff at English Neighborhood for a few years. Then they moved to Fort Lee, where Tobe worked at different pursuits and Ice took in washing. Tobe became intemperate, and in 1882 both he and his wife were taken to the poor house, where Tobe died in 1883 and Ice in 1886. They had expressed a wish to be buried near Fort Lee, and Mr. John S. Watkins had the bodies moved to the Edgewater cemetery, and a stone put up to mark the graves. Tobe and his wife are said to have been the last of the Bergen county slaves.

BURNING AT THE STAKE.

Nothing connected with slavery in Bergen County is more abhorrent to modern ideas than the punishment that in several cases was meted out to slave offenders, viz., death by burning at the stake. We can neither understand why the law gave permission to inflict such punishment, nor why any court would order it. We must remember, however, that

capital punishment in those days covered crimes that have long since been removed from the capital class, and that, with a large body of slaves to be kept in subjection, it was easier to see the assumed necessity of a terrible example. The first General Assembly of the State made arson by any person a capital offense at "the mercy of the court."

The law under which convicted slaves could be burned at the stake in New Jersey (and there were such executions in New York) was enacted by the General Assembly of the Province at Perth Amboy in 1713, and the section in question was as follows:

"Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid that all and every Negro, Indian or other Slave who, after the Publication of this Act, shall murder or otherwise kill (unless by Misadventure or in execution of Justice) or conspire or attempt the Death of any of Her Majestie's Liege People, not being Slaves, or shall commit any Rape on any of the said Subjects, or shall wilfully burn any Dwelling House, Barn, Stable, Outhouse, Stack or Stacks of Corn or Hay, or shall wilfully Mutilate, Maim or Dismember any of said Subjects, not being Slaves, as aforesaid, or shall wilfully Murder any Negro, Indian or Mulatto Slave within this Province, and thereof be convicted before three or more of Her Majestie's Justices of the Peace, one whereof being of the Quorum, who are hereby required and impowered to hear and determine the same, in conjunction with five of the Principal Freeholders of the county wherein such Fact shall be committed, without a Grand Jury, seven of whom agreeing shall give Judgment, and sign Execution, according to this act, and he, she or they so offending shall suffer the Pains of Death in such Manner as the Aggravation or Enormity of their Crimes (in the Judgment of the Justices and Freeholders aforesaid) shall merit and require."

Four negroes were burned alive under this law in Bergen County. There is in the County Clerk's office in Hackensack an old volume bearing on its cover the title "A Book for the County of Bergen. To the Use of Justices and Freeholders." This book contains the manuscript minutes of the

Justices and Freeholders from 1716 to 1794, and in it are set forth the evidence against three of the negroes burned alive, the names of their judges and their sentences.

Other sentences of slaves recorded in these minutes are as follows:

In October, 1731, a negro, for an assault on a white woman, was sentenced to receive forty and one lashes on his bare back, and "to be branded upon his right shoulder with the letter B."

In December of the same year a negro was hanged for threatening the life of his master and poisoning a negro belonging to Col. Wm. Provost.

In May, 1744, a negro was hanged for poisoning several blacks. In the same month another negro was hanged for poisoning, or attempting to poison, several persons, white and black.

The first of the burnings took place in August, 1735. The accused was a negro man named Jack, belonging to Peter Kipp, and the charge against him was "having beaten said master, and threatened several times to murder him and his son, and also to burn down his house." The court which tried him consisted of: William Provoost, Isaac Van Gesen, John Stagg, Henry Vandalinda and Paulus Van Derbeck, Justices, and Abraham Varick, Abraham Ackerman, Egbert Ackerman, Lawrence Ackerman and Garret Hopper, Freeholders.

The witnesses heard were Peter Kipp, Henry Kipp, Isaac Kipp, and Jacobus Huysman. Peter Kipp, whose testimony was corroborated by the others, testified as follows:

"Peter Kipp declared upon the Holy Evangelist that he was going to one of his fields with his negro man Jack, and on the road he gave the said negro a blow which the said negro resisted and fought with his master, striking him several blows, and afterward taking up an ax threatened to kill his said master and his son, and then destroy himself, upon which his said master ran away for assistance and some time after returned with assistance. They took him and tyed him and after he was tyed he said that he would in the night when his master slept sett his house on fire."

When the testimony was concluded the prisoner was taken out, and sentence was pronounced as follows:

"The Justices and Freeholders having taken the matter into consideration and did give sentence of death upon him as followith: that is to say, that ye said negro Jack shall be brought from hence to the place from whence he came, and there to continue until the 16 day of this instant August till ten of the clock of the morning, and then to be burnt until he is dead at some convenient place on the road between the Court House and Quacksack."

Mr. George G. Ackerman informs me that Quacksack was somewhere just west of the New York Cemetery on lower Hudson street.

As the offense was committed on August 13 and the execution ordered for August 16, it is evident that New Jersey's reputation for speedy justice was early established.

In May, 1741, two negroes, one belonging to Albert Van Voor Hezen and one to Derrick Van Horn, were tried before three Justices and six Freeholders, on a charge of setting fire to seven barns "in the precinct of Hackensack." The testimony was largely of a hearsay character, several negroes testifying that the accused threatened to "get even" with their masters, and one white man testifying that he saw one of the negroes coming out of his barn, which soon broke out into flames. The verdict was that the negroes be confined until May 5, between the hours of ten and twelve o'clock in the morning, "and then be burnt until they are dead at a Yellow Point at ye other side of Hackensack River near the house of Derrick Van Horn." This was a point south of the present Bogota depot.

These two executions were an outcome of the so-called "Great Negro Plot" in New York City. Ever since 1712, when some negroes met in an orchard on Maiden Lane and organized an attack on whites (for which nineteen were executed), there had been apprehensions of a negro rising. In 1741 several fires in the city caused alarm, and when a proclamation was issued offering a reward and pardon to any one who would give information about a plot to burn

the town, a woman of bad character, under arrest for participation in a robbery, told a story of such a plot by negroes. The result, says Wilson,* was "a panic compounded by fear, rage and suspicion, which has justly been likened to the witchcraft delusion at Salem Village in 1692." Fourteen negroes were burned, eighteen hanged, seventy-one transported and four whites were put to death, one a priest.

The fourth execution by burning in Bergen County was inflicted in October, 1767. A white laborer named Lawrence Towrs (or Tuers) while lodging in a house in Hackensack belonging to Hendrieck Christian Zabriskie, was killed, as alleged, by a negro, who knocked out his brains, and drove a plug of wood into one of his ears. How the conviction of the negro was secured is thus set forth in an "attestation" of the Coroner of Bergen County, which was published at the time by the *New York Journal or General Advertiser*, as coming to it from "a gentleman of such credit as leaves not a doubt of its being genuine":

"On the twenty second day of September, in the Year of our Lord, 1767; I Johannes Demarest, Coroner of the County of Bergen and Province of New Jersey, was present at a View of the Body of one Nicholas Teurs, then lying dead, together with the Jury, which I summoned to inquire of the Death of said Nicholas Teurs. At that Time a Negro Man, named Harry, belonging to Hendrick Christians Zabriskie, was suspected of having murdered the said Tuers, but there was no Proof of it, and the Negro denied it; I asked him if he was not afraid to touch Tuers? He said No, he had not hurt him, and immediately came up to the Corpse then lying in the Coffin; and then Staats Storms, one of the Jurors, said: 'I am not afraid of him' and stroked the dead Man's Face, with his Hand, which made no Alteration in the dead Person, and (as I did not put any Faith in any of those Trials) my Back was turned towards the dead Body, when the Jury ordered the Negro to touch the dead Man's Face with his Hand, and then I

* "New York, Old and New," Vol. 1, p. 188.

heard a Cry in the Room of the People, saying, 'He is the Man,' and I was desired to come to the dead Body; and was told that the Negro Harry, had put his Hand on Tuer's Face, and that the blood immediately ran out at the Nose of the dead Man Tuers. I saw the Blood on his Face and ordered the Negro to rub his Hand again on Tuer's Face, he did so, and immediately the Blood again ran out of said Tuer's Nose at each Nostril, as well as I could judge. Whereupon the People all charged him with being the Murderer, but he denied it for a few Minutes, and then confessed that he had murdered the said Nicholas Tuers, by first striking him on the Head with an Ax, and then driving a Wooden Pin in his Ear; tho' afterward he said he struck a second Time with his Ax, and then held him fast till he had done struggling, when that was done, he awakened some of the Family and said Tuers was dying (he believed)."*

I find no detailed description of any of these executions. "Yellow journalism," which would have made so much of such events, was far in the future, and the *Journal*, which published the Coroner's attestation, gave only this account of the execution under date of Oct. 29: "Last Thursday week the Negro that murdered Teurs was burnt in Hackensack, agreeable to his sentence." Sometimes all the negroes in the neighborhood were compelled to witness such an execution for its "moral effect."

When a slave was executed under process of law, his master was paid £30, raised by a tax on the slave owners of the county, according to the number of their slaves.

It must not be concluded from these lurid pictures that the slaves of New Jersey were cruelly treated as a rule. As early as the days of the Proprietors the laws required them to be properly clothed and fed, and for inhuman treatment any one might be fined. A slave born after 1788 must be taught to read before reaching the age of 21 years; other-

* Other instances of the infliction on slaves of death by burning in this State are noted as follows: At Perth Amboy, in 1730, for murder; in Somerset county, in 1739, for murder and arson; in the same county, in 1744, for ravishing a child; near Perth Amboy, in 1741.

wise the owner was liable to a fine of £5. That this fine was more expensive than the instruction is shown by the bill of one Christopher Logan "to schooling Negro boy Joe. 61 days, \$1.39." Slaves were instructed in all trades, besides being employed as farm and house servants, and they were often very warmly attached to the families of their masters. They had their "Christmas Week" of festivities, and they accompanied the families of their owners to the "general training" in the early summer, which trainings were as important events as the county fairs of our day. More than one story has come to me of the tender care given to aged negroes who were among the last survivors of the days of slavery in New Jersey, and many a tear was shed over the grave of these venerable "aunties" or "uncles" by the white people whom they had taken care of in their childhood years.

THE LIBERTY POLE TAVERN.

Prominent in the early history of Bergen County, and associated with many of the public and social events of the old "English Neighborhood," was the Liberty Pole Tavern, situated at what is now the junction of Palisade Avenue, Tenafly Road and Lafayette Avenue, Englewood.

The original tavern was on the northeast corner of the present Palisade Avenue and Tenafly Road, on the site of the house now owned and occupied by Dr. Valentine Ruch, Jr., and was undoubtedly one of the earliest buildings erected in this vicinity, although it is impossible to establish the exact date of erection. An exhaustive search on my part, with the kind assistance of several friends who are members of the Bergen County Historical Society, fails to unearth any authentic information as to who was the owner of this property during the Revolution. It is probable, however, that the owner was Samuel Campbell, who was born April 7, 1745, at Schraalenburgh, and is known to have owned this property in 1785, from the record in the County Clerk's office at Hackensack of a mortgage covering this property, given by Samuel Campbell to John G. Benson, and dated October 24, 1785. Some time between 1785 and 1807 the property passed into the hands of John Westervelt, but the deed was apparently not recorded. The next recorded transfer we find is from John Westervelt to Peter Christie, February 16, 1807, and the next from Peter Christie to Tunis Cooper, Dec. 7, 1813. After the purchase by Tunis Cooper, a large part of the original building was torn down, and the frame structure forming the main portion of the present building erected in its place, and other alterations and repairs were made as time went on. The stone wall forming part of the present easterly wing is probably all that now remains of the original building. The property remained in the hands of Tunis Cooper and his heirs for many years, and came to be known as the Cooper homestead.

On January 8th, 1802, Samuel Campbell deeded to John S. Banta three parcels of land, comprising in all about sixty-three acres, for a consideration of \$4,625, or about \$73.41 per acre. Two years later, March 14th, 1804, John S. Banta deeded to John Vanderbeek a tract of twenty acres for a consideration of \$1,125, or about \$56 per acre. This latter tract lay directly opposite the site of the original tavern, and is described as follows: "Beginning at the middle of the road near the schoolhouse at a corner where three roads meet, thence along the middle of Tenafly Road to the turn of the lane N. 43 degrees E., thence along the turn of the lane to a stake in the line of Aaron Westervelt, thence westerly along the line of Westervelt 13 C. 25 L., then S. 26 degrees 20 minutes W. along land of late Ann Harris to the middle of the road that leads to Teaneck at the corner of the small peach orchard, from thence all along the middle of the said road as it now is to place of beginning." This was a portion of the property purchased by John S. Banta of Samuel Campbell, as mentioned above, and had a frontage on what is now Lafayette Avenue, described as "the road that leads to Teaneck," and Tenafly Road, which is described as a lane. For the benefit of those familiar with this locality, would state that, at that time, and for many years later, a private lane ran in a north-westerly direction, in the same course as the present Liberty Road immediately west of the present Kursteiner property and intersected with Tenafly Road at a point much farther south than the present Liberty Road, and not far from the corner of Palisade Avenue. What is now called Palisade Avenue was then known as a portion of English Neighborhood Road, and stopped abruptly at the corner of Tenafly Road. At this point, Tenafly Road branched off to the north and Lafayette Avenue to the southwest, forming the corner where three roads meet, as described in this deed, and at the south side of English Neighborhood Road at the beginning of the present Bennett Road, stood the old schoolhouse, also mentioned in the description. This schoolhouse, one of the oldest in Bergen County, was replaced in 1818

by a new school building erected by the Liberty Pole School Union Co., the actual work of construction being done by Peter Westervelt, Jr., a prominent builder of those days, who was the father of the late Mrs. John Van Brunt, of Grand Avenue, Englewood. Many of the older residents of this locality, who have since become prominent, as well as a multitude of others who have lived and died unknown to fame, received their early training in this old schoolhouse of the Liberty Pole School Union, which, after many years in its original location, was torn down and rebuilt at Highwood, N. J., about a mile above, all the original material being used, and was occupied as a public school until the present Highwood school was erected.

Shortly after this purchase, probably the same year, John Vanderbeek erected a stone house, which was used as a hotel and known as Liberty Pole Tavern, the original tavern on the opposite corner evidently being discontinued either at that time or some time previous. This building stood on the west side of Tenafly Road directly at the head of English Neighborhood Road, and was built in the rambling style of many of the old country houses. John Vanderbeek was the son of Jacob Vanderbeek and Margrietie Vanderbeek (nee Berdan) and was born at Schraalenburgh February 26th, 1780. He married Jane Campbell, a daughter of the Samuel Campbell above mentioned. Through the courtesy of Mrs. Cornelia Whiteman, a niece of this Jane Campbell, who has visited the building a number of times in her childhood, and who retained a wonderful memory for details up to the time of her death, only a few weeks ago, we are enabled to obtain, even at this late date, a fairly good description of the old tavern, and to draw up floor plans and elevations giving a fair idea of the interior arrangement and the exterior appearance, a copy of which will be kept on file with the records of the Bergen County Historical Society.

The bar room occupied the entire easterly front of the main building, on the first story, and was entered through a Dutch door at the level of the outside grade, and also through a hallway from the north end, which hallway also

connected with the rear portion used as a cellar and with a small rear room used as a bedroom by the proprietor and his wife. This bedroom and the bar room both connected with the spacious kitchen which occupied an entire wing at the South end of building. This kitchen and the good wife who presided over it were known far and wide for the quantity and quality of the good things which came out of its large Dutch oven and spacious fire-place to feed the hungry multitudes who gathered at the old tavern from time to time to celebrate some public or social event. The bar room, with its sanded floor, beamed ceiling and generous fire-place, had no terrors for the simple country folks of those days, as it was usually kept in a quiet and orderly condition, and was often used on Saturday evenings for the weekly musters, which were attended by the belles and beaux from all the surrounding country.

On the second floor, directly over the bar room, was the parlor or best room of the house. This was used for spinning parties, quilting parties and other afternoon functions of the ladies. This room was entered on the front from a balcony which was elevated several feet above the ground level, and reached by two flights of steps, one at either side.

At the close of an afternoon quilting party, when the quilt came out of the frame toward evening, it was customary for one of the young ladies to shake out the quilt from this balcony, ostensibly to dispose of the loose threads and other odds and ends, but really as a signal to the rustic beaux that it was time to come in and join in the refreshments and good time that was sure to follow.

In the year 1835 this building was entirely destroyed by fire; and the same year a new frame structure was erected on practically the same site. This building was of more modern arrangement, having the first story raised several feet above grade and laid out with a central hall running through from front to rear, the bar room being at the southeast corner of the house with a small bed room in rear, and the parlor, dining-room and kitchen at the north side, the kitchen being in a separate wing at the rear of the main building. This

house was a worthy successor of the old tavern and was continued under the same name until after the Civil War. The property remained in the hands of John Vanderbeek and his heirs until July 1st, 1870, when it was deeded to Henry Demarest, of New York City, by whom it was subdivided and subsequently sold.

When Palisade Avenue was continued west from Tenafly Road it was necessary to move the old tavern building, which was then removed a short distance south of its original location and just west of Lafayette Avenue, where it remained and was occupied as a private dwelling until a few months ago, when it was purchased by Mr. Charles Brucker, who has since removed it to his property south of Jay Street.

This building and its proprietors were closely associated with the early development of this section, and are still remembered with pleasure by many of the older residents. For many years the Liberty Pole Tavern was the only voting place on this side of the county, and always presented a lively appearance on election days, when famous dinners of roast pig and other delicacies were served to the voters, who afterwards indulged in horse racing and other sports to their hearts' content.

While the Northern Railroad was building, the only means of regular communication with New York City from this section was a stage line running from Liberty Pole Tavern to Hoboken. The stage left Liberty Pole daily except Sunday at seven in the morning, arriving at Hoboken three hours later; and, returning, left Hoboken at four o'clock and arrived at Liberty Pole at seven in the evening. Prior to this, when the people of this section wished to travel to New York by stage, they were obliged to drive or walk to John Myers' hotel, at Leonia, and there take the stage line running from Hackensack to Hoboken.

While the Northern Railroad was building, the old tavern was a favorite rendezvous for the engineers and others engaged in the work, and was also a popular meeting place

for the men who were prominent in the early development of Englewood as a town.

The name "Liberty Pole" was applied to this portion of English Neighborhood, during the Revolution, with an easy familiarity which would seem to indicate that the locality had been widely known by that name for some time previous; but there seems to be no means of ascertaining just how long the term had been in use or what was its original significance.

Bergen County, at the time of the Revolution, comprised all the land between the Hudson and Passaic Rivers, the New York State line and Constable's Hook. The main public road led from the Hudson River at or near Weehawken north through the "Bergen Woods" and English Neighborhood to Liberty Pole; and then continued across country to New Bridge; and was the only direct communication with Hackensack, Totowa (now Paterson) and points farther west.

We are all aware of how the tide of war rolled back and forth over New Jersey; and, as Bergen County was the natural gateway from New York City, we can readily appreciate the stirring events which must have occurred from time to time. Liberty Pole, being on the direct line of travel, and apparently a conspicuous landmark, is mentioned in many of the old manuscripts and letters of those days; and was frequently made a point of rendezvous by officers both of the American and British armies.

In a history of Bergen and Passaic Counties, by W. Woodford Clayton, we read that General Greene, on the occasion of his evacuation of Fort Lee in November, 1776, after despatching a messenger by way of Little Ferry to Washington, who was at Hackensack, proceeded with the main body of his troops up through English Neighborhood to Liberty Pole, and thence over the road to New Bridge. Again, from the same source, we learn that one division of Cornwallis' army was stationed at Liberty Pole and marched from there to take part in the massacre of Col. Bayler's troop near Old Tappan, September 27, 1778. In the same

book we read that the region about English Neighborhood was the scene of many raids from the block-house at Bull's Ferry, often instigated by a tory named John Berry, who was a terror to the entire neighborhood, and was known by the nickname of "John the regular." Like the orthodox villain, John at last fell a victim of his own greed, and was mortally wounded during one of these raids in a skirmish near Liberty Pole.

Another incident of note was the expedition of General Anthony Wayne, July 20th and 21st, 1780, having for its object the collection of any cattle in this vicinity, particularly on Bergen Neck, which were in danger of falling into the hands of the British, and also the demolishing of the Blockhouse at Bull's Ferry, which had long been a thorn in the flesh of the American commanders.

Wayne left his camp at Totawa about three o'clock on the afternoon of the 20th, and arrived with his troops at New Bridge about nine that evening. Here they rested a few hours and proceeded on their march at one o'clock in the morning and arrived at Liberty Pole at six o'clock the morning of the 21st. They probably halted at Liberty Pole for a short rest, and then proceeded on the march to Bull's Ferry, where the main body arrived about ten o'clock.

General Wayne made very elaborate preparations for this expedition, in order to guard against a surprise by the British, who were stationed just across the Hudson, their position extending from New York City north to Yonkers. His orders, which were very explicit, mention Liberty Pole in several instances with an easy familiarity, showing that the locality was well known both to officers and men.

Major Andre, in his sarcastic poem called "The Cow Chase," describing this expedition in a humorous vein, refers to Liberty Pole in the following stanzas:

"At six the host, with sweating buff,

Arrived at Freedom's Pole: . . .

When Wayne, who thought he'd time enough,

Thus speechified the whole:

'Oh, ye, whom glory doth unite,
Who Freedom's cause espouse;
Whether the wing that's doomed to fight,
Or that to drive the cows—

Ere yet you tempt your further way,
Or into action come;
Hear, soldiers, what I have to say,
And take a pint of rum.' "

From the above, it would appear that the term "Liberty Pole" was applied to some point on the English Neighborhood Road where a flag-pole had been erected and called the "Liberty Pole," undoubtedly the site of the Liberty Pole Tavern; and the existence of the tavern is plainly indicated by the jocund reference to "a pint of rum."

While we are somewhat at sea as to the exact location and history of this original pole, we know that a more recent Liberty Pole, bearing a liberty cap at its top, was erected near the spot now marked by the flag-pole erected by Liberty Pole Chapter, Daughters of the Revolution. This second Liberty Pole was erected in 1828 to commemorate Andrew Jackson's election as President; and, in honor of "Old Hickory" a bushel of hickory nuts was thrown into the excavation around the foot of the pole. This pole stood so close to the original building erected by John Vanderbeek that it was somewhat damaged by the fire which destroyed the building in 1835, but was afterward repaired and stood for many years thereafter. It is remembered by many persons now living.

There has been considerable discussion as to whether the Liberty Pole Tavern was ever used as a headquarters by General Washington. In Baker's Itinerary of General Washington, on file at the Lenox Library, New York City, we find a foot-note at the bottom of page 186 stating that Washington had his headquarters at Liberty Pole Tavern August 23d, 1780. Have been unable to find any other authority in support of this statement, but did find a book

entitled "Correspondence of the New Jersey Executive, 1776 to 1786," now in the possession of Mr. F. W. Van Brunt, of Englewood, copies of two letters written by General Washington August 26th and 27th, 1780, and dated "Headquarters near Liberty Pole." The text of one of these letters is as follows:

FROM GENERAL WASHINGTON TO
GOVERNOR LIVINGSTON.

HEADQUARTERS, NEAR LIBERTY POLE,
BERGEN COUNTY, AUG. 26TH, 1780.

DEAR SIR:

In mine of the 20th instant I desired your Excellency to discharge the whole of Col. Seely's militia except about one hundred men for the purpose of a guard at Morristown, and to direct the September class to hold themselves in readiness to come out upon the shortest notice. I would only wish you to continue these orders, but not to call out the classes except about one hundred men for the purpose above mentioned, until you hear from me.

Our extreme distress for want of provision makes me desirous of lessening the consumption as much as possible. Some brigades of the army have been five days without meat. To endeavor to relieve their wants by stripping the lower parts of the county of its cattle, I moved two days ago to this place, and yesterday completely foraged Barbadoes and Bergen Necks. Scarcely any cattle were found but milch cows and calves of one and two years old, and even these in no great plenty. When this scanty pittance is consumed, I know not to what quarter to look, as our prospects from the eastward, upon which our principal dependence is placed, are far from being favorable.

The monthly requisition of meat from the State of Jersey has been complied with in a very small degree, as the commanding general informs me that he has received but seven cattle from Mr. Dunham, the Superintendent, since the month of April. I am very far from complaining of the general exertions of the State; on the contrary, I have every

reason to acknowledge them upon several pressing occasions; but your Excellency must be sensible that when the support of an army is made to depend upon certain quantities of provisions to be furnished regularly by the different States, the failure of any one must be more or less felt.

I have the honor to be, with very great regard and esteem, your Excellency's most ob't. and h'ble. serv't.

Geo. Washington.

In closing, the writer wishes to acknowledge the courtesy of our President, Dr. Byron Van Horne and Mr. F. W. Van Brunt, of Englewood, Mr. Burton H. Allbee, of Hackensack, and Mr. Cornelius Doremus, of Ridgewood, all of whom rendered material assistance.

NELSON K. VANDERBEEK.

Englewood, N. J., January 25, 1908.

SOME OF CLOSTER'S OLD-TIME HISTORY.

BY MARY NAUGLE.

The oldest house in this part of the county, one that was considered old even in the Revolutionary times, is situated on the old County road, Closter, N. J. It was the third house built by that branch of the Naugle family, of whom Mr. David Naugle, of Closter, is a descendant. Tradition says this house was sacked three times by the Tories, and was used as a hospital for the small-pox patients belonging to the American army while they were camped here during Andre's trial. They were camped near what is now Harrington Park on the property at present owned by Abraham Eckerson. It has also been said that officers of the Continental Army stopped many times at Capt. Abram Haring's (who lived on the site of the present Powless homestead) to have refreshments while going back and forth on the Tappan Road. This was told me by Miss Maggie Powless (now deceased), a granddaughter of the above-mentioned Capt. Haring.

Not far from where this house stands, on the County Road also, is a good example of a real Dutch colonial house built not later than 1780.

At the present time it is owned by Mr. Louis T. Haggin, of New York, who makes it his summer home. He has repaired it without changing any of its ancient features. Great, heavy beams, big, open fire-places, doors with hand-made iron hinges, windows, whose glass one can scarcely see through, all suggest a house of the old type. As was customary with these early ancestors of ours, they sought a location sure of a good spring or running water and allowed nature to assist them further by building their houses facing the south, thus getting the maximum amount of sunshine.

The house was built by my great-grandfather, Isaac Naugle. There my grandfather, Henry Naugle was born and my mother, Eliza Naugle. My mother married a Naugle, of the same family, but a very distant relation. The property on which the house was built is part of the original tract bought by the two Naugle brothers, Resolvert and Barent. This tract of 1,030 acres was bought in April, 1710, from Captain Lancaster Syms for £225. He, in turn, bought it from Bernardes and Gideon Vervalen in 1708, to whom it had been granted by Gov. Carteret.

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Midway between Closter and Demarest, east of the County road, is situated one of those little family burial places, of which there were so many. In it is a red sandstone, tombstone, erected some years after the described event, and which tells a pathetic tale.

The following inscription seems to give a fairly full account:

Here lie
Douwe Talema
who died on the 11th day of May, 1779
in his Ninetieth year

This aged man at his Residence near this place was wilfully and barbarously murdered by a party of Tories Traitors to their Country who had taken refuge with the Troops of Britain then in New York and come thence to murder burn and plunder. To pay a tribute of Respect to his Memory and also to commemorate the Manner of his death several of his Relatives have erected this stone.

The house where he lived, long since gone, stood on the old Closter Road near the Alpine Road, about in the spot where the new house of George Vervalen now stands.

In this part of the country the name Tory did not always signify an English adherent, but often times meant an unknown enemy. One might retire at night, thinking everything safe and find in the morning that the cows and horses had been stolen. By whom? Tories. Perhaps some of

the neighbors who cared more for English gold than for the property of others. At the time this old man was killed these marauders were strangers and came in the daytime.

When they saw these Tories coming the women fled to the woods, leaving the old gentleman and a negro servant around the place. After nightfall the women, cautiously groping their way back to the house, came across the dead body of the negro servant by the barn and on entering the house found that the old gentleman had been killed by a bayonet thrust. Some say the barns, too, were burned at this time.

There seems to be several versions as to the cause of the killing. One is that the old gentleman had some information which he would not divulge. Another is that they supposed the little chest on which he was seated contained gold. The most probable version is that it contained papers of value only to him, and failing to find anything else, from pure maliciousness they ran a bayonet through him.

The chest is said to be now in the possession of Peter Blacklidge, of Closter, a relative of the above Douwe Talema.

SCRAPS FROM MY NOTE BOOK.

BY T. N. GLOVER, Historiographer.

Every person who is enthusiastic in a line of work has a motto. "Aim high," "Excelsior," have been in use for centuries. But the one voiced by Josh Billings is far better: "Better not know so much than know so much that ain't so." It applies with peculiar force to historical work. Facts and their relation to one another is its object and so difficult are these to find usually that they are ignored and imaginative vagaries put in their place. Had Mr. Weems clung to facts we would never have had the Washington-and-his-hatchet, story, and had truth been stated, another—a Jerseyman—would have shared with Mr. Fulton the honor of inventing the steamboat. When one reflects how little we actually know of the life of the past; how falsehood and imagination are interwoven with our stories, we wonder at the assurance of the history fakirs.

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Governor Belcher thought that New Jersey was the least profitable of any of the governments in the King's gift. In a letter to Rev. Mr. Sargent, he said that New Jersey was indeed a land of milk and honey, but neither the lower nor the higher classes had any desire for the ways of virtue and true religion. "They pay little regard to the Sabbath—the men journey and the women divert and the children play in the streets without reproof." This was written in 1748.

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In his journal published by the New York Historical Society, Adjutant General Kemble, of the British army, says of the Baylor massacre: "The Second Battalion Light Infantry are thought to have been too active and

bloodthirsty in this service, and it is acknowledged on all hands that they might have spared some who made no resistance; out of 120 they killed 50 men.”

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In the Museum of this Society in the Johnson Library are some Indian relics found in this county. There are several collections of these implements in this county, most of them found in the immediate neighborhood. Not as many kinds have been found in this region as in some places further west nor are they as numerous. Quite a large and fine collection has been made in the valley south and west of Singar. It was gathered and is now owned by Capt. ——— of the navy and is at his home on Staten Island. As a rule, these relics are not as well made as those of the west. I have seen a few hatchets well made, but they were evidently importations—they were made of a kind of stone which is not found this side of the Susquehanna River. Those made in this region are not well made—evidently not by good workmen. Nor are they as numerous as in many localities, for example, Long Island or central and western New York. Those found here may be classified: arrow heads, spear heads, tomahawks and axes, skinning knives and fish knives. Pieces of pottery have also been found, though none very large nor of handsome pattern. At a point on the coast a large part of a crock was found some years ago. Pipes are also found. I have seen no corn crackers or pestles, yet the Indians must have used them, and there are some in the Museum of Natural History in New York. The implements I have seen are made of various materials; most of the arrow heads are of chert and could be made out of some of the stones which are found in our gravel beds; so of the knives. But while the tomahawks and skinning knives are made of hard graystone or even slate, they are very often made of a kind of sandstone. But there is not here the diversity of implements nor the rich patterns that one finds in Ohio and the West generally. Shell heaps, known as kitchen midden, abound along the inlets and creeks of the coast. The probabilities are that this county has not

been studied very thoroughly and that in the farmhouses and collections are many specimens we do not know about. It might be a good work to make up a list of what people have found.

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Bergen County knew well and suffered from the tread of marching armies in the olden days. The retreat from Fort Lee first startled the quiet valleys. The retreating armies went up Grand avenue to Liberty Pole (Englewood), thence over Teaneck hill to New Bridge and Hackensack, thence to Lodi and Aquackanok (Passaic); thence to Trenton and Morristown. British soldiers followed the same route, except they came to the Bridge by way of Little Ferry. But the American army was not half way to Trenton when Gen. Heath came down from his station in the highlands of the Hudson River by way of Paramus almost to New Bridge, thence to Hackensack and English Neighborhood, past Closter and Tappan, raising an uproar among the tories and the few British soldiers there; captured 50 tories, 50 or 60 stands of arms, a ship laden and ready to sail; made a raid on Col. Van Buskirk's house, taking therefrom 50 barrels of flour and a hogshead of rum—supplies for the British army. Gen Clinton went to Passaic and thence to Closter. All through the war small bands of soldiers wandered over the southern part of the county. They visited the Kingsland Manor House and carried its owner to prison and left marks of their coming on the Schuyter house. On July 14, 1777, Washington and his army left Pompton Plains and marched to Van Aulens, about a mile east of the Old Pond's Church (Oakland); next day they went to Suffern and remained three or four days. Old people still point out the camp ground on the hillside east of the Haverstraw road and south of Tallman Avenue, and fifteen years ago quite a number of the old camp ovens or fire-places could be seen. Then they marched into the Clove as far as Southfields, came back and for two days encamped at Ramapough, a little village between Oakland and Suffern, and next day went to Pompton. Some

soldiers must have been at Paramus nearly all the time, but from July 11 to 15, 1778, Washington and his army were there, a division having come up by way of Hackensack; also on Dec. 5, 6, 7, 1778, and July 29, 1780. In 1781 part of the army was there again, marching for Yorktown. On August 23, 1780, the army at Tappan broke camp and moved down to Teaneck Hill; it remained there till September 4, then went to Steenrapie and remained there till the 20th, when it returned to Tappan. In the meantime, Burr at Ramapo, Gen. Clinton, with his Orange County soldiers, Gen. Winds, of Rockaway, were watching the movements of the enemy, and when, in 1780, a party of British marched up to attack a Pennsylvania regiment at Hoppertown, east end of present Ridgewood Street, they were met by one Capt. Outwater and his militia. And earlier in the year a troop came up from the south, burned some buildings in Hackensack, but went no further than the Red Mills. In 1778 came the Clinton raids, of which the Baylor massacre formed an episode. For some time there must have been an encampment at New Bridge—each army threw up earthworks, traces of which can be seen to-day, and Washington was there several times, and letters dated there are still in existence. The allied armies marched through Bergen County on their way to Yorktown. One division of the French marched to Paramus from the north; the other by way of Hackensack. This county during the Revolution was well settled, the farms were rich and well cultivated, and the people felt the presence of the soldiers severely.

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And about Washington's headquarters: not houses where he stopped for a glass of water, but those which he occupied for a time as an office. This county is by no means without them, and his occupancy of them is well attested. Some of them are gone, but their sites are known, and descriptions of them are given. One is standing here in Hackensack—the present Mansion House. The addition of a third story and verandas have changed somewhat its

outward appearance, but some of the rooms remain in the original state; chimney tiles are in place, old cupboards, old doors and locks and brass knobs are in place. It was owned in 1776 by Peter Zabriskie, and tradition says it was built in 1750. Washington came here on Nov. 14, 1776, from Peekskill, and with the exception of a night (possibly two nights), he remained till the 21st. Many letters were directed to him here, and many were sent out by him. He wrote from here to his brother, John Augustus Washington, "It is a matter of great grief and surprise to me to find the different States so slow and inattentive to the essential business of levying quotas of men. I am worried to death over the retrograde motion of things." And from this house went forth that letter from his adjutant-general, Reed, to Gen. Lee, complaining of an indecisive mind—the greatest misfortune that can befall an army—and telling him that if he had been present the affair at Fort Washington would probably have resulted differently. Headquarters at Fort Lee are mentioned in one or two letters directed to him, but there was never any there. He stayed there one night, but as Gen. Greene's guest at the Taylor house. (Of this house not a vestige remains, but old settlers in the village remember it well.) The headquarters at Englewood—he called it Liberty Pole—stood a short distance from the present Liberty School on the site of the house now occupied by Dr. Valentine Ruch, Jr., on the northeast corner of Palisade Avenue and Tenafly Road. The greater part of the old building was torn down after 1813, and the frame structure forming the main part of the present building was erected in its place. The stone wall forming part of the present east wing is undoubtedly part of the original structure. (*Letter from Mr. Nelson K. Vanderbeek.*) The frame structure known later as the Liberty Pole Tavern has nothing to do with the Washington headquarters and does not date back of 1835. Washington was here probably from August 23rd till the 31st, 1780. He probably was not here in person all that time, for we have letters from him, "Liberty Pole Tavern, Teaneck, N. J."

"Near Liberty Pole Tavern," "Miles from Fort Lee," "Hackensack Bridge." Washington and his army were at Paramus so often, and so many important papers were sent out from there, that he must have had a headquarters there, but all tradition of them seems to have gone. There was an old Hopper tavern up on the Hohokus road at that time, and this may have been the building. Among the letters received here was one from the President of Congress suggesting co-operation with D'Estaing, while he sent to the same person information of the arrival of the French fleet. He also sent from here a present to the admiral—some live stock. Another of the vanished headquarters is that at Ramapough. One of the most widely known of the headquarters was a short distance below Ramapough and is known as Headquarters, Bergen Co. In the Sparks Collections and the Ford Lists are given a great many important papers and orders sent out from this house. He occupied it continuously from Sept. 4 to Sept. 20, 1780, and he left it to go to Hartford, Conn., for the conference with Rochambeau, which resulted in the capture of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown. The army was encamped at Steenrapie. He was here on several other occasions, but does not seem to have remained long. It was the residence of Andrew Hopper, who was one of his most trusted spies. It is away from the railroad. I think Ramseys, on the main line of the Erie is nearest to it. In Washington's day, it was a long stone building—the imposing structure given in Mr. Lossing's Field Book is of a later date. Mr. Haver-meyer, the sugar refiner, owned it some years ago, and then I visited it. The wing was then standing. He was trying to restore the old building. The late Mr. J. B. Suffern, of Hillburn, N. Y., who was a relative of the family and a frequent visitor told me that Mrs. Hopper's daughter was about 16 at this time and could remember well sitting on the General's knee. Till after the middle of the last century Washington's room was kept as near as it was when he left it as the changes in the house permitted. There was the bed on which he slept, some of the crockery he used, an

old Dutch Bible, etc. The house was kept in the family for many years afterward. Just beyond the border of our county were two more buildings, the one in the village of Suffern, N. Y.; the other in Tappan, N. Y. The one in Suffern is not now standing. It was just west of the present Suffern residence and was torn down soon after the latter was built. A picture of this old house is given in Mr. Lossing's Field Book. It was a tavern kept by John Suffern, a member of the council of safety and a friend of Gen. Clinton. Washington was there two or three times, and letters connected with his stay are extant. It was also the headquarters of Col. Burr while he commanded the Ramapo fortifications. The building at Tappan is still standing, or a part of it at least. A picture of it as it appeared half a century ago is also in Mr. Lossing's work. It is not the '76 House, as so many suppose—it is a residence east of it. It is and always has been a residence. Originally it was a long, low Dutch cottage with an extension at each end. They were taken away years ago and in place of one of them is now a substantial upright house of wood. The original house was built of materials, it is said, imported from Holland. Not so many years ago the iron figures denoting the date of erection—1700—were visible. One Dirck Straalmacher built it and in 1756 sold it to one De Wint, a merchant and a native of the West Indies. He lived there in Washington's day, and his family owned it for three-quarters of a century afterwards; then it passed to strangers, and when I visited it twenty years ago, the occupants could scarcely speak English. This house is connected with the Andre episode, and although the trial of the spy was held in the old church yet the death-warrant was signed in the parlor of this house. There are a great many letters and orders now in existence dated from here. It is also called the Headquarters at Orangetown.

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About two blocks east of the point where the Belleville turnpike crosses the Newark & Hackensack trolley road is

what people now call the Arlington copper mine. It is somewhat interesting from a geological point of view; quite interesting from an historical. It is not, and never has been, a rich mine. When, a few years ago, the main shaft was pumped out and examined, one expert estimated the amount of ore in sight at five per cent and another at two and one-half. Several years ago an analysis of the rock was made which makes a mining engineer at this day smile, and that analysis has been published far and near. A piece of cuprite (red copper ore) was reported eighty-two per cent. red oxide of copper, and a specimen of chrysocolla (copper silicate) fifty-five per cent. The ore is not in vein structure; simply here and there segregated masses; consequently systematic mining is impossible. It lies scattered in minute quantities in the sandstone overlying the trap and requires rock crushing and separating. It is best known as the Schuyler copper mine, and is said to be the oldest copper mine in this country. It has been discussed in colonial legislatures, by the Royal Board of Trade in Parliament and in English and Dutch machine shops. Early in the 1700's Arent Schuyler, a member of the famous Albany family, then residing at Pompton, New Jersey, acquired a property opposite the present Belleville, extending from river to river. On this property, somewhere about 1714 copper was discovered: how, no one knows—stories enough are current—but without doubt the discovery was the result of systematic search. In those days, and for a century before and after, a perfect mining craze possessed all Europe and America; the wild dreams of the Spaniards were transferred to northern regions. Men hunted minerals everywhere, sometimes with witch hazel twigs and peach tree sprouts, but more often with pick and shovel. It was systematically carried on in this State, and the iron mines of Ringwood and Hibernia and Morris County generally were the outcomes. All over northern New Jersey I have found holes which people call Indian wells or Indian mines, but which in reality are old prospectors' diggings. Arent Schuyler himself probably did little mining, but his son,

John, known as Col. John, early assumed control and held it for years. We know little about his methods of work or his profits—whether those methods were good, how many men he employed, where they came from—no one can tell. It was counted in those days a great mine, and reports went abroad that from four to six ounces of silver were found in every ton of ore. Dr. Franklin visited it in 1750 and wrote of its value. We know from certain records that in the fifteen years which preceded 1731, 1,386 tons of ore had been sent to Bristol, England, where it was highly esteemed and eagerly sought. Maybe shipments were made elsewhere; if not, the production was not great. How much the Schuylers received a ton no one knows—it has been said £75, equal to about \$365 of our money; but this is incredible. Some way for a number of years it must have paid well enough, for they went on putting in money. It must at first have been easy to work. Situated on the bluff, a gallery on a level with the meadows would drain it, and a shaft, down to that level, could be easily worked with a “whin.” Tradition says they had five shafts—all but one now filled up—but that they went down only about a hundred feet. As time went on, however, the drainage and hoisting questions became perplexing; but Col. John was equal to the emergency. The Newcomen steam engine had been invented only a few years, and was in use in some of the Cornish mines, as it is to-day in an improved form. Satisfying himself that it could be used, the Colonel ordered one; the date must have been 1748 or '50. It reached the mines, in parts and very quietly, four years later. It was the third steam engine in America and the first west of the Hudson River. No description of it remains, and we must suppose it was like the others of the period, cumbersome and wasteful, still an improvement on the old methods of hoisting. Part of the old cylinder, made of copper, lay for years in a foundry at Newark and in 1876 was exhibited at the Philadelphia Centennial. The engine stood till 1773, when it was burned and early in the 1800's was sold as junk to a Philadelphia dealer. With the engine came a

young man named Hornblower to superintend its erection, and he found that his work must begin at the very beginning. So he set his men to quarrying stone, burning brick, sawing lumber and hammering out nails. He planned the works and superintended the erection of the buildings. He finished this in about a year, and the machine began its work. It stood by the main shaft. It was used for pumping and raised about eight hogsheads of water a minute. People regarded it as wonderful and drove long distances to see it, coming often times in crowds. It has been said that it was so quietly imported to avoid these crowds. But work at the mine became somewhat irregular. Mr. Hornblower remained with the Schuylers some years, and in 1761, after the mines had been idle some years, he and one John Stendhal leased them from the Schuylers at an annual lay of one-seventh the ore. The French and Indian War was raging, and an attack was feared; the Schuylers were actively engaged in the colonial service and Stendhal became dissatisfied. Expenses were increasing, so less attention was gradually paid to the works. In 1765, according to the books, the lessees made a profit of \$1,676 of our money; in 1770, \$4,785, and in 1773, \$2,855. After the fire all work was stopped. In 1793 a new company was organized and a new lease given. This company hired German miners, worked about a year and then abandoned the enterprise. And the financial ups and downs of the mine continued. This mine was discussed in the Royal councils of England and in New Jersey council. It caused copper to be placed on the enumerated list and was referred to in parliamentary discussion as an evidence of the wealth of the Americans and their ability to pay the taxes demanded of them. Work was hampered in a way, for the Schuylers were not allowed to use smelters, but at best the old navigation laws were not very rigidly enforced, and the family was too powerful to make official interference very serious. A cargo of 110 casks of ore was shipped in 1721 to Holland, although nearly all the product was sent to Bristol, England. But that shipment excited the English, and the

Lords of Trade suggested that further shipments of this nature be prevented by act of Parliament. This suggestion, however, was never acted on, and after much discussion, Governor Montgomery, of New York, was requested to confer with Col. Schuyler, who finally promised that English firms should have the privilege of making the first offer for the ore. Then the colonial legislature of New Jersey enacted that a duty of forty shillings per ton should be paid on all ore shipped to countries other than England. This law Col. Schuyler evaded by carting the ore to New York and then shipping it. He must have succeeded pretty well in this, for soon a complaint came from Bristol that this New Jersey law was discouraging mining. Few remains of the pre-Revolutionary works exist. Nature has been active and has filled up the old galleries and shafts, or later workers have enlarged them. Tradition has it that the main shaft is intact—that which the old engine worked in. If one takes the path toward the new buildings which starts opposite the house of Mr. George Bayliss on Schuyler Avenue and walks along a few rods he will come to a small, weatherbeaten building—the first he finds—and this covers the hole. No one can get into it so as to look down into the shaft, and nothing could be seen if he did look. The whole crest of the hill beyond has been dug over since—blasted out—and probably many of the Schuyler excavations are destroyed. The road that goes winding down the hill is part of the old Belleville turnpike which is constantly referred to in writings of Revolutionary days and long afterward. It was built down to the Hackensack River by the Schuylers. It was surveyed by Mr. Hornblower in 1765 and was cut through a cedar swamp so dense that during the day surveyors had to carry lanterns to see their readings. It became after the war the main road to Newark, and was in places so narrow that teams could not pass. "Turning out" places were built where one team could turn out enough to let another pass and when one gained one of the places he always looked ahead as far as possible to see if a team was coming. If he saw

nothing he ventured to go on, though it sometimes happened that a carriage appeared at a most inconvenient place and the horses had to be unhitched and the wagons worked past each other. In 1772 the legislature of the State authorized a lottery to raise money for putting on a coating of gravel. And now I believe it is to be improved to meet modern ideas. Remains of mining of a later date can be seen everywhere. "Since I can remember," said Mr. George Bayliss, "two companies besides the present one have worked it. The Consolidated Mining Company must have been operating before 1860 and made money, for it worked several years. Then came the New York and New Jersey Mining Company, which was mining, as I remember, in 1863. It employed 150 men and had eight shafts. Silicate ore and stone were carted away, sometimes to Hackensack River and at others to Belleville. It operated several stamps and 'buddles' and hoisted by 'whin.' The old shaft now goes down about 230 feet, and a gallery runs into the hill 1,500 feet. It is a large excavation, probably 8 feet broad and 6 feet high and is old. It is known as the 'Victoria shaft.' It starts from the Schuyler shaft and runs a little west of north to a point close by Arlington Avenue between First and Elm Streets. A covering marks the end of it. At no place is it less than 200 feet below the surface. It was near the upper end of this gallery that a gang of workmen one day took out \$10,000 worth of ore. Mr. Westlake, the foreman, told me this years ago. When this gallery was pumped out seven or eight years ago, I walked through it. I saw copper enough there and some of it native."

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Within the past year I have received a letter asking, "What is this 'Force's Archives' to which you refer in some of your articles? I have not access to the largest public libraries, but those to which I have applied can give me no information about it." To answer this question in full and give the interesting history connected with the book requires more space than is now at my command. Suffice it

to say that it is a storehouse of information—a collection of documents relating to our history of the Revolution which are in possession of the government. Its title is properly “The American Archives,” and was edited by Col. Peter Force under a contract with the government that he should arrange and copy and prepare for publication the official reports, letters and other documents in possession of the government and the government should print them. He divided his subject into six series, the fourth of which should contain the first period of the War of the Revolution, and on this he began. His friend, Prof. George W. Greene, a grandson of the old Major General, states the plan of the work as given him by the Colonel (*Magazine of American History*, April, 1878): “The truest history would be a literal reproduction of past doubts and discussions; of the acts of legislative assemblies; of the resolves of popular meetings; of rumors gradually settling into facts or dying away into silence. To obtain this he saw it was necessary to let the past tell its own story. Three elements appear in the history of the Revolution—or, to speak with greater precision, three classes of actors, sometimes distinct, at others in union—public assemblies, the army, and the people. The public assemblies were in England the two houses of Parliament; in America, Congress and the provincial assemblies under their various local names, General Court, General Assembly, Committee of Safety, etc etc. The history of the army is contained in the official reports and correspondence of the officers and in the private letters of officers and men; the opinions of the people can be gathered from the votes at election and their compliance with the demands made upon them and in part from pamphlets, letters and papers. Going back, therefore, and arranging these various materials, each in its proper order and place, day by day, we reproduce the past.” As soon as the contract was completed he set to work. A room was assigned him, and his copyists and he began his search for papers. Files were heaped on files without order or method, bundles of manuscripts were found in hopeless con-

fusion in pigeon holes and corners where they had been visited by mice and were covered with spider webs. But as soon as people began to understand the nature of his work, private collections were opened to him and manuscripts and pamphlets were sent him from everywhere. Soon he had correspondents in every town and copyists in every office. Faithfully he transcribed those letters, army returns, debates—everything that related to the old times, preserving the spelling, punctuation and capitals. Nine volumes only were published—six of the fourth series and three of the fifth—extending from March 7, 1774, to December 31, 1776. The tenth volume was ready for the press, but official incompetence and demagoguery refused to print it. "Your work is of no use to anybody: I never read a page of it and I never expect to," said Secretary Marcy when it was brought to him. Those who knew Mr. Marcy knew well that he never did read such literature, and he erred in supposing that he was a typical, intelligent American. Col. Force was born on a farm near Little Falls, Passaic Co., but when a small child the family moved to New York City. Listening to the stories of old soldiers in his boyhood, he became imbued with a love for history and he formed a plan of writing a book, "The Unwritten History of the War in New Jersey," gathered materials and wrote some chapters, but every vestige of it has disappeared. His "Archives" are indispensable to the student, and the government now, in the hands of intelligent people, is carrying on his work through the Library of Congress.

THE EDSALL PAPERS.

BY BYRON G. VAN HORNE, M. D.

Through the courtesy of Mr. John G. Edsall, Palisades Park, N. J., I was permitted to make copies of the following papers, the originals being in his possession. These are verbatim copies and have been arranged, so far as possible in chronological order.

On the reverse side of the first paper is this statement:

“A true from the Exemplifications of Records in the Office of the Proprietors of East New Jersey at Perth Amboy, August 8, 1816.”

JAMES PARKER, Regr.

The paper itself reads as follows:

Book 1 page 43	}	Philip Carteret Esq. Governor &c.
20 February 1668		To Capt. Nicolas Verlett & Mr. Samuel Edsall.

“a certain tract of land lying and being upon the west side of Hudsons river joining to the North End of the bounds belonging to the Corporation of Bergen beginning at the sound End thereof at the aforesaid bounds from Espaten and Mordavis meadow from thence to run upon a N. N. E. and South S. West line up the said Hudsons River to a place called Aguapock in length 200 chaines or two miles and a half from thence to a cross over North West through a marsh or meadow to a Creek that comes out of Hackinsack River called Overpecks Creek that runs North East and S. W. in bredth two miles from thence on the West side to the said Hackinsack River the same length of two miles and a half and on the south End bounded as aforesaid in bredth 120 chaines or one mile and a half which said tract of land contains according to the survey waste land and meadow being therein comprehended to One thousand eight hundred and seventy two acres English measure.”

The next paper unfortunately ends at a point which leaves us to question the date. Have not been able to find the missing ending, but as Gov. Carterett resigned in 1682 it must have been prior to that date. In the book "East Jersey Under the Proprietors," pages 51 and 52, we find the following, referring to Gov. Carterett, which may throw a little light on the matter:

"But, on the 7th. of April 1668, he issued his proclamation, requiring the freeholders of each town to make choice of two able men that were freeholders and dwellers within their limits, to be their Burgesses and Representatives in a general assembly, to be held at Elizabethtown, on the 25th May. He had chosen for his council Captain Nicholas Verlett, Daniel Pierce, Robert Bond, Samuel Edsall, Robert Vanquellen and William Pardon":

Philip Carterett Esq. Governour of the Province of New Cesarea or New Jarsey, under the Right Hono'ble John Lord Berkley Baron of Stratton, and Sr George Carteret Knt. and Barronet the True and absolute Lords Proprietors of the said Province—

To my Trusty and Weel beloved Friend Samuel Edsall Esq.

Whereas I am assured of yo'r Knowledge, Wisedome, Prudence & Integritie in ye management of the Publique Affaires in these partes of America, I have thought fitt and doe by these presents nominate and appoint yo'u the said Samuel Edsall, dureing pleasure to be one of my Councellors for the Affaires of the said Province and to be assistant to mee yo'r said Governour on my Deputy for the time being and doe hereby authorize & require yo'u to put in execution, observe and follow such orders and Directien as yo'u shall from time to time receive from the Lords Proprieto'rs or myselfe as to the office and dutie of a Councellour & Assistant to mee yo'r said Governour ——— appertaine and belong. Given under the Seale of the Province the Second day of January in ye * * *

It will be seen also that this third paper is a copy dated 1740, the original being dated 1676:

To all Christian people to whome this preasent writing shall Come Samuel Edsill of the Corporation of Bargin in the province of new Jersey Marchant Sendes Greting In our Lord God Everlasting

Know all men by these preasents that whereas I the Said Samuel Edsill have by grant or pattant from the Right Honcr'le John Lord Barkley Barron of Stranton & George Carteret Kn't & Baranet of a tract of Land Lying Between Hudsons River and overpecks Creek or River Baring Date the Twentieth Day of Feb'y in the Year of our Lord one thousand sixe hundred and Sixty Eight as Relation being thereunto had upon Record may move at Large ap'r now know ye that I the Said Sam'el Edsil upon good and Valuable Considerations me thereunto moving but more particularly for and in Consideration of a portion or Dowry bestowed upon my two Daughters Anna & Judith Have Given granted Infeofed and Confirmed and Do by these preasents give grant Infeofe & Confirme unto my trusty and well beloved two Son's in Law Benjaman Blagge now Husband to my daughter Judith of the Town of Plymo'h in England, Marrinnar and William Lawrance now Husband to my Daughter Anne of the City of New York yeomon, a part and parcell of the above mentioned tract of Land Lying and being between Hudsons River and overpeck Creek as aforesaid beginning at the North-East Side of the Said Land Joyning to Michael Smiths Line from thence Running South West till it Combs twenty Rod below the Indian Castle from thence Running South East to the top of the Hill by Hudsons River & from thence to Cross over through the Marsh or medow to Overpeck Creek or River which said land is to be Divided Equally & parted in halves upon a Line atwarth the above said neck Between my Said Two Sones in Law Beniaman and William the one of which said Moyties Belonging to Benjamin Blagge is to begin at the North East end thereof Joyning to Michaele Smiths Line as aforesaid & to run down South

west till it Combs to his Just proportion from whence the other moitie Belonging to the said William Lawrance is to begin & to run upon the Said Line to the top of the Hill, by Hudsons River as aforesaid both which Said Divisions of Land are bounded on the East by Hudsons river and west by Overpeck Creek or River to Have and to Hold the aforesaid Demised primisses together with all the Marshes, Meadows Creeks and all other appurtenance gains profits Immunities and privileges thereunto belonging and appertaining the Half of the Gold and Silver Mines only Excepted by them the Said Benjamin Blagg and William Lawrance their Hairs or assigns for ever yealding and pay in the Quit Rent of Twent Shill's p annum to the Lords proprietors the Same Quietly and peceable to Jnioy without any Let hinderance molistation encumbrance or Ejection of me the Said Samuel Edsall my Heirs Ex'rs Adm'rs or Assigns or any other parson or parsons by from or under my Means absent Consent or procurment. In Witness whereof I have Set my Hand and Seale to Two of these preasant Deeds of one and the same Date the Seventh Day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand Six hundred and Seventy Six and in the twenty eight year of his Majesties Reign Charles the Second &c

Samuel Edsall

Signed Sealed & Delivered

In the preasence of

Robert Van quellin

Andrew Gibb

Ja: Bollen

Coppy'd from & Compared

with the origenall Oct 15 1740

pr. Bn. Blagge.

Mr. Samuel Edsalls Deed of gift to his Two Sons In Law Benj'a Blagge and Will'a Lawrance of a Tract of Land upon Hudsons River In new Jersey the 7 July 1676 Entred upon Record in Feb. 68

Jam's Bollen Secre'ty.

Samuel Edsell
 To
 Benj'n Blagg &
 William Lawrance
 Deed.

The next paper is interesting from the fact of its being a commission from Gov. Leisler, who at a subsequent period was executed for treason. On the left of the paper, directly under the extremely large W appears a large red seal of a plainly marked coat of arms:

By the Lieut. Governor — & Councill & —

Whereas I am fully Satisfied w'th ye, Integritie & Prudence of you Samuel Edsall Esq:—By virtue of ye Authority unto mee derived from his maj'tie King William I do hereby Constitute & Comissionate you ye S. Samuel Edsall Esq: to Administer ye oaths apointed for ye Severall Justices of ye Peace w'th in ye County of Suffolk on Long Island acording to Law & for So doing this Shall be your Sufficient Warrant—

Given under my hand & Seale at Fort Wm In New York this 14th day of May in ye Second Year of their ma'ties Reigne 1690:

Past this office

Jacob Leisler

Abrah'm Gouverneur.

There is now a lapse of seventy years or more between the preceding paper and the following one, which is a deed of sale from John Christeen, or Christie, to his daughter Naomi and her husband John Day. The property was evidently a patent granted by Lord Berkley and Sir Geo. Carteret to the above named John Christie:

To all Christaen People to whome these Preasents Writhing shall Come John Christeen of the Corporation of Bergen in the provence of New jersey jintleman Stands Greeting In our Lord Everlasting.

Know all men by these presents that whearas I the said John Christeen Have by Vertue of a Patten from the Rightt John Lord Barkly Bar't of Stranton & George Carteret K't

& Baranight of a Tract of Land lying on the Top of the Mountain by Peter Degroots S. W. Line from thence on a S. E. Course on Hunsons River So upon Hudsons River to a Chestnut oak Tree marked on two Sides Standing on Smith's Line by Hudsons River thence N. W. a Long Smiths Line to the top of the mountain and all a Long the Top of the Mountain to the place Whear it First Begun Now Know ye that I the said John Christeen upon good and Valuable Considerations me thereunto moveing but more partically for and in Consideration of a Portion or Dowry Bestowed upon my Daughter Naomi have given granted Infeafed and Confirmed and do by these presents give grant In fee simple &c. Conferm unto my Trusty and well beloved Son in Law John Day now Husband to my aforesaid Daughter Naomi of the County of Bergen To Have and to Hold Hold unto the Said John Day His Hiars and Assigns for ever the afore Said tract of Land as above mentioned and also as much Land on the top of the mountain as to make two Hundred and Tirty acres Binding Southerly on the Land of Hartman Brinkerhoef Northerly on the Lands of Michael Smith without any Lest Henderhance molestation Encumberance or Ejection of me the Said John Christeen my Heirs Executors Administrators or Assigns or any other person or Persons Claiming by from or under my Name assant Consent or Procorment. In witness whereof I Have Set my Hand and Seal this Tenth Day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven Hundred and Sixty and in the Thirty Third year of the Reign of our soern Lord George Second.

Signed Sealed and Delivered

John Christeen.

In the presents of Abraham Montanye

Jacob bonta

Cost 6 S. proc'l

Hackensak, October the third 1761 Then appeared befoor me Samuel Moore one of the Judges of Court of Common Pleas abraham Montonya one of the Evidence to this Dade of Sale and being doly Sworn upon the Holy

aveangelist of almighty God Sayeth that the Said John Christie Seal Sign and Deliver this Dead of Sail as his Lawfull act and Deed and Saw Jacob Bontow Sign as the other Evedence with him

acknowledged befoor me

Samuel Moore Com.

Entered In the Public Records for the County of Bergen in Liber C fol. 335 & 336 this fifth day of October 1761 & Examined By me.

David Provoost Clk.

The next paper records the sale of a negro slave. It seems strange to us now to think of slaves being bought and sold in our own county:

Know all men by these presents that I peter J. Banta of teanaffy Cordwaner* for and in Consideration of the Sum of Seaventy Eight pounds of Good and Lawfull money of the State of New York to me in hand paid at and Before the Sealing and Delivery of these presents by Samuel Edsell of the English Neighbourhood farmer the Receipt whereof I Do hereby Acknowledge and my Self to be there with fully Satisfied, Contented and paid have granted Bargained Sold Released and by these Presents do fully Clearly and absolutely grant Bargain Sell and Release unto the Said Samuel Edsell a Negro Man Named frank aged about twenty two Years to have and to hold the said Negro man frank unto the Said Samuel Edsell and to his Executors Administrators and Assigns for Ever and of the Said Peter J. Banta for my Self my heirs Executors and Administrators do covenant and agree to and with the above Named Samuel Edsell his Executors Administrators and Assigns to warrant Defend and Indemnifie the Sale of the above Named Negro man frank against all and Every person or persons What So Ever In Witness Whereof I have hereunto Set my hand and Seal this Seventh Day of April annoq, Dom. one thousand Seaven hundred and Ninety

*Shoemaker.

Sealed and Delivered

In the presence of

N. B. the word, pounds, Being Interlines Before the
Sealing and Delivery of these presents

John S. Banta

John Day

Petro J. Banta.

Was this woman well paid for her services?—

English Neighbourhood December the twenty first 1797

Received of Samuel Edsall the sum of six shillings for
My Wifes Nitting One pair of Stockings for Jacob Edsalls
Negro fellow Bob. In full of all Demands

mark,

Dannel Days ×

The Governors of New Jersey get along with much less
title in more recent times:

His Excellency

Richard Howell Esquire Governor, Captain-General and
Commander-in-Chief in and over the State of New-Jersey
and Territories thereunto belonging, Chancellor and Ordina-
ry in the same.

To John Smith & Samuel Edsall Greeting:

Whereas Jacob Edsall did not by Deed in his Lifetime,
nor by his Last Will & Testament, dispose of the Guardian-
ship of his children Daniel Jane & Samuel Edsall and
whereas the said Daniel, Jane & Samuel being under the
Age of fourteen Years, the above-said Samuel Edsall hath,
by his Petition, on Behalf of the said Infants filed in the
Surrogate's Office for the County of Bergen prayed that he
may be appointed Guardian of the Persons and Estates of
the said Daniel Jane and Samuel Edsall until they shall at-
tain the Age of fourteen Years.

And it appearing by a Transcript of the Order of Ap-
pointment of the Orphans' Court of the said County of Ber-
gen filed in the Prerogative Office of New-Jersey, that the
said John Smith and Samuel Edsall are appointed Guard-
ians of the Persons and Estates of the said Infants Now

Know Ye, That I have accordingly authorized, deputed and appointed, and by these presents do authorize, depute and appoint the said John Smith and Samuel Edsall to be Keepers or Guardians of the said Daniel Jane & Samuel until they shall attain their Age of fourteen years with full Power and Authority to the said John Smith & Samuel Edsall to maintain any Action of Trespass against wrongful Takers-away or Detainers of the said Daniel Jane & Samuel And I do also appoint and authorize the said John Smith & Samuel Edsall to take into your Charge and Care the Persons Estate and Education of the said Daniel Jane and Samuel until they shall attain their Age of fourteen Years; and to see or prosecute any such Action or Actions in Relation to the Premises, as by Law a Guardian in Soccage might.

In Testimony whereof I have caused the Great Seal of the said State to be hereunto affixed at Trenton in the said State, the twenty fourth Day of January in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety Eight.

R. D. Howell.

To John Smith & Samuel Edsall.

In the orphans Court of the County of Bergen of the Term of March. Anno Domini 1804.

Whereas, the orphans Court for the County of Bergen some time past did appoint Samuel Edsal Guardian of the person and Estate of Daniel Edsall and Infants under the age of fourteen years and the said Daniel having now attained the age of fourteen years and chose that the said Samuel Edsall be continued as his guardian until he shall be of full age and having at this time appeared before the County and application being made to the Courts by the said Minor The Court do order that the said Samuel Edsall be continued Guardian of the person and Estate of the said Daniel and that an entry thereof be made by the Clerk in the minutes of the Court and endorsed on the Letter of Guardianship.

John A. Boyd, Clerk.

May the 23th 1798 Received of Abel Smith and Samuel the Administrators of Jacob Edsall late deceased Estate the Sum of twenty dollars money that was lent to him in his life time.

hur
 Suasanna hur × mark Cutter.
 mark

This next paper records a somewhat lengthy deed from John Edsall and Mary, his wife, to Samuel Edsall:

This Indenture made the first Day of April in the Year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and one Between John Edsall of patterson in the County of Essex in new Jersey And Mary his wife of the one part and Samuel Edsall of the English Neighbourhood in the County of Bergen of the other part Witnesseth that the said John Edsall and Mary his wife for the Consideration of three hundred and Seventy five Dollars paid or Secured to be paid to the Said John Edsall by the said Samuel Edsall do Grant bargain Sell and Convey unto the Said Samuel Edsall and to his heirs and Assigns the one Sixt part of all that Lot of Land Being and Laying in the English Neighbourhood Beginning in the middle of the Road on the line of John Smith thence Runing a South Easterly Course along the lines of John Smith, Samuel Jas. Moore, John Vansile and Doctor Bradhorst to the Run of water Commonly Called the "Great Run then Down Stream of Said Run to the line of Abel Smith then a north westerly Course along the said Abel Smiths line to the Said Road then up Said Road to the place of Begining Containing one hundred Acres together with all things thereto appertaining or Belonging as part or parcel of the Same or Reputed so to be And the Reversions and Remainders Rents Issues and profits thereof with the appurtenances and also all the estate of the Said John Edsall and Mary his wife or either of them either in Law or Equity of in and to the same To have and to hold all the Sixt part of the Said premises unto the Said Samuel Edsall his heirs and assigns to the only proper use of the said Samuel Edsall his

heirs and Assigns for Ever, And the Said John Edsall Doth for himself his heirs executors and Administrators Covenant with the Said Samuel Edsall his heirs and Assigns that he now is the Lawful and Rightful owner in fee Simple of the premises herein Granted And is Seized thereof at the En-sealing and Delivery of these presents of an Indefeasible Estate of Inheritance in fee Simple Without any Manner of Condition Limitation or other Matter to Alter or Determine the Same And that the Said Samuel Edsall his heirs and Assigns Shall hold and enjoy the one sixt part of all the Said premises without the Lawful Let or Eviction of him the Said John Edsall his heirs or Assigns or any persons or persons lawfully Claiming by from or under him or them or any of them or of the lawful Claim of any person or persons What so Ever, and freed and Indemnified Against all former or other Charges and Incumberances what so ever made and Committed or to be made and Committed Done or Suffered by the Said John Edsall or his heirs or of any person or persons having or Lawfully Claiming or to Claim by from or under him them or any of them

In Witness Whereof the Said John Edsall and Mary his Wife have to these presents Set their hands and Seals the Day and Year first Above Written.

Sealed and Delivered	}	
In presence of		John Edsall
Naomi Edsell		Mary Edsall
Catharine Edsall		

Be it Remembered that on the Sixth Day of April in the year of our Lord one Thousand Eight Hundred & one personally appeared before me Jacob Terheun, one of the Judges of the inferior Court of Common Pleas of the County of Bergen John Edsall and Mary Edsall the Within Grantors and acknowledged that they Signed Sealed and Delivered the within ensterment of Writing to be their Volinteer act and Deed for the use and purposes therein mentioned. and the Mary Was Examined apart from her husband and Did acknowledge that She Signed

Volintierly Without any Treats or Compulsion from her said husband acknowledged before me Jacob Terheun.

Received in the office & Recorded the 6th Day of April 1801 in Book N of Deeds folio 24 & 25.

N. Wade, Clerk.

Quite a difference between then and now.

This was a tax bill of Naomi Edsall's:

Rec'd Neyork Feby 1st 1816 from Mr. Rinier Wortendyke eight 58 / 100 Dollars for County and State taxes on House Corn'r White & Chapel S. for the year 1815.—

County, 5.8

State 3.50

\$8.58

William Berrian, Coll'r.

In all probability the following was a direct war tax authorized by Congress to help pay the expenses of the Second war with Great Britain. From the illegible chirography it is questionable whether the two-wheeled carriage was called a chair or chaise:

Carriage Certificate.

No. 40 — Yearly rate of Two dollars.

This is to certify that Naomy Edsall of the township of Hackensack, in the county of Bergen in the First collection district of New Jersey, has paid the duty of

Two dollars, for one year to end on the 31st day of December next, for and upon a Two wheel carriage, called a Chair owned by the said Naomi Edsall and the harness used therefor

This certificate to be of no avail any longer than the aforesaid carriage shall be owned by the said Naomy Edsall, unless said certificate shall be produced to a collector, and an entry be made thereon, specifying the name of the then owner of said carriage and the time when he became

possessed thereof. Given in conformity with the laws of the United States, this 25th day of Oct. 1816.

Joh Johnson D'py

Collector of the Revenue for the first
Collection District, New Jersey.

Received this 27th day of Nov'm 1816, from John Edsall the Sum of Eight Dollars and 25 cents for the Direct Tax of 1816, upon his property in the Township of Hackensack, in the First Collection District in the State of New Jersey.

John Johnson Collector for the 1st.

Collection District, New-Jersey

\$8.25 Cts.

What was paid for grandfather's clock eighty years ago. Guarantee was somewhat longer then than now:

Rec'd 8th. Feb. 1822 of Mrs. Naomi Edsall the sum of sixty five dollars in full for a clock which I hereby warrant for the term of Seven years from this date.

Ab'm House.

There are several more papers in this collection but none others of immediate interest to the Society.

Samuel Edsall was born in Reading, Berkshire Co., England, in 1630; learned the hatter's trade there, and came to America in 1655. He married Jannetje Wessels, who was a belle of New Amsterdam and who lived with her mother on Pearl Street. He was a man of prominence and did much for the development of New Amsterdam. His children were Ann, 1656; Judith, 1658; John, 1660; a second Ann, Julia and Richard. John settled near the Hudson River on his father's property, and the Edsalls at Morsemere are his descendants. As shown by above deed, Nicolas Varlet was his partner in the venture. Apparently Edsall settled on his property immediately, since a good

deal is said of his constructive work and his prominence in local affairs for the next 21 years. In 1689 he moved back to New Amsterdam, or New York as it was then called, and became a partisan of Gov. Leisler. Ten years later he moved to what is now Queens County, Long Island, where he died.

THE POLIFLY ROAD.

BY BURTON H. ALLBEE.

In the legends of New England the story is told that Washington Street, Boston's principal thoroughfare, follows the windings of a path over which the cattle at one time wended their way to drink. It is well understood how these paths turn and twist in an effort to avoid knolls and hillocks and how they dodge this obstruction or that. As generation after generation of cattle or other animals wore the path wide and smooth the builders of the original village on the present site of Boston adopted it as the street along which they constructed their first houses. But never dreaming that Boston would one day be a big city they failed to straighten the path as they built. Those who followed after forgot to do it, and now the business houses of a commercial city follow the turns and twists of those cattle who early went to the woods and back from one of the first homes Boston ever saw.

If tradition may be trusted the Polify Road was not a cattle path, but an Indian trail. Starting from somewhere above what is now Hackensack this trail led along the hillside toward the ocean at the Kill von Kull. It passed through the woods, and alongside what was then undoubtedly water and finally lost itself in forests which formerly covered the meadows below what is now Rutherford. It may have wound around the hillside and passed across the flats at what is now Kingsland. Or it may have gone even further and eventually found its way to or across the Passaic River. At any rate, it was here when the white man came, and he adopted it as one of the principal roadways of the early years of Bergen County.

Where did it get its name? There are various theories as to that, but it must be admitted by anyone who stops to think of the subject at all that it has a strangely Dutch sound. That last syllable, fly, is the Dutch word for willow, the same as it is in Tenafly and in other words with the same termination. It has been said by some that it was named from an encampment of the Polfly Indians on the ridge where Hasbrouck Heights is located now, but Indians would scarcely call themselves fly. The name or its origin is more or less obscure and deserves more consideration than has yet been given it.

Assuming, however, that it is probably of Dutch origin, there is ample reason for the fly betokening willow. All along the road are scattered willows and many bleaching stumps indicate that there has been more than are now growing. At least one house is called the Polifly homestead, and possibly from this the road may have taken its name. More likely, though, the homestead was called Polifly from the road. It seems probable that the road was there first.

It was one of the earliest roads in Bergen County. Extending from Hackensack, the first Dutch settlement, to Kingsland, an English settlement in the southern part of the county, taking in on the way the settlements at what is now Rutherford and connecting by means of cross roads with the English Neighbourhood on one side of the county and what is now Lodi, and so on to Aquakanonk, now Passaic, on the other, it was an important thoroughfare. The early settlers must have used it freely. The probability is that few roads in the county were more important. Even though the English Neighbourhood was one of the first good roads in the county, there is every reason to believe that the Polifly Road was laid out and in use long before the English Neighbourhood had become as important as it was during the Revolution.

Beginning at Essex Street in Hackensack and going south the road has a number of interesting historic buildings still left standing. The Brinkerhoff homestead on Essex Street is one of them. Though situated a bit off the line of the

Polifly Road, this house deserves to be included in the group which was built about that time. Some were earlier, but this one dates back to 1704 and is now in a good state of preservation.

In the corner where Essex Street crosses the Polifly Road, or Terrace Avenue, as it is known, stands a stone house which is known as the Demarest place. It has stood about the same length of time as the Brinckerhoff homestead, though recent remodellings have destroyed much of its ancient appearance, while with the former structure an effort was made to emphasize those features which made it typical of the early day. The property upon which the Demarest house stands has recently been made into building lots, and eventually the picturesque stone house will fall a prey to the mania for improvement which has caused the destruction of so many of the historic homesteads of the county.

If there were any more stone houses for a half mile or more they have disappeared. Nothing appears in any of the records which indicates that they ever existed. Accordingly it is assumed that no buildings of a historic character existed before the stone house known as the Polifly homestead is reached. And not all of that is historic. The main portion of the house and one of the ells is comparatively modern, though probably well toward two hundred years old. The other ell is older and bears evidence of being among the old structures of the county. This house is interesting because it represents in probably the best form in the county the custom of building an ell and living in it for a time, then constructing a large main part, retaining the ell as a kitchen, and later building another ell in case one of the children married and preferred to live at home. This house has been kept in excellent condition and is good for two more centuries of daily use.

A little farther down stands an old building which probably should be ranked among the early ones. It has all the characteristics of a Dutch homestead of the earliest date, though who built it and who occupied it at that time is uncertain. The ell is built of the rough stones from the field,

and the dirt from about the house mixed with water was used as mortar. The house is not well cared for and is falling to ruin. The ell is already crumbling, and before many years only a pile of stones will mark the place where this excellent specimen of Dutch architecture stands.

A short distance below is another which has been restored and the beautiful brown stone has been painted a sickly yellow. The building is substantial and is good for many years to come.

The next building was originally one of the De Kype houses and is in a good state of preservation. And the site of the original De Kype house, now burned and every vestige of even the stone removed, is where stood one of the oldest houses in Bergen County. It dated back to 1680, or thereabouts, and was a splendid specimen of Dutch architecture.

It is some distance before another stone house is found. There are two within the limits of Hasbrouck Heights, one on one side of the road and one on the other, indicating that they might have been erected by brothers or settlers who came to this country together.

From there to Rutherford there are half a dozen more, some on one side, some on the other, some of the early type and some of the later, but all bearing evidence of advanced age. They are all Dutch and unquestionably all were built by the early settlers who made this road their highway.

Along this road marched Washington's men on their retreat from Fort Lee in 1776. And after them streamed the British and Hessians, sweeping these homesteads clean of everything they could carry away. And probably throughout the struggle the bands of marauders and the patriot armies marched and counter marched along this road. It has seen all the vicissitudes of Indian warfare and the flight and advance of the white man in his wars. And it has seen a sturdy race grow up and build substantial homes where once contending warriors marched and fought. It is historic. And it deserves in the years to come an ade-

quate chronicle which shall give the detailed facts of the early settlement and the later development as a thoroughfare connecting important parts of the county.

While Washington did not retreat far along the road, turning over the hill to Lodi, it is stated in diaries and letters that there were straggling bands of both Americans and British who went farther south before crossing the Passaic River. It is even thought that some crossed at the Ennis ferry below what is now Rutherford and that they passed along this road in their flight to escape the wrath of the king's hirelings. Be that as it may, it is really not impossible and may explain some of the discrepancies in the story of the retreat.

When passing over the road it is interesting to recall its early origin and to remember that it was a principal thoroughfare probably centuries before the white man came and that it lost none of its importance with his advent. Even now it is one of the most traveled roads in the county, having lost none of its importance, even though steam and electric railroads now gridiron the county with their tracks of steel. Much of life is connected with roads, and the historian who can tell the story of the development of a road can tell pretty nearly the development of the people who lived alongside its sinuous length.

THE CHURCH AT ENGLISH NEIGHBOURHOOD.

BY B. F. UNDERWOOD, M. D.

The early settlers of New Jersey were a religious folk. As soon almost as two or three families were gathered together in a new settlement their thoughts turned toward the erection of a place of worship, though it were nothing more than an unpretentious structure of rough-hewn logs built after the fashion of their own houses.

Although the first settlement in New Jersey, at Bergen, dates back to 1616, it was for a considerable time little more than a trading post in the wilderness, and it was not until 1658, when the Notable Lord Director General of the Province of The New Netherlands, the Hon. Peter Stuyvesant, Peter the Headstrong, and his Council purchased from the Indian owners the tract of land extending from Wiehacken to the Kill von Col and from the Hudson to the Hackensack, that the "Towne" took on a permanent character. A few years later, in 1663, the inhabitants agreed to be taxed for the maintenance of a place of worship, and in 1664 the first church in New Jersey was constituted and the first church building erected, a rude structure probably of logs. This was used until 1680, when the first regular church edifice was erected. This was of stone, octagonal in form, with pews around the walls, which were solely occupied by the men and boys, while the remainder of the floor was covered with chairs for the women and girls. A belfry rose from the roof, and when ringing the bell the sexton stood in the centre of the church.

This church for many years supplied the religious needs of the "Town and the villages and plantations thereunto belonging." It was not until a hundred years later, in

1763, that, feeling the need of a more convenient church, the inhabitants of Teaneck and the English Neighbourhood united in constituting a church at the English Neighbourhood, and the following year the church building was erected. The site of this edifice it is now impossible to locate with accuracy, but it was on or near the line of the old Albany Post Road, now Grand Avenue, near to the dividing line between the Boroughs of Palisades Park and Leonia. This was used until after the beginning of the War of the Revolution and the retreat of the American army from Fort Lee, when the English Neighbourhood became practically British territory, and the services were perforce indefinitely postponed. The church building, tradition says, was used for a time as a barrack for the Hessian soldiers and the interior practically destroyed.

At the close of the war the building had fallen into ruin, the congregation was scattered, and it was not until 1792 that the church was started anew. The records of the church from its constitution in 1763 to 1776 were burned by the British or Hessian troops so that the existing records begin in 1792, with a plan for the building of a new church edifice.

“Plan for Building the Dutch Reformed Church of English Neighbourhood in the County of Bergen and State of New Jersey.

“Whereas—The Elders and Deacons of the Reformed Dutch Church of the County of Bergen and State of New Jersey, having long seen the necessity of having a place of public worship, having by consent, and it also appearing to be their right, thought it most beneficent to the said congregation to pull down the old church, have laid a plan to build and erect a new one in a more proper place, and,

“Whereas—It has pleased the omnipotent disposer of public events to bless this land with peace and plenty, and we also, wishing harmony in said congregation, having the advice of our minister and the congregation in general in the fear of the Lord, to proceed in building the said church according to the following plan:

"I.—The place proposed to be on the Point Field west of an apple tree, and according to the following dimensions, viz: 40 feet by 22 feet long and with two galleries.

"II.—The stone and lumber to be brought on the ground free gratis, and no money to be paid or laid out unless it be for 'meteriels' until the carpenter and mason's work is begun.

"III.—The following persons are appointed 'Mennegers Mess. Corn, Vreeland, Garrett Banta, John Williams, John Day, Romeo Earl and Sam'l Edsall, whose business it shall be to engage workmen and laborers, procure 'meteriel,' superintend the work and do everything necessary to promote said building.

"IV.—The congregation shall immediately take in voluntary subscriptions in order to defray expenses of building. The money subscribed in to be in two equal payments, viz: the first at the time of subscribing, the second when the roof of the new church is raised.

"V.—After the church is finished the pews shall be divided into convenient seats, except as many free seats for strangers as the 'Mennegers' shall think proper, and also Elder and Deacon's pews and a pew for the minister's family. The said seats shall, after due notice given at an appointed time and place, be disposed of at a public auction, and the several subscribers shall have credit for all moneys by them subscribed, provided they purchase to the amount of money so subscribed.

"VI.—In seats or pews. If any person shall become heir to, or shall purchase from another any of the said seats, and shall not apply within one year and one day after such purchase or obtaining of such right or legacy, to have such seat transcribed, they shall be deemed the property of the congregation, and the church masters have the right to sell them. The price for transcribing shall be 4 shillings, N. Y. currency, per seat."

Among the meteriels purchased by the mennegers in the building of the church were sundry gallons of rum for the

workmen and laborers, rum in those days being as good as coin of the realm in the payment of wages.

The highest price realized from the sale of the pews was £25, 2 s., the total amounting to £215, 5 s. The cost of building the church was £1,292, 15 s.

The walls of the present church at Ridgefield, which remain as originally built, were constructed from the stone in the walls of the first church building and which were, doubtless brought to the grounds "free gratis." When the building was completed the doors were secured with a massive lock, the key of which was large enough to have served St. Peter, being a foot in length.

It is difficult in these days of religious tolerance to realize how closely the church was connected with the daily life of the people of the olden time and how important a part it took in the ordering of their conduct. The church or the consistory regulated and governed the community, and the so-called blue-laws of New Jersey were the direct outcome of the rules and regulations of the church.

The early records of the church are replete with the account of happenings which show how the consistory sat in judgment upon the members of the church for violations of its rules, and which read like the proceedings of a court. It would seem from a perusal of these ancient records that each member of the church took a solemn delight in discovering and exposing some dereliction of a brother member and in bringing him to book therefore. From the many instances recorded the following are selected as showing the spirit of the time and the manner in which various offences were dealt with.

Among the other duties required of a church member was that he, with all his household, should be present at each service on Sunday unless he were physically unable to do so, failure to perform this duty being punished by a fine. Upon one occasion the head of a family at English Neighbourhood having been absent from the service upon a particular Sunday, a committee was appointed to visit him and ascertain the why and wherefore.

The committee having made an investigation, thereupon reported: That having visited the brother against whom the charge had been made, they found that during the previous week he had made a visit to the city (New York) and had fallen into evil company, had looked upon the wine when it was red, had, in fact, gone in the way of the ungodly, and had returned home in a general disreputable condition with sundry bruises and discolorations upon his countenance, so that he was not in a fit condition to attend service. Whereupon the consistory sitting as a court of justice, fined him ten shillings and suspended him from the church for six months.

Members were also fined for fast driving on Sunday, for laboring on the Sabbath and sundry like offences, the favorite sum being ten shillings. Attendance upon the church service was an onerous duty in those days, for it was an all day affair. the members often coming a long distance and after the morning service with a sermon of interminable duration remaining for another of equal duration in the afternoon. They brought with them a supply of provisions for the noon meal as well as provender for the horses. The amount of food to be provided for the noonday meal was duly regulated by the consistory, there being so much bread, so much meat and other viands, as well as so much beer, allowed for each person. So much was necessary; excess of this was gluttony, and punished with the usual fine.

The cemetery adjoining the church was laid out at about the time the church was built and contains the graves of many of the early residents of the English Neighborhood. The tombstones of the first of those to be buried here have been disintegrated by the storms and sunshine of the many years that have gone since they were set up, and the inscription can no longer be read. The oldest of those yet standing was erected in August, 1799, in memory of John Johnson, aged 47. And near by is one set up in September, 1799, in memory of William Scott, who died of Yellow Fever at the age of 27.

Many of the older stones, in addition to the name of the deceased and the record of birth and death, have carved upon them the quaint epitaphs of the olden time, a few of which are quoted:

From a tombstone of 1799:

Remember me as you pass by,
As you are now so once was I,
As I am now, so you will be,
Prepare for death and follow me

Of 1801:

The sweet remembrance of the just
Shall flourish when they sleep in dust.

Of 1805:

We read this monument and sigh,
And while we sigh we sink,
And are what we deplored.

Of 1806:

The world is vain and full of pain,
With grief and trouble sore,
But they are blest that are at rest
With Christ forevermore.

Of 1821:

This friend of TRUTH and peace
Has left a world of woe;
Gone to the LAMB above,
He followed here below.

Our friends depart and we are sad,
But TRUTH remains to make us glad.

Deny me not this little spot
My wearied limbs to rest,
I hope to rise in glad surprise,
And be forever blest.

NECROLOGY.

Mr. William Osborn Labagh, treasurer of this Society, died at his home in Hackensack on Dec. 18, 1907. He was born in New York City in 1838 and grew up there, as had his father and grandfather. He knew the city in other days when 23d street was away uptown and East Broadway the home of men renowned far and wide. He became a member of the old volunteer fire department, being the third generation of his family who had been members. In 1863 he enlisted in the Union army and was stationed in Virginia. In 1864 he married Miss Henrietta Hill, who with four sons and one daughter survive him. He was interested in the salt business and for years was an importer. In 1874 he moved to Hackensack and was appointed postmaster by President Harrison during his first term. He was one of the organizers of this Society and was ever ready to work whenever needed.

The following resolutions adopted by the Bergen County Historical Society were read at the services:

Hackensack, December 21st, 1907.

The Historical Society of Bergen County, recognizing its loss in the death of one of its most active members, William O. Labagh, in tender memory of his generous co-operative work and sincerest sympathy with his bereaved family, are desirous of manifesting their appreciation of his labors in its behalf and their admiration of his character. To this end, therefore, this Society

Resolves, That in the decease of William O. Labagh, not alone the Society, but the community of Hackensack, has lost a member, whose life for more than thirty years has been one long struggle for the improvement and the good of those who were fortunate enough to enjoy his fellowship or come within the sphere of his influence.

In the prime of manhood, forty-five years ago, he abandoned all other considerations and sprang to the cause of freedom, by becoming a soldier of the Union in the Civil War.

In his maturer years, a grateful government gave him charge of its postal matters in Hackensack, and his administration gave such satisfaction that his commission was renewed to the entire content of his fellow citizens.

Since his retirement for more than ten years he has devoted quietly but continuously his energies, to all the best interests of his home, his county, his country as God gave him to see the needs of each and all.

A good father, a faithful husband, an intelligent citizen, a public servant who served, a veteran with undiminished zeal through life for his fellow men, he deserved the Epitaph of Plinius:

"Who died full of years and honor, equally distinguished by those he refused and those he accepted."

If, as Cicero said to the Ancient World: "The life of the dead, arises from being present in the minds of the living," then does the society realize how serious a loss it has sustained and feels authorized to express its sympathy to his family.

This they do, in the spirit of modern Christian regard, suggesting to all, the significance of the thought, which is as old as Terentius, who expressed it, when he said:

"They best mourn the dead who live as they desire."

BYRON G. VAN HORNE,

President.

FRANCIS C. KOEHLER,

Secretary.

W. D. SNOW,

Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions.

**Papers
and
Proceedings**



1908-1909-1910
Numbers Five and Six



**Bergen County
Historical Society**



Papers and Proceedings

OF

The Bergen County Historical Society

1908-1909-1910

NUMBERS FIVE AND SIX

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Old Land Lines in Hackensack, - George J. Ackerman
Ancient Dutch Architecture, - - Burton H. Allbee
Over Our Northern Border, - - Theophilus N. Glover
Historical Clippings, - - - Frances A. Westervelt
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Early Legislation }
Affecting Bergen County, } Hon. Edmund W. Wakelee
Historic Maps, - - - - - H. B. Goetschius
Necrology.
In Memoriam.
Membership Roll.



A MOMENT WITH THE SECRETARY.

It is two years since a book was printed. Last year's publication was omitted because the executive committee, in the state of the finances deemed it unwise to incur the expense. This year's publication is, therefore, for two years, 1908 and 1909.

Even with this the publication committee had difficulty in obtaining another and only within the past two weeks has the book been sent to press. While it is recognized that in some ways such haste is undesirable in others there are certain features which commend themselves in such rapid work. It is at least fresh and alive.

The usual secretary's report is a dry affair, limited to such statements of bare facts as are essential for members of the Society to know. This one may be largely the same, but it is necessary to say something about the Society and its work.

The annual meeting of 1908 was held in the Elks' Club House, with a good attendance. The members and their guests sat down to an excellent dinner and afterward listened to the subjoined list of excellent addresses and papers:

"Welcome".....President Byron G. Van Horne

"Changes".....Hon. David D. Zabriskie

"Woman and Her Power to Make History,"

J. Spencer Smith

"Early Legislation for Bergen County,"

Hon. Edmund W. Wakelee

"Good Citizenship".....Dan Fellows Platt

"Historical Resume".....Theophilus N. Glover

The work of the year was confined to meetings in a few places. Mr. Allbee's pictures of historic buildings continued in demand and he gave his talk several times, each time to interested audiences. The various committees performed their work with considerable enthusiasm and the already valuable collections of the Society were

materially enhanced. There was a great deal of good work done, and many persons learned of the Society's work who were previously unfamiliar with it. The membership increased as compared with the previous year.

The annual meeting of 1909 marked the close of another successful year. There were fewer meetings, but the work was carried forward by interested members and the various committees, assisted whenever requests were made by the committees and others. The incorporation of the Society and its establishment upon a permanent basis afforded opportunity for a somewhat different class of work, and that was done continuously and effectively.

One of the most important features of the work of that year was the beginning of a county map by H. B. Goetschius upon which should be marked the principal historic sites. A tentative map was prepared and a number of sites so marked. This work has since been extended, the map has been enlarged. Elsewhere in this edition of the Year Book Mr. Goetschius tells the story himself and makes a plea for assistance which is commended to the attention of all members.

Some valuable contributions to the Society's collections were made, among them being a volume of *The Journal*, an old newspaper which was presented by E. K. Bird. Mr. Burton H. Allbee presented his large collection of newspaper clippings, probably 10,000 or more, many of them about Bergen county, to the Society for its library.

The work in the genealogical field by Mrs. Frances A. Westervelt deserves the highest commendation. She has a large number of names on her records and has been of great assistance to a good many searchers for genealogical information.

The reports of the standing committees, the election of officers, the reception of guests occupied the attention for a time after which the visitors repaired to the banquet hall where an excellent dinner was served, following

OLD LAND LINES IN HACKENSACK.

By George J. Ackerman.

In undertaking to describe the situation as it appeared about 1695, at the time when John Berry held a land claim to the whole of Hackensack, it will be necessary for the reader to bear in mind that the original lines and boundaries of property can not now be as clearly defined and located as they could at that time. The boundaries then between adjacent property owners were designated by "marked trees" and "fences as they then stood," regardless of angles, but simply by the cardinal points of the compass, and distances as extending from one point to another. This, in all probability, answered every purpose and was just as satisfactory to our forefathers, as the more complex and intricate courses and angles as developed by the modern instruments of the surveyor, do for us of the present day.

In the latter part of the Seventeenth century, John Berdan, or as he signed his name, "jan bar Dan" came to Hackensack from New Amersfort (now Gravesend) Long Island and purchased from John Berry (supposed in 1697) a tract of land in the centre of the town extending from the Hackensack river on the east, to the Saddle River on the west; its extent along Main street, as near as can be determined, was from the north line of the lot on which stands Dunn Brothers store, to Camden street covering a frontage of about 528 feet, or about eight chains, which width it is supposed to have maintained until it reached Saddle River, a short distance north of the New York, Susquehanna & Western railroad at Rochelle Park. The frontage on the Hackensack river was probably the same as that on Main street. Jan Berdan, during his lifetime, must have acquired considerable more property than the above tract which he purchased from John Berry. He was at the time he located here about twenty-eight or thirty years of age; genealogical

records tell us "that he arrived in this country from Holland in the latter part of the Seventeenth century with his father and mother, probably about 1681 or 1682, and settled at Flatlands, Long Island. His mother died some time after; his father married a second time, and had two daughters by the second wife." It is reported that John, jr., and his step-mother did not agree very well, and he "left home with an axe and spade, and settled in Hackensack." He married twice. His first wife was Eva Van Sickelen, whom he married May 20, 1693, by whom he had at least ten children, (historical records say twelve). On November 6, 1733, he married a second time Vrouwtje Van Dien, a widow, and it is supposed he had several children by the second marriage. It is stated that he gave each of his sons (of whom he had no less than seven) a farm, and started them all in Bergen county.

Be this as it may, it is certain that the Berdan heirs owned at one time a large area of real estate which extended from Salem street north on Main street to a point in line with Berry street if it were continued through to Main, which would be about the north line of the property of Hutchison and Andrus, extending from the Hackensack river on the east, to the Saddle river on the west. On the lot where now stands the house of John D. Baldwin was the original homestead of Henry Berdan, a grandson of Jan Berdan and Eva Van Sickelen—a little old stone house, as I remember it, one story and attic high. It was demolished about 1853. He owned a farm extending back over the hill to the Voll, which embraced the land lying between James street (with extension through to Camden street) and Berry street. He was an officer in the Revolutionary war, was born August 1, 1751, and died March 25, 1849, in his ninety-eighth year. His remains are buried in the abandoned and neglected cemetery on Hudson street. He married Elsie Ackerman, a daughter of Abraham Ackerman and Maria Bogert.

Henry Berdan's father's name was John (a grandson of the original Jan). His mother's maiden name was Christyntie Van Giesen. They were married May 12, 1738, and had issue:

Jan, bpt. Feb. 22, 1739. m. Maricha Banta.

Sarah, bpt. Dec. 14, 1740; m. Paulus Vanderbeek.

Hendrick, bpt. Nov. 7, 1742; d. sg.

Evaetje, bpt. Aug. 11, 1745; m. Jacobus Makolgh.

Isaac, bpt. Nov. 26, 1747; m. Christina Banta.

Marritje, bpt. Feb. 15, 1750.

Hendrick, born Aug. 1, 1751; m. Elsie Ackerman.

Cornelia, br. Jan. 14, 1755.

Elsie Ackerman was baptized at Schraalenburg, Dec. 25, 1759; she was a daughter of Abraham Ackerman and Maria Bogert; was married to Henry Berdan about 1777-78, and they had issue as follows:

Jan, born Mar. 2, 1779.

Isaac, born Nov. 3, 1781.

Hendrick, born May 1, 1787.

Maria, born Apr. 22, 1791.

And supposed another daughter, who married — Banks; they had one child named Francis Banks.

Maria married — Bartow; supposed his christian name was James. They had a son Henry B. Bartow.

One of the male issue had a daughter Adaline Drucilla Berdan, who married George W. Burrall.

Henry Berdan left a will dated May, 1848, probated and allowed April 9, 1849, in which he specifies "that the proceeds of his estate be appropriated to the purchase of a suitable tombstone for his grave, and the balance if any to be divided between his grandsons, Henry B. Bartow and Francis Banks, and granddaughter Adaline Drucilla, now the wife of George W. Burrall." The will was witnessed by Daniel I. Aurianson, Barney J. Romaine and Simeon Zabriskie. The testator signed with his mark.

Henry Berdan had two brothers, John and Isaac, and according to the terms of their father's will they each inherited one-third of the real estate; hence, in the division of the property we can easily trace Henry's part from Hutchison and Andrus' lot to Camden street, Isaac's part from Camden street to the south line of the lot now owned by Dr. St. John opposite the Presbyterian church and John's tract from the latter point to Salem street. Each had a frontage on

Main street of about three hundred feet, and ran from the Hackensack river to the Voll, or brook, over the hill. Henry Berdan had a sister Sarah, who married Paulus Vanderbeek. They resided in the old stone house still standing on Moore street, known as the Vanderbeek homestead, at present belonging to the New York and New Jersey Telephone company. Of this old house more will be said later. Isaac Berdan, the youngest of the male issue of John Berdan and Christyntie Van Gieson, inherited the property from Camden street south on Main street to "Garrison's line," which is the north line of the property now owned by Freeman, opposite the centre of the lot on which the Presbyterian church stands, from the Hackensack river to the Voll. He was also a soldier in the revolutionary war, a private in the same company of which his brother Henry was lieutenant. He died May 7, 1828, aged eighty-one years, and his wife died November 18, 1845, aged eighty-four years. They are both buried in the churchyard on the Green.

The Johnson Library stands on a portion of this property. Before Isaac's death he built a large house on this property. He married Christina Banta, and they had children as follows: John, Isaac (whom many remember as uncle Isaac Berdan), Samuel, and one daughter, Effie, who married Ralph Vandalinda; Samuel married Leah Banta. He died quite young leaving one child, John S. Berdan (who married Lavinia Demarest, and he died without male issue) together with his uncle Isaac occupied the house spoken of above during their lifetime. After their deaths the property was divided among the heirs of each, and the old house was demolished. Hon. William M. Johnson purchased the north half, and the heirs of Christiana Berdan Conklin inherited the south half.

Uncle Isaac Berdan, as he was familiarly called, was born February 25, 1794; and died November 19, 1884. He married Christina Winant; they had three children, but only one lived to marry—Christiana, who became Mrs. Albert E. Conklin.

The name of this branch of the Berdan family here runs out and is changed to Conklin.

John Berdan, the remaining and eldest male heir of Isaac Berdan and Christyntie Van Gieson, inherited the property with frontage on Main street, extending from the centre of the Presbyterian church lot south to Salem street, and from the Hackensack river to the Voll. He married Maricha Banta, a daughter of Cornelius and Rachel Banta. On May 9, 1772, he sold to Cornelius Cooper, "a hatter," all of the property lying between Salem street and the centre of the Presbyterian church lot, from the meadows' edge to the foot of the hill, which included the old stone house now standing at 226 Main street, for "three hundred and eighty pounds current money of the province of New York." It is reasonable to suppose that this house was the original homestead of the Berdan family. According to the deed dated as above, and recorded in the county clerk's office at Hackensack, it mentions the property as including "tenements and barn thereon." So we are assured that the house was there at that time (1772) and probably fifty years prior to that time, but was no doubt much smaller then than it is at present. The house and lot have passed through the hands of several successive owners since its purchase by Cooper in 1772, among whom can be mentioned Dominic Solomon Froeligh, who held possession from 1786 to 1792; Nehemiah Wade, and then John Sloat, who in 1817 sold to Isaac A. Vanderbeek, who altered and enlarged the house, and in 1822 opened it as a tavern, which was maintained as such until his death in 1852. It then fell by inheritance to his daughter, Rachel R. (Vanderbeek) Ackerman, and from the latter to her children, George J. Ackerman and Mary (Ackerman) Groesbeck, the present owners.

In continuation of a further record of the children of Jan Berdan and Eva Van Sickelen I would mention David, the sixth son, baptized December 12, 1714; married May 12, 1738. Christyntjen Romeyn, daughter of Claes (Nicholas) Romeyn and Styntie Terhuyn. John, the oldest son, was twenty-three when he married, while David was twenty-four. The latter was married one day and the former the day following. Nicholas Jansen Romeyn owned at one time the farm now belonging to

heirs of the estate of William S. Banta; he also owned a large tract of land extending from the brook, or Voll, to Saddle river, adjacent to that owned by Jan Berdan, and no doubt his daughter Christyntjen inherited a portion of it. This, together with the portion David inherited from his father, formed the Berdan tract at Maywood on which the original homestead of David Berdan was built. It was situated near the present house occupied by Taplin, built by his grandson, David, son of John D. Berdan. It was afterward remodeled and occupied by James Berdan, who married Mary Wortendyke, and from whom Cornelius W. Berdan is a descendant.

Returning now to the time Jan Bardan first purchased the property from John Berry in 1697, we find that he (Jan Bardan) "on June 9, 1708, sold to Paulus Vanderbeek one equal half part, or moiety," of the said farm described as follows: "comprising a tract of land extending from the Hackensack river on the east, to the Saddle river on the west, joining on the northeast side to the land of the said Jan Bardan, on the southwest side to the land of Guiliam Bertholf and John and Nicholas Romeyn. The same to run from the Hackensack river along the line of land of the said John Bardan unto Saddle river, and so along the said river until it comes to the bounds of John Romeyn, thence along said bounds till it comes over the run to the bounds of Nicholas Romeyn, down along the line of Isaac Van Gieson and Guiliam Bertholf to the Hackensack river, and so along said river to the place where it began; and also one-half part or moiety of all the meadows adjoining said land" x x x This property, as near as can be traced, had a frontage on Main street, Hackensack, of about 150 feet, extending from the north line of Salem street south to the north line of the property formerly belonging to James V. C. Romeyn, now Dunn Brothers. The frontage on the river was probably much greater; it expanded in width as it extended westward; at State street it was 200 feet wide, at Union street 250 feet, and at Railroad avenue it was 310 feet, and probably retained that width to the Voll; from the latter place to Saddle river it is supposed

to have been four chains wide and covered with wood. The only tillable ground was from the meadow's edge to the Voll.

On February 20, 1715, Paulus Vanderbeek purchased from Claes Jansen (Nicholas) Romeyn a tract of land containing sixty acres for ninety pounds current money of East New Jersey adjoining on the south the portion he already owned (or the portion that he bought from Jan Berdan), which subsequently became successively the property of Rev. J. V. C. Romeyn, Henry H. Banta, and at present is in possession of the heirs of the estate of William S. Banta; it extended from the north line of Dunn Brothers' store to the south line of the plot as formerly owned by Henry S. Banta, before the lot on which the two stores of E. A. Pearce stand was taken out of it, from Main street to the Voll. He had now a frontage on Main street of about 475 feet. He subsequently purchased 175 feet north of Salem street on the west side extending through to State street, which gave him a total frontage of 650 feet on the west side, while that on the east side was 450 feet. The old stone house, still standing and previously referred to, was built by him some time prior to 1761. The property on which it is situated is at present owned by the New York and New Jersey Telephone Company. The house was occupied until recently (up to the time of her death) by Aunt Sally Vanderbeek Haring (the name by which she was familiarly known). She was a daughter of Solomon F. Vanderbeek and Johanna Vandalinda, a descendant in a direct line of the seventh generation from Paulus Vanderbeek, the ancestor who arrived in this country from Holland about 1658 and located at Gowanus, Brooklyn. His grandson, Paulus, located at Hackensack in 1708. The house spoken of above has a tablet inserted in the chimney breast in the parlor which gives the date A. D. 1717, V. B., with initials I. V. D. B. and E. V. B., also those of his son, P. I. V. D. B., the title of which has remained in the name of Vanderbeek's for two centuries.

The meaning which the tablet is likely to convey is rather uncertain. Paulus Vanderbeek, Isaac's grand-

father, bought the property in 1708. Isaac was not born till 1712; at the time of the date on the tablet, viz, 1717, he was only five years old, so he could not have built the house, and Paul I. Vanderbeek was not born until 1737. So in my judgment the property that Paulus Vanderbeek purchased from Jan Berdan had no house on it, but that which he purchased from Nicholas Romeyn either had one on it at the time of purchase (1715) or he built one there himself, which stood where Dunn Brothers' store now stands, and was there as homestead when James V. C. Romeyn bought the portion allotted to Isaac Vanderbeek in the division of the estate of his grandfather by commissioners appointed by the Orphan's court on January 16, 1804. The deed says the dividing line ran through the centre of the homestead, which was no doubt then demolished.

Paulus Vanderbeek in his will (1761) stated that as his grandson, "Paulus, son of Isaac, is already provided for, he is not to participate in the division of his estate after his decease." So it is reasonable to suppose that he built the house now standing previous to 1760, and gave it to him together with all the property on the east side of Main street from the north line of the property formerly belonging to Guiliam Bertholf north to Salem street. Hence I interpret the Vanderbeek family first located here, at that time or probably built the first house on the west side of the street, and I. V. D. B., E. V. B., that Isaac and his sister Elsje built this one, P. I. V. D. B. the one mentioned in the will as being already provided for, who probably was the last one to remodel it. Paul I. Vanderbeek married Sarah Berdan Sept. 11, 1760, (a daughter of Henry Berdan and Elsie Ackerman) previously spoken of; he had seven children, who were all born in the old homestead; among them was Solomon F. Vanderbeek, being the youngest, who married Johanna Vandalinda. I remember him well. He was a shoemaker and had a little shop on Main street a little north of the People's National Bank. He made several pairs of shoes for me when I was a boy. He had six children, none of whom are living. Sarah, the last one of the family died three years ago. He in-

herited the homestead from his father; he and his wife both died there and they are buried in the church yard near the Green. The house is in a good state of preservation, and is at present occupied by some of the descendants of the Vanderbeek family, though of a different name.

A BERGEN ACKER-MAN.

In compiling a short sketch of the Berdan and Vanderbeek families perhaps it might interest some to know something about the old stone house, now standing in Essex street, occupied by John S. Mabon. This house is among the oldest now standing and occupied in the state of New Jersey.

The builder of this ancient house was Abraham Ackerman, formerly written Acker-Man, whose initials, with those of his two sons, are cut in the stones forming a portion of the eastern wall of the house, together with the symbols of husbandry, viz.: a plough and a spinning wheel, with the date Anno 1704.

Abraham Ackerman was the fourth son and youngest child of David Ackerman and Lysbet (surname unknown); he was born May 15, 1659, in Berlicum, province of North Brabant (Bois Le Duc), Holland. He married at Flatbush, May 28, 1683, Aeltje Van Laer, y. d. (that is, a young daughter or unmarried), of Bedford, L. I. She was born May 12, 1663, baptized at Kingston, N. Y., April 25, 1666. The former was received into the Dutch Reformed church, on the Green, October 3, 1696, and Aeltje, his wife, on January 3, 1697. Abraham Ackerman, together with his father and mother, two sisters and three brothers (eight persons in all), came over to this country from Amsterdam in the ship Fox and arrived at New Amsterdam on September 2, 1662. They resided for a time in the Marktveldt stegge, or Marketfield street, near the site of the old fort, the present Battery. The above-named street still remains; it runs from 72 Broad street westward to the rear of the Produce Exchange. It is a sort of blind street or alley, lying about twenty feet

south of and parallel to Beaver street; it is about thirty feet wide and two hundred feet long. There was found just below it, a few years since, in making some excavations, the hull of a small Dutch vessel—such as were in use in the seventeenth century and of so slight a draft that it could come up the old waterway, which is now Broad street, and upon which this Marketfield street opened.

Valentine's history of New York, published in 1853, says "that Jonas Barteltzen, a storekeeper, occupied premises on the east side of Whitehall street, between Stone and Marketfield streets, in 1665, and that Lysbeth Ackerman occupied a small house adjoining that of Mr. Barteltzen's. The street known as Marketfield street was originally called the oblique road, and afterwards, upon the street being named, was designated as the "Marketfield steege."

Abraham Ackerman and wife (Aeltje Van Laer) had fourteen children, two of whom died young. None of them were born in the house on Essex street, but all of the daughters, of whom there were no less than six, were undoubtedly married there. Lawrence Ackerman, who lived at Jersey City Heights (and who recently died) was the possessor of an oil painting of Abraham Ackerman, representing him as ploughing in the field. On the back of the picture is inscribed in Dutch the following invocation:

Abram Ackerman Geboor den 15 May, Anno 1659.
 O God, leest my myn dagen tellen
 Er de doot Voor Oogen Stellen.
 Hoe can een Ackerman bestaan?
 Daar geen zon en schynt sterren en de maan,
 Hou de ouden vader wet bedogen.
 Hou God voor oogen,
 Leef vroom, en D. O. D. D.
 "Denk om de Dood."

The following is a translation of the above:

Abraham Ackerman, born May 15th, Anno Domini 1659.
 O Lord, teach me to count my days and to keep the death before my eyes:
 How could an Ackerman thrive if there was no sunlight, or without the stars or the moon?
 The law of our forefathers is just as necessary:
 Keep the Lord before your eyes,
 Live piously, and think on the Angel of Death.

ANCIENT DUTCH ARCHITECTURE.

BY BURTON H. ALLBEE.

Unique among the architecture of the United States the ancient Dutch houses of New Jersey stand as monuments of the sturdiness and thoroughness of their builders. Constructed of stone from 250 to 300 years ago they are representative of the Dutch character and are models for modern architects, if they hope to make their work typical and illustrative of comfort and that spirit of hominess which attracts and creates favorable impressions.

That portion of New Jersey along the Hudson river, and extending some twenty to thirty miles inland, was settled by the Dutch who found their way up the Hackensack river as early as 1640. The first permanent settlement was made near the present village of Hackensack no later than 1640; possibly a year or two earlier. After that settlements were rapid and within the next hundred years that section became a popular place for venturesome traders and others who tired of the overcrowded condition of the island of Manhattan and wanted more room in which to plant their homes.

The ancient Dutchman was a thrifty individual and having a fertile soil to develop he made it speedily a region of prosperous farms. It is not known what the first houses were, but presumably of wood, like all the early houses of settlers. But the Dutchman possessed aristocratic ideas as regards house building and when prosperity smiled upon him, as it did very shortly, he discarded his log cabin, or hut, or whatever he was living in, and built a house of stone. And in doing it he developed a model which is today the envy of architects and the despair of builders. Reproduction seems well nigh impossible, yet they were but plain structures, unadorned, without any decoration excepting a gambrel roof and gracefully curved, overhanging eaves.

Where inartistic restorers have not ruined these buildings they are marvelously beautiful and attractive and offer numerous suggestions for present day architects which they might well heed.

Rarely more than story and a half high they contained from ten to fifteen rooms, often with curious stairways and unexpected passages, developing artistic designing by the employment of clean, straight lines. No other architects have accomplished so much with straight lines alone, and late attempts at reproduction have generally been failures. A few restorations are successful, but most of them have proved inartistic, spoiling the original design and offering nothing to take its place. It would seem, therefore, that those old builders justified the characterization of originators of a typical style of house architecture which deserves more study than has yet been bestowed upon it.

They probably developed the gambrel roof. That peculiar peak was almost unknown before these architects worked. The gambrel roof has been ascribed to French architects of the early period, but scholars say that French architects did not originate it, and that it probably appeared first in these New Jersey structures. This is hardly true since houses standing in New England, built before 1640, have it almost as well developed as in New Jersey. The reason is not understood, though some builders have been inclined to the belief that the first one was made so because the rafters were cut too short and were pieced out in that way. The result was so artistic and made such an attractive gable that it was reproduced and ultimately became an individual architectural feature.

The curved and overhanging eaves constitute another individual feature which was utilized by substantially all the early builders, though with varying degrees of success. Where constructed with due regard for spacing the gable with the gambrel roof and the curved, overhanging eaves was quite the most attractive architectural feature of these buildings.

The peculiarity of construction divides these buildings into three periods, each distinctly marked and easily

traced. They can be distinguished by the way the stones of which they were constructed were prepared.

The first period began say about 1670 to 1700, or possibly a few years either way. No one can tell exactly. The stones used were picked out of the surrounding fields and laid up in mortar prepared by using the mud mixed from the soil upon which they rested, with straw from their own stacks. In some of the older buildings, now falling to ruin, this type of mortar can be seen. Yet it has stood for over 200 years, and if the buildings had been properly cared for would have been quite as substantial today as it ever was.

Builders say that masons of the present day could not lay the odd shaped stones into a smooth wall, solid and enduring like the walls built then. That it was done, and done successfully, is amply demonstrated by the many structures now standing built of that type of stone. But modern attempts would, it is said, result in flat failure.

During the next twenty-five to fifty years a change was made. Mortar and cement were introduced and the stones used in the front wall and for two or three feet of the ends were quarried and dressed, but the remainder of the ends and the back wall were still rough stones, like the original buildings. Large quarries were opened in different regions, and though transportation facilities were flat boats, horses and oxen, the stones were frequently carried long distances from the quarries to the point where they were to be used.

The third and last period beginning after the Revolution the stones used were all dressed, and cement was used for laying up the walls; a cement hard as adamant and now really a portion of the stone itself. In tearing down some of these buildings, or in cutting through the walls it has been necessary to cut them with a stone cutter's chisel. It is impossible to separate the stones from the mortar.

The bricks used in the early chimneys were imported from Holland, England, or Barbadoes. They were flat, longer and larger than the standard brick of today. More like the Roman brick, perhaps, only not so thin.

The better class houses had tiling around the mantels of great value and some exists today, known to be over 400 years old and originally brought from Holland.

Many of these houses contained so-called dungeons where slaves were placed in solitary confinement and a number still have the heavy iron rings in the cellar to which the slaves were fastened when they were whipped. And there are other features about these houses which are so individual that they put the structures in a class by themselves, definitely different from anything known elsewhere.

Probably one of the best examples of both the gambrel roof and the curved eaves standing in the county is one now standing on the Polifly road. So far as can be judged the outside has never been touched and the house stands as originally constructed from 1695 to 1700.

The ell represents the early style of building as previously outlined, while the main part shows some of the stones dressed, and the rest are rough. Some, at least, of the ell is of the earliest period since it is laid up in mud instead of mortar and straw is used to strengthen it.

Of course there are many other buildings in the county possessing these same characteristics, but this one is noted because it is typical and contains the features which mark all the buildings of that period.

An example of the way one or more of the distinctive features were continued later is shown in a house now standing at Wyckoff, occupied as a tavern during the revolution is introduced. It will be noted that the same old ell is present, which was, undoubtedly, the original dwelling. The square window in the gable, under the eaves, has given place to the quarter circles and a half round one appears in the top. These are noted in some other buildings, but apparently represented no essential change in type; merely the individual whim of the builders, perhaps.

ON OUR NORTHERN BORDER.

By THEOPHILUS NICHOLS GLOVER.

Ex-President of this Society and Historian-general of the Sons of Colonial Cavaliers.

Just above the boundary line of our county, even abutting against it lies the village of Suffern, and over it tower the hills of the Ramapo—part of the old earth which rejoiced when "the morning stars sang together." Just beyond the village the Erie railroad passes through a narrow gorge and wends its way up to Turners and the open fields of Orange County. The Ramapo river—the "river of round ponds" as the Indians meant by the name—flows through it and helps to form one of the most fascinating regions to be found in this part of our country. In no place is the valley wide and on both sides the mountains are steep, but villages are there—Hillburn, Ramapo, Stratsburg and beyond Tuxedo Park and Arden—and every hill and rock is associated with legends, and every old house, and even road, with historic fact. Hillburn is the creation of this day, but Ramapo is but a shadow of its former self. It seems hard to believe as one wanders along the dust covered road that here was written a chapter of the world's industrial history.

The village was founded in 1793 by Mr. Josiah G. Pierson and Jeremiah and Isaac, his brothers. They were manufacturers of cut nails by machinery of their own invention—machines, the first of their kind patented in this country and among the first in the world. They bore the date of 1795. At first the firm used Russia iron and rolled and cut it at Wilmington, Del., but it was soon found that American iron worked equally well; so works were begun here and completed in 1798. There was a good demand for the products from the planters in Cuba. In 1807, hoops for whale oil casks were made and in 1814 a cotton mill was begun. Mr. Pierson invented a loom which wove striped sheeting, and shirt-

ings, and checks, and formed the basis of the machines now in use. The object of this venture was Russian trade and it was in every way successful. At one time the village contained seven hundred people and farmers from Bergen, as well as Orange counties, found ready sale for all their produce and all their team work. In 1810, the manufacture of steel was added and all the enterprises were kept up for years.

The early manufacture of screws is intimately connected with them. Several years ago I met and conversed with Mr. Pierson whose memory went back to early days and the facts he gave me form the basis of the following story:

In 1835, the Piersons, as the firm was known, began the manufacture of common iron screws for holding wood. This was the first attempt to make them in this country. Before that time they were imported, mainly from France and were blunt at the end—not pointed as they are nowadays. For a long time the business was uphill work—the machines used were not satisfactory, but so great was the firm's faith in the ultimate success of the effort that for a long time an expert machinist was kept at work to improve them. Finally a Mr. Krum produced one which worked fairly well. One day a man appeared who claimed to represent a Rhode Island syndicate and wanted to buy the business. He looked over the works, ascertained the price and left, promising to decide the matter in a few days. In a short time he wrote that his principals had changed their minds and the arrangements could not be consummated.

Several years passed and one day a tramp screw maker applied for a job. He was set at work and his dexterity with the machine attracted attention. When questioned, he answered that he had worked on such machines in Providence, R. I. The Piersons immediately brought suit in the United States court before Judge Story and recovered in damages three thousand dollars and stopped the Providence works. In the trial the defendant pleaded Read's patent and then it was brought out that a man had broken into the Ramapo works and taken wax impressions of the machines from

which those of the Providence firm had been made. Then the Providence people offered to purchase the patent and its rights. Twenty thousand dollars were named as the price, to which they demurred. Finally arbitrators were chosen by whom the \$20,000 was sustained. The money was immediately counted out in \$100 bills and these machines passed out of their control.

Still the idea of a machine to make a pointed screw was in their minds. Mr. Krum kept at work and sometime about 1845, he one day allowed a screw to slip and a gimlet point resulted. He followed up the idea and perfected the machine. The Piersons gave him \$10,000 for his claim and used the machine. This gave great impetus to the screw business. Soon an agent of a Taunton, Mass., factory appeared, bought the patent and its rights and then the screw business passed from Ramapo.

There are several stories about this machine and in printed statements it is claimed the first pointed screw was produced in Newark, but the story is of far later date than Mr. Pierson's. In 1850 it was decided to give up business and then Ramapo began to dwindle. The founding of Hillburn closed its life.

The whole region teems with memories of Revolutionary days. The road through the pass ("the Clove" as it is locally known) was an Indian trail and long before the Revolution was defended, according to some maps, by a stockade fort. Before the road was built through the present Tuxedo, it was the way from the coast to the interior and always it was the road to the Southern colonies. Its importance was so early recognized that one of the earliest acts relating to defense deals with this road.

Two and a half miles down the river is the Haver-meyer property and where the mansion stands formerly stood a large old fashioned farm house pictured in Mr. Lossing's "Field Book" and known as the Hopper house. It was the residence of Andrew Hopper, who was one of Washington's most trusted spies. His grave is marked by a simple monument and is only a little way off. In Washington's letters we have many written from this

house—they are dated "Headquarters, Bergen County." Washington held these quarters while the army lay at Steenrapie and people were living, not many years ago, who could remember Washington's occupancy.

In the town of Suffern was another "headquarters," though never very long at any one time. The old building was torn down forty or fifty years ago. A picture of it is in Mr. Lossing's "Field Book," where it is marked Col. Burr's headquarters, which it may have been as well as Washington's. It was a low story and a half dwelling of those days. I have in my desk some wrought iron nails from its roof. The last time I passed the locality the old trees which shielded it were still growing and the old well was in use. The door is now in the Washington headquarters at Newburg, marked as belonging to the old blockhouse down near Bull's Ferry (which never had a door). In any collection of letters and diaries of the days of the Revolution mention is made of this place and in Mr. Sparks' collection of Washington letters several written from this house are given. It is called in the spelling of those days Sufferns, Suffrens and Sovereigns and was the residence of John Suffern, first judge of Rockland County. When the building was torn down bushels of military papers were destroyed. One, a muster book, fell into the hands of a pension attorney who made thousands of dollars out of the information it contained. Tradition has it that in this house Washington and Wayne discussed the attack on Stony Point.

One of the earliest authorized acts for defence was the erection of earthworks in the gorge above the present town—between Hillburn and Ramapo. I think they were erected in the summer of 1776 and I know that the whole American army under Washington was here twice at least. Some men were stationed here throughout the war and Col. Aaron Burr was in command for several months. (He was here when he first met Mrs. Prevost whom he afterward married. She was living near present Hohokus.) On a bench above the river, just as one reaches the railroad bridge, are remains of old earthworks that once stretched from the foot of the

mountain slope on the east side straight down across the river. On the west side they were formerly much more distinct. They are so aided by nature that a small force could stop the advance of quite a large detachment. At one place here there must have been an invalid camp, for the place is known to this day as the "Quarantine Ground" and there is also a tradition of the complete annihilation of a Carolina regiment of young men by camp fever. The graves were plainly visible twenty-five years ago. All through the woods are remains of soldiers' ovens, standing just as they were left, and as good for use as ever. Relics of Revolutionary days are found even now—such as old coins and parts of accoutrements. On the hill slope east of Suffern the French army encamped on its way to Yorktown. Each division stayed one night.

"Smith's-in-the-Clove" where Washington wrote many letters is an old house plainly seen from the car windows just above the mill pond beyond Ramapo. Properly it is opposite Sterlington Junction. Just beyond the gate at Tuxedo used to stand, (and it may be there yet) close beside the railroad track, the gable of a small stone building. It was the famous Augusta forge where was made the second chain stretched across the Hudson at West Point. The iron was mined and smelted a few miles to the west (at the Sterling mines) and here made into links and these loaded into an ox cart and sent to New Winson, where they were put together. Part of this chain is now at West Point.

Some of the first ghost stories I ever heard are connected with points not far away from this valley. So with some old legends. Mrs. Elizabeth Oakes Smith found here material for her "Hugo, or the Salamander."

HISTORICAL CLIPPINGS.

FRANCES A. WESTERVELT.

Old newspapers are frequently storehouses of invaluable historical matters, scraps picked up here and there, all interesting and more representative of the times and the people than the more carefully written and published histories. A few clippings, bearing upon events and characters connected with the Revolution, as it developed in this vicinity, are here given.

OLD RECORDS.

In the records of "Damages done by the British in N. J., 1776 to 1872," filed in the State Library, occurs the following entry:

No. 67.—An inventory of the damages which the County of Bergen has sustained by the British and their adherents, to wit:

	£	S.	D.
To Burning the Court House.....	500	0	0
To the town clock prime cost,.....	57	12	0
	<hr/>		
March 23, 1780.	£557	12	0

The persons whose names are hereunto subscribed, do certify the above to have done by the Enemy at the time above mentioned:

Jacob Terhune, Esq.,
Isaac V. Derbeck, Esq.,
Peter Bogert, Towns.
Joon D. Terhun,
Samuel Demarest.

The above is interesting, as fixing the date of the destruction of the Court House, and the fact that in Hackensack the county had a Town Clock 98 years ago which cost £57, 12 shillings.—*Guardian*, 1878.

HACKENSACK PLUNDERED.

A correspondent writing from Dresden a series of letters giving the history of the German mercenary troops employed by the British government against the Americans in the war of the Revolution. His facts and incidents are derived from the official and other records on file in Germany which give the history of the career of the Hessian troops in America. From one of these letters we extract the following:

After the year 1777 a new spirit was brought into the conduct of the war. Howe and Burgoyne had hoped not only to conquer, but to conciliate. The homes and property of non-combatants had been spared, at least to some extent. Clinton and Cornwallis abandoned this conciliatory policy. Expeditions were undertaken with no other purpose than robbery and destruction. In these also the Hessians were employed.

On the evening of the 22nd of March, 1780, for instance, a body of 400 men, British and German, was set across the Hudson. About three o'clock in the morning they reached Hackensack, then a beautiful and rich village. No resistance was made. Not an American soldier was in the place. There was no one to withstand the barbarities that were committed. The British and Germans broke into the houses and loaded themselves with spoil. They made prisoners of all the male inhabitants they could lay hands on, and having completed their robbery, they set fire to the Town house, and to some of the principal dwellings.

At daybreak 500 or 600 Americans came to the rescue from Pollingtown, and it might have gone hard with the invaders had not another detachment of about 400 men, under the partisan Emmerich, advanced to support them. As it was, they were chased back to the Hudson. From the journal of the Hessian musketeer Doehla, Eelking makes the following quotation: "We took considerable booty, both in money, silver watches, silver dishes and spoons, and in household stuff, good clothes, fine English linen, silk stockings, gloves, and

handkerchiefs, with other precious silk goods, satin and stuffs."

"My own booty, which I brought safely back, consisted of two silver watches, three sets of silver buckles, a pair of woman's cotton stockings, a pair of man's mixed summer stockings, two shirts and four chemises of fine English linen, two fine tablecloths, one silver tablespoon and one teaspoon, five Spanish dollars, and six York shillings in money. The other part, viz., eleven pieces of fine linen and more than two dozen silk handkerchiefs, with six silver plates and a silver drinking mug, which were tied together in a bundle, I had to throw away on account of our hurried march, and leave them to the enemy that was pursuing us."—*Bergen County Index*, 1881.

BERGEN COUNTY ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

One hundred years ago last Sunday the first contingent of New Jersey troops was mustered into the Continental army in the city of New York, and New Jersey was actively engaged in the revolutionary cause. The passage of the Boston Port Bill and other oppressive legislation by the British Parliament on the last day of March, 1774, created a profound indignation throughout New Jersey in common with the rest of the provinces. Committees of Correspondence were formed, and similar committees were formed in each of the thirteen counties of the province. Bergen county held its meeting fourth in order, and appointed the following as corresponding committee: Thomas Dey, John Demarest, Peter Zabriskie, Cornelius Van Vorst and John Zabriskie, jr. A Provincial Congress was subsequently held at Trenton. There were 87 delegates in attendance, those from Bergen county being John Fell, John Demarest, Hendrick Kuyper, Abraham Van Boskerk and Edo Mercelis. The third Provincial Congress being the first regularly elected by the people, met at Trenton, Oct. 3, 1775. There were 48 delegates, those of Bergen county being John Demarest and Jacobus Post. This

session was one of the utmost importance, for, in addition to perfecting measures of defense, there now developed upon it the creation of a government for the future state. On October 9, 1775, the Continental Congress passed a resolution asking New Jersey to raise two battalions of eight companies each for the public service. Privates were to receive \$5 per month instead of a bounty, one felt hat, a pair of yarn stockings and a pair of shoes. It was in compliance with this resolution that New Jersey furnished her first troops to the Continental army, 100 years ago last Sunday.—*Times*, Jan. 1, 1876.

REVOLUTIONARY LETTERS.

The following letters, in the possession of Rev. Douglass S. Putnam of Monroe, Mich., a descendant of Gen. Putnam, are interesting on account of local reference:

Philada., Sept. 12th, 1777.

I am directed by Congress to send you the enclosed resolve with the utmost despatch and to entreat your immediate compliance with it. The situation of affairs calls for your utmost exertion on this occasion, and I have no doubt of your sending forward the troops with all possible expedition.

I have the honor to be

Your most obedt.

hble serv't,

JOHN HANCOCK, Presidt.

Honble Major Gen'l Putnam.

What this resolve of Congress was which he was to execute with such urgent haste, and into what perplexity it brought Gen. Putnam, may be inferred from his letter to Washington, dated four days later.

Peems Mill, Sept'r 16th, 1777.

Dear Gen'l:

I am extremely Sorry to hear that you have been unfortunately Obliged to retire & leave Gen'l How in possession of the Ground. I hope providence will yet

So smile on your efforts, which I know will be to your utmost, as to put Gen'l How & his force in your power. The disadvantages of being attacked are very great, the Enemy choose their mode of attack. Oppose their greatest strength to your weakest part, besides the Spirit of the assailants is almost universally superior to those who act only on the defensive.

I received an order of Congress to hold fifteen hundred Troops ready to cross the North River, which were to succour the Jersies, in case they should be wanted, as the militia from that state were called to your assistance. About 1,000 of the Enemy crossed from Staten Island to Eliz'h Town last Friday and marched through New York toward seson [?]. A considerable body of the Enemy, by the best information, two or three thousand, crossed about the same time from Ming's bridge to Fort Lee & marched towards Hackensack. Last Friday morning Gen'l McDougal with about fifteen hundred men crossed the North River to oppose the Enemy's Colors and Succour the Jersies. After this I received another resolve of Congress ordering me to send fifteen hundred men Immediately to your assistance. Now I can't suppose the Congress mean I should leave the Jersies to be ravaged & the Enemy to march where they please, or this post exposed to fall into their hands. Genl. Parsons is at White plains, by being there he answers a double purpose, to protect that part of the Country from the invasions of the Enemy, and is, in my opinion, equally or a greater Security to this Post than if he lay here, as he is under advantages to learn their first movements. I have sent to Govr. Trumbull, Genl. Wooleus & Jelliman [?] and Govr. Clinton for the assistance of the militia to be forwarded with the utmost dispatch. Under these Circumstances I wish to be directed whether the fifteen hundred men shall be forwarded at all adventures to your assistance, and am with great Esteem and respect your Excellency's obedt. humble Servant.

ISRAEL PUTNAM.

His Excellency, G. Washington.

REVOLUTIONARY FORTIFICATIONS AT FORT LEE.

The fortifications and earthworks stood to the south-east of the beginning of Hudson street, and the antiquarian can discern in the grassy burrows opposite Parker Place the site of the breastworks. The line of intrenchments included the site of the pretty stone church built on Parker Place by the late Mr. Hoadley, of Englewood. Old residents of Fort Lee remember when the fortifications stood, and say that the stones used in them were removed by the people in the neighborhood, who used them in the cellars of their houses.

In the Autumn of 1776, when Washington was in Fort Lee, an incident happened to the father of this country which is worth reciting here. Besides showing the sword that hung by a single hair over the chief and the destinies of this country, it illustrates the services rendered by the vivandieres, a charming feature of the French army. At this time Fort Washington, on the Heights, on the east side of the river, garrisoned by 1,000 patriots, was besieged by an overwhelming army of British, German and Tory troops, who made a demand for the surrender of the fort.

On being informed of this, Washington crossed the river with Generals Putnam, Greene and Mercer, and they made their way cautiously to the Morris house, (the late Madam Jumel's mansion, still standing on Harlem Heights). From this point, a mile south of Fort Washington, the chief had made a rapid survey of the field of operations, when a vivandiere, who was very pretty, and the wife of a Pennsylvania soldier, reverently touched his arm and whispered in his ear.

Washington's intrepid coolness, which amounted almost to a contempt of danger, saved him and his three generals from capture by a British regiment which were stealing on them from behind the Jumel house. The chief saw his companions into their saddles, and being the best rider in the whole patriot army, he galloped after them to their boats, which the illustrious band just reached in time. The vivandiere had seen the Britishers slowly marching up the rocky hillside and she was

Washington's guardian angel, as ten minutes later would have exposed him and his aids to death or capture.

Fort Lee was evacuated by Washington in November, 1776, four days after the fall of Fort Washington. In his masterly retreat through New Jersey, even when the Britishers tried to hem in the Continental army between the Hackensack and the Passaic rivers, the great chief did not run such risk as he did in his bold reconnaissance in the enemy's lines crossing from Fort Lee. —1881.

CONSTERNATION AT A DANCE AT CHERRY HILL, N. J.

There is nothing the Jersey boys have always enjoyed so much as a good old-fashioned dance. At one time during the Revolution a number of American soldiers lay garrisoned in the fort, known as the Fort of the Patriots, built on an eminence just back of Mr. John C. Zabriskie's residence, at Cherry Hill. Almost every Saturday night the soldier boys would come down to the old stone tavern, where Mr. Barney Cole's store now stands, and have a dance with the girls. One dark, rainy night—so dark that objects were almost indiscernible—they went as usual to have a dance. The old ball room presented a gay appearance, with young girls in their white dresses and crimson sashes, and the soldier boys and their blue coats and brass buttons. All thoughts of the enemy were forgotten as they tripped lightly up and down to the music.

But the English, who lay encamped at Hackensack and on the east side of the river, had heard of their weekly visits, and had their plans all laid to surprise them. A company of the English went up the old road, on the east side of the river, while a party of Hessians passed up through Hackensack. By this means they hoped to cut off all means of escape. But the Jersey Blues had their scouts out, to give warning at the first approach of the enemy. In the midst of a "Virginia reel" the alarm was given—"The English are coming!"

With a hasty kiss to sisters and sweethearts, each man ran quickly up over the hill to the fort, and it is doubtful if such quick traveling has been witnessed there since. In the meantime the English saw a company coming toward them, and thought it was the Americans making their escape. While the Hessians mistook the English for the Jersey boys coming down, and instantly commenced the attack. In the rain and darkness the regimentals were indistinguishable, and both sides fought desperately for a short time, until a Hessian suddenly cried for quarter. Then they realized that they had attacked their own men. Many were wounded, and several killed. Their wounded they carried to camp, and their dead they buried on the hill near the present residence of Mr. John Post. It has been said, highly to their credit, that although they had met with such a terrible misfortune in killing their own men, they left without making the least attempt to molest any of the inhabitants, or the frightened young girls that sat in a terrified group in the old ball room. At early dawn the young ladies escorted each other home, truly thankful that brothers and lovers had been allowed to escape.

1877—*Index.*

CAPTAIN OF THE MINUTE MEN.

In conversation with a Bergen county man on May 2d a *News* reporter learned that Mr. R. Outwater's grandfather was the chief patriot of this section during the Revolution. He commanded the minute men and twice saved Hackensack from being sacked and burned by the British and Tories.

Captain Outwater and his men knew the country so well that they could cope successfully with five times their numbers of strangers. He was severely wounded in a skirmish at Elizabeth.

The commander of the British garrison in New York is said to have published a reward of £25 sterling to whoever would bring him or his head to New York.

After the war, and when Bergen county was organized as part of the State of New Jersey, Captain Outwater was rewarded by being made judge of the County court three successive terms. The *News*' informant mentioned many names of arch Tories who resided in this section of New Jersey then and whose descendants are now good citizens of the Republic.—*Passaic News*, 1889.

MAJOR ANDRE.

No section of the country is more replete with Revolutionary memories than Bergen county. Nowhere are there more anecdotes treasured or more sacred relics preserved. The sad story of Andre is well known, and his imprisonment and execution at Tappan are events almost within the memory of present residents. The story of his capture and death, and the subsequent exhumation of his remains by the British authorities, have already been told in *The Citizen*. There is a story of a period of his life, however, that has never been told here.

It was before his appointment as Acting Adjutant-General on the staff of Sir Henry Clinton, and while he bore the rank of captain on the staff of Gen. Howe. It was on the 18th of May, 1778, a somewhat remarkable fete took place in the city of Philadelphia. It was called "Mischianza" (Italian for medley). The British army under Howe had occupied the city for winter quarters for some months, while Washington lay with his shoeless army, in a hutted camp a few miles distant. The British army had found the occupation of the city barren of results, although friends were found in a portion of the population. Howe, disappointed and chagrined, out-generaled and flanked, resolved on retiring to England, and the army itself contemplated withdrawal, which was sometime afterward accomplished. Nevertheless, it was decided to put a bold face upon the matter and make the occasion of the General's retirement an event of importance socially and to give a fete in his honor. The affair, entirely from the genius of Capt

Andre, took the character of romance and elegant gaiety, and was long remembered in the good city of Brotherly Love.

After a regatta on the river Delaware, the fete proper was commenced on land. There a tournament took place between six Knights of the Blended Rose on one side and as many of the Burning Mountain on the other, all in fantastic silk dresses, with ribbons, devices and mottoes, lances, shields and pistols, each attended by his squire and professing to serve some particular lady of his love. One of the Knights of the Blended Rose was Capt. Andre, who stood forth and did battle right royally for Miss P. Chew, with the device of two game cocks and the motto "No rival." The entertainment was closed by a magnificent display of fireworks, the like of which had never been seen on this side of the Atlantic.

Gen. Howe withdrew to England, and three or four weeks later the English troops vacated Philadelphia. The tragic fate which three years later befell the sprightly and ingenious Andre, the moving spirit of this affair gives it a sad interest. *J. F. C. Index, 1875.*

CHANGES.

By DAVID D. ZABRISKIE.

Bergen county, as originally constituted, March 7, 1682, was described as lying between the Hackensack and Hudson rivers. The portion west of the Hackensack river to the Passaic river was a part of Essex county, until January 21, 1709, when the boundaries of Bergen county were enlarged, and this territory in Essex county was added to and became a part of Bergen county.

The county was then described as "Beginning at Constable's Hook, so run up along the bay to the Hudson's river to the partition point between New Jersey and the province of New York, and so run along the partition line between the provinces and the division line of the Eastern and Western division of the provinces to the Pequaneck river, and so to run down the Pequaneck and Pessaick rivers to the Sound, and so follow the Sound to Constable's Hook where it began." The county at that time was divided into three townships, Hackensack, New Barbadoes and Bergen. From 1709 until 1837 the boundaries remained the same.

On February 7, 1837, Passaic county was formed from Essex and Bergen, the portion taken from Essex was a part of Caldwell township, and the whole of Acquackanonk township; the portion taken from Bergen county was a part of Franklin township formed in Manchester township, and a part of Saddle River township and Franklin formed in Pompton township. The boundaries of the county were not disturbed again until 1840, when Hudson county was formed by the combination of Bergen township and part of Lodi township formed into Harrison township. This continued until February 19, 1852, when part of Harrison township was set off to Bergen county and formed into Union township. Since that period the boundary of the county has remained the same, but its internal divisions have been

changed to such an extent that it stands supreme in the state as to the number of its municipal divisions.

The townships of the county, and the date of formation, from the beginning to the present time, are:

TOWNSHIPS BERGEN COUNTY.

Hackensack,	1693,	Original.
New Barbadoes,	1693,	Original.
Saddle River,	1737,	From New Barbadoes.
Franklin,	1767,	From New Barbadoes.
Harrington,	1775,	Hackensack and New Barbadoes.
Pompton,	1797,	Saddle River and Franklin.
Lodi,	1825,	New Barbadoes.
Washington,	1840,	Harrington.
Hohokus,	1849,	Franklin.
Union,	1852,	Harrison, Hudson county.
Midland,	1871,	New Barbadoes.
Palisade,	1871,	Hackensack.
Englewood,	1871,	Hackensack.
Ridgefield,	1871,	Hackensack.
Ridgewood,	1876,	Franklin.
Rivervale,	1906,	Hillsdale and Washington.
Boiling Springs,	1889,	Union.
Orvil,	1885,	Hohokus and Washington.
Bergen,	1893,	Lodi.
Teaneck,	1895,	Englewood and Ridgefield.
Overpeck,	1897,	Ridgefield.
Hillsdale,	1898,	Washington.

BOROUGH	ORGANIZED	TOWNSHIPS.
Alpine,	1903.	Harrington.
Allendale,	1894.	Orvil, Hohokus and Franklin.
Bergenfields,	1894.	Palisade and Englewood.
Bogota,	1894,	Ridgefield.
Closter,	1903.	Harrington.
Carlstadt,	1894.	Bergen.
Cliffside Park,	1895.	Ridgefield.

BOROUGH	ORGANIZED	TOWNSHIPS.
Cresskill,	1894,	Palisade.
Demarest,	1903,	Palisade and Harrington.
Delford,	1894,	Palisade and Midland.
Dumont (or Schraalenburg),	1894,	Palisade.
Etna (Emerson),	1903,	Washington.
Edgewater,	—,	
East Rutherford,	1894,	Boiling Springs.
Englewood Cliffs.	1895,	Englewood and Palisade.
Fairview,	1894,	Ridgefield.
Fort Lee,	1904,	Ridgefield.
Garfield,	1898,	Saddle River and Wallington Borough.
Glen Rock,	1894,	Ridgewood and Saddle River.
Harrington Park,	1904,	Harrington, Washington, Closter Borough.
Hasbrouck Heights,	1894,	Lodi.
Haworth,	1904,	Harrington, Dumont Borough.
Leonia,	1894,	Ridgefield.
Little Ferry,	1894,	Lodi and New Barbadoes.
Lodi,	—,	Lodi and Saddle River.
Maywood,	1894,	Midland.
Midland Park,	1894,	Ridgewood and Franklin.
Montvale,	1894,	Washington and Orvil.
North Arlington,	1896,	Union.
Norwood,	1905,	Harrington.
Oakland,	1902,	Franklin.
Old Tappan,	1894,	Harrington.
Orvil (Hohokus),	1905,	Orvil Township.
Palisades Park,	1900,	Ridgefield.
Park Ridge,	1894,	Washington.
Ramsey,	1908,	Hohokus.
Ridgefield,	1892,	Ridgefield
Riverside,	1894,	Midland.
Rutherford,	1881,	Union.
Saddle River,	1894,	Orvil.
Tenafly,	1894,	Palisade.

BOROUGH	ORGANIZED	TOWNSHIPS.
Upper Saddle River,	1804,	Orvil and Hohokus.
Wallington,	1804,	Saddle River.
Westwood,	1804,	Washington.
Woodcliff,	1804,	Washington and Orvil.
Woodridge,	1804,	Bergen.

VILLAGES.

Ridgewood,	1804.	Ridgefield Park,	1892.
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POPULATION.

In 1790 the population was	12,601
" 1800 " " "	15,156
" 1810 " " "	16,603
" 1820 " " "	18,178
" 1830 " " "	22,414
" 1840 " " "	13,190

Hudson set off during the same year.

In 1840 the population was	9,451
" 1850 " " "	14,708
" 1860 " " "	21,618
" 1870 " " "	31,033
" 1880 " " "	36,786
" 1890 " " "	47,226
" 1900 " " "	78,441
" 1905 " " "	100,003

The census of 1810 shows that in entire county there were 2,180 slaves, 511 of whom were in New Barbadoes Township, and 74 in Pompton. Sussex County, 1790, 19,500. 1800, 22,259. 1905, 23,325.

CHURCHES.

The ancient church buildings located in different portions of the county should command the respect and admiration of every one. For a century or more some of them have been the center of religious teachings and activity; many of them, as far as the exterior is concerned, remain as they were when built, the interior remodelled and made to accommodate the modern demands of their adherents. They stand today as silent

monuments of the intense zeal and sacrifice of our ancestors. Erected when the country was sparsely settled, by communities who were not wealthy, as wealth is measured and understood in this day, in such a manner that they have withstood the onslaughts of time, and are still engaged in the work and worship for which they were originally intended. None of these churches were built for the purpose of a builder's profit; their adherents were willing, and did contribute their time, money and material. The following plans were adopted for rebuilding the church at Hackensack in 1790:

WHEREAS—The Dutch Reformed congregation of Hackensack, in the county of Bergen and State of New Jersey, have long seen the necessity of rebuilding their church, but have been prevented by the troubles of the late war, and particularly by a divided state of the congregation, and

WHEREAS—It has pleased the omniscient Disposer of human events to bless the land with peace, and the congregation with a happy reunion, friendship and harmony, said congregation have determined by the advice of their ministers, elders and deacons in the fear of the Lord to proceed to the rebuilding of said church, according to the following plan:

FIRST—The old church shall be broke down, and all right and title thereto by former proprietors shall be deemed totally void; and upon the same ground the new one shall be erected, and of the following dimensions, viz.: forty-eight by sixty feet, with two galleries.

SECOND—The following persons shall be appointed managers, whose business it shall be to engage laborers, procure materials, superintend the work, and do everything necessary to promote it. Then the persons are named who are to manage the work.

THIRD—The corporation shall immediately take in voluntary subscriptions in order to defray the expense of building; the money to be subscribed to be paid in three equal payments, viz.: the first moiety at the time of subscribing; the second immediately after roof of the new church is laid; the third at the finishing of the building.

FOURTH—The inside of the church shall be furnished with pews, without making any distinction between the men's and women's pews.

FIFTH—After the church is completed the pews shall be divided into convenient seats, except as many free seats for strangers as the managers shall think proper, an elder's and a deacon's pew,—a pew for ministers' families, (also a magistrate's pew, the latter shall be particularly constructed, and have a canopy over it) said seats shall, after due notice given, at an appointed time and place, be disposed of at public auction to the highest bidder, and the subscribers shall have credit on the purchase of the seats, for such sum or sums of money as they shall have subscribed.

SIXTH—If any person shall become heir to, or shall purchase from another any of said seats, and shall not apply with in one year and one day after such purchase, or the obtaining of such right of legacy, to have such seats transcribed, they shall be deemed the property of the congregation and the church masters have a right to sell them. The price for transcribing shall be four shillings, New York currency.

We, the subscribers, approving of the above plan for rebuilding the church at Hackensack, do, for the promotion thereof, promise to pay, or cause to be paid, to the minister, elders and deacons of the Dutch Reformed congregation, of Hackensack, in the county of Bergen, in the state of New Jersey, on their order in gold or silver, or the value thereof in paper currency, at the rate of eight shillings to one Spanish milled dollar, the sums annexed to our respective names, and according to the division of payment specified in the plan.

As witness our hands this _____ day of _____ 1790, being at liberty to pay one-third in necessary materials at such price as the managers choose to agree for, except the first payment, which shall be in cash only. Under this plan the church was erected, and was no doubt a source of pride to the congregation.

The fourth section relative to the pews seems to have been a source of some trouble to the congregation, for in 1871 we find the legislature was appealed to for

relief to enable them to raise money for the support of the church by assessing the pews. The act provides that the minister, elders and deacons of the Reformed congregation, of Hackensack, in the county of Bergen and state of New Jersey, be and they are hereby authorized to make assessments on the pews in said church under their control from time to time, for the purpose of raising money for the salary of the minister, repairs and current and necessary expenses of the church and support of the gospel, with power to collect the same, and such assessment shall be a lien upon such pews so assessed from the time they shall be made, and in case such assessment upon such pews shall be unpaid by the owner of the same for the space of one year said pews at and after the expiration of said one year shall be forfeited to and become the absolute property of said corporate authority.

The church service of our ancestors would have been, to a modern congregation, exceedingly dry, often without instrumental music, services long and doctrinal. In winter without heat, except such as might be derived from a foot-stove. Bad weather was no excuse for absence from service. Absence from church service was often a subject discussed by the consistory, and delinquents were often visited by a committee to inquire the reasons for absence, and admonitions were frequently given to the delinquents to do better in the future. No minister of these congregations would have considered it necessary to deliver a sermon on a subject like this: "Why men do not attend church." Newspapers would not even have dared to publish an article in one of our leading papers a few days ago entitled "Decline of Dogma," crediting a well known minister as saying "The church is climbing to the tablelands of sanctified intelligence." We have put new wine in the old bottles, and they are not bursting. The spirit of democracy has invaded the church. The laity has been graduated from its short clothes. The modern layman thinks for himself, and knows that doubting is a duty.

There has been a modification of theology. The doctrines of our childhood are no longer preached. Hell

has cooled off considerably in the last fifty years. We trace our ancestry to the zoological garden rather than to the Garden of Eden. Sectarian fences are rotting out and falling down, and we do not replace them. We write over the doors of our churches not "Credo" but "Amo." The church no longer confines its ministrations to the spiritual nature of man. It ministers to the man's entire body, as well as soul. It does not believe that all amusements belong to the devil, and we have holy smokers in the Presbyterian church, minstrel shows, burnt cork and all in the Reformed church, and progressive euchre in the Episcopal church. The modern church doesn't lay so much stress on individual salvation. It has gone into the wholesale business. It has ceased to be a Noah's Ark, or a patent fire-escape for the salvation of the elect. It is becoming the grandest mutual aid society the world has ever seen.

EDUCATION.

Our ancestors, if they were alive today and could look upon the many beautiful school buildings erected in different parts of the county, and examine the modern classroom, and study the curriculum of our grammar and high schools, would not recognize the county. They would be astonished, and say, Is this Bergen county?

The schools we remember were plain district schools, located on land that could not be used for any other purpose, with one room, governed by a teacher known as the "School-master," heated in winter by a stove filled with green cord-wood, furnished by the trustees, (the only duty performed by the trustees,) cut into lengths by the big boys with the proverbial school axe, swept by large girls once a week, the boys seated on one side and the girls on the other. Commencements were unknown. Nobody graduated. Scholars simply left when they, or their parents thought they knew enough; the same books were used for generations. A thorough education for girls was not considered necessary, and they were simply allowed to attend for a few terms, after which they were kept at home to familiarize themselves with household duties, considered to be of more import-

ance to their future happiness. The big boys were allowed to attend in winter to enable them to add a few new ideas, while in summer they were required on the farm, the development of muscle being of greater importance than the development of the brain.

A college course was seldom indulged in by the boys, and for the girls it was considered a waste of time. Remarks made a few days ago as to the motives actuating young women to take a course in a university would have been, in part, at least, foreign to the situation. The speaker said:

"Whatever may be the motives that actuate the young women in coming to the university, they soon divide into two well defined groups, the members of one group work hard. They usually maintain a high class standing, and injure their health. The members of the other group devote their chief attention to the young men. This results in cardiac enlargement rather than cerebral development. And as to the young men, why, of course, it would be unreasonable to expect any young man with red blood in his veins to devote his evenings to physics, to the higher mathematics or to Roman law, when there is a sweet young lady waiting to entertain him."

The early houses of Bergen county were devoid of what we call comfort; modern improvements were unknown. The occupants were by no means unhappy, for the reason that they had never experienced these advantages. Americans, as a rule, and I hardly think citizens of Bergen county are exceptions, are willing at all times to surround themselves with all the comfort they can afford or have. An American visiting England lately, in an article written and published by him, showing the tenacity with which some of the Englishmen adhere to the customs of their forefathers, says:

"The Americans were years and years in getting the British innkeepers, for example, to admit that, perhaps—it might be—it was hardly possible—that though some (notice that *some*) Britons for a few centuries had taken baths in tin pans and thought they were keeping themselves clean, porcelain bath-tubs might nevertheless have

advantages of their own peculiar kind. Finally, they did admit it, to a degree, and now some of the very best hotels really have bath-tubs in them, and are quite proud of it, although I am afraid they do not give the Americans proper credit for the reform.

“Take that much discussed question of warmth. Everything that shouldn't be warm in England is warm, and everything that should be warm is cold. The houses are catacombs, always excepting those few hotels in London where they have steam heat, which is, of course, due to the advance of American civilization. Englishmen say they do not feel the cold. Everybody else feels it, for it is the meanest cold in the world. Extended observation leads to the conclusion that the reason the English do not feel the cold is that they are desensitized, sort of refrigerator-beefed, so to speak.

“This is not the main point. The reason the English shiver around in cold, damp rooms, trying to make themselves believe a few hunks of camel coal in a grate furnish all the heat required by the most delicate, is that somebody, in ancient days, who couldn't get anything to warm himself by, did the next best thing, and declared that he didn't feel the cold, and didn't need a fire anyhow. Other Englishmen heard of it, and this idea has been a fetish ever since.”

I do not hesitate to say that tenacity of this kind could not exist in Bergen county today, notwithstanding the customs or habits of our forefathers.

OLD NAMES.

I wish, however, that we were possessed of some of the tenacity of our English brethren in maintaining and perpetuating some of the old neighborhood names bequeathed to us by our forefathers.

The location of many of them are unknown to the present generation. Slotterdam, Hoppertown, Pollify, Godwinville, Masonicus, Yop-po, Boiling Springs, Wearimus, Pascack, Kinderkamack, Old Bridge, New Bridge, Small Lots, Fairfield, Sluk-up and Schraalenburg, Hackensack, Paramus, Hohokus, Sicomac, still

survive, but they too will disappear if modern methods are applied.

I have, in the brief time allotted, tried to show what changes have taken place in our beloved county in a few particulars; to cover the entire field would be impossible.

The inhabitants in olden times loved Bergen county, and we who are permitted to live here now love it. Both old inhabitants and new could truthfully say:

"Here let me dwell, the old because they could in the quietness of the country home say. I looked across the valley from my home.

When winter's frosty hand held in its grip the wide and barren landscape.

'Bove every roof the smoke curled, hesitant and reluctant thus to leave the sheltering warmth of wide and generous chimneys.

Signs of life were here and there visible, and forms dark against the universal white, moved.

Now, from house to barn, from barn to well,

Tracing the curious labyrinth of paths."

The new because he separates the busy world from his home, and can truly say:

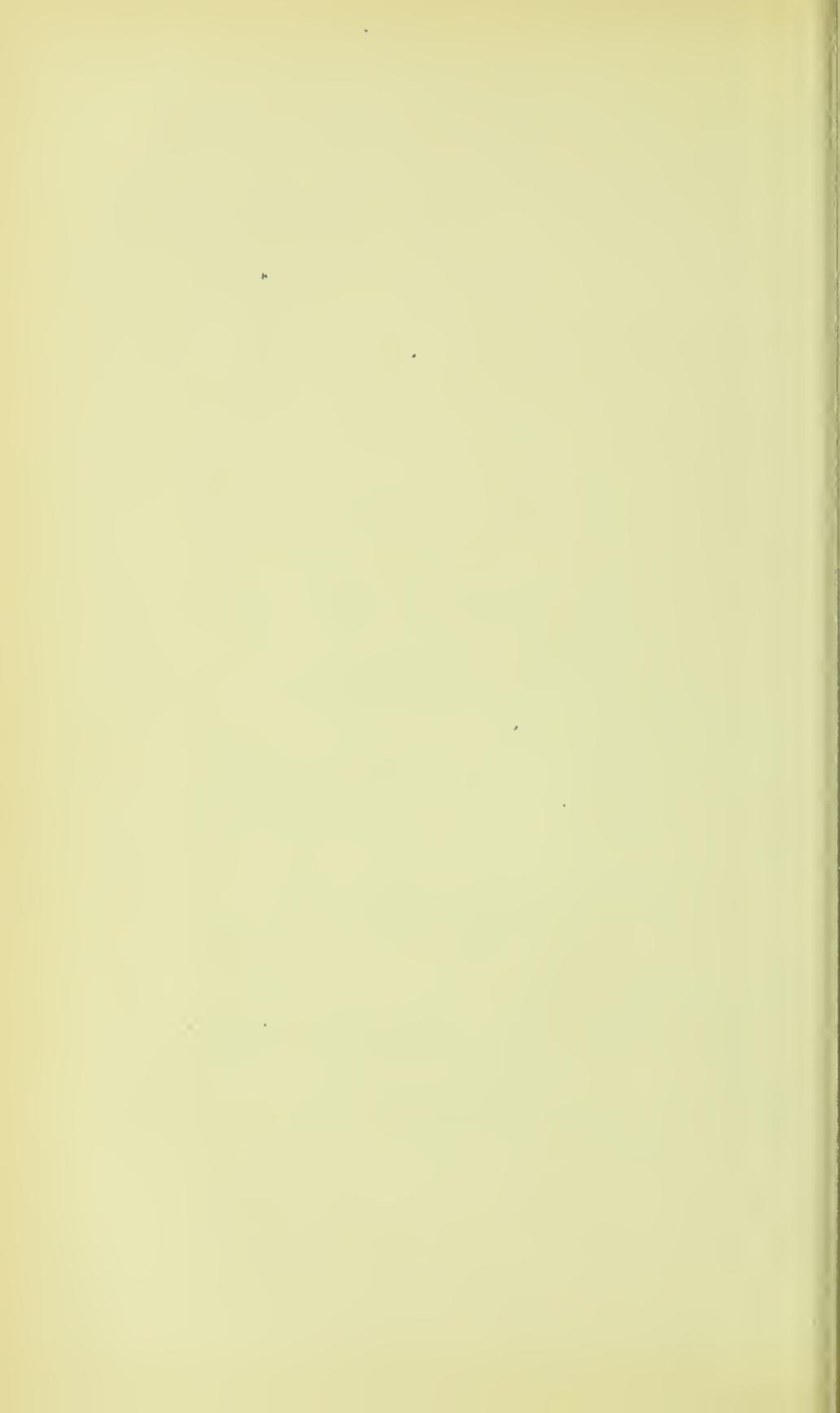
"Let those who dwell midst the noisy din, the harsh clamor of the world's contention, ceaseless debates of questions without end, and strife for earthly dignity and rank,

The heedless scramble after tinsel'd toys,

The heated chase for riches' gilded prize;

Give me a book before the fireside where the soft nestle of the murmuring flame stirs tender tho'ts and soothes the tangled brain.

Where from the circle of the suburban life, some friend, congenial and with like taste, shall come tho' all unbidden, yet to find his chair set forth, and welcome waiting him. I'll be content and thank a gracious God who lets the lines of life fall happily."



EARLY LEGISLATION AFFECTING BERGEN COUNTY.

BY EDMUND W. WAKELEE.

It is a mighty fine thing for a people to hold sacred the old landmarks and keep ever fresh in mind the beginning of things. Good citizenship without patriotism is impossible, and true patriotism is not only love for the state and nation of the present, but also includes an affection for the old conditions and a belief in the forefathers whose work at the beginning made possible what we are pleased to call our present greatness. Nothing can go right unless it is started right, and no land can be a land of liberty unless at the beginning it is founded on the eternal principles of justice, equity and fair play which make liberty possible.

I am no historian and have made no original research and can add nothing to the known facts regarding the early legislation affecting Bergen County. For me, in the presence of this learned society and the ladies and gentlemen here assembled, filled as you are with every detail of our early history, to attempt any lengthy historical review of our early legislation would be the height of folly.

It is said that legislative law is merely a memoranda, and if you connect that fact with another fact in which I thoroughly believe, namely, that our people do have the laws they want, it naturally follows that as the laws of today are drafted to meet our present conditions, so our early legislation was enacted to meet early conditions. A review of the legislation of any given period will pretty accurately disclose the nature and kind of people legislated for, as well as their conditions and advancement. The early legislation affecting this county deals with the questions then of importance to the settlers in a new country inhabited by hostile tribes of Indians. We find in those laws an accurate picture of the contest for territory carried on by the different European

nations, each attempting by settlement and otherwise to increase its sphere of influence in the new world. New Jersey finally passed under the control of the English and we then trace the home disputes and troubles of the mother country as reflected in the laws and government of New Jersey.

In 1676 the partition between Carteret and Berkeley was made, East Jersey being allotted to Carteret, and in 1682 East Jersey was divided into four counties, Bergen, Essex, Middlesex and Monmouth, which was the beginning of our existence as a county.

Then followed internal troubles in both East and West Jersey, until in 1702 the proprietors surrendered to the crown their right of government, retaining only their interests in the soil, and the two provinces became the Royal colony of New Jersey. From that time until the Revolution the people of this county were employed principally in farming, and this fact is shown by the laws of that time in that they deal with roads, strays, enclosures of land, bridges, taxation and the numerous questions of importance to a community of farmers.

Then comes the Revolutionary period, and the character of legislation quickly changes and military matters, the raising of troops and money occupied the attention of the legislature. Notwithstanding the fact that there was some tory sentiment in New Jersey and in Bergen County, we can all be proud of the part New Jersey, one of the original thirteen states, and Bergen County, one of the original counties, took in that great struggle. The names Trenton, Princeton, Monmouth, Red Bank and in our county, Fort Lee, Hackensack and the places along the entire route of Washington's retreat are written large in our country's history to stand for all time as memorials to the bravery, faithfulness, and patriotism of our Jersey people.

After the Revolution the state bounded forward in material prosperity. Internal improvements were demanded and this condition is again reflected in the laws. Canals were provided for and projected; better roads were built; the society for establishing useful manufactories at Paterson was incorporated, it is said, Alexan-

der Hamilton drawing the charter. Great wagon roads were provided for by the legislature and were laid out across the state, many of these afterwards becoming the routes of the present railroads.

As the state continued to grow and increased in wealth and population the laws changed year by year to keep pace with the changes in the conditions of the county and state. The public school system was established and extended. Reforms in the caring for the criminal insane and the dependent were instituted. Railroads were chartered and built.

In 1844 the present constitution which now so sadly needs amending was adopted. New Jersey took a noble part in the Civil war. She furnished nearly 90,000 men and paid out about three million dollars for the support of the troops and on the field of battle sustained the reputation for bravery made in the days of Washington's retreat through Bergen, and at Trenton and Monmouth. New Jersey has now become the centre of marvelous activity in nearly every line of human progress. Her mills clothe multitudes. Within her boundaries are found the terminals of nearly every great railroad of the United States. Her gardens and farms feed millions. Her seashore resorts have made the sands to blossom and become the pleasure ground of all the people of the East, and during all this time of material progress the laws have kept pace with the progress of the state.

Pessimists point to the politics and the legislation of the present day as evidence of the decline from the purity and lofty patriotism of the fathers, and they sigh over the decadence of modern statesmanship and lament the corruption and dishonesty of everything that is. The student of history finds, however, that human nature has not changed. It is about the same in all ages. We read the records of early legislation with wonder. The contest and turmoil would not be tolerated at the present time. Minorities were counted to be majorities. Members elected were unseated; charges of bribery and corruption were constant, but out of it all came the legislation which the people needed and wanted, and which was proper and beneficial to their interests.

It is interesting to note that many of the innovations of the present time and theories and ideas which are now hailed as new are as old as the state. We have had recently an agitation in regard to the granting of limited franchise to corporations and it is suggested that that is something new. On the contrary, all of the canal and railroad charters granted years ago were for a limited period of time and with the right in the state to take over the properties at certain times and under certain conditions. One of the present questions before the state and county is the regulation of the liquor business. It is interesting to note that as early as 1682 a law was passed in this state as follows: "Concerning that beastly vice drunkenness it is hereby enacted that if any person is found to be drunk he shall pay one shilling fine for the first time, two shillings for the second, and for the third time and for every time after two shillings six pence, and such as have nothing to pay shall suffer corporal punishment," and "disturbers of the peace shall be put into the stocks until they are sober."

We have recently heard a good deal said in our county about the delay incident to the opening of draw bridges across our rivers. As early as 1796 a law was passed that if any boatman keeps a bridge open above fifteen minutes when not necessary for the passage of boats, or if he shall not fasten the bridge securely he shall forfeit five pounds to the county of Bergen.

And so I might go on giving numerous illustrations which link the past with the present and show that all that is good is not behind us, but that on the contrary there has been a steady improvement in our civilization and in our laws. All the patriots and all the statesmen are not dead. Today they are with us more than ever. Let us have faith in the republic and in our present institutions, approving that which is right, condemning that which is wrong.

- "New times demand new measures and new men;
The world advances, and in time outgrows
The laws that in our fathers' day were best;
And doubtless after us some purer scheme
Will be shaped out by wiser men than we,
Made wiser by the steady growth of truth."

MAPS AND THEIR MAKING.

BY H. B. GOETSCHUS.

"Remove not the ancient landmark, which thy fathers have set." is an old and respectable proverb; but the old and respectable die and are forgotten and especially is this the case in a hurrying civilization such as ours, dominated both for good and evil by the spirit of commercialism. Nor is it well that the American whose father set these landmarks and in whose blood runs that strain which dedicated this continent to liberty, should regard the old and venerable as a tetch, when it has lost its material usefulness and carries nothing of spiritual inspiration as its reason for being. But while the old must often disappear to make way for progress, the memory of the stepping stone which has helped us thus far in our national journey should not be lost, and how best to preserve those memories is the business of patriotic societies and historical repositories such as ours.

Papers embodying much research, descriptions and pictures of the things that are gone or going are invaluable; nothing can take their place; but in time such a mass of material is gathered that the arrangement of a bibliography covering them, becomes a labor few would care, or be able, to undertake. Memorial tablets are well, but they will often disappear, as the old landmarks have done, before the vandalism of a future generation. The natural features of the land, however, are more permanent. A place from which every vestige of building has disappeared, if it has been accurately plotted upon a correct map, is mathematically identified forever. The glossary of such a chart becomes a convenient and almost automatic bibliography, if references to records and papers are merely noted after the names in such a list. And therefore, those who value the reminders of a noble and useful past, whose more primitive life laid the firm foundation for the complex structure

of present society, will, we feel sure, be active in assisting the Committee on Historical Geography in the preservation of these remains of an older and past condition.

Churches and public buildings, schools and places of business are the centres of community life. And those were the places around which the simple colonial life first began its growth. Some of them still exist, many have disappeared, some utterly, apparently; but members of the organization can in their own neighborhood often ferret out sites of buildings and records of events with much more readiness and certainty than the stranger within their gates, unfamiliar with both place and people. The writer has covered a great many weary miles to the impairment of his dignity and the depletion of his purse in the effort to fix some of these places so interesting and so elusive. He has been chased by the unsocial dogs of the suburbanite and has faced the wild cows of remote New Jersey farms in his researches, until he feels fully qualified to hunt larger game in Darkest Africa or elsewhere. With a watchful eye upon his hen coop, the agriculturist has kept him under espionage as a possible undesirable citizen. He has discovered that most of our farmers use German and not a few the language of Dante, while here and there they revile the explorer in American. But the old farmer of his youth, who used the patois called Jersey Dutch has vanished. Gathered to his fathers, he and his customs; and the places that knew him before shall know him no more.

In my own quests but little has been established. Had I been able to take the time and apply the knowledge that a resident possesses many points of interest might have been cleared up. Especially is it necessary to establish the locations of roads. These were the arteries binding the old communities together and then passing out from our own county to other centers. What were they and which are the old roads? Old maps must still be about; a search through that old burial place for the forgotten and neglected; the deserted and cob-webbed attic might result in a resurrection as unexpected as use-

ful. Such a map was discovered a few years ago, connected with Revolutionary movements, but some private collector has gathered it in and hidden it away from general use and its data is unavailable. Perhaps something may be found that will give us the route which Washington's army took when he marched on that memorable trip to the siege of Yorktown, leaving Clinton deceived as to his intentions until his rear-guard was at Philadelphia. An old New Jersey resident since dead told me that the main body, according to his father, who had the knowledge, directly crossed the Hackensack at what is now Riveredge. The road there is a very old one. Not far from the east bank is a very old house and a half mile or so down the road stood the old tavern which made way for a modern church, but it seems an unstrategic crossing point, and I have been unable to verify the statement. Can any of my readers help us?

Neither could I situate with certainty the site of a Revolutionary massacre which took place near Rivervale on the Hackensack's west bank. Here the houses and grounds of a country place are enclosed within a fence that includes the supposed site, but no trace of the old spot remains. A similar experience met me at Arcola. My last memory of it was of the old Red Mills, which gave it its original name. I found a neighborhood laid out in the style of a park, very pretty; but the old mills were gone, the old dam repaired and the old name nearly forgotten. I used to be told when I was a boy that there was a woolen mill on this site, which furnished blankets to the soldiers of the Revolution, and it is certain that there was a water power in operation there at a very early date. Researches in the accounts of the commissary department of the patriot army might bring verification. Through all that district there was a great deal of marching and countermarching; for about here the road ran north to Peramus (as I find it spelled on the old map on which the road was marked) and easterly toward Hackensack and Powles' Hook. While westwardly it took a northern course after two or three miles and skirted the great bend of the Passaic to reach Totowa and the Great Falls. Thus at first the present

site of the main part of Paterson was not crossed in reaching Totowa, Preakness and Pompton. At Wagawraw a road ran north from this main road, but its name of Cherry Lane would seem to indicate that it was not a connecting route. Yet it was the scene of at least one encounter. Probably the main branch road departed a little further west, passing through the Goffle and so in a general northwesterly direction to the Ponds, where it connected with the road leading north along the Ramapaugh to Newburgh and south to Pompton and on to Morristown. Here in the fork of the roads to the east of the Ramapaugh road and to the north of the road from the Goffle it is believed was the site of the Ponds church, but no trace so far as I know is left. Diligent search might, however, reveal something. I have been informed lately, that the records were destroyed by fire. More extended research leads me to believe that the Weasel bridge, shown in my first map, was not in existence in Revolutionary times, but this too is in need of verification.

These instances have been given as examples of a few of the questions that have come up in the course of a year not too vigorously devoted to the subject of historical geography in our County of Bergen. But before closing a paper already becoming too voluminous, I desire to incorporate the following, due to the courtesy of Prof. H. B. Kummel, the New Jersey State geologist.

"The New York boundary line which was surveyed in 1774, while intended to be a straight line, was not. The line of the monuments is south of the straight line throughout its entire length. At the two ends it departed slightly, but increased in distance every mile, and through all the middle part of the line, where for several miles it ran across the mountainous region of the State, it was quite crooked. The greatest distance of the old line south of the straight line was at the twenty-sixth mile stone where it was 2,415 feet off from the straight line. The old line was run with a surveyor's compass from both ends. It was what surveyors call a "rhumb" line, but it was made still worse by the variation of the needle being different at the two ends, and

being less at one intermediate point than at either end. The joint commission of the two states which acted in 1881 determined that the old boundary, although not perfectly straight as ordered in the description made by the Commissioners of 1769, is the line which was run by those Commissioners and their surveyors in 1774, and since most of the monuments set by them were still in their places, the old line so long established and recognized must still be accepted as the true one. The present boundary line is, therefore, the old line of 1774 so far as the old monuments could be located, and where old monuments could not be found a straight line was run between the two nearest monuments. The present line, therefore, is a curved line, though not quite as irregular as that of 1774."

In addition to this by Prof. Kummel, I would like to state that there seems to have been a still earlier boundary, situated further south and probably a cause of disputes which the survey of 1774 was intended to settle. This boundary may be lost, but there were surveys made in the Jerseys at least as early as 1709, and undoubtedly a line of demarcation between the provinces would be demanded at an early date, both because of provincial jealousies and to limit the respective governments. Confirmatory of this theory was a map, which I was allowed to inspect, upon which a line was drawn across the province of New Jersey, from a point opposite Philipse manor in Yonkers to the south end of Mimsinck Island in the Delaware river. The line, therefore, passes across the State at about the place where tradition and old records tell us New York and New Jersey once met and is most probably the boundary sought; but here again the help that lies in numbers is greatly to be desired.

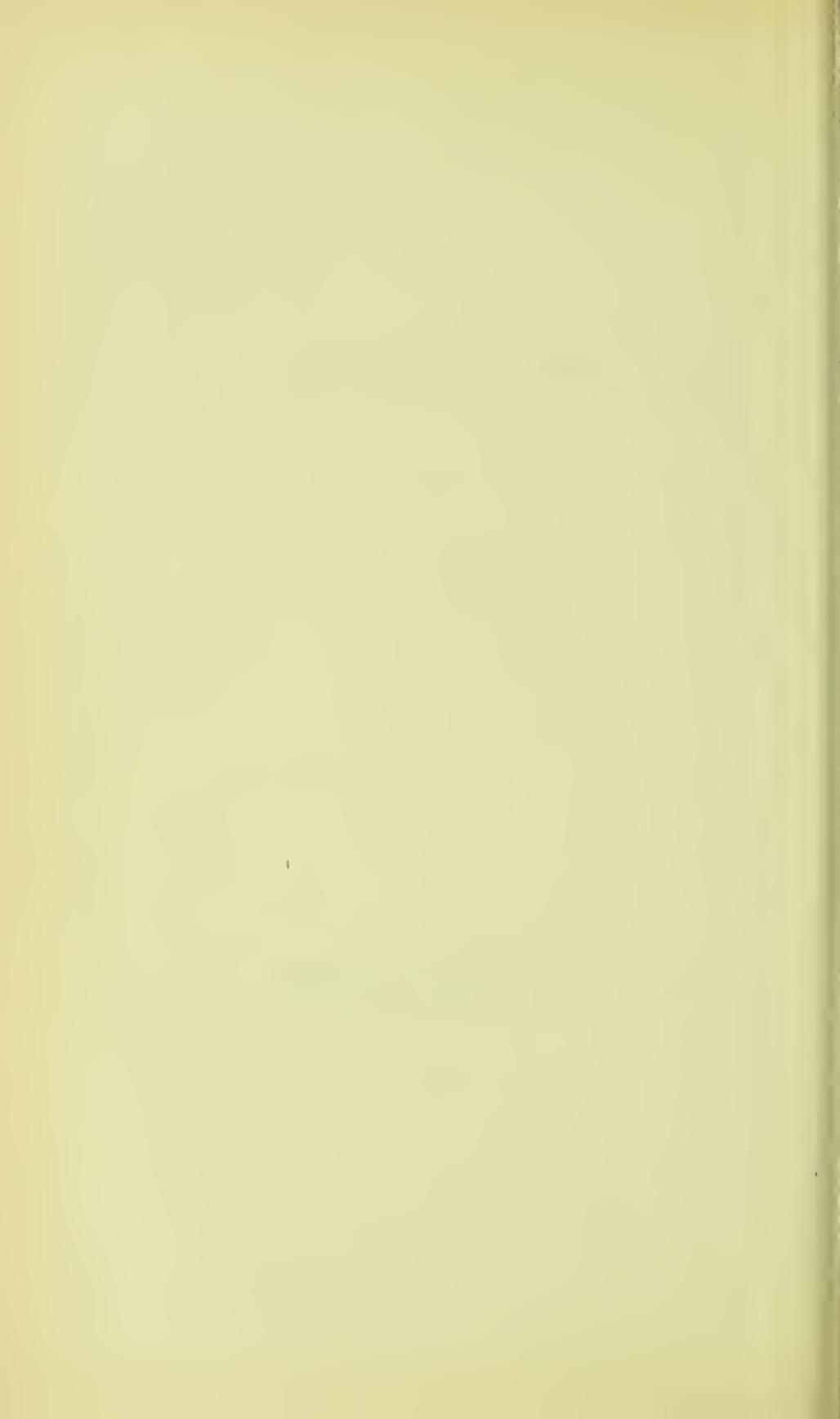
Finally I desire to extend the thanks of the Committee to Mrs. F. A. Westervelt, who has put us in touch with much valuable data, and to all who have furnished us with information.

This has been written, not to set forth any valuable information the writer has obtained, but to show the paucity of results, where the harvest is great and the

laborers so few. For the individual the task is a staggering one; for the members working as a unit and competently generated by their chosen officers, that becomes an agreeable occupation which would otherwise be avoided as interminable. In the end the map produced would not only be valuable historically, but a monument to the usefulness and vitality of this organization. A future generation would find in the chart not alone the data that they needed, but the evidence that in this age, amidst the bustle and strain of an unexampled national advance, there were those who, while identified with that progress, had yet the reverence for the past and for the traditions that cast a halo about our heroic age, to step aside for a while to pay that homage that is always due from those who have benefited to those who builded and passed away before the results of their labors had rewarded their sight.

IN MEMORIAM.

E. O. CLARK.
PETER O. TERHUNE.
WILLIAM SHANKS.
CAPT. A. A. FOLSOM.
CORNELIUS CHRISTIE.
PETER BEGART, JR.
CHRISTIE ROMAINE.
GEORGE R. DUTTON.
A. C. HOLDRUM.
WILLIAM D. SNOW.



RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT.

The following three sets of resolutions were passed by the Executive Committee upon the death of the distinguished and esteemed members whose names are mentioned. They constitute the last tributes which the Society can bestow upon its departed members.

Resolutions of the Bergen County Historical Society upon the death of Cornelius Christie.

WHEREAS—It has pleased God to take from us our esteemed friend and fellow worker, Cornelius Christie; and

WHEREAS—Among many other activities in a long and useful career Cornelius Christie was one of the charter members of and always an indefatigable worker in the Bergen County Historical Society, including the presidency, and in these various capacities contributing largely to its success; and

WHEREAS—This society has been honored by leaving as a member one who occupied so many positions of dignity and honor during his life, positions of trust and responsibility conferred upon him by his fellow citizens, and which he filled with honor to himself and usefulness to them for many years; and

WHEREAS—This Society has deemed it proper and fitting to record in permanent form the appreciation of its members for the life and services of our deceased member; therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED—That the Bergen County Historical Society deplores the death of Cornelius Christie, and by this resolution records its deep sense of loss in the removal from our membership of one who was faithful, loyal and true to the Society and its work, and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED—That these resolutions be placed in full upon the minutes of the Society as a fitting tribute to the memory and services of Cornelius Christie

and a testimonial of the affection for him of our entire membership, and be published in full in the Year Book of the Society and the County Press.

WILLIAM D. SNOW,	}	<i>Committee.</i>
BYRON G. VAN HORNE,		
BURTON H. ALBEE,		

Resolutions of the Bergen County Historical Society upon the death of Peter Bogert, Jr.

WHEREAS—It has pleased God to take from us our esteemed friend Peter Bogert, Jr., and

WHEREAS—Among other activities, in a long and useful career, Judge Bogert was one of the earliest members of and an ardent worker in the Bergen County Historical Society, and in that capacity contributed largely to its success; and

WHEREAS—This Society has been honored by having upon its membership roll one who has occupied, with dignity and honor to himself, his county and state, positions of trust and responsibility, on the Bench, and as a member of the local governing body of the Borough of Bogota, where he passed his whole life and died honored and respected at the ripe age of eighty-eight years; and

WHEREAS—This Society has deemed it proper and fitting to record in a permanent form the appreciation of its members for the life and services of our deceased member;

BE IT RESOLVED—That the Bergen County Historical Society deplores the death of Judge Peter Bogert, Jr., by this resolution records its deep sense of loss in the removal from our membership of one who has been faithful, loyal and true to the Society and its work, and

FURTHER RESOLVED—That these resolutions be placed in full upon the minutes of the Society as a fitting tribute to the memory and services of Judge Bogert and a testimonial to him of the esteem and affection of our entire

membership, and be published in full in the Year Book of the Society and in the County Press.

CORNELIUS DOREMUS.	}	<i>Committee.</i>
DAVID D. ZABRISKIE.		
CLARENCE MABIE.		

Resolutions of the Bergen County Historical Society upon the death of Christie Romaine.

WHEREAS—In the wisdom of God, Christie Romaine, our fellow-worker and member of the Bergen County Historical Society, has departed this life; and

WHEREAS—He was, for many years, identified with commercial life in the City of New York, and with the Hackensack Mutual Building and Loan Association, and has lived, consistently, as a Christian gentleman, in our County all his life; therefore,

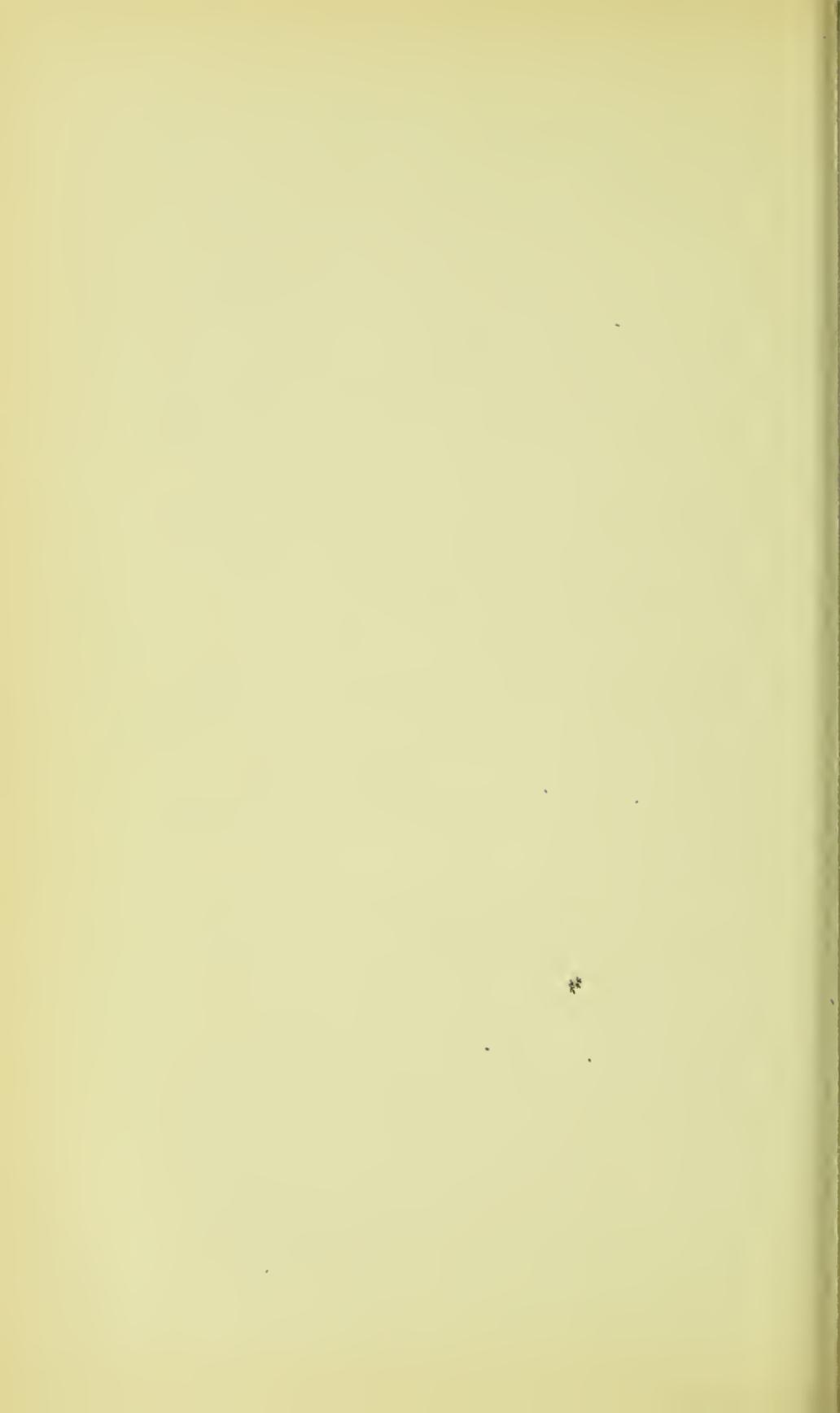
BE IT RESOLVED—That this Society, by this resolution, expresses its deep regret upon the loss of so worthy a man, and deplores the loss to this Society of one who was its steadfast supporter and helper; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED—That these resolutions be entered in the Year Book of this Society and published in the County Press.

January 30, 1909.

CORNELIUS DOREMUS.	}	<i>Committee.</i>
DAVID D. ZABRISKIE.		
CLARENCE MABIE.		

*



ROLL OF MEMBERSHIP.

HONORARY.

Nelson, Hon. William..... Paterson
Sanford, Rev. E. T..... West 11th st., New York

LIFE MEMBERS.

Allison, William O..... Englewood
Cameron, Alpin J..... Ridgewood
Green, Allister..... 1 East 61st St., New York
Zabriskie, Capt. A. C..... 52 Beaver St., New York

ANNUAL MEMBERS.

Abbott, John C..... Fort Lee
Ackerman, David B..... Closter
Adams, Dr. C. F..... Hackensack
Adams, R. A..... Hohokus
Allbee, Burton H..... Hackensack
Banta, Irving W..... "
Bennett, H. N..... "
Best, L. C..... Ridgefield
Bird, E. K..... Hackensack
Bogert, A. D..... Englewood
Bogert, A. Z..... River Edge
Bogert, Cornelius V. R..... Bogota
Bogert, Daniel G..... Englewood
Bogert, I. D..... Westwood
Bogert, John W..... Hohokus
Bogert, Mathew J..... Demarest
Brendon, Charles..... Oakland
Brinkerhoff, A. H..... Rutherford
Brohel, Joseph A..... River Edge
Cane, Fred W..... Bogota
Cathcart, Dr. W. R..... Hackensack
Colver, Frederick L..... Tenafly
Connolly, Charles H..... Englewood
Cook, Rev. H. D..... Ridgewood
Cooper, R. W..... New Milford

Crum, Fred H.....	River Edge
Crum, Mrs. Fred H.....	River Edge
Currie, Dr. D. A.....	Englewood
Dalrymple, C. M., Ph. D.....	Hackensack
De Baun, Abram.....	Hackensack
Delamater, P. G.....	Ridgewood
Demarest, A. S. D.....	Hackensack
Demarest, I. I.....	"
Demarest, Jacob R.....	Englewood
Demarest, Hon. Milton.....	Hackensack
Derby, Warren E.....	Englewood
Diaz, Jose M.....	Hackensack
Donaldson, George	Cliffside
Doremus, Cornelius.....	Ridgewood
Easton, E. D.....	Arcola
Edsall, J. G.....	Palisade Park
Edsall, S. S.....	"
Ely, William	North Hackensack
Engelke, A. L.....	Englewood
Engelke, Mrs. A. L.....	"
Fairley, J. A.....	Hackensack
Ford, F. R.....	24 Broad St., New York
Foster, W. Edward.....	Hackensack
Fornachon, Maurice	Ridgewood
Glover, T. N.....	Brooklyn
Goetschius, Howard B.....	Little Ferry
Grunow, Julius S.....	Hackensack
Haggerty, M. L.....	2109 Sherman Ave., Evanston, Ill.
Hales, Henry	Ridgewood
Harding, Harry B.....	Hackensack
Haring, Tunis A.....	"
Heck, John	Westwood
Holdendy, Dr. H. S.....	Englewood
Jacobus, Martin R.....	Ridgefield
Jeffers, Daniel G.....	Hackensack
Jeffers, Mrs. Daniel G.....	"
Johnson, Rev. Arthur.....	"
Johnson, James Le Baron.....	"
Johnson, William M.....	"
Koehler, Francis C.....	North Hackensack
Lamb, C. R.....	23 Sixth Ave., New York

Lane, Jesse.....	New Milford
Lane, Mrs. Jesse.....	New Milford
Liddle, Joseph G.....	128 Bowery, New York
Lincoln, J. C.....	Hackensack
Linn, W. A.....	"
Mabie, Clarence.....	"
Mabon, J. S.....	"
Meyer, Francis E.....	Closter
Miller, Livingston A.....	Englewood
Morrison, W. J., Jr.....	Ridgefield Park
Morrow, Dwight W.....	Englewood
Perry, George H.....	Hackensack
Pearsall, J. W.....	Ridgewood
Phillips, Miss Helen.....	"
Phillips, Miss Imogene.....	"
Platt, Dan Feliows.....	Englewood
Poppen, Rev. Jacob.....	Wortendyke
Prosser, Miss Harriet.....	Englewood
Ramsey, J. R.....	Hackensack
Richardson, Milton T.....	Ridgewood
Riley, John H.....	Hillsdale
Rogers, Henry M.....	Tenafly
Romeyn, James A.....	Hackensack
Sage, L. H.....	"
Schermerhorn, George T.....	Rutherford
Seufert, Charles G.....	Leonia
Seufert, William M.....	Englewood
Sheridan, E. J.....	"
Smith, J. Spencer.....	Tenafly
Smith, W. Robert.....	"
Stagg, Edward.....	Leonia
St. John, Dr. David.....	Hackensack
Tailman, William.....	Englewood
Talmadge, Rev. D.....	Westwood
Taylor, Ira.....	"
Taylor, Mrs. Ira.....	"
Terhune, P. Christie.....	Hackensack
Terhune, Mrs. P. Christie.....	"
Tierney, William, Jr.....	Englewood
Tillotson, Joseph H.....	"
Townshend, Dr. M. E.....	Westwood

Van Buskirk, Arthur.....	Hackensack
Vanderbeek, Nelson K.....	Englewood
Van Horne, Dr. Byron G.....	"
Van Nest, Rev. J. A.....	Ridgewood
Van Wagoner, Jacob.....	"
Van Winkle, Arthur W.....	Rutherford
Voorhis, Rev. J. C.....	Bogota
Vroom, Rev. W. H.....	Ridgewood
Wakelee, Edmund W.....	Demarest
Wakelee, Justus I.....	Englewood
Walden, E. B.....	Hackensack
Ward, Rev. Henry.....	Closter
Wells, Benjamin G.....	Hackensack
Westervelt, Mrs. F. A.....	"
Wheeler, George W.....	"
Whitbeck, C. V. H.....	"
Willis, A. C.....	Tenafly
Winton, Henry D.....	Hackensack
Wood, Robert J. G.....	Leonia
Wright, Wendel J.....	Hackensack
Young, Dr. F. A.....	190 Wadsworth Ave., New York
Zabriskie, David D.....	Ridgewood
Zabriskie, Everett L.....	"

Honorary Members	2
Life Members	4
Annual Members	141
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Total Membership.....	147



**Papers
and
Proceedings**



1910 - 1911

Number Seven



A faint, light-colored map of Bergen County, New Jersey, showing its geographical outline and some internal details, positioned above the publisher's name.
**Bergen County
Historical Society**

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Papers and Proceedings

OF

The Bergen County Historical Society

1910-1911

NUMBER SEVEN

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Appendix, - - William M. Johnson

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The Board
APR 9 1912



OFFICERS FOR THE YEAR 1910

PRESIDENT,

EVERETT L. ZABRISKIE.

VICE PRESIDENTS,

ISAAC I. DEMAREST,	DR. BYRON G. VAN HORNE,
CORNELIUS DOREMUS,	ARTHUR W. VAN WINKLE,
MATT J. BOGERT,	ALBERT Z. BOGERT,
EDWARD STAGG,	CHARLES BRENDON,
ROBERT T. WILSON,	HOWARD B. GOETSCHIUS.

SECRETARY AND TREASURER,

BURTON H. ALLBEE.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,

(In addition to the officers.)

WILLIAM M. JOHNSON,	DAVID D. ZABRISKIE,
EUGENE K. BIRD,	ABRAM DEBAUN.

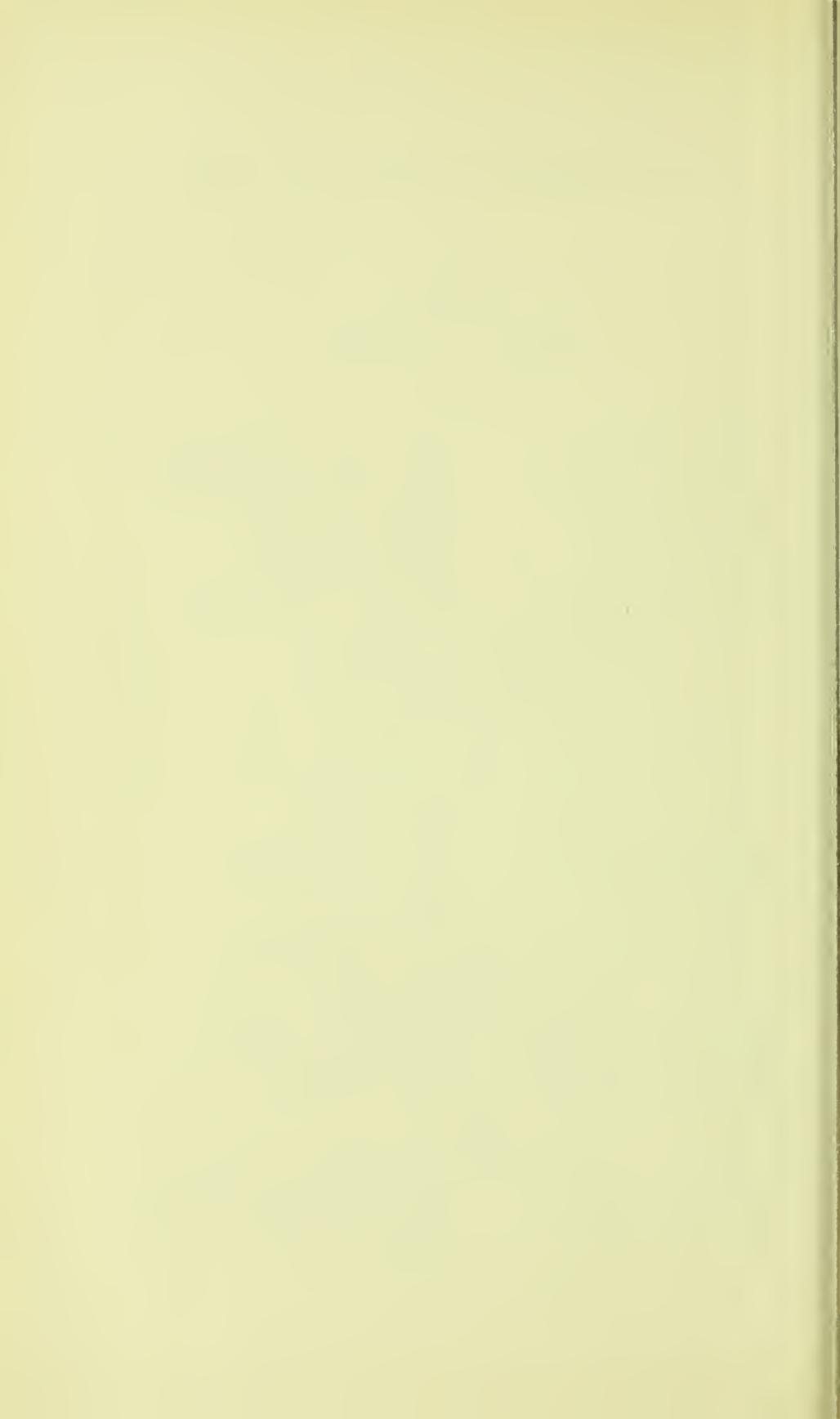
ARCHIVES AND PROPERTY COMMITTEE.

MRS. F. A. WESTERVELT,

WILLIAM M. JOHNSON,	BURTON H. ALLBEE,
MRS. P. C. TERHUNE,	P. C. TERHUNE.

PUBLICATION COMMITTEE,

BURTON H. ALLBEE,	DR. BYRON G. VAN HORNE,
DAVID D. ZABRISKIE,	ALBERT Z. BOGERT.



THE SECRETARY TALKS.

The past year has been one of activity. The president, Mr. Everett L. Zabriskie, early inaugurated a plan for holding meetings in different parts of the county, one each month, excepting the summer months, and until the latter part of the year when sickness intervened, this policy was carried out. Meetings have been held in Ridgewood, Saddle River, Closter, Rutherford, besides the executive meetings held in Hackensack, making substantially a meeting each month. At the open meetings in the various towns there were addresses and papers which were of a character to interest the people of those portions of the county visited and a substantial increase in membership resulted. The society through its president and secretary took part in a testimonial meeting to Garret A. B. Kaiser of Hohokus and was represented at other functions during the year.

In October it took part in the celebration of the 250th anniversary of the founding of Old Bergen, was represented in the exhibit arranged at the Public Library at Jersey City and two of its officers were guests at the banquet given under the auspices of the Historical Society of Hudson County during that week.

The collections have increased. Mr. Clyde E. Hay has purchased the Cass Collections, consisting principally of Fort Lee Relics and has placed them in a case in conjunction with the Society's exhibits at the Johnson Library. This collection will always remain in the care of the Society.

The collection of Genealogical and historical data has gone on about as it usually does. The genealogist

has many hundreds of names and is frequently called upon for information regarding the ancestors of families now widely scattered. This department is one of the most valuable in the Society's work.

The annual meeting was held on February 22 in Oritani Hall and the officers elected are shown in their proper place. The officers and committees made favorable reports and the outlook for the year was considered unusually promising.

After the annual meeting the guests adjourned to the dining room where a dinner was served which seemed to satisfy those who partook of it. Following the dinner this program added to the information and enjoyment of the gathering:

Invocation.

Welcome President David D. Zabriskie
 Address Judge Robert Carey
 Dramatic Reading, "Mandy's Organ"
 Miss Agnes Wilson Donaldson
 Address Judge Francis Scott
 Song, "Dutchland Beloved" Miss Anne B. Brohel

The membership has increased during the year, even though a number of names have been taken from the list. The total number is now 136, which represents a company of all active members.

The work of the Society has been brought to the attention of others in various ways. Mr. Burton H. Allbee has delivered a series of illustrated lectures in the course arranged by the Board of Education of Jersey City during the winter upon historical matters pertaining to Bergen county. This course was requested by the management of the lecture bureau in Jersey City as supplementary to the celebration there during October.

The work for the year is done. The progress made has been entirely satisfactory, representing the slow, but

none the less sure, work of collecting and arranging or classifying the facts with reference to the county history or the history of the families whose founders were among the founders of the Great Commonwealth.



BERGEN COUNTY COURTS

AN ADDRESS

DELIVERED BY

WILLIAM M. JOHNSON,

at the laying of the Corner Stone of the New Court
House July 6, 1910.

On this very interesting occasion, when we are about to lay the corner stone of the imposing and spacious Court House which is to be erected on this spot, it seems appropriate to consider the historical associations of the locality where it is to stand. This is indeed historic ground. More than 250 years ago a hardy group of Dutch pioneers pushed their way into the wilderness and shared with the Indians a home in this pleasant valley. On the southerly bank of the creek, near Hudson street and within sight of the spot whereon we are standing tradition assigns the first dwelling house in Hackensack. In 1688 an act of the Governor and Council provide that a court for the trial of small causes be held at the house of Dr. Johannes (Van Imburgh) on the Hackensack River for the Inhabitants of New Barbadoes and Acquackanonk, then part of the County of Essex. The Old Church on the Green was founded in 1686, so that at that time there must have been a considerable settlement at Hackensack.

In the year 1709 New Barbadoes township was detached from Essex County and set over to and became a part of the County of Bergen and became the county seat. The first court house was erected in 1715, on land purchased from Barent Coal, located South of the Creek, consisting of ten acres of land extending to the Hackensack River. Its requirements for public purposes must have been very limited for we find that in May, 1720 the freeholders leased to one John Evertson the Court

House and land to the first day of May, 1723, for the sum of 3 pounds per year "as he had before," and in August, 1723, it was agreed that said John Evertson should have the Court House and land eight years to commence May 1, 1723, on condition that he repair the building and lay up a new wall &c.

In 1730 the court house and land were sold to Hendrick Brass for 150 pounds and another court house was erected on the Green near Main street. The building then erected, whose dimensions were 48x30 feet, was used by the courts until the Revolutionary War, when the proximity of the enemy and frequent raids to which Hackensack was exposed, made it unsafe to hold courts in this place. Accordingly in 1778 the legislature authorized the erection of a temporary Gaol at Youghpough near the Ponds Church, which church has recently celebrated its two hundredth anniversary. The courts were held at private houses at Pompton and elsewhere and also in the new gaol. In 1780 the Court House at Hackensack was burned by the Hessians together with two other buildings in the vicinity. After the restoration of peace in 1783, court was held at the inn of Archibald Campbell opposite the green, where the Union League building now stands, at the corner of Morris street. In July, 1784, a new and third court house was authorized and was built on a lot conveyed by Peter Zabriskie situated on Main street near the corner of Bridge street. It is described as being 30 feet wide, and 60 feet long between the walls, two stories high, with a partition wall between the Court Rooms and Gaol. The appropriation therefor was 800 pounds equivalent at that time to about \$2,000.

In 1805 the County bought from Nehemiah Wade and John Anderson land on the West side of Main street where the Susquehanna R. R. is now located, on which was erected a small building used as the Clerk's and Surrogate's office until the year 1853.

The Court House of 1784, in due time became insufficient for its purposes and a new one became necessary. Much controversy arose as to its site, some wanted it located further up town, but the present location seems

to have been settled by the gift by Robert Campbell, a distinguished lawyer of the county, of the land adjoining the Hackensack Creek, facing the green, where the present Court House stands. This building, the fourth in number, was erected in 1819, was several times enlarged, and was reconstructed in 1892 as can be seen by the conspicuous tablet on the front.

While the old court house answered its purpose well for many years, it has at last become quite inadequate for the uses required of it. The recent remarkable growth of Bergen County in population and in business activities has vastly increased the demands for more room and better facilities for the disposing of the public business.

A few statistics will show how inadequate the old court house has become. When it was built in 1819 the total population of the county, including that which was later set off as Hudson County and a large territory forming part of Passaic County, was but 18,000. Fifty years ago the population of the county was 21,600. In 1870 it was only 30,000. In 1880 36,700, in 1890 65,000, in 1900 78,000, in 1905 100,003, and the recent census, the population in 1910 is 138,000. The opening up of new lines of travel, and the advantageous location of the county by reason of its proximity to the great city of New York make it reasonably certain that this influx of new people will continue so that we can look forward to still greater demands upon the capacity of the public buildings. Already the public is suffering for want of sufficient accommodations. The jail is overcrowded at times to an extent that makes it both unsanitary and insufficient. Additional court rooms are required. The facilities for the judges, the Prosecutor, the Sheriff, the County Clerk, the Surrogate, the Collector, the Superintendent of Public Instruction, the Board of Freeholders and its officers and attendants are so inadequate that the public business is delayed and greatly embarrassed.

The facts which I have stated are sufficient to show that the new court house is not an unnecessary luxury, but that it is an absolute, pressing and immediate necessity for the proper transaction of the public business of

this great growing county. In planning for its construction, proper consideration no doubt has been made for future growth as well as for present requirements.

The controversy as to the site of the new building was finally settled in favor of the present location, whether wisely or not, admits of difference of opinion, but the site having been secured and the foundations laid, we should all cheerfully hope that the new edifice will prove both adequate and architecturally satisfactory to justify the enormous cost of construction.

I want to congratulate the Commissioners, the architect and the builders, as well as the people of Bergen County upon the progress of the work which after so many weary months of litigation, is now permitted to go forward, holding out the promise that within a definite and reasonable time, our courts and officers will be able to dispose of the public business efficiently and promptly in apartments adequate and convenient for all concerned.

The administration of justice, through the courts of law, is the most solemn and important exercise of the powers of government. The government which we have adopted in this country by the free choice of the people, is based upon the absolute independence of the judicial department. The courts stand for the protection of rights, for the redressing of wrongs, for the punishment of crime. They are the great safeguards of the freedom of the people, hence we clothe them with dignity and hedge them in by impressive formalities that they may receive the respect and obedience which their exalted prerogatives and powers demand. Hence we build these court houses as temples of justices, substantial, ornate and commodious as the appropriate forum for the great duties which are here to be exercised. The system of Common Law which is administered here comes down to us from Colonial times, and has its origin in the Common Law of England. Changes in forms and in practice are made from time to time to meet the requirements of modern conditions, but the fundamental principles of the law founded as they are on inherent rights continue from generation to generation substantially unchanged. But this does not mean that the law is stagnant and irres-

ponsive to the forward march of events in this busy world of ours. The tendency of the day is towards simplification of pleadings and practice. Our county court which in former years might be held by a dozen judges is now presided over by a single judge with marked efficiency. The technicalities of ancient forms of pleadings and practice have given way to more simple and liberal rules, but still we have much complaint (and justly) of the laws' delays, and of the uncertainties of judicial procedure. But far greater progress is possible in correcting these evils if the people so will. It is probable, however, that no important steps towards this end can be made without a change in our organic law. An opportunity to make such a change was offered last September when certain amendments to the constitution, changing our judiciary system were submitted to a vote of the people, and although these amendments had the support of the great majority of the members of the legal profession, and of our chancellors and judges, and were by elaborate and convincing arguments both printed and oral, shown to be the means of making the administration of justice more certain and prompt and especially helpful to the man of limited means who might unfortunately be involved in litigation, yet the amendments were defeated by a great majority of the votes cast. No attempt was made to show that they would not result in simplification of the practice and correction of the laws' delays, but the opposition was either prejudiced or ignorant, and based on no intelligent grounds. It was said that because the lawyers favored it, they must have some selfish motive which led them to advocate the change. It is a singular fact that while these very voters would trust their property, their liberty and even their life itself, to the efforts of their lawyers, confident that they would receive honest and efficient service, yet when these same lawyers and judges of the highest character advise them that these amendments would be helpful and should be adopted, they regard their opinions with distrust and bury the amendments under an adverse vote. I am proud to say that Bergen was one of the few coun-

ties that gave a majority for the amendments and that it was the largest given by any county in the State.

You may think I am far afield when on an occasion like this I refer to these matters, but I want the people to know that when they complain of the laws' delays, of the vexatious and expensive litigation possible under the present system, in carrying a cause through our appellate courts, that they are themselves to blame, and that they may expect no relief until they are willing to adopt such a change in our judicial system as will tend to make the course of justice simple, prompt and certain.

The passing of the old court house practically marks the end of an era, wherein Bergen was known as a rural county, and in which the farming interests were predominant. The times have changed and we are changing with them. The characteristics of this end of the state are rapidly becoming urban and suburban. Hamlets and villages are growing into towns and cities. Commuters by the thousands have here found agreeable homes for themselves and their families and have brought a great population of intelligent progressive citizens, whose energy and enterprise have done much to advance the interests of the communities of which they have become a part. Within three miles of the railroad station at Rutherford there is a resident population of approximately 40,000. So in other parts of the county, congested areas are becoming more frequent. The gaps between nearby towns are steadily closing and the time is not far distant when consolidations of adjacent municipalities will make more than one city of importance. Whether or not this crowding population will add to the charm of suburban life is a matter of taste and sentiment, but we must recognize existing facts, and rejoice that the new population is in the main intelligent, enterprising and eminently desirable.

The old court house has in its ninety years of existence witnessed many changes in the customs, manners and interests of the people whom it was built to serve. Here have been notable legal battles over property rights or private wrongs, and countless trials with their verdicts of guilt or acquittal. Here have sat judges, honored,

admired and beloved, against no one of whom the voice of scandal or suspicion has ever been raised. The great and honored names of Bedle and Dixon within the memory of most of us, are associated with the administration of justice in this place. But all this is passing away, their names and the names of counsel whose voices were often heard in these chambers of justice, will soon be but a faint memory, a mere matter of history. For this building whose corner stone is laid today is for the present and for the future. It will have its own activities, its own histories and tragedies. At the end of another hundred years may it still stand as an imposing monument to the security of life and liberty, the redress of wrongs, the enforcement of rights, a temple of justice having the respect and veneration of generations yet to come constituting the vast population which in the course of that long period will have filled our hills and valleys with a free, intelligent and prosperous people.



APPENDIX.

by

W. M. JOHNSON

The deed for the land on which the first court house was erected is recorded in the Clerk's office of Bergen County. It contains some interesting recitals, and is substantially as follows:

BARENT COAL of the City of New York, gentleman, and MARGARITA his wife, of the one part,

and

THOMAS VAN BOSSKERK of Hackensack, county of Bergen and Eastern Division of the Province of Nova Ceasarea, Esquire JOHN BERTAN ESQR of New Barbadoes and PAULUS VAN DER BEEK of New Barbadoes Yoeman, of the second part.

DEED dated Aug. 9,
1715. Ack. Nov. 3,
1715. Rec. B of
Deeds p. 193 &c.

Whereas the said Barent Coal by virtue of a conveyance under the hands and seals of John Varick of New Barbadoes aforesaid, merchant, and Sarah his wife, dated the twenty-third day of November, 1706, stands legally instituted to a certain house and lot of land situate, laying and being at New Barbadoes, in the town, county and division and Province aforesaid.

Begins with the west northwest line from the Hackensack River running up into the road laid out and being used formerly, from thence in a northerly course along the said road into the land of Dr. Johannes Van Imburgh, thence in an east south-east course down to the said river, and thence southerly to the place where it began. Containing in breadth 25 paces along the road into a black oak tree, being the third tree of the land of David Provoost. Bounded easterly to said river, southerly to David Provoost, westerly to said road and northerly to land of said Johannes Van Imburgh. Containing two acres more or less.

And also by virtue of a certain conveyance under the hands and seals of David Provoost of the city of New York merchant, and Catharine, his wife, dated the tenth day of June, 1709, of a certain messuage, tenement, house and lot of land, situate as aforesaid, bounded southerly to land now in occupation of John Wright, westerly to the Polls Valloy (commonly so called), northerly to said Barent Coal and John Van Imburgh, and

easterly to the river aforesaid. Containing eight acres, or thereabouts, being in breadth in front and rear about 100 yards, running with the west northwest line on both sides to the Polls Valloy aforesaid, which two said lots the said Barent Coal since reduced into one lot and is bounded by said reduction easterly by said Hackensack River, southerly by John Wright aforesaid westerly to said Polls Valloy and northerly to Johannes Van Imburgh and the road aforesaid, and containing in breadth and quantity as above specified and set forth.

The deed then recites an act of the General Assembly of the Province of Nova Cesarea passed in the twelfth and thirteenth years of the reign of her late Majesty entitled An act for raising of money for building and repairing of gaols and court houses within each respective county of this Province, and to repeal the act passed for that purpose in the year 1709, which enacts that two freeholders of each town and precinct in each county shall annually be chosen, who or a major part of them in conjunction with the justices of the peace of each county, or any three of them, one whereof being of the quorum, shall meet together and agree upon such sums as shall be needful for repairing such gaols and court houses as are already built, and for building such as are wanting, and to appoint managers to do and see done such things and works as they shall agree upon to be done and performed.

Also recites that pursuant to such act of justices of the peace and freeholders of the county of Bergen at a Court of General Quarter Sessions held at the town of New Barbadoes on the second and third days of this instant month of August, did resolve, order and direct to purchase, build and repair a county house and prison in said town of New Barbadoes near to the Dutch Church by the Hackensack River, and accordingly appointed managers for that purpose.

The said Barent Coal and wife in consideration of 140 pounds current money of the Province of New York, paid by Thomas Van Bosskerk, John Bertan and Paulus Van Der Beek, managers, by the authority aforesaid appointed for that purpose, did convey to them all those aforementioned two several lots of land reduced into one lot.

In trust, nevertheless, that pursuant to the above-mentioned act, they shall only keep, enjoy and possess and hold said lots of ground for the common and general use of the county of Bergen aforesaid, and to the use of his Majesties courts (and for gaols) from time to time and at all times hereafter to be held there, and for such other public uses as are by law established, and otherwise usual, and customary at. in and by court houses and jails within this province and for no other use or uses whatsoever.

The said grantees covenant that they will stand and be seized of the reduced lot of ground and premises, for the sole and proper uses aforesaid and no other use whatsoever.

Acknowledged Nov. 3, 1715 before David Provoost.

The Court House lot was subsequently conveyed by deed probably written on the back of the foregoing deed, as follows:

WILLIAM PROVOOST PAULUS VAN DER BEEK and RICHARD EDSALL being empowered and appointed by the Justices and Freeholders of said County, as may more at large appear by the records of the Justices and Freeholders.

to

HENRICK BRASS

DEED dated Nov. 22, 1731. Cons. 150 pounds. Ack. Nov. 22, 1731. Rec. Book B of Deeds p. 203 &c.

CONVEYS

"All that right, title, interest of and in the recited county court house and tract of land and premises within contained and is more particularly abutted and bounded."

HENRICK BRASS

to

JACOBUS VAN VOORHEES

DEED dated Nov. 25, 1735. Cons. 120 pounds. Ack. Apl. 30, 1736. Rec. Book B of Deeds p. 360 &c.

CONVEYS

"All that my right, title, interest of and in ye recited conveyance and tract of land and premises within contained, and is more particular abutted and abounded."

The deed for the land on which the Court House of 1819 was erected was subject to certain conditions and is as follows:

ROBERT CAMPBELL

to

THE BOARD OF CHOSEN FREEHOLDERS
OF THE COUNTY OF BERGEN

DEED dated May 20, 1818. Cons. \$5. &c. Rec. Book P-2 of Deeds p. 119 &c.

"But upon the express condition that it be used by the Board of Chosen Freeholders of the County of Bergen and their successors at all times hereafter for the purpose of erecting and maintaining a court house and jail, and such other public buildings as the said board may deem necessary and proper thereon for public convenience and in default thereof that it is to revert to the said Robert Campbell his heirs and assigns."

The minutes of the "Justices and Freeholders" of the County of Bergen deposited in the Clerk's office of the County, contain many items of interest concerning the old court houses.

The following is a reference to the gaol at the Ponds. May 15, 1780. Board met at Pompton at house of Martin Ryerson. The Board agreed with Andrew Coal for the use of a piece of land which he lately bought of Henry Van Allen on the east side of the road which leads from Pond Church up Ramapogh River, and between the said road and the mill pond, and a sufficiency besides to make up an acre in the whole, on which they agreed to build their gaol. The Board further agreed with Andrew Coal that after the county had done with the said building as a gaol and court house, he should have same for the use of the acre of land while in possession of the county, excepting the jail locks, bars, gates and other jail irons which belong to the county and to be removed when the building is given up to Coal. Appointed Stephen Bartholf, Jacobus S. Bogert managers aforesaid building.

The board ordered said jail to be built with square timber and 30 feet long 20 feet wide from outside to outside, 7 feet high from the lower floor to the upper floor, 4 feet high from the upper floor to the eaves. One half to be partitioned off into two gaols, the other half to be finished for gaol keeper. Upper story to be finished in proper manner to hold the court. The board gave managers liberty to use bars, grates and old irons belonging to the old gaol at New Barbadoes and ordered the county collector to pay to the order of the managers any sum not exceeding 200 p. for erecting said building.

"HISTORIC CLOSTER."

BY DAVID D. ACKERMAN.

Introduction.—I have been invited to write about "Historic Closter." I have accepted the invitation with pleasure and regret. I am glad to render any service however slight to the "Bergen County Historical Society"; but I regret that I am to give this address, because there are life long residents in Closter who could give from personal knowledge a much more interesting speech on this topic than I. The village is not very old and it had its beginning in times within the memory of some now living here.

It is not my intention to give a history of the land grants of this community, as our late neighbor Harvey, the best historian of Bergen County, says: "I am forced to the conclusion that he who would make a successful plotting of the early grants of land in Northern New Jersey, would need to spend at least five years in a house to house hunt for the necessary data in trunks and chests of the old pioneers, now hidden away and forgotten in the garrets of their descendents." I will simply mention briefly a few features of "Historic Closter."

The Indians.—The original inhabitants of this section were a tribe of Hackensackey Indians, to whom all the land in Bergen County originally belonged. The tribe was important and quite notorious. In 1665 it numbered 1,000 fighting men. This once numerous and powerful tribe is almost extinct. The only descendants are a few half breeds that inhabit the Ramapo Mountains in the western part of the country.

"Closter."—I have been unable to trace the name "Closter" to its origin. No one seems to know positively where the name came from. It is said that in our old church records the name is spelled Clocester, which is some evidence that the territory was probably named after some place in old England. It is certain however that the name was in use long before the Revolutionary

War, and was applied to that section of the country lying above "English Neighborhood" as far north as the State line. This whole section contained only a few pioneer settlers. It was not until the building of the Northern Railroad in 1859 and the establishment of a station at this point that the village was built.

Early Settlers.—During the seventeenth century land patents to all the property in Northern New Jersey and Southern New York were granted at various times by both England and Holland. Immigration from these countries resulted in gradual settlements. This section of New Jersey was settled chiefly by the Dutch, as is indicated by such names as "Tiena Kill," "Bergen," and "Scraalenburgh." The tract of land where Closter village stands was granted in 1669 to De Hart, whose heirs sold it to Bernardus Ver Valen, who in turn conveyed portions of it to Matthew M. Bogert, Peter M. Bogert, Martin Powlews, Walter Parsells, and others who settled it. A complete list of these names is given in Harvey's History and it would be tiresome to repeat them here. Until 1772 the colony of New York claimed this tract as being within its boundaries and so treated it.

An Ancient Deed.—A short time ago I was permitted to inspect an ancient deed now given to the Historical Society which has never been recorded and which has been kept in the Bogert family about 170 years. This deed runs in part as follows:

This indenture made the sixteenth day of January, in the fourteenth year of the reign of his sovereign Lord George the Second by the grace of God of Great Britian, France and Ireland, King (Defender of the Faith), and in the year of our Lord Christ one thousand seven hundred and forty, between (Barnardis Vervelle) of Tappan, in the County of Orange, in the Province of New York, Yeomen of the (part) and (Mat)tyes Bogert of the same place Yeomen of the other part (witne)sseth that the said (Bernardis Verv)elle.....have granted bargained (sold enffoffed conveyed released and confirmed and by these presents do grant bargain sell enffoffee convey release and (confirm unto the said M(att)y(es) bogert his heirs and assigns forever all that tract

of land lying and being in Tappan) county and province aforesaid beginning at the East (Sy)de of a certain brook known by the name of Shi.ne flys Cill by a maypell Sapplin marked on the South Syde mb and on the North Syde Jm and o(n) (the—) Syde wb from thence on south East Coors by a lyne of marked trees to Hudson's river then. Said River ten chains then Northwest alonge a lyne of marked trees to brook aforesaid then nor(th)erly (along) (s)aid brook on Cill ten chains to the first station containing two hundred and fifty acres being butted and bounded on the north by a lyne of trees on the East by Hudson's river on the south by a lyne of marked trees on the we(st) by the brook or Cill aforesaid being the same tract of land that the said mattyes bogert hase now in his poss(ession).

This ancient deed is evidence of three things. (1) It proves Harvey's statement that Bernardus Ver Valen sold a large tract of what is now Closter property to Matthias Bogert. (2) That this section in 1740 was part of Tappan in the Province of New York and (3) That many of our ancient title deeds are hidden away in trunks unrecorded just as Harvey said they were.

A part of the tract on the north containing 1,300 acres was conveyed in 1710 to two brothers Barent and Resolvent Naugle. Gradually the northern district was settled by such men as John W. Ferdon, Abram Haring, John J. Naugle, John Sneden and others. These early settlers lived miles apart and held little communication with the outside world.

Incidents of the Revolutionary War.—Much of the surrounding country on account of its proximity to New York is rich with reminiscences of the Revolution. Many towns have Washington Headquarters; Paramus has the Romance of the Widow Provost; and even this sparsely settled section played a part in the war. The following abstract is from a letter dated Closter May 10, 1779.

"This day about one hundred of the enemy came by way of New Dock, attacked this place carried off Cornelius Tallman, Samuel Demarest, Jacob Cole, and

George Buskirk; killed Cornelius Demarest; wounded Henry Demarest, Jermiah Vestervelt, Dow Tallman, etc. They burned the dwelling houses of Peter Demarest, Matthias Bogert and Cornelius Hugler, Samuel Demarest's house and barn, John Banta's house and barn, and Cornelius Bogert's and John Vestervelt's barns. They attempted to burn every barn they entered but the fire was in some places extinguished. They destroyed all the furniture, etc., in many houses and abused many of the women. In their retreat they were so closely pursued by the militia and a few continental troops that they took off no cattle. They were of Buskirk's troops, some of our Closter and Old Tappan neighbors, joined by a party of negroes. I should have mentioned the negroes first in order to grace the British Arms."

March of Cornwallis.—It was in our vicinity that Cornwallis with his army landed at the "Old Closter Dock," came up the Palisades and marched across the State in pursuit of Washington's Army.

The story is handed down through several generations that on the occasion of this march a young negro girl working in the kitchen of the great great grandfather of Matthew J. Bogert looked out of the window. What she saw caused her to run into the living room where the family were seated and with wide-open eyes and in her native dialect exclaimed—"Bogert's fields are full of Red Coats."

Slavery.—It will doubtless be a surprise to most of you to learn that slavery existed at one time in the Northern States. Yet such was the case. A will made by Matthew Bogert, dated Aug. 11, 1784 and probated in the prerogative court in the same year reads:

"I further give to her (his wife) the care and use of all of my personal estate (except the two female slaves the one named Lay and the other Shantown). I further order and direct my executor hereafter named in a reasonable time after my decease to dispose of the afs'd two female slaves either at publick vendue or private sale as they in their descretion shall think best and most advantageous."

Ancient Customs.—Previous to 1858 the residents of

this valley seldom visited the City of New York, except strictly for business or to convey their farm products to market as the latter was their principal source of income. The "Liberty Pole Hotel," an old inn whose history antedates the Revolution, stood near the present site of the Westside Presbyterian Church in Englewood. An old stage of ancient design ran from this hostelry to Hoboken. It carried no mail as the nearest post-office was at Hackensack. It is hard to realize that many who were born so near the City lived to a good old age and passed away without ever having walked its busy streets. The inhabitants were an honest, industrious people, caring little for the busy world beyond them. Their friends outside of their immediate neighborhood were few. The entire population of a township comprised but a small number of names as they married and intermarried, and were nearly all first, second, or third cousins.

Fortunes were slowly accumulated, and rarely lost as the people seldom speculated. Good health and old age were the rewards for their contented and temperate lives.

The Railroad.—In 1858 the Northern Railroad was built. The road ran but one train a day for some time. One baggage and passenger car accommodated the traveling public. The trains ran through the open cut into the Pennsylvania Depot for some years. The Company's removal to Chambers Street met with strong opposition by many of its patrons. Thomas W. Demarest was the road's first president. The first train must have been an awakening to the minds of the people of this vicinity and filled them with astonishment as it went roaring up the valley like an uncaged lion. It was to be the last of their isolation from the world.

J. Wyman Jones, I. Smith Homans, Jr., and Sheppard Homans were the first New Yorkers to come into this valley for a permanent residence after the Northern Railroad was completed. Their zeal and enthusiasm inspired many others to join them in the new enterprise.

With the building of the Railroad the History of our village as a community may be said to commence. At the time the Railroad was constructed in 1858, there

were only two houses in the vicinity. One was the house where Mr. D. W. Lozier resides; and the other was an old stone house that stood where Mr. Wadham's house is now standing. This stone house was owned by Mr. Matthew Bogert and has long since been destroyed.

It is difficult to think that if a person wanted to go to New York in those days he would have to drive or else go to the "Liberty Pole Hotel" and take the stage. A round trip would take about two days. Many of the people never saw New York. Their shopping was frequently done in the City by the farmers who would drive their products to the market. Mr. Ben Blackledge of Closter tells me that in '58 he was a young lad living at what was then called lower Closter, now Cresskill. He took great delight in going down with the other young people who had never seen an engine to look at the engine and ride on the dirt cars when they were building the road.

When the road was completed a station was made at Closter where our Main Street crosses the track. Houses sprang up on all sides. The enthusiasm of the movement is well known in the name "Closter City." It resembled the establishment of some Western mining towns during the gold fever.

The building of the Railroad made our community possible. Take the railroad away and you cut the great artery which connects us with the outer world. The doom of the village would be sounded. The thought throws emphasis on one of the land marks of "Historic Closter," which still furnishes and in all probability will furnish one of the great blessings we enjoy and should silence much of the unjust criticism that we hear about the Railroad.

John Henry Stephens.—In the early progress of Closter the name of John Henry Stephens stands pre-eminent. Mr. Stephens came to Closter in 1858 and followed his trade of carpentry until the opening of the Railroad in the following year, when he began to speculate in real estate.

As soon as the railroad was constructed Mr. Stephens took an active part in planning out and developing the

village. He laid out the plan of the roads, all converging to the square in Main Street. He built the store where Mr. Ferdon now has his grocery. He was ticket agent for twenty-five years for the Northern Railroad; and, as the Company had no depot, he sold tickets in the store. Mr. Stephens was also postmaster for thirty years and at the same time he carried on his general store. He may justly be called, says Harvey, "The Father of Closter."

"Closter City Hotel."—With the building of the Railroad and the opening of Stephens' store came the hotel—still standing—which bore the sonorous name, "Closter City Hotel." The ballroom now used for smokers' conventions and business meetings was used for social gatherings and (on Sundays) religious gatherings. These meetings conducted by the Rev. E. S. Hammond were the beginning of the Reformed Church of "Closter City," which has continued to the present.

Schools.—The oldest school in the neighborhood was held in the little old school house at Demarest. The building is still standing. Hammond Hall has the unique distinction of being Closter's first school house where, in 1863, under the direction and with the assistance of Rev. E. S. Hammond, the founder of the Reformed Church of this village, "Closter Institute" opened its doors under the able management of Miss Isabella Hammond. It was for years the only private school on this part of the Northern Railroad, its pupils not only coming from the towns on the direct line of the Railroad from Piermont to Englewood, but from many places in Bergen and Rockland Counties. There was no public school in the village of Closter until the fall of 1870, when school was opened in a barn standing back of the property now occupied by Miss Valentine, called the "Van Nostrand barn." This barn has since been moved by our fellow citizen, Mr. Francis E. Meyer, to the Main Street where it has been renovated, repaired, added to, and made into a combined store and apartment house.

In 1871 a permanent site for a public school was purchased on the corner of Demarest and Durie Avenues, where a handsome brick building was erected, containing four large airy classrooms. This building remained in

active use for school purposes until the spring of 1907, when it was decided to use the new school building exclusively and the old property was sold to the Closter Realty Company. The purchaser has remodeled the building into apartments. Thus both of these old school buildings have been used for other purposes and they are likely to be preserved for years to come.

I have given some incidents connected with the early history of Closter and brought my narrative down to the year 1870 at which time the village was established and the foundation laid for our subsequent prosperity and growth. This section has not played a conspicuous part in history but its traditions are dear to us and we may feel justly proud of the plain country people who have handed down this village to us. If they were too few in number to attract attention, they at least made the most of their lives. They are the worthy founders of a worthy succession. Those who came after them, whose doings I am not privileged to chronicle at this time, have also done very worthy things.

The difference between "Historic Closter" of 1870 and our modern municipality is shown in the new houses, city water, electric lights, telephone service, handsome school building, national bank, stores, churches, and sidewalks. All of these improvements are to be entered to the credit of the later and present generation.

Closter has passed through the earliest hours of its day. It has not yet emerged into the full sunlight of the morning. That time will approach when we shall enjoy the advantages of a larger and wealthier population; when a trolley service will connect us not only north and south but also east and west; when the Northern Railroad will be electrified; when an adequate sewerage system will be installed; when a public library supplying educational advantages for all shall be opened to the public; when our municipal authorities will have a Borough Hall as a permanent home giving comfort worthy of the services rendered and a dignity proportionate to their importance; when a fully equipped high school shall be established embracing within its curricu-

lum thorough instruction in both the arts and sciences; when the moral and spiritual tone of the entire community shall be uplifted by a more earnestly consecrated church membership and the churches themselves shall work together with a stronger feeling of fraternity and loyalty—then, and not till then, will the high-noon of Closter's day be at hand.

As we move forward we must be on the lookout against those forms of disease which sooner or later inevitably attack every large community—the coming of poverty and sloth; the appearance of vice in all its forms; the development of the criminal class; and the corruption of our politics.

Closter has been free from these things. The life of "Historic Closter" was simple and pure. The work of foundation and development has been well done and the richest legacy which the early settlers have handed down to us is the inspiration which we may receive from a study of their lives and works, to go forward with high aims and ideals for the peace, comfort, welfare, and advancement of the people and to keep them so far as we can free from civic disease of every form.

Bibliography from which this was drawn:

(1) Genealogical History of Hudson and Bergen Counties by Cornelius Harvey, page 4.

(2) Atlas of Bergen County, by A. H. Walker, page 32.

(3) Atlas of Bergen County, by A. H. Walker, page 25, 26.

(4) Genealogical History of Hudson and Bergen Counties by Cornelius Harvey, page 27 and 28.

(5) Genealogical History of Hudson and Bergen Counties.

(6) Atlas of Bergen County, by A. H. Walker, page 27.

(7) Englewood, by Humphrey, page 22.

OUTLINES OF THE NATURAL HISTORY OF BERGEN COUNTY.

BY HENRY HALES.

The natural history of Bergen County is remarkably varied. This county occupies a position about central on the eastern border of the continent, the flora and fauna over-laps as it were, giving it a position of great importance to botanists and ornithologists; its surface composed of hills, valleys and the remarkable Palisades, one of the world's wonders, and meadows, all drained by beautiful streams, gives it a reputation with the American Geographical Society as being one of the healthiest spots in the United States. I was told this by one of its presidents. Little streams near Ridgewood bred mus-sels some of which had pearls in them. When they were found some years ago a rush was made to the streams and they were soon all cleaned out; some of the pearls were of great value; there is one (or a fac-simile) in the Museum of Natural History, New York, described in the booklet on the case as valued at \$2,000 said to have been found near Paterson. John Andrew Marinus, of Glen Rock, was one of the collectors and received \$200 from Tiffany, New York, for one pearl.

The fish of the county are interesting. The county line bordering on the Hudson river. Shad were once so numerous that farmers of the county salted them for winter use. They would cut them in thin slices and eat them with their bread and butter. Besides other fish of the Hudson you perhaps know that our smaller streams were well stocked with smaller fish, one of the most interesting being the Lamprey, resembling an eel, which instead of having gills, breathed through holes in the sides near the head; they are not as numerous as formerly, when they used to be peddled about the county in carts. I have procured them in the spring near New Milford from the Hackensack river.

This neighborhood was once the home of deer, bears

and other beasts of prey. I will just mention that Mrs. Van Dien, mother of the late Herman Van Dien, of Paramus, told me she remembered when the last bear was killed near the Sprout brook. The otter is now probably extinct, though one was killed a few years ago in the Lower Saddle river.

The wild flowers of the county are a delight to lovers of nature, many of the Northern meet the Virginian flora and overlap. We have some of the beautiful orchids, lady's slippers, trailing arbutus, hepatica lupines, the rare yellow and purple fringed orchids, cardinal flowers, the lovely blue fringed gentian, pitcher plants, sensitive plants, the painted cup and over a hundred others, I cannot give proper names in this paper. All who are interested can find them in their wild flower books. While speaking of the wild flowers I must not forget to mention those that have escaped from gardens. This to me is a pathetic subject, the poor hard worked early settlers did not have the choice variety of flowers to pick from. Some they cultivated were in after years neglected or cast off. But they would not be exterminated. The Canterbury bells are still seen and the Bouncing Bet, if bounced from the garden refuses to disappear. This hardy flower remains along the road sides wherever there is or has been a residence, where they were once cultivated. I know of only one place in Paramus where they are grown in the garden.

In this county we have over forty kinds of ferns and over a hundred of the mosses, well worth studying.

The little piping lizards and frogs that announce the first mild evening in spring make a welcome sound. The tree toads and bull frogs have their concerts. Later, the garden toad does much good and if petted can be easily tamed. We have a number of snakes, all harmless except the rattle snake, which is not common.

Trees of many species make our woods beautiful; the chestnut, once so very plentiful has died recently in great numbers. The hickory thrives, and in Ridgewood township has the finest nut found in the United States and is so recorded in Washington, in the Department of Agriculture.

Insect life is abundant (some of you may think too much so). Many of them are both beautiful and useful and butterflies and moths offer great inducements to collectors.

Of the smaller rodents we are fully supplied. I will call attention to the change taken place in regard to the skunk and opossum. When I first came to the county, I could very often smell the skunk on a winter evening, now he seems to have left and his place is taken by the opossum. This is also recorded of Long Island. Both animals are enemies to poultry. The opossum is the worst and more strictly nocturnal in its habits. Squirrels are so well known I will not describe the red or gray. The flying squirrel and chipmunk are worth our study.

Another branch of our natural history is the fungi, or the mushroom family. This is an immense field of which so little is known. The barrier against its study is influenced by prejudice and ignorance. A few well defined rules are sufficient to warn us against any danger of poison or any other ill effects from using them as food. They have varying properties, but is that not also true of the ordinary vegetable kingdom? I shall only remark that some of the greatest delicacies of the table are contained in the mushroom family. This county abounds in an immense number of kinds and one of the rarest species of the family was collected in Ridgewood township.

We now come to a more interesting study, the birds. Of all the works of nature the birds appeal to us as the most beautiful, in their habits, migrations, plumage, songs and loving confidence in a way no other forms of animal life approach to a like degree. This county is greatly favored with its vast number of species of birds in summer and the many residents, and northern ones that visit us in winter. I commence in January, bluejays, crows, chickadees, tree sparrows, wood peckers, nut hatches, occasionally a belated robin or flicker may be seen as well as a winter wren, cow bird, kinglet, white throated sparrows, and a few others. Our northern visitors are erratic in their movements. Some winters they will be here in considerable numbers, at other

times absent, these include the pine grossbeak, red cross bill, red poll, white winged cross bill, snow bunting, and less often the shore lark. All these are birds of the Old and New World, or what I term circumpolar birds. Not that these birds are migrant now from the Old World, but are the only small birds, except the bank swallow, that are counterparts of Old World species. The bank swallow, although breeding far to the north migrates south like our own birds and it also breeds further south than the winter visitors above mentioned. A few species migrate from Europe to Greenland and breed there, rarely straying down our Eastern coast to Long Island, and possibly this county, but not recorded. I do not include our own game, large and water birds, or the birds of prey; a few of these are cosmopolitan.

As the winter wears away one of the first notes to cheer us is the warbling of the blue bird or the sweet ditty of the song sparrow. As spring opens the birds arrive from the South with bright hopes of love and home which so many express in their delicious music. To enumerate all would take too long, so I must for the present reluctantly drop the subject.

I have been asked by our president to say something of the wild or passenger pigeon. I have no doubt most of you are familiar with the oft repeated accounts of their marvelous numbers which less than a century ago darkened the sky like an eclipse. In the middle, or what were then called, Western states, filling the air with a noise that resembled distant thunder. They settled down on the trees for their nightly roosts, often in such weight that the branches broke down, killing many of them. Their numbers were often greatly thinned by a crowd of men with poles and guns. As the lands were cleared by settlers in these localities their haunts were curtailed. This destruction told heavily on them even though they had a wide distribution from 62 north latitude, south to Kentucky or northern Kansas, eastern base of Rocky Mountains to Atlantic their range in the Eastern states was more limited.

The peculiar habits contributed to their destruction, they very determinedly flocked together even in the

breeding seasons, in some sections, their travels were erratic, mostly migratory in the north, going from place to place where food was most abundant, beech nuts, small acorns, etc. What also contributed to their destruction was the habit of following flock after flock in the same direct line, for that day I remember in 1859, seeing gunners stand still at the same point, after seeing one flock go over waiting for the next to follow the same direction. This has always been a mystery to me, as it did not seem possible that one flock could see the flock before it after a lapse of many minutes. Such was really the case and I saw this at Fort Washington Point, New York, where I believe most of them crossed the Hudson into Bergen county where our farmers, as had been their habit for many long years, were waiting for them. Naturally the pigeons were not very shy, so were trapped easily. When I first came to this county I visited many outbuildings and saw the crates left on most farms where the birds were put in after capture which was effected by clap nets, two nets oblong in shape placed a distance apart the end stretches on poles so that when the birds were enticed by food laid between the nets a string was pulled that drew the nets together, covering the pigeons when the birds were taken out and put in the pigeon crates; the number was so great at times that they could not be consumed while fresh, so they were plucked and salted for winter's use. Some idea can be judged of the number and value of this harvest when it is considered the making of the nets and accessories was a work of much time and expense. The last I saw of the passenger pigeon was on the next farm to mine in the seventies. Can it be impossible that these birds are entirely extinct? It seems so. Some members of the American Ornithologists Union have offered liberally and Professor Hodge has offered one hundred dollars for the identified nest of one pair of these birds. Some newspaper reports that they have been found, but it is not yet officially recognized. Many people mistake the Carolina dove for the wild pigeon. The last bird recorded was shot in Michigan in 1903. As late as 1872 they were breeding in Bergen county.

PRESENTATION SPEECH

OF JUDGE DOREMUS

at the Garret J. Busch Keiser reception.

Held at Hohokus, November 16th, 1910.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—I think that when it comes to modesty the Mayor of this borough is par-excellence, for if there ever was an orator I think he was one tonight. As I understand the term, what an orator means is a man who speaks from the heart, and who captures his audience and impresses them with his sincerity and I think he did that. If there is any dissenting vote I would like to hear it.

I feel with my friend the Mayor, that I wish I had the power to express the feeling that has come over me since coming here tonight. We are making history here tonight. This is one of the great events for this borough and it will be marked as a red letter night. In the past it was very seldom that people mingled together to do honor where honor was due, but it is, I am glad to say, becoming more general now, too often in our public life it is the man who "knocks" who gets most things. I am glad to be here tonight and to address this meeting and never have I felt such an interest as I do tonight in addressing this audience, but when I heard the Mayor say my turn had come, I was reminded of a story told by Joseph Chamberlain, he was at a meeting and they had a band, and some singing too, when it came time for his address the chairman leaned over to him and said, "Do you think we had better let the people enjoy themselves a little longer or is it time to begin?" (Laughter.)

That is my feeling but having a whole lot of things to do before I get through and lest I should weary you with much well doing I must hurry along. There is today a great awakening of Public Spirit and Public Sentiment, which I have previously indicated and it is time for us to do as our Greek friends did. You remem-

ber that when a man did anything great whether he was a great general or won one of the Olympic races they were crowned and were given testimonials and the people gathered around them. They did not do so much of that in our country until recently, now we have our Hall of Fame and you will note that even Edgar Allen Poe has now been elected to our Hall of Fame, after great trials and tribulations. We also have our Noble prize, and the people are awakening to give praise to those to whom honor is due. And although our friend whom we have met here tonight has not been a great public speaker, or, a great general or a great statesman, he has done that something which is worth a great deal, it is the silent daily influence exerted by a man of his character. It makes us all better, we see him, it is an object lesson to us, he is a builder of homes, and he is all that goes to make American citizenship and make America the nation that it is today, and it is that spirit that is making America a great nation.

There is another thing and I want to digress for a moment. I am a lawyer and like all lawyers, I do as I am told to do, and although I am not paid in money tonight, I am paid in something better, satisfaction. I see in the audience Mr. Zabriskie, the President of the Historical Society and by the way Mr. Keiser is also a member of that society, and he is here. We are making history tonight and Mr. Zabriskie has noted all that has been done and it will all come out in the year book and you will find that you will all be lauded for this great gathering, and he has asked me to say a word or two about the Society and I am going to say something in connection with the work of the Society that I know will be of interest to some. The Society is marking time, that is they are building local history and they have done a great deal during this past year and among other things, they have been making investigations as to local history and conditions and everything that goes to make up local affairs. I would like to call attention to one or two things of this character in regard to this beautiful place Hohokus, and I suppose you already know some of these things although some of you doubtless have not

gone back far enough. We are all very much interested, of course, in knowing what the name Hohokus means and maybe you have never heard it. It is an Indian name and means "cleft in the rock" and of course it is very apparent, when you go over and look at the gorge, why the name was given. That is going quite a little ways back, is it not, to the Indian Times.

One of the first industries in this country was the cotton mill that was established here in Holiokus, by John Rosencrans, who came here in 1770, we are getting way back now, but I see one of the Rosencrans family and he knows everything about this and more than what I do, and if I say anything that is not so he might get up here and correct me. John Rosencrans, Jr., became sole owner of this business in 1858, since then it has become the Brookdale Bleachery. Then there was the old white paper mill built in 1837 and burned in 1850, this property was afterward bought in by the Pegamoid people, I presume there are many here who will remember all about the incidents.

There are four old houses in this town, one is known as the old stone house, and the other as the old stone house South of the Brook, and in the wall of that old stone house is a cannon ball which was placed there by some one during the Revolutionary period and it was well planted. I suppose some one here tonight will go down and look at it and see if they cannot pick it out. (Laughter.) That old house was sold by John A. Hopper to Bell in 1853. Then we have the old Mansion House, which was a famous tavern in Revolutionary times, (and it is yet) (Laughter). Of course you all know about the Little Hermitage, known otherwise as the Rosencrans Mansion, and you have all heard the story of how Aaron Burr came over here from New York, tying his horse in the bottom of the boat, and courted the widow, and how he kept that up until his diligence was rewarded. I understand that in one of the various stones in that building are cut some Masonic Emblems, of course you all know what Masonic Emblems are and I will not go further into that. I also understand that there was a room which had no door.

All these things are interesting and are the things that should be looked into by us. The house was rebuilt in 1812 and whether it has the room still or not, I do not know.

Another interesting thing is the fact that there was an old church here known as the New Propsect Church and I was very much impressed that the documents show it was started in 1797, and I understand it is one of the oldest Methodist Churches in this country, think of it a Methodist Church at that time, 1797. The circuit of the pastor was from Haverstraw, New York, to Belmar, New Jersey, imagine the ministers of today travelling over that circuit without an automobile. The first school was a log hut, but where it was built has been lost trace of. The next one was built by subscription in 1856 and from that time until 1870 was supported by tuition fees of \$1.25 a month. These are historical facts, and the people of the United States will want to know these things sometime.

Of course you all remember when the old Hohokus Station burned how the Erie when they were going to build the new one wanted to take it away from Hohokus, and how the people rose up in their righteous indignation and they said to the Erie Railroad that all powerful monopoly, "Don't you do it." But do you all know that the very first station that was built on this portion of the Erie Railroad, at that time known as the Paterson and Suffern Railroad, was built here at Hohokus, and the second station was built at Ridgewood, so you see that sometime Ridgewood plays second fiddle to Hohokus. I see that the Mayor looks very significantly, and I know he is thinking about when Hohokus is going to annex Ridgewood. (Well they might do worse). (Laughter.)

Have you ever stopped to think what kind of people we are, to have made these things possible? Hohokus is entitled to be proud of the people who have made it. Sometimes people laugh when you say Hohokus and ask if you do not mean Hoboken. But I say we have reason to be proud of what we have achieved. This borough is made up of people of English and Dutch ancestry, and

as the Mayor has very properly said what Dutch ancestry means, it can readily be understood when we see what has been accomplished. I am very proud to say that I am of the Dutch ancestry, Mr. Keiser too is of Dutch ancestors, a citizen of the land which fought back the water of the ocean and made a home, a land which was the apostle of liberty throughout all generations, these are things to be proud of. Coming right down to our good friend here, when we speak of people, we get right to the subject of this meeting here tonight. Mr. Keiser, I understand is eighty-two years old and is still young and he has been in active service for fifty-three years. When he came to America he was a poor man, in Holland his ancestors were titled, he is of noble lineage. I have here what I never saw before and what I never expected to see, a book giving the complete history of the Keiser family back to 1587, and right here in the middle of page seventeen we find something written in Dutch which has been translated and which I will read to you, "Garrett J. Busch Keiser, born at Westerwhich, 2nd of May, 1807, he was a manufacturer at Gunders and he at present lives at Hohokus, New Jersey, and is at present post-director." I somehow like that term post-director better than postmaster. He lost his fortune over there, like a great many other people he had a dishonest partner, and the partner got away with all the money and Mr. Keiser was left with all the experience. He was offered a post in the Dutch East India Service, but he thought that as Holland had not done very much for him decided to come to America. When he came here he had two hundred dollars, all he had and he put it into a bank and that bank went wrong and he lost all he had. That by the way was not a Ridgewood bank. Then he had to get right down and simply put his manhood to work and he picked stones for a living, think of it a titled man like him. Then he carried the mail from Godwinville to Wortendyke in his coat pocket. He would get it at the box car station at what is now Ridgewood, and take half of it to the old general store, Ridgewood only had then nine houses. Then he obtained the position of acting postmaster at Hohokus un-

der John Jacob Zabriskie, then Mr. Zabriskie had the bad fortune to die, a good one for our friend, and left Mr. Keiser all alone. The salary was hardly worth while, I will not mention it however. But he kept on and the two great characteristics of his integrity and faithfulness, these two cardinal principals he put into practice and look what he has done for himself, and the community, the state and the nation.

Now we come down to a curious thing about Mr. Keiser, he never took a vacation, did you ever hear of such a thing as that. I am surprised that he has not broken down under the strain, because we all feel that we have to take a vacation and we honor the man who does not need one. He is also the oldest postmaster in this state in years and in service and I suppose he has had the experience of a postmaster in New York I heard of. A young lady from Ireland wanted to send some money to her people and the clerk said to her that if she paid ten cents she could get a ten dollar money order, and she remarked to her friend what a fine government it was you could get ten dollars' worth for ten cents. When he came over here from Holland Mr. Keiser could speak four languages and read them well, Holland, German, French and English, think of a man with an education starting to pick stones, it seems to me simply wonderful, and it is one of the things we ought to consider what Mr. Keiser has been to us in the way of an example.

I have a testimonial here and I want to show it to you first before I read it, it is signed by two hundred and eighty people and took my breath away when I saw it, for a citizen who is not even a Mayor of the borough to get a testimonial of this kind, it shows an evidence of true worth given by true friends who honor themselves in honoring him as an example. "To Garret J. Busch Keiser (Mr. Keiser, if you don't mind standing up I would like to have the people see you). Greeting from the people of Hohokus, Bergen county, New Jersey.

"In retiring from the office of Postmaster of Hohokus, Bergen county, New Jersey, which you do on this 15th day of October, 1910, the people of the borough of Hohokus

desire hereby to express to you their hearty congratulations upon the splendid record which you have achieved while occupying that office, and permanently to record herein their sincere and united thanks for the able and efficient manner in which you have served them for so many years.

"After serving as Acting Postmaster at Wortendyke, New Jersey, from the year 1857 to the year 1864, you in the latter year came to the Hohokus Post Office as Acting Postmaster, and continued as such until the year 1876, from which date until the present time you have occupied the position of Postmaster of Hohokus.

"This is indeed a long period of service to the government and to the people, and your duties at all times have been discharged in a manner most exemplary, and you have ever been the good and faithful servant.

"May the years that remain to you be many, and may they bring to you the abundant happiness and the full freedom from care that you so well have earned." I also have the pleasure of reading to you a testimonial which shows the appreciation of the government as well as the people where you are so well known. "Office of the Postmaster General, Washington, D. C.

"Mr. Garret J. B. Keiser, Postmaster, Hohokus, Bergen County, New Jersey.

"MY DEAR MR. POSTMASTER:—Information comes to me that you are planning to retire on the 15th instant from the position of postmaster of Hohokus after having served faithfully and efficiently in that capacity for so many years. Permit me to congratulate you on the exceptional record you have made as an officer of the Postal Service, to thank you for the highly satisfactory manner in which you have discharged your duties and to wish you for the remaining years of your life the fullest degree of happiness." (Clapping of hands.)

I feel like Santa Claus tonight. Given on behalf of the people and your friends and neighbors who so highly esteem you, and it gives me great pleasure to present to you that cane. I will read the inscription upon it. "Presented to Garret J. Busch Keiser, Postmaster, by the people of Hohokus as a token of high esteem and

efficient service from April, 1857, to October, 1910.”
(Applause.)

Ladies and Gentlemen, it is very evident to you all that our good friend is so overcome with emotion to think how you have honored him that all he can do is to look you in the eye and say that he thanks you sincerely from the bottom of his heart.

ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION OF BERGEN COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

This is to certify that we, the undersigned, persons desiring to associate ourselves into a corporation pursuant to an Act of the Legislature of the State of New Jersey, entitled "An Act to incorporate associations not for pecuniary profit," approved April 21, 1898, do hereby certify:

First:—That the name or title of the said corporation is the Bergen County Historical Society.

Second:—That the agent in charge of the principal office of said corporation, and the person upon whom process may be served is Burton H. Allbee, at the Office of the Society. The corporation shall maintain an office in the State of New Jersey, at Hackensack, in the Johnson Public Library Building, corner of Main and Camden Streets, where its business shall be conducted.

Third:—The purpose for which it is formed is the intellectual cultivation and development of its members; to make researches into historical facts and collect data relating thereto; to collect and preserve genealogical records, family traditions and other matters relating to the general work of the Historical Society; to cultivate a spirit of patriotism, foster family, state and national pride.

Fourth:—The number of trustees shall be eighteen and the names of the trustees elected for the first year, are:

William M. Johnson,	Col. W. D. Snow,
Burton H. Allbee,	Henry D. Winton,
Cornelius Christie,	Ezra T. Sanford,
Theophilus N. Glover,	William A. Linn,
Cornelius Doremus,	William O. Labagh,
Abram De Baun,	Isaac I. Demarest,
Arthur Van Buskirk,	Eugene K. Bird,
Dr. Byron G. Van Horne,	James A. Romeyn,
David D. Zabriskie,	Arthur Johnson.

In Witness Whereof, we have hereunto set our hands and affixed our seals this fifteenth day of February, nineteen hundred and seven.

In presence of

Thomas H. Cumming	Abram De Baun	(L. S.)
as to Abram De Baun,	Arthur Van Buskirk	(L. S.)
Byron G. Van Horne,	Byron G. Van Horne	(L. S.)
David D. Zabriskie,	Theophilus N. Glover	(L. S.)
Wm. D. Snow,	David D. Zabriskie	(L. S.)
Cornelius Doremus,	W. D. Snow	(L. S.)
Wm. A. Linn,	Henry D. Winton	(L. S.)
Isaac I. Demarest,	Cornelius Doremus	(L. S.)
Eugene K. Bird.	William A. Linn	(L. S.)
Isabel A. Siddons	William O. Labagh	(L. S.)
as to Theophilus N. Glover.	Isaac I. Demarest	(L. S.)
	Eugene K. Bird	(L. S.)

Duly acknowledged.

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS.

ARTICLE I.

This Society shall be known as the Bergen County Historical Society.

ARTICLE II.

Its object shall be the collection of natural history; papers incident to the civil, political, military and general history of Bergen County and adjoining counties in New Jersey and Rockland County, N. Y.; genealogical, biographical, and topographical information, and the diffusion of a sound historical taste and the encouragement of a patriotic sentiment.

ARTICLE III.

The Society shall be made up of resident and corresponding members. Resident members shall be persons residing in Bergen County; corresponding members those residing elsewhere; and both classes shall be chosen by open nomination and election at any regular or special meeting by the Society or by the Executive Committee at any meeting thereof. If a ballot be demanded, a majority of votes cast shall be necessary to a choice. Any corresponding member may become a resident member upon filing with the Secretary a written request therefor.

ARTICLE IV.

The Society shall hold the annual meeting in February on the anniversary of the birth of Washington, at which a general election of officers by ballot shall be had wherein a majority of the votes cast shall constitute a choice; and immediately thereafter proceed to some suitable place and dine together. The place for holding the annual meeting shall be designated at the preceding meeting. Special meetings may be called at any time by the President, and at all meetings nine members shall be a quorum for the transaction of business.

ARTICLE V.

Each resident member shall pay on or before the

twenty-second day of February two dollars each year, or in satisfaction thereof a life membership fee of twenty dollars; and resident members in arrears for dues two years or more, after notice in writing from the Treasurer, shall cease to be members.

ARTICLE VI.

The officers of the Society shall be a President, ten Vice Presidents, Corresponding Secretary, Recording Secretary, Treasurer. These officers, together with four members, shall compose the Executive Committee. All shall be chosen by ballot and hold their offices one year and until successors be chosen. In case of a vacancy it may be filled by the Executive Committee.

ARTICLE VII.

The President, or in his absence a Vice President, or in their absence, a chairman shall preside and have the casting vote. He shall preserve order, decide all questions of order, subject to an appeal to the Society, and appoint all committees unless otherwise ordered.

ARTICLE VIII.

The Recording Secretary shall keep minutes and records of the Society, make and furnish certificates of membership, and have the custody of papers and documents deposited with the Society, subject to the authority and oversight of the Executive Committee, and discharge such other duties as may be required of him by the Society or the Executive Committee, and shall make a report of the transactions of the Society at the annual meeting, and the Corresponding Secretary shall conduct such correspondence as may be entrusted especially to him by the Society or the Executive Committee.

ARTICLE IX.

The Treasurer shall collect, receive, keep and pay out such funds as may come to the Society, subject to the control of the Executive Committee, keep an account of the receipts and disbursements, rendering a statement thereof to the annual meeting, and shall give a bond with approved security for the faithful performance of his duty.

ARTICLE X.

The Executive Committee are charged with the duty of soliciting and receiving donations for the Society, to recommend plans for promoting its objects, to digest and prepare business, to authorize the disbursement of the Society's funds, and generally to superintend and guard the interests of the Society. At all meetings of the Executive Committee five members shall be a quorum. The Executive Committee shall be convened by notice from the Recording Secretary.

ARTICLE XI.

In case of the dissolution of the Society, its books, papers and collections of every sort shall belong to and be delivered to the Johnson Free Public Library of Hackensack for the use and benefit of that association, if not contrary to the stipulation of the donor.

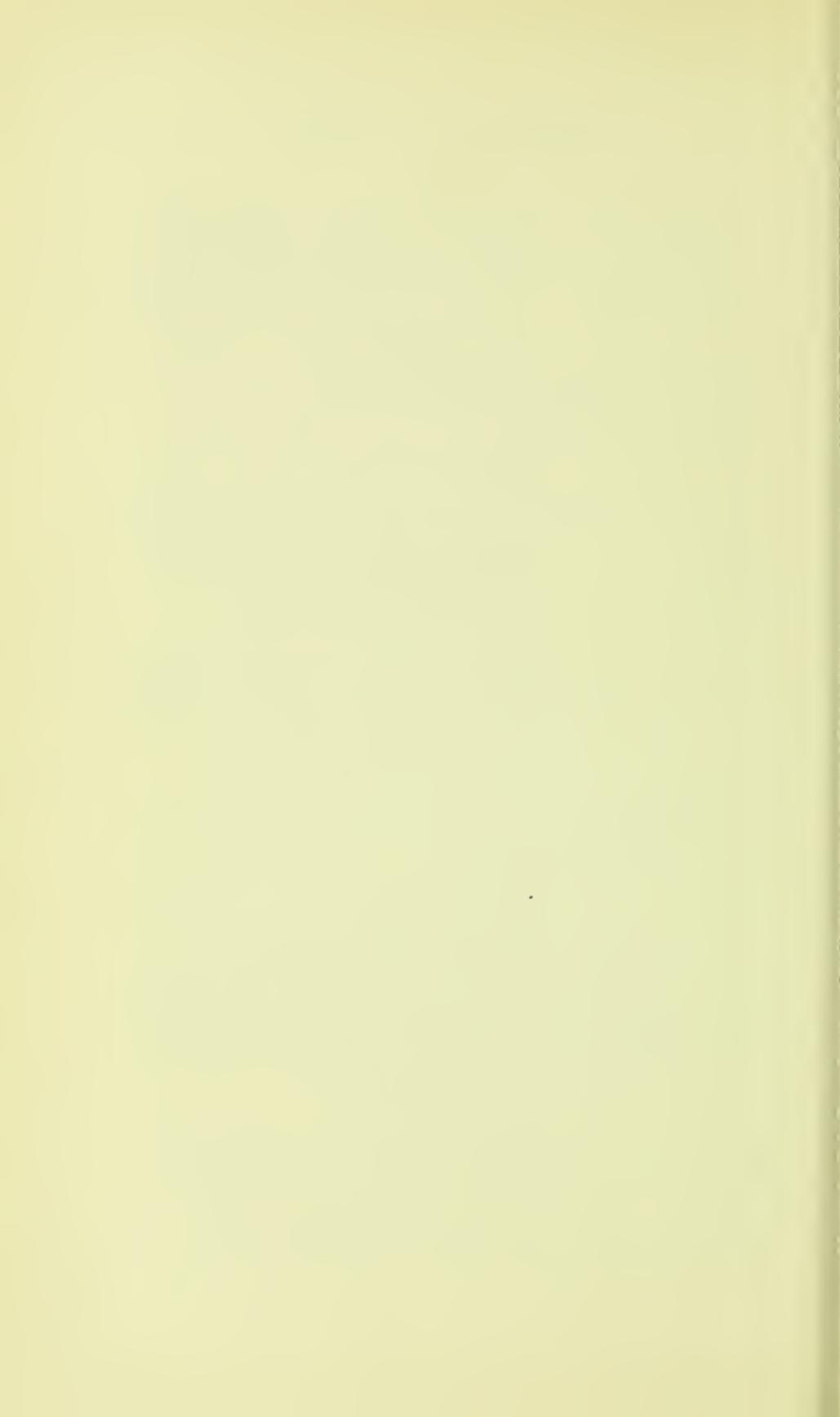
ARTICLE XII.

At the regular meeting of the Society the following order of business shall be observed:

1. Reading minutes of previous meeting.
2. Reports and communications from officers.
3. Reports of Executive and other committees.
4. Nomination and election of members.
5. Miscellaneous business.
6. Papers read and addresses delivered.

ARTICLE XIII.

Alterations or amendments may be made by the Society or by the Executive Committee on a two-thirds vote of the members present, provided that notice of the proposed alteration or amendment shall have been given at a previous meeting.



THE COLLECTIONS.

The Society is steadily adding to its collections, both of articles purchased or given to it, or loaned by interested persons. The collections now include the following articles. The first are owned by the Society:

- Book Cabinet.
- 1 Large Gilt Frame Mirror.
- Show Cases.
- 1 old French Clock.
- Framed Picture N. J. Senate, 1859.
- Bound Copies of Bergen County Journal, 1858-1860.
- Copy Framed Painting of Old Bergen Coat of Arms.
- Account Book, 1781-1805.
- Tax List, 1784.
- 1 Muggler, Liberty Pole Tavern.
- Small Old Chest, With Old Deeds and Documents, was Squire Jacobus Demarest's, of New Bridge.
- Old Lock and Key from Home at Teneoch.
- Yellow Acher Arrow Head.
- Collection Holland Society Dinner Souv.
- Lath and Plasters from Old Ackerman Hms., Main St.
- 8 Brick from Old Kip House, Pollifly.
- Old Deeds.
- Old Newspapers.

Books:—

- Ulster Co. History.
- 3 Volumes of New Jersey Coast—Gen. Hist.
- 2 Volumes of Essex and Hudson County Histories.
- 1 Volume of Hackensack R. D. C. Records.
- 1 Volume of Schralenburg R. D. C. Records.
- Collections of Society Year Books.
- Mr. Allbee's Historical Clippings.
- Mrs. Westervelt's 3 Historical Scrap Books.
- Large Col. Magazines of American History.
- 22 Volumes Con. Con.
- Four Volumes Council of Appointments.
- 3 Volumes Papers of George G. Clinton.

Publications of Other Historical Societies.

1 Volume In Camp With Company L.

1 Volume The Campaign of Trenton.

1 Old Volume Phellip's Travelers Guide of United States.

1 Volume History of New Jersey.

1 Volume Accounts of General Washington with the United States.

1 Volume American and English Generals in the Library of Congress.

1 Framed Copy, The Star, Earl Hask. Paper.

LOANED.

- Large Knob Bowl Made By Indians.....Mrs. M. Kent
 Col. Old Newspapers.
 C. E. Wilds' Col. Minerals Curio, etc.
 National History Col.....Miss Worate Bogert
 Large Pewter Platter.....Mrs. G. Rose
 Four Old Deeds, 1686-1695.....W. M. Johnson
 2 Samples of Paper Money.....W. A. Linn
 Autograph Note and Manuscript of Will. Cul. Bryant...
W. A. Linn
 An Old Letter.....A. W. Van Winkle
 Old Scales.....Miss Cummings
 Old Atlas.....8.....Miss Cummings
 Old Map of Disputed Territory.....Miss Cummings
 Soldiers' Plate, Spanish War, 21 Regiment New York
C. Eugene Walsh
 Pierce of Iron Pot, Ft. Ticonderoga.....Rev. Sanford
 Two Silver Candle Sticks and Two Vases, by Peter Wil-
 sons.....Mrs. Archer
 Cannon Ball, Ticonderoga
 Indian Ceremonial Stone, Frank Hach.....
Mrs. Henry Mildrew
 Indian Work Shop Chips
 Spur used Revolutionary War.....Rev. Sanford
 Miller's Boltting Cloctc Pocket and Belt Buckle.....
Rev. Sanford
 2 Newspapers.....Jack Terhune
 Piece of Cane and 2 Sample of Minerals.....E. Eypper
 Old Farm Fork and Shovel.....Mrs. Stagg
 Old Brazier
 Candle Molds
 Fire Place Toaster
 Old Almanac Box
 Tin Box Carried by Casp Westervelt Through Revolu-
 tionary War.
 Egyptian Mining and Ancient Coll. of Curios.....
Rev. Sanford
 1 Copy Josephus.....Miss Jennie Zabriskie

Clyde B. Hay's Collection of Bergen County, Indian Relics, etc.

Collection of 70 Pieces of Old China and Lustre, Pewter, Dutch Chairs, Foot Stove, Indian Relics Bergen County, Laces and Emb, Samples of Bergen County Domestic Linens, Old Lock and Key from the Bridewell Jail, New York City, Hall Porch Built in 1776 Used As Rev. Prison, Demol. 1838.

Early Copy Tribune. F. A. Westervelt
Mr. I. P. Stevenson's Valuable Coll. is in the room, but not in our custody.

A SKETCH
Of the Reformed Church of Paramus
by
HENRY D. COOK, Pastor.

It is impossible to state just when the Paramus people started the movement which resulted in the organization of the Reformed church of Paramus. But there is an original document in the possession of the consistory of the church which shows that the project was well thought out and accepted by the community at Paramus before the year 1726 A. D. This article is dated December 26, 1730 and signed by P. Fairconier.

Yet the enterprise dragged along without definite action till in 1735 when on April 21st the first stone was laid. The original record reads, "Den 21 Dagh Van April, 1735 is de Eerste Steen van de Kirk Gelegt"; that is say, "On the 21st day of April, 1735 was the first stone of the church laid." This record is found on the fly leaf of the "Old Doop Book." In fancy one may revert to the simple life of those days, nearly two centuries ago, and see the culmination of the ardent hopes which the people had cherished for a long time. The people themselves labored on the structure as their time and ability permitted. If we today are often interested in the erection of some public building when the task is performed by strangers and aliens from the lust of money, how much more so must these devout people have been interested in their labor of love and what conversations by the hearth must have followed when a father and his sturdy sons returned home after a day's labor on this temple of Zion!

This structure stood the test of stirring times. It felt the hardships of the early colonial wars and even the rigors and devastations of the Revolution, for both the British and the American armies camped near it. But at the end of that struggle the original building which

had been repaired several times was so dilapidated that it was found expedient to build a new church which was erected to the south of the old one. In 1800, the erection of the present edifice began. The building has been repaired several times, but the beautiful simplicity of the ancient style of architecture has been preserved wherever it was possible.

The first minister to Paramus was Reinhardt Erickzon who was examined and ordained by the classis of Amsterdam on Sept. 3, 1725 for the purpose of accepting the call "authorized by the consistory of the Reformed church of New Barbadoes, Schraalenburgh and Peermus situated in New Jersey."

The next minister was the Rev. W. Mancius who was the pastor during 1731 and 1732.

During the next sixteen years there was no settled pastor; but the church was cared for by Antonius Curtenius, who was pastor first at Hackensack and then at Schraalenburgh, and by Johannes Van Driessen of Acquackanonk.

The first minister who settled among the congregation was Van Der Linde, who was called by the churches of the Ponds and Paramus in 1748. After 40 years' service, "in 1789 he was called to a better world. He had seen the congregation increase and send out two branches, and a third was about to start, and yet retain undiminished vigor at home. Though we have not his records, this fact speaks loudly in his praise. His labors must have been immense." "His congregation extended at least twenty miles east and west and fifteen miles north and south. He must literally have worn out in the master's service. His bones were disinterred in the year 1800, and placed beneath the pulpit of our present church edifice."

After the pastorate of Van Der Linde the following have been ministers of the Paramus church:

Isaac Blauvelt, 1790-1791.

William P. Knypers, 1793-1796.

Wilhelmus Eltinge, 1799-1850.

Aaron B. Winfield, 1851-1856.

E. Tanjore Corwin, 1857-1863.

Isaac S. DeMund, 1864-1870.

Goyn Talmage, 1871-1879.

John C. Van Deventer, 1879-1886.

William H. Vroome, 1887-1906.

Henry D. Cook, 1907.

The church edifice stands on land which was probably donated by Peter Fanconier. The farm and cemetery connected with the church, except a little more than ten acres, was promised to the church by Peter Fanconier and deeded to the church in 1750 by Mrs. Valteau, a descendant of Peter Fanconier. The original deed is in the possession of the consistory at present.

As this is one of the oldest churches in the state it is interesting to note some of the customs which take their origin in the colonial times. The graveyard connected with the church seems to have been public property in the early days and any member of the congregation was permitted to bury in it. It is said that many British soldiers were buried in the church grounds during the Revolution. In 1850 to 1860 it was not a strange thing to dig a grave in the old grave yard, and learn when the bottom was reached that the grave already had a tenant. The present chapel and sheds stand in the old grave yard.

It appears to have been the custom in those early days to erect the school house for the community on the land belonging to the church. There are three sites where schools houses have stood in times past. The first school was located in front of the house now occupied by the sexton. The second site is situated between the chapel and the sheds. The third site is that now occupied by the young men's club. The present chapel is a building with a history since it was built for a political hall at the time of the civil war, and was used for the social and civic purposes of the community till it was secured by the consistory and moved to its present site from the land of the late Cornelius Bogert. It has lately been remodeled without seriously altering its original style of architecture.

The preaching was in Dutch from 1725 till about 1814. After 1810 the Paramus community under the leadership of Domine Eltinge agitated the matter of dropping the

Dutch language in order to promote the future welfare of the church. But the upper section of the congregation, now known as the Saddle River church, strenuously objected to this. The feeling which resulted ultimately led to the separation of the two churches in as friendly a spirit as the times would permit in the year 1813, according to the date of the deed of the church property.

Since those days the "Old Paramus Church" has done good work for the master in its service at Paramus. It has always been known as a church which is loyal to its denomination and its past history shows that it has been a progressive church. It has contributed faithfully to the master's work in the Reformed church at large and has generously aided Rutgers college in the days when the college stood in great need of funds. While the spirit of true piety which animated our forefathers has always pervaded the church and at intervals has burst into such a flame of fervor that the ensuing revival has seemed like a new Pentecost. Truly one may say of this venerable institution, "Thy youth is renewed like the eagle's."



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 Nelson, Hon. William, Paterson
 Sanford, Rev. E. T.,
 West 11th St., N. Y.
 Vroom, Rev. W. A., Paterson

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 Cameron, Alpin J., Ridgewood
 Green, Allister,
 1 East 61st Street N. Y.
 Preston, Veryle, 71 B'way, N. Y.
 Zabriskie, Capt. A. C.,
 52 Beaver St. N. Y.

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 Ackerman, David B., Closter
 Ackerman, Jacob O.,
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 Adams, Dr. C. F., Hackensack
 Adams, R. A., Hohokus
 Allbee, Burton H., Hackensack
 Asmus, Grover E.,
 4011 Hudson Boulevard W. H.
 Bennett, G. L., Hackensack
 Bennett, H. N., Hackensack
 Bird, E. K., Hackensack
 Bogert, A. D., Englewood
 Bogert, A. Z., River Edge
 Bogert, C. V. R., Bogota
 Bogert, Daniel G., Englewood
 Bogert, Matthew J., Demarest
 Brendon, Charles, Oakland
 Brinkerhoff, A. H., Rutherford
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 Colver, Frederick L., Tenafly
 Connolly, Chas. H., Englewood
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 Cooper, R. W., New Milford
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 Haring, Tunis A., Hackensack
 Heck, John, Westwood
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- Mabon, J. S., Hackensack
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Hackensack
- Terhune, P. Christie,
Hackensack
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- Van Wagoner, Jacob,
Ridgewood
- Van Winkle, A. W.,
Rutherford
- Voorhis, Rev. J. C., Bogota
- Wakelee, Hon. E. W.,
Demarest
- Walden, E. B., Hackensack
- Ward, Rev. Henry, Closter
- Wells, B. G., Hackensack
- Westervelt, Mrs. F. A.,
Hackensack
- Wheeler, G. W., Hackensack
- Wilson, R. T., Saddle River
- Wood, R. J. G., Leonia
- Wright, Hon. W. J.,
Hackensack
- Young, Dr. F. A.,
Union Ave. & 149th St., N. Y.
- Zabriskie, Hon. David D.,
Ridgewood

**Papers
and
Proceedings**


1910


**Bergen County
Historical Society**

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HOWARD B. GOETSCHIUS, Little Ferry.

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HON. DAVID D. ZABRISKIE, Ridgewood.
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ABRAM DEBAUN, Hackensack.

Gift
The Society
OCT 5 1914

INTRODUCTORY.

President's address at the meeting of the Bergen County Historical Society in Ridgewood, April 28.
Gentlemen of the Executive Committee:—

This meeting the first of the year and the beginning of active work for the society has special significance as at this meeting all plans and arrangements for the year's work are formed and given impetus. We will not try to prophesy concerning the work ahead of us, but rather when we have completed the year look back and see where we could improve and then go forward to the work at hand.

I sincerely hope that each member of the executive committee will be alert and active and always on the lookout for that which will be to the interest of the society and give of their time freely for it is this rather than financial assistance we need.

Members and Friends:—We have met here this evening at the first regular meeting of the executive committee of the Bergen County Historical Society. Others will follow in various parts of the county at later dates. By this arrangement every member will have an opportunity to attend at least one of these meetings during the year; then when we assemble for our annual dinner it will be a meeting of friends working together in a united effort for the Society's welfare.

This Society now has nearly 150 members scattered over the county, and we hope that any who are interested and are not members will enroll their names with the chairman of the membership committee, A. W. Van Winkle, of Rutherford. The dues are nominal, but what we want especially are people who are interested in the events of the past and their effect upon the present generation.

The speakers this evening need no introduction as they are friends and fellow workers in this cause of education and development.

HISTORICAL RESEARCH, ITS PROBLEMS AND LESSONS.

An address given by Dr. W. T. Whitney, at the meeting of the Historical Society, held at Ridgewood, April 28, 1910.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:—I want to make an apology first, and this is my apology. I do not like to speak from a manuscript, to be perfectly frank with you it bothers me. It confuses me when I have to follow that manuscript and to keep track of those words, I like to choose my words as I go along, but I promised a certain gentleman that I would let him have my speech to put in the paper here, and I was thinking coming along here, that unless you stick to that manuscript what you say tonight will be as different from what will appear in print as light is from darkness. Therefore I am going to stick to the manuscript and trust you will bear patiently with me, because it does bother me to speak from a manuscript.

Historical research, its problems and its lessons. As I view this subject and think it over, I think of it from a large, broad view point as a problem and have endeavored to find in history, so far as history is researched, the things sought, and this paper does not deal with Bergen County, or with New Jersey, or with the United States, but with all history. With every problem presented for solution there are two factors, one the transforming agent which is the mind, and the material to be acted upon which is history. These two factors are always present in historical research and the relation between these two factors is an organic one, they do not work separately, but the one acts upon the other. The mind in order to produce historical knowledge takes the facts of history and arranges them in order. The problems of historical research are to find the motives and interpret them. It should not be merely to give an order of facts and present them in order, the facts of

history are only the guide posts by which history is determined and supported. The problem of historical research is the interpretation of phases of life and the motives of people. This you will see more clearly from the following illustrations:

The Pilgrims landed in 1620, so far as we can see our institutions would not have been affected materially six months earlier or six months later; their landing was made upon Plymouth Rock; it would not have made any difference if they had landed somewhere else; they came over in the Mayflower; it would not have made any difference had they come over in another vessel. They numbered one hundred and twenty-two souls, suppose there had only been one hundred and twenty. They signed the "Compact" in the cabin of the Mayflower, they could just as well have signed it upon a rock; but, if they had been animated by a different set of political, social and religious ideas, the whole character of our country would have been altered.

The Declaration of Independence was signed in Independence Hall in 1776 by Jefferson and Adams, it could just as well have been signed in Carpenter's Hall at some other date and by two other patriots, the important fact is the spirit that actuated the Continental Congress.

These are the real facts of history, but they are mere matters of interest, they have their value, but they do not contain the life, the other, the spirit, the motive, contains the life, for without this spirit back of it, the event would never have occurred. The battle of Gettysburg could have been fought by different generals and on different fields, but the outcome could never have been the same unless there had been the same two peoples and actuated by the same two sets of principles and same two enemies. One of the most common things of history is, to deal with it as a matter of record. It deals with facts and it is very common for us to look at them merely as records, but history is no more a mere matter of record than any other subject; practically it has very little to do with the recording of events. History is not concerned with events only, but only as they deal with

the result. This idea that history is only concerned with recording facts is the beginner's idea, superficial and harmful, because it leads to the belief that the text stated or the record read is the real subject, when, as a matter of fact, it has nothing to do with it. The real interpretation of history may be briefly stated as follows:

The forces and emotions can be interpreted and those forces which lead to action can again be started, but this can only be done when the student reads between the dates for himself and when he imaginatively and sympathetically enters into the spirit of that time which gives to the institutions which then prevailed much of the characteristics which they bear. In particular, historical research is the giving of the lives and forces applying to their action—the days and events are merely a sign of the beliefs then felt and the thoughts and feelings of that epoch he, the student, thinks and feels, hence it is possible to read the ancient thoughts in the act, but we must be sure that we interpret the thoughts and not merely read the events.

There is a great difference between the form and content in historical research. It is possible to read the form and misunderstand the content, this is too true of the ordinary reader. The content is made up of the thoughts, the feelings, the emotions of the people. An event which carries it out happens but once, but the feeling or impulse which found its expression in that event endures; this same feeling, or motive force may record itself again and again in different epochs or periods of history. To the student of history this constitutes a very interesting and instructive matter. He reads the doings and emotions of people, he finds in human life, not in recorded facts, the interpretation of that about which he is concerned and in which lies the vital element. He looks upon the form as a secondary fact. To be a successful and thorough student of history one must have imagination, he must feel the feelings of the people of that time, he must learn to appreciate motives and forces, the human life, and learn what gave the direction and the impulse to those dates and acts whose re-

cords he reads and studies. This is the problem of historical research, not to know what happened, but to know why it happened, what aspirations moved the people, and he who cannot read between the lines of history is unable to read the lines.

History deals with the life of a people in the process of growth and development. The content of history is not a date and facts of something dead, it is alive, dynamic and not static. The thought and feeling, the impulse of the people obey two laws, one the law of Continuity and the other the law of Variance. By the law of Continuity we mean that there is no great break in the lives of people; those guide posts of history that indicate the progress of different periods might seem to indicate that progress is not a gradual development but is accomplished by leaps and bounds more or less long, and far apart; it may possibly seem even to stop for a time, apparently, but in reality it is always moving on. Progress must proceed out of the constituted order of things and progress always continues, there is no break or stop but a gradual growth.

By the law of Differentiation or Variance, we mean that the thoughts and the feelings of the people take on new forms of expression, the people in their growth and development moving onward, then by the law of Continuity retain the old and also by the law of Variance take on new forms and this new form retains, therefore, some of the old and takes on something new, for example: The God of Abraham was the God of a chosen few, who had no relations with any other peoples, the God of Israel was the God of a single race, and a little later this God became the God of a chosen people. Then He became the God of the Christian and gradually we are beginning to think that this same God is the God of all this universe; you see the idea is different and yet somewhat the same. The ideas of our ancestors show in our thoughts of today and there is some of the thought of the past, and yet they are changed.

Socialism is not a new idea, we are just trying to adapt its principles to the twentieth century. Our forefathers believed in religious liberty, provided you

thought as they did; we believe in freedom for every man, if he thinks as I do. History shows that the life of the people was a simple and undivided whole. A man did not separate in his thought his political and social duty; when he did think of his duty, state and church being related, there was only a single phase of life, the church and the school, and these were undivided. But, between then and now the principle of variance has done its work so perfectly that we have entirely separated these two phases of life. Government and church are two separate and distinct fields. One part of our thought we give to government, another to church, another part to science and commerce, and another part to education. Thus thoughts and feeling become permanent and they become settled as they become the thoughts of the people.

In America the final arbiter is public opinion, if you agree with it you are crushed and if you disagree with it you are crushed. In most of the countries of Europe, the people have had little to do with the establishment of their rights and liberties; in America, it is supposed to come from the people. In Europe they have liberty, in America we think we have, and in the thinking is the fulfillment of it. We can divide the facts of history as expressing thought of the people into five divisions, the social, the political, the religious, the educational and the industrial, but these five expressions of human life and endeavor are not all of equal value and in this fact consists one of the great values of historical research, to ascertain which of these elements was predominant in different periods and why. This shows us the aspirations and hopes of the people, how they looked upon life, what life meant to them. One of the serious blunders made today is that the people are not familiar with the past; they have not read the lessons of their fore fathers; they are not familiar with those ideas that constituted the problems of the people of that time, nor with the relation to those problems which have been tried in the past and found wanting. They make the same blunders over and over again, and thus waste the

force which might have been spent in other ways in the solution of those problems. It is an interesting, and might be almost an amusing thing, if it were not so sad, to watch the mass of people struggling with their problems. We are moderns in time only, in thought and conceptions, we are ancients.

History is the experience of a people to strive to reach a higher plane of living, the dangers encountered, the problems left unsolved, the hopes and ambitions entertained. Thus he who would know the history of the past must know the heart history of its people and against his knowing is the great stumbling block, feeling. Emotion is the rock invincible. You may change ideas; feeling is not easily changed; it is that fundamental force in human life and it is that that constitutes in every event its dynamic element, it is a matter of growth and development.

The nation of the people will advance only as rapidly as the emotional, or feeling, life of the people changes. Ideas are things grafted upon the margin of our lives. We believe many things in words which our actions belie. We believe in a God omniscient and ever present, but act as though the judgment day were never coming. We believe in the brotherhood of man, but every stranger we meet we treat with caution. We believe in a democratic government, and take but little part in it.

It is that elusive element in human life, feeling, which constitutes the vital element in human history. It is this that history shows has changed governments and social institutions. It is this that constitutes the continuity of history and also gives to history its change. It is for this reason that the life of a people is an organic whole, like one mighty stream with its several currents moving on towards one mighty goal. There is not one destiny for church, another for government, another for education and industry; all these constitute one life with one destiny. Ideas may change, ideas of government of social aspirations, of human activity, but that which constitutes the vital and powerful force of life, is that element, feeling, and this is the element we are to search for in history.

Ideas may change the emotional and evolutionary forces only in so far as the ideas are feasible. This it is that unlocks the treasure house of the past and he who would properly interpret history is aware that the changing life of the people is due to the changing of the thoughts. He understands that their ideals have changed and that these changing conceptions are the problems of history; he who would interpret the history of the future must read and know the feeling of the present; he who would interpret the history of the past must know the feeling of the past. The history of tomorrow is the aspiration of today. The hopes and ideas of the past are the recorded deeds of modern history.

RIDGEWOOD OF YESTERYEAR.

Speech of Honorable Cornelius Doremus, at the meeting of the Historical Society held Thursday evening, April 28, 1910.

The topic is "Ridgewood of Yesteryear." Now I take it that Yesteryear means anything back of today, and assuming that that is the proper definition, I have commenced with the history of Ridgewood from the time of the Indians, and I think that is as far back as we ought to go tonight. I don't think our president properly introduced the Bergen County Historical Society, it is a great institution and its work is being recognized for accuracy and zeal and it has become more than state wide in its influence and a model in pattern for all similar institutions.

It is fitting that Ridgewood should be chosen as one of the spots dedicated to historical research as many of the stirring scenes of the Revolution and Pre-Revolutionary times occurred within what might be called its limits. A gentleman in the early part of the evening, before we came in here, asked me how many members we had in Ridgewood; I told him and I do not know what his opinion of me is now, because I do not find as many here as there are members.

Like Dr. Whitney I have confined this little talk to a manuscript, so that I would not go rambling all over the whole field of this big subject. We will take up first the Indian history, and, although we have not much in the way of actual knowledge of the Indian inhabitants of this section (you will notice that there are no flights of eloquence in this story), we find along the Sprout Brook, just east of Ridgewood, the signs of three well defined sites of Indian camps; the sites are very plain, there being cooking utensils and other things of interest. You may think that Ridgewood is not very rich in Indian lore, but I have found relics myself along

the banks of the Passaic and Saddle Rivers near this vicinity.

We will now take up the people that founded Ridgewood. In 1682 the first Zaborowski, the founder of the great family of Zabriskie, purchased from the Indians what was known as the "New Paramus Patent," consisting of about two thousand acres. He named it the Paramus Highland and the earliest settlement upon that first tract of land was located at what is now known as the Paramus Church. What is now Wortendyke was originally known as Newton, and Midland Park and the section east of what is now Ridgewood was known as Lydecker's Mills. The name was later changed to Godwinville, in honor of General Godwin a Revolutionary hero who at one time lived at Paterson. At this time Godwinville took in a section of four miles, with the Methodist Church at Midland Park as the centre, in 1866 the name was changed to Ridgewood, but not until after six years of struggle with the officials of the Erie Railroad, waged incessantly and actively. Mrs. Cornelia Dayton had the honor of naming it. Thus you see the name Ridgewood is about forty-two years old. Right here I would like to say that the second jail and courthouse in the county was built just above here. This was when the British were occupying Hackensack. A few of the curious things about it were the crimes for which people were punished in that day; one was witchcraft, another was stealing a human being, and another was children over sixteen years old who would cross or smite their parents.

The political history of Ridgewood is interesting, it originally formed part of Franklin Township and Franklin Township was formed about a century ago, and originally included a very large territory, comprising within its boundaries Ridgewood, Glen Rock, Midland Park and other municipalities. In 1853 Samuel Dayton purchased part of the Van Emburgh estate (I think the present Dayton would like to own it now). Samuel Dayton plotted considerable of the land and developed it and sold considerable of it. All the land on the north side of Ridgewood avenue, between the Hohokus brook

and Monroe street, west of the Erie Railroad, formed a part of the Van Emburgh estate, the original owner of which was Henry Van Emburgh, and he owned almost all of what is now known as Ridgewood. Ridgewood Township was formed in 1876 under authority of an Act of the Legislature of the State. It then comprised three square miles and the population was twelve hundred, it has now grown to more than five times that number. The first Township Committee consisted of Cornelius J. Bogert, N. R. Bunce, Peter G. Hopper, Albert P. Hopper and Thomas Terhune.

Since the formation of the township, Ridgewood has lost the flourishing municipalities of Midland Park and Glen Rock. The village was incorporated in 1894 and since that time there has been a dual government, namely Village and Township. The Village Trustees acting as Township Committee. The first trustees of the village were Milton T. Richardson, H. E. Hopper, Joseph W. Edwards, Dr. George M. Ockford and William J. Fullerton. To recount the names of the various Boards of Trustees since would simply be to make a directory which would be similar to "King's notable New Yorkers"—everybody knows them. The present board consists of J. M. Martin, J. J. Lannuier, George Brackett, J. V. Morey and Frederick Bogert.

EARLY CIVILIZATION—The first church was the Paramus church, erected in 1735 and it is a curious incident that this church was started thirty years after the old church in Hackensack which it appears was dedicated in 1696. The land on which the Paramus church is erected was donated by Peter Falconier, and he was given in perpetuity two seats, one for himself and one for his wife. The congregation of Paramus began worshipping in 1725, although they did not meet in the church until ten years later. You see this church is about two hundred years old and it is a singular fact that it is still a flourishing church; and you can imagine that if it is of such a power and influence today what an influence it must have been in that early day, and as Dr. Whitney said the church and school practically typify civilization.

In connection with the Paramus church is Vallean Cemetery, which has a curious and interesting history. The land was donated by Magdelene Vallean in 1750 and some of the epitaphs on the tomb stones are well worth the perusal of the historian.

Another curious thing is that slavery was a recognized institution in this State and an act was passed by the Legislature in 1713 regulating slaves and holding that human life was a mere chattel.

We are descended from the Dutch or French Huguenot stock, and they were a sturdy and hardy people of rugged constitution and well able to grapple with the problems of life as they found them in that early day.

Their domestic life I thought would be interesting and this is the schedule of the day's work. Five a. m., feeding stock and preparing for work of the day; six a. m., breakfast; seven a. m., at work with axe or plow; this was continued for twelve hours and the family, wives and daughters were equally hard working.

REVOLUTIONARY SKETCHES—A noted incident of the early times of this section is one that occurred near the familiar old Rosencrans house that is still standing on the east Saddle River Road. It is related that at one time Aaron Burr was encamped at Ramapo and the British were at Hackensack. One Paul Vanderbeck, rode into camp and said that the British were on the way to Paramus and were destroying everything along the route, it seems that they had destroyed some of his cattle and driven them away. Mrs. Vanderbeck had some bread in the oven which was just about baked, the soldiers took this hot bread, putting it in their knapsacks and she was very much pleased to see that the hot bread melted some butter they had taken and spoiled the red coats of the soldiers.

It seems that Burr met the British and captured the Hessian troops and then fell back to Ramapo. It was during this raid that he met the famous widow Provost, who then lived in the Rosencrans house. It is related of General Burr that during his courtship, he was encamped in New York and in order to visit the widow he would tie his horse flat in the bottom of a boat so that

the horse could not move, then row across the Hudson and ride twenty miles through the enemy's country.

CHURCHES.—The Episcopal church was erected in 1865, east of the Hohokus brook. Edward A. Walton was the first superintendent of the Sunday school and Rev. J. M. Waite the first rector. In 1873, the church building was moved across the brook to its present location. The Presbyterian church was originally known as a Seceder. It was then changed to the Christian Reformed church under the pastorate of the Rev. Harvey Iserman affiliated with the Presbyterian denomination.

Another land-mark is the First Reformed Church of Ridgewood, and this was organized in 1875. The church when first organized occupied Shuart's Hall. It then moved to the Ryerson Building, to the present site, in 1877 and since then the building has been rebuilt and enlarged several times. Rev. John A. Van Neste has been the pastor since the organization of the church and it has flourished and grown under his pastorate of thirty-five years.

The Baptist church was organized in 1885 and has a large and flourishing congregation. They are about to build a new church. The Unitarian church is not very old, but is here to stay. The Catholic church was organized in 1890 and has done much for the building up of this progressive community.

The Methodist church was organized in 1895 and first met in the old Union street school house. The present structure was built in 1903. Besides these there are the first Church of Christ Scientist, they own their own property and will probably shortly erect a building of their own. The German Lutheran church, the African A. M. Zion, which is about eighteen years old, and a new one has been started called the Colored Baptist church. Thus you see we have twelve flourishing churches and this is one other link to bind Ridgewood and Brooklyn together.

The first school building erected in this vicinity was a short distance south of the house of Garret I. Hopper, in 1770. It was built of stone and destroyed by wind

in 1824. In the same year another was built on the land of Paul Vanderbeck and used until 1864.

A school was established at Paramus church in 1770 and a building for its accommodation erected in 1785. A new building was erected to take the place of the old one in 1810; another was built in 1820 and another in 1845. The school house on Union street was erected in April, 1872, and was known as Ridgewood School district No. 61. A school-house was also erected in Ridgewood Grove in 1864 and known as School district No. 44. It was the old brick school house so familiar to the early residents of Ridgewood. It is now turned into a dwelling house. The present High School building on the corner of Beech street and Franklin avenue was erected in 1893 and there are few in the state can equal it. Other schools built in Ridgewood a few years ago are Kenilworth Place, Monroe street, and Harrison avenue. So you see the early settlers believed in education.

EARLY SETTLERS—The land upon which Ridgewood is built was originally owned by five families, all of Holland descent: namely, Van Emburg, who owned most of it, Hopper, Westervelt, Zabriskie, and Van Dien. The oldest house for many years was one erected by George Van Dien, on Maple avenue. It was a stone house and stood until about fifteen years ago, when it was demolished. The homestead house now occupied by John B. Van Dien on East Ridgewood avenue, he told me, was occupied by his ancestors one hundred and forty years ago.

The first land laid out in the town and mapped was owned by Cornelius Shuart. It is true that Samuel Dayton was the first to plot the land, but Shuart laid his out in lots and filed a map. Where the Opera House now stands there was a large pond.

The first hotel was built by John W. Halstead, now known as the Ridgewood House, and owned by Mine Host Zellweger.

Our friend from Englewood will be interested in the following: We had a noted physician and surgeon who came from this part of the county. He was born in 1797 and graduated from the College of Physicians

and Surgeons in New York in 1819. He was well known as a physician and surgeon.

ROADS.—The earliest road through Ridgewood was the Godwinville road; next was the Paramus road. The Godwinville road ran from Pompton to Hoboken. Then there were the trunk lines such as the Paterson road now known as Maple avenue.

RAILROADS.—I think the people who hear me say railroads may think this is misleading, but besides the Erie, we have running through this section, the New York, Susquehanna and Western. The chief interest centers in the original railroad which was the Paterson and Hudson. The Erie was built in 1850. The Paterson and Hudson ran from Paterson to Suffern. The Erie proper ran from Suffern west. The first station building was erected in Hohokus, and the second one in Godwinville, in 1859. A well known writer had this to say of Ridgewood: "The approach to Ridgewood is not particularly attractive, but let him take a station upon the heights in Ridgewood Park and he will then appreciate the beauty of the place." One of the first conductors of the Erie has just died and one of the others is still in active service, Conductor Cooper. The first rails were constructed of narrow iron strips fastened on a wood base, and it would be hard to recognize from a picture of that day the present Erie Railroad.

INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES.—The first mill in the vicinity of Ridgewood was a grist mill standing where the Pegamoid mill now stands at Hohokus. It was used for fifty years and burned in 1853. The same year a cotton mill was built on the same site and used for sixteen years. In 1853, the firm of G. Morrow & Sons built the mill in Midland Park. Hopper was the first storekeeper and Van Dien was the next.

A Post Office was established in 1865 through the efforts of E. F. Walton and W. B. Richardson. The first postmaster received a salary of ten dollars a year. The present postmaster has occupied the office since November, 1897.

The oldest lodge is the Masonic lodge; we also have the Odd Fellows, the Junior Order of United American Mechanics and several others.

The Ridgewood Golf Club is one of the oldest organizations in Ridgewood. We have also the Y. M. C. A. and the White Star Athletic Association.

The Ridgewood Building and Loan Association was established in 1883. We have a Board of Trade and other organizations of a kindred nature. The first National Bank was opened in 1899 and the Trust Company in 1906.

We have had various newspapers which have had a precarious existence. I think Mr. Richardson could give us the early struggles of some of these papers. We have two now that are on an excellent footing, The Ridgewood News and the Ridgewood Herald.

We have no record of Ridgewood land having been sold by the Indians for a barrel of rum or a string of beads, but we have a record of one of the early transactions where property was sold for ten dollars an acre.

The First Reformed church bought one acre of land at the time it moved to Dayton street for five hundred dollars. This was a little less than Peter Ackerman paid for six acres of the Kidder property.

Land values did not increase with any rapidity, however, until within the last seven or eight years. Twenty years ago the property upon which are now erected the Trust Company and the Quackenbush and Stevens building, the whole plot bounded by Ridgewood avenue, Prospect street, Dayton street and Oak street sold for thirty-five hundred dollars. Today without any buildings it would be worth fifty thousand or more. Ordinary plots that ten years ago sold for from three hundred to four hundred dollars are now worth two thousand dollars. In the period of 1875 there were two or three houses built in a year. From 1885 to 1895 the number increased to between eight and ten and from 1895 to 1905 the number increased to between ten and twenty. Now it is impossible to keep count of them, as they go up in such large numbers.

One of the great features of Ridgewood's development has been the Bergen County Historical Society, which has been extremely active in delving into the past and has brought to light much of value. It has helped to make better citizens and instilled the love of country and home as effectively as any other institution I can think of. In 1895 an exhibition was given under the auspices of this society in the Opera House. There were coins, ancient documents, weapons, clothing, implements of industry, family trifles and records, and an inspection of the articles displayed was a liberal education in the history of the past. People throughout this section responded with enthusiasm and they were astounded to know that there was here so much of interest relating to our past history and it brought out family ties and connections such as could never have been done in any other manner. It brought about a spirit such as that which animated Dr. Bethune who stood upon one of the streets of Boston when a procession passed by. It was remarked by a bystander, "Fine men from New Hampshire, where are you from?" The doctor said, "from a city to which everybody goes and from which no one returns."

I expected to have some people here tonight who would be interested to know what they presented at that exhibit was remembered. There was one picture I remember, a little picture of Peter Burk; he was the only one we have a record of who reprovved William IV for profanity.

Now, in closing, I want to quote from the words of Macauley: "A people that takes no pride in the noble achievements of their remote ancestors will do nothing to be remembered by its remote descendants"

PARAMUS CEMETERY.

This old and historic cemetery is situated directly in the rear of the old Paramus church renowned for its associations of the past two centuries and located in the festal place of the foot hills of the Ramapos. The cemetery is well kept and presents a neat and tidy appearance. The records of this plot will be given serially in these pamphlets.

Inscriptions in the Old Cemetery at the Paramus Reformed Church, Paramus, N. J., delineated by E. L. Zabriskie :

IN
MEMORY OF
JAMES BANNER,
WHO DIED
APRIL 6TH, 1852.
AGED 75 YRS., 9 MO., 3 DAYS.

BETSY WIFE OF
JAMES BANNER,
WHO DIED
APRIL 14, 1852.
AGED 62 YRS., 1 MO., 13 DAYS.

PETER J. TERHUNE,
DIED JAN. 11, 1855.
AGED 83 YRS., 11 MO., 1 DAY.

He closed his life at years four score,
He joins in worship here no more.
But if he reigns with Christ above,
His work is wonder, praise and love.

HELENA ZABRISKIE,
WIFE OF PETER I. TERHUNE.
DIED, MARCH 13, 1852.
AGED 78 YRS., 1 MO., 22 DAYS.

Oh happy dead in thee that sleeps;
Tho, o'er this mouldering dust we weep,
Oh, faithful Saviour who shall come
That dust to ransom from the tomb.

THOMAS COOPER,
WHO DIED
OCT. 21ST A. D., 1849.
AGED 81 YRS., 21 DAYS.

Laid in the dust he must abide,
Thus sleeping by his consort's side

HANNAH,
WIFE OF THOMAS COOPER.
DIED SEPT. 16 A. D., 1849..
AGED 69 YRS., 5 MO., 20 DAYS.

My Lord hath called and I obeyed
To meet and with him dwell.

MARGARET ANN,
INFANT CHILD OF JACOB I. H. AND
SARAH J ZABRISKIE,
WHO DIED
JUNE 2ND, 1847,
AGED 7 MO., 23 DAYS.

YEAR BOOK



Bergen County
Historical
Society 

Numbers
Eight and Nine
1913-1914

Published by the Society
Hackensack, New Jersey





PARAMUS CHURCH

BUILT 1735---REMODELED 1872

YEAR BOOK
OF THE
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GUARDIAN PRINT
PATERSON, NEW JERSEY

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THE WASHINGTON INSTITUTE

By William M. Johnson.

On the lot at the corner of Main and Warren streets, Hackensack, there is standing an old fashioned two story brick building known as the Washington Institute. A marble tablet in the front wall of the building, the gift of Col. James C. Zabriskie, contains the words "Washington Institute, Erected 1779, Rebuilt 1877."

The history of this lot carries us back to the early days of Hackensack, which at that time was a small but enterprising village, whose inhabitants were largely of Dutch extraction. The lot in question was formerly part of the farm of Isaac Van Giesen, who was a man of substance and a prominent citizen. Whether it was sold to the school district, which subsequently held it, or whether it was a gift for school purposes, is now quite unknown. There is no record of any deed for the property, nor is such a deed extant so far as is now shown. The suggestion that the property would revert to Van Giesen's heirs in case it should be abandoned for school purposes, is without justification in the absence of a deed with a clause of reverter. The possession of the Washington Institute and of its predecessors has been of such character and of so long duration that in law it has ripened into a perfect and indefensible title, with no reversionary rights attached thereto.

As we shall see later on, a stone building was erected on this lot, for the purpose of an academy, about the year 1768. The inscription on the old bell which was placed in the belfry of the present building, but afterwards removed to the Union street school, reads as follows:

"The gift of Wm. Bayard, Esq.,
To the Academy at Hackensack,
New Jersey,
1770."

Col. William Bayard was a man of great wealth, owning a great part of what is now the City of Hoboken. He became a tory in the Revolutionary War and his lands were confiscated. He died in England in 1804.

It is well known that at an early date in its history and prior to the Revolutionary War, Hackensack was an educational center of considerable importance. The first meeting of the Trustees of Queens (now Rutgers) College was held at the Court House in May, 1767, at which time it was proposed to establish the college in Hackensack, but after a long and animated discussion, New Brunswick was chosen by a close vote. At that time there were two academies here, one described as being in Hackensack at the New Bridge, as well as one at

Hackensack proper, where the languages were taught and youths prepared for college. There seems to have been considerable rivalry between these two institutions as indicated by advertisements in the New York papers of those days.

The one at New Bridge was under the care of Rev. Stephanus Voorhees, a graduate of Princeton, class of 1765, who advertised in the New York Gazette his intention to open a grammar school on April 20, 1766, at Hackensack under the inspection and direction of Rev. Mr. Goetschius. In his advertisement he states that all gentlemen who are disposed to have their sons instructed in the learned languages, may depend upon a constant attendance and strict and accurate instruction by their humble servant Stephanus Voorhees, A. M. "The terms of admission will be as moderate as in any Latin School perhaps to be found, viz: 20 shillings entrance and 20 shillings per quarter. It is supposed that board and tuition will not exceed 20 pounds per annum" (about \$50).

Again in 1767 Mr. Voorhees advertises that a grammar school has been kept at Hackensack this year past in which the learned languages are taught with care and accuracy and youth qualified to enter any of the American Colleges.

In the same year there appears an announcement in the New York Journal or General Advertiser of a public school to be erected at Hackensack on May 1st, where the languages will be taught with accuracy and care and youths qualified for admission into any of our American Colleges. The trustees state that for the management of the school they have chosen Mr. Peter Wilson, who has for some time past taught in the Exchange in New York, to instruct the children in Latin, etc., and until such time as some persons will undertake to teach reading, writing, cyphering and merchants accounts, Mr. Wilson will officiate for both. It may be here noted that Mr. Wilson was at that time a young man, not yet 21 years of age.

Thereupon Stephanus Voorhees on April 30, 1767, acquaints the public through the press, that he has supplied himself with an able assistant, that the school will be kept where it was first erected in Hackensack at the New Bridge, that an English teacher is also provided to oblige the public, who is a complete penman and will teach the Latin scholars writing and arithmetic, two hours a day for a small addition per quarter.

In January, 1768, Stephanus Voorhees and Francis Barber, the latter also a Princeton graduate, published an elaborate notice of their school. They state that a number of persons in New York have sons under tuition. A third person is to teach English, writing and arithmetic, and also instructs the Latin scholars in those branches of education. This Francis Barber afterwards taught in the Academy of Elizabethtown, when he entered the army and fought in the Revolutionary War with great distinction, attaining the rank of colonel.

On February 22, 1769, Peter Wilson informs the public that the Grammar School near the town of Hackensack is still continued and that a large commodious and elegant edifice is erected. He further states that Peter Zabriskie, Esq., and other residents have voluntarily engaged to assist the teachers in the preservation of the morals of the youth and in checking the first symptoms of vice.

Apparently the rivalry of the two schools had become very keen, and some unkind things had been said, which moved Mr. Peter Wilson "the public's humble servant" to add "notwithstanding the malevolent insinuations that have been industriously propagated with regard to the method of instruction practiced by the subscriber, several gentlemen both of abilities and figure have expressed their highest approbation both of the method of tuition and progress of the young under his care. * * * But as he has not the talent of pushing himself into fame, he must leave the proof of his assiduity and diligence to the best test—experience."

The subjects also taught were navigation, the Italian method of bookkeeping, surveying and other branches of mathematics at reasonable rates.

In 1771, Mr. Wilson again advertises his school where the languages, bookkeeping and mathematics are taught with care and fidelity. In the same year the public's most obedient and very humble servant, John Wright, states that Mr. Barber has declined his school, and that he, the subscriber, being unanimously chosen to succeed him in the care of the youth, boys will be fitted for college in the most accurate and expeditious manner. He also advertises that scholars may be boarded for £14 per annum (about \$35) which is from £4 to £6 cheaper than in any of the neighboring schools.

We thus see that at that period there were two classical schools at Hackensack, each having several teachers where youths from New York and elsewhere were prepared for college. Communication with New York might be had by stage, for on September 17, 1768, Andrew Van Buskirk gives notice that a stage wagon will be erected in Hackensack at the New Bridge to set out for Powless Hook (Jersey City) to go twice a week, Tuesdays and Saturdays, 6 oc. from New Bridge and seven from the town of Hackensack, returning the same day at precisely 2 oc. from Powless Hook. Price for each passage 2 s. 6 d.

From the foregoing advertisements it is quite possible to fix with accuracy the date of construction of the first school house on the lot in question. In 1767 announcement is made that such a building is proposed and in February, 1769, the erection of a large commodious and elegant edifice is advertised. It must therefore have been built at least as early as 1768, which is two years earlier than the date inscribed on the tablet.

It was a stone building 35x75 feet, two stories high, with belfry in the center, and remained standing for nearly 80 years, till in 1848 it made way for the present building. It is known that this school achieved a fine reputation and attracted many youths from a distance to be educated here. What happened during the trying days of the Revolutionary War is unknown. In 1780 the British plundered Hackensack, burned the court house and several dwellings and doubtless the sessions of the school were much interrupted, nevertheless the academy was maintained and continued an important educational influence.

During Mr. Wilson's term of service in the Legislature, the academy at Hackensack had become so prosperous that the incorporation of the institution into a college was deemed desirable. It was pro-

posed that Dr. Dirck Romeyn, afterwards president of Union College, Schenectady, should become the president and Mr. Wilson the professor of languages. Mr. Wilson from motives of jealousy while a member of the Legislature could not be induced to support the measure. It is quite likely also that while the enthusiasm of the friends of the academy led them to wish to see a college here, the cooler judgment of Mr. Wilson and others caused them to see the difficulty of sustaining an institution of that character, in a state already supplied with two colleges, viz.: The College of New Jersey at Princeton, the Queen College at New Brunswick with King (afterwards Columbia) College nearby in the city of New York.

The school afterwards became known as the Washington Academy of Hackensack. Peter Wilson, who seems to have been the first principal, was a native of Scotland, where he was born November 23, 1746. He was not only a successful teacher, but was a man of affairs an ardent patriot during the war for independence, and a member of the Legislature for several terms. He compiled a volume of laws of New Jersey under appointment of the Legislature, which was published in 1784. He afterwards taught at Flatbush, L. I., and later became a professor of Latin and Greek in Columbia College, which conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws. He passed the later years of his life in Hackensack where he died August 1, 1825, aged 79 years. He is buried in the cemetery surrounding the Old Church on the Green. His residence was in the stone house next to the academy now owned by Mr. Gilbert. There may be seen carved in the stones over the window the words "Peter Wilson," "Cath Wilson," "Anno, 1787." His first wife was a daughter of Isaac Van Gieson and his second wife Catharine Duryea.

At a meeting of the inhabitants of the Township of New Barbadoes, held at the Academy, August 4, 1798, five trustees, viz.: Rev. Solomon Froeleigh, John Van Buren, Isaac Vanderbeck, Jr., Robert Campbell and Nehemiah Wade, were chosen, who thereupon filed a certificate of incorporation under the name of the "The Trustees of the Washington Academy of Hackensack, in the County of Bergen." Mr. Froeleigh was pastor of the Church on the Green from 1786 to 1823, and was the leader of the secession which afterwards resulted in the organization of the True Reformed Dutch Church. Robert Campbell and Nehemiah Wade were prominent lawyers of the county, the latter being County Clerk from 1789 to 1801.

Other principals of the Academy succeeding Dr. Wilson were Henry Traphagen, John Traphagen, Bayard Bayard, Thomas Geagan, Christian Zabriskie, John Hayman, Henry Blackburn, William Hunt (physician), John Bogert, Henry Howell and John Vanderbeck.

About the middle of the last century the Academy building had become unsuitable for school purposes, and the requirements of the school district in which it was located made a new building advisable. The district was then known as School District, No. 1, and the building was called the Washington Academy.

At the public meeting held June 7, 1847, for the election of school trustees, the advantage and propriety of erecting a new Academy on the site of the old one, were discussed, and it was agreed that the meeting adjourn to meet on June 22, 1847, for further consideration

of the project and consideration of plans. Prominent in this movement were A. O. Zabriskie, Esq., an able lawyer and at that time surrogate afterwards chancellor of New Jersey, Dr. Abraham Hopper, a leading physician, father of the late Henry A. Hopper, M. D., the Rev. Alex H. Warner, pastor of the "Old Church on the Green," and David Terhune, then a young man, whose active interest in this building continued till his death in 1892.

At the adjourned meeting the whole subject was fully discussed, and it was decided to erect a building for the double purpose of a school house, and also a meeting room, for public lectures, etc., and that a stock company be formed with shares of the value of five dollars each. A committee was appointed to solicit subscriptions to stock, composed of William DeWolf, David Terhune, Tunis Banta, Christian De Baun, Henry B. Zabriskie, and Doctor Abraham Hopper, also a committee to prepare a plan of the building, viz: Doctor Abraham Hopper, John Huyler and Abraham O. Zabriskie. The meeting adjourned to July 6, when a meeting of the inhabitants of Hackensack and vicinity was held. Reports were made of the shares subscribed, and a plan of the new building was submitted. At this meeting the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That in the proposed project of taking down the old Washington Academy, and erecting a new building on the site thereof by a joint stock association; it is expressly declared and understood and has been so declared and understood from the beginning of the enterprise that the lower or ground floor of said proposed building, is to be for the gratuitous, the perpetual, and the uncontrolled uses of the trustees of the common school district in which said building is located, provided that the district trustees shall be obligated to keep the said room in complete repair by such means and ways as they may judge most expedient."

A committee to draft a constitution for the joint stock association was appointed, consisting of Dr. Abraham Hopper, A. O. Zabriskie and Christian De Baun, and the meeting adjourned to July 13 for the purpose of organization, at which meeting articles of association were read and after debate adopted. A committee was also appointed to secure a suitable place for the school during the interval between the tearing down of the old Academy and rebuilding the same; and also to sell the stone of the old building, reserving as much as might be necessary for use in the new structure.

The following are the articles of association of the Washington Institute in the village of Hackensack, in the county of Bergen:

Whereas, The inhabitants of the first school district of the Township of New Barbadoes at a public meeting held in the Washington Academy on the seventh day of June, A. D., 1847, unanimously resolved that the trustees of said district be authorized and instructed to devise some plan of raising sufficient funds to rebuild said Academy, and

Whereas, At an adjourned public meeting of the inhabitants of said district the inhabitants of the village of Hackensack generally and of the adjacent country, on the twenty-second day of said month of June, it was on motion of said trustees unanimously resolved that the

citizens of Hackensack and its neighborhood be invited to form a joint stock company for the purpose of rebuilding the aforesaid Academy; therefore to effect such purpose.

Be it known that we, the said inhabitants, do adopt the following as the articles and constitution of our association, which shall be designated and known as the "Washington Institute of Hackensack."

ARTICLE I.

We, the subscribers, inhabitants of Hackensack and its vicinity do hereby agree to form ourselves into an association for the promotion of learning and especially for the purpose of erecting and maintaining on the lot in said village, known as the Washington Academy lot, a building to be devoted to the purpose of a liberal common school education and of meetings for intellectual, moral and religious instruction.

ARTICLE II.

We do agree and consent to carry into effect the objects of our association to create a capital stock of two thousand dollars to be divided into shares of five dollars each, which stock may at any time be increased in the number of its shares, either by the trustees or by the stockholders, at their annual or other meetings, each share to be transferable in such manner as the trustees may from time to time direct, and to be personal estate; no person to be a member of this association unless he shall subscribe to these articles with the number of shares which he intends to hold nor to be entitled to vote at any election after the first election for trustees unless he shall have actually paid in money or its equivalent the sum of five dollars, the amount of one share; or shall hold a share by regular transfer. each member to have as provided by law one vote for each share subscribed and paid for by him; and the admission of future members to be on such terms as the bylaws of this association may provide.

ARTICLE III.

The lower room or story of the building to be erected by this association shall be devoted to the purpose of common school education and for that object shall be at the entire and free disposal of the Trustees or such other officers as may be provided by law of the common school district wherein the same is, or may be situate, free from any rent or charge, except that said Trustees or officers shall be bound to keep the said lower room in repair and to contribute from time to time one-half part of the expense of all necessary repairs to the whole building and its appurtenances not including the upper room and in case of their failure so to do, rent sufficient for such purposes may be charged not to exceed thirty dollars in any one year.

ARTICLE IV.

The upper room of the building is to be finished as a lecture room, and to be kept as a public lecture room, subject at all times to the control of the Trustees of this association and not to be let or hired to any society, individual, or association except for a single lecture or meeting or a proper course of lectures or meetings within the objects of this article, but the use of the same shall be at all times

granted and afforded by the trustees in their discretion to proper persons and societies on proper application for lectures and meetings for intellectual, moral, social and religious instruction, especially of the young, and for improvement and refinement in taste and fine arts; subject only to such charges as may be necessary to keep the same and the building in repair or to improve the same.

ARTICLE V.

This association to be incorporated under the act entitled "An act to incorporate Societies for the promotion of learning" approved April 16th, A. D., 1846, for which purpose five trustees shall be elected at some meeting to be called for that purpose according to law, which trustees shall have full power to conduct the affairs of this association according to the true intent of these articles; and to make and enact bylaws, rules and regulations not contrary thereto; provided that the stockholders at any annual or other regularly convened meeting may revoke, alter or modify such rules, bylaws and regulations, and no bylaws revoked, altered or modified by the stockholders shall be re-enacted, or changed back when altered or modified without the consent of the stockholders; each stockholder having one vote for each share held by him at all meetings of the stockholders.

ARTICLE VI.

It shall also be the duty of the trustees to keep the said upper room and the passage leading thereto in complete order and repair. For defraying the expense of which they shall collect a small rent or compensation for the use of the same, provided, however, that it shall not be lawful for said trustees to impose any rents for the purpose of making the same a source of profit to the stockholders.

ARTICLE VII.

The trustees may in their discretion become incorporated by a special act of the Legislature embodying the provisions of these articles and thereupon surrender this incorporation and the property of this association become vested in the body incorporated by such special act.

ARTICLE VIII.

These articles not to be changed or altered except by the consent of a majority of the stockholders, both in number and in the number of shares held by them, such consent either to be given at a general meeting regularly called or by writing under their hands, or in fact in either way.

And we do hereby, each one for himself, agree to pay to said association, or to their trustees when elected and incorporated, five dollars for each share so subscribed for, at such times, and in such manner as said association or trustees may direct or prescribe.

Adopted and dated at the Washington Academy in Hackensack on the thirteenth day of July, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty seven.

A. O. Zabriskie	Ten
Abm. Hopper	Twenty
Christian De Baum	Three
James P. Demarest	Fourteen
William Winant	Four
John H. Banta	Three
Jacob Larmour	Three
John J. Stephens	One
Harding Vanderpool	Two
A. C. Fatin	Two
James Gould	One
Jacob Vanderbilt	One
H. H. & T. Banta	Six
Edwd. Alcock	One
John Brower	One
Abraham Vansciven	One
George Doremus	Two
Richd. A. Doremus	Two
H. A. Hopper	Two
Christian W. Campbell	One
Lewis Irish	One
David Terhune	Seven
E. B. Force	Two
R. Romaine	Two
Stephen T. Vanderbeck	One
John McChesney	One
Warren F. Randolph	One
John J. Bogert.....	One
Peter Bogart, Jr.	Two
Michael M. Wygant	One
R. R. Hawkey	One
Henry Westervelt	One
Ralph I. Westervelt	Two
Daniel M. Winant	Three
Manning M. Knapp	One
H. B. Zabriskie	One
R. R. Paulison	Two
John E. Post	One
Peter J. Bogert	One
John V. H. Van Saun	One
Richard Paulison	Two
John D. Romeyn	One
Lawrence A. Ackerman	One
George In. Zabriskie	One
Robert Conklin	One

BERGEN COUNTY

Nickles Vreeland	One
John Larmour	One
Albt. G. Doremus	Five
Christopher X. Thornhill	One
Robert Campbell	One
James Vanderpool	Two
John Hill	One
P. V. B. Demarest	Three
Edwin F. Randolph	One
John Van Saun, Jr.	One
John Huyler	Four
William De Wolf	Five
Daniel Romaine	Three
Albert R. Terhune	One
Richard Van Winkle	Two
Peter S. Demarest.....	Two
Wm. M. Pell	Ten
Paul R. Paulison	Two
John H. Ackerman	Two
Edward Van Buren	One
Richard T. Amos	One
John R. Paulison	One
John I. Zabriskie	Three
John L. Earle	Eleven
Jacob C. Terhune	One
John N. Ackerman	One
William Terhune	One
Abm. Westervelt	Three
Garret G. Ackerson	One
John B. Cleveland	Two
Maria D. Quick	Two
Robt. Rennie	Fifty-five
William Grieg	One
Alexander H. Warner	One
George Maycock	One
Jonathan Thurston	One
George B. Brown	One
David A. Bogert	Two
Wilhelmus Berry	One
John J. Ward	Two
John R. Van Giesen	Two
John J. Voorhis	Two
Archibald Shearn	One
John H. T. Banta	Four
W. S. Banta	Four
David A. Zabriskie	One

Stock subscriptions to the amount of 283 shares were obtained and the stockholders proceeded to organize.

The first board of trustees elected July 27, 1847, was composed of Abraham O. Zabriskie, John H. Banta, Dr. Abraham Hopper, David Terhune and Tunis Banta. They organized by choosing Tunis Banta president, Dr. Abraham Hopper, secretary and David Terhune, treasurer.

A certificate of organization was duly filed in the County Clerk's office thereby forming a corporation by the name of "The Washington Institute."

The trustees promptly entered into contract for the erection of the new building with Jacob Larmour for the carpenter work and John McChesney for the mason work. The building was enclosed in October, 1847, and completed during the succeeding winter. The funds being insufficient to pay for the building, the sum of \$600 was borrowed on bond and mortgage from Jacob Garrison. The total cost was about \$2,700 of which about \$1,500 was received for stock issued, \$600 mortgage, \$448 from proceeds of a fair and the balance from sale of old material and sundry other sources.

It will be seen that even in that early day in Hackensack's history, a successful way of raising money was by means of a fair. The fair held in the Institute in August, 1848, netted the handsome amount of \$448.

In 1848 the legislature of New Jersey passed the following act:

"An act to vest in the Washington Institute of Hackensack the title of the Washington Academy Lot."

"Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the title of that lot in the village of Hackensack known as the Washington Academy Lot, which was formerly vested in the Trustees of the Washington Academy of Hackensack, in the County of Bergen, be, and the same is hereby vested in "the Washington Institute of Hackensack" to be held by them for the purposes and trusts and subject to the conditions of the articles of the association."

Approved, March 2, 1848.

By virtue of this enactment the title became fully vested in The Washington Institute.

After completion of the building the lower part was used as a public school, while the room in the second story was used for lectures, religious services and other meetings the usual charge being for use of room \$1.00, fuel 25 cents, light 25 cents; total, \$1.50 per night.

Entries in the treasurer's books show how extensively this room was used during the early years of its history.

Many entertainments and lectures were given here, such as singing school, Indian concert, band concert, glee club concert, bell ringers, lectures on ventriloquism, on electricity, on astronomy. Courses of

lectures were given by many prominent lecturers. Meetings were held by the Temperance Society, Baseball club, Medical Society, Debating Society and Legion of Honor.

Religious services by the True Reformed Dutch, the Baptist, Universalists, German church, Episcopal church, the latter from 1862 to 1867, Union prayer meeting, Christian Science church, meetings by the Library Association, Debating Club, Lyceum, political meetings by the Whigs; in 1856 by Fremont and Dayton Republican Club, Fillmore and Donelson Club, Buchanan and Breckenridge Democratic Club. In 1880 by the Garfield and Arthur Club, and in 1885 by the Blaine and Logan Club.

Thus the value of the lecture room was demonstrated, but lectures have grown out of fashion. Other halls have been built to accommodate the increased population and the usefulness of the room has largely ceased.

In December, 1870, the articles of association were modified by the consent of the majority of the stockholders, both in number and number of shares held by them, so as to permit the trustees to make such use of the lecture room in the second story as they might deem expedient.

In pursuance of that authority they leased the same to "The Hackensack Library and Reading Room" for the period of five years. "The Library and Reading Room" was succeeded by a committee of young ladies who maintained a library in that room until the erection of the Johnson Free Public Library, at which time their library was closed and the books turned over to the public library.

The following is a full list of the Trustees of the Washington Institute:

1847—Abram O. Zabriskie.	1857—Henry A. Hopper.
John H. Banta.	1864—Peter V. B. Demarest.
Abraham Hopper.	1887—William S. Banta.
David Terhune.	1887—John Banta.
Tunis Banta.	1887—William M. Johnson.
1849—Christian DeBaun.	1892—George W. Wheeler.
John H. T. Banta.	1901—George W. Conklin.
1851—Peter V. B. Demarest.	Rev. John C. Voorhis.
1852—John N. Ackerman.	1910—Arthur Van Buskirk.
1853—James P. Demarest.	1913—Charles W. Terhune.

The present Board of Trustees consists of:

George W. Wheeler, president.	John Banta.
William M. Johnson, treasurer.	Charles W. Terhune.
Arthur Van Buskirk, secretary.	

David Terhune was a Trustee and also treasurer of the association from its origin in 1847 till his death, which occurred in 1892, a period of 45 years, it is needless to say to those who remember Mr. Terhune as a public spirited citizen and one of our ablest business men, that he gave to the institute most faithful and attentive service. For the

greater part of that long period he had charge of the building, managed its finances and attended to repairs and maintenance. During the period of 67 years since the organization of the Institute it has had but two treasurers, Mr. Terhune serving for 45 years, and W. M. Johnson, the present treasurer, succeeding him in 1893.

With the recent death of the late Peter Bogart, Jr., of Bogota, and Richard Van Winkle, of Lodi, the last of the original subscribers to the stock of the Washington Institute passed away. Most of the others died many years ago. The present living stockholders, who hold their shares by transfer, are only ten in number, most of them holding a single share each. The largest single stockholder is the Johnson Free Public Library, which holds 84 shares. Of these shares 55 were transferred by the old Hackensack Library and Reading Room, an organization which is 1870 established a library in the lecture room of the Washington Institute, but which is now practically defunct. Twenty-nine shares were donated by the estate of David Terhune, deceased.

The management of the Institute has been preserved by the few surviving stockholders, but it will not be many years before death will remove them also. Fortunately, it was found possible to acquire the 55 shares from the Library and Reading Room Association for the Johnson Public Library, and as the Library has perpetual succession, it will be practicable to keep the organization alive by virtue of the ownership of the stock held by the Library. Some of the living stockholders and representatives of estates of deceased stockholders have agreed to donate their shares to the Library. The estate of David Terhune has already done so. It is expressly stipulated in the articles of association that stockholders shall receive no pecuniary benefit from this property, which must be held for educational and literary purposes, and even in case of sale of the property, the proceeds must be held in trust for the same uses. Hence these shares have no commercial value, and it will be advantageous if as many as possible of the shares should be turned over to the Library by the representatives of former stockholders.

One of the heirs of Dr. Peter Wilson has claimed that the Doctor gave this property to the town for educational purposes, with a clause of reverter to his heirs, in case it should cease to be used for such purposes, and that they are now entitled to its possession. It may be confidently asserted that there is no basis for this claim. There is no evidence that Peter Wilson ever owned this property. It undoubtedly came out of the Van Giesen farm. At the time the original academy was built in 1768, Peter Wilson was a young man not 22 years of age, who had emigrated from Scotland a few years before. It is highly improbable that a youth even as highly gifted as Dr. Wilson proved to be should accumulate enough money at that age, from teaching school, to be able to give away a desirable lot on Main street. In 1787 when he was 41 years of age he bought the adjoining lot from Isaac Van Giesen and then erected the stone house which is still standing.

Questions are frequently asked as to the ownership of the Washington Institute building and of the lot on which it stands, and also as to the rights of the Board of Education in the property. From the foregoing historical sketch, the present status of the property may be indicated:

1. The legal title and the right to manage the property, are vested in the Trustees of the Washington Institute, who are elected by the stockholders of the Institute.

2. The lower room of the building is subject to the entire and free disposal of the Board of Education of Hackensack to be used for the purpose of common school education. The Board of Education is bound to keep the lower room in repair, and to contribute from time to time one half part of the expense of all necessary repairs to the whole building and its appurtenances, not including the upper room.

3. The upper room is subject to the sole control of the Trustees of the Washington Institute, who must keep the same in repair and contribute one half of the expense of necessary repairs to the whole building not including the lower floor.

4. The lower floor has not been occupied as a school since the completion of the Union Street building in 1878. Since that date it has been rented by the Trustees of the Washington Institute, and the income after deducting expenses of the whole building (not including the second floor) has been paid over from time to time to the Trustees of the school district now the Board of Education. To this extent therefore the lower floor has been used for the purposes of common school education.

5. The Board of Education is at liberty again to make actual use of the lower floor.

6. By the consent of the Trustees of the Washington Institute, which no doubt would be readily given, the Board of Education may erect a new building on the lot for an industrial school, or other educational purposes, in which case the rights of the Washington Institute in the second floor would have to be adjusted in some way by mutual agreement.

7. The primary purpose of the second floor, viz: for meeting for intellectual, moral and religious instruction, having become impracticable, it has been proposed that the Johnson Free Public Library shall be the beneficiary of whatever net income may be derived from it. The library may be deemed in a certain sense the successor to carry out the original purposes of the institute. At least if it is not strictly speaking the successor, yet by reason of its public character and purposes, it comes nearer to the original scheme than any other institution in town.

It is evident, however, that the building has outlived its usefulness, and before many years will require more extensive repairs than can be provided for out of the income of either floor. What should be done with the property is a problem deserving serious consideration. It can hardly be considered a desirable location for a school of any kind, and its utility for literary purposes ceased long ago. If a sale of the property could be effected so as to pass a good title, of which there is some doubt, an equitable proportion of the proceeds might be turned over to the Board of Education and the residue used by the trustees of the institute for such purposes as might approximate the objects of the original incorporation.

WILLIAM M. JOHNSON.

Hackensack, May 25, 1914.

*R. A. ADAMS HOUSE
SADDLE RIVER*



Built by the father of David Hopper, about 1726, was left to his son, David, who married Caroline Blauvelt. After their lifetime the property came into the hands of their daughter, Maria Jemima Hopper, who married Garret A. N. Ackerman, and sold the old homestead, building for themselves the property now occupied by Maloney.



BERGEN COUNTY DESCENDANTS IN NOVA SCOTIA

By Dr. Byron G. Van Horne.

Some years ago while way down East in Nova Scotia I met a number of people whose ancestors had come from Bergen and Rockland counties and when I heard the names of Van Buskirk, Blauvelt, Van Horn, Herring, Ferdon and visited some of the old farm houses with their low spreading gables and Dutch doors it required no great flight of fancy to imagine ones self back in Old Bergen County.

How came these people to be there? It is a very interesting part of history closely connected with our Revolutionary War; in fact, is a part of it. Probably most of us in our study of American history at school were taught very little about the Tory or opposition party in the War of Independence. While most of us knew that there was such a party, and that they made themselves obnoxious to their fellow countrymen, yet it never occurred to us that they were prominent or influential. They were willing that the colonies should remain subject to Great Britain, without any guarantee of chartered or otherwise established rights and usages. They constituted the opposition to the Whigs, or Patriots during the unarmed struggle of 1765-1775, in the controversy with the mother country. After the war began they gave aid and comfort to the enemy by enlistments (to the number perhaps of 25,000 from the first to last). There were many more, who for various causes were non-combatants, but no less virulent in their denunciation of the "rebels" on that account. After the Declaration of Independence their positions became more critical, as by that instrument they were made disloyal to the new government and to their respective states, all of which assumed sovereignty and could not be indifferent to these internal enemies. With the sanction of Congress, penalties of confiscation, imprisonment, banishment and minor restrictions were imposed by the several legislatures. But, as a rule, after the voluntary expatriation of the more violent and obnoxious of them, the patriots were content with keeping a close watch on their movements, to prevent as far as possible their being of service to the public enemy. In some states, during the war, the Whigs predominated. In others, Tories were in the majority. States there were, too, in which opinions were fairly well divided. When war was declared, the administrative affairs fell naturally into the hands of the Whigs, and were maintained by them throughout. The following extract from a speech, delivered by Anson Burlingame in the House of Representatives in 1856, gives an idea of the condition of affairs as they existed at that time. This same Mr. Burlingame was the one, who in later years, was sent by President Lincoln on a diplomatic mission to China, where he gained such an ascendancy over the native mind that he was made Chinese ambassador to the world's greatest powers and negotiated treaties for her with them.

"Did not the South, equally with the North, bare her forehead to the god of battles?" I answer plainly, no sir, she did not; she did not.

"Sir, Massachusetts furnished more men in the Revolution than the whole South put together, and more by ten fold than South Carolina. I am not including of course the militia—the conjectured militia furnished by that state. There is no proof that they were ever engaged in any battle. I mean the regulars; and I say that Massachusetts furnished more than ten times as many men as South Carolina. I say on the authority of a standard historian, once a member of this House, (Mr. Sabine, in his history of the Loyalists), that more New England men now lie buried in the soil of South Carolina, than there were of South Carolinians who left their state to fight the battles of the country.

"I say when General Lincoln was defending Charleston he was compelled to give up his defense because the people of that city would not fight. When General Green, that Rhode Island blacksmith, took command of the Southern army, South Carolina had not a federal soldier in the field, and the people of that state would not furnish supplies to his army; while the British army in the state were furnished with supplies almost exclusively from the people of South Carolina. While the American army could not be recruited, the ranks of the British army were rapidly filled from that state.

"The British post of Ninety-six was garrisoned almost exclusively from South Carolina. Randon's reserve corps was made up almost entirely by South Carolinians. Of the 800 prisoners who were taken at the battle of King's Mountain—of which we have heard so much—700 of them were Southern Tories. The Maryland men gained the laurels of the Cowpens, Kentuckians, Virginians and North Carolinians gained the battle of King's Mountain. Few South Carolinians fought in the battles of Eutaw, Guilford, etc. They were chiefly fought by men out of South Carolina; and they would have won greater fame and brighter laurels if they had not been opposed chiefly by the citizens of the soil. Well might the British commander boast that he had reduced South Carolina into allegiance. But sir, I will not proceed further with this history, out of regard for the fame of our common country; out of regard for the patriots—the Sumters, the Marions, the Rutledges, the Pinkney's, the Haynes—truer patriots, if possible, than those of any other state.

Out of regard for these men I will not quote from a letter of the patriot, Governor Matthews to General Greene, in which he complains of selfishness and utter imbecility of a great portion of the people of South Carolina.

The New York Assembly was tainted with Toryism. In 1775 they declined to appoint delegates to Congress. They were appointed by a convention and the assembly was replaced by a provincial Congress May 22, which was succeeded by the State Legislature 3 years later. Governor Franklin of New Jersey, son of Benjamin Franklin, was a pronounced Tory, as was also Cortlandt Skinner, attorney-general of the state. These two wielded no little power and made strenuous efforts to keep New Jersey loyal.

The people of Bergen County at this time were devoted almost entirely to agriculture. Hackensack, the only village in its bound-

aries, had a population of only a few hundred, but we find that early in these stirring times patriotic meetings were held in the county. A regiment of between three and four hundred men was raised in Bergen County under command of Colonel Tunis Dey. The Tory party was more or less quiescent until the arrival of Lord Howe at Staten Island with 25,000 British troops on July 7, 1776. To him many of these now came and boldly announced their allegiance to the King and were enrolled in his service. General Skinner was authorized to raise a brigade of five battalions of 500 men each. In the beginning of the year 1777 there were 517 men enrolled. November, 1777, 859; May, 1778, 1,101, and during the year, 550 more. These were mostly from New Jersey, and many of them were afterwards sent to South Carolina, where they rendered valiant service. Many of them were killed; many wounded. In Colonel Dey's regiment we find the name of Abraham Van Buskirk as surgeon. The same party seems to have been commissioned Colonel of one of the five battalions of New Jersey loyalists. He and one or more of his sons were in a number of engagements during the war. It was one of them that led the raid in Closter when an aged citizen was killed and considerable property stolen. The headquarters for the loyalists was Staten Island.

It was some descendants of these same Van Buskirks that I had the pleasure of meeting while in Nova Scotia. One of them, a cashier in one of the banks at Yarmouth, showed me a muster roll of the men raised in Bergen County under the command of Abraham Van Buskirk, the name and residence of each man being given. There were a number from English Neighborhood, Hackensack and Paramus—a total number of names of about 300. It appears that Abraham Van Buskirk was a physician in Hackensack; that he owned a large farm in Paramus. I was shown a letter written to him by his wife in which she stated that part of Washington's army had been encamped on their farm; some of their property was destroyed and some live stock taken, but that on application to General Washington (of whom she speaks in the highest terms), a corporal and guard of soldiers had been stationed on the place for their protection, from which time they had not been molested. Later on she was advised to join her husband in New York, which she did, stopping at Hackensack over night at the parsonage of the Church on the Green. Abraham Van Buskirk had a son who was Captain of one of the companies in the regiment. The elder Van Buskirk was a member in good standing of the Masonic Lodge. His certificate of membership was shown me which was given under the seal of the Grand Lodge of Ireland. That he was a connoisseur of good wine was evinced by the old cork-screw which had come down as a heir-loom. His worthy descendant informed me that he had no reason to doubt but that it had drawn the cork from many a bottle of good wine.

I met a Captain Blauvelt, captain of one of the steamers plying on the Bay of Fundy. His ancestor owned a farm near Orange, Rockland County. He espoused the British, his sons the American cause. So that while the old gentleman lost the farm it was retained by other members of the family. When the war was over he went to Nova Scotia with his second wife, of whom this Captain Blauvelt was a descendant. After the capture of Lord Cornwallis it was almost certain that America had won her independence and most of the active Loyalists began to look for new homes. From that time to the final evacuation of New York, 1783, no less than 100,000 were expatriated.

As their property had been confiscated by the various states the English government gave them in the aggregate £15,000,000. The great majority of the people went to Nova Scotia. Many of them went to Fort Frontenac, Ontario, now Kingston. On many a tombstone may be read the sad history of these exiles. Our Bergen County Van Buskirk went to Shelbourne, on the southwest coast of Nova Scotia, a place that in the course of a few months developed from almost nothing to a city of 15,000. He was its first mayor. On account of the country back of Shelbourne being rocky and unproductive the city's population in a few years dwindled to only 1,000. Most of these people migrated to the west coast where one may find their descendants today. Western Nova Scotia is not a paradise by any means. The country is rocky and mountainous. Part of the occupation of every generation who have occupied the land has been to gather stone off it which have been used for making stone walls. Many of the Van Buskirk descendants have married into the best families in Boston. In conclusion it may be interesting to state that there were in the War of the Revolution 130,711 regular troops and 164,080 militia and volunteers, making a total of 309,781. Of the regular troops New Jersey raised 10,726, at a cost of \$5,000,000. The number of militia is not known.

BYRON G. VAN HORNE.

OUR COUNTY DISGRACE

By Burton H. Allbee.

Bergen county has so many good things to commend it that one almost hesitates to mention one neglect which is so flagrant that it cannot be overlooked. Whoever goes about the county at all must see it and persons having no interest in the county have expressed themselves as not understanding why this one glaring fault has not been remedied.

Reference is here made to the old cemeteries. Who has not seen them, and having seen them, who has not wondered why they have not been properly cared for, if not by the public, at least by the descendants of those who are buried within the enclosures? Some states have laws which force the municipalities in which old cemeteries are located to care for them. New Jersey has a great many statutes of far less real utility than that. Why not one of the same character here?

Officials of municipalities when asked why they do not care for these yards reply that it is costly and they have none too much money to spend any way. It is to be feared, however, that they sometimes spend vastly more money for things of less actual value, or upon political favorites, without thinking anything about it. A little ancestor worship in New Jersey would do no harm. Apparently those who are now here not only want to forget their ancestors, but they have no objection if the cemeteries in which they are buried go to ruin and grow up to become tangles of weeds and briars.

If it were only one here and there the neglect would not be so noticeable. But with a few exceptions the same observation applies to the whole county. All alike are neglectful of the dead, or, that portion of the dead who lie in the small yards and whose resting place is marked only by humble tombstones.

Near Kingsland Manor were buried the early Kingslands. The cemetery was small, merely for the family; but it was picturesquely located and the members of this prominent family slept peacefully near the home which they made famous.

A great railroad needed a site for its shops. The great trees which shaded the graves of the departed were ruthlessly slaughtered; the knoll where the bodies were buried was leveled, and the bones, as the laborers came to them, were tossed in a pile. A portion were afterward thrown into one hole. One skull is now used as a curio, and others were crushed and thrown into the general debris heaped up in excavating. Descendants of the family were living not far away when this colossal vandalism was committed; but not only did the descendants neglect to care for the remains, they never protested against that method of throwing the bones away. This was a par-

ticularly flagrant instance, yet, though it may be exaggerated, it is typical of all the neglect which for one cause or another has become the rule rather than the exception.

On the East bank of the Hackensack river, not far from River Edge, is the Lutheran cemetery. It was situated close to the bank at the beginning, and the river, which makes a sharp bend just there has gradually eaten away the bank until a considerable proportion of the original cemetery has fallen into the stream. Stories have been told of caskets floating down the river at high water. Whether that is true or not cannot be said, but it is true that bodies have been exposed by the washing away of the bank and even now it is possible to pick up bits of bone scattered all the way from the level upon which the cemetery is situated, to the river below. A Lutheran clergyman who heard a description of conditions was to try to interest the Lutheran church in doing a little needed work there, but so far as known he has done nothing of the kind so far. The broken stones in this cemetery carry the names of some of the most prominent of the early families of the county. Yet during the years that these grewsome occurrences have been in progress not a descendant has raised a hand to stay the slow eating away of the cemetery by the river, or to have the bodies safely removed from harm's way.

Years ago some of the early settlers buried their dead on what is now Hudson street, in Hackensack. That street was once the main road from Hackensack to what is now Hoboken, where a ferry conveyed the passengers across to New York. For years the cemetery was kept in good repair, but in recent times vandals prosecuted their nefarious work unmolested. First, workmen went through it to their work because it afforded a shorter cut. The fence gradually disappeared until not a vestige of it remains. Next nearby householders broke off the stones, or pulled them from their settings, to use for step stones, or for flagging their walks.

An agitation was begun concerning this cemetery and most of the bodies have been removed; but others are still left and the protection afforded the graves is very meager indeed.

The catalogue of such neglected cemeteries would be too long to print here. They are everywhere about the county; and for that matter in neighboring counties as well. The cemetery around the building formerly occupied by the First Reformed church at Passaic is in the same condition; and as a correction of the trouble there the suggestion has been made that the bodies be removed and the cemetery transformed into a public park. A precedent has been established at Paterson where bodies have been removed from two cemeteries and the grounds have become units in the park system. Not all the cemeteries in Bergen county could be made into parks. Indeed, it would be better if none of them were, excepting possibly the one in Hackensack; but it would be well if some one would care for the little grave yards scattered about here and there.

Much family history has been lost through the destruction of the stones. Often the only records of births and deaths to be found are those engraved upon the tombstones. And when these stones are destroyed it is frequently impossible to obtain the information they bore. How serious this loss may be it is quite impossible to esti-

mate. Upon so small a thing as a tombstone record may depend the legality of the inheritance of estates. And with the tombstones destroyed how can this source of information be replaced?

It is not necessary that these pathetic little yards be planted with trees and flowers, though one might wish they could be. But they should be fenced so as to protect them from roving animals, and it ought to be made a misdemeanor, at least, to carry away one of the tombstones. This would lead to the arrest of any person found with one in his possession, and would probably prevent further carrying away and the use of them for step stones or flagging. If not the law could easily be made more stringent. Protection is what is wanted, and apparently unless the state takes it up protection will be the one thing unobtainable.

Some may raise the question whether or not the care of such cemeteries is a public duty. And maybe ground for argument exists. It should be the duty of the descendants of those who are buried in these yards to see that the graves are saved from the violence of those who have no sentiment, or even respect for the dead. But in instances where the descendant's too, are scattered, who is to do the work if the public does not attend to it? And why should not the public do it? The public erects and maintains expensive monuments commemorating the deeds of those who have been valiant in war or who displayed extraordinary ability in other directions. Are they more worthy of public respect than those who performed their daily tasks, humbly, it may be, yet none the less faithfully? Shall not their memory be honored to the extent, at least, that their graves are kept free from desecration? The humble man who performed his allotted task as faithfully and as conscientiously as we know most of these did is entitled to have his grave respected, even though the public sees no particular gain in spending money upon it.

Is it an altogether pleasant reflection that after the lapse of time the graves of those now here shall be neglected and mayhap the last resting place of those now on earth become a playground? Assuredly it is not. Nor can one escape the inevitable conclusion of this reasoning by declaring as carelessly as one may that when one is in his grave he won't care. All the more reason why some one else should care. Beyond all human ability to do for one's self as for others, one may be as insensible as the clod, yet the contemplation of the possibility is not attractive. Such reflections as this should cause those who may be indifferent or thoughtless to consider what is to be done.

Copies of the inscriptions are being made in all the cemeteries of the county, and these copies are placed on file in uniform binding so they can be consulted, but even though the inscriptions have been made through the generosity and hard work of one or more people the descendants are not absolved. Responsibility still rests with them, and they should endeavor, so far as possible, to care for these yards. Next to that an aroused public sentiment is most needed. But public sentiment is hard to rouse upon a subject which seems to be so remote as this. Only by constantly presenting the facts to that portion of the public directly interested will it be possible to accomplish anything. Members of historical societies can help, and perhaps to them one should look for the bulk of the

agitation required to bring about action. Possibly similar conditions exist elsewhere in the state and members of societies in other localities feel much the same way. If so, united action might result in securing a law which would make the care of these cemeteries mandatory upon the communities in which they are located. At any rate, the matter deserves more consideration by those who should be, and presumably are, interested, than it has yet received.

It is something which will never remedy itself. Indeed, the encroachments of business and other activities each year make it clearer that unless something decisive is done all cemeteries in which sleep the foundrs of the commonwealth will be obliterated eventually, even as some of them have been already. Is land so scarce in New Jersey that this destruction is necessary? Has it come to this that we cannot permit the dead to lie in peace where loving hands once laid them? Shall the sanctity of the hallowed God's Acre, where rest those whose work is done be thus ruthlessly disturbed? Perhaps thoughtlessness in matters affecting the living may be condoned, but surely the dead should be left unmolested.

Here, then, is a subject which deserves the attention of those who respect the dead. If anything is to be done to save some of the little yards, action must be quick. Many are gone entirely. In some the stones have fallen and have become misplaced so they could never be put at the right graves. But others are still intact, excepting that they are overgrown with brush, and weeds and briers, while broken fences permit the cattle to make pasture of the graves. If this is not desecration it would be difficult to conceive of a more graphic illustration of the word. It is for members of this society and others organized for the same purposes to exert all the influence they possess in an effort to preserve what is left of these last resting places of the early builders of the state.

*JOHN R. ACHENBACH'S HOUSE
SADDLE RIVER*



*THE ACKERMAN HOMESTEAD
DATE OF ERECTION
UNCERTAIN*



REFORMED CHURCH AT PARAMUS

By Everett L. Zabriskie.

The church was organized prior to 1725, and had a regular pastor at that time. Paramus was originally called Peremese, and was settled by the children of Albert Zabriskie in 1713. Hohokus was settled by the Hopper and Ackerman families in 1720. The first settler in this section was Aaron Ackerman, who originally occupied the Mrs. A. A. Blauvelt property. What is now Ridgewood was settled by the Van Emburgh family early in 1725 and these neighborhoods constituted the immediate congregation of the Paramus church. Prior to 1700 there were three churches; one at Hackensack, one at Acquackanonk and one at Tappan.

Pastor Guiliam Bertholf served the three churches and toward the close of his ministry, just after 1700, exact date unknown, two new churches were formed, one at Paramus and the other at Schraalenburgh. In 1725, Reinhardt Erickson gave three years of his time to the congregation of the two new churches, following George W. Manchius, who afterward went to Kingston, N. Y., and there built up one of the strongest and the best of our Reformed churches which stands today as a monument to his faithfulness and perseverance.

In 1726, Peter Fauconier made a proposition to the congregation, offering them a tract of forty-five acres of land for church purposes, but it was not accepted. In 1730, he again made the proposition and again it was refused.

In 1734, the consistory appointed Johannes Wynkoop and Claus Vanderbeck to prepare plans and erect a church edifice. They proceeded with their work upon a strip of ground representing about three acres on which the present buildings stand and which was donated by Peter Fauconier, who in return received free seating for himself and family. Mr. Vanderlinde, a relative of the original Zabriskie's wife, born at Polliſy, and educated for the ministry, took charge, and in 1750, Mrs. Valleau, the daughter of Peter Fauconier, gave to the church authorities, the forty-five acres originally offered.

During the Revolution the church was used for officers' quarters, hospital service, prison, barracks, and stables. After the war, 1785, a levy of eight shillings on each seat was made and with this money the church was remodeled and used for fifteen years.

In 1785, the Ramapo church was set off. In 1787, the Pascack congregation applied for the privilege of organizing a church at Pascack, but withdrew the application and it was not until twenty-five years later that the Pascack church was actually established.

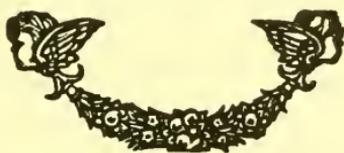
In 1784 owing to the fact that the congregation was large, the Consistory decided to erect a church at Saddle River; each church to have its own consistory, but the two to work in unison, and no separation occurred until late in 1811.

On August 12, 1799, Eltinge decided it was time to rebuild having used the building since the war. They decided to build a new church 65 by 50 feet, to place it upon the site of the old, and in May 1800, the old church was torn down and services were held for the time being in a barn on the Bogert property across the river. The Classis of Paramus was organized during the rebuilding, or rather at the opening of the new church in September, 1800. The bell which now hangs in the church, bears the inscription of Thomas Mears, London, 1801. In 1811, separation from the Saddle River church was consummated. In 1814, Pascack left the Paramus church, and in 1823, the original Seceder church left Paramus, and only seven families were left there. In 1859, Rev. E. T. Corwin originated the idea of Valleau Cemetery, laid it out and opened it for the sale of lots.

Since then the church has had an enviable history and is now a flourishing exponent of the Reformed faith.

CATALOGUE

BERGEN COUNTY
HISTORICAL SOCIETY
1914



COMPILED BY
FRANCES A. WESTERVELT
LIBRARIAN
*CHAIRMAN of ARCHIVES and PROPERTY
COMMITTEE*

CATALOGUE

Articles of Special interest found in the Society's Year Books. (In the Envelope Collections.)

- Report on Colonial and Revolutionary History and Historical Places.—Colonel W. D. Snow.—No. one.
 Baron Steuben's Estate.—W. A. Linn.—No. one.
 The Poor Monument Celebration.—E. K. Bird.—No. one
 Oration Upon the Unveiling of the Statue of General Enoch Poor.—Hon. Henry M. Baker.—No. one.
 Retreat of '76.—T. N. Glover.—No. two.
 Bergen County Dutch—Rev. John C. Voorhis.—No. two.
 Historic Houses in Bergen County.—B. H. Allbee.—No. two.
 Old Family Papers.—Cornelius Christie.—No. two.
 Historical Loan Exhibitions.—No. two.
 Historiographers' Report.—T. N. Glover.—No. three.
 Genealogical Report.—F. A. Westervelt.—No. three.
 Indian Life in Bergen County.—Frank G. Speck, Clifford M. Story.—No. three.
 Old Time Bergen County Doctors.—Dr. Byron G. Van Horne.—No. three.
 First Lutheran Church in Bergen County.—E. K. Bird.—No. three.
 Demolition of Private Cemeteries.—Everett L. Zabriskie.—No. three.
 New Bridge.—Francis Koehler.—No. three.
 The Bar of Bergen County.—Cornelius Doremus.—No. threee.
 Slavery in Bergen County.—W. A. Linn.—No. four.
 Liberty Pole Tavern.—Nelson K. Vanderbeek.—No. four.
 Some of Closter's Old Time History.—Mary Naugle.—No. four.
 Scraps from My Note Book.—T. N. Glover.—No. four.
 The Edsall Papers.—Dr. Byron G. Van Horne.—No. four.
 The Old Pollify Road.—Burton H. Allbee.—No. four.
 The Church at English Neighborhood.—Dr. B. F. Underwood.—No. four.
 Necrology.—T. N. Glover.—No. four.
 Old Land Lines in Hackensack.—George J. Ackerman.—Nos. five and six.
 Ancient Dutch Architecture.—B. H. Allbee.—Nos. five and six.
 Over Our Northern Border.—T. N. Glover.—Nos. five and six.
 Historical Clippings.—F. A. Westervelt.—Nos. five and six
 Changes.—Hon. D. D. Zabriskie.—Nos. five and six.
 Early Legislation Affecting Bergen County.—Hon. E. W. Wakelee.—Nos. five and six.
 Historic Maps.—H. B. Goetschius.—Nos. five and six.
 Bergen County Courts.—Hon. W. M. Johnson.
 Appendix, (Court House Property Deeds).—Hon. Wm. M. Johnson.—No. seven.
 Historic Closter.—David D. Ackerman.—No. seven.
 Outlines of the Natural History of Bergen County.—Henry Hales.—No. seven.
 Presentation Speech.—Judge Cornelius Doremus.—No. seven.

A Sketch of the Reformed Church of Paramus.—Henry D. Cook, Pastor.—No. seven.

A Description of Old New Jersey—1698.

Extracts from Some Old Papers.

William Nelson Address, "The American Newspapers of the Eighteenth Century as Sources of History."

Ancient Sketch of Tenafly.

"A Sturdy Dutchman Who Tramped the Mohawk Valley, 1634."

Interesting Story of Hackensack Printed in 1890. Gives account of Historical Places on Main Street and Mansion House.

MRS. M. ALLAIRE'S COLLECTION. (Loaned.)

Frying pan used in Peter Burdett's home at Fort Lee to prepare food for General Washington.

Subpoena issued in 1820 from the Court of Chancery in New York, in a case in which Peter Allaire is complainant and Robert Compbell, Frederick De Peyster and Peter Jay and Robert Troupe, were defendants. Signed by Aaron Burr, Solicitor.—Loaned by Mrs. M. Allaire.

Pieces of Home-spun blanket with a Crown and G. K.—King George—from Burdette Home at Fort Lee.—Loaned by Mrs. M. Allaire.

New Jersey Almanac, 1828. Knickerbocker Almanac, 1865.—Loaned by Mrs. M. Allaire.

BERGEN COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY'S PROPERTY.

One half standard glass case.

One standard glass case.

Two long glass cases.

Two short glass cases.

Seven tables for holding glass cases.

Fourteen camp chairs.

One large bookcase and filing cabinet (combined).

Two wooden horses. (Under Mummie.)

One case, 6 ft. by 2 and 3 ft. high. Glass shelves.

One case, 18x17. Both gift of William O. Allison.

BOUND BOOKS.

A Journal of a Country Woman.—Presented by the Author, Emma Winner Rogers.

Pictorial History of the Revolution.

Bergen County Historical Society Secretary's Book, No. 1.

Bureau of Statistics of New Jersey, 1912.

One Volume Journal of the Continental Congress. Vol. XIX—1781-1912.

One Volume Industrial Directory of New Jersey, 1909.

Eight Volumes, Somerset County, Historical Quarterly.

Library of Congress. One Volume, Descriptive List of Maps of Spanish Possessions in the United States, 1502-1820.—Lowery.

Library of Congress. One Volume, Report of the Librarian of Congress, 1912.

One Volume, Library of Congress Check List of American Eighteenth Century Newspapers.—Ingram, 1912.

30 Numbers, The Journal of American History, 1907-14.

6 Volumes American Educator Library of Universal History. 10 Volumes Harper's Encyclopedia of United States History. One Volume, War with Spain.—Presented by A. S. D. Demarest.

- Crittenden Papers. Library of Congress.
 One Volume Hackensack Dutch Reformed Church Records.
 One Volume Schraalenburgh Dutch Reformed Church Records.
 Last two presented by The Holland Society of New York City.
 One Volume History First Reformed Church of Hackensack, N. J., 1686-1869.—Presented by F. A. Westervelt.
 One Volume Library of Congress, American and English Genealogies, 1910.
 Two Volumes Library of Congress Van Buren Papers.
 Two Volumes Ecclesiastical Records of the State of New York.
 One Volume New Jersey's Ninth Regiment, 1861-1905.
 One Volume History of New Jersey.—Lippincott's.
 One Volume Memoirs and Reminiscences, Sussex County, N. J., by Rev. Casper Schaeffer, M. D.—William M. Johnson.
 One Volume Family of Joris Dirksen, by Cornelius Christie.
 One Volume Report of Adjutant General of New Jersey, 1904-05.
 One Volume Report of Adjutant General of New Jersey, 1903-04.
 One Volume Campaign of Trenton, 1776-77.
 One Volume In Camp with Company L.
 Four Volumes, Council of Appointment.
 One Volume, Library of Congress, Kohl Collection of Maps, 1904.
 One Volume Library of Congress, Calendar of John Paul Jones, 1903.
 One Volume Library of Congress, Books, Philippine Islands, Maps, 1903.
 One Volume Constitution and By-Laws, New York State Historical Association.
 Volumes 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, New York State Historical Association, Years, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1906, 1908, 1909.
 20 Volumes Journals of the Continental Congress.
 One Volume, Ulster County, Commemorative Records, Biographies and Portraits.
 3 Volumes, The New Jersey Coast. Genealogical.
 2 Volumes, History of Hudson & Essex County, N. J.
 3 Volumes, Reports, Library of Congress.
 2 Volumes, The Monmouth County Historical Association.
 1 Volume, Annual Report of the State Librarian of New Jersey, 1906.
 1 Volume "Josephus," loaned by Miss Jennie Zabriskie.
 General Atlas, 1821. Loaned by Miss L. Cummings.
 Phelps' Travelers' Guide, 1847, "Through the United States, by Railroad, Canal, Stage and Steamboat Routes" (with map).—Presented by Dr. D. St. John.
 Old Hymnal—1814, loaned by Henry Bunger.
 Old Book, 1814, "Quotations from the British Poets," loaned by Miss Cummings.
 3 Volumes Bergen County Historical Clippings, collected, arranged and presented by Frances A. Westervelt.
 "The Young Carpenter's Assistant," by Owen Biddle, 1805.—Loaned by John W. Curtis.
 Records of the Virginia Company, Vol. 1, 1619-1622. Vol. 2, 1622-1624. Library of Congress.
 Books of Tombstone Inscriptions (Typewritten).
 Edgewater, 178.
 First Reformed, Hackensack, 500. Collected by F. A. Westervelt.

- First Lutheran, Hackensack, 7.
 Harrington Park (private), 5.
 Old Hook (Westwood), 51.
 True Reformed (abandoned), on Hudson Street.
 Hackensack, 20. Collected by F. A. Westervelt.
 Leonia True Reformed, 15. Collected by F. A. Westervelt.
 Auryansen, Closter, 56. Collected by F. A. Westervelt.
 The Ponds, Oakland, 219.
 French, at New Bridge, 157.
 Dumont (North Church of Schraalenburg), 244. Collected by F. A. Westervelt.
 Saddle River, Reformed Church.
 Saddle River Lutheran church, 277.
 Near Harrington Park Station, 103 inscriptions.
 Saucher's Tave's Begraven Ground (Sarah Matthew's Burying Ground), near Demarest Station. 90 inscriptions, presented by W. O. Allison. Expense of typewriting inscriptions paid by W. O. Allison.

CHARLES CURTIS, 28 ESSEX STREET, COLLECTION (Loaned).

The original mail bag used in conveying the mail between New York and Philadelphia before the existence of the mail service on the railroads.

Doll's Cradle, made with the wooden hood like large ones. Was the property of Eliza Haring, born Jan. 6, 1815. Supposed to have been given her at the age of seven. Given to her great-granddaughter, Lois Ann Curtis, Aug. 29, 1912.

- One Old Gun, Revolutionary War, Paul Revere type.
- Two pewter spoons.
- One pewter mug.
- One pewter plate.
- One pewter bowl.

COLONIAL LOCKS, KEYS, NAILS, PLASTER, Etc.

Keys belonging to the Old Zabriskie house, which stood on the site of the "Johnson Library." About 150 years old.

Home-made lock and key of an old Teaneck house. Presented by Charles Adams.

Hand-made wooden lock from old Kip house at Athenia, New Jersey, near Passaic. Loaned by Mr. R. E. Wood.

Hinge from the Van Houten-Vreeland house on Vreeland avenue, Paterson, N. J. Built 1734. Remodeled 1773. Presented by Mr. Robert Brown.

Hand-made ring latch from divided Dutch Door, Van Derbeck house, 1717, on Moore Street, above Main Street Station. Presented by New York Telephone Company.

Lath and plaster from the Ackerman house, Main Street, Hackensack, N. J. The plaster is common dirt and the lath 2 feet long, 2 inches thick, of very light wood, with pointed ends.

Locks, hinges, mortar, plaster, hand-made nails and brick from old Kip house on Pollifly Road. Built 1690. Burned 1905.

One red brick $1\frac{1}{2} \times 3 \times 7$ inches. Brought from Holland in hold of ship as ballast. From ruins of old red stone house, "Kips," on Pollifly Road, one mile below Essex Street. Destroyed by fire 1905, after two centuries.

One Holland brick $1\frac{1}{2} \times 3 \times 7$ inches, from Zabriskie tide mill near New Bridge, N. J. Taken from river in 1912.

One yellow brick $1\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{2} \times 7$ inches, from ruins of Kip house.

Hand-made latch from old stone "Ferry House," Little Ferry," the scene of many stirring events during the Revolutionary War.

Hand-split lath and lath nail from above house. Burned Jan. 14, 1913. Five loaned by Charles Cafferty.

Large hand-made hinge from Sipp house, Athenia. Built 1772.

Hand-made hinge from ruins of Peter Kip house on Pollifly Road.

Brass cupboard fittings from old stone house.

Window blind fastener from burned house at Nordoff.

Oak pin from roof framing old red stone house. Typical of all old buildings.

Hand-made nail. This design is often found in cellar beams for hangers.

(6 Presented by Charles Cafferty.)

HISTORICAL SOUVENIRS.

Door with peep hole from old jail torn down in 1912. Built in 1919.

Cannon ball taken from the ruins of Fort Ticonderoga and used at the battle between the French and English in 1758.

Tin box used by Casparus Westervelt during the Revolutionary War to carry papers. Loaned by Percy Devoe.

Soldiers' plate picked up in New York City after the 71st Regiment passed on their return from the Spanish-American War. Loaned by C. Eugene Walsh.

Old 1819 Court House Bell. Supposed to have been used in 1792 Court House. Presented by Board of Freeholders, Sept., 1912. Newly mounted by Howard B. Goetschius.

1 gun, used in the Revolutionary War. Mark on lock, "Cassaguard A. Nante." Presented by Mrs. E. Gardner Board.

2 old guns. Presented by Mrs. E. Gardner Board.

Spanish War outfit of Newton Cyphers, Co. H, 3d New Jersey Infantry. Cartridge belt, canteen, plate, hat, cross arms, fork and tin cup. Presented by Mrs. Newton Cyphers.

HOUSEHOLD ARTICLES.

Colonial Mirror, bequeathed by Miss Ellen Hopper, 1909.

French Clock, presented by Miss Anna Berdan, 1909.

One pair Silver Candle Sticks, owned by Peter Wilson, used in Columbia College.

One pair Vases, all loaned by Mrs. William C. Archer.

One Foot Stove. Presented by F. A. Westervelt.

Tea Caddy. Said to have once belonged to Queen Elizabeth. Presented by Miss Dorothy Hanchett.

One Pewter Platter, belonged to Mrs. Peter Haring, 1807. Loaned by Mrs. Elizabeth Rose, Hackensack.

One Pie Plate (earthen), with head of Washington. Presented by Mrs. Louise Haggin.

Doll's Mahogany Four Poster Bed. Period of 1800. Also bedding. Colonial Waffle Iron.

Early Colonial Wool Carders.

Early Colonial Brush for polishing mahogany.

(Last four from Old Brinkerhoff House on Essex Street, and bequeathed by Miss H. B. Brinkerhoff.)

*JOHN OSBORN'S HOUSE
SADDLE RIVER*



*FORMERLY VAN BUSKIRK HOMESTEAD
BUILT 1740*



- One large Spinning Wheel (wool), from Quackenbush homestead, Wyckoff. Loaned by Mrs. N. White.
 One Farm Fork, over 100 years old.
 Wooden Feed Shovel, over 100 years old.
 One Candle Mold.
 One Brazier, Colonial.
 One Old Fire Place Toasting Iron.
 Fire Place Almanac Box, H. B., 1772, owned by Henry Banta. Loaned by Miss Anna Stagg.
 Corn Husker, for hand.
 Fish Net Needle from Wortendyke Inn, near south end of Wood-cliff Lake.
 Peg from Home-made Clothes Rack in use in many of the old stone houses.
 Wool Carder from old stone house across creek from Upper Saddle River Church.
 (Last four presented by Charles Cafferty.)

CLYDE B. HAY COLLECTION (Loaned).

- Powder Flask, found after retreat of American Army from Fort Lee.
 Two Cannon Balls, found in Hook's Pond in Fort Lee.
 Two remnants of Exploded Shell.
 Piece of Wood from U. S. Frigate Constitution.
 Lock and Key from Major John Andre's prison at Tappan.
 Stone Tomahawk with handle.
 Paper Map 7x12 inches of New York City in 1778.
 Fragments of Indian Pottery.

INDIAN RELICS.

- Large Indian Canoe, found in the mud by the Creek, near Court House. Presented by G. G. Ackerson and G. Randall, 1903.
 Indian Pestle, found on farm of Thomas V. B. Zabriskie at Paramus, near Saddle River. Presented by Mrs. T. V. B. Zabriskie, 1912.
 Stone Chippings from remains of a "Kitchen Midden," at Teaneck, N. J. (B. C. H. S.)
 Indian Ceremonial Stone, found on the farm of Captain Henry Lozier by Mrs. Henry Mildner, at North Hackensack, July 27, 1907.
 Yellow Ocher Arrow Head, found at Norwood, N. J., and presented by Paul Brinkerhoff.
 Piece of Carved Wood, by Indians. Loaned by Charles Eypper.

MRS. CHARLES H. LOZIER'S COLLECTION (Loaned).

- One Blue and White Coverlet. Rachel Westervelt, 1834. Name woven in.
 Two Dresses for Children.
 One Hand-made Lace Wedding Veil.
 One Embroidered Collar.
 One Embroidered Collar.
 One piece of Crochet Work.
 One Cut Glass Tumbler, over 100 years old.
 One Old China Bowl.
 One child's Chair, over 100 years old.
 One Homespun Linen Table Cloth.
 One Picture of Early Edsall House, located in English Neighborhood, near what is now Morsemere.

MANUSCRIPTS.

General Green's original manuscript order book. New York headquarters, June, July and August, 1776. Given by William O. Allison.

Old Letter in Dutch, 1741. Loaned by A. W. Van Winkle.

Manuscript Editorial by William Cullen Bryant. Loaned by W. A. Linn.

Note from Martin F. Tupper to Mr. Bryant, making a correction in a poem sent to the Evening Post. The direction beginning "Mr. Dithmar," in Mr. Bryant's writing, signed with his initials. Loaned by W. A. Linn.

Article of Agreement, 1857, between George J. Hopper and Jacob Vanderbeek.

Origin of the name of Hohokus. Pearls in Bergen County. Written and read at 1913 dinner by John Marinus.

Reminiscence by Mrs. P. E. Moore, of Dumont, N. J., in regard to Old Schraalenburgh early days.

MAPS.

New York City, 1804. Presented by Lewis Labagh.

Rockland and Orange County, N. Y., 1856.

Hackensack and vicinity.

Map of Disputed Territory. Time when longitude was reckoned from Washington. Loaned by Miss L. Cummings.

Tentative Historical Map of Bergen County, N. J. Compiled by H. B. Goetschius F., 1909, for the Bergen County Historical Society.

Photograph of Map of New York City, 1728. Presented by F. A. Westervelt.

Geological Survey, Hackensack, sheet No. 1, 1899.

Bergen, Hudson and Essex, 1896.

Relief Map of New Jersey, 1896.

Plan of Liberty Pole Tavern, built in 1804, by John Van Der Beek. Destroyed by fire, 1835.

Village of Hackensack, surveyed Jan. 1860. Contains business directory. T. and J. Slator.

From Palisades to Paterson, 1867. Business directory. Small insert of Hackensack. M. and J. Hughes.

Hackensack, 1874. W. Williams. Gift of William O. Allison.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Porto Rican Paper Money. Loaned by W. A. Linn.

Date of the American Occupation. Loaned by W. A. Linn.

Foreign Coin Scale. Gives a table of coin values and weight, October, 1761. Loaned by Miss L. Cumming.

A Mugler. Used at Liberty Pole Tavern, Englewood. (To stir drinks.) Presented by Mr. Jasper Demarest.

Stereoscope. Presented to B. C. H. S. in 1902 by H. E. Richmond, inventor, of Westwood.

Copper Ore from Schuyler Copper Minee, one mile south of Rutherford, on edge of meadow. Presented by C. Cafferty.

Gavel, made from the wood that supported the old Court House bell, 1819-1912.

Small Model of old Court House Bell, for dinner favor, 1913. Made from wood that supported the old Court House Bell, 1819-1912.

Bergen County Historical Society Dinner Souvenirs.

Broken China, picked up after the Tornado at Cherry Hill (North Hackensack), July 13, 1895.

Egyptian Mummy, in case, purchased at Thebes, Egypt, by Rev. E. T. Sanford and presented to the society.

"New Jersey General," ready envelope system of Historical Clippings. Classified under Counties by Mr. and Mrs. Charles Cafferty. Collected and presented by B. H. Allbee.

Essex County.	Ocean County.
Passaic County.	Gloucester County.
Hudson County.	Atlantic County.
Mercer County.	Warren County.
Burlington County.	Hunterdon County.
Sussex County.	Morris County.
Middlesex County.	Somerset County.
Cumberland County.	Union County.
Camden County.	Miscellaneous Items.

OLD DEEDS, ETC.

Deed, 1792, Walter Clendenne.

Deed, 1740, Conrad Ver Valen.

Deed, 1792, Garret Vanderhoof.

Deed, 1775, Sebe Hen Banta and Wife Layer (English Neighborhood), (Above in Historical Collection of deeds and papers of Squire Jacobus Demarest). All contained in small cherry wood chest said to be 200 years old.

(Above four presented by Mrs. C. I. Withington, 1909.)

Certificate of George Clinton, Governor of New York, dated Dec. 1, 1794, with great seal of the state attached.

Ancient Deed, dated May 14, 1695.

Ancient Deed, dated Jan. 4, 1651.

Ancient Deed, dated Dec. 9, 1686.

(Above three loaned by Wm. M. Johnson.)

Tax List, Precinct of Hackensack, 1784. Presented by William Collins.

Old Account Books of Hackensack, 1791-1808-1805. Presented by J. Demarest.

OLD NEWSPAPERS.

One issue The New Jersey Citizen, Hackensack, Saturday, May 5, 1877.

One Hackensack Star & Bergen Farmer, 1824. Framed and presented by E. K. Bird, 1909.

One issue N. Y. Herald, September 20, 1881.

One issue N. Y. Tribune, May 31, 1865.

One issue Bergen Index, 1880.

One issue N. Y. Herald, 1865.

One issue Jersey Times, Jersey City Heights, 1877.

One issue N. Y. Times, 1881.

One issue Bergen Index, 1875.

One issue N. J. Citizen, 1876.

One issue Jersey Times, Jersey City, 1876.

One issue N. Y. Tribune, 1881.

One issue N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, 1881.

One issue N. Y. Tribune, 1881.

- One issue Bergen Index, 1875.
 One issue N. Y. World, 1881.
 One issue New Rochelle Pioneer, 1885.
 One issue Anniversary number, Paterson Press, 1912 (Tenth anniversary of great fire and floods).
 "The Voice of Passaic," April 22, 1823, Paterson, N. J.
 "Bergen Farmer," Hackensack, Jan. 5, 1825.
 "The Jersey Blue," Hoboken, Aug. 2, 1837.
 "Passaic Guardian," Paterson, Mar. 18, 1845.
 "The Bergen County Gazette," Hackensack, Dec. 30, 1857. Last five presented by E. J. Sheridan, Englewood, N. J.
 Siamese Newspapers, loaned by Taylor Holburton.
 Peruvian Newspapers, loaned by Jack Terhune.
 The Bergen County Journal, 1858. One year's issue bound and presented by E. K. Bird.
 N. Y. Evening Post, Sept. 14, 1810.
 N. Y. Herald, May 20, 1815. Loaned by Miss L. Cummings.
 Framed copy No. 1, Vol. I, of N. Y. Sun, 1835. Presented by Mrs. Louise S. Jersey.
 Thirty-one copies of Current Events, 1913. Presented by John W. Curtis.

PICTURES AND PORTRAITS.

- Engraving of General George Washington, bequeathed by Miss Ellen F. Hopper.
 Engraving of Hon. Wm. M. Johnson, Society's First President.
 Engraving of members of New Jersey Senate 1859. Framed and presented by W. I. Conklin.
 Water color picture of Coat of Arms of Bergen, Holland. Presented by Holland-American Board of Trade.
 Six stereopticon views. (Historical).
 Dinner Souvenir Pictures of different Court Houses, Bergen County.
 Picture of 1819 Court House Bell hanging in the belfry.
 Photo of Yates Mill, Westwood, Built by John Demarest, 1680-1690. Presented by B. H. Allbee.
 I. Portfolio of Vermonts pictures of Prominent Men. Presented by B. H. Allbee.
 I Picture New Court House and Jail, 1913.
 Framed Bills of Sale for Slaves.
 Bill of Sale between Necaue Voor Hesen and David Peter Demarest of Hackensack, Bergen County, N. J., 1794.
 Bill of Sale between Daniel S. Demarest and David I. Demarest, 1803, Hackensack, Bergen County, N. J.
 Bill of Sale between Cornelius Van Horn and David Demarest of Schraalenburgh, Bergen County, N. J. Presented by the heirs of Mrs. Jacob Van Buskirk, through W. A. Linn.
 1 Framed group of 24 Bergen County Historic Houses. Photographed and presented by B. H. Allbee, 1913.
 Three large Steel Engravings:—
 Lady Washington's Reception.
 Marriage of Pocahontus.
 Franklin at the Court of St. James, London, 1774. Presented by Mrs. Gardner Board.
 1 Steel Engraving of Rev. Theodore B. Romeyn, D. D.

A photograph of Everett L. Zabriskie, former president of the Society

Two Half Tone Plates of the Coat of Arms of Bergen, in the Netherlands.

List of Half Tone Cuts of 17 or 18 Dutch Houses. Presented by Burton H. Allbee.

Schuyler's Mansion, opposite Belleville, N. J.

Ennis House. near West end of Rutherford Avenue Bridge, Rutherford.

Van Buskirk, Main and Ward Streets, Hackensack, N. J.

Board Homestead, Paramus Pike.

Ackerman-Brinkerhoff Homestead on Pollifly Road by old Lodi Railroad track, Hackensack, N. J.

Kipp Homestead, Union Avenue, Rutherford, N. J.

Brinkerhoff-Christie Homestead, Ridgefield Park, N. J., East of Railroad.

Winters Homestead, Campgaw, N. J. Finest type of its kind in New Jersey.

A collection of unframed photos of Dutch Houses. Presented by B. H. Allbee.

Photograph of Monument, erected at Old Bergen, N. J., of Petrus Stuyvesant, Governor of New Netherlands, 1660.

History and Photographs of the Celebration in honor of the American Indians, at Tottenville, S. I., Feb. 22, 1913. Presented by John Warren Curtis.

Half Tone Cut of Johnson Public Library.

Two hundred negatives of Bergen County "Old Dutch Houses," "Mills," "Historic Sites," etc. Loaned by Burton H. Allbee.

PAMPHLETS.

Seven issues Annual Report of The Philadelphia Museums.

One issue of Tax Assessments, 1911, New Barbadoes Township.

One issue Penn Magazine of History and Biography.

Sixty issues Magazine of History.

One copy. An address delivered before the New York Historical Society, on its 92nd. Anniversary, Nov. 18, 1896, by Justin Winsor, L. L. D.

Seventy-one copies, Magazine of American History.

One copy, Some Historical Places in Northern New Jersey.

One copy, Isaac Edge's Windmill.

Twenty-second and Twenty-fourth annual report of Free Public Library.

One Souvenir, The Holland Society of New York.

One copy, Old New York, (History and Antiquities).

One copy, John Foulsham.

One copy, Fr. Sebastian Rasle.

Three copies, Proceedings of the New Jersey Historical Society.

Three copies, Transactions of the Oneida Historical society, at Utica, N. Y.

One copy, A Record of Fifty Years.

Five Copies, Vineland Historical and Antiquarian Society.

One copy. Constitution and By Laws of the Gloucester County, N. J., Historical Society.

One copy, Early Salem County.

One copy, Senate-Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

One copy, Descendants of the Pioneers.

- Two copies, Dedication of Monument of Soldiers of American Revolution.
- One copy, Proceedings Bostonian Society.
- One copy, Hackensack, Bergen County, N. J.
- One copy, Huguenot Society of America.
- One copy, Political Parties and Their Places of Meeting, New York City.
- One copy, An Address, New York Historical Society.
- One copy, Old New York.
- One copy, Proceedings, New England Historic and Genealogical Society.
- One copy, Col. Marinus Willett, The Hero of Mohawk Valley.
- One copy, Genuine Letters, Mary Queen of Scots to James, Earl of Bothwell.
- One copy, Mary Stuart, Bothwell and the Casket Letters.
- One copy, Historical Society of Hudson County.
- One copy, The Founders own story of founding of Vineland, N. J.
- One copy, Contributions to the Herpetology of New Granada and Argentina, by Cope.
- One copy, The Hunterdon County Historical Society.
- One copy, National Magazine.
- One copy, Editorial and Historical Notes.
- One copy, Proceedings of Sixth Annual Conference of Historical Societies.
- One copy, Schenectady County Historical Society.
- One copy, Catalogue of an Historical Exhibition held by the Free Public Library of Jersey City, 1909.
- One copy, Witherspoon Memorial.
- One copy, Magazine of Western History, illustrated.
- One copy, William Smith, the Historian.
- One copy, Souvenir History, Fiftieth Anniversary of the Incorporation of the Town of West Hoboken, N. J.
- One copy, Souvenir of the Dedication and Unveiling of the Town Clock, Dumont, Bergen County, N. J.
- Forty-five copies, Papers and Proceedings.
- Menu Cards.
- One copy, Views of Hackensack, Sept. 1900.
- One copy, "Washington and Lincoln," 1912. Anniversary number.
- Prepared for the Public Schools of Colorado.
- Transactions of Oneida Historical Society, 1887-1889.
- The Huguenots on the Hackensack. Presented by W. M. Johnson.
- Twenty-two volumes, Magazine of American History.
- One volume, Souvenir, History of the Oranges, N. J.
- One volume, Historic Walkill and Hudson River Valley.
- One volume, American Historical Register.
- An examination of old Maps of Northern New Jersey with reference to the Identification of the Area and Washington's Route across it. Presented by B. H. Albee.
- One volume, Proceedings of Vermont Historical Society, 1909-1910.
- One volume, 250th Anniversary of Christ's First Presbyterian church of Hempstead, L. I., 1644-1894.
- Hudson-Fulton Celebration.
- Tunnel Day.
- Bergen and Jersey City Souvenir of 250th Anniversary of the Founding of Bergen.
- The Jersey City Post Office. Past and Present.
- The Free Public Library.

A Brief outline of the Government of Jersey City.

Catalogue of an Historical Exhibition held by the Free Public Library of Jersey City.

Above seven books donated by Free Public Library of Jersey City.

One volume. Proceedings of the Seventh Annual Conference of Historical Societies, 1910.

Five volumes, Almanac and Year Book, (Historical), Woodstown, N. J., First National Bank, 1910-1914.

One volume, Story of the Slave, (in New Jersey), by Alfred M. Heston.

One volume, Library of Congress, Publications of the Library issued since 1897. Jan 1913.

Three volumes, The Historical Society of Hudson County.

One volume, The Public Service Rate Problem. By Thomas N. McCarter, 1911.

One catalogue, Historical exhibition, Jersey City Library, 1909, Hudson-Fulton Celebration.

Lamentations over the Rev. Solomon Froeligh, S. S. T. D. & P., who died at Schraalenburgh, N. J., Oct. 8, 1827, at 2 p. m. Delivered in True Reformed Protestant Dutch church in King street, City of New York, on Lord's Day Morning, Oct. 28, 1827, by Cornelius T. Demarest, A. M. V. D. M. Minister of King Street New York Church.

Acts and proceedings of General Synod of True Reformed Dutch church in United States America, at Ovid, June 1833. Also copy of 1835 at New York, a development of facts and circumstances justifying a Union with the True Reformed Dutch Church, by Cardistian Z. Paulson, A. M., Minister of the United True Reformed Churches of Hackensack, English Neighborhood, N. J., 1831.

Plain Truths about Saddle River Church Money Matters, 1837-8.

Bergen County Historical Society's Scope and Work. 29 books.

Fifty-eight books, "Year Books," 1902-5.

Year Books, 1906-7. (108 books).

Sixty-five Year Books, 1907-8.

Eighty-seven Year Books. 1908-9-10-11. 100 of 1912. 200 of 1914.

Classification Class, E. F. Library of Congress.

"God's Marvelous Thunder," a sermon. Preached in the Church at Hackensack by Rev. Solomon Froeligh, S. S. T. D. & P. On occasion of the lightning and thunder striking and rending the steeple of said Church on Friday, July 10, 1795. (Translated from the Dutch). Printed 1830. Presented by F. A. Westervelt.

Pamphlets, address delivered at the unveiling of the Washington Statue at Newark, Nov. 2, 1912, by Francis J. Swayze.

Pamphlets. Annual Report Public Schools, 1913. The early grist-mill of Wyominy Valley, Pa.

Proceedings of Wyominy Historical and Geological Society, 1905.

Address before Wyominy Members, Penn., Society, Sons of the Revolution, 1895.

The Palatine or German Immigration. Rev. Sanford H. Cobb.

History, Charter and By-Laws of the Wyominy Historical and Geological Society, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Address at Erection of Monument to Captain Joseph David and Lieutenant William Jones, slain by Indians, at Luzerne Run, Luzerne County, Pa.

The Jersey Dutch Dialect. By Dr. J. Dyneley Prince.

Ready reference envelope arrangement of clippings of History of Bergen County. Court Houses, Churches, Schools, Revolutionary

Houses, Mills, Industries, Post Offices, Old Houses, People, etc., as follows:

1. Historical Addresses and Papers.
2. Town Celebrations.
3. Bergen County Historic Pictures.
4. Hackensack Historic Pictures.
5. Legal Documents.
6. History of Washington Institute.
7. Historical Prizes.
8. History of School No. 31.
9. Society Dinner Menus, Invitations, etc.
10. Genealogical References.
11. History and Pictures, etc., of the New Court House.
12. "Fighting Thirteenth" Reunion, held at Park Ridge, Sept. 13, 1912.
13. Wayne's Attack on Block House, Bulls Ferry.
14. "Forfeited Dwelling Revolutionary Days Still Stand." History and Photos of the Zabriskie-Steuben House, New Bridge, N. J. B. H. Allbee.
15. "Mad Anthony Wayne, Failed on Fierce Attack Upon the British Block House at Bulls Ferry." (With photos of Block House and other places of interest). B. H. Allbee.
16. Post Offices of Bergen County.
17. "Passing of the Fair Mansion."
18. Ancient Kingsland Manor. (History and photographs). B. H. Allbee.
19. Early Dutch Architecture in Northern New Jersey. Illustrated. B. H. Allbee.
20. Second Reformed Church History, Hackensack. First Reformed Church History, Hackensack.
21. "Inventor Sure of His Device." (Mechanical drying of brick at Carlstadt.) B. H. Allbee.
22. One List of Diners at Historical Dinner.
23. Ridgewood, N. J., Historical Celebration, 1912.
24. Bergen County, Its Past; Its Present; Its Future. By Burton H. Allbee.
25. "Rev. Ezra T. Sanford Dead," one of the Founders of the Historical Society of Bergen County.
26. "Dungeon Found Neath Jersey House." (The Baron Steuben House.)
27. Sketch of Rutherford, N. J.
28. History of West Point and Centennial Celebration, April 29-30, 1889.
29. The Fair Mansion, Essex Street, Hackensack, N. J.
30. Article on the Jackson Whites.
31. B. H. Allbee's Historical Talks, etc.
32. Historical Extracts.
33. Arcola Methodist Church.
34. "The Wind Jammers," of Hackensack. E. K. Bird.
35. Bergen County's First Lutheran Church.
36. The Old Canoe of Hackensack.
37. Old Land Lines in Hackensack.
38. "Old Hackensack," seen through the eyes of an Octogenarian.
39. An Historic Old Farm at Pompton.
40. Some Historic Places in Northern New Jersey. By T. N. Glover.

41. The Arlington Copper Mines. T. N. Glover.
42. The Fifth Ward's New School.
43. History of School District No. 31, 1825, and Account of Fire, etc., 1910.
44. Huguenots. Only Colony in New Jersey.
45. Sketch of Peter Wilson.
46. History of Anneka-Jans Borgardus.
47. The Liberty Pole Tavern, Englewood.
48. History of Hohokus.
49. Story of the Slave. A. M. Hesten.
50. Bergen County Historic Houses and Mills with pictures and history. By Burton H. Allbee.
51. Five Men of New Jersey Signed the Declaration of Independence.
52. Recollections of Hackensack, 50 to 70 Years Ago. By G. J. Ackerman, 1902.
53. "Washington's Back Track from Newburgh to the Ferries."
54. Old Time Education Throughout New Jersey.
55. Historic Preakness.
56. Trenton Man Uncovers Valuable Records of the New Jersey Loyalists in the Revolution.
57. Historic Tappan.
58. History of Calvary Baptist Church. Tenth Anniversary.
59. Governors' Portraits of New Jersey. (17.)
60. Landmarks of Polifly Road, Hackensack, with history and photographs of old Houses. By Burton H. Allbee.
61. Brigadier General Poor. Unveiling of Monument at Hackensack.
62. Memories of Passaic River, 50 Years Ago. Articles About Passaic.
63. Old Bridge, now River Edge, When Washington Crossed the Hackensack River.
64. New Jersey in Song and Story.
65. Washington Retreating to Jersey Found Stronghold in Ramapo Hills.
66. First Presbyterian Church, Hackensack, Seventy-fifth Anniversary.
67. "Building a Reservoir in the Valley of Hillsdale Manor," Bergen County.
68. Historic Fort Lee. Unveiling of Monument.
69. America's Oldest Copper Mine. 1719. Schuyler's, at Arlington, N. J.
70. Historic Paramus and Church.
71. Bergen County Nomenclature. E. K. Bird.
72. "Aunt Sally Herring, nee Van Derbeck, and her House in Hackensack." 1907 Celebrates her 96th birthday.
73. "A Journalist, Wm. A. Linn, Turns Author."
74. The Story of Baron Steuben, by W. A. Linn.
75. Ancient Kingsland Manor.

REV. E. T. SANFORD'S COLLECTION (Loaned).

- U. S. Records of Survey and Discovery in the Great West, 1822.
 Scotch Geography, 1832.
 Lava from Vesuvius.
 Stone from Quarries of Solomon, Jerusalem.

Leaf from an Account Book, Dec. 22, 1797.
 Stone from the Wall of Jerusalem.
 Jordan Lily.
 Stone from the Pyramid Cephrae.
 Piece of the Frigate Constitution.
 Egyptian Lamp.
 Key of Wheeler Homestead, Warwick, N. Y., 1760.
 Fishing Net from Italy.
 Cone of Cedar of Lebanon.
 Roman Coin.
 Seven Old Books.
 Belt Buckle, Elevator Bucket and Bolting Cloth, from Sanford Mills, Warwick, N. Y., where grain was ground during the Revolution.
 One Spur used in General Training at Vernon, N. J.

MRS. FRANCES A. WESTERVELT'S COLLECTION (Loaned).

One Small Bowl. Old Blue.
 Three Tureens. (One Millennium design). Old Blue.
 One Ladle.
 One Large Platter. Light Blue.
 Three Small Platters. Old Blue.
 Sixteen Plates, Old Blue. (One the Landing of Lafayette at Castle Garden.)
 One Lustre (Silver) Sugar Bowl.
 Cream Pitchers. (Copper Lustre.) Two.
 One Sugar Bowl. (Copper Lustre.)
 One Cup and Saucer. (Lustre.)
 One Cup. (Lustre.)
 One Teapot. (Castleford.)
 Five Sugar Bowls. One having picture of Washington at Mount Vernon.
 One Punch Bowl. Old Blue.
 One Large Bowl. Old Blue.
 Five Pitchers. Old Blue.
 One Cup Plate. Light Blue.
 One Small Plate. Light Blue. ;
 One Pickle Dish. Old Blue.
 Three Cups. Old Blue.
 One Cup and Saucer. Pink.
 One Saucer. Old Blue.
 One Gravy Bowl, Tray and ladle. Old Blue.
 Two Home-Made Pewter Spoons.
 One Cocoa Pot.
 One Large Cider Jug. Old Blue.
 One Ink Well and Sand Box.
 One Wash Bowl and Pitcher. Light Blue.
 One Wash Bowl and Pitcher. Light Blue.
 One Large Pitcher.
 One Band Box. Old Style with Pictures.
 One Quaker Bonnet.
 One Quaker Cape.
 One Chintz Steel Plate Bed Valance.
 One Hoop Skirt.
 One Dutch Chair. (Rush Bottom.)
 Four Lace Caps. All hand-made.

- Two Pairs Under-Sleeves. Beautiful embroidery.
Two Collars.
One Pair Curtain Holders. (Gilt.)
One Flageolette.
One High Back Shell Comb.
One Silk Tissue Dress. 1845.
One Pair Doll Shoes, 1855.
One Pair Corset Boards, 1840. (Stomacher).
One Cut Glass Salt Dish and Bone Spoon.
One Silk Apron, 1840.
Three Pieces Ruby Glass Ware.
One Pewter Sugar and Cream.
One Pair Pewter Candle Sticks.
One "Cracker," Handle Parasol.
One Wedding Bonnet, 1840.
Home-Made Linen, Table, Bed and Ticking.
Nine Samples Home-Spun Woolen Goods.
One Bunch Black Wool (natural), for Weaving.
One Foot Stove.
One Holland Shoe.
One Lot of Almanacs from 1840.
One Shutter Fastener. (Old Red Stone House, Pollify Road.)
Old Fashioned Hanging Candle Holder.
One Tea Caddy.
One Piece of the Atlantic Cable.
One Pair Woolen Carders.
List of Pew Owners of True Reformed Church, 1867.
One German Silver Soup Ladle.
One Pewter Coffee Pot.
Two Tobies.
One Old Horn Powder Flask.
One Stone of Peculiar Formation.
One Double Plate (Hot Water), Rev. Officer. Old Blue.
One Cup, Saucer and Plate. (Cottage China.)
One Hand-Made Pancake Turner.
One Shaving Water Iron Pot from a Fire-Place Crane.
Four Candle Molds.
One Large Ball of Candle Wick.
Home-Spun Bag to Hold Wick.
One Turnkey Used Formerly to Extract Teeth.
One Old Lock and Key from Brideswell Jail, from City Hall Park, New York. Was Revolutionary Prison.
One Bergen County Collection of Indian Arrow Heads, and Fragments of Pottery.
One Collection of Indian Arrow Heads from Long Island. Mount Sinia.

One Collection of Indian Paint Pots and Pestle from Long Island Indian Reservation. Mount Sinia.

One Curious Stick.

One Primer, 1800.

Old Newspapers.

One Earthen Pie Dish.

A Quaker Bonnet in an Interesting Home-Made Band Box.

Farmer's Almanacs from 1842.

Laces, China, Glassware, Pamphlets, etc.

Three (3) Antique Copper Kettles from Van Saun, Brinkerhoff and Hopper Families.

One Large Copper Jug.

One Large Copper Basin.

One Old Earthen Pie Dish.

MEMBERSHIP LIST

ANNUAL MEMBERS.

Abbott, John C.	Fort Lee
Ackerman, Daniel D.	Closter
Adams, Dr. Charles F.	Hackensack
Adams, Robert A.	Hohokus
Asmus, Grover E.	West Hoboken
Bennett, Henry N.	Hackensack
Bierbrier, Edward	Saddle River
Bird, Eugene K.	Hackensack
Bogert, Andrew	Englewood
Bogert, Matt J.	Demarest
Bogert, Daniel G.	Englewood
Bogert, Albert Z.	River Edge
Bogert, Cornelius V. R.	Bogota
Brinkerhoff, Charles V.	Hackensack
Cafferty, Charles	Hackensack
Cane, Fred W.	Bogota
Coggeshall, H. Ingersoll	Wortendyke
Cooper, Richard W.	New Milford
Cosse, Edwin F.	Paterson
Criss, Hugo F.	Hohokus
Crum, Fred H.	River Edge
Crum, Mrs. Fred H.	River Edge
Cubberly, Nelson A.	Glen Rock
Curtis, Grover D.	51 E. 58th St., New York
Dalrymple, C. M.	Hackensack
DeBaun, Abram	Hackensack
DeBaun, Mrs. Abram	Hackensack
Delemater, P. G.	Ridgewood
Demarest, A. S. D.	Hackensack
Demarest, Jacob R.	Englewood
Demarest, James E.	Westwood
Diaz, Jose M.	Hackensack
Doremus, Cornelius	Ridgewood
Easton, Edward D.	Arcola
Eckert, George M.	Saddle River
Englehart, Charles	Ridgefield
Essler, John G.	Saddle River
Goetschius, Howard B.	Little Ferry
Goetschius, D. M.	Little Ferry

BERGEN COUNTY

Grunow, Julius S.	Hackensack
Haggerty, M. L.	Hackensack
Haring, Tunis A.	Hackensack
Hay, Clyde B.	Hackensack
Hester, Earl L. D.	Hasbrouck Heights
Jacobus, M. R.	Ridgefield
Jeffers, Daniel G.	Hackensack
Johnson, William M.	Hackensack
Johnson, James LeBarcn	Hackensack
Kipp, James	Tenafly
Keiser, Isaac B.,	Hohokus
Lang, Dr. E. A.	Palisade
Liddle, Joseph G.	New York
Linn, William A.	Hackensack
Mabie, Clarence	Ridgewood
Mabon, John S.	Hackensack
Marinus, John A.	Ridgewood
Meyer, Francis E.	Closter
Morrison,, William J., Jr.	Ridgefield Park
Morrow, Dwight W.	Englewood
Packer, J. E.	Hohokus
Parigot, George W.	Allendale
Pearsall, J. W.	Ridgewood
Platt, Daniel F.	Englewood
Potter, George M.	Allendale
Ramsey, John A.	Hackensack
Richardson, Myron T.	Ridgewood
Riker, Theo.	Paterson
Rogers, Henry M.	Tenafly
Sage, L. H.	Hackensack
Sheridan, E. J.	Englewood
Sowter, E. T.	Ridgewood
Spear, William M.	Leonia
Snyder, George J.	Ridgewood
Stagg, Edward	Leonia
St. John, Dr. David	Hackensack
Tallman, William	Englewood
Terhune, P. Christie	Hackensack
Terhune, Mrs. P. Christie	Hackensack
Thompson, Robert W., Jr.	Ridgefield
Van Buskirk, Arthur	Hackensack
Van Horne, Dr. Byron J.	Englewood
Van Nest, Rev. J. A.	Ridgewood
Van Winkle, Arthur W.	Rutherford
Van Wagner, Jacob	Ridgewood
Voorhis, Rev. John C.	Bogota

Wakelee, Edmund W.	New York
Watt, Salina	Hackensack
Wells, Benjamin J.	Hackensack
Westervelt, Mrs. F. A.	Hackensack
Wilson, Richard T.	Ridgewood
Wilson, Robert T.	Saddle River
Wood, Robert J. G.	Leonia
Woodman, Charles	Ridgewood
Wright, Wendell J.	Hackensack
Zabriskie, David D.	Ridgewood
Zabriskie, Everett L.	Ridgewood

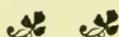
LIFE MEMBERS.

Allbee, Burton H.	724 E. 22d. St., Paterson.
Allison, William O.	Englewood
Cameron, Alpin J.	Ridgewood
Foster, W. Edward	Hackensack
Green, Allister	New York
Haggin, Mrs. L. T.	Closter
Preston, Veryl	New York
Voorhis, Charles C.,	New York
Zabriskie, A. C.	New York

HONORARY MEMBERS.

Bogert, Isaac D.	Westwood
Vroom, Rev. William	Ridgewood
Demarest, Milton	Hackensack

In Memoriam



Bogart, Peter B. Jr.	Bogota
Brinkerhoff, A. H.	Rutherford
Christie, Cornelius	Leonia
Clark, Edwin	Ridgewood
Currie, Dr. David A.	Englewood
Demarest, Isaac I.	Hackensack
Dutton, George R.	Englewood
Edsall, Samuel S.	Palisade
Hales, Henry	Ridgewood
Holdrum, A. C.	Westwood
Labagh, William O.	Hackensack
Lane, Jesse	New Milford
Lane, Mrs. Jesse	New Milford
Lawton, I. Parker ...	Ridgewood
Romaine, Christie	Hackensack
Sanford, Rev. Ezra T.	New York
Shanks, William	Hackensack
Snow, William D.	Hackensack
Terhune, Peter O.	Ridgewood

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