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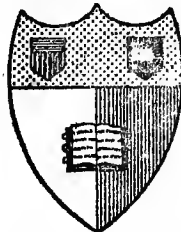
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HISTORY  
OF  
WARREN COUNTY  
NEW JERSEY

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BY

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## P R E F A C E

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The aim of this work is to give such a description of important events relating to the region now known as Warren County, New Jersey, as will enable us to understand the development of conditions as we know them to-day.

Written history is a narrative of the deeds of men and of the motives that actuate them. The reader will pardon, therefore, if much of this History of Warren County is narrated as a part of the lives of men whose deeds are the history proper.

It is purposed to give only as much of the State and National histories as will render clear the part that Warren County and her sons have played in them. Official records have been examined at Trenton, Burlington, Newton, Morristown and Belvidere, as well as every known historical work bearing on the subject, a list of which may be seen in the Bibliography. A previously published work has given important material in our history between 1800 and 1880.

In this work will be found published for the first time a great deal of material dealing with the early history of our county. It has been a real pleasure to look up much that was not clear in our history before 1750. The author is much indebted to Miss Mary Clark, of Belvidere; Dr. John H. Griffith, of Phillipsburg; ex-Mayor Nicholas Harris, of Belvidere; and to many others, for valuable aid in collecting material for this work.

THE AUTHOR.

## ADDENDA AND ERRATA

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- P. 161, next to last parag.: The Joseph Kirkbride tract was bought in 1778 by Captain Joseph Mackey.
- P. 164: The D. A. R. have erected a tablet on the site of the Brainerd cabin.
- P. 176: Josiah Ketcham, ancestor of that family in this country, was born in East Jersey in 1673, and settled near Karrsville about 1800. Here he raised a large family, the eldest son of whom was Andrew, born 1791, died 1868, at Townsbury, where he had lived since 1815. His son, Joseph Ketcham, was for many years editor of the *Belvidere Apollo*.
- P. 197: In paragraph relating to Mansfield Baptist Church; the present pastor is Rev. William V. Allen.
- P. 204: The iron interests at Oxford were owned by the Robesons until about 1770.
- P. 207: View of Stone Bridge at Bridgeville: This bridge was built in 1857, not 1836.
- P. 210, parag. 1: Where appears name, Mrs. —— Kiefer, read Mrs. George Kiefer.
- P. 215, 2nd parag.: Joseph McMurtrie bought the Alford tract in 1750, not 1746.

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## CHAPTER I.

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### FROM THE EARLIEST TIMES TO THE END OF PROPRIETARY GOVERNMENT.

---

1609—1702.

Warren county, named in honor of the gallant General Joseph Warren, who died at Bunker Hill, came into existence on November 20, 1824, by an act of the legislature of the State of New Jersey. But before we can speak of the region as Warren county, there are two centuries of American history to consider, which is sadly interwoven with that of Europe. Although Verrazano doubtless visited the Bay of New York in 1523, that does not detract in any way from the honor due to Henry Hudson, who anchored his ship, the "Half Moon," on the 3rd of September, 1609, within Sandy Hook, having previously entered Delaware Bay on August 28th, for from this visit resulted the first settlements on the soil of New Jersey and New York. He spent a week examining the neighboring shores, during which one of his men, named John Coleman, was killed by an arrow shot through his throat during an attack on a ship's boat by twenty-six Indians in two canoes. On this visit, white men for the first time set foot on the soil of New Jersey.

Hudson continued his explorations up the river that bears his name, which he called the North River to distinguish it from the Delaware, which he called the South River.

The (United) Netherlands claimed all the land between Cape Cod and Virginia by virtue of Hudson's discovery, as he was at that time in the employ of the Dutch East India Company. They called

the territory The New Netherlands, and lost no time to profit by the discovery.

The next year, 1610, a vessel was sent to trade with the Indians, and made so much profit that other private ventures followed. In 1613 some buildings were erected for trading purposes on Manhattan Island. In 1615, Fort Nassau was erected on Castle Island, which was abandoned in 1618.

In 1617 the Dutch made a settlement at Bergen. In 1621 a charter was granted to the West India Company which made the first real efforts to colonize the New Netherlands. Cornelius Jacobse Mey, the first director of New Netherlands, with thirty families, arrived at Manhattan in May, 1622. He erected Fort Amsterdam, on the site of New York, and a new trading post called Fort Orange on the present site of Albany where, a year earlier, the Covenant of Corlear had been made, which was a formal treaty between the Dutch and the Five Nations of the Iroquois, a treaty which was never broken. The English made a similar treaty with the Iroquois in 1664, at Fort Orange, which was confirmed in 1688 and again in 1689, and remained unbroken.

William Verhulst succeeded Mey as director in 1624, and Peter Minuet became director-general in 1626 and brought over a colony of Walloons who settled on the site of Brooklyn. A form of feudal government was provided for under patroons. Each colony was to be sixteen miles in length along a river, and to reach as far back into the country as the colonists could settle, and to consist of at least fifty adults. This system persisted for more than two hundred years, and did not entirely disappear until 1850, when the owners of the original land grants sold their rights to the tenants.

Wouter van Twiller was made Director-general to succeed Minuet in 1633, and, in 1638, William Kieft succeeded him. The colony had hitherto prospered, but now arose trouble with the English settlements to the east, and with Swedish settlers to the south, and the mistake was

made of putting fire-arms into the hands of the Iroquois Indians, who were friendly to the Dutch. This caused other tribes to be unfriendly, and brought about a war which lasted for five years and drove the settlers away, so that scarcely one hundred men were left in Manhattan, while the river settlements were nearly deserted by 1643.

It is highly improbable that there were any settlements in the Minisink at this time, as has been alleged. Esopus, where the Old Mine Road began, was not settled until 1652. Doubtless shortly thereafter, Dutch pioneers penetrated to Pahaquarry, and, while searching for copper, dug the several mine holes which are still to be seen. Specimens of copper ore from the Minisinks were exhibited in Amsterdam, Holland, in 1659, which fact suggests that the discovery of copper was a novelty at that time.

The Old Mine Road led for a hundred miles into the wilderness from Esopus to Port Jervis and down the east bank of the Delaware river to the old mine holes in Pahaquarry. This was the longest stretch of good road for many years in America, and as late as 1800 was a preferred route for travel between New England and the South and West. The ore mined in Pahaquarry was hauled to Esopus, and thence shipped to Holland. The workings were abandoned at or before the English occupation of the country in 1664, and would have been entirely forgotten had not the Old Mine Road kept their memory green.

The sad condition of affairs brought about during Kieft's administration was ended in May, 1647, by the arrival of Peter Stuyvesant as governor, who destroyed the hostile Indian tribes, settled the boundary disputes with the English colonies to the east by the treaty of Hartford in 1650, and brought about such a condition of prosperity that by 1664 New Amsterdam had a population of 1,500 souls, and 10,000 people in all dwelt in the New Netherlands.

This was the condition of affairs when, on August 29, 1664, an English squadron under Colonel Richard Nicolls appeared in the

harbor of New Amsterdam. The New Netherlands were surrendered by Stuyvesant on September 8, and New Amsterdam became New York. Charles II, King of England, had already on March 20, 1664, granted all this territory to his brother, the Duke of York, who later became James II. of England.

For one year Colonel Nicolls governed all of what had been New Netherlands as New York, not knowing that the Duke of York had granted to Lord John Berkeley and Sir George Carteret a "Tract of land to be called Nova Caesarea, or New Jersey," until in August, 1665, the first governor of New Jersey, Philip Carteret, a brother of Sir George arrived and with some followers settled at Elizabethtown, so named after the wife of Sir George Carteret. By the royal grant, the government of New Jersey was to be proprietary, that is, the grant carried with it not only ownership of the land, but also the right to govern and to make laws "Provided they were not contrary to, but as near as conveniently might be, agreeable to the laws, statutes and government of the realm of England."

New Jersey was named in honor of Sir George Carteret, who had held the island of Jersey during the civil war in England.

The proprietors chose a governor, and he appointed a council, the two forming the executive branch of government. Freeholders in New Jersey elected representatives who, with the council and governor, composed the general assembly, the first meeting of which was held at Elizabethtown, May 26, 1668.

During a second war with Holland, begun in 1672, the Dutch again came into possession of their previous territory, and the New Netherlands once more existed. This lasted until a treaty of peace, February 28, 1674, at London, restored New York and New Jersey to the British. New charters were granted by the Crown to the Duke of York and by him to Berkeley and Carteret, to make valid any titles that may have been clouded by the Dutch conquest.

The new grant, however, gave to Carteret that part of New Jer-

sey to the east of a line drawn north from Barnegat, thereafter known as East New Jersey, and to Berkeley that part to the west of the line, known as West New Jersey. For many years the exact position of this line was in dispute, and several different lines were surveyed, but the land of Warren County was always in West Jersey.

By the royal charter, all the rights given were assignable. Accordingly, we find that Berkeley, on March 18, 1673, sold his interest in West Jersey for £1000 to John Fenwicke as trustee for Edward Byllinge, who were both Quakers. Fenwicke sailed for West Jersey in the ship "Griffith," in 1675, which was the first English vessel to arrive in New Jersey with immigrants, and landed at Salem. Byllinge was soon forced to assign his property to William Penn, Gawn Lawrie and Nicholas Lucas, also Quakers, who sold some of their interest in the property to their friends.

A government for West Jersey was established with Byllinge as governor, who ruled by a deputy. The first assembly of West Jersey met at Burlington, in 1681, and drew up a document guaranteeing liberty of conscience for all, and an assembly to be chosen by the people, which should make laws and levy taxes, and which could not be dissolved or adjourned without its own consent.

The deputy-governors of West Jersey from 1681 to 1702 were Samuel Jennings, Thomas Olive, John Skeine, William Welsh, Daniel Coxe and Andrew Hamilton.

Sir George Carteret, the sole proprietor of East Jersey, died in 1679, and his heirs in February, 1682, sold to William Penn and eleven other Quakers all their rights to the province, which then contained 5,000 inhabitants, mostly Quakers. These twelve became associated with twelve prominent men of various beliefs, and secured from the Duke of York a third grant for East Jersey on March 14, 1682. The names of the twenty-four proprietors of East Jersey are:

James, Earl of Perth, John Drummond, Robert Barclay, David Barclay, Robert Gordon, Arent Sonmans, William Penn, Robert West,

Thomas Rudyard, Samuel Groom, Thomas Hart, Richard Mew, Ambrose Rigg, John Heywood, Hugh Hartshorne, Clement Plumstead, Thomas Cooper, Gawen Lawrie, Edward Byllinge, James Brain, William Gibson, Thomas Barker, Robert Turner and Thomas Warne.

This purchase put all of New Jersey decidedly under Quaker influence.

When the Duke of York, a Roman Catholic, became James II. of England, in 1685, he attempted to recall all the charters that had been given to New York, New Jersey and New England, and to unite these colonies under one governor as governor of New England. This was partly successful, and New York and New Jersey were nominally a part of New England under Governor Andros from 1688 to 1689, when the British revolution raised William and Mary to the throne and put an end to this design to govern New Jersey as part of New England, but left East and West Jersey with no charter and no government from 1689 to 1692, excepting such local governments as the county and town officers might give.

The proprietaries appointed, in 1690, John Latham as governor, and, in 1691, Col. Joseph Dudley, but the people would obey neither one, possibly because, the charters having been revoked and surrendered, the proprietaries would have no right to appoint a governor. Then, in 1692, Andrew Hamilton was appointed, but he had to be recalled (in 1697) as no Scotchman could at that time occupy a place of public trust and profit. In 1698 Jeremiah Basse was appointed governor, but not securing royal approbation, was not obeyed. Again Andrew Hamilton was appointed, but his appointment did not receive royal sanction.

The proprietors having given up their charter, finding themselves practically unable to govern the provinces, and, above all, fearing for their own proprietary rights in the soil, decided to give up the government to the Crown, unconditionally, in the confidence that the Crown would "grant and confirm to them their lands and quit-rents, with

such other liberties, franchises and privileges as were granted to them by the late King James, when Duke of York, or have been granted by His Majesty to other proprietors of provinces in America, except the powers of government."

This was all done by Queen Anne in 1702, when East and West Jersey were united under one government, and Lord Cornbury was made governor of New Jersey as well as of New York, the commission and instructions which Cornbury received formed the constitution and government of New Jersey until its declaration of independence.

The new government was composed of the governor and twelve counsellors, nominated by the Crown, and an assembly, of twenty-four members to be elected by the people, and whose sessions were to be held alternately at Perth Amboy and Burlington. "The Assembly was constituted of two members from Amboy, two from Burlington, two from Salem, and two from each of the nine counties." No person was eligible to the Assembly who did not possess a freehold of one thousand acres of land within the division for which he was chosen, or personal estate to the value of five hundred pounds sterling; and the qualification of an elector was a freehold estate in one hundred acres of land, or personal estate to the value of fifty pounds sterling. The house was to be prorogued and dissolved at the governor's pleasure. Laws enacted by the Council and Assembly were subject to veto by the governor, and were to be confirmed or disallowed by the Crown. The governor, with the consent of the Council was empowered to constitute courts of law, appoint all civil and military officers, and to conduct hostilities against public enemies. The Church of England was established, Catholics were barred from office, and no printing press was permitted, nor anything allowed to be printed without the license of the governor.

The new constitution gave the proprietaries and the people fewer privileges by far than they had enjoyed before under the concession of the original proprietors, which had granted "absolute religious freedom; exemption from every species of imposition not levied by their

assemblies; the establishment of the judiciary by the governor, council and assembly; exemption from military duty of those conscientiously against bearing arms \* \* \* and the right of the assembly alone to enact laws provided they were agreeable to the fundamental laws of England and not repugnant to the concessions" of the proprietaries.

In 1702 the population of New Jersey, numbering about 10,000, consisted largely of Quakers, Presbyterians, and Anabaptists, who had been forced to flee from England and Scotland before active religious persecution ceased with the British revolution in 1689, together with a few Swedes and Dutch.

The militia of New Jersey numbered fourteen hundred men at this time.



## CHAPTER II.

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### FROM END OF PROPRIETARY GOVERNMENT TO THE FIRST SETTLEMENT.

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1702—1725.

Until 1702, New Jersey was a proprietary government. The Duke of York received from his brother, Charles the Second, not only the ownership of the soil but also the right of government. "In like manner the title to the soil and the right of government passed from the Duke of York to Sir George Carteret and Lord John Berkeley, and from them to their grantees in East and West Jersey respectively." After all the proprietary rights were surrendered to the Crown in 1702, the new grant from Queen Anne to the proprietors gave only a title to the soil so far as undisposed of—the Crown retaining the power to govern.

From the first, the proprietors deemed it the best policy to buy from the Indians their rights to the various tracts of land before granting any one a right to survey lands in those tracts, and it has never been said that the government of New Jersey has, in any case, taken any of the rights from the Indians without full and satisfactory compensation.

In 1677, commissioners were sent by the proprietors of West Jersey with power to buy land of the natives. On September 10, 1677, they received a deed for the land between Rankokas creek and Timber creek; on September 27, 1677, for that between Oldman's creek and Timber creek; and on October 10, 1677, for that between Rankokus creek and Assunpink. In the year 1703 another purchase was made by the council of proprietors of West Jersey, of land lying above the falls of the Delaware (Trenton), which included 150,000 acres of land in Hunterdon county.

The land of Warren county was obtained from the Indians by what is known as "The last purchase made by the Council of Proprietors above the branches of Rarington between the River Delaware and the bounds of the Eastern Division of the said Province."

For this purpose, Governor Robert Hunter, on December 5, 1712,

"Lycensed and authorized . . . Daniel Coxe, Thomas Gardner, Joseph Kirkbride, Thomas Stevenson, Peter Fretwell and John Wills, to call together the Indians or native inhabitants that profess to be or call themselves owners of any tract or tracts of Land in the Western Division of the said province and to treet with, bye, purchase and accept of a deed or deeds of sale from said Indians or natives in behalf of themselves and of such others of the proprietors of the said western division as they shall associate to themselves before the making of such purchase eranging of such deed or deeds such quantity or number of ackers of land or lands yet unpurchased as they by virtue of those proprieties are entitled to take up or to make further purchase of, provided the said purchase be made and entered in the proprietors' office of this province within two years after the date hereof and for soedoing this shall be a sufficient warrant."

In accordance with this warrant, the Commissioners called together the Indians of what is now Warren and part of Sussex counties; and on August 18, 1713, secured four deeds from the Indian owners of that territory. The deeds were recorded on December 4, 1714, on the last day allowable by the commission from Governor Hunter. The following is an abstract from the Indian deed for the Southern part of Warren County. It is recorded in book BBB of deeds, page 144, in the office of the Secretary of State at Trenton:

"On August 18, 1713, Sasakamon, Wowapekoshot and Wenaccikoman, Indian Sachemas and owners of land in the western division of New Jersey sold to Daniel Coxe, Matthew Gardner, Thomas Stevenson, Joseph Kirkbride, John Budd, John Wills, and Peter Fretwell all of them proprietors and commissioners empowered by his excellency, Col. Robert Hunter, Governor of the province of New Jersey to purchase lands of the Indians, for and in consideration of ten guns, fiveteen blankets, fiveteen kettles, twenty matchcoats, twenty shirts, eight

strouds, ten paire of stockings, three paire of shoes and buckles, ten pound of powder, twenty-five barrs of lead, ten hatchets, twenty knives, five pounds in silver money, three coates, ten hilling hoes, ten pounds of red lead, ten looking glasses, fifty awles, one hundred botls, fiveteen paire of tobacco tongs, five gallons of rum, ten tobacco boxes, and one hundred needles, all that tract of land bounded with the River Delaware on the south and southwestwardly sides on the north with the land late Matamyska's now sold to the proprietors, on the eastward by the land purchased of the Indians by Col. Loursmans and the last purchase made by the proprietors on the lower side of the Musconetcong river.

"In witness whereof we the above named Sasakamon, Wowapekoshot, and Wenaccikoman have hereunto Set our Hand and Seales the eighteenth day of August in the yeare of our Lord one Thousand Seven Hundred & thirteen and in the twelfth yeare of the Reigne of our Sovereign Lady Anne Queen over Great Britain, France and Ireland, etc."

The Indian possessory rights to the northern portion of Warren County were transferred to the proprietors by a deed recorded in book BBB of deeds, page 140, in the office of the Secretary of State at Trenton. It is, in part, as follows:

"On Aug. 18, 1713, Menakahikkon, Mattamiska, Lappawinza and Ungoon, Indian Sachemas, for and in consideration of sixteen strouds, twenty duffles, one and twenty blankets, thirteen guns, three large kettles, fourteen small kettles, three coates, twenty shirts, twenty paire of stockings, five pounds in silver money, six caines, forty pounds of gunpowder, forty barrs of lead, six hatts, twenty hatchets, twenty hoes, six drawing knives, six hand saws, twenty paire of tobacco tongs, three hundred tobacco pipes, one hundred knives, one hundred paire of sissers, six frying pans, fourteen pounds of red lead, twelve looking glasses, five paire of spectacles, twenty tobacco boxes, five pewter porringers, forty jews harps, two hundred awles, one hundred neadles, two hundred fishhooks, twenty-one gallons of rum, one barrell of cyder, ten gallons of molasses, five gallons of wine, twenty-four glass bottles, one hundred small botls, and three pounds in black and white wampum sold land bounded northwards with the land of Queneemaka, eastward with the river Musconetcong or the lands of Taphow and his relations southwards with the lands of Sasakeman, Wowapekoshot, and Wankanicomman, and westward with the River Delaware."

The land of Queneemaka referred to was "about four miles higher upon the river than Pahaqualong, unto or neare the upper part of the Minnisinks."

A "stroud," mentioned in the consideration, was a kind of coarse blanket; a duffle was a kind of coarse woolen cloth having a thick nap, and is a name still applied to a square of soft woolen cloth which is folded around the ankle and foot instead of a stocking.

On October 26, 1758, at Easton, Pennsylvania, at a great conference of 507 Indians with Governor Bernard, of New Jersey, Sheriff Orndt, of Northampton County, and the New Jersey Commissioners for Indian affairs, the Indians acknowledged and delivered deeds that gave up all their claims to land in New Jersey. One of these deeds was dated September 12, 1758, for "All the lands lying in New Jersey south of a line from Paoqualin mountains at Delaware River, to the falls of Alamatung on the north branch of Raritan River thence down that river to Sandy Hook." This deed was acknowledged by Teedyuscung, Unwallacon and Tespascawen, and witnessed by three chiefs of the Six Nations. The other deed was dated October 23, 1758, and was for all land in New Jersey north of the same line, which ran from the Water Gap to Sandy Hook, and was given by sixteen chiefs of the Munsies, Wopings, and Opings or Pomptons, endorsed by Ninham and approved by the Six Nations. Although this gave up the last of the Indians' title to the lands of New Jersey, yet in 1832 the legislature made a payment of \$2,000 to the Delaware Indians, who were then living in Wisconsin, for any remaining rights they might have to or in New Jersey.

The Indians living in New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania called themselves the Lenni-Lenapé, but are more commonly referred to as the Delawares, from one of the rivers upon which they dwelt, and which they called the Lenapé-Wihittuck. In New Jersey they numbered in all less than two thousand, but, since they moved frequently from place to place, these few were able to occupy the whole State.

The Lenni-Lenapés were acknowledged as ancestors by forty mighty tribes inhabiting the country from Labrador to Hudson's Bay, and from the Atlantic to the Mississippi as far south as Roanoke, Virginia. The only Indian tribes in the northeast that did not acknowledge them as ancestors were the Mengwe, better known as the Iroquois, of Central New York, who had formed a powerful confederation known as the Five Nations, just before Hudson made his great discovery. The Mengwe and the Lenni-Lenapés were hereditary enemies, which fact explains why, in time of war, some Indians were hostile and others friendly to the white settlers.

The Iroquois were always faithful to the treaty they had made with the Dutch in 1617, called the treaty of Corlear, and to the one made with the English in 1664.

The Delawares in a similar way made a treaty with William Penn at Philadelphia, on November 4, 1682, and, since William Penn and his Quaker friends had acquired the greater part of the proprietary rights to New Jersey, this treaty had its effect also in that State.

The Delaware Indians were subdivided into numerous tribes, which were commonly distinguished by the names of creeks, plains, or mountains of the district they frequented. Those along the upper Delaware were the "Minsi," having the name of Mount Minsi at the Water Gap. Those further south were the "Unami," or Tortoise. Samuel Smith, in his "History of New Jersey," published in 1765, discusses the Indians, saying:

"Their houses or wigwams were sometimes together in towns, but mostly moveable, and occasionally fixed near a spring or other water, according to the conveniences for hunting, fishing, basket making or other business of that sort and built with poles laid on forked sticks in the ground with bark, flags or bushes on top and sides, with an opening to the south, their fire in the middle; at night they slept on the ground with their feet towards it; their clothing was a coarse blanket or skin thrown over the shoulder, which covered to the knee and a piece of the same tied around their legs, with part of a deer skin sewed around their feet for shoes;"

“In person they were upright and straight in their limbs \* \* \* the color of their skin a tawny reddish brown; the whole fashion of their lives of a piece; hardy, poor and squalid. \* \* \* They got fire by rubbing wood of particular sorts (as the antients did out of ivy and bays) by turning the end of a hard piece upon one that was soft and dry; to forward the heat they put dry rotten wood and leaves; with the help of fire and their stone axes, they would fell large trees, and afterwards scoop them into bowls, etc.”

After the possessory rights of the Indians had been bought, explorations and surveys were made on behalf of the proprietors. We are fortunate in having a diary recording the experiences of a surveying party in Warren County in 1715. It was written by John Reading, Jr., son of John Reading, a deputy surveyor for West Jersey, and is in possession of the New Jersey Historical Society, to whom it was presented by Mr. John Rutherford. That part of the diary referring to Warren County is as follows:

“1715 May 15th. We designed for Pahackqualong but at our departure father and several others came; we set out, thirteen in company, and lodged that night in an Indian town \* \* on Joseph Kirkbride’s land.

“16th we passed over Suckasunning where some gathered iron stone; we crossed the head of both branches of Rarington, and over Musknetkong river, being part of the Delaware river; when we had crossed this river we met with limestone, being the first we saw. We arrived at Allamuch Ahokkingen in the afternoon being an Indian plantation \* \* \* Just before we came to said plantation we had sight of Pahackqualong and of the cleft where the river Delaware passes through the same \* \* \*

“May 17. Samuel Green, Joshua Wright and I set out for Pahauckqualong. On our way we crossed the main branch of Paquasing [Pequest] and about three miles on the other side in Pahuckquath [Johnsburg] we met with John Cramer and Marmaduke Watson who went into the woods the night before to seek lands and now returning Marmaduke went back with us \* \* We went as high as Tohockonetcong River [Paulins Kill] being a branch of the Delaware a considerable big stream. Marmaduke pitched a lott there. I would have surveyed it but was obstructed by the Indians. We viewed the land and lodged there that night.

"May 18th. Marmaduke on the morning returned homewards and we set forwards for Pahuck [Indian village in Pahaquarry]. We crossed the above said Tohockonetcong kept the path for the cleft in the hill where Minnisinks path goeth through. We ascended the hill up the same which is caused by a considerable brook which issueth from the top of the same and with difficulty got to the top thereof where we had a prospect of the Indian Plantations below us at the foot of the northwesterly side of the said hill. We descended the same and took view of the land with an intention to survey it. The Shawwenoe Indians came from their towns across the river to us. We went near the river side down to the low end of the lowerland of which about 100 ac. is very rich but the rest indifferent. All the plantations upon the same by the Shawwenoe Indians. We went still down the river along a narrow piece of lowland about one and one-half miles till we came to one of our Indian Plantations where the owner of the same opposed our surveying and would not let us proceed on the same. After some discourse concerning the purchass of the land we departed and set forward for Penungauchongh (Manunka Chunk). We got an Indian to put us into the path which crosseth the aforesaid mountains. We then returned back again and ascended the said mountain in the said path. The hill riseth by steps which are in some places very steep and rocky. We judged the hill to be about three-fourths of a mile high, the top of which is very rocky and not above 2 rods across the very ridge of the same before it descended the other way. We took the course of the river having a fair view of the same upwards and it seems to run N. E. The hill itself runs E. N. E. We likewise took the course of the Penungauchongh lying upon the Delaware river about a mile above Pophanunk river [Pequest] and it bore S. W.  $70^{\circ}$  from us. We went on the top of the mountain towards the river about one-half of a mile where in our way we killed a rattle and a green snake. We had the sight of a piece of low land lying down the river but it seemed to belong to Pensilvania and an Island. From the top of the mountain we had a view of both provinces viz. Pensylvania and Jersey. Pensilvania seems very montainy and barren very thin of timber and most of that pine. After this respite we descended the mountain and followed the path to the foot of the same but then left it and went near the said mountain. We went down to Tohockonetcong river where we lodged that night.

"May 19. We set forward in the morning for the cleft in the aforesaid mountain where the river passes through. In our way we could not find any good land. We arrived at the same about ten of the clock—the passage of the river here is narrow but it runneth deep. S[amuel] G[reen] and I went up the same to a rock which shoots

from the hill to the river and deneya a passage for a path any further, which is about 20 foot high, against which we set an Indian ladder; [a tree with limbs cut short for steps]. We ascended the same and at the top thereof left those letters R. S. 1715 and descended. We kept the river side \* \* \* to the aforesaid hill where we got our dinner and took up our quarters it raining very fast part of the afternoon and lodged there all night.

"May 20. We surveyed a tract of land for father at the head of which we met Thomas Stevenson [another surveyor] including the above said hill called Penungauchong which hill gathers itself out of a piece of low land, very handsomely proportioning in shape the high roof of a house and in height 700 foot. We also surveyed a lott for Robert Field adjoining to the above said tract and fronting upon the river Delaware. At our return to the aforesaid hill we met father and R. Bull, Z. Wetherill and John Chapman who were gathering slate at the foot of the same. We all went to the [quarters] we had made the night before and there slept, father relating the discoveries made by them viz, of a large lake called Huppachong [Hopatcong] and of a rock at the end of the other branch.

"May 21. In the morning a dissention arose among the people. \* \* \* \* We parted near Penunquachong, [Manunka Chunk] father and I making our way for Allamuchahokking the rest going down the river \* \* \* We went up a river called Pophanunk [Pequest] a considerable big stream about 2 or 5 rood over and is the same which above is called Paquassing. We kept up the same river until we came to the path which comes from Rarington and goeth to Pahukqualong \* \* \*

"May 22. Taking a path which leads to Pepeck we crossed Musonetcong which divides the purchases and kept the path which lead us to a very pleasant pond [Budds Lake] lying upon the head of a branch of Rarington \* \* \* \* We kept the path about two miles farther to an Indian plantation called Chanongong were we slept that night.

"May 23. We went back in the morning to the aforesaid pond where we laid out a tract, having got an Indian to help us, and lay there by the pond all night.

"May 25. Father set forward to go home \* \* \* and I went back for Allamucha where I arrived two hours before night and whither after awhile came Joseph Wright, Thomas Weatherill and John Chapman who had been surveying a lot for William Penn. All lodged there that night.

"May 26. Wright set forward for home. I and the rest having an Indian for our guide called Nomalughalen went upon the discovery.



Ve took the path toward Tohockonetcong river crossing Paquessing river). Then the Indian seemed very unwilling to go any further that way saying that the Tohockonetcong Indians would be angry with m for showing their land; he went home again \* \* we returned Allamucha.

"May 29. We had a design to leave these parts. We took the path to Paquessing where Samuel Green had promised to leave a note with information of their proceedings at an Indian Wickwam, but we found none. We baited our horses and refreshed ourselves while, and then set forward. Arrived at Muskonetkong about half a hour after sunset, went a little below the path and lodged there all night.

"May 30. Explored down the Muskonetkong \* \* \* We found an Indian called Nopuck and his son a fishing; they had two h ready roasted, one they gave us and told us if we would stay till s sons caught more (who then went out with their bows and arrows shoot the same) he would give us some \* \* \* We still kept on the river side running in a pleasant stream until we came to an Indian path which leads to Monsalokuaks [in Hunterdon County] at a old Indian plantation called Pelouesse. Here we refreshed ourselves \* \* \* We lay along the side of the river all night, by computation from our night's lodging before about twelve miles.

"May 31. Surveyed along said Muskonetkong river. June 1 e traversed the river still higher with intention to lay out a lot for [ahlon Stacy, and completed the same, when after our arrival at our orses Thomas Stevenson and Samuel Green came up the river in quest us and told us that our labors there bestowed upon the river was all vain, for they had surveyed the land before us. \* \* \* After a tle refreshment we set homeward. \* \* \*

"The reasons for our return so soon, our provisions were spent our orses had cast their shoes and our own shoes were worn out and our parel gone to decay, so that we wanted to recruit.

"June 2. We arrived home in health and safety a little after noon. aus Deo."

Reading between the lines of this journal, we see that in all of e present Warren county there was no trace of a white settlement in 15. There were Indians in every valley, probably a little more umerous than formerly, because they had just been crowded out of unterdon county and were soon to be crowded out of Warren, for

after the purchase of the possessory rights from the Indians in 1713, surveys were made of the best lands very rapidly.

Smith said in 1765, in his history :

“The proprietors of West Jersey, soon after their arrival, divided among them \* \* \* the first dividend \* \* \* and four other dividends \* \* \* amounting in the whole, with allowance of five percent for roads, to 2,625,000 acres conjectured by many to be full as much land as the division contains; of this the greater part is already surveyed.”

Since all of Warren County was not settled in any way when Queen Anne in 1702, April 17, affirmed to the twenty-four proprietors by name their title to the lands in New Jersey after they had in April, 1688, and again in April 15, 1702, surrendered to the Crown all of their rights, it would seem vain to go back of that grant for a basis for titles to lands in Warren county. To this grant may be added the purchases from the Indians of their possessory right, by the proprietors in 1703, 1713 and 1758.

Francis J. Swayze, in his Sesqui-centennial address, describes the method adopted by the proprietors in dividing the territory of the State among them :

“West Jersey was sold in hundredths \* \* \* Upon exhibiting to the register of the Board of Proprietors a title to unlocated rights, a warrant was issued to survey and locate the same. A survey was then made by the Surveyor General or one of his deputies of any land that had not already been located or taken up. This survey was returned to the Council of Proprietors, inspected by them, and, if approved, ordered to be recorded. This made a title to the lands.”  
 “All titles are founded first upon rights derived through the proprietors to locate land; second a warrant to survey the land; third the actual survey; the return duly inspected and recorded by the Board of Proprietors.”

One of the very earliest grants to an actual settler in Warren county was given to George Green, after a survey made November 17, 1725, as shown in the following copy :

BY VIRTUE of a Warrant from the Council of Proprietors to me directed bearing date the tenth day of March one Thousand Seven Hundred and fourteen Requiring me to Survey to the Heirs of Benjamin Field the quantity of Eighteen Hundred forty and five Acres and a half of Land in the Western Division of New Jersey and by Virtue of an assignment of Six Hundred and Ten acres Thereof to *George Green* by Nathan Allen Executor of the said Field I have caused the Said Six Hundred and ten acres of Land to be surveyed to the Said George Green by my Lawful Deputy Samuel Green as by return of the survey to me bearing date the Seventeenth day of November one Thousand Seven Hundred and Twenty-five in the County of Hunterdon in the last Indian Purchase made by the Council of Proprietors Above the branches of Rarington Between the river Delaware and the bounds of the Eastern Division of the Said Province and is bounded as follows

*Beginning* at a black birch tree marked for a corner and runs thence South thirty-four chains and a half to a White Oak marked for a corner Standing by the foot of a great Hill then South Westerly thirty one degrees fifty six chains to a black oak corner tree then South Westerly nineteen Degrees thirty two chains to a White Oak marked for a corner then West forty eight chains to a chestnut Tree marked for a corner Standing near to a branch of Pohanunk River which said Small Branch Runs out of a large Pond, Thence North Thirty nine chains to a White Oak marked for a corner then North Easterly Twenty Seven Degrees and Sixty nine chains to a great Rock Lying near the aforesaid Pond of water then East fifty nine chains across the said Pond of Water to the first Station.

Containing Six hundred and ten acres of Land and Water With allowance for highways.

Witness my hand this Twenty-fourth day of January One Thousand Seven Hundred Twenty and five.

Jas. Alexander, Sur. General.

Burlington y 2nd: 12 mo. 1725-6.

Inspected and approved y above Survey by the Council of Proprietors and ordered to be recorded. Test.

John Burr, Clerk.

A true copy taken from Lib. 11 in the Sur. Generals office at Burlington, Page 57. Examined on behalf of Robt. Smith, Dept. of ye Surveyor General.

Z. Daniel Smith, Jr.

Allowant of  $1846\frac{3}{4}$  acres by the heirs of Benjamin Field; 810 acres to George Green.

The date y 2nd 12 mo. 1725-6, means February 2, 1726, as at that time they were beginning to consider January as the first month of the year, while previously the new year began with the month of March as the first month, so that for many years between January and April it was necessary to put down both years to avoid uncertainty.

The Pohanunk river is the Pequest, the upper part of which was known as Paquessing. The Samuel Green mentioned as deputy surveyor later lived at Johnsonsburg, and gave the land for the old log jail. John Anderson, a lineal descendant of George Green, owns the original farm. The "Large Pond" is, of course, Green's Pond, or, if you choose, Mountain Lake.

From the archives of New Jersey, Vol. IX, we learn that the early official records were originally kept by the Secretary of the Colony of New Jersey at Elizabethtown, the first seat of government. When the Colony was divided into East and West Jersey, the records of the two divisions were preserved in their respective capitals, Perth Amboy and Burlington, and there they remained for upwards of a century. By an act passed by the legislature, November 25, 1790, the seat of government of the State of New Jersey was located at Trenton, and it was provided that the records of conveyances and wills pertaining to government should be transferred from Perth Amboy and Burlington as soon as proper quarters should be provided for them at the New Capital. The records of warrants and surveys were retained in the offices of the registers of East and West Jersey respectively, at Perth Amboy and Burlington, where they are still to be found in charge of the Surveyor General. The record of wills continued to be kept in the office of the Secretary of State at Trenton until 1804, after which they were kept in the Surrogate's offices of the various counties. So that wills of people who died within the limits of the present Warren county are recorded at Trenton till 1804, at Newton from 1804 till 1824, and at Belvidere since 1824.

The deeds for land in Warren County are recorded in the office of

the Secretary of State at Trenton till about 1780 and after that in the office of the County Clerk, that is, at Newton, till 1824, and at Belvidere since 1824. By far the greater number of old parchment deeds were never put on record.

Since the point has been raised as to the ownership of land in the Delaware river the following will be of interest:

On May 17, 1722, in a report to His Majesty by the Lords of a Committee appointed to act on a petition wherein the ownership of the Delaware river and islands in it was in question, we find that they "have taken the opinion of Mr. Attorney and Mr. Sollicitor Generall whereby it appears that no part of Delaware River or the islands lying therein are comprised within the aforementioned grants but that the right to the same still remains in the crown and that his Majty. may grant all or any of the said islands if his Majty. shall so think fitt," and again "That as to the islands in the River Delaware it did plainly appear that they were not comprehended within the boundaries of either of the two provinces of Pensilvania or New Jersey but that the same remain in the Crown."

The writer has not yet discovered any grant from the Crown for the Delaware river and its islands, but such a grant may have been given.

When the Federal government was formed, it consisted of a confederacy of States, each of which retained its proprietary rights and proper sovereignty, so that the United States acquired by the Union no property in the soil. Uninhabited lands, not as yet clearly defined by established boundaries, were claimed by the adjacent States.

## CHAPTER III.

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### FROM EARLIEST SETTLEMENTS TO THE FORMATION OF SUSSEX COUNTY.

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1725—1753.

The first record we have of any visitors to this region dates back to 1614, when three Hollanders, on exploration bent, "left Fort Nassau, now Albany, and wandered into the interior along the Mohawk river and crossed the dividing watershed to Otsego Lake, the source of the Susquehanna river, and by the Lackawanna and Lehigh passed over to the Delaware river where, below Trenton Falls, they were rescued from the Indians, who had them in captivity, by Captain Hendrickson, who happened to be there exploring."

They gave the first European account of the geography of the region, and are doubtless responsible for the old maps which show the Delaware and Hudson rivers connected.

The next visitors to this region were the copper miners in Paha-quarry, who at some time before 1659 built the Old Mine Road to within six miles of the Water Gap. "In the 'Documentary History of New York' we find that Claas de Ruyter exhibited in Amsterdam, Holland, in 1659, specimens of copper ore taken from the Minisinks in America."

Thomas Budd, in an Account of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, published in 1684, says that the Indians go up the Delaware from the falls (at Trenton) in canoes to the Indian town called Minisinks.

On August 18, 1713, the commissioners appointed by Governor Hunter to buy lands of the Indians secured their signatures to deeds for all the land in Warren county. This must have been at a great Indian

council, but we find no record of it. In 1714-15-16 and thereafter, deputy surveyors and proprietors were busy locating all the best land in the county, but, so far as can be learned, none was located for settlers before 1725.

The earliest deed that Francis J. Swayze could find recorded in the clerk's office at Newton, is dated September 10 "in the tenth year of our sovereign Lord King George," or 1723. "By this deed Joseph Kirkbride, of Pennsylvania, conveys to John Hutchinson, of Pennsylvania, 1250 acres surveyed by virtue of a warrant dated March 10, 1715." There is no evidence that this was to a settler.

In 1725, George Green and John Axford surveyed their tracts of land, the one at Green's Pond, of 600 acres, the other at Oxford Furnace, of 1600 acres.

In 1725, Nicolaes Dupui came down the Old Mine Road and, crossing the river to Shawnee, made peace with the Indians, from two of whom he secured a deed for land in 1727. Here he and his four sons settled. They were visited by Nicolas Scull, who was sent in 1729 by the government of Pennsylvania to drive away any settlers who had not bought land of the proprietors of Pennsylvania. He was given deeds in 1730 and 1733.

By 1730, nearly all of the most fertile land in our county was taken up by the proprietors, a good deal of which they held for many years before selling it to settlers.

William Penn laid out a tract of 11,000 acres in the vicinity of Waterloo that reached well over into Warren county; 12,000 acres in the vicinity of Newton; 5,000 acres between Blairstown and Silver Lake; 1,250 acres at Belvidere; a large tract in Allamuchy; 1,735 acres in Harmony.

As early as 1732, advertisements appeared in the Philadelphia papers offering land for sale along Paulin's Kill and the Pequest, for the use of settlers, most of whom entered the country by way of Philadelphia.

In 1732, Abram Van Campen bought 1,666 acres, comprising all the upper half of Pahaquarry, from the heirs of George Hutcheson, one of the proprietors of New Jersey.

In 1737, Lodewick Titman came from Saxony and purchased several hundred acres at the foot of the Blue Mountains, six miles from the Water Gap.

By this time there must have been a considerable number of settlers in the county whose names we may never know. In 1737 the total population of what is now Hunterdon, Morris, Sussex and Warren counties was 5,570, which increased to 8,080 by 1745.

In the Pole of freeholders of the County of Hunterdon for representatives to serve in General Assembly of the Province of New Jersey for the County of Hunterdon taken per Christopher Search, one of the clerks, October 9, 1738, before David Martin, Esq., high sheriff, we find the names of Samuel Green, Henry Stewart, John Anderson, and Thomas Anderson, all of Greenwich.

In 1739 the first call for preaching went forth from the county to the Presbytery of New Brunswick for supplies to Mr. Barber's neighborhood near Musconnekunk. In 1740 Jacobus Vanetta and his brothers settled at Foul Rift.

In 1741, Aaron Dupui opened the first store in the county at Oxford, and in the same year Jonathan Robeson started to build the old iron furnace, which was completed and delivered its first iron March 9, 1743. The original stack is still standing, and produced iron as late as 1882.

In 1742, John Casper Freyemuth took charge of four Dutch churches along the Delaware above the Water Gap, but so far as can be learned, none of these was in Warren county. One was at Smithfield, and the others along the Old Mine Road. He received seventy pounds a year, one-fourth of which was paid by each church.

Before 1744 there was a Presbyterian church built at Greenwich,



another at Mansfield Wood House, and services were held at Axford's, or Oxford.

On May 13, 1744, David Brainerd, the missionary, began his labors among the Indians and the Irish and Dutch people, about twelve miles above the Forks of the Delaware, in Pennsylvania, where he labored for three years, occasionally preaching in New Jersey. His cabin was on the banks of Martin's creek.

Prior to 1693, West Jersey had been divided into Burlington, Salem and Falls counties. Until 1714 this part of New Jersey was nominally in Burlington county. But since at that time there was not a single white settler in what is now Warren county, it does not concern us materially.

On March 11, 1714, an act of the General Assembly erected "the upper parts of the western division of New Jersey into a county" called Hunterdon, which included all of Warren, Sussex, Morris, Hunterdon and Mercer counties, with the county seat at Trenton.

On March 15, 1739, Morris county was set off from Hunterdon, and comprised the present counties of Morris, Sussex and Warren, with Morristown as the county seat.

The inconvenience of going so far to court caused further divisions to be made, and on June 8, 1753, Sussex county was erected, including Warren. For seventy-one years, or during most of our early history, "our county" was Sussex, and did not become Warren until an Act of the Legislature, on November 20, 1824, formed a new county called Warren, from the southwestern part of Sussex.

Sussex County, when first formed, contained four townships—New Town, Walpack, Hardwick and Greenwich. Of these, Greenwich, nearly all of Hardwick, and one-half of Walpack, were within the present limits of Warren county.

The county courts of Sussex were established by an ordinance emanating from the governor of New Jersey and his council, and executed in the name of King George the Second. The first Court of

General Sessions of the Peace and of Common Pleas for Sussex County was opened on November 20, 1753, at what is now Johnsonburg, at the public house of Jonathan Pettit. The first judges were Jonathan Robeson, Abram Van Campen, John Anderson, Jonathan Pettit and Thomas Wolverton. Joseph Perry was sworn in as constable. Some licenses to taverns were granted, rates established for entertainment thereat, and then the first court adjourned.

In April, 1754, all the qualified voters of the county were asked to meet at the house of Samuel Green to select a place to build a jail and courthouse. A jail of logs was ordered built on the lands of Samuel Green, at what is now Johnsonburg, but no provision was made for building a courthouse there. The courts were held at Pettit's or Wolverton's tavern, near the Log Jail, which gave its name to the place.

After nine years the General Assembly of New Jersey ordered a courthouse built on Hairlocker's plantation, now Newton. The courthouse and a new jail were completed, and courts for the May term of 1765 were held at the new site. During the nine years that the Log Jail was the county seat, no important cases were tried, although there is a tradition that a negro wench was hanged there, presumably for theft.

## CHAPTER IV.

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### FROM THE FORMATION OF SUSSEX COUNTY TO THE END OF THE FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR.

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1753—1763.

The most rapid period of growth of our county was for ten years after 1753. It was difficult to get enough bread corn (wheat or rye) for the people to eat, so that the county advanced money to buy bread corn for them, and they were to pay the loan back in two years. Michigan, a hundred years later, was in the same predicament when settlers were coming in so fast, and many of them were from Warren County.

In 1755 Lewis Evans published in London a Map of the Middle British Colonies in America, in which are found the names of Sussex, Walpack, Philipsburg, Changewater and Easton.

Francis J. Swayze says:

“The eleven years between 1753 and 1764 were filled with great events. The hostility of the house of Austria to Frederick the Great culminated at last in what is known as the Seven Years' War, and this conflict between two European powers involved all of western Europe in war, and let loose upon the colonists in America, thousands of miles distant, and entirely unconcerned in the struggle, the Indian tribes. Sussex county (which included Warren) was then upon the frontier. An almost unbroken wilderness occupied only by Indians stretched between the Delaware and the French settlements on the Ohio. Up to this time the Indians whom the citizens of New Jersey had met, had been peaceable and well disposed. No Indian wars or massacres stain our earlier annals, \* \* \* \* The pacific disposition which the colonists adopted from the Quakers had been aided by the policy of peaceful trade which they inherited from the Dutch.”

The French and Indian war had a peculiar significance for War-

ren county, owing to its near vicinity to the land in the Forks of the Delaware and to the Pennsylvania Minisink, which the Indians claimed had been unfairly taken from them by "the Indian Walk" in 1737. This "walk" was made by Edward Marshall, for the purpose of measuring the extent of a purchase of land made by Governor Penn from the Indians. Marshall walked (or the Indians said ran) all the way to the Pocono mountains, while the Indians had understood a day and a half's walk to mean only as far as the Kittatinny mountains. This lost to them their favorite hunting and camping grounds on the Minisink, and caused the Delaware Indians for the first time to be hostile.

To be sure, they had no fault to find with their treatment by New Jersey, but many of the settlers in Pennsylvania fled across the river, and Warren county suffered to some extent.

The dissatisfaction of the Delaware Indians with "the Indian Walk" made it easy for the French in Canada to secure them as allies when France and England came to war. The Delawares were hereditary enemies of the Iroquois in New York, who already had an alliance with the English, which alliance later was to cost them so dearly in the Revolution.

Indian hostilities began in this section on November 24, 1755, by an attack on Gnadenhutten, a Moravian settlement on the Lehigh, twenty-eight miles from Bethlehem, where eleven persons were killed. So vigorously did they prosecute the war in Northampton county that by September, 1757, from a list made out by Captain Jacob Orndt, one hundred and fourteen persons were killed and fifty-two taken prisoners, of whom only seven afterwards returned." Within four weeks in 1755, more than fifty persons had been killed and forty-one houses burned.

A letter from Easton, dated December 25, 1755, states that "the country all above this town for fifty miles is mostly evacuated and ruined, excepting only the neighborhood of Dupue's five families, which stand their ground. The people have chiefly fled into Jersey. Many of them have threshed out their corn and carried it off with their cattle

and best household goods, but a vast deal is left to the enemy. Many offered half their corn, horses, cows, goods, etc., to save the rest, but could not obtain assistance enough to remove them in time. The enemy made but few prisoners, murdering almost all that fell into their hands, of all ages and both sexes. All business is at an end, and the few remaining starving inhabitants in this town are quite dejected and dispirited. Captains Ashton and Trump march up to Dupue's this day and are to build two block houses for defence of the country between that settlement and Gnadenhutten, which, when finished, the inhabitants that are fled say they will return."

Another writer, under date of December 31, 1755, says that "Indians known to be principally from Susquehanna have during this month been making incursions into the county of Northampton, where they have already burned fifty houses, murdered above one hundred persons and are still continuing their ravages, murders and devastations, and have actually overrun and laid waste a great part of the country even as far as within twenty miles of Easton, its chief town." "This state of things actually continued with but little intermission until into 1764, a period of over eight years, during which time scenes of the most atrocious character were enacted, as if each side endeavored to excel the other in cruelty, it appearing on the part of the Delaware and Shawanese Indians as their last and most determined efforts to secure the lands out of which they believed they had been unjustly defrauded by the proprietaries and which records establish were conveyed unto William Allen as early as November 16, 1727, and from which they were afterwards forcibly dispossessed through connivance with the powerful Iroquois."

The Indians had an especial animosity against Edward Marshall, who had made "the walk," and tried in every way to capture him. He moved his family over into New Jersey until 1757, when he returned to his home below Jacobus creek, near Portland, Pennsylvania. On May 23, when he was away from home, sixteen Indians attacked the

house. One of them threw his coat on a hive of bees, which caused sufficient diversion to enable five of the children to hide in the bushes. One daughter was shot, but not killed. They made a prisoner of Mrs. Marshall, and proceeded northwards. Six months later her body was found on the Blue mountain, with tomahawk marks on her skull and breast, and with her the remains of twins. In August Marshall's eldest son was shot while at work.

In the presence of such occurrences it is not surprising that reprisals were thought of. Seven hundred dollars were subscribed to pay bounties for Indian scalps at forty dollars apiece, and several companies were formed of men used to deer hunting for hunting the Indians. Governor Morris in 1756 offered 138 Spanish dollars for every Indian scalp.

It was at this time that took place the occurrences that are the basis of the stories concerning Tom Quick, the Indian Slayer. His father, also called Thomas Quick, resided near Milford, Pennsylvania, and in 1738 was a voter from Walpack. One day, when the father and two of his sons were after hoop poles, they were fired upon by the Indians, and the father was killed, but the two sons escaped, although young Tom was wounded, and he swore that he would never be at peace with the Indians as long as one could be found on the banks of the Delaware. He killed many Indians and had many close escapes from capture, but finally died at a good old age, and is buried near his old home at Milford, Pennsylvania, where a fine monument has been erected to his memory.

Stories similar to those filling the life of Tom Quick are also told of LaBar, Houser, Tom Casper and Edward Marshall himself, who admits killing some Indians, but feared to let it be known on account of reprisals on his family. A great granddaughter of Marshall's, Mrs. Mary Myers, died in Belvidere in 1910.

At the beginning of the French and Indian War, Abraham Van Campen was appointed colonel of a regiment of militia, and assigned

to the protection of the frontier, and Colonel John Anderson, with four hundred men, secured the upper part of the State. All the militia of our county was kept in readiness to repel attacks, and a proclamation was issued on June 2, 1756, offering a reward of one hundred and thirty Spanish dollars for destroying any hostile male Indian above fifteen years of age. This was in effect only one month, or till July 11, when a treaty of peace between New Jersey and the Delawares and Shawnees was made.

But this did not end the war, or the danger. In 1758 the legislature by special act gave a reward of money and silver medals to Sergeant John Vantile and a lad named Titsort, to the latter for killing an Indian in Sussex county.

To protect the frontier from attacks by the Indians, block houses were erected and garrisoned. One was at the mouth of the Pequest, near the end of the present bridge; one at the mouth of the Paulin's Kill; one at the house of Dupui at Shawnee; and plans were made for the erection of several more as occasional outbreaks occurred.

In 1756, when a number of cavalry horses were pasturing on a meadow known as the Marsh, near the mouth of the Paulins Kill, a cloud-burst caused such a flood as to drown the horses.

Among those from this county who served in the French and Indian war were William Maxwell, of Greenwich, who "was with General Braddock at the battle of Fort Duquesne, July 9, 1755, and with General Abercrombie on his expedition of July, 1759, against Ticonderoga, and is reported to have been with General Wolfe at the fall of Quebec, 1759. He was subsequently attached to the commissary department of the British army at Mackinaw, Michigan, with the rank of colonel."

In this way he learned the principles of war that made him the most prominent of New Jersey's officers in the Revolution.

The French and Indian war was brought to a close by the Treaty of Paris, made on the eighteenth of February, 1763.

## CHAPTER V

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### FROM THE FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR TO THE END OF THE REVOLUTION.

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1763—1783.

Smith, in his history printed in 1765, says of Sussex County, which then included Warren :

“It being the newest county and a frontier (Pennsylvania and New York both meet against it, but have few settlements) is not much improved, and has but few inhabitants. It lies toward the head of the Delaware; about fifteen miles was exposed to the Indians in the late wars, and fortified by a frontier guard, and several block houses at provincial expense. The courts for the county are held at Hairlocker’s plantation, where a new courthouse is lately built. Near the river lies the noted Paoqualin hill, being part of the Continental Chain or Ridge, called the Blue Mountains, supposed to contain valuable ore. Between that and the river is low intervale excellent land, containing a few plantations. This county raises some wheat, pork and cattle for New York and Philadelphia markets, and cuts lumber. It contains of low Dutch Presbyterian meeting houses five, Baptists two, German Lutherans one, Quakers one.”

Our county increased rapidly in population in the years following the French and Indian war. By 1771 the population of Sussex, which included Warren, was 8,944, and there were 1,469 dwellings. In 1768 Sussex was authorized to elect two representatives to the Assembly.

The first bridge recorded as having been erected by the board of freeholders was one across the Musconetcong, built in 1770, while in 1773, 150 pounds were appropriated for bridges.

In a map published by William Faden, at Charing Cross, London, in 1777, from surveys made in 1769, we find the names Water Gap,





Foul Rift, Philippsburg, Easton, Bloomsburg, Greenwich, Change-water, Halketstown, Oxford and Andover, and the various streams of the county as at present.

In the government of New Jersey the governor and his council represented the interests of the Crown, while the Assembly represented the people. Our Colonial political history was one continuous struggle, which had its counterpart in the other colonies, between these two opposed elements, the one seeking to restrict the rights and powers of the people, the other to extend them. Before the outbreak of the Revolution, the people of New Jersey had been educated for a century in the principles of self-government, the love of which became greater as they saw it slipping from them.

In 1763, Mr. Grenville, first Commissioner of the Treasury of Great Britain, made public his intention to draw a revenue from America by means of a stamp duty. This was objected to by the people of New Jersey as a violation of the concessions of the proprietors, which provided that no tax whatsoever should be imposed upon the inhabitants without their own consent.

The colonies offered to raise, by taxing themselves, more revenue than a stamp tax could produce. Nevertheless the stamp act was passed in March, 1765, and stamp officers appointed to carry it out. William Coxe, Esq., was appointed for New Jersey, but resigned in September, 1765. The act provided that no writing could have a legal value unless on stamped paper. The act aroused such bitter opposition in the Colonies that it was repealed in 1766, but the repeal was accompanied by a declaration that parliament had a right to tax the Colonies without consulting their assemblies.

This was followed by an act imposing duties on tea, glass, paper and pigments. But this was still a tax without representation, and was bitterly opposed by the Colonies, who agreed to import nothing from Great Britain that was taxed.

As a protest against the right of the British government to levy

taxes directly, the "Boston Tea Party" was held on December 16, 1773, at which three hundred and forty-three chests of tea on which the government had hoped to collect three pence a pound, were thrown into Boston harbor. This caused Parliament to close the port of Boston to all shipping, and later to subvert the constitution and charter of Massachusetts, vesting all power in the Crown. Great indignation was aroused, and meetings were held in all the Colonies. The following minutes show the sentiment in this county:

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

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

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

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

"4th. *Resolved*: That we will join, with the greatest cheerfulness, the other counties of this Province, in sending a Committee to meet with those from the other counties at such time and place as they shall appoint, in order to choose proper persons to represent this Province in a General Congress of Deputies sent from each of the Colonies.

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

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

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

These resolutions had been drawn up by John Cleves Symmes, who became later an officer in the Revolution, a member of Congress and a justice of the supreme court. After the war he received a government grant of 2,000,000 acres of land in Ohio, and went there with several hundred colonists from Sussex county. "He became a judge of the Northwest Territory, and lived to see his daughter, a native of Sussex, married to William Henry Harrison, afterward President of the United States."

A general meeting of Committees, similarly appointed, was held at New Brunswick on July 21, 1774, and appointed delegates to a General Continental Congress, at Philadelphia, to determine measures for obtaining "relief for an oppressed people and the redress of our general grievances." Thus originated the Continental Congress, which was conceived in Virginia and held its first meeting on September 5, 1774, in Carpenter's Hall, Philadelphia. Seventy-five delegates represented all the Colonies but Georgia, and Peyton Randolph, of Virginia, was President.

This congress recommended the appointment of a "committee of superintendence and correspondence" for each township and county, known later as "Committees of Safety," which did much to aid the progress of the revolution. Every township in Sussex County had its Committee of Safety that regularly reported to the County Committee. It was a part of their duty to see that every citizen signed The Articles of Association approved by the Provincial Congress May 31, 1775, which were as follows:

“We, the subscribers, freeholders and inhabitants of the township of \_\_\_\_\_ in the County of \_\_\_\_\_ and Province of New Jersey, having long viewed with concern the avowed design of the Ministry of Great Britain to raise a revenue in America; being deeply affected with the cruel hostilities already commenced in Massachusetts Bay for carrying that arbitrary design into execution; convinced that the preservation of the rights and privileges of America depends, under God, on the firm union of its inhabitants, do, with hearts abhorring slavery, and ardently wishing for a reconciliation with our parent state on constitutional principles, solemnly associate and resolve, under the sacred ties of virtue, honor and love to our Country, that we will personally, and as far as our influence extends, endeavor to support and carry into execution whatever measures may be recommended by the Continental and Provincial Congresses, for defending our Constitution and preserving the same inviolate.

“We do also further associate and agree, as far as shall be consistent with the measures adopted for the preservation of American freedom, to support the magistrates and other civil officers in the execution of their duty, agreeable to the laws of this Colony; and to observe the directions of our Committee, acting according to the Resolutions of the aforesaid Continental and Provincial Congresses; firmly determined, by all means in our power, to guard against those disorders and confusion to which the peculiar circumstances of the times may expose us.”

At a meeting of the Sussex County Committee of Safety in August, 1775, whose minutes were fortunately rescued from oblivion by B. B. Edsall, Esq., representatives from every township committee were present but one. From Greenwich came William Maxwell, Benjamin McCollough and James Stewart; from Mansfield Wood-House came Edward Demont, Samuel Hazlet, and William Debman; from Oxford, John Lowry, John McMurtry, and William White; from Knowlton, Abraham Besherrer, Nathaniel Drake and Andrew Waggoner; from Hardwick, Casper Shafer; from Walpack, Abraham Van Campen, Daniel Depue, Jr., Moses Van Campen, Joseph Montague, Emanuel Hover, John C. Symmes and John Rosenkraus; and others from the present Sussex county.

Only a few citizens refused to sign the Articles, for example, in

Greenwich, seven; in Mansfield, two; and probably in this proportion for the rest of the county. Sentiment was not unanimous, however, and those who favored the Crown were beginning to be called Tories and the others Whigs. When the time came later for a separation from the mother country, there were even more Tories than at this time.

The Tories, too, entered into an association resolving not to pay taxes levied by the Provincial Congress nor to purchase goods sold for taxes, nor to pay for non-attendance at musters. On a charge of entering into this association, two magistrates of Sussex county were taken before the Committee of Safety of the Province of New Jersey at Princeton, fined, and made to give bonds for good behavior. They were also removed from office.

Meanwhile, conditions in Massachusetts were becoming serious. The members of the Assembly met without authority of the governor, appointed a Committee of Safety, and asked help from the neighboring colonies. The people voluntarily enrolled into companies called "minute men," as they might be called out at any minute. Provisions were collected, particularly at Concord. In an attempt to destroy these stores, on April 19, 1775, 800 men sent by General Gage were routed by the minute men at the Battles of Lexington and Concord, and fled to Boston with a loss of 273 men. This first awoke a desire in America for independence. Under instructions from the Committee of Safety, Fort Ticonderoga was captured "In the name of Jehovah and the Continental Congress," and Crown Point soon followed. On the very day that Ticonderoga fell, May 10, 1775, the Sussex county board of freeholders passed a resolution that "Henceforth no judges' expenses shall be paid by this county," as a protest against the appointment of judges by any other power than the New Jersey Assembly.

On the seventeenth of June, 1775, occurred the battle of Bunker Hill, in which the Americans lost 449 in all, and the British 1,500.

Here the brave General Warren fell, after whom our county was to be named forty-nine years later.

General Joseph Warren was born at Roxbury, Massachusetts, on June 11, 1741, graduated at Harvard in 1759, began practice as a physician in 1762, and acquired a high reputation by his treatment of smallpox in 1764. Twice he delivered the anniversary oration commemorating the Boston Massacre. In 1772 he became a member of the Boston Committee of Correspondence, and later, as one of the Suffolk County Convention, he wrote two papers to Governor Gage which were communicated to the Continental Congress and formed the basis of the early important action of that body.

Dr. Warren was made president of the Massachusetts Provincial Congress, and chairman of the Committee of Safety for Massachusetts. The successful results of the affair at Lexington and Concord were largely due to his vigilance, and he was commissioned a major-general on June 14, 1775, three days before he was killed at the battle of Bunker Hill, while fighting as a volunteer in the ranks under General Putnam. A Masonic lodge in Charlestown erected a monument to his memory, on the spot where he fell in 1794, which was replaced by the present Bunker's Hill Monument begun in 1825 and finished in 1857. Our county does well to keep alive the memory of so valiant a patriot as General Joseph Warren.

On June 3, 1775, the Provincial Congress ordered that one company of militia be raised in each township. But our county had already been active in this regard, for on the same date the Congress thanks Morris, Sussex and Somerset for their spirited exertions in raising minute-men.

General Washington was given command of the Continental armies by Congress on June 15, and proceeded at once to Boston to take command of the 14,000 troops gathered there, and organize them into an army.

On August 16, 1775, the Provincial Congress planned to have the New Jersey militia consist of nineteen regiments and eight battalions, of which Sussex should furnish two regiments and one battalion, and that the minute-men should number four thousand, of which Sussex should furnish five companies of sixty-four men each, making one battalion.

Owing to the advice of John Hancock, president of the Continental Congress, New Jersey did not put into constant pay as many troops as she had intended. The Continental Congress asked from New Jersey only two battalions. These were quickly raised and officered, the Eastern battalion, under Lord Stirling, of Somerset County, the Western battalion, under Colonel William Maxwell, of Greenwich township, in our own county. All men between sixteen and fifty who refused to enroll into the militia had to pay to the township committee four shillings proclamation money per month.

The first volunteers from Warren county to join the Continental troops as Boston were Captain John McMurtrie and Lieutenant William White, of Oxford township.

The New Jersey Congress also made arrangements for issuing scrip, raising money by taxation, and in fact assumed all the powers of government. The regular legislature, called by the governor, met for the last time on November 15, 1775. It was prorogued by Governor William Franklin till January 3, 1776, but it never reassembled.

Of the men from our county, prominent in the Revolutionary war, Brigadier-General William Maxwell easily stands at the head. First, as colonel he commanded one-half of the Jersey troops, and later as brigadier-general he commanded them all, so that to follow "Maxwell's Brigade" through the Revolution is to learn the experience of the New Jersey regular troops in the greater part of the war, or till July, 1780, when he resigned.

The Eastern and Western battalions were mustered into the Con-



tinental army in December, 1775, and were the first troops from New Jersey to actually take the field.

The Western battalion, under Colonel Maxwell, was ordered to the vicinity of the Hudson river, while yet insufficiently equipped, and was supplied with arms in part by the Colony of New York, after "All the arms fit for service that could be obtained in this province" had been collected. After the repulse of Montgomery at Quebec on December 31, 1775, Colonel Maxwell's battalion was ordered at once to Canada. He started at the end of February, 1776, with four companies, to march to Quebec, leaving the rest of his command to follow under Lieutenant Colonel Shreve. They marched by way of Lakes George and Champlain, crossing them on the ice, and reached Quebec not sooner than April 11, 1776. Here they found the army so disabled by smallpox, which had been communicated by a woman sent out of Quebec, "that of 3,000 men only 900 were fit for duty." Doubtless many of the boys from our county contracted the disease with the rest. The whole army retired from Quebec on May 4, leaving their stores and many sick behind. General Thomas, chief in command, died of smallpox during the retreat, and Benedict Arnold came in command, and later General Sullivan.

Our Jersey troops took part in the unsuccessful attack on Trois Rivieres, on June 8, and the whole army reached Crown Point on July 1, 1776. "They were ordered into barracks at Ticonderoga, and on November 5, 1776, were ordered to return to New Jersey and be discharged."

Although these men had undergone great hardships, all of the Jersey troops being destitute of shoes, stockings and many articles of dress, yet most of the officers and many of the men reenlisted.

A third battalion was raised in February, 1776, under command of Elias Dayton, which after a year's experience "in Indian warfare at

Johnstown, German Flats, Fort Dayton, Fort Schuyler, Ticonderoga and Mount Independence," were discharged on March 23, 1777.

On June 3, 1776, the Continental Congress called for 13,800 militia to be employed to reinforce the army at New York, of which New Jersey's quota was 3,300 men. These were raised by voluntary enlistment, four companies coming from Sussex county. On August 11, 1776, an order was given that all the able-bodied men in the State between the ages of sixteen and fifty should immediately be enrolled in the militia, one-half of which should be immediately equipped and march to the flying camp. For the militia of our own county the colonels were Mark Thompson, Ephraim Martin, and John Cleves Symmes.

New Jersey was one of the first of the colonies to declare for Independence. On June 14, 1776, the New Jersey Congress resolved, "That in the opinion of this Congress the Proclamation of William Franklin, Esquire, late Governor of New Jersey, bearing date on the thirtieth day of May last, in the name of the King of Great Britain, appointing a meeting of the General Assembly to be held on the twentieth day of June, ought not to be obeyed," and "That in the opinion of this Congress, the said William Franklin, Esquire, has discovered himself to be an enemy to the liberties of this country; and that measures ought to be immediately taken for securing the person of the said William Franklin, Esquire." He would not sign a parole, and on the twenty-fifth of June was sent under guard to Governor Trumbull, of Connecticut.

On June 22, 1776, the Provincial Congress of New Jersey elected delegates, to serve for one year, to the Continental Congress, with the following instructions:

"To Richard Stockton, Abraham Clark, John Hart, Francis Hopkinson, Esquires, and the Rev. Dr. Witherspoon, Delegates, etc.:

"The Congress empower and direct you, in the name of this Colony, to join with the Delegates of the other Colonies in Continental

Congress, in the most vigorous measures for supporting the just rights and liberties of America. And, if you shall judge it necessary and expedient for this purpose, we empower you to join with them in declaring the United Colonies independent of Great Britain, entering into a confederacy for Union and common defense, making treaties with foreign nations for commerce, and assistance, and to take such other measures as to them and you may appear necessary for these great ends, promising to support them with the whole force of this Province; always observing that, whatever plan of confederacy you enter into, the regulating the internal police of this Province is to be reserved to the Colony Legislature."

On July 2, 1776, two days before the Declaration of Independence was made public, the Constitution of New Jersey was confirmed. It begins as follows:

"WHEREAS, All the Constitutional authority ever possessed by the Kings of Great Britain over these Colonies, or their other dominions, was, by compact, derived from the people and held by them for the common interest of the whole society; allegiance and protection are, in the nature of things, reciprocal ties each equally depending upon the other, and liable to be dissolved by the others being refused or withdrawn;

"AND WHEREAS, George the Third, King of Great Britain, has refused protection to the good people of these Colonies; and by assenting to sundry acts of the British Parliament, attempted to subject them to the absolute dominion of that body; and has also made war upon them in the most cruel and unnatural manner, for no other cause than asserting their just rights; all civil authority under him is necessarily at an end, and a dissolution of government in each Colony has consequently taken place.

"AND WHEREAS, In the present deplorable situation \* \* \* some form of government is absolutely necessary \* \* \* we the Representatives of the Colony of New Jersey, having been elected by all the counties in the freest manner, and in Congress assembled, have, after mature deliberation agreed upon a set of charter rights and the form of a Constitution in the manner following."

On July 17 the Provincial Congress of New Jersey resolved that,

"WHEREAS, The Honourable Continental Congress have declared the United States, Free and Independent States; we the Deputies of New Jersey, in Provincial Congress assembled *do resolve and declare*

That we will support the freedom and independence of the said States with our lives and fortunes and with the whole force of New Jersey.

The State of New Jersey was born July 18, 1776, by virtue of the following resolution:

*“Resolved, That this House from henceforth, instead of the style and title of the Provincial Congress of New Jersey, do adopt and assume the style and title of the Convention of the State of New Jersey.”*

Late in November of 1776 the organization was effected of four battalions from New Jersey for the Continental Army, constituting a second establishment of troops. The battalions were commanded by Colonels Silas Newcomb, Isaac Shreve, Elias Dayton and Ephraim Martin. They formed “Maxwell’s Brigade,” under the command of Brigadier General William Maxwell, of Greenwich township, in our county, who was promoted to that rank on October 23, 1776.

A new arrangement of the Jersey troops was made in 1778, under which they were in three battalions which served through the campaign of 1779.

In 1780 three regiments of Jersey troops were raised, for which volunteers were called, the muster master for our county being Major John Van Vleet. Bounties of money and one hundred acres of land were given to each private, and more to the officers. The three regiments were under Colonels Ogden, Shreve and Dayton, and the whole under command of General Maxwell till July, 1780, when he was succeeded by Elias Dayton, who commanded until the end of the war. According to Judge Swayze:

“The ladies also did their part, and a committee was formed to receive contributions for the relief and encouragement of the soldiers in the Continental Army. The members from the County of Sussex were Mrs. Robert Ogden, Jr., of Hardyston; Mrs. Mark Thompson, of Hardwick; Mrs. Robert Hoops, of Oxford, and Mrs. Thomas Anderson, of Newton. I can only add to the account which I have derived from Mr. Edsall’s address, a reference in an old newspaper published at New York, February 3, 1777, during the British occupancy of that city. The newspaper says: ‘An epidemic disorder pre-

vails in the County of Sussex, New Jersey, which was brought hither by the rebels who formed the Northern Army under Gates; and many have been carried off with it. In short, the rebels as a just punishment from Heaven, begin to feel the triple scourge of pestilence, famine and sword; and, if they persist in their delusion, will probably soon receive those dreadful calamities in extreme degree."

After the defeat at Harlem Heights, Washington retreated across New Jersey and did not stop until safe on the Pennsylvania side of the Delaware, near Trenton. The advance of Cornwallis made it necessary to remove the General Hospital from Morristown, New Jersey, to some point better protected. Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, was chosen as a suitable place and so the wounded, sick and well nigh famished men were taken as speedily as possible in December, 1776, across our county to Bethlehem, where the Moravian brethren vacated some of their largest buildings that they might be used as hospitals. Surgeons-General John Warren and William Shippen were in charge. Again, after the defeat at Brandywine on September 11, 1777, it was necessary to remove the sick and wounded to the number of 2,000 to Bethlehem and Easton.

At this time, too, there were at least sixteen delegates to the Continental Congress at Bethlehem, besides Baron DeKalb and Marquis de Lafayette and his suite. All the military stores were moved to Northampton county, filling seven hundred wagons.

It was only the admirably conducted battle of Germantown on October 4, 1777, a defeat though it was, that prevented the seat of war from being transferred to Northampton county, as was fully anticipated by Washington and his staff.

The care the Moravians gave the sick soldiers should remove any doubts of their loyalty. For they and the Quakers were suspected by many as Tories, because the dictates of their conscience forbade them to bear arms. This suspicion produced for them much persecution. On July 15, 1776, when a number of Moravians were passing through Easton, with their wagons laden with flour obtained at the Moravian

settlement at Hope, New Jersey, they were pursued by the Associators of Easton and searched for munitions of war, but nothing suspicious was found.

The Jersey troops were stationed at Morristown in the winter of 1776-77, and "continued to chase and worry the British at Newark, Elizabethtown and Spanktown with great success" and "in May, 1777, were a part of the division encamped at Elizabethtown, Bound Brook and Spanktown, under command of General Stephen." This division through the summer marched through Pennsylvania, and on September 11, 1777, a portion of the "Jersey Line opened the battle of Brandywine and continued all day." The brigade had a skirmish at White Horse tavern, and then encamped at Germantown. "Maxwell's brigade, with some North Carolina troops, formed the reserve corps and left wing of the army at the battle of Germantown under the command of Major-General Lord Stirling," and "spent most of the winter with the army at Valley Forge, and June 18, 1778, was detached from the main army and with some militia was ordered to harass General Clinton and impede his force. June 28, 1778, the Jersey troops joined the left wing of the army and took part in the battle of Monmouth."

In the Indian Campaign, under General Sullivan, all of the New Jersey Continental line were under Brigadier-General Maxwell, with Colonels Ogden, Shreve, Dayton and Spencer in command of the four regiments. The Jersey troops had undergone great hardships in the winter of 1778-79, when they occupied the advance post at Elizabeth. They numbered 1,294 men, of whom one company under Captain Helms was from our county. The total of Sullivan's army was 4,100 men.

On May 29, 1779, the regiment under Colonel Shreve, which contained the troops from our county, left Elizabeth under the escort of many citizens of that place and Newark, by whom the officers had been handsomely entertained. They reached Easton on June 5, where they were reviewed by General Maxwell, and where they had the

pleasure of seeing Lady Washington pass through. She was escorted to the Sun Inn at Bethlehem by General Maxwell. She was on her way from headquarters at Morristown to her home in Mount Vernon. Custis says that "At the close of each campaign, an aide-de-camp repaired to Mount Vernon to escort the lady to headquarters. The arrival of the aide-de-camp escorting the plain chariot with the neat postillions in their scarlet and white liveries, was deemed an epoch in the army, and served to diffuse a cheering influence amid the gloom which hung over our destinies at Valley Forge, Morristown and West Point. Lady Washington always remained at headquarters till the opening of the campaign, and she often remarked in after life, that it had been her fortune to hear the first cannon at the opening and the last at the closing of all the campaigns of the Revolutionary war."

On June 18th, at 8.00 o'clock in the morning, the army started on its march from Easton by way of the Wind Gap to Wyoming, arriving on June 23rd, where twelve hundred homes had been ruined by the merciless savages. Here the whole army witnessed the execution of a citizen of Phillipsburg, who had been found guilty by court martial of enticing soldiers to desert from the army. After six weeks of preparation, the army started on its long campaign on July 31, with 1,200 horses bearing supplies and 700 cattle for food. The whole army forded the Susquehanna river and camped at Tioga, from which, leaving supplies behind, expeditions were sent to destroy the Indian village. Colonel Shreve's regiment, under fire, destroyed more than 1,000 bushels of growing corn at the village of New Chemung, consisting of fifty huts which were burned. Colonel Shreve and 250 of his men were left at Fort Sullivan, at Tioga, to protect baggage, stores and invalids."

The instructions given by Washington to General Sullivan were to accomplish "The total destruction and devastation of the settlements of the hostile Indians of the Six Nations who, true to their ancient compact with the English, sided with the Crown. The country must not

merely be overrun but destroyed. \* \* \* You will listen to no overture of peace before the total ruin of their settlements is effected."

The fighting strength of the enemy was 1,200 warriors, assisted by two companies of the "Royal Greens" of the British army, under Colonel John Johnson, and some Tory militia led by Joseph Brant and Colonel John Butler. These had committed many outrages, notably that of Wyoming.

It took brave men to go thus to the very centre of the strongest Indian nation then known and attempt to destroy it utterly. The revenge of the Indians on any unfortunate captive was dreadful, for example: "The bodies of Lieutenant Boyd and Corporal Parker were found, showing that they had been tied and whipped, their nails torn out, tongues and noses cut off, eyes plucked out, part of their bodies skinned, pierced with darts, and beheaded."

The army marched as far as Genessee Castle, the most beautiful town of all, destroyed it and devastated 15,000 acres. On the return journey every village of the Five Nations (except of some friendly Oneidas) was destroyed, and the army reached Fort Sullivan at Tioga on September 30. The troops arrived at Easton on October 15, having destroyed forever the strength of the Six Nations. They had burned forty towns and destroyed more than "one hundred and sixty thousand bushels of corn."

On the approach of the army to Easton, prices were marked up to such an extent that the "Jersey brigade, with solemn resolve, determined not to buy a single article in the town." The Jersey troops crossed to Phillipsburg on October 26, 1779, camped at Oxford, one mile from Belvidere, that night, and marched thence past Hope and Johnsonsburg to Sussex Courthouse at Newton, to Warwick, Pompton, Morristown and Springfield, arriving at Scotch Plains on November 5, where Washington joined them on December 7 with the main body of his army.

The troops from the Indian Campaign received the thanks of Con-



gress, which appointed a special day of thanksgiving, and Washington congratulated them on their success. They lost forty-two men, but only 300 of the 1,400 horses returned. "The terrible winter of 1779-80 followed, and the Jersey troops ended the year of toil and distress with intense suffering from the cold of that fearful winter."

Besides the regular Continental troops, the militia of New Jersey frequently performed invaluable service during the war, the greater part of which was fought on New Jersey soil. When in service they were called State troops, to distinguish them from the regular line.

In 1775 Colonel Ephraim Martin commanded the Sussex militia. A second regiment of Sussex militia was commanded from 1777 to the end of the war by Colonel Aaron Hankinson, who after the war became brigadier-general of militia. The militia did good service against the Tories and Indians, notably at Minisink, and assisted the Continental army in many of its operations in New Jersey and Pennsylvania. The New Jersey troops were discharged November 31, 1783.

For lists of men of our county who served in the Revolution the reader is referred to Adjutant-General Stryker's lists, from which a list was made for Snell's "History of Sussex and Warren." But, at the best, it is impossible to mention all the names, as many were in regiments from other states or counties, and have been entirely overlooked as coming from this county.

Throughout the State of New Jersey, it is estimated that about one-third of the population were Tory sympathizers who, however, staid well in the background with their sentiments except at times when it seemed that the patriot cause was about to be lost.

"The Tories in New York, protected by the English forces, were numerous, wealthy and active; they had many friends, relatives and dependents in East Jersey, over whom they exercised a dangerous influence. During the whole interval from the commencement of hostilities until the treaty of peace, New Jersey was a frontier State and exposed to all the miseries of border warfare; at one time the enemy lay upon her northern and southern boundaries and her losses, in pro-

portion to her wealth and population were probably greater than those of any other State save South Carolina.”—*Gordon*.

While our county had its Tories, yet the prevailing sentiment was strong for independence. The Committees of Safety in each township reported but a few who did not sign the Articles of Association, and many of these were Quakers who desired to take no part in the struggle on either side. All those who would not sign were disarmed and watched by the committee.

When Lord Cornwallis entered New Jersey in November, 1777, he issued a proclamation offering protection to all who would take the oath of allegiance within sixty days, and pardon to “all but the principal instigators and abettors of the rebellion,” and gave orders “to dissolve the provincial congresses and committees of safety, to restore the administration of justice, and to arrest the persons and destroy the property of all who should refuse to give satisfactory tests of their obedience.”

There were but few Tories in our county who took an active part in the war. The localities where Tory sympathy was strongest were on Scott’s Mountain, in Knowlton, and at the Quaker Settlement. For public acts, Tories were severely dealt with. For speaking “very contemptuously and disrespectful of the Continental and Provincial Congresses,” at least one citizen was advertized in the public prints as a public enemy, and forced to retract. One citizen of Phillipsburg was executed at the beginning of the Indian campaign for urging soldiers to desert. Two magistrates of Sussex county were deposed from office, disarmed, fined, and forced to give bonds for good behavior, for “signing and promoting” a Tory association. The property of Tories known to be active was confiscated, and commissioners were appointed to sell it to pay expenses of the war. Thus were confiscated the iron works at Waterloo, at High Bridge, and the Coxe interests at Oxford. These sales often amounted to the payment of heavy fines, as the property was bought by agents of

the owners, who after the war are found again in possession of their property.

Full pardon, however, was offered in 1778 to nearly all who "have levied war against any of these States or adhered to, or aided or abetted the enemy and shall surrender \* \* \* and return to the State to which they may belong before the tenth day of June next."

Gorton says: "The Quakers were severely exercised by the peculiar duties required of them by the committee of safety and the military associations. They were required either to take up arms, which they would not do, or contribute to the support of those who did. The latter they would probably have cheerfully done, in some indirect manner, if left to do it voluntarily; but an attempt to coerce them had the effect of alienating many of the sect and attaching them to the royal side. There were distinguished men, however, of that sect among the patriots of the revolution; and many more favored the cause."

The Shippen family, who at the time of the war came into possession of Oxford Furnace, is connected with at least one important event in American history. The Shippens were strong Tories, and resided in Philadelphia. Benedict Arnold was appointed commander at Philadelphia when the British evacuated it in 1778, and while there fell in love with and married Peggy (or Margaret), the beautiful daughter of Edward Shippen. Doubtless this connection with a Tory family had something to do with his treason later, as well as the bribe of \$50,000 in gold and a commission in the British Army that were offered to him.

The most prominent Tory in this region was Lieutenant James Moody, born in 1744. In 1777 he joined the loyal troops of New Jersey, was made ensign of First Battalion in 1779, and lieutenant in August, 1781. In May, 1780, he led an expedition to capture Governor Livingstone, for whom a reward of 2,000 guineas (\$10,000) had been offered, dead or alive, and another expedition to burn the Sussex county courthouse and set free the prisoners, many of whom

were Tories. He succeeded only in setting free the prisoners. According to Snell, "Moody spent much of his time in hunting up unprotected patriots and making them swear allegiance to the Crown. Moody would call on Philip Cummins at regular intervals and make him take the oath, although it was well known among his relatives that his sympathies were with the colonies. These visits would generally occur in the night, and Moody was often accompanied by some of his Tory associates, one of whom, on one occasion, discharged his gun at Philip, but Moody struck up the barrel and saved his life."

Lieutenant John Moody, a brother to James, was also an active Tory, and was executed as a spy in 1781. He was captured in an attempt to rob the archives of the Continental Congress.

Prominent among the many brave men from our county who served their country so valiantly in the Revolution, may be mentioned Brigadier-General William Maxwell, Colonels John Cleve Symmes, Ephraim Martin, Mark Thompson, William Bond, Matthias Shipman; Majors Cornelius Carhart, Samuel Meeker, John Van Vleet; Surgeons Robert Cummins and James Holmes; and Captains Benjamin McCullough, Joseph Mackey, John Maxwell, John McMurtrie and William Helms.

Brigadier-General Daniel Morgan, too, was born in "Our County," in 1736, for at that date our county was a part of Hunterdon. He was born at Hampton, New Jersey, just over the line from Warren county.

Captain John Maxwell, a brother of the general, was lieutenant in the first company raised in Sussex county, and later at the head of one hundred men recruited mainly in Greenwich township, offered his services to Washington in the darkest hour of the war. He and his men from our county were engaged in the battles of Trenton, Princeton, Brandywine, Germantown, Monmouth, and Springfield.

Cornelius Carhart, the ancestor of those of that name in Warren county, was second major in the Second regiment of Hunterdon county militia.

While no battles were fought on Warren county soil in the struggle for independence, yet we were so near the seat of hostilities for the greater part of the war as to produce a state of disquiet until the war was ended. We furnished promptly our men and officers; our farmers' teams were busy hauling provisions to the armies at Morristown and elsewhere in the State; our mills ground the flour to feed the soldiers; our forges and furnaces provided the cannon balls, the cannons and other iron needed; our hills fed the cattle that the soldiers needed for food and the horses they used for transport; our quiet and safe roads offered the best means of communication between Philadelphia and the Hudson River and New England and no less a person than Lady Washington herself traveled from Morristown to the South through



Historic Tree Between Hope and Bridgeville.  
"Washington's Tree."

our county in June, 1799. General Washington traveled by way of Bethlehem, Easton, Belvidere, Hope, Johnsonsburg and Newton on July 26, 1782, attended only by two aides, and the Rev. Mr. Etwein on his way from Philadelphia to Newburg. It is said General Lafayette also passed through our county. ♦

Two of the early Presbyterian ministers of the county suffered from the Revolutionary war. One of the supplies sent by the Presbytery of New Brunswick to the churches at Greenwich, Washington and Oxford, from 1739 till 1755, was the Rev. James McCrea, father of Miss Jane McCrea, a beautiful young girl who was visiting friends at Fort Edward, and who was engaged to a young Tory serving in Burgoyne's army when it was near that place. Some prowling Indians captured Miss McCrea and carried her a prisoner on horseback toward Burgoyne's army. They were followed, and a shot meant for the Indians killed her. The Indians took her scalp and escaped to Burgoyne's army, where her lover recognized her hair. Many versions of the affair were scattered broadcast over the country, causing thousands of young men to enlist, and no doubt the boys from this county who went with General Sullivan to wipe out the Six Nations of Indians in 1779, felt that they were avenging a personal injury.

The first settled Presbyterian minister in the county served the three churches at Greenwich, Washington and Oxford from 1755 until 1768, when he was transferred to churches at Mt. Bethel and Craig's Settlement. In the darkest hour of the Revolution, just before the battle of Trenton, he presented himself to General Washington at the head of a battalion, requesting that some competent man be put in command while he remained as chaplain. They helped make possible the most glorious victory of the war at Trenton. A few days after the battle, he was surprised at a farm house near Pennington by a British scouting party. They bayoneted him "in cold blood, and he died a martyr to the cause of American liberty." His name was John Rosebrough.

In July, 1782, Parliament passed a bill to enable the King to acknowledge the independence of the United States, and on November 30 a preliminary treaty of peace was signed which recognized the independence of the Thirteen United States. The final treaty of peace was signed at Paris on September 3, 1783, and so ended the Revolutionary War.

## CHAPTER VI.

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### FROM THE END OF THE REVOLUTION TO THE FORMATION OF WARREN COUNTY.

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1783—1824.

The peaceful period after the Revolution was one of great internal growth for our county into which the affairs of the outside world scarcely penetrated. The new generation settled and cleared the farms, built substantial stone houses in many cases to replace the original log cabin, developed the water powers, and inside of fifty years had developed the strictly country part of the county to a degree not found to-day.

One of the participants in the war with the Barbary States was Lieutenant Thomas Oakley Anderson, of Newton, who helped destroy the frigate "Philadelphia" at Tripoli, February 16, 1804.

One of the great difficulties of the colonists was to secure ready money. Most of that brought with them soon found its way back to Europe for the purchase of supplies. In 1682 half-pence, originally coined by Mark Newbie for use in Ireland, were made current coin of our province. The value of a beaver was fixed by the government at eight guilders.

The current money of the Indians was wampum, the name of which is derived from the Indian word for mussel. The wampum consisted of cylindrical or flat perforated pieces of mussel shell which were strung on leather thongs. Owing to a scarcity of small change, wampum passed current among the white, six beads being valued at a stiver, of which twenty made a guilder.

The first paper currency of New Jersey was authorized by the legislature in 1709, when paper bills of credit to the value of £3,000



were authorized for financing an expedition to Canada. Again, in 1723, an issue of £40,000 was authorized, and in 1730 an issue of £20,000 was added. This money passed at par in Pennsylvania, and at seven shillings for six in New York.

The circulating medium in the Colonies before 1800 was largely Spanish silver in the shape of pieces of eight reals, a real being a Mexican or Spanish shilling. From this we get the value of our local "shilling" of twelve and one-half cents, or one-eighth of a dollar. These pieces of eight were about the size of our silver dollar, and some of them were called dollars more than two hundred years ago. Many of these old Spanish silver dollars are to be found among the treasured relics in old Warren county families to this day.

In order to secure a uniformity of money values throughout all the Colonies, Queen Anne, on June 18, 1704, published her proclamation determining the value of "Sevill, pillar, or Mexico pieces of eight" to be no more than "six shillings per piece, current money." This made the value of the pound equal to three and one-third of these silver dollars. Values thus calculated were known as proclamation money, or Proc money. In New Jersey and Pennsylvania this legal valuation of the piece of eight was not always observed. For a number of years before 1775 it passed for seven shillings six pence, and at this valuation was known as Yorke money. This valuation, or ninety pence to the dollar, was recognized by Congress for some years before our currency reached its present basis of one hundred cents to the dollar.

During the Revolution the bills of credit issued by Congress depreciated rapidly. In September, 1777, the Continental dollar passed for seven shillings and six pence; in January, 1778, for five shillings; in June, 1778, for two shillings and ten pence; in September, 1778, for one shilling ten and one-half pence; in January, 1779, for one shilling; in July, 1779, for six pence; in January, 1780, for three pence, and shortly would not pass at all. Many were the fortunes lost by people who took Continental money for their farms and had it depreciate on

their hands. An idea of the depreciation of the currency may be gained from the taxes levied in the county. Before the war in 1774 the total levy was £1,185; in 1781 the amount was £441,009, which fell to £2,343 in 1789.

Between 1786 and 1788 a special New Jersey penny was issued, some of which have even lately been plowed up. It shows a horse's head above a plow, and the legend "Nova Caesarea," on one side, and "E Pluribus Unum" above a shield on the other. These pennies were coined to the value of £10,000.

In the earliest days mail routes and post-offices were unknown, and letters were delivered by special messenger or by favor of some chance traveller. The first regular mounted post between New York and Boston started January 1, 1673. In 1739 and for many years thereafter there was but one mail a week between New York and Philadelphia.

On February 20, 1792, the Congress of the United States passed an "Act to establish the post-office and post roads within the United States." The act went into effect June 1, 1792. The route established ran from Wiscasset, Maine, to Savannah, Georgia. To this main line a few cross routes were established, among them being one from Philadelphia to Bethlehem, another from Bethlehem to Easton and Sussex Court House in 1793, and yet another from Sussex Court House, to Elizabethtown, where it met the post road again. The Easton and Goshen mail stage was in operation across Warren county as early as 1803.

In 1811 the only post-offices within the present county limits were at Belvidere, with John Kinney, Jr., as postmaster; Hackettstown, with Benajah Gustin; and Johnsonsburg, with Thomas Stinson.

The earliest postal rates for a letter weighing one-quarter of an ounce were six cents for distances up to thirty miles; eight cents up to sixty miles; ten cents for a hundred miles; twelve and one-half cents for one hundred and fifty miles and over four hundred and fifty miles

twenty-five cents. Newspapers were carried one hundred miles for one cent, and two hundred miles for a cent and a half.

The postage stamp came into use in 1845, but for several years after that date it was not commonly used. Before that time the amount of the postage, for example, twelve cents for a letter from New York to Morristown, was marked on the envelope, and this was paid at either end of the route to the postmaster, who paid it in turn, less his commission, to a government collector.

As early as 1777 and until after 1800 the road from Easton and Phillipsburg to Belvidere, Hope, Johnsonburg and Newton, and from there by way of Goshen to Newburg, was acknowledged as the best line of travel between New England and Philadelphia. On this route have travelled General Washington, President Adams, General du Chastellux, and many others.

A good idea of the public travelling accommodations in the days of the stage coach is given by an advertisement in the *Belvidere Apollo* for June 1, 1830. It describes a new line of mail coaches:

“The stage leaves Trenton every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6.00 o'clock a. m., arrives at Belvidere at 5.00 p. m. the same days. Leaves Belvidere at half past four a. m. on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and arrives at Trenton by 4.00 p. m. This line passes through Pennington, Woodsville, Rockton, Ringoes, Flemington, Clinton, New Hampton, Washington and Oxford Furnace. It intersects the Easton and New York lines at Washington, N. J., so that passengers from Easton can arrive at Trenton the same day, and those from New York at Belvidere the same evening. It also intersects the stage from Easton to Newton at Belvidere, by which line passengers will arrive in Easton on the evening of the same days, where it intersects the several regular lines of stages to every direction of the country. Persons travelling from Philadelphia to Mauch Chunk will find this the most desirable route they can take. Fare Through \$2.75.”

In 1827 we gain from an advertisement in the *Apollo* that:

“By this line of coaches passengers can be accommodated with a passage from Easton to the following places, viz., by the mail stage

which leaves Easton every Monday, Wednesday and Friday for Newton, where it intersects the daily line from New York to Buffalo by way of Milford, Montrose, Ithaca and Geneva, at which last mentioned place it intersects several daily lines for Rochester, Buffalo, Lewistown, etc.

“The following mail stages also run regularly from Easton for Wilkes-Barre every Monday, Wednesday and Friday; for New York via Schooley’s Mountain Springs every Monday, Wednesday and Friday; for New Brunswick every Wednesday; for Berwick via Mauch Chunk every Friday; for Lancaster via Reading every Monday; for Milford through Stroudsburg every Friday.”

After three-quarters of a century of relative disuse for long distance travel, we find our county’s roads again filled with travelers, who now go in automobiles as many miles in an hour as the stage coach used to go in a day.

Two long distance routes run through our county. One is from New York to the Water Gap, Pocono and Scranton, by way of Hackettstown, Vienna, Great Meadows, Townsbury, Belvidere, and either Myers’ or Boardman’s ferry. The other is from the east to Easton by way of Hackettstown, Washington and Phillipsburg, over what was once called the Great Western Turnpike. Both of these routes are nearly all macadamized or tarviated, and offer great temptations to violation of the speed laws.

During the past one hundred years the world has made greater progress in some respects than in all its previous history, and greater progress than any succeeding century can reasonably hope to equal.

This is especially true with respect to the application of mechanical power; to the development of transportation and means of communication; to the advancement of technical knowledge in adding to the creature comforts of life; to the development of those great sociological aggregations, our cities; and to the invention of machines for the most varied purposes.

The beginning of the end of the old conditions in our county was marked by the completion of the Morris canal and of the Pennsylvania

canal, which offered cheap transportation for freight, and finally the completion of the railroads in the fifties ushered in the modern era. The change from that which was old to that which was new was made gradually, and its full effect was not reached until the causative factors had been in operation for many years. The end of conditions as they were was caused by increased facilities of communication, so that each little community was no longer self-centered, but was a part of the world, as a whole.

Most of the things we use now are made so far away that we never know the people who produce them, and each is produced by a specialist in his line. A hundred years ago we knew the history of every piece of cloth from the sheep or flax-field to the finished garment; of every piece of leather from the cow that furnished the hide to the top boots made by the village shoemaker; and of every piece of furniture from the tree in the forest to the finest specimen of work turned out by the local cabinet maker.

The steam engine made an important change in the development of Warren county towns. In the early days a water power was the most valuable asset that a community could have. Without it no important industry could thrive, nor any considerable town develop. Water courses, too, were invaluable in the transportation of freight. With the advent of steam and cheap coal to produce it, sites with water power lost some of their prestige, and it was possible for industries to thrive and towns to develop at any place to which coal could be shipped. But water powers are coming into their own again, and as coal becomes progressively dearer, as it surely will, we shall have to look to our water powers for our future prosperity. They now lend themselves to present conditions because electricity produced by water power will distribute its energy economically wherever it is needed, even miles away.

The carrying of heavy freight to and from Warren county was almost entirely by water before 1800. The necessities of travel on the Delaware early developed a special type of boat called, from its designer,

the Durham boat. The first Durham boat was built by Robert Durham, at Durham Furnace, about 1740. The boats were flat-bottomed, sharp at both ends, sixty-six feet long, six feet wide, three feet deep, and of fifteen tons burden. The crew of six men propelled and steered them by oars or by poles. At their height there were several hundred of these boats on the river, employing over two thousand men. The opening of the Morris Canal in 1831 and of the Delaware canal in 1832, caused the Durham boats gradually to fall into disuse.

The Durham boat and its boat horn and song inspired Dr. John Watson to produce his "Ode to Spring," written in 1777 and published in Asher Miner's *Correspondent* in 1805. A part of it is given below:

" The jolly boatman down the ebbing stream,  
By the clear moonlight, plies his easy way,  
With prosp'rous fortune to inspire his theme,  
Sings a sweet farewell to the parting day.

" His rustic music measures even time,  
As in the crystal wave he dips his oar,  
And echo pleas'd, returns the tuneful chime,  
Mixed with soft murmurs from the listening shore."

Smith, in 1765, speaks of "the long flat boats," "some carrying 500 or 600 bushels of wheat." "These boats seldom come down but with freshets, especially from the Minisink; the freight thence to Philadelphia is eight pence a bushel for wheat and three shillings a barrel for flour. From the forks and other places below, twenty shillings a ton for pig iron, seven pence a bushel for wheat, and six pence a barrel for flour." The *Apollo*, on March 8, 1825, said: "There are generally three freshets a year, each of which continues from two to three weeks and sometimes three months; during which time the river is navigable for full loads; and in very high water a boat goes from Belvidere to Philadelphia in one day; during all the rest of the year part of a load can be taken, but it is not necessary ever to go with part

of a load, as there is high water enough every year to take off three times as much produce as is raised in both Sussex and Warren."

Matthias Cummins told Rev. Mr. Young that before the railroad came here (in 1855) "we shipped our grain to Philadelphia by the Durham boats, which were made here in Delaware at the Hartung saw mill. The boats we tried to sell at Philadelphia, but if we could not we poled them back, getting them through foul rift by the help of rings in the rocks (which are still there). If the boats came back they brought sugar and molasses mainly. Our pigs, turkeys, chickens, etc., we took overland to Newark or New York. Our first stop for the night was at Morristown. In the city we sold our produce and bought salt, molasses, sugar and the like for our return trip."

The advances in artificial illumination have been no less marked than those in mechanical locomotion. During the first hundred years or more of Warren County's history, the almost universal illuminant was the tallow dip. This was a tallow candle made by dipping a cotton wick a number of times into melted tallow until it was large enough to suit one's fancy. They usually measured about eight inches long by three-quarters of an inch in diameter. Sometimes, if candles were not forthcoming, the most primitive lamp was used, and this in Belvidere in the eighteen thirties! It consisted of a flat earthen dish containing lard, and reaching from this to the edge of the dish was a bit of twisted cotton cloth for a wick. This was lighted, and gave about as much light as a tallow dip. Connoisseurs will recognize in this the Eskimo lamp of today, which has to do duty also as a cook stove.

Something like the modern oil lamp was used here as early as 1825. It burned sperm oil, and had three round wicks that gave at least as much light as three candles burning at once. Later, a number of burning fluids, mostly highly explosive, were used in a lamp of the same style. One of these was camphene, which was replaced by kero-

sene in the sixties. The kerosene of those days was often highly explosive.

Matches were invented within the memory of people now living. Before their advent every effort was made to keep a live coal in the fireplace at all times. If that fire went out my mother, for instance, had to go to the nearest neighbors, the Axforths, a quarter mile away to get a redhot piece of charcoal, which she brought back, covered with ashes, to start the fire again. Others would strike a spark with flint and steel with which to ignite a bit of punk and so start a fire. Mr. Samuel J. Hixson remembers gathering punk for this purpose, which was the dry rotten center of a hickory knot. This was always watched for in cutting up hickory, as it was highly prized. Others would use dry tow in place of punk, and yet others would use a flintlock gun with plenty of powder in the pan, whose flash would set fire to some tow.

The Indians used still another method of starting a fire. This was by the rapid revolution of a hard-wood stick, weighted down and resting on a piece of softer wood. The stick was often made to revolve by a bow string. The friction produced enough heat to fire some punk placed around the bottom of the revolving stick. This method is still in use among the Alaskan Indians.

A forerunner of the match was a fire kindler of wood somewhat larger than a match, tipped with sulphur. Many of them were on one piece of wood, the whole looking like a comb. They were ignited by touching the sulphur end to a live coal. The writer does not hear of the use of the Döbereiner self-lighting lamp or of the sun glass to produce fire in our county.

The great feature of all the diversions of a century ago was their utility. The community was dependent in its amusements, as in everything else, entirely on itself. It lost no opportunity, therefore, to gain entertainment from the commonest affairs of life, so that every gathering, for any purpose, was distinctly a social event.

One of these was a quilting party, at which the ladies worked all



day quilting one of those matchless creations containing thousands of pieces, while the men appeared in time for supper, which was followed by a social evening.

A "Stone Frolic" gathered all the men of the neighborhood to picking the loose stones from a new-ground while the ladies were preparing a feast for them at the house. A "Raising" socially was about the same thing, but the work consisted in raising the frame of a new building. Husking bees, plowing frolics, and the like were usually to aid some neighbor who, owing to sickness, was behind with his work. Apple cuts were a form of useful diversion at which apples were peeled, cored and quartered in preparation for drying on scaffolds erected for the purpose. After eleven o'clock the apple paring gave way to games, such as "Steal the partners," "Candid," "Top," in most of which kissing entered somewhere, or to dancing to the music of a violin, which was the common musical instrument before 1850.

The first piano mentioned in the county was played by Mrs. Roberdeau, in the Shippen mansion, at Oxford, in 1804.

"The first lady who kept her carriage" in this part of New Jersey was Mrs. Benjamin McCullough, of Greenwich Township.

The first organ the writer finds mentioned in Warren County was the one in the Moravian Church, at Hope, which General du Chastellux, of General La Fayette's staff, visited in 1778, and of which he says in his journal, it "resembles the Presbyterian meeting houses, with the difference that there is an organ and some religious pictures."

A hundred years ago everybody went barefoot from April until the snow flew in November. The men often made their feet stand the hard wear better by applying tar to their soles, and then stepping on sand. Elijah Lanning made shoes for the people in Buttzville. He would come and take the measure of all the family once a year, and make for each member one pair of shoes for the women, or of boots for the men.

One clock was the only time piece in a whole family, and a tin

dinner horn summoned the men from the fields. Women rarely worked in the fields in the early days, as they had so many duties around the house to attend to.

Before broom corn came into use, about 1840, brooms were made of a hickory stick cut into splints.



Raising a Barrack Roof.

One new suit a year was all that could be obtained for each person of a family, and this was all made in the neighborhood. For instance, as late as 1847, Cornelius Carhart would take his wool to a Mr. Ross, at Buttzville, who carded it and made it into rolls. It was then spun by Sally Ann Shafer, at the Carhart home, after which it was taken to Effie Axford to be woven into blankets or linsey-woolsey for men's winter trousers, and the finest of it into cloth for the women's dresses, some of which was dyed blue, some left tow color, and some with the warp undyed and the woof dyed blue. Or he raised flax and let it lie in the field until rotten, then broke it and hetcheled it. The fine flax was spun by Sally Ann Shafer into sewing thread, and the coarser tow into thread for trousers, the cloth for which was made just wide enough to allow a selvage at the bottom and top of the garment. The linen was dyed with indigo by dipping three times and laying in the sun for a day each time.

The following advertisement appears in the *Belvidere Apollo* for October 23, 1827:

### OXFORD FULLING MILLS.

Fulling, dressing and dying of cloth. The subscriber begs leave to inform the public that he has in operation the Fulling Mills formerly conducted by Zachariah Flumerfelt on the Pequest Creek, about one mile above Benjamin T. Hunt's Tavern, where he conducts the business in all its various branches. His prices are as follows:

On men's wear 1 shilling 6 pence per yard for Common Bottle Greens, Blacks, all shades of Brown, all shades of Snuff, Patent Blue, Crow's Blue and Navy Blue, all other dark colors and drab.

For fulling, shearing and pressing, a shilling and six pence, and for fulling and pressing, six pence a yard.

On women's wear, a shilling and six pence per yard for Madder Red; a shilling two pence for other reds; a shilling three pence for greens of all shades; a shilling for all other dark colors and browns of all shades; four pence for scouring and eight pence for scouring and napping for blankets.

JACOB DODDER.

Crude as seem to us the accommodations and conveniences that the early settlers enjoyed, we must not forget that they were fully as good as they were accustomed to in their former homes, and became shortly very much better for the average citizen. For instance, in Scotland and the North of Ireland, from whence so many settlers came to our country, there was not a single wagon in 1720, and it was not till 1749 that the first coach ran between Edinburgh and Glasgow. In 1783 Loudon McAdam went from America to England and there built macadamized roads. The best road builders in the world follow the general principles laid down by McAdam. Before his arrival in England roads were scarcely better than the American ones.

"Scotch inns were as bad as the roads, mean hovels with dirty rooms, dirty food, dirty attendants, servants without shoes and stockings, greasy tables with no cloths, butter thick with cow's hairs, no knives and forks, a single drinking cup for all at the table, filthy smells and sights were universal; and this when English inns were the pleasantest places on earth."

The education of the young people a hundred years ago was usually restricted to what could be gained in a term at a private school each year, between November and April. The school houses were log buildings about sixteen feet square, built by subscription. Here a school master, often a minister, was supported by small payments made by his patrons, while usually poor children received no schooling whatever.

The first act authorizing the raising of money for school purposes was passed in 1829. In that year the first State aid, amounting to \$20,000, was distributed among the counties, which was increased by 1838 to \$30,000, and by 1867 to \$100,000. In 1837 our county received her share of a fund from the Federal government arising from the sale of public lands, to be used in support of schools. The present public school law was passed in 1867, and amended in 1871, so as to make the schools entirely free.

There are at present in the county 115 school houses, most of them of fine construction. Mr. Frank T. Atwood has been superintendent of public instruction in the county for many years.

According to Judge Swayze, "the war with England, which began in 1812, had little effect in this county. Troops were not readily obtained. In 1814 the board of freeholders appointed a committee to make terms with the United States recruiting officer for the enlistment of two prisoners confined in the jail, thus at the same time attempting to discharge their obligation to the National government and to save the county the expense of maintaining the prisoners. It had become so difficult to secure soldiers that a draft was necessary, and in September, 1814, the drafted men began their march to Paulus Hook, now Jersey City."

Dr. Samuel W. Fell, of Johnsonsburg, was an officer in command of the "Washington Greens" at Sandy Hook, in the war of 1812. Among those from this county who served in this war were Christopher Fitts and Samuel Carhart, of Washington; Isaac Little, James Fisher,

David Robertson, William Andrews, Jacob Andrews and Jacob Hazen, of Mansfield; Dr. Samuel W. Fell and Dr. Hampton.

One effect of the war of 1812 was a considerable advance in the price of commodities. Brown sugar cost thirty-five cents a pound, and coffee forty cents. But, in compensation, wheat brought three dollars a bushel, corn a dollar and a half, and oats eighty cents. Since our county produced nearly everything it needed excepting salt, tea, coffee, sugar and molasses, we did not feel the distress resulting from the war so much as the cities, in which there were many mercantile failures. The inflation of prices extended until the great financial crisis in 1817 came, and brought ruin to many.

A speculation known as the "Merino sheep fever" reached New Jersey, in common with the neighboring States. It raged for a few years before 1814, and during its progress hundreds of dollars were paid for a single sheep which sold for a few dollars after the fever died out.

The first boatload of anthracite coal to go down the Delaware was a cargo of 250 bushels taken by William Turnbull in 1806, down the Lehigh to Easton, and thence to Philadelphia. But it was not until 1820 that permanent traffic in coal began with the shipment of 365 tons of Lehigh coal by White & Hazard.

In 1820 Sussex County was the most populous in the State. Warren County reached, in the country districts, its greatest population within twenty years of that time, and since then the agricultural districts have been steadily losing to the towns their natural growth of population.

Agitation for the division of Sussex County began as early as 1800. In 1813 a proposition was made to divide the county by the East and West Jersey line, which would have made Warren County somewhat larger than at present. In 1818 and 1819 it was sought to have the courts held alternately in Newton and either Oxford or Mansfield (now Washington). Finally, on November 20, 1824, the Legis-

lature passed an act establishing Warren and Sussex counties with their present boundaries. The boundary was a straight line running from the mouth of Flatbrook to the northeast corner of the Yellow Frame Church, and on to the Musconetcong. The line divided the Hardwick or Yellow Frame Church, so that the pastor stood in Sussex and preached to his congregation in Warren.

An act was passed by the Legislature in 1856 to form a new county from the southern part of Warren, to be called Musconetcong County, but Major Sitgreaves, of Phillipsburg, then in the Senate, finding that Phillipsburg was not to be the county seat, as he had expected, caused the act to be repealed.

The question of the location of the county seat was decided by a vote taken on April 19 and 20, 1825. Belvidere received 1,320 votes out of a total of 2,561, Hope being second, and Washington third. General G. D. Wall, of Trenton, gave the land for the county buildings and the park adjoining the latter, "for the use of the citizens and the health and beauty of the town forever." The Court House was erected in 1826, being built of brick, forty by sixty feet, and, as then erected, is a part of the building as it now stands.



Warren County Court House, Belvidere.

The clerk's office and surrogate's office are models of their kind, containing records easy of reference, kept in fireproof vaults.

An energetic effort made in 1910 to change the county seat to Phillipsburg failed, owing to irregularities in the petition for that purpose.

## CHAPTER VII.

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### THE PEOPLE OF WARREN COUNTY.

Warren County was settled by four distinct races of people, which, named in the order of their coming, were the Hollanders, the English, mostly Quakers; the Scotch-Irish, always Presbyterians, and the German Lutherans, or Reformed. To these might be added a few from Wales, usually Baptists.

The first to arrive were Hollanders, who operated the mines in Pahaquarry and left before 1664. Others came before 1730 and settled in the Minnisink, and at about the same time the English Quakers began to come in from Hunterdon and Bucks counties.

The next race to arrive were the Scotch-Irish, as they are called. They are really Scotch, who emigrated to the north of Ireland and did not remain long enough to become intermarried with the Irish. They were exclusively Presbyterians. They came to Philadelphia about 1729, and thereafter in surprising numbers, as many as twelve thousand a year, some of whom found their way after a time up the Delaware to Warren and Northampton counties. They were the founders of all the early Presbyterian churches in the county. "There was no class of immigrants that excelled them in energy, enterprise and intelligence." They had fled from Scotland to Ireland between 1613 and 1689, to avoid the established Church of England, and later, when English persecution followed them to Ireland, they again fled, this time to America. For many years a Scotchman and Presbyterian could not hold any office under the British crown, either in Great Britain or America. Is it any wonder that the Scotch-Irish element was foremost in our country in the war for independence?

The last race to arrive were the Germans, who settled along the



Delaware and in the valleys of the Musconetcong and Paulins Kill, between 1735 and 1770, in such numbers as to cause preaching to be given in the German tongue, even in the Presbyterian churches at Knowlton and Stillwater. The Germans who came to America before 1800 were mainly from the southern part of the country. "The most of them came to the shores of the New World as refugees from a bitter and remorseless persecution. The Palatines and Salzburgers stand high on the pages of history as confessors of Christ who were driven from country, home and friends, because they would not renounce their faith."—Chambers.

Many of the Germans proved to be Tory sympathizers in the Revolution. This is better understood when we read the oath of allegiance they had to sign on their arrival at Philadelphia not many years before that great struggle. It was as follows:

"We subscribers, natives and late inhabitants of the Palatinate upon the Rhine and places adjacent, having transported ourselves and families into this Province of Pennsylvania, a colony subject to the crown of Great Britain, in hopes and expectation of finding a retreat and peaceable settlement therein, do solemnly promise and engage that we will be faithful and bear true allegiance to his present MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE SECOND and His successors Kings of Great Britain, and will be faithful to the proprietor of this province, and that we will demean ourselves peaceably to all His said Majesty's subjects and strictly observe and conform to the laws of England and this province to the utmost of our power and the best of our understanding."

The French and Indian war had an important effect on the character of the population of Warren and Northampton counties. The population of Northampton up to that time was prevailingly Irish. Mt. Bethel was known preferably as Hunter's Settlement, and Allen Township was known as Craig's Settlement,—both mainly Irish. When the Indians drove out nearly all the inhabitants from the country above Easton, these fled mostly to Warren County, and many stayed here permanently. This served to increase the English speaking element in

Warren County, which till then had been overshadowed by the German. After the French and Indian war, the tide of immigration to this country was mainly German, and so it happened that there was not enough of an English element in Northampton County for many years to prevent "Pennsylvania Dutch" from developing at its own sweet will. Besides this, a strong antipathy grew up in Pennsylvania between the German and the Irish races, so that any Irish who went back soon moved to more congenial fields.

Of the language known as "Pennsylvania Dutch," Davis says:

"In so far as this is a language at all, it is mosaic in its character, and the result of circumstances. The early immigrants from the German principalities and Switzerland became welded into one mass by intermarriage and similarity of religion, customs and language. This, with subsequent admixture with the English-speaking portion of the population, gradually gave rise to a newly-spoken, and to some extent, a newly-written dialect known as 'Pennsylvania Dutch,' which is used to a considerable extent throughout eastern Pennsylvania."

In a general way we may say that Pahaquarry was settled by Hollanders; the Paulins Kill valley, comprising Knowlton, Blairstown, Hardwick, part of Frelinghuysen and Stillwater, by Germans; the Pequest Valley, including Oxford, Belvidere, Hope, Independence, Allamuchy and part of Frelinghuysen, by English and Scotch-Irish; the upper Musconetcong Valley, including Hackettstown, Mansfield and Washington, also by English and Scotch-Irish, while in Harmony and the lower Musconetcong Valley, including Franklin, Greenwich, Pohatcong, Lopatcong and Phillipsburg, the Scotch-Irish who came first were followed and soon outnumbered by the Germans. In two or three generations there was a complete mingling of the four races in Warren County, in which the German strain predominated.

After the terrible famine years in Ireland immigration from the south of that country set in about 1850, and then, for the first time, Warren County had a Catholic population.

A few Italians after 1875 remained here as permanent residents, separating from the throngs of that nationality who for twenty years formed the great body of laborers employed in building railroads, and in quarries and about furnaces. Hungarians have been coming in great numbers since 1885, mainly employed as laborers, and some will doubtless become permanent residents. But few Jews, Spaniards, Russians and Turks have ever become permanent residents of this county. Of late years a considerable number of Swedes, Finns, Poles and Hollanders have been added to our permanent population. From the earliest times, Africans have formed a small percentage of our population.

## CHAPTER VIII.

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### FROM THE FORMATION OF WARREN COUNTY TO THE END OF THE CIVIL WAR.

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1824—1865.

From 1793 until the outbreak of the Civil War the militia formed an important part of the defenses of our country. Every able-bodied male citizen between the ages of eighteen and forty-five was to be enrolled in the militia, and was to arm and equip himself and appear for exercise when called, which was usually once a year. A company of militia consisted of sixty-four men; a battalion contained five companies; two battalions made a regiment, and four regiments constituted a brigade. The commander of a regiment ranked as lieutenant-colonel. The officers of the militia were commissioned by the Legislature on recommendation of the companies. Among them may be mentioned Captain John Howell, Captain Peter Young, Captain Edward Hunt, General Samuel Wilson, Major George Creveling, Captain E. Hunt.

In 1828 the Warren Brigade consisted of three regiments commanded by Colonels James Davison, George Bowsby and Charles F. Linebach, and an independent uniform battalion commanded by Major Charles Sitgreaves, all under Brigadier-General Williamson. The *Belvidere Apollo* mentions the following militia :

“Washington Troop of Horse, of which Lefford H. Persell was captain in 1827, and Mark Thompson O. S.

“Uniform Independent Battalion of Warren Brigade, E. Hunt, captain Com., in 1827.

“Union Blues, James Hiles, captain.

“The several regiments of Warren Brigade to be reviewed by Brigadier-General Williamson.”

The annual reviews finally became very unpopular and degenerated into a mere farce and, in Warren County at least, were for many years dispensed with altogether.

The most important event in the thirties for our county was the opening of the Morris Canal, in 1831. This gave freight connection with the rest of the world, and brought about a readjustment in the development of villages in the county, and ultimately led to the extinction of some not favorably situated.

The Morris Canal and Banking Company was chartered in 1824, to construct a public waterway from Phillipsburg to Newark, connecting the Delaware and Lehigh rivers with the Passaic. At that time canals were considered the best known method of overland freight transportation. It was a difficult engineering feat. The boats had to be lifted by locks and inclined planes to a total height of 900 feet, and lowered again to sea level. It was the first use of inclined planes for such a purpose.

The canal was opened for business in 1831, but its income was so small that it failed in 1841, but was reorganized in 1844. It cost \$5,000,000, and had a possible carrying capacity of 1,000,000 tons annually in each direction. Its greatest tonnage was carried in 1866, when it amounted to 889,220 tons. From that time on its tonnage rapidly fell off, owing to competition by the railroads, until in 1877 it failed to pay expenses, and since then it has been operated at a total loss of \$5,000,000.

The canal has a total length of 107 miles. In our county it passes through Phillipsburg, Stewartsville, New Village, Broadway, Washington, Port Colden, Port Murray, Rockport and Hackettstown to the Guard Lock. In 1871 the canal was leased perpetually to the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company. At present it is practically abandoned as a public waterway.

Judge Swayze says: "The exhibition of an elephant in 1823 attracted attention then, but would be unnoticed now. Soon the circuses

began to come regularly every year. Baseball is first mentioned in 1865, croquet in 1867, velocipedes in 1869; in 1871 occurred the first excursion to the sea shore and Rockaway Beach."

Grass was cut by the scythe until the advent of the mowing machine in 1853.

The first mention of slate for roofing in this region was in 1847.

The first musical instrument maker in the county was John A. Smith, who, about 1850, began the manufacture of melodeons at Washington.

At the time of the famine in Ireland in 1847 contributions of money and corn meal were forwarded from Warren County.

"The Mexican war caused but little concern in this region." But several men from our county joined troops from other States and passed through the conflict.

In 1820 it was with difficulty that 365 tons of anthracite coal were sold in the United States. In 1850 3,000,000 tons were mined and sold. In 1839 anthracite was first used on steamboats, but it did not come into general use until 1844, and by 1850 manufacturing by steam power was becoming as common as by water power.

In January, 1851, the following post offices were listed in Warren County, the absence of Washington and Phillipsburg being noteworthy: Allamuchy, Anderson, Asbury, Beatyestown, Belvidere, Blairstown, Bloomsbury, Broadway, Brotzmanville, Calno, Columbia, Danville, Hackettstown, Hainesburg, Harmony, Hope, Johnsonburg, Mansfield, Marksboro, Mill Brook, New Village, Oxford Furnace, Paulina, Polkville, Ramsaysburg, Rocksburgh, Serepta, Stewartsville, Still Valley, Townsbury and Walnut Valley.

Slavery was popular with large land owners in this county from its first settlement. Colonel Abram Van Campen's will, made in 1766, mentions eleven that he owned. In Sussex (including Warren) there were 439 slaves in 1790, and 514 in 1800. Their numbers decreased under the operation of laws unfavorable to slavery to 478 in 1810, and

to 338 in 1820. At Warren's first census in 1830 there were only 47 slaves in a total population of 18,627. One of the last slaves in the county is buried in the new cemetery at Hazen, and on her tombstone is inscribed: "Lizzie, slave of Jacob Titman, died Aug. 6th, 1858, aged 57 years." She was the daughter of a slave couple that had been owned by the Titman family for many years.

Many families in the county manumitted or set free their slaves voluntarily under the influence of popular sentiment. Many of the manumission papers are on file in the county clerk's offices at Newton and Belvidere. The following is a copy of one of these interesting documents:

"To All Whom It May Concern, Know ye that I, Thomas Paul, of Belvedere, in the Township of Oxford, County of Sussex and State of New Jersey, have the ninth day of June in the year of our Lord Eighteen Hundred, manumitted and hereby do manumit and set free my negro wench slave called Cate, wife of Thomas Gardner, aged about twenty-three years, who is sound of mind and bodily capacity to the best of my knowledge. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal the day and year aforesaid. \* THOMAS PAUL.

"Witnesses present:

"BENJ'N SEXTON,  
"JOSHUA SWEAZE."

[L. S.]

Professor Armstrong says:

"The Quaker settlement was a station on the Underground Railroad. Slaves fleeing from bondage would pass through Philadelphia to Burlington, N. J., and then traveling northward by way of Quaker-town or Plainfield would reach Quaker Settlement. Here they obtained rest and food and were concealed in barns and cellars. Witnesses to these scenes are still living; they remember hearing voices of prayer from fugitives hidden in the cellar and they remember seeing a black mother start like a wild bird as she sat behind the stove feeding her two children when she heard a horse and carriage drive up to the door.

"These fugitives came in the night and went away in the night. They were always carefully directed to the next station, and some times taken part of the way concealed in the bottom of a wagon. The next station in their long flight to Canada was among the families of some

Friends who lived on the Drowned Lands in the valley of the Wallkill River, Sussex County, near the New York State line."

One may gain an idea of the life work of Benjamin Lundy, the founder of American Abolitionism, from the following account condensed from a lecture given by William Clinton Armstrong, also a Warren County boy, before the Historical Club of Rutgers College in 1897:

"After the close of the Revolutionary War anti-slavery views were quite popular in this country, but activity along that line soon ceased. This early anti-slavery sentiment seems to have been a mere corollary to the discussion that had raged concerning the rights of man as set forth in the Declaration of Independence. It never called forth much self-sacrifice, but it did lead to the extinction of slavery in the northern States."

"No greater conflict has ever rocked this continent than that which grew out of the agitation commenced by Benjamin Lundy, the 'Abolitionist,' who was born and nurtured to manhood at the Quaker settlement in Warren County, New Jersey.

"Horace Greely, a man well qualified to speak, says of Lundy: 'He was the first of our countrymen who devoted his life and all his powers to the cause of slaves \* \* \* His courage, perseverance and devotion were unsurpassed.'

"Benjamin Lundy, son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Shotwell) Lundy, was born on the fourth day of first month, 1789, at the Quaker Settlement, and lived there for nineteen years. Benjamin was brought up in the religious faith of the Society of Friends and was trained to their plain way of living, and in this faith and way he lived and died.

"The doctrine of the Society of Friends against human slavery was clear and strong; the Quakers have been the boldest and most aggressive advocates of personal freedom. Benjamin Lundy went to Wheeling, West Virginia.

"Perhaps in no part of the United States did the system of African slavery exhibit its repulsive features in so open a form unrelieved by any redeeming trait as it did at this very time at the city of Wheeling, the western terminus of the National Turnpike that had been built by Congress, to which the slaves bought in Maryland and Virginia were brought chained together in long gangs. Here they were kept in slave pens awaiting transportation. He formed the Union Humane Society



in 1815, which soon enrolled 500 members. He published articles against slavery in a local newspaper, and in 1821 published No. 1, Vol. 1 of *The Genius of Universal Emancipation*, the first newspaper in America, perhaps in the world, devoted exclusively to abolition. In 1824, in North Carolina, he gave the first public lecture ever delivered in America in favor of the abolition of slavery.

"He delivered over two hundred lectures before 1829. General Lafayette encouraged him to go on and expressed his regret at finding so many slaves still in the country.

"On a lecture trip through the East, when in Boston, he converted William Lloyd Garrison, the editor of the *National Philanthropist*, to his way of thinking, and for six months they were partners in the publication of Lundy's paper, the *Genius*.

"Remember that Lundy never dreamed of an emancipation backed by the sword; he was opposed to violence and war; his appeal was solely to the reason and the conscience. He planned colonies of emancipated slaves in Africa and Mexico. He obtained from the Governor of Tamaulipas, in Mexico, a grant of 138,000 acres of land for his colonization scheme in 1835, but the plan had to be abandoned, owing to the Declaration of Independence of Texas and the resulting unsettled state of affairs."

In a pamphlet published in 1836 he says:

"Our countrymen, in fighting for the union of Texas with the United States, will be fighting for that which at no distant period will inevitably dissolve the Union. The slave States, having the eligible addition to their land of bondage, will ere long cut asunder the federal tie, and confederate a new and distinct slave-holding republic in opposition to the whole free republic of the North."

He continued to sow the seeds of abolition, despite mob violence, personal assault and financial ruin, until his death, in 1839.

In 1850 the slave owners became so great a power politically with both the Whigs and Democrats that they were able to secure the passage by Congress of the Fugitive Slave Law, to the support of which even the great Webster sold himself in hopes of furthering his chances of being elected President. This law was so unjust and so tyrannous that it acted as a boomerang to the slave interests, and the Presidential

election of 1852 showed plainly that a new political party had arisen in spirit if not in name—a party founded on stronger opposition to the slave holders' aggressiveness. In 1856 this new party became a reality, and, as the Republican party, presented John C. Fremont as its candidate for president.

Two years after the Fugitive Slave Law was passed, Harriet Beecher Stowe gave to the world "Uncle Tom's Cabin," the perusal of which convinced many that slavery was essentially immoral. This work proved a powerful weapon for the Abolitionists.

In 1857 the slave interests were so powerful as to secure from the United States Supreme Court the Dred Scott decision, in which Judge Taney said, "The black man has no rights that the white man is bound to respect." This phrase was used with telling effect by the Abolitionists all over the country.

The civil war in Kansas, following the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill and the repeal of the Missouri compromise, aroused thousands of Free Soil champions. In the conflict in Kansas, John Brown took part against the slave holders, and there conceived the idea of becoming the liberator of all the slaves, which idea resulted in his seizing the United States armory at Harper's Ferry in, October, 1859, and arming a few negroes. While John Brown's raid was a total failure, it helped to bring about the result he so much desired, and many a soldier marched to the song, "John Brown's body lies moldering in the grave, his soul goes marching on."

On April 15, 1861, three days after the first gun was fired at Fort Sumter, President Lincoln issued his call for three months' men. On April 18th, Captain Edward Campbell, at Belvidere, had replied to this call by raising a company of seven officers and fifty privates. On the 19th the company was complete, and arrived at Trenton before the authorities were ready to muster them in! These were the earliest troops raised in the State in answer to Lincoln's call, outside of existing

military organizations. Thus New Jersey was the first of the States, and Warren the first of Jersey's counties, to furnish volunteers for the rebellion! These troops became part of the Third Regiment on May 18, and served for three years.

Captain DeWitt Clinton Blair, then as now of Belvidere, raised and equipped a company. But so rapid had been the response all over our State that its full quota was raised before he and his company arrived at Trenton!

Captain Joseph J. Henry, of Oxford, then in Washington, D. C., was the first volunteer from that township, and was the first officer from New Jersey to fall in battle. Captain Henry Post, G. A. R., of Belvidere, is named in his honor.

Colonel Charles Scranton said in his address at Belvidere, July 4, 1876:

“What memories cluster around those days of April and May, 1861, and all through the terrible war! And later, as further calls for troops came, how nobly did our county of Warren respond! You knew these noble, brave young men. I knew them by the thousand in the State. I loved them and cherish their memories. Thousands and thousands fell with their face to the foe! Henry, Brewster, Lawrence, Hilton, Hicks, Armstrong and scores of other noble heroes from old Warren fell. I shrink from the calling of the roll of those honored dead. Our county furnished one thousands four hundred and thirty-seven men, besides those from her to other counties and States, of whom one hundred and seventy-six fell in battle or died of disease contracted in the army, or from inhuman treatment in prisons. Of these brave men who thus died, some lie in our own cemeteries, some on the field where they fell, in graves unknown, and though no ‘storied urn or animated bust,’ or marble shaft or granite pile marks their last resting place here on earth, yet their memories will live in story and history, and annually as their loved ones gather flowers to strew on their tombs or bedew them with their tears, will there grow an increasing love for their memories.

Company D, First Regiment New Jersey Infantry, was recruited at Phillipsburg, New Jersey, and its regiment was mustered into service

on May 18, 1861, for three years' service. It was officered by Captain (later Major) Valentine Mutchler, Lieutenant (later Captain) Charles Sitgreaves, Jr., Lieutenant H. A. McLaughlin and Sergeant (later Lieutenant) Charles W. Mutchler. The First Regiment took part in all the principal battles in Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania, and was present when Lee surrendered at Appomattox, April 9, 1865.

The original Lieutenant-Colonel of the First Regiment was Robert McAllister, of Oxford. He later became colonel of the Eleventh Regiment and was breveted Brigadier-General for "gallant and distinguished services at Boydton Plank Road," and Major-General "for meritorious services during the war." "He shared the first battle of the war, and participated in the last." He lies buried beneath a handsome monument in the Belvidere Cemetery.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Henry, Jr., of Oxford commanded the First Regiment during a great part of the war, and between May 21 and June 4, 1864, in the Wilderness, all but three of the twenty-seven line officers of this regiment were killed or wounded.

The second Regiment, Company B, was commanded for a time by Captain (later Colonel) John A. Wildrick.

The Third Regiment, Company D, contained nine men from Warren County who were at Bull Run and Gaines' Farm.

The Seventh Regiment, Company E, was successively officered by Captain Henry C. Cooper, Captain Joseph Abbott, Jr., Captain Daniel Hart, Captain David H. Ayres, and Lieutenants Edward Gephart, Charles C. Dally, Frederick Koch, Merritt Bruen, Alfred H. Austin, William H. Clark and James T. Odem. The regiment took part in the battle of Williamsburg, May 5, 1862; Chancellorsville, May, 1863; Gettysburg, July, 1863; Spottsylvania Court House, and at the Tucker House. Here the Seventh formed part of General McAllister's brigade, which kept at bay three full rebel divisions. The Seventh Regiment participated in nearly all the movements and battles of the Army of the Potomac.

The Ninth Regiment, Company H, was commanded by Captain Joseph J. Henry, who was the first officer of New Jersey to fall in battle. It was also officered successively by Captains James Stuart, Jr., Joseph B. Lawrence, Edward S. Pullen, and Lieutenants Jacob L. Hawk, Edward S. Carrell and Lucius C. Bonham. Lieutenant-Colonel Heckman, of Phillipsburg, assumed command of the Ninth Regiment before the battle of Roanoke Island, when Captain Henry was killed, on February 8, 1862. The regiment performed nobly in the battles of Newberne, Young's Cross-Roads, at Tarborough, Kinston, before Petersburg, and, in all the achievements of the army in Virginia and North Carolina, in which it participated, fully sustained the honor of their State.

Colonel Heckman, of the Ninth, was promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General and finally received a Major-General brevet. He was one of the few Warren County men in the Mexican war. Colonel James Stewart, Jr., of the Ninth, was breveted Brigadier-General, "and come home at the close of the war at the head of the regiment, with merited honors and hearty applause." The Ninth Regiment had participated in forty-two battles or engagements. Eight officers lost their lives and twenty-three were wounded; sixty-one men were killed and four hundred wounded, of whom forty-three died of their wounds. Their total loss was one thousand six hundred and forty-six.

Two companies of the Fifteenth Regiment were recruited in Warren County. The regiment was under command of Colonel Samuel Fowler and was a part of the famous Sixth Corps, which took part in the battles of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Salem Heights, Franklin's Crossing, Gettysburg, Fairfield, Funktown, Rappahannock Station, Mine Run, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Spottsylvania Court House, Hanover Court House, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Winchester, Cedar Creek and Appomattox.

Company D of the Thirtieth Regiment contained thirty men

from Warren County, who, with Lieutenant Edward S. Barnes, of Pahaquarry, were unable to enter the Thirty-first.

Warren County furnished six companies of the Thirty-first Regiment, and officers Colonel Alexander P. Berthand, Lieutenant-Colonel William Hold and Adjutant Martin Wyckoff, in all 694 men. Company B was officered by Captain Joseph W. Johnson and Lieutenants John C. Felver and Frank P. Weymouth; Company C by Captain Andrew J. Raub and Lieutenants Thomas T. Stewart and Silas Hulsizer; Company E by Captain Woodbury D. Holt and Lieutenants William L. Rodenburgh and John Alpaugh; Company G by Captain Benjamin F. Howey and Lieutenants William C. Larzelier and James F. Green; Company H by Captain David M. Trimmer and Lieutenants John N. Givens and Henry Hance, and Company I by Captain Calvin T. James and Lieutenants Richard T. Drake and James Prall.

The Thirty-first Regiment took part in the spring campaign of 1863, which included the disastrous battle of Chancellorsville and the engagement at Fredericksburg on April 30 and May 2. The Thirty-first was mustered out just before the battle of Gettysburg.

Colonel John A. Wildrick was commissioned First Lieutenant of the Sussex Rifles, and served under General Kearney. He was made Colonel of the Twenty-eighth New Jersey Regiment before the battle of Chancellorsville. He and Colonel Schoonover are the only two survivors of those who commanded regiments from this vicinity.

## CHAPTER IX.

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FROM THE END OF THE CIVIL WAR TO THE PRESENT TIME.

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1865—1911.

The period since the Civil War has been preeminently the period of the development of the towns at the expense of the country. In 1865 the most pretentious of our towns were merely villages, while the whole country was dotted with villages, each with its own industries. In the years that have intervened most of the industries in the scattered villages have disappeared or have merely a local character, the population of the country districts has dwindled, while the few larger towns have taken to themselves all the increase of population and wealth.

The period since the war has seen the change in farming operations from the time when everything was done laboriously by hand, to the performance of nearly every farming operation by specialized machinery. Then, the cradle, scythe, plow, flail and wind mill were in evidence on every farm. Now, mowing machines, binders, cultivators, threshers, gasoline engines, potato diggers and grain drills are the rule and have rendered smaller the number of laborers needed on a farm, and so brought about a decrease in the country population.

The decline in value of farming lands from their highest point in 1873, when they were valued as high as \$250 an acre, to the lowest point in 1900, when nearly any farm in the county could have been bought for the value of the improvements on it, has happily given way to a steady increase in values which bids fair to continue until our land will be worth as much as similar land in the West, namely from \$100 to \$200 per acre.

In the years following the Civil War, the cabinet organ flourished.

During the seventies and eighties these instruments were made by the thousands in our county and shipped to all parts of the world. They are still made, but their popularity has given way to the piano, the manufacture of which has made this part of New Jersey known in a way that nothing else has equaled, not excepting our world-famed Delaware Water Gap, which is mentioned by foreign guide books along with Niagara, the Yosemite and the National Park, as a sight not to be missed.

Before the days of the automobile the manufacture of wagons was an important industry in several of our towns, notably Hackettstown and Belvidere. The great development of nearly all that we consider distinctively modern has taken place in the past fifty years, such as railroads, trolleys, telephone lines, electric lighting plants, bicycles, automobiles and the application of machinery to every department of human activity.

Warren County is crossed by more railway lines than any county in the State, namely, by the New Jersey Central, the Lehigh Valley, the Pennsylvania, the Lehigh and Hudson River, the New York, Susquehanna and Western, the Lehigh and New England, and three times by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, making nine lines of railroad.

The pioneer railroad of this region was the Somerville and Easton railroad, which changed its name to the New Jersey Central in 1849. The road reached the White House in Hunterdon County in 1848, and the last rail was laid at Phillipsburg on July 1, 1852. The New Jersey Central railroad was opened on July 2, 1852. On that date the first train of eight cars arrived at Phillipsburg, at 2 o'clock, having traveled from Elizabeth in five hours, bringing five hundred passengers, who were met by a brass band and reception committee. After a stay of three hours the passengers returned by train to their homes.

On February 3, 1854, the Belvidere-Delaware railroad was opened to traffic as far as Phillipsburg. On that date a train of fifteen coaches, bearing nearly a thousand excursionists, arrived from Philadelphia, and



received a royal reception. The Belvidere-Delaware railroad was completed in 1854. It was leased to the United New Jersey Railroad and Canal Company in 1876, and assigned to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company the same year. It connects at Manunka Chunk with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, and runs its passenger trains over the tracks of that road as far as Stroudsburg.

The Warren railroad was chartered in 1851, to connect with the New Jersey Central at Hampton Junction, and with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, then under construction, between Scranton and Warren County. The active spirit in the building of this road was John I. Blair, who, with this as a beginning, laid the foundation of one of the largest fortunes in America, made largely in the development of railroads.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad and the Warren railroad were opened in May, 1856, from Hampton Junction to Binghamton, New York. The Morris and Essex railroad had been an active competitor of the Warren railroad in an effort to connect with the Lackawanna, but its promoters were outgeneraled by John I. Blair, so that the Morris and Essex was built to Easton. The Morris and Essex railroad was eventually leased by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, and made a part of the latter's main line.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western in 1909-11 built twenty-eight miles of road from Slateford, two miles below the Water Gap, to Lake Hopatcong, at an expense of eleven million dollars. This improvement is known as the "Cut Off," and shortens the main line by eleven miles, and avoids the Manunka Chunk and Oxford tunnels, so that a gain in time of half an hour will be made between New York and the West. This is considered the most expensive railroad construction in the East. Two beautiful reinforced concrete bridges are a part of the line. One crosses the Delaware, the other the Paulins Kill.

The Blirstown railway was constructed in 1876 by John I. Blair.

It extends from Delaware Station to Blairstown. It is now a part of the New York, Susquehanna and Western railroad.

An unsuccessful effort was made in 1873 to extend the New Jersey Midland railroad from Sussex County by way of Johnsonsburg and Hope to Belvidere, and also to build the Pequest and Walkill Valley railroad from Belvidere to Warwick.

The construction of the Boston and South Mountain railroad was begun at Blairstown on August 26, 1873, and after various changes of name, through Pennsylvania, Poughkeepsie and Boston, Pennsylvania and New England, to Lehigh and New England, a road was finally built from the coal fields to Poughkeepsie Bridge.

The Lehigh Valley Railroad Company began the construction of a line through New Jersey in 1872, as at that time its only route through the State was by way of the Morris Canal, which it had leased in 1871. The line across the State was called the Easton and Amboy railroad. It crosses the lower end of the county, and gives excellent service.

The Lehigh and Hudson River railway was constructed in 1881, mainly owing to the energy of Grinnell Burt, who was for many years its president. It followed in Warren County the line of the proposed Pequest and Walkill Valley railroad, which was chartered in 1869. The interests of the line are now closely connected with those of the New Jersey Central, the Pennsylvania, and the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western. It is becoming an important route for all New England freight. It crosses the Hudson river by way of the Poughkeepsie bridge, which is largely due to the enterprise of a Warren County boy, Mr. W. W. Gibbs.

One trolley line crosses our county from Phillipsburg through Stewartsville, New Village, Broadway, Washington, Port Colden, Port Murray and Beattystown to Hackettstown. When this is completed a line is to be built connecting Belvidere, Buttzville and Oxford with it at Washington. The Warren County lines were consolidated in 1910

with the trolley system of Phillipsburg and Easton. Mr. Robert Petty has been the moving spirit in the trolley enterprise, and it is due to his energy that the county has this accommodation.

Electric lighting plants have been established at Phillipsburg, Washington, Hackettstown, Belvidere, Blairstown and Oxford, besides many private installations. From Columbia the Eastern Pennsylvania Power Company distributes electricity to Stroudsburg, Bangor, and even as far as Dover. Efforts are being made to develop the magnificent water power of the Delaware in the vicinity of Belvidere as a source of electricity.

Since 1892 Warren County has built fifty-five miles of macadamized roads with State aid. In addition, many miles of gravel or crushed stone roads have been built by the various towns and townships. There is now nearly a complete macadam road from Phillipsburg through Stewartville, New Village, Washington, Beattystown and Hackettstown, to Allamuchy, and from Hackettstown through Vienna, Great Meadows, Buttzville, Belvidere and Harmony to Phillipsburg. A new road is building from Washington to Asbury. These fine roads have served as models for the other county roads, and a great improvement is to be seen in the method of building our country roads.

The first telephone that we find mentioned in the county connected the organ factory of Daniel F. Beatty with his office in 1880. Shortly thereafter the Pennsylvania Telephone Company covered the lower part of the county with its lines, which were a part of the Bell System. The main line of the American Telegraph and Telephone Company passes through the Musconetcong Valley from Hackettstown to Phillipsburg. The West Jersey Toll Line now has ~~charge of~~ <sup>charge of</sup> nearly all the telephone lines in the county outside of the exchanges at Washington and Hackettstown. Phillipsburg is connected with the Easton exchange. The West Jersey Toll Line was built in 1896, mainly through the initiative of Dr. G. W. Cummins.

The first thing looking like a bicycle in the county was a two-

wheeled "velocipede," as it was called, built by Benjamin Hall, at Vienna, about 1873. It was propelled by the toes touching on the ground. About 1881 the "ordinary" bicycle appeared, with its high wheel in front, and a very small one behind. This was the ordinary bicycle during the eighties. The "safety" bicycle, about like the present form, but with cushion tires, appeared shortly after that, but made no great headway until the pneumatic tire, by its adaptability to this form, forced the "ordinary," about 1891, entirely into the background. Within a few years everyone had the craze to ride a bicycle. In 1895 there were 300 bicycles owned in Belvidere alone, where now there are not a score of riders. The gentler sex began to ride them, too, in 1892, and not a few donned bloomers that they might enjoy the sport the better.

An important industrial development of the last thirty years has been the truck farming on the Great Meadows and elsewhere. The crops raised are onions, celery and lettuce, which, in the rich soil, make a quick luxuriant growth.

Two plants on the meadows dry the muck for use as a drier and filler for fertilizers. The product analyzes as high as three per cent. of nitrogen.

Within the last few years the farm fences, as they are rebuilt, are made most frequently of wire. Now but rarely is a new Virginia rail fence built, owing to the labor involved and the growing scarcity of timber.

Gone, too, within the last twenty years, is the boot and the inevitable boot-jack. The shoe has completely taken the place of the high top boot.

~~An~~ industrial development of the past dozen years is the cement industry. The cement deposit, of which that in Warren County forms a part, furnishes one-sixth of all the cement manufactured in America. Three large cement mills now give employment to hundreds of men at Alpha and New Village.

The first newspaper published in this vicinity was the *Northampton*

*County Correspondent*, a German journal started in 1800 by Colonel Christian J. Hutter, at Easton.

The *Easton Sentinel* was established in July, 1817, and the *Easton Argus* in 1826.

The oldest published newspaper in the county is *The Belvidere Apollo*. The first issue was published January 11, 1825, by George G. Sickles, whose son, General Daniel E. Sickles, is more widely known. In 1827 Sickles sold out the paper to Edmund P. Banks. He was followed by Sitgreaves & Browne, who called the paper the *Belvidere Apollo and Warren Patriot*, and later *The Belvidere Apollo and New Jersey Weekly Advertiser*. The paper remained non-partisan until the publication of *The Warren Journal*, in 1832. The latter being a Jackson paper, the *Apollo* became strongly anti-Jackson, and has kept up its antagonism to Jacksonian Democracy to this day. The editor of the *Warren Journal* was James T. Browne, one of the previous owners of the *Apollo*, who had sold that paper. A succession of owners and editors followed, among them Hon. J. P. B. Maxwell and Judge W. P. Robeson. From 1849 to 1869 the paper was known as *The Intelligencer*, when it became *The Apollo* again. Joshua Ketcham became editor and proprietor in 1871, and remained such until his death in 1904. His estate in 1907 sold it to the present proprietor, J. Madison Drake, Jr., son of General J. Madison Drake, of Elizabeth.

The *Warren Journal* was first published October 30, 1832, being edited by James T. Browne, a former owner of the *Apollo*. It came out for Andrew Jackson, and has been strongly Democratic ever since. John Simerson became its editor in 1859, and remained as assistant editor even after the paper was sold to Adam Bellis in 1867. Bellis owned the paper for about thirty years, when it was taken by his grandson, Martin Simerson, who, with William O'Neil, conducted it successfully until 1899, when it came into the possession of Smith Brothers, one of whom, Elmer Smith, is still its editor and proprietor.

The largest and most representative paper published in the county is the *Washington Star*, first issued by E. W. Osmun, on January 2, 1868. After a succession of owners it came into the possession of its present able editor and proprietor, Charles Stryker.

The *Warren Tidings* is published at Washington by the Tidings Publishing Company, and is Republican in its affiliations.

The *Hackettstown Gazette* was first issued by M. F. Stillwell in 1853. Between 1854 and 1861 it was published by Eben Winton, who sold it to Godley & Able. Eli W. Osmun or his father, Ziba Osmun, published the paper for many years, beginning with 1866. The present publisher is Charles Rittenhouse.

The *Warren Republican* is published by Curtis Brothers, at Hackettstown and is the successor of the *Herald*, which was established during the Greeley campaign in 1872.

For many years, beginning with 1866, the *Warren Democrat* was published at Phillipsburg. It was established by Thaddeus G. Price, and later owned by C. F. Fitch. At present the only paper published in Phillipsburg is the *Post*, published every evening except Sunday, by Michael T. Lynch.

The *Blairstown Press* was established in 1877 by J. Z. Bunnell. It is the only paper published in the northern part of the county. Dewitt C. Carter is its present editor and proprietor.

Warren County has three large cement mills in active operation, namely: The Vulcanite, the Alpha, and the Edison, and two more at Martin's Creek are so close to her border as to affect substantially her material prosperity. The Edison company also has an extensive deposit of limestone in Oxford Township, which it is working partly for use in the manufacture of cement and partly as a fertilizer. The Edison Cement Company began to build its extensive plant at New Village in 1901, and began the manufacture of cement commercially in 1904. It has a capacity of 200,000 barrels a month, employs 600 hands, and owns 1,200 acres of land.

The automobile industry has not invaded the county as yet, but every one of our large towns has one or more garages, all of which have been among the developments of the last ten years.

At present the only iron deposits worked commercially in Warren County are the magnetic ores in the vicinity of Oxford, which have been nearly a continuous source of wealth since their first working by Jonathan Robeson in 1741, and the hematite mines near Belvidere, which have been operated for several years by the Hudson Iron Company.

## CHAPTER X.

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### HISTORY OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE PHYSICAL FEATURES OF WARREN COUNTY.

Geologists tell us that there are no older rocks in the United States than the Archaean rocks forming the ridges which we know as Jenny Jump, Marble Mountain, Scott's Mountain, Pohatcong Mountain, Schooley's Mountain and Musconetcong Mountain. From its earliest history, the most valued mineral wealth of our county has been its great deposits of magnetic iron ore, which are found exclusively in the Archaean rocks. Hematite ore is found in the Archaean and in the later Silurian formations.

Next in age to the Archaean are the Cambrian conglomerates and sandstones, situated usually close to the Archaean. The next oldest rocks in our county are the Magnesian Blue limestone or Kittatinny limestone, which is present in every valley of the county.

The pure limestone known as the Trenton limestone is of more recent formation than the Magnesian Blue limestone. The cement rock, which may be considered as a cross between pure limestone and slate, is of about the same age as the Trenton limestone. It occurs in various places in the county, notably at Alpha, New Village, Belvidere, Carpenterville, Hope and elsewhere and may be looked for at any place where limestone and slate occur near together. The slate of Warren and adjacent counties is known as the Hudson River slate, and forms nearly the whole bulk of the two well defined ridges, one on either side of the Paulins Kill Valley, and of a lesser ridge in the Musconetcong Valley, especially noticeable between Hackettstown and Washington.

The rocks of the Kittatinny range are Oneida conglomerate and Medina sandstone, and are of more recent formation than any other



rocks in the county, and even these were made in the Silurian period, or ages before the greater part of the rocks of New Jersey to the south were laid down.

For thousands of years the mountains of northern New Jersey were subject to erosion, and furnished the great bulk of material out of which New Jersey south of Warren County was formed. This, continued until finally the great hills were worn down nearly level with the ocean, and formed a part of a great coastal plain, remnants of which are to be seen in the level line of the summit of the Blue Mountains, and in the great plateau of Schooley's Mountain. This is called by geologists the Schooley Pene-plain.

In the Tertiary period the whole northern part of New Jersey was gradually raised about 600 feet, and with the first elevation there began the erosion that changed the prairie-like plain to the rugged region of hills and valleys that we know to-day. As the land rose, the rivers cut deeper and deeper channels for themselves, until they had cut a great part of the country down to new levels with ridges of the harder rocks in between. After ages in this condition, another uplift occurred, raising our mountain tops to their present level, or about 900 feet above their previous height. The gaps in the mountains were begun with the first rise of the coastal plain. The waters gathered together and sought the easiest way out, and, as the land continued to rise, the streams cut deeper and deeper channels through the rocks. The so-called wind gaps in the mountains were all formed by streams which have since found other ways to the sea. There is evidence that the Delaware River found a weak spot in the mountain at the Water Gap, as a careful comparison of the strata on the two sides shows a lack of conformity. In other words, a fault or break had occurred here and rendered this the vulnerable spot and determined the location of the Water Gap.

The main physical features of our county, the mountains, the valleys and the streams, were, except superficially, in nearly their present condition at the beginning of the quaternary or present era. Then came

the great ice age, which lasted for many centuries and covered all the northern part of our continent with a coating of ice, in some places several thousand feet thick, and the ice traveled slowly from north to south as a mighty glacier, filling the valleys and going over the tops of our highest mountains as easily as the Delaware goes over a rift. In its resistless course it caught up rocks, some of which it ground to sand and clay, while others were worn round and smooth and transported many miles from their parent ledge. The glacier extended as far south as a mile below Belvidere, and there the Sun's rays melted the ice as fast as it came down, and there the ice left its burden of sand, gravel, rocks and clay, as a terminal moraine, which extends across the county from Belvidere, past Hazen, Bridgeville, Buttzville, Townsbury, Great Meadows and Vienna to Hackettstown. The edge of the great ice field must have wavered for many, many years along this line to have deposited the morainic material that we find in the Pequest Valley, before the ice finally receded, under milder climatic conditions, to the far north, depositing all the way more or less material such as we find in the great terminal moraine.

The changes produced by the great glacier in our topography are mainly superficial. The general contour of physical features was rendered rounder, less rugged and more pleasing to the eye. In many places the valleys were dammed up and lakes were produced, which later became fertile meadows. Vast beds of sand suitable for building and gravel for making roads and concrete were deposited in profusion over the northern half of the county.

The thousands of years that have elapsed since the ice disappeared have made no great change in the general physical aspect of our hills and valleys. Some of the lakes have been filled up or have been drained by the cutting away of the dam that produced them, and the rivers and streams have redistributed the gravel left in their old beds, and as they deepened their channels down through the gravel, they have left river

terraces paralleling their course. At Belvidere there are three well marked terrace levels.

The most pronounced effect of the great glacier was the damming up of valleys by the glacial debris, thus producing our meadows, swamps and lakes. Above Townsbury the valley of the Pequest was dammed by the moraine to such a height as to produce a lake reaching up into Sussex County. Since then the Pequest has been cutting its channel deeper and deeper through the mass of clay and gravel, until we have now the Great Meadows instead of a lake. Similarly, Green's Pond was formed, and at one time this covered all the low land of the adjacent swamps and meadows. The swamp was produced partly by the filling in of the lower part of the lake, and partly by the washing away of the glacial dam.

At the Water Gap a mass of glacial debris filled the old river channel to a height sufficient to dam the river and make a lake reaching for many miles to the north. The red men had a legend of the existence of this lake, and their name, "Minisink," applied to the level lands along the river between the Water Gap and Port Jervis, meant "The water is gone." The lake finally disappeared when the river had cleared its channel to its previous condition.

## CHAPTER XI.

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### CIVIL LIST OF WARREN COUNTY.

Our county has furnished her share of men prominent in the State and Nation. A partial list is given of those who, at some time have been connected with this county and have held important civil positions.

Peter D. Vroom was Governor of New Jersey from 1829 to 1832. George T. Werts, who was born in Hackettstown, was Governor from 1893 to 1896.

The following residents of Warren County have represented this district in the National Congress: 1837-39, 1841-43, John P. B. Maxwell; 1849-53, Isaac Wildrick; 1865-69, Charles Sitgreaves; 1881-83, Henry S. Harris; 1883-85, Benjamin F. Howey; 1893-95, Johnston Cornish; and when this was a part of Sussex County the following were in Congress: 1795-99, Mark Thompson, and 1801-11 William Helms.

In 1900 David A. Depue was appointed Chief Justice of the State of New Jersey. George W. Robeson was attorney-general of the State of New Jersey from 1867 to 1870, and Secretary of the Navy in the cabinet of President Grant.

Garret D. Wall was a clerk of the Supreme Court of New Jersey from 1812 to 1817, and George B. Swain was State treasurer of New Jersey from 1894 to 1902.

Hon. Joseph B. Cornish was secretary of the Senate in 1868-69, and the Hon. Samuel C. Thompson filled the same office in 1893.

In 1814-15, William Kennedy, and in 1835 Charles Sitgreaves, served as vice-presidents of Council of New Jersey. In 1810-11 William Kennedy was speaker of the House of Assembly, and in 1887 William M. Baird filled that office.

The following were members of Council of New Jersey:

1825, Jacob Thompson;	1834-35, Charles Sitgreaves;
1826-28, Jeremy Mackey;	1836-39, Robert H. Kennedy;
1829-30, Jonathan Robbins;	1840, Caleb H. Valentine;
1831, Samuel Wilson;	1841, Henry J. Van Ness;
1832-33, Charles Carter;	1842-44, Charles J. Ihrle.

The following were State Senators of New Jersey:

1845, Charles J. Ihrle;	1876-78, William Silverthorn;
1846-48, Jeremy Mackey;	1879-81, Peter Cramer;
1849-51, George W. Taylor;	1882-84, George H. Beatty;
1852-54, Charles Sitgreaves;	1885-87, James E. Moon;
1855-57, William Rea;	1888-90, Martin Wyckoff;
1858-60, Philip Mowry;	1891-93, Johnston Cornish;
1861-63, James K. Swayze;	1894-96, Christopher F. Staats;
1864-66, Henry R. Kennedy;	1897-99, Isaac Barber;
1867-69, Abram Wildrick;	1900-02, Johnston Cornish;
1870-72, Edward H. Bird;	1903-05, Isaac Barber;
1873-75, Joseph B. Cornish;	1906-12, Johnston Cornish.

The following were members of Assembly of New Jersey:

1825, James Egbert;	1834, Jacob Brotzman;
1825, Daniel Swayze;	1834-37, George Flummerfelt;
1826, Archibald Robertson;	1834, Henry Hankinson;
1826-27, Jacob Armstrong;	1835-36, John Young;
1827-28, Jonathan Robbins;	1837-38, William Larrison;
1828-29, Daniel Vliet;	1837-38, Henry Van Nest;
1829, Jacob Summers;	1838-39, Samuel Shoemaker;
1830, Samuel Wilson;	1839-41, George W. Smyth;
1830-32, 35-36, Caleb H. Valentine;	1839-41, John Moore;
1831-33, Charles Sitgreaves;	1840-42, Jacob H. Winter;
1832-33, John Blair;	1842-44, Stephen Warne;
1832-33, Isaac Shipman;	1842-44, Abram Wildrick;
	1843-44, Robert C. Caskey.

The following were Assemblymen of New Jersey:

1845, Abram Wildrick;	1846-48, Amos H. Drake;
1845, Stephen Warne;	1847-49, Samuel Mayberry;
1845-46, Robert C. Caskey;	1849-51, Andrew Ribble;
1846-48, Jonathan Shotwell;	1849-51, Benjamin Fritts;

- |                               |                                |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1850-53, John Loller;         | 1876, William Carpenter;       |
| 1852, John Cline;             | 1876-78, Elias J. Mackey;      |
| 1852-54, John Sherrer;        | 1877-79, Silas W. DeWitt;      |
| 1852-54, David V. C. Crate;   | 1879-81, Coursen H. Albertson; |
| 1854-56, George H. Beatty;    | 1880-82, William Fritts;       |
| 1855-57, Archibald Osborn;    | 1882, Robert Bond;             |
| 1855-57, John White;          | 1883-85, Stephen C. Larison;   |
| 1857-59, Isaac Leida;         | 1883-85, Isaac Wildrick;       |
| 1858, Abram S. Van Horn;      | 1886, Thomas L. Titus;         |
| 1858-59, William Feit;        | 1886-87, William M. Baird;     |
| 1859-61, Robert Rusling;      | 1887-89, Samuel B. Mutchler;   |
| 1860, Philip Shoemaker;       | 1888-91, Eliphalet Hoover;     |
| 1860-62, John C. Bennett;     | 1890-92, Daniel W. Hagerty;    |
| 1861-63, David Smith;         | 1892-94, L. Milton Wilson;     |
| 1862-64, William W. Strader;  | 1893, Richard H. Sheppard;     |
| 1863-65, Elijah Allen;        | 1894-95, Samuel V. Davis;      |
| 1864-66, Charles G. Hoagland; | 1895, George W. Smith;         |
| 1865-66, Silas Young;         | 1896-98, Alfred L. Flummer-    |
| 1866-68, Andrew J. Fulmer;    | felt;                          |
| 1867-68, John N. Givens;      | 1896-98, William K. Bowers;    |
| 1867-69, Nelson Vliet;        | 1899-1901, Hiram D. White;     |
| 1869-71, Absalom B. Pursell;  | 1899-1901, Jacob B. Smith;     |
| 1869-71, Caleb H. Valentine;  | 1902, William R. Laird;        |
| 1870-72, William Silverthorn; | 1903-05, John A. Wildrick;     |
| 1872-74, Valentine Mutchler;  | 1906-08, Joseph H. Firth;      |
| 1873-75, Joseph Anderson;     | 1909, Harry B. Moon;           |
| 1875, John M. Wyckoff;        | 1910-11, George B. Cole;       |

## SURROGATES.

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|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1825-30, John M. Sherrerd;    | 1869-74, Wm M. Mayberry;       |
| 1830-34, Jeremy Mackey;       | 1874-79, George Lommasson;     |
| 1834-39, George W. Ribble;    | 1879-84, Martin C. Swartswel-  |
| 1839-44, Aaron Robertson;     | ler;                           |
| 1844-49, Joseph Norton;       | 1884-94, William O'Neil;       |
| 1849-54, Lewis C. Reese;      | 1894-99, George L. Shillinger; |
| 1854-59, Philip H. Hann;      | 1899-1904, Charles B. Sharp;   |
| 1859-64, William Allshouse;   | 1904-1909, James A. Allen;     |
| 1864-69, William L. Hoagland; | 1909-1913, Jonas E. Bair;      |

## COUNTY CLERKS.

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|--------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1825-31, Matthias O. Halstead; | 1841-46, David M. Stiger; |
| 1831-41, Phineas B. Kennedy;   | 1846-50, James I. Browne; |

- |                            |                               |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1850-50, John F. Randolph; | 1880-85, William L. Hoagland; |
| 1850-55, Simeon Cook;      | 1885-90, Theodore Hopler;     |
| 1855-60, Jehiel T. Kern;   | 1890-95, John A. Wildrick;    |
| 1860-65, William F. Wire;  | 1895-1900, Charles A. Harris; |
| 1865-70, William Winter;   | 1900-05, Rowland Firth;       |
| 1870-70, Henry Winter;     | 1905-10, Charles Hoagland;    |
| 1870-75, John Simerson;    | 1910-15, G. Howell Mutchler.  |
| 1875-80, James E. Moon;    |                               |

The following have served as Judges of the Court of Common Pleas:

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|---|--|
| 1825—John Kinney, Robert C. Thomson, William Kennedy, Jabez Gwinnup, Job Johnson, Charles Carter; | 1837—Daniel Vliet, William P. Robeson, Robert S. Kennedy;  |
| 1826—John Armstrong, Garret Lacy;   | 1838—Elias Mushback, John Stinson, Job Johnson, Daniel Axford, William M. Warne;   |
| 1828—John Stinson, Daniel Vliet, William McCullough, Henry M. Winter;                             | 1839—Abraham Van Campen, Benjamin Shackleton, Jeremy Mackey, James Egbert, Isaac Wildrick;   |
| 1829—John Kinney, Jabez Gwinnup, William P. Robeson, William Kennedy, William Hankinson;          | 1841—David M. Stiger;  |
| 1830—Robert H. Kennedy, Charles Carter;   | 1842—Robert S. Kennedy, William P. Robeson;  |
| 1831—John Moore, Garret Lacey, Abraham Warne, Peter W. Blair;                                     | 1843—Elias Mushback, Peter W. Blair, Caleb H. Valentine, John Stinson, Philip Fine, John Moore;  |
| 1832—Garret Vliet, Daniel Vliet;  | 1844—John G. Johnston, Henry M. Winter, Jacob H. Winter, Spencer C. Smith, Thos. Scureman, Samuel Hibler, Simon F. Wyckoff, Samuel Shoemaker, Jeremy Mackey, Charles J. Ihrie; |
| 1833—John Stinson, William McCullough, James Davison;   | 1845—Benjamin Shackleton, Henry D. Swayze, Daniel Vanbuskirk;  |
| 1834—Abraham Van Campen, John Kinney;   | 1846—James I. Browne, John Dill;   |
| 1835—Henry Van Nest, Caleb H. Valentine, Charles J. Ihrie, Robert H. Kennedy;                     | 1847—Robert S. Kennedy;  |
| 1836—John Moore, Caleb H. Valentine, Daniel Axford, Peter W. Blair;                               |  |

- 1848—James Boyd;  
 1849—William P. Robeson;  
 1850—Benjamin Shackleton,  
     Simeon Cooke;  
 1851—Andrew Ribble;  
 1852—John Moore;  
 1853—James Davison, William \*  
     R. Sharp;  
 1854—James Fisher;  
 1856—Wesley Banghart;  
 1857—James Davison;  
 1858—William R. Sharp;  
 1859—John Moore;  
 1860—Jacob Sharp;  
 1862—Lewis C. Reese;  
 1863—Jacob Sharp;  
 1864—Philip H. Hann;  
 1867—Jesse Stewart, Jr.;  
 1868—Jehiel T. Kern;
- 1869—Philip H. Hann;  
 1872—James M. Robeson;  
 1873—Jesse Stewart, Jr.;  
 1874—Samuel Sherrerd, Robert  
     Rusling;  
 1877—Joseph Vliet;  
 1878—Jehiel T. Kern;  
 1879—James Somerville, Will-  
     iam H. Morrow;  
 1883-89—Silas W. Dewitt, Geo.  
     H. Beatty, Uzal Canfield;  
 1889-92—Irwin W. Shultz, Wil-  
     liam H. Dawes, Hiram D.  
     White;  
 1892—O. P. Chamberlin;  
 1893-98—William H. Morrow;  
 1898-1913—George M. Ship-  
     man.

## SHERIFFS.

- 1825-28, George Mushback;  
 1828-30, Isaac Shipman;  
 1830-33, Henry M. Winter;  
 1833-39, Abram Freese;  
 1839-42, Isaac Wildrick;  
 1842-45, Daniel F. Winter;  
 1845, William Winter;  
 1846-48, Daniel Van Buskirk;  
 1848-51, George Titman;  
 1851-54, John J. Van Kirk;  
 1854-57, Jacob Sharp;  
 1857-60, William Sweeney;  
 1860-63, William Armstrong;  
 1863-66, Joseph Anderson;  
 1866-69, Albert K. Metz;  
 1869-72, Samuel H. Lanterman;  
 1872-75, Henry Winter;
- 1875-78, John Gardner;  
 1878-81, Benjamin F. Howey;  
 1881-84, William K. Bowers;  
 1884-87, George H. Van Cam-  
     pen;  
 1887-90, George Lommasson;  
 1890-93, Michael Weller;  
 1893-95, Benjamin Swarts;  
 1895-96, William A. Morrow;  
 1896-99, Elias J. Mackey;  
 1899-1902, George Cole;  
 1902-1905, Wm. Judson Bar-  
     ker;  
 1905-1908, Andrew Merrick;  
 1908-1911, Theophilus H. Wie-  
     der.



## PROSECUTORS OF THE PLEAS.

1829-1850, William C. Morris;	1881-91, Sylvester C. Smith;
1850-55, Phineas B. Kennedy;	1891-1901, William A. Stryker;
1855-60, Joseph Vliet;	1901-06, George A. Angle;
1860-65, James M. Robeson;	1906-11, John I. B. Reilly;
1865-77, Joseph Vliet;	1911-16, William A. Stryker.
1877-81, Henry S. Harris;	

## CHAPTER XII.

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### CIVIL DIVISIONS OF WARREN COUNTY.

The present civil divisions of Warren and Sussex counties have all been formed from the four townships into which Sussex County was divided at the time of its erection. They were Newtown, which formed nearly all of the present Sussex County east of the Blue Mountains; Walpack, which included all the territory between the Blue Mountains and the Delaware River, extending from the Water Gap to Port Jervis; Hardwick, from which have been taken Independence, Hackettstown, Allamuchy, Frelinghuysen, Stillwater and Green; while all the rest formed the large township called Greenwich, that reached from the Blue Mountains to the extreme southern part of the county. Pahaquarry is that part of Walpack lying in Warren County and dates from November 20, 1824. Hardwick and Greenwich townships were defined at some unknown time before 1738. In 1782 Hardwick was divided into Hardwick (including Frelinghuysen and Stillwater), and Independence. These two parts had been known for some time before 1782 as Upper and Lower Hardwick. In 1824 Independence lost Green Township to Sussex County; in 1853 Hackettstown was erected from Independence, and in 1872 Allamuchy was formed, leaving Independence with its present boundaries. When the county was formed in 1824 Hardwick lost that part over the Sussex County line known as Stillwater and the remainder was divided in 1848, the Paulins Kill being the dividing line between the present Hardwick and the new township called Frelinghuysen. A small portion of both Hardwick and Frelinghuysen was added to Blairstown later.

In 1754 Greenwich was divided into three parts, called Greenwich, Oxford and Mansfield Woodhouse. From Oxford in 1764 was

taken Knowlton, and from Knowlton was taken Blairstown in 1845. Hope was erected out of parts of Oxford and Knowlton in 1839, and Harmony from parts of Greenwich and Oxford in the same year. Mansfield Woodhouse became Mansfield in the new county and from it was taken Washington in 1849. Washington Borough was erected in the center of the township in 1868. Greenwich in 1839 lost Franklin and in 1851 a part of Phillipsburg, the other part coming from Harmony. In 1861 Lopatcong was taken from Phillipsburg, which then became a borough and received an addition from Lopatcong in 1903.

In March 24, 1881, what was left of Greenwich was divided into two parts called Greenwich and Pohatcong.

## CHAPTER XIII.

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### ALLAMUCHY.

Allamuchy Township, named from its principal town, was formed from a part of Independence, in 1872. Allamuchy has the proud distinction of bearing its name longer than any other town in Warren County. Here from time immemorial was an Indian village called Allamuchahokkingen, or Allamucha, which is mentioned by the earliest surveys of this region, made in 1715. The earliest white settlers were Quakers. Among the early merchants were James Shotwell, Stephen Kennedy and Paul Angle. In 1834 it had a grist mill, a saw mill, a grain distillery, a store, a tavern and a dozen dwellings. It is a station on the Lehigh and Hudson River railroad, is situated near a beautiful lake bearing its name, and has in its vicinity two of the finest country seats in America.

John Rutherford, a grandson of James Alexander, surveyor-general, and one of the proprietors of New Jersey, settled on the estate at Tranquility and Allamuchy, still occupied by his descendants. He became a member of the Legislature in 1788, and in 1790 and again in 1796 was elected to the Senate of the United States. Mr. Rutherford Stuyvesant, a descendant of Peter Stuyvesant and of John Rutherford, added hundreds of acres to the ancestral estate and called the whole Tranquility Farms. His kennels won many prizes, and his sheep could not be equalled in America. His game preserve first made the English pheasant known in our county. A deer park of hundreds of acres is part of the estate.

In 1715 John Reading, a deputy surveyor, on a warrant dated March 10, 1715, laid out for William Penn a tract of land described as follows: "On both sides of the Paquaessing River upon an Indian



Residence of Winthrop Rutherford, Allamuchy, N. J.

path which leads from Allamuchahokin to Pahackqualong," which, when modernized, becomes "On both sides of the Pequest River upon an Indian path which leads from Allamuchy to Pahaquarry." The Quaker meeting house and burying ground are a part of this tract, and are at the point where the Indian trail crossed the Pequest on its way from the Delaware across the Kittatinny Mountain through Marksboro, Johnsonsburg, Allamuchy, Hackettstown, Budds Lake and on to the sea.

The Quaker Settlement has been the name of the locality at the northeastern end of the Great Meadows since 1745. As early as July of that year public meetings were held for the worship of God. On July 8, 1745, Samuel Willson, Jr., was appointed by the Kingwood meeting of Hunterdon County to serve as an overseer at the Hardwick particular meeting. In 1752 Richard Penn, also a Quaker, and grandson of William Penn, gave a deed for land "for a Friends' meeting house forever." A log meeting house was soon built, which was succeeded in 1764 by a substantial stone structure, which stood for more

than a century, or till 1866, when it was torn down, and on its foundations were built the Quaker public school house.

In this locality settled many families of the Hardwick Society of Friends, who came mostly from Kingwood, New Jersey, and Bucks County, Pa. Their names were Lundy, Dyer, Willson, Schooley, Willetts, Schmuck, Shotwell, Brotherton and Laing, and later Adams, Buckley and Hoey, some of which names are still well known in the vicinity, but since the dissolution of the society in 1855 the families have scattered all over the continent, and only a few of those that remain are of their ancient belief.

The Quaker Settlement was a station on "the Underground Railroad" between Quakertown, Hunterdon County and the Drowned Lands of Sussex County, that was used by many fugitive slaves on their way to freedom in Canada.

The Lundy family—Sylvester Lundy, of Axminster County of Devon, England, has a son, Richard Lundy, who was born in England, emigrated to New England in 1676, settled, 1682, in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, and was a Quaker elder. His son, Richard Lundy, was born in 1692, moved to Allamuchy in 1747, and died there in 1772. He was an elder in the Society of Friends, and was active in establishing three new meetings or churches, viz:—the Buckingham, the Plumstead and the Hardwick. He has many descendants in America. Richard Lundy was a justice of the peace in 1749. At his death he gave to his son, Samuel, all his real estate. He had five sons and four daughters, all of whom settled and lived their lives in the vicinity.

Warrenville, or Wiretown, was formerly a town doing considerable business. It had a carriage factory, a foundry, a store and a hotel. Long Bridge is a station on the L. & H. railroad, and has a creamery. The old stone house nearby was built by Captain Daniel Vliet.

There are four schools in the township, named Meadville, Saxton Falls, Allamuchy and Quaker. The township has at present no churches.

Meadville, called also Arnoldtown and Alphano, has a muck drying plant capable of preparing thirty tons of muck a day, which is used as a filler for fertilizers. Many acres of celery, lettuce and onions are cultivated here on the rich meadow land.

NOTE: The author has received valuable aid from the genealogical publications of William Clinton Armstrong, A. M., who was born at Johnsonsburg, educated at Princeton, and is now Superintendent of Schools of New Brunswick, New Jersey.

## CHAPTER XIV.

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### BELVIDERE.

Belvidere was a part of Oxford Township until 1845, when it was organized as a borough. Before 1754 it was a part of Greenwich, and the vicinity of Belvidere as far as the Oxford Meeting House was frequently spoken of as Upper Greenwich, or Greenwich on the Delaware.

On October 8th and 9th, 1716, there were surveyed by John Reading two tracts of land on the site of Belvidere. These were separated by a line beginning at the mouth of the Pequest and running along what was later Independence Street, which leads now to the farm of Mr. E. H. Carhart. The tract to the north of that line was for 1,250 acres or more, and was surveyed for William Penn. The tract to the south was of the same size, and was surveyed to Colonel John Alford, of Charleston, Massachusetts. The McMurrises came into possession of the Alford tract in 1750, and Robert Patterson, the first settler in Belvidere, bought the Penn tract in 1759. Robert Patterson was a tinsmith, and built a double log house on the site of the Warren House. He sold a great deal of his property in the seventeen sixties, and seems to have left by 1769, when Major Robert Hoops came and purchased the land on both sides of the Pequest. He retained the property on the north side of the creek until about 1800, but sold all south of the Pequest, including the water powers, to Robert Morris, the financier of the Revolution, who built the house on Greenwich Street (now owned by Dr. Lefferts) in 1780, for his daughter, Mrs. Croxall, to whom he conveyed it in 1793 by a deed containing an entail, which delayed the development of that part of the town for many years, or until a special



act of the Legislature in 1818 gave the ownership to four heirs in fee simple.

Major Hoops was a very active business man. He had a saw mill and a grist mill. He dealt in grain, and shipped flour and produce to Philadelphia by Durham boats. He did much to make the present channel through Foul Rift. During the Revolution he had a slaughter house on the site of D. C. Blair's barn, from which many wagonloads of beef and pork were hauled to Morristown for Washington's hungry army. He laid out all of the northern half of the town into streets and lots as they are at present, and called the town Mercer. Before 1800 he had parted with his holdings, mainly to Thomas Paul and Mr. Hyndshaw, and retired to Virginia.

We find the name Belvidere first used in 1791 by Major Hoops in a letter now in possession of Miss Mary Clark. It was written to Richard Backhouse, Esquire, Durham, and reads as follows:

Dear Sir:

The day you left me in the afternoon with seven hands I made a beginning and completed Passage through the little foul Rift fit for a Boat to pass with 100 or 150 Bushels without touching; and was it not for the three points where the Hatchet was raised against me I should be perfectly easy—but industry and perseverance will, I hope, overcome all difficulties. I have desired the Bearer, my Negro Boy Jack, to return to me as speedily as you can dismiss Him, as no time must be lost. I shall get some hands at work tomorrow before I set out for your House and wish as little detention as possible, as I am determined to return again on the same evening, having engaged some more hands for Tuesday Morning. I am with best Wishes, Dear Sir,  
your

Most obdt.,

Humble Servt.,

ROBT. HOOPS.

Belvidere, Sunday,  
8th August, 1791.

The Robert Morris tract, south of the Pequest, comprising 614 acres, was bought in 1825 by Garret D. Wall, who was elected Governor of New Jersey in 1829. He sold the Croxall mansion to

John M. Sherrerd, Esq., our first county clerk, in 1827, and the rest of the tract he laid out in building lots, as it is at present. The town was boomed, and vacant lots brought extravagant prices, one corner lot bringing \$3,600. Mr. Wall gave the sites for the park, Court House and the Methodist and Presbyterian churches.

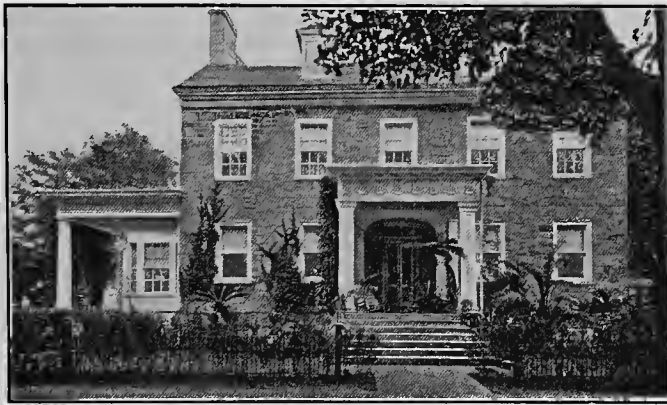
The first roads in Belvidere all ran from the ford, about one hundred feet below the new concrete bridge. One skirted the foot of the hill by the depot and then followed the straight line of Independence Street, past Carhart's farm, to Phillipsburg. Another we recognize as Market Street, and yet another as Water Street, at the western end of which was operated a ferry across the Delaware River. The ferryman in 1800 was Daniel McCain, who also followed his trade of making nails on the anvil for ten or twelve cents a pound.

The oldest building site in Belvidere is occupied by the Warren House. Here Robert Patterson built his double log house, which lasted until 1838, when it was torn down by Benjamin Depue in order to make way for the more modern structure which is known today as the Warren House. This was slightly remodeled about ten years ago, after a fire. When it was a double log house it was known as the Mansion House, and was conducted as a tavern by William Craig, and later by Joseph Norton. Major Benjamin Depue kept the Warren House for many years, and was succeeded by Vincent Smith, and he by John P. Ribble. At present it is owned by George I. Gardner, and the landlord is William Johnson.

One of the earliest building sites in Belvidere is occupied by the residence of Mr. Henry Deshler. This was built by Dr. George Green in 1830, taking the place of a double log house occupied successively by the Rev. Mr. Treat, pastor of the old Oxford Church; by the Cottmans, by Major Robert Hoops, who came here in 1769; by Dr. Larrabee before 1794, and by Dr. Jabez Gwinnup, who practiced here from 1794 until 1817. Mr. Thomas Paul, his son, Dr. J. Marshall Paul, Sr., and grandson, Dr. J. Marshall Paul, Jr., owned this place for many

years, together with several hundred acres of surrounding property, much of which is still owned by the Paul estate.

A historic dwelling was built at the corner of the park in 1833 by John P. B. Maxwell for his bride, who did not live to enter it. It was later owned by his sister, Mrs. William P. Robeson, the mother of the Hon. George M. Robeson, Secretary of the Navy under President Grant. It was regarded as the homestead of the Robeson family, which was so long identified with the history of the State. Martin Van Buren was entertained at this house when a candidate for the presidency, and was driven by Judge Robeson in his carriage drawn by four white horses to Schooley's Mountain. Bishop Doane, the author of several familiar hymns, was a frequent visitor here. One of his hymns begins: "The morning light is breaking, the darkness disappears." The property was bought by Dr. G. W. Cummins in 1901.



Residence of Dr. G. W. Cummins, Belvidere.

Among the very earliest settlers in the neighboring Northampton County were the Craigs, some of whom later came to Warren County. James Craig came with several other Scotch-Irish families to "Craig's Settlement," which was at what is now called Weaversville, Pennsyl-

vania, and vicinity. In 1743 he purchased 250 acres of land of William Allen. His three sons were named William, Thomas and Robert. William Craig was the first Sheriff of Northampton County. Thomas Craig bought 500 acres of land in 1739. His sons were General Thomas Craig and Captain John Craig. Thomas served in the Revolutionary army as colonel of the Third Pennsylvania Regiment and as brigadier-general. He took part in the battles of Quebec, Brandywine, Germantown and Monmouth. John Craig was captain of the Fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Light Dragoons, and was pronounced by General Washington as "the best horseman in the army." He was Sheriff of Northampton County from 1793 to 1796 and spent his last years in Belvidere as proprietor of what is now known as the American House. A fire which partially destroyed the American House in 1906 brought to light some papers of historic interest, among them some militia muster rolls of Northampton County in 1796, and a great number of "Way-bills from Belvidere to Trenton," in which are mentioned by name and destination all those who traveled by stage coach between those points, numbering in all not more than a dozen in a week! The American House was conducted for forty years by Augustus Laubach, and is now owned by Mr. Baylor and conducted by William A. Rasener.

The business activity of Belvidere has always depended in a great measure on the presence of the Delaware River, which offers possibilities of power and communication, and the Pequest Creek, which furnishes power to run nearly all of Belvidere's industries. With respect to the possible development of water, Belvidere is the second city in the State, and before long it hopes to utilize all of its possibilities in this direction.

For many years Belvidere was the shipping point to Philadelphia and Trenton for Oxford Furnace, which began to ship iron down the river as early as 1744. The iron was carried on the famous Durham boats. These were flat-bottomed affairs with a prow at either end.

They floated with their load down stream, and were poled all the way back, lightly loaded, largely with sugar and molasses.

A disastrous effort was made by Belvidere interests in 1860 to run a line of steamers on the river, but when the first steamer, the "Alfred Thomas," on its maiden trip blew up after travelling less than one mile from Easton, where it was built, the project was dropped, never to be renewed. The explosion killed twelve persons, among them two of the three owners,—Judge William R. Sharp and Richard Holcomb.

The only real use ever made of the magnificent water power of the Delaware was to run a mill built a mile south of Belvidere in 1814 by William Sherlock, and rebuilt by Sherrerd & Company in 1836. The mill was finally destroyed by fire in 1856.

The Pequest has proved more useful, as it has furnished power without stint for 140 years, and has really made the town all that it is. The site of Ira B. Keener's mill at the south end of the lower bridge is the oldest in this vicinity, a mill having been there ever since Major Hoops erected his first log mill in 1770. He also built a saw mill at the north end of the bridge, whose site has been occupied by a variety of industries, and finally by the Warren Wood Working Company, which conducts the most important industry in Belvidere. This company furnishes electric light to the borough, and at one time heated many dwellings by its exhaust steam.

McMurtrie's saw mill, conducted by Gardner & Company, is the third one to occupy that site, and gets its power from the lower dam, which also supplies power for the Belvidere Roller Mill Company's plant, erected by A. B. Searles in 1863 on the site of a saw mill built by Major Depue in 1839.

Several industries receive their power from water diverted from the Pequest a half mile east of Belvidere, and conducted to "McMurtrie's Mill Pond" by a race built in 1836 by the Belvidere Water Company, and later owned by the Belvidere Manufacturing Company. The

excellent head of water thus obtained operates the flouring mill built in 1877 by Abram McMurtrie, and conducted at present under the firm name of G. K. & O. H. McMurtrie. For many years Belvidere has been the chief market for grain for many miles around, due to its prosperous mills and excellent shipping facilities.

The Crane Felt Company's works, situated on both sides of the Pequest, also receive their power from this source, as does the silk mill of Bamford Brothers, which was established before 1900 in the brick building erected in 1870 and known as the Agricultural Works. In this building a paper pail factory was successfully conducted for several years in the nineties.

A flourishing industry established in recent years is J. Frank Haye's welting factory. A garage is owned by Roseberry Brothers, and another by Frank Bair, who also conducts a moving picture establishment.

Belvidere has connection with the Pennsylvania Railroad, the Lehigh & Hudson railroad, and by auto-stage with the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railroad, giving unequalled traveling facilities, and it is planning to build a trolley line connecting with the county system at Washington.

Two wagon bridges cross the Pequest at Belvidere. The lower bridge, built of concrete and iron in 1910, replaced an iron bridge that had done service for fifty-two years. A stone arch bridge which stood here from 1838 till 1858 followed a succession of wooden bridges, whose erection rendered useless the ford a hundred feet down stream, which was used in early times. The upper or iron bridge was erected in 1870, replacing a wooden frame bridge that had served for many years. The present Delaware River bridge was built in 1904 by the Delaware Bridge Company, after the great flood of October, 1903, had washed away all but the foundations of the old wooden arch bridge which was built in 1834-36, after the pattern of the present bridge at Columbia. Before 1836 a ferry was operated just below the bridge.

The Town Hall on Water Street was built in 1855. The Good Will Volunteer Fire Company keeps its hose carriage and hook and ladder wagon in the building, and has a fine billiard room for the entertainment of its members. The Mayor and Common Council meet once a month in a special room, and all elections are held in the building.

The Opera House was built by Widenor Brothers, in 1895, on the property long the residence of Theodore Paul, at the corner of Water and Market Streets. A brick store was on the corner for many years after 1826.

The Belvidere House was built in 1831 for use as a store. As a hotel it has been kept by William Butler, William Craig, John P. Ribble, William Brocaw and several of the Fisher family. At present it is owned by George Givens, and kept by Otto Kaiser. The Pequest House, early known as the Washington House, was built before 1800, and burned and rebuilt in 1833. It was kept before 1840 by Sheriff Daniel Winters. It was again burned in 1877 and rebuilt in 1881. It is at present owned by Charles Cole.

Belvidere is supplied with two excellent water systems, the oldest being the Belvidere Water Company, which was incorporated in 1877, and furnishes water either from the Delaware or from artesian wells. The second, established in 1908, is the Buckhorn Springs Water Company, which furnishes water from the Buckhorn, which has its rise in springs on Scott's Mountain, two miles south of Belvidere.

Butler's Grove, now owned by Mrs. A. Massénat, has been a favorite picnic ground for time beyond the memory of man. Seventy years ago the woods began with the last houses in town, and in the grove every year for many years before 1840 camp meetings were held, lasting for several weeks. Here the great Methodist preachers, such as Banghart, Fort and others, preached to great numbers of people. When the woods grew smaller the meetings were held in Axford's grove, at Pequest.

The old stone foundation near the saw mill on the river bank is all that is left of the "Eagle Foundry," which Browne & Titus conducted seventy years ago, according to an advertisement in the *Family Register*, Vol. 1, No. 34. The foundry was owned by General Wall, and occupied by Peter Ketchum when it burned down on March 22, 1849.

An early resident of Belvidere was Lawrence Lomerson, a millwright, who, during the spring freshets, ran Durham boats and acted as steersman of rafts on the Delaware. He was born in 1770, and died in 1864.

Belvidere has possessed one of the solidest financial institutions in the State of New Jersey ever since John I. Blair established, in 1829, the house now known as the Belvidere National Bank, which at one time had a capital of \$500,000 in active use. From it developed the great financial house of John I. Blair & Co., of New York, than which few in the world can claim to be more important. Mr. Blair was president or vice-president of the Belvidere National Bank till his death in 1899, at the age of ninety-seven years, since which time his son, DeWitt Clinton Blair, who inherited the greater part of his immense fortune, has been its president. C. Ledyard Blair was elected president in 1911. Mr. D. C. Blair still holds his legal residence in Belvidere, having his mansion on The Park.

The Warren County National Bank was established by the efforts of its energetic cashier and vice-president, Mr. George P. Young, in 1894, and has a capital of \$50,000 and an equal amount as surplus.

Belvidere lacks something that many towns possess in abundance. It has no debt!

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Belvidere was organized in 1826, and a brick house of worship was erected on Market Street, where an old grave yard marks the spot. The present structure was built in 1855, on a desirable site east of the Park, presented by G. D. Wall, who was once elected Governor of New Jersey. A commodious



brick parsonage was erected in 1859. The present pastor is the Rev. Dr. William Hampton. A two-manual Jardine pipe organ was installed in the church in 1904.

The First Presbyterian Church of Belvidere is a daughter of the Old Oxford Church, founded before 1744. A church was built in Belvidere in 1834 on a splendid site west of the Park, presented by G. D. Wall. The parsonage, on a lot adjacent, was bought in 1848. The present substantial stone structure was erected after a fire had destroyed the original building in 1859. Eight pastors have ministered to the congregation, including the present pastor, the Rev. J. de Hart Bruen, who has served for more than a quarter of a century. A two-manual Jardine pipe organ replaced one of simpler design a dozen years ago.

The Second Presbyterian Church was organized in 1849, to represent the "New School," and the present church was built at once. In 1870 Dr. J. Marshall Paul presented the parsonage, which he had built in 1855 for a public reading room and library, under the name of Stadleman Institute. A fine new Haskell electric organ was installed in 1910, the gift, in part, of Mr. Andrew Carnegie. Rev. J. B. Edmondson has been the pastor for many years.

Zion Episcopal Church was founded in 1833, and a building was erected on the south side of the Park before 1836, which was rebuilt after a fire occurring on May 5, 1900. The first missionary services were held here in 1816, by the Rev. Dr. Bayard. The Rt. Rev. G. W. Doane held his first visitation here in 1832. Rev. George H. Young ministers to the congregations at Belvidere, Hope and Delaware.

The cornerstone of Saint Patrick's Catholic Church was laid in August, 1891, by Rt. Rev. M. T. O'Farrell. The first mass celebrated in Belvidere was in the house of Michael O'Neil, in 1851, by Father Reardon, of Easton, and after this services were held in the old academy, and for twenty-two years in a frame church on Hardwick Street. During the pastorate of Father McConnell this church estab-

lished stations at Harker's Hollow and Delaware Water Gap. Father Peter Kelley ministers to the wants of this place and of Oxford.

A Baptist church led a precarious existence here from 1859 to 1903, when the building was demolished and on its site was erected the handsome residence of George P. Young.

Besides the physicians already mentioned, the following have served many years in Belvidere: Philip F. Brakeley, S. S. Clark, William H. Magee, F. P. Lefferts, William J. Burd, William C. Albertson and G. W. Cummins. The last four are still practicing.

The first school house of which we have any record was a building fourteen by twenty feet, on the Croxall property. Hyman McMiller taught in it from 1815 to 1820. In 1822 a stone school house, twenty-four by twenty-six feet, was erected on Water Street. In 1860 this structure was torn down, and a larger frame building erected on the plot. This served all purposes of the growing population until, in 1892, a handsome brick school was erected at the intersection of Mansfield and Fourth Streets. An extensive addition was made to this in 1904. The old wooden school building burned down in March, 1911. Professor C. H. Reagle is the present efficient principal.

Belvidere takes considerable pride in the Park, which was presented by Garret D. Wall, to be "always kept and continued open as a Public Square, walk or promenade, for the free common and uninterrupted use of the citizens of the County of Warren forever." It contains three and six-tenths acres, and is bounded by Second Street, Hardwick Street, Third Street and Mansfield Street. Around it are the Court House, the Presbyterian, Episcopal and Methodist churches, and many fine residences. It is pleasantly shaded by native forest trees, set out about 1840.

In 1909 the Captain Henry Post, G. A. R., unveiled, on Decoration Day, a cannon presented to them by the Government. The cannon previously formed a part of the defenses at Sandy Hook.

In 1910 a drinking fountain was set up opposite the Court House by the Women's Christian Temperance Union.

In the early days several public hangings were held in the Park, the most famous of which was that of Carter and Parks. The last hanging in Warren County was that of George Andrews, colored, for the murder of his wife. This hanging took place in the jail yard, with none but the necessary witnesses present.

The present Belvidere Cemetery had its origin in the donation of a plot of ground by John P. B. Maxwell and William P. Robeson, in 1834. The first interment was that of Mrs. Maxwell, the five-weeks' bride of one of the donors. The cemetery has been enlarged at various times, and at present it is all owned by the Belvidere Cemetery Association, which has made provisions for its perpetual care.

## CHAPTER XV.

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### BLAIRSTOWN.

Blairstown is named in honor of John I. Blair, its most prominent citizen, and was erected from Knowlton in 1845. A small portion of Hardwick and Frelinghuysen was added later.

A tract of 1,100 acres was surveyed to John Hyndshaw in 1729, lying on both sides of the Paulins Kill, below Walnut Valley Creek, and partly in Knowlton Township. Hyndshaw still owned the tract in 1762.

Alexander Adams early took up 1,700 acres of land now partly in Knowlton and partly in Blairstown and Hope, reaching from the Union brick school house to near the Delaware River. His home is said to have been at about where the three townships come together. The history of his family is found under Knowlton Township.

A tract of 5,000 acres lying in Blairstown, Hope and Frelinghuysen was surveyed to William Penn before 1718. This was sold by his heirs to Jonathan Hampton, and after his death commissioners divided the tract into fifty farms, which were owned later by the Wildricks, Shipmans and Cressmans and others.

One of the earliest settlers in this township was Lodewick Ditman, or Ludwig Titman, who in 1737 bought 400 acres of land at the foot of the Blue Mountains, six miles from the Water Gap. Here he, his son, George, grandson, Baltus, or family, lived until 1844, when the homestead farm came into the possession of Walter Wilson, a great-great-grandson, whose family owned it until recently.

Ludwig Titman had three sons,—George, Philip and John, and a daughter, Christina. His will in 1772 mentions his wife, Mary, neighbors, John Van Etten, and John Van Nest and witnesses, Christopher Krop, John Fite and James Moody. Ludwig Titman's son, George,

was born in 1726, and died in 1792. He lived on the homestead, and had two sons, George, born 1750, died 1796, and Baltus, born 1751; and a daughter, Mary, who married, about 1780, the Rev. Ludwig Chitara, who preached to the German Reformed congregations at Knowlton and Newton. George Titman (2nd.) moved to Oxford Township. Baltus Titman and his family lived on the old homestead at the foot of the mountain. He had: (1) John, father of Jacob, Catherine, Jeremiah, John, Marie and Charles; (2) William, father of Baltus, George and William; (3) Abraham; (4) Catherine; (5) Elizabeth; (6) Margaret; (7) Anna; (8) Lanah, and (9) George, father of Catherine, Elias, Baltis, John, George, Philip, William, Abraham, Isaac, Mary Ann and Jacob. Many of the Titman family are in the township to this day.

The ancestor of the Wildrick family in Warren County settled in Hardwick Township, not far from Blairstown, long before the Revolution. Several of the family have become prominent in the State and Nation.

Hon. Abram Wildrick was a member of the Assembly and a State Senator. His daughter, Isabella, married Hon. George B. Swain, recently State treasurer of New Jersey. Hon. Isaac Wildrick, a twin brother to Abram, was an inveterate politician. He is said to have filled every elective office in the State except that of Governor. He married Nancy Cummins. Their daughter, Huldah, is the wife of Major Carl Lentz, of Newark. A son, Abram C. Wildrick, graduated from West Point in 1857 and has a brilliant war record, receiving the brevet of brigadier-general. Another son is Colonel John A. Wildrick, who was commissioned first lieutenant of the Sussex Rifles in 1861, and later of Company B, Second Regiment New Jersey Volunteers. In General Kearney's First New Jersey Brigade he went through many campaigns, and was promoted to the command of the Twenty-eighth New Jersey Regiment before the battle of Chancellorsville. He was in Libby Prison for thirty-two days. He served as clerk of the County of

Warren from 1890 to 1895. Two of his nephews are at present in the United States army.

The first grist mill built here "long before the Revolution," gave to the place the name of "Smith's Mills." Later, when Michael Butts, and after him, his grandson, Jacob Butts, owned most of the land on the site of the town, we find it called Butts' Bridge. The post-office, of which William Hankinson was first postmaster, bore this name from 1820 to 1825, when John I. Blair was made postmaster of the place, with "Gravel Hill" as its new name. This name it bore until the citizens, at a public meeting on January 23, 1839, changed it to Blairstown.

On March 8, 1821, Joseph R. Ogden and M. Robert Butts (representing Jacob Butts, deceased) conveyed to William Hankinson, Amos Ogden, Joseph R. Ogden, Peter Lanterman and Wilson Hunt, trustees of the Gravel Hill School House, a tract of land on the road from Butts' Bridge to Hope, and 242 yards from said bridge over Paulins Kill. This later became the public school.

Blairstown is the trading center for a large portion of northern Warren County. It soon will have three railway stations, as the Lehigh and New England, the New York, Susquehanna and Western, and the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, all pass through the place.

The most important event in the history of this place was the arrival of John I. Blair, in 1819. The Hon. John I. Blair is noted as being the wealthiest native Jerseyman. He was born at Foul Rift, in 1802, and early developed marked ability as a merchant at Hope and at Gravel Hill, which was christened Blairstown in his honor in 1839. His great fortune was made mainly in building railroads, and his great business opportunities were offered freely to his friends, many of whom were also made wealthy thereby.

He founded the Belvidere National Bank in 1830, which institution became the parent of the great banking house of John I. Blair & Co., of Wall Street, New York. His home was maintained at Blairst-

town all his long life. He died December 5, 1899. His great-grandfather, Samuel Blair, came to America from Scotland about 1730, and married into the family of Dr. Shippen, of Philadelphia, who owned large tracts of land in Oxford Township, on Scott's Mountain. Here on Scott's Mountain Samuel Blair passed the remainder of his days, and here were born his son, John, and grandson, James, who was the father of John I. Blair. Mr. Blair left his great fortune mainly to his son, the Hon. D. C. Blair, of Belvidere and New York, and to his grandson, C. Ledyard Blair.

Blair Presbyterian Academy, or, as it is more familiarly known, Blair Hall, is the most important institution in Blairstown.

"In 1848 Mr. John I. Blair donated the grounds and provided the means for the erection of a stone edifice in Blairstown, to be used as a private school or academy that should uniformly uphold the New Testament ideal of character. This is the nucleus, both as to the inward and the outward character of the academy as it is today. The only deviation from the original design was the change from a day to a boarding school."

In 1883, by a timely and generous gift, a new era was brought to the school. "The campus consists of one hundred acres, and is picturesque in its diversity. Including beautiful Blair Walk and the lake, it makes a delightful place of recreation." The lake is five acres in extent, with an average depth of seven feet, and provides a noisy cascade at the dam seventeen feet in height and forty-five in width." The buildings excel in beauty of design and attractiveness of location those of other American preparatory schools.

Especially beautiful are Locke Hall and Insley Hall, named in honor of Mr. Blair's wife and mother. The institution is generously endowed.

Blairstown owes to the generosity of Mr. Blair an electric light plant and a water system, designed particularly for the convenience of Blair Hall, but whose advantages were extended to the whole town.

A noted figure in Blairstown was Dr. John C. Johnson, who located there in 1850, and for more than half a century served the population faithfully for many miles around. He was president and, for many years, secretary of the County Medical Society, and was president of the Medical Society of New Jersey in 1867. Dr. H. O. Carhart has practiced his profession in Blairstown since 1887, and has been for several years collector of the County of Warren. Dr. William Allen and Dr. F. S. Gorden have been more recently established here.

The Methodist Episcopal Church was the first one to be erected in Blairstown. It was not built until 1838, although the Methodists had stated preaching appointments in this place as early as 1811. In 1873 the original stone structure was torn down, and the present frame church was erected on nearly the same site. This church was connected with the Harmony circuit from 1838 until 1862, when it became a separate charge. Soon thereafter a commodious parsonage was erected. An excellent Jardine pipe organ was installed in 1902. The present pastor is Rev. D. H. Gridley.

The Blairstown Presbyterian Church was erected in 1839-40. "It was furnished with a 218-pound bell, for many years the only church-going bell to be heard by the citizens of the beautiful valley in whose midst the church was planted." The first structure was built of stone, and, although in good repair, was demolished in 1870 to make way for the present building. The Presbyterians in this vicinity early went to the Knowlton church or to the Yellow Frame Church, a few miles away. In 1848 a parsonage was erected. Dr. John C. Johnson was organist for many years on the well built Jardine pipe organ. The present pastor is the Rev. J. N. Armstrong.

De Witt C. Carter is the editor and publisher of the *Blairstown Press*, the only newspaper published in the northern part of Warren County.

The First National Bank of Blairstown was established in 1900. Theodore B. Dawes has been its cashier for ten years, and William C.



Howell its president. The People's National Bank was opened for business in August, 1910. John A. Messler is president, and E. J. Divers cashier.

The farming in the neighborhood of Blirstown takes mainly the form of dairying. The Empire State Dairy Company has creameries at Hainesburg, Vails, Marksboro and Blirstown, which serve as a market for most of the milk produced in the Paulins Kill Valley.

## CHAPTER XVI.

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### FRELINGHUYSEN.

Frelinghuysen is named in honor of the Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen, attorney-general of New Jersey, a United States Senator, and president of Rutgers's College. The township was created from a part of Hardwick in 1848.

I quote from Judge Swayze's address :

"In 1760, Jonathan Hampton advertised for sale 6,000 acres of land at Hardwick, in the County of Sussex, about two miles from the old jail, on both sides of the Pawling's Kill, within half a mile of Samuel Green's mill. He describes it as well stored with white oak timber, of which quantities of staves and headings are made and transported down Pawling's Kill and Delaware to Philadelphia."

Early settlers in Frelinghuysen were the Shafer, Wintermute, Armstrong, Van Horn, Thompson, Lanning, Hazen, Lundy, Dyer, Edgerton, Green, Luse, Rice and other families, some of whom were English Quakers, some Scotch-Irish Presbyterians, some German, and others Dutch.

Samuel Green, who chose to make this township his home, had been a deputy surveyor of West Jersey for many years, and as such located for himself and his family some valuable tracts in Hope, Oxford and Frelinghuysen. He was the first white man to tread the soil of this township, and later settle on it. On May 17, 1715, he was one of a party of three surveyors to go along the old Indian path leading from Allamucha to "the cleft in the hill where the Minnisink path goeth through," taking him past Pahuckquapath, which was the name

of the region about Johnsonburg, and on to Marksboro, where the Tohockonetcong Indians would not let them survey any land.

Samuel Green was a voter in Hunterdon County in 1738, and died in Frelinghuysen in 1760. One of his sons was Samuel Green, Jr., who settled at Hope, and sold one thousand acres of land to the Moravians in 1768.

Richard Lanning settled near the Yellow Frame Church before the Revolution. His sons were Richard, Edward and John. Edward bought three hundred acres of land, from which he cleared the original forest. He was born in 1764, and died in 1841. His children were: Richard, born 1793; Jeremiah, 1794; David, 1795; Isaac, 1797; Levi, 1799; Peggy, 1801; Sarah (Dodder), 1803; Huldah (Teel), 1805; Edward, 1806, and Hannah (Hart), 1810.

Nathan Armstrong, a Scotch-Irishman, came from Londonderry about 1740, and settled in 1748 on the farm bought of Samuel Green and others, which is one mile northwest of Johnsonburg, and was held by three generations of the family till 1880. All of the Armstrong families of this region are descended from his twin sons, George and John, between whom the homestead was divided. George Armstrong (1749-1829) was town clerk, assessor, county collector, clerk of the board of freeholders, a member of the Legislature, and an elder in the Yellow Frame Presbyterian Church. One son, John, was father of William Armstrong, Sheriff of Warren County, and of Richard T. Armstrong, whose son, William Clinton Armstrong, A. M., was educated at Princeton, is Superintendent of Schools at New Brunswick, and is the author of the Armstrong and Lundy genealogies.

Johnsonburg first came into prominence in 1753, when it became the county seat of Sussex, under the name of "The Log Jail." The first courts were held in the log hotel of Jonathan Pettit, who, to accommodate his increasing trade, built a row of log houses as annexes to his hotel. The log jail, which gave its name to the place for many years, was the first county building erected for Sussex County.

On March 21, 1754, an election was ordered to be held at the house of Samuel Green, on the 16th, 17th and 18th of April, "to elect a place to build a jail and Court House." A jail was ordered built near Pettit's tavern, on lands of Samuel Green. Jonathan Pettit and Richard Lundy were to superintend its construction, but no Court House was ever built here, the courts being held in the tavern of Pettit or of Wolverton. The log jail cost thirty-seven pounds two shillings and ten pence, but soon had to be made stronger at an expense of forty-one pounds three shillings one penny. This building was used for nine years, and had a watchman night and day to watch prisoners, most of whom were in for debt. Many escaped and rendered the county liable for their debts to the amount of six hundred pounds. The log jail continued in use until 1763, when a new one was completed on the present site of the Sussex County Court House, on Hairlocker's plantation, that being on lands owned by Jonathan Hampton. It is said that only one execution ever took place at the log jail, that being the hanging of a negro wench.

The first store was a log structure built by William Armstrong, who was succeeded by a Carr, and he by a Johnson, from whom the town received its present name. This store was on the site of the one now kept by Elbridge Hardin. It was kept for many years by Robert Blair, brother of John I. Blair. He purchased the farm on which most of the village now stands, of William Armstrong.

Johnsonburg is at present the seat of much activity, owing to work on the D., L. & W. R. R., whose new main line will have a depot here. There are four stores, one owned by George Van Horn, others by Elbridge Hardin and Frank Garrison; a hotel, whose landlord is Mr. Kice; a grist mill, run by Edward Hardin, and build originally by William Armstrong before 1774; two wheelwright shops, and two blacksmith shops.

The Christian Church at Johnsonburg was organized on July 15, 1826, as the result of the labors of Mrs. Abigail Roberts, a missionary,

who had been here for two years. It is the mother church of those in Hope, Vienna and of some in Sussex County. The building was begun in 1838 and finished ten years later. The parsonage was built in 1878. The present pastor is the Rev. Joseph McManniman. One of the evangelists of the Christian connection came here in 1838 and died of smallpox, after preaching one sermon. He was known as "the white pilgrim," who rode a white horse and dressed all in white, even to his shoes.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Johnsonburg resulted from meetings held at the house of Amos Mann and of B. S. Kennedy. The Rev. George Banghart and others who rode on long circuits came here frequently and preached in the groves in summer and in barns or large houses in winter. This continued until the Episcopal Church was built, in which the Methodists were allowed to hold services. The present church was built in 1850, on a lot given by Isaac Dennis. The present pastor is the Rev. J. L. Brooks. An Episcopal church was here before the Revolution.

Marksboro is named from Colonel Mark Thompson, who at one time owned the site and built a grist mill here before 1760. A fulling mill had previously been erected on the other side of the Kill. A son of Mark Thompson, named Jacob, later had charge of the mill, and in 1787 we find Mark in charge of a forge at Changewater, where he made pig iron into bar iron.

William Shafer kept the first store here. He was a descendant of Caspar Shafer, who came to this region with his father-in-law, Bernhard, in 1742.

An academy was built here, but not being a success, the building was used as a hotel as early as 1810 by a Mr. Shepherd, who was followed by Crockett Hunt, Wildrick, and Ball.

The Marksboro Presbyterian Church was organized November 1, 1814, as the Second Congregational Church of Hardwick. The services were held in the barn of Frederick Snover for one year, by which

time a brick church had been built. It was dedicated in 1822, the present building replacing it in 1859, under the pastorate of Rev. William C. McGee.

Shiloh is the name applied to a locality about two miles east of Hope, and in the extreme southwestern corner of Frelinghuysen. A saw mill and a grist mill formerly flourished here.

Southtown is a locality a mile and a half southwest of Johnsonburg.

Kerr's Corners is at a cross roads a mile or more southwest of Marksboro. The new line of the D., L. & W. railroad passes through it.

The Ebenezer Methodist Episcopal Church, on the road from Hope to Marksboro, was built in 1859, on an acre given by Thomas West. Meetings had been held in the White Stone school house for six years previous to this.

The town of Paulina dates from the building of the first grist mill there by William Armstrong, about 1768. There was a grist mill on the site for more than a century, or until the water power was utilized by Blair Hall for the generation of electricity and for a laundry.

The Yellow Frame Presbyterian Church was until 1904 situated on the border line between Sussex and Warren counties, in such a way that the pastor was in one county and the congregation in the other. It was organized about 1763, and was known as the Upper Hardwick Presbyterian Church until 1782, when it became the Hardwick Presbyterian Church. In 1859 its name was changed to what it had always been called locally, and which name refers to the fact that it was one of the earliest frame buildings in the county, and was painted yellow. The original log church was replaced by the frame structure in 1784-86, which was remodeled in 1841, and finally torn down in 1904 to be replaced by the present beautiful structure, visible with its parsonage and cemetery for miles around. At present the church and parsonage are in Sussex County, and the cemetery in Warren. The first stated pastor of the church was Rev. Francis Peppard, who was installed pastor of this

church and of the one at Hackettstown in 1773, and served for ten years. Rev. B. I. Lowe was pastor for thirteen years after 1824. Rev. William C. McGee was installed pastor of this and the Marksboro Church in 1841, and served until his death in 1867. He was the father of Dr. William H. McGee, of Belvidere, and of Flavel McGee. Levi Lanning, in 1871, gave a parsonage and land to the church.

The Dark Moon Tavern was many years a place of ill repute, situated one and one-half miles east of Johnsonburg. It gave its name to the neighborhood. A cemetery is near the spot, and known by the same name, and also as the Dyer Burying Ground, which contains a great many dead of a nearly forgotten generation. Here was once a log meeting house before Yellow Frame was built.

The earliest physician in what is now Warren county was Samuel Kennedy, who was born about 1740, spent all his professional life at Johnsonsburg, whither he came before the revolution and died in 1804. Dr. William P. Vail came to this vicinity in 1828 and followed his profession at Johnsonsburg, Paulina and Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania. He married Miss Sarah Locke, a sister of Mrs. John I. Blair, and was the father of Dr. William Vail and John Vail.

## CHAPTER XVII.

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### FRANKLIN.

Franklin Township was named in honor of Benjamin Franklin, when it was erected as a township in 1839 from a part of Greenwich.

New Village is situated on the Morris Canal, and the D. L. & W. railroad and the new trolley line from Phillipsburg passes through it. "The first settlers were John Andrews and John Wooster," the one a hatter, the other a blacksmith. James Bell, a weaver, Abner Parks, and John MacElroy, came soon after. Landlord McEntire kept the first tavern. Melick and Hulshizer operated a foundry here sixty years ago. New Village grew but slowly until a dozen years ago, when it was found that a valuable deposit of cement rock underlay the valley, which induced Thomas A. Edison to locate his cement mill here.

John Cline came to New Village in 1824 from Greenwich, and bought altogether five hundred acres of land. His father and grandfather were each named Lewis, and lived two miles west of Stewartsville, where some member of the family has resided ever since the first arrival in 1740. John Cline served one term in the legislature, and was the father of Holloway H., John W., and Garner A. Cline. Jacob and Philip Weller, two brothers, came with their father from Germany about 1740 and, investing in land, owned finally 2,000 acres in the vicinity of New Village. Jacob was a soldier in the Revolutionary army, and was the father of thirteen children of whom, three—Jacob, Samuel and John—lived in Franklin. None of them have left descendants bearing the name in this township.

Asbury is a village owing its origin to the water power of the Musconetcong, on which a grist mill was built long before the Revolution. The place was then called Hall's Mills. South Asbury is a



name sometimes applied to that part of the village south of the Musconetcong, now having a population of about two hundred.

On the Hon. Martin Wyckoff's land in Asbury, on the road to Washington, is an elevation called "Church Hill," where in the forgotten long-ago was a log church and, around it, a cemetery which would have given us the key to much of the ancient history of this vicinity had not irreverent hands more than fifty years ago hauled the gravestones away by the wagon load and thrown them into the Musconetcong. It was owned by the Richeys at that time. We have absolutely no written records of this church, but it was probably one of the churches at which services were held by riders of a circuit, with no established pastor. Might this not have been the church "in Mr. Barber's neighborhood, near Musconnekunk," which the members of both the Mansfield Presbyterian and the Greenwich Presbyterian churches feel equally positive is their church? Since both claim it, it possibly belongs to neither.

The First Presbyterian Church of Asbury was organized in 1860, when twenty-eight members of the Musconetcong Valley church desired to have a separate organization. The latter church in turn came from the old Mansfield church in 1837. The Rev. E. B. England has been the efficient pastor for a number of years.

There are two stores in Asbury—one owned by Edgar H. Smith, and the other by James Riddle, the son of Elijah G. Riddle. The only manufacturing industry in the place is the Asbury Graphite Mills, operated, in what were two grist mills, by H. M. Riddle, the son of James Riddle and son-in-law of the Hon. Martin Wyckoff, both of very old New Jersey families. A woolen mill was operated here successfully until it burned down about 1880.

The first physician to settle at Asbury was Dr. James Holmes, who came about 1790 after serving as a surgeon in the Continental army. Dr. John Ball practiced here for forty years beginning in 1794. He was succeeded by Drs. Southard, Darling, McCullough and Brown.

Dr. S. A. Welch was located here from 1869 till his death in 1890, and Dr. Gale from 1834 until after 1890, so that Dr. Holmes and Dr. Gale together more than rounded out a century of practice at this place. Dr. E. H. Moore has been at Asbury for several years.

Christeon Cummins arrived at Philadelphia in 1741, and in 1755 bought 150 acres of land east of Asbury. This is the original seat of this branch of the Cummins family in Warren county, and the property remained in possession of some member of the family for a century and a quarter, or until Wesley Cummins sold it about 1880. Christeon's brother Jacob settled at about the same time at Delaware, New Jersey, but none of his family in the county have kept the name, although many of his descendants by female branches are in Warren County. Christeon Cummins lived on his farm at Asbury until his death at the age of 65, in 1781, by which time he was possessed of 625 acres of land. Four of his children—Christeon, Philip, John F. and Mrs. George Beatty—settled at Cumminstown, now Vienna. Daniel and Michael went west. Another daughter, Annie, wife of Joseph Groff, is ancestor of many of that name in Warren County, and owned the Cummins homestead here for many years.

For more than half a century the most prominent name in this locality was McCullough. William McCullough came to Hall's Mills, now Asbury, in 1784, at the age of twenty-five. In July, 1776, when seventeen years of age, he enlisted in the Revolutionary army in Captain Mellick's company, of which his father, Benjamin McCullough, was a lieutenant, in Colonel Mark Thompson's First Regiment Sussex militia, and served from 1777 till 1781 as brigade quartermaster. On June 5, 1793, he became lieutenant-colonel, Lower Regiment, Sussex militia, and was ever after known as Colonel McCullough. William McCullough was a member of the Assembly, of Council of New Jersey, and a county judge from 1803 until 1838. "He built a noble mansion at Asbury, on a bluff overlooking the Musconetcong, and dispensed a gracious hospitality there for many years."

In 1786 the McCulloughs became Methodists, and Bishop Asbury, Rev. George Banghart and others, used to come and preach at their house on their circuits. In 1800 the old Methodist church was completed, and the church and town was christened Asbury, in honor of Bishop Asbury, who laid the corner stone on August 9, 1796. Bishop Asbury says in his journal:

“Tuesday Aug. 9, 1796, we made our way 25 miles to Brother McCullough's near Schooley's Mountain probably a remnant of the Blue Ridge. After a good meeting at Brother MC's we went to lay the foundation of the new Meeting House. We sang a part of Dr. Watt's hymn on the 'corner-stone' and prayed. I then had to lend a hand to lay the mighty corner-stone of the house.”

Of another visit he records:

“Thursday May 9, 1811, we came to Asbury and I preached and added a special exhortation. Were it not for the brewing and drinking of miserable whiskey Asburytown would be a pleasant place.”

The present church building in 1842 replaced the original structure. Rev. Lewis Gordon is the present pastor.

The McCulloughs owned a good deal of property between here and Washington, and in 1811 William McCullough built the Washington House, a brick hotel, and moved to that place, then called Mansfield.

Members of the Richey family were formerly residents in the vicinity of Asbury. John and Daniel were the first comers. John's sons, William, John and George, passed their lives in this vicinity.

Abraham Shipman came from Harmony township in 1807, after the death of his father Harmon, and bought 380 acres of land near Asbury. His son William settled on a part of this farm, and was father of Abraham, William W., Charles, and James H.

Peter Wooliever, one of the earliest settlers in Franklin, is registered as a voter in Amwell, Hunterdon County, in 1738. Shortly after

that he settled here, and in 1755 he transferred some property to Christeon Cummins. Peter is the ancestor of all of the name Willever in this part of the county.

The site of Broadway was originally owned by a family named Probasco, and later by William McCullough. A log school house was located as early as 1820 near the present depot. The first store was owned by William Warne, who also managed a plaster mill, a grist mill, and a woolen factory, to which people brought their wool for miles to have it carded, etc.

With the advent of the trolley from Phillipsburg, Broadway has taken on a new lease of life. An appeal to the railroad commission recently forced the D. L. & W. railroad to re-establish its station at this point for the accommodation of the public. The Morris canal passes through Broadway, and was formerly a great benefit to the place.

The first physician at Broadway was Mrs. Margaret Warne, known as Aunt Peggy, who was a sister of General Garret Vliet, of the Revolutionary army. She rode on horseback for miles to attend obstetric cases, and was a very able woman in her day. The Peggy Warne Chapter, D. A. R., was named in her honor. Years later Dr. Weller practiced here, from 1840 to 1843. He was followed by Dr. Glenn, and he by Dr. Creveling, who settled here in 1858, married Elizabeth Lomerson, daughter of James Lomerson, and practiced here until 1881, when he removed to Oxford, and later to Washington and Phillipsburg. He returned to the site of his first practice here in 1910, where he continues practice with his son-in-law, Dr. S. D. Crispin, who practiced here from 1881 until 1897, and after several years' practice at Bloomsbury and Phillipsburg returned to Broadway in 1910.

The Methodist Episcopal Church at Broadway was built in 1842, and for twenty years was connected with the Harmony charge. Rev. C. D. Whitman is at present the supply.

Benjamin Warne, a grandson of Thomas Warne, who was one of the twenty-four proprietors of New Jersey, came about 1753 from

Monmouth County with his cousins, Cornelius, Jacob and Richard Carhart, and settled near Broadway, on the place known ever since as the Warne Farm. Cornelius Carhart settled on land now partially the site of Washington, New Jersey, some of which is still owned by his descendants, while Richard and Jacob Carhart came no farther than Hunterdon County. Benjamin Warne built a log house and later a substantial stone one. He also built a grist mill, and his widow, a second one. He died in 1810, having had seven children: Thomas, born in 1796; Stephen, 1798; William, 1800; Elizabeth (Warner), 1802; Richard, 1804; Nicodemus, 1806, and John, 1809. Richard Warne operated the mill and also a tannery until his death in 1834. Stephen married his brother's widow, and conducted the mill and tannery. He was the father of Nicodemus Warne, who was born in 1841 and came into possession of the property of his father. He has one daughter, Mrs. Keziah Brill, of Stewartsville.

William McKinney was born in Ireland in 1723, and, when a young man, bought about 500 acres of land west of Broadway and lived on it until his death in 1777. One of his sons, John, born in 1757, succeeded to the homestead and in 1805 built substantial stone farm buildings thereon. He had a distillery, which was operated after his death in 1838 by his son, William. William McKinney built a second stone house on the farm in 1835, and a frame dwelling in 1865. His sons were John, George W., Henry and James. The old stone dwelling is now occupied by William McKinney.

The Lomerson family so long identified with the history of Warren County is descended from one Lambertson, who settled at an early date on Scott's Mountain. Lawrence Lomerson, one of his grandchildren, who was born in 1770, bought in 1799 the farm near Broadway where his son James and grandson William lived before the recent removal of the latter to Phillipsburg. Lawrence Lomerson was father of Jane (Weller), William, Robert, Elizabeth (Weller), Margaret, who married Cornelius Carhart; Julia Ann (Carhart and Weller),

James, Rebecca (Weller), Mary (Wandling), Caroline, Sarah (William McCullough), and Lawrence. Of these the only one to leave children bearing the name was James Lomerson, who lived at Broadway until his death in 1890.

James Lomerson was a man very prominent in the community in which he lived. He was for many years president of the board of trustees of the Presbyterian Church at Washington, and was one of the founders of the Washington Cemetery Association and president of its board. His only son, William Lomerson, lived at Phillipsburg until his death in August, 1910, as does his son, James, who is cashier of the Phillipsburg National Bank. Thomas Lommasson, another grandson of the original Lambertson, is the ancestor of those of that name near Belvidere.

The Cole family of Franklin, Washington and Oxford comes from the family of Christian Cole, who came from Germany and settled on Scott's Mountain, in the extreme northeast corner of Franklin. He had one daughter and three sons. One of the sons, Christian, lived on the homestead all his life and had six sons: John, Stauffle (Christopher), William, Samuel, James and Jacob. Of all these sons, Samuel alone remained in Franklin, and he lived at the old homestead.

## CHAPTER XVIII.

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### GREENWICH.

Greenwich is one of the oldest townships of the county, and at its earliest and greatest extent included all of the western and central part of the county from the Kittatinny Mountains to the Musconetcong. It was formed before 1738. At that date Samuel Green, Henry Stewart and John Anderson, of Greenwich, voted in Hunterdon County (which then included Warren) for representatives to the General Assembly. In 1754, by the formation of Oxford and Mansfield Woodhouse, Greenwich was cut down to the limits of Pohatcong, Lopatcong, Phillipsburg, Franklin, and a part of Harmony. Of these, Franklin was set off in 1839, and Phillipsburg, including Lopatcong, in 1851. Harmony was formed the same year from parts of Greenwich and Oxford. Finally, in 1881, Greenwich was cut down to its present size by the formation of Pohatcong. Greenwich seems to have been named in honor of a Mr. Green, a settler here before 1738, for the locality is referred to in early records as Mr. Green's, or Green's Ridge, Greenridge, Greenage, Greenidge, and finally Greenwich.

The fattest person ever known was born in Greenwich Township, in 1816, the daughter of Anthony and Catherine Learch. When nineteen she married William Schooley, also of Greenwich, and they moved to Ohio. She weighed 764 pounds, and had a waist measure of nine feet six inches, and an arm that was three feet two inches in circumference.

Two very old burial grounds in this township are that of the Lutheran or Straw Church and that of the old Greenwich Presbyterian Church, which is one mile down the Pohatcong from the present church

and burying ground. In both of these cemeteries interments were made one hundred and fifty years ago.

The three schools in the township are at Kennedyville, Still Valley and Stewartsville, and employ five teachers. At Bloomsbury the school is in Hunterdon County.

Kennedyville is chiefly noted for being the site of one of the three oldest Presbyterian churches in the county, the others being Oxford and Mansfield-Wood-House. The first Presbyterian Church of Greenwich built its first meeting house between 1739 and 1744—between the time when a call was first made to the Presbytery of New Brunswick for a supply and the time when David Brainerd records in his journal that he “preached in Greenwich twice on Sabbath, December 9, 1744.” The first church was a log structure, and stood on the south bank of the Pohatcong, near where the Central railroad crosses the stream a mile from the present structure. It stood upon land formerly owned by John Riley, and more recently by Henry R. Kennedy.

Among the supplies of the three earliest churches are Rev. Robert Cross, Rev. John Cross, Rev. James Campbell, Rev. Daniel Lawrence, Rev. Azariah Horton, and later Mr. Boyd, Mr. John Clark and James McCrea. “The Rev. John Roseborough was, previous to 1770, pastor of Greenwich, Oxford and Mansfield Woodhouse.” He served till 1769. The churches were vacant until 1775, when Rev. Joseph Treat preached every other Sabbath in Greenwich Church. He remained until his death in 1797 or 1798. Rev. Francis Peppard and Rev. John Hanna also occasionally preached in the three churches.

The second church, a substantial one built of stone, was erected in 1775 on the present site, near where the New Brunswick turnpike crosses the Pohatcong. The present church was built in 1835 from material in the second church, under the pastorate of Rev. D. X. Junkin, to whose centennial discourse we are indebted for much of the history of the church. He served the church from 1835 to 1851.

William Kennedy, who was born in Londonderry, Ireland, of



Scotch ancestors, in 1695, and emigrated to America in 1730, was the founder of the Kennedy family in the United States. He married Mary Henderson, in Ireland, and lived in Bucks County, Pennsylvania. Their son, Robert, married Elizabeth Henrie, and settled in Greenwich Township. During the Revolution he was active in furnishing supplies to the army of Washington at Morristown, and for that purpose gained control of most of the mills in our county and Hunterdon. He was born in 1733 and died in 1813. His son, Robert, and grandson, Henry Robert, followed in his footsteps and amassed comfortable fortunes. The latter was president of the Bloomsbury National Bank, and thrice a member of the Legislature. His wife was a daughter of General John Frelinghuysen, and their sons are John F., Robert H. and Theodore F. Robert H. Kennedy is the father of Charles E. W. and Frederick F. Kennedy.

Besides Robert, there came to Greenwich Township in 1771, Thomas and William Kennedy, and their father, from Tinnicum, Bucks County, Pennsylvania. Thomas had six children, of whom one was the Hon. Robert S. Kennedy, who was born in 1802 and became very prominent in the county and State. He was a lay judge of Warren County and judge of the Court of Errors and Appeals. He died in 1879. His children are Thomas, Mary, Mrs. James McWilliams, Mrs. Charles T. Kellogg, John S., Henry M., Mrs. S. D. Carpenter, James M. and Robert S.

Bloomsbury is situated mainly south of the Musconetcong, and is named for the Bloom family, who were formerly influential here. It was early known as Johnson's Iron Works, which were carried on as early as 1750 by Robert Johnson, on the north side of the Musconetcong. The name appears as Bloomsburg on a map in 1769, and even at that early date the main road from Phillipsburg to the southeast passed through the place. Captain Benjamin McCullough owned the mill and several farms in this vicinity, most of which he obtained by marrying the widow of their former owner, William Henry, in 1758.

He was a member of the committee of safety and of the New Jersey Assembly, and was father of Colonel William McCullough, of Asbury and Washington. Mrs. Benjamin McCullough was "the first lady who kept her carriage" in this part of New Jersey.

Stewartsville is the largest town in Greenwich. It is pleasantly situated on Merritt's Brook, is a station on the Morris and Essex division of the D., L. & W. railroad, and has the Morris Canal and the Phillipsburg to Washington trolley line passing through it. That portion of the town north of the railroad was formerly called Cooksville. Here Dr. Silas Condict Cook practiced medicine from 1814 till 1842, and then went to Easton. He was the father of Dr. Lewis C. Cook and Dr. John S. Cook, of Hackettstown. Here also one of the name ran a grist mill in 1850. Dr. James C. Kennedy practiced in Stewartsville from 1829 to 1851, Dr. P. F. Hulshizer from 1851 to 1894, Dr. S. S. Kennedy from 1859 to 1888, and for a short time Drs. McCosh, Knecht, Beatty, Bartholomew and Warrington. Dr. Frank W. Curtis is the present efficient physician, who has been here since 1895.

Stewartsville is named after two brothers, Thomas and Robert Stewart, who came from Tinnicum, Bucks County, Pennsylvania, to Greenwich, in 1793, and who have left many descendants in Warren County. Thomas was judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the county (then Sussex). His children were Robert, Samuel, William, Thomas, Mrs. Joseph Carpenter, Jesse, John and James. Jesse Stewart married Mary Roseberry, and was the father of Thomas, Michael, Jesse D., Mrs. Richard Wilson, of Belvidere; Mrs. Peter Pursel, of Ohio; Mrs. William Carter, Mrs. Andrew Lommason, of Belvidere; John, and Mrs. George Lance, of this township.

The First Lutheran Church of Stewartsville is a daughter of St. James Lutheran, known better as "the Straw Church." The cornerstone was laid in 1851 for the splendid brick structure. Its pastors have been Revs. Pitt, Henkel, Barclay, Sheeleigh, Sikes, Sizer, Kelly and others.

Martin Hulshizer, the ancestor of those of that name in Warren County, came from Germany to Phillipsburg shortly after 1750. His four sons were Christopher, Jacob, Valentine and John M. The latter was born in 1747, and owned several hundred acres of land in this township, living himself at Bloomsbury. He died about 1811, leaving three daughters and seven sons—Godfrey, Martin, William, John, Daniel, Andrew and James. Of these, Daniel Hulshizer moved to Stewartville and became possessed of much property. His children were Andrew, George, Abram C., Dr. Philip F., Theodore, Henry F., Mrs. Abram Baker, of Martin's Creek, and Mrs. Nicodemus Warne, of Broadway.

Jacob Creveling was the first of the name in this county. He lived on a farm near Bloomsbury before 1800. One of his children was George Creveling, who moved to Washington in 1812.

Lewis Cline came from Germany and in 1740 bought two hundred acres of land west of Stewartville. One of his sons was also named Lewis, and another Michael. Lewis was born in 1766, and was the father of Jacob, of Lopatcong; John, of Franklin; Lewis, William and Michael. The latter resided on a part of the ancestral acres all his long life.

## CHAPTER XIX.

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### HACKETTSTOWN.

Hackettstown is one of the few towns in the United States that has no duplicate in name. Before its incorporation in 1853 it formed a part of Independence. It is delightfully situated in the Musconetcong valley, and is nearly surrounded by Schooley's Mountain on the one side, and on the other a range of which Buck's Hill forms a part. It is skirted on its northwestern border by the Morris canal, and on its southeastern border by the Musconetcong, whose excellent water power determined the location of a town at this point. The main line of the D. L. & W. railroad passes through the valley, and trolley connection both east and west is expected in the near future.

Hackettstown is named from Samuel Hackett, the earliest and largest landowner of this region, who is said to have contributed liberally to the liquid refreshments on the christening of a new hotel, in order to secure the name which, before this, had been Helms' Mills, or Musconetcong. The name is Halketstown on a map of 1769. On the same map is the name Helms, placed two miles further up the Musconetcong. This is the name of a family that came from County Tyrone, Ireland, whose head was Thomas Helms, father of General Helms, of the Revolutionary army, and grandfather of Major Thomas Helms, of the War of 1812. The Helms' mill on the Musconetcong was on the site Youngblood's mill, and was the first mill in this vicinity, being built before 1764.

Other early settlers were named Hazen, London and Ayers. Obadiah Ayers was one of three brothers who came to this country from Aberdeen, Scotland, and whose descendants are numerous in New Jersey and Pennsylvania. Obadiah Ayers gave the land for the old

Presbyterian Church and burying ground in 1764, and years later the first Methodist sermon delivered in this vicinity was preached in his house. The Ayers family operated mills at this place or at White Hall, a mile away, for more than a century. Peter Caskey operated a fulling mill here in 1778.

Other families in or near Hackettstown before the Revolution were named Thompson, Fleming, Little, Osmun, Sharpe, Groff, Cummins, Swayze, Todd, Day, Davis, Bell, Groff and MacLean, nearly all of whom have representatives living in Warren county today.

Silas Leonard was an innkeeper in Hackettstown in 1791, when a sheriff's sale of all that was left of Samuel R. Hackett's real estate, amounting to 686 acres, was held at his house.

Hackettstown is the station for the famous Schooley's Mountain Springs, which was for half a century the most fashionable watering place in America. Here the wealth and fashion of New York and Philadelphia were attracted every summer by the healthful mountain air, the mineral waters, and the comparative ease of access. The mountain is named in honor of Thomas Schooley, one of four brothers who came to New Jersey from Yorkshire, England. He is the ancestor of all of the name that early came to Warren county or vicinity.

Hackettstown is fortunate in owning its water supply. In 1853 the Hackettstown Aqueduct Company was incorporated, and for nearly twenty years supplied the citizens with water. In 1870 the company conveyed all its property to the town for \$21,000, and a new reservoir on Schooley's Mountain was added to the one on Malvern Hill. Since then a third reservoir has been constructed, giving an abundant supply of water. The income from the water supply will have wiped out all of the town's indebtedness by 1912, and thereafter the net income from the water supply will be sufficient to meet all the expenses of municipal government.

The Cataract Hose Company is a volunteer fire department that

was organized in 1877. It has done excellent work in the several important fires that have visited the place.

For more than 140 years there has been a hotel on the site of the Warren House. The first one was doubtless built of logs. A frame structure succeeded this and was rebuilt in 1840, since which time it has been known by its present name. The American House was kept by Jacob Sharpe as early as 1823. The present proprietors are McCracken & Guerin, whose catering attracts many automobile parties. The Hotel Clarendon was built about thirty-five years ago. Its present proprietor is A. B. Mathias.

Beginning in 1815 with Jacob Day's factory, the carriage industry was for many years one of the most important in the county. Now relatively few carriages are made here by Ed. Hayward & Son.

A blast furnace was erected in the seventies, but was never operated successfully, and was finally bought by Joseph Wharton. It has not been in blast for thirty years. A car wheel works was another unsuccessful venture of the Hackettstown Land Improvement Company.

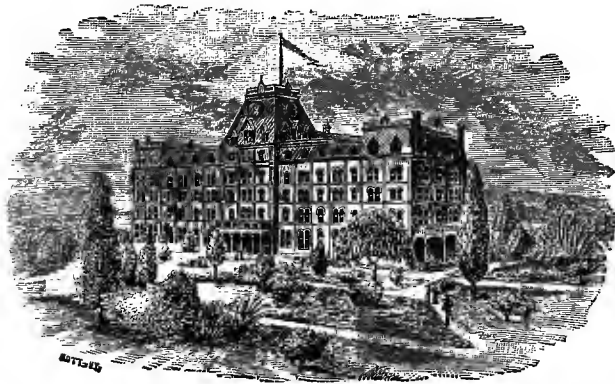
The present manufacturing enterprises are the Lackawanna Leather Company, the American Saw Mill Machinery Company, the Torrid Steam Heating Works, the W. H. Ashley Silk Company, the Ellor & Company hat factory, and the Brown underwear factory. These are all prosperous, and give employment to hundreds of hands.

The Hackettstown National Bank was organized in 1855 with a capital of \$100,000, which was increased to \$150,000 in 1865. Its president is Seymour R. Smith, and its cashier is Henry W. Whipple. The People's National Bank was organized six years ago with R. A. Cole as president, and M. T. Welsh as cashier, both of whom were connected with the Hackettstown National Bank for many years.

The earliest physician known to have located at Hackettstown was Dr. Stockton, who arrived before 1790. Drs. Fowler and Hoagland soon followed, and later came Drs. Hampton, Beach, Stewart and Rea. Dr. Silas Cook practiced here from 1828 until 1841 and

from 1857 until 1873, and two of his sons, Lewis and John S., also were in active practice here for more than a third of a century. Other physicians who have been identified with this place are Drs. Blackwell, Crane, Dalrymple, Van Syckle, Martin, Osmun, Woodruff, Miller, Cline and Miss Allen. The last six are still in active practice.

The early schools of Hackettstown were private, and the price per pupil of five dollars a quarter was such as to exclude the poorer children from their advantages. The present commodious brick school building was erected in 1874, at a cost of \$39,000. The Centenary Collegiate Institute, or, as it is familiarly known, the Seminary, was erected by the Newark M. E. Conference, at a cost of \$200,000, in the years between 1869 and 1874. Rev. George H. Whitney, D. D.,



Centenary Collegiate Institute, 1874-1899.

was elected its president, and served from 1869 until 1895. A disastrous fire October 31, 1899, destroyed the entire property, but inside of two years the conference was able, in 1901, to rebuild it at a cost of \$300,000. Until 1910 it was a college preparatory school for both sexes, but now it is a school for girls only. Rev. Jonathan M. Meeker, Ph. D., D. D., is its efficient president. A farm has been added to the property, through which runs a stream that adds much to its beauty and usefulness.

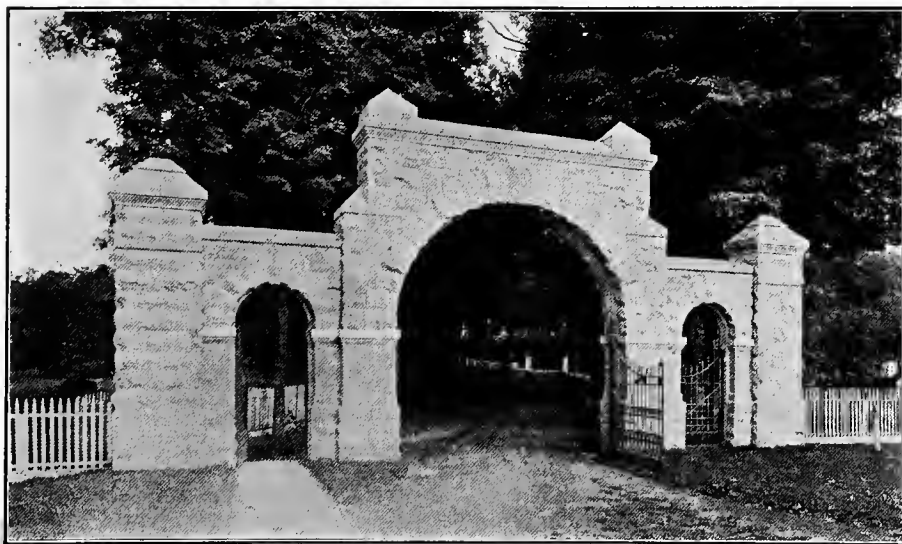


Present Centenary Collegiate Institute, (Partial Front View)



The First Presbyterian Church of Independence was built at Hackettstown in 1764, but for several years before that date services had been held in a log meeting house. The early preaching was by supplies from the New Brunswick Presbytery. In 1786 a call was made to Rev. Peter Wilson, who also preached in the church at Mansfield Woodhouse, now Washington. Obadiah Ayers in 1764 presented the ground on which the church was built, and again in 1792, for a nominal consideration, gave the burying ground, the stone wall surrounding which was built in 1812. The frame church was torn down in 1819 and a new building was erected the same year. Dr. Campbell acted as pastor for this congregation from 1809 until 1838. He delivered forceful sermons, which were afterwards published. He was succeeded by Revs. Dr. Schenck, John H. Townley, Dr. Wilson, F. R. Harbaugh, G. C. Bush, Thomas McCauley, Alexander Proudfit, John Lowrey, J. C. Chapman and the present pastor, Rev. Dr. Martyn.

The present Presbyterian Church edifice was begun in 1860 and



Entrance to Union Cemetery, Hackettstown, N. J.

dedicated in 1861. The fiftieth anniversary of its dedication was celebrated in May, 1911. In 1906-7 the building was remodelled, redecorated and refurnished, and a new heating plant and a new organ installed at a total cost of \$19,000.

The Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church of Hackettstown was organized in 1832. A church was erected in 1833, in which "circuit riders" preached until 1849, when Hackettstown was made a separate charge. A new edifice was erected in 1858, which was replaced with the present handsome structure, one of the finest in the county.

St. James Episcopal Church erected its present edifice in 1859. The church prospered when Schooley's Mountain was the noted summer resort of fifty years ago. In 1887 it was sold to Sheriff Van Campen, and for ten years was an amusement hall. In 1897 Rev. W. M. Mitcham came here, and in three years bought back the church property. The church has now eighty-six enrolled communicants.

St. Mary's Church was erected in 1864, by Rev. Edward McCosker. Rev. William H. Orem served the parish from 1872 to 1889, since which time it has been a mission of St. Joseph's, at Washington.

The first burying ground was the old Presbyterian Churchyard, in which interments were made in 1770. The plot of ground presented by Obadiah Ayers in 1792 was used as a union cemetery until 1860, when the new Union Cemetery was bought across the Musconetcong. It has a fine entrance and is well kept. There is also a fund for the perpetual care of the old burying ground in the hands of the treasurer of the Presbyterian Church.

"Sully Grove is a beautiful sylvan retreat along the Musconetcong river, just out of the borough limits, and is owned by the town and maintained as a recreation park open to all. This pleasure park was named in honor of Mr. Alfred Sully, whose summer home is on the crest of the mountain overlooking the town. It was his generosity that made public ownership possible."

## CHAPTER XX.

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### HARDWICK.

Hardwick is one of the two oldest township names in the county. At its greatest extent it included all Frelinghuysen Allamuchy, Hackettstown, Independence, Stillwater and Green. In 1782 Independence was formed from it, including Allamuchy, Hackettstown and Green. On the separation of Sussex and Warren in 1824, Stillwater remained in Sussex, and finally Frelinghuysen, in 1848, took away all south of Paulins Kill and left Hardwick with its present boundaries.

Among the first to settle in this vicinity were John Peter Bernhardt and his son-in-law, Caspar Shafer, who in 1742 came up the Delaware and Paulins Kill from Philadelphia and settled in that part of the old Hardwick that is now Stillwater. On Bernhardt's tombstone is inscribed "Geboren zu Kerzenheim, Grafschaft Bolanden, mit Frau und Kindern Komen en Amerika 1731, und starb Aug. 28, 1748."

At the time of the French and Indian war, Shafer built a stockade around his home, into which all the people of the neighborhood would come in time of danger. Once "he found himself hotly pursued by an Indian and likely to be overtaken; whereupon he turned upon his pursuer, and, being an athletic man, he seized, threw, and with his garters bound him hand and foot, leaving him prostrate, while he went on his way and procured assistance." He was born in 1712 and died in 1784. He arrived in Philadelphia in 1738. He very soon built a rude grist mill, a saw mill and an oil mill, and in 1776 built a larger grist mill, which could serve the large population that was here by that time. Some of the product of his mill he shipped as far as Philadelphia by flat-bottomed boats. Caspar Shafer was collector of funds, authorized by the County Committee of Safety in the Revolution, and a member

of the Legislature. Peter B. Shafer, a member of his family, built the first grist mill strictly within this township, at Paulina, in 1783, later used as a saw mill and axe-helve factory. Another son-in-law of Bernhardt was John George Wintermute, who is the ancestor of those of that name in Warren County. He built a fulling mill on the Paulins Kill about 1770—the first to be built in Sussex or Warren County—about on the line between the two counties. He was born May 11, 1711, in Punestadt, Germany; came to America in 1736, married Mary Elizabeth Bernhardt, and settled on the Paulins Kill. His children were John, father of Catherine, Bernhard and Jacob; Peter, father of John George, Peter, Joseph, William, Charles and Thomas, and John George, father of Johannes and Peter.

An Indian trail known as the "Minisinks' Path" ran across this township from the gap in the mountains above Sand Pond to Marksboro, and on past Allamuchy and Budd's Lake to Elizabeth. It was wide enough for men to travel in on horseback when first visited by white men in 1715. It was along this path over the mountains that the early settlers in Hardwick had to take their grain to mill on horseback to the earlier settlement in Pahaquarry.

The settlers of the Paulins Kill Valley in this township were nearly all Germans, as evidenced by the family names of Shafer, Wintermute, Vass, Snover, Konkle, Kishpaugh, Shuster, Lambert, Wildrick, Vought, Hetzel, Crissman. The first settlers came about 1740, among them Frederick and Jacob Snover. "John Teel and John Mingle both located here about 1755." "Jacob Armstrong was at one time owner of the larger part of what is now Hardwick Township."

Lists of officers of the original Hardwick Township from 1744 are given by Snell, but they give but little information as to who lived in the present township, as it included about one-third of Warren County originally.

Hardwick has two schools, one at Hardwick Centre, and one at Franklin Grove. With the exception of a church, now abandoned,

which once was used by the Christians, there are no churches within the township as at present defined, but the inhabitants have been connected with the old Stillwater church for 140 years, and with the churches at Marksboro, Blairstown and Paulina. In 1771 a church was built at Stillwater, then in Hardwick, for the use of the German Lutheran and German Calvinist congregations, who worshipped on alternate Sundays. The congregations had no regularly appointed preachers until 1816, when application was made by the Dutch Reformed element for admission to the Classis of New Brunswick. From that time until 1823 supplies preached regularly. On June 13, 1823, the congregation was organized as the Stillwater Presbyterian Church, and services were held in the old stone church until 1837. The present church was built in 1838, and the Rev. T. B. Condit served it faithfully for forty-two years.

There are several small lakes in this township, the largest of which is White Pond, near Marksboro, the bottom and shores of which consist of the shells of a mollusk that make a marl that has been used as a fertilizer both as it is and burned into lime. An effort has been made to construct a cement mill to use the marl and clay for making Portland cement. At present the only use of the pond is to furnish ice, and plans are under way to build ice houses with a capacity of 40,000 tons. Other ponds in the township are called Shuster Pond, Mud Pond and Sand Pond.

The industries of this region have always centered along the Paulins Kill, which in this township offers 550 available horsepower, about half of which has been utilized. There are several fine mill sites also along Blair Creek. Industries that once flourished in this township were a tannery owned by James Hill; a cotton mill built by Mark Thomson, and in operation till 1835; a sash and blind factory operated by Heltermeyer and Snyder, at Paulina; a forge built in 1790 by Judge Armstrong, for making bar iron from pig iron, and operated for a few years; a tannery near Sand Pond, run by V. Hill.

Aaron Hankinson moved to Hardwick from Amwell, Hunterdon County, in 1765. In the Revolution he was captain of Upper Hardwick company under Colonel Ephraim Martin; second major, Second Regiment Sussex Militia, and later colonel of the same. In 1793 he became brigadier-general of the Sussex Brigade. The Hankinson farm is not far from Stillwater

An interesting feature of the landscape at Hardwick, New Jersey, is the log cabin home of Mrs. Emmaline Blackford. This old house is a survival of the time, still within the memory of living men, when nearly every farm house was a log cabin.



A Log Cabin House in 1911.

## CHAPTER XXI.

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### HARMONY.

Harmony was formed in 1839 from parts of Greenwich and Oxford, but lost a portion of its territory on the formation of Phillipsburg (now Lopatcong) in 1851. It takes its name from a town of the same name, which hovered between the choice of Concord or Harmony as the proper title.

Harmony is about equally divided between the fertile low land of the Delaware Valley and a mountainous portion consisting of Marble Mountain and Ragged Ridge, which are separated by the peaceful valley of the Lopatcong Creek, the upper part of which is called Harker's Hollow, from the main body of Scott's Mountain, which rises at Montana to a height of 1,259 feet.

Montana is a village in the extreme eastern part of Harmony, and is also a name applied indefinitely to a region several miles in area and extending into Oxford, Washington and Franklin. It is situated twelve hundred feet above sea level, and is thus more elevated than any other town in the county. The village was called Springtown until about 1860, when it became Springville, to distinguish it from another Springtown. It has been called Montana for forty years and before the days of rural delivery it had a post office.

During the Revolution all of this region was filled with Tory sympathizers, who depended on the inaccessibility of the region for their safety.

Early settlers in this vicinity were named Blair, Inslee, Beers, Rush, Prall, Burd and Lambertson.

A Baptist church was built here as early as 1827 by a Mr. Chamberlain. An old burying ground yet marks the spot. A new church

was later erected in the village, but it has been without a pastor for many years.

The Scott's Mountain Presbyterian Church was organized at this place in 1815, and a building was erected the same year. The first pastor was the Rev. Garner A. Hunt. It was later known as the Presbyterian Church of Montana. A new building was erected in 1870, but it had no pastor for many years and was finally torn down.

The Methodist Episcopal Church has been more successful, owing to the vicinity of Summerfield, and a church building was erected in 1887, at which services are regularly held by supplies.

All bearing the name Rush in Warren County are descended from Jacob Rush, who settled on the farm now occupied by Catherine Rush, which was formerly the homestead of the Blairs. Jacob Rush had a son, Jacob, who was father of Jacob, William, Henry, John and Isaac, and another son, Peter, who was father of Hiram Rush, who had five boys, named Peter, John, Bartley, of Montana; Hiram, who was killed at the battle of Bull Run, and Abraham.

Three miles from Montana, on the road to New Village, is an old forgotten grave yard, said to be that of a Quaker settlement at this point. The tombstones are of sandstone, with no lettering visible.

One of the first settlers of Harmony Township was Harmon Shipman, who came from Germany about 1740. He owned 200 acres of land, which came in possession of his son, Harmon, while another son, Abraham, in 1807 bought a farm near Asbury, where his descendants have lived since.

Harmony is a name applied to two villages a mile apart, on the macadamized road running through the township between Belvidere and Phillipsburg. The earliest remembered resident of Upper Harmony was Adam Ramsay. Other early settlers were Morgan Hiline and Charles Carhart.

The Presbyterian Church at Upper Harmony was formed from members in part from the Greenwich church, and in part from the old



Oxford church. Supplies preached here as early as 1807 and even before this services were held in various houses. The present building was erected in 1840, taking the place of a stone edifice erected in 1807, on land presented by William Gardner.

Lower Harmony's earliest settler was Godfrey Person, who erected a clover mill and owned a tavern. Dr. A. O. Stiles located here in 1828 as a practicing physician. Later Dr. James DeWitt practiced here for many years.

The first of the name DeWitt in Warren County were three brothers—Peter, Abram and Isaac—who settled not far from each other, along the Delaware River, in Harmony and Lopatcong. Peter and Isaac DeWitt settled in Harmony, and Abram in Lopatcong. Several of the family were in the Continental army, among them Peter's son, Barnett, who was in charge of prisoners confined in the old forge at Bloomsbury. Peter DeWitt was the father of Levi, Peter, Isaac, John P., Alexander, Paul, and four daughters, descendants of most of whom are now in the county.

The first church edifice in Lower Harmony was known as "the Old Red Church," and in it both Lutherans and Methodists worshipped for many years. The Methodists erected their present structure in 1856.

On October 11, 1716, there were surveyed to Joseph Kirkbride a tract of land amounting with allowances to more than 1,300 acres, situated in the heart of the township and extending from the river to the mountain. This was sold by his heirs in 1751 to Thomas Shipley, who transferred 768 acres of it in 1762 to William Phillips, who was the first local owner. He sold it in 1763 to John Van Nest, and he to John Hendershott in 1772.

A tract of 1,735 acres was surveyed to William Penn, extending from the foot of Foul Rift to Hutchison's. This was sold by Penn's heirs December 30, 1740, to Jacobus Vanetta, who divided it with

his five brothers. It comprised all the fertile valley farms in the township north of Hutchison's.

On August 8, 1759, 600 acres of land in the valley were surveyed to Joseph Hollingshead, who sold parts of it in 1775 to Andrew Sheep, and in 1777 to John Hendershot.

The Vannattas of Warren County are descended from a family that came from Holland to Raritan and from there to this township, where they bought 1,735 acres from William Penn's heirs. Five of the brothers were named Jacobus, Johannes, Benjamin, Thomas and Peter. The name is also spelled in old deeds Van Etten, Vanatto and Vanetta. It is believed that all the Vannattas in this township are descended from John, while Hamilton Vannatta, formerly of Jackson Valley, is from one of the other brothers. Johannes Vanatto owned the farm at the foot of Foul Rift, by the large spring, and gave a deed for one acre in 1744 to Jonathan Robeson for use as a wharf. John Vannatta was a soldier in the Revolution, and late in life moved from Harmony to Ohio. Some of his sons seem to have been named Samuel, William, Isaac and George W.

Samuel Vannatta, a son of John was born about 1785, and died in 1855. In 1803 he purchased 160 acres of land at Brainard's, including the Snyder ferry, which he and his son, Silas, after him ran successfully for many years. It is now operated by Stewart Fry, for a company that owns it. The children of Samuel Vannatta were John, Henry, of Wisconsin; Aaron, of Wisconsin; Moses, of Wisconsin; Samuel, Silas, and six daughters.

John Vannatta, a son of Samuel, was born in 1801, and purchased a farm in Jackson Valley in 1832, on which he built a substantial stone house in 1837, and lived to be over eighty years of age. His children were John R. Vanatta, a step-father to J. Wesley Scott, of Belvidere; Samuel, of Pennville; Joseph, of Hackettstown; Moses, of Anderson; Lemuel, of Washington; Morris, of Martin's Creek, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Mary Ann Gardner, of Jackson Valley, and Elias, of Philadel-

phia. The children of Samuel Vannatta, of Rocksburg, the son of Samuel, are: Kennedy Vannatta, station agent at Madison; Mrs. John H. Young, of Roxburg; Mrs. Robert Petty, of Washington; Mrs. Ed. Hill, of Easton; Mrs. Josephine Young, of Rocksburg; Roderick Vannatta, and James Vannatta, of Rocksburg.

Rocksburg was settled by John Young, and was known as Youngsville for many years. He conducted a foundry for forty years., in which he manufactured plows, etc.

The excellent water power on a brook early caused a grist mill to be built, which is now operated by Leo Lomasson, who recently bought it of Bowlby.

The site of Rocksburg was part of the Vannata tract, this particular part being owned by Peter Vannetta, who sold the 200 acres to Jacob Sigler in 1793.

The railway station on the Pennsylvania Railroad is one mile from the village near the Delaware River, where some cottages and tents accommodate many nature lovers on both sides of the river.

Martin's Creek is a name applied to a locality partly in Pennsylvania and partly in New Jersey, at the mouth of a stream of the same name. In Pennsylvania it is also known as the Three Churches, from the Presbyterian, Lutheran and Reformed churches that have been there so long; or as Howells, from David Howell, for many years the main property holder there. In New Jersey the railway station is Martin's Creek, and the post office is Brainerd's in honor of the missionary brothers, David and John Brainerd, who had their cabin within half a mile of this point, across the river.

David Brainerd was born at Haddam, Connecticut, in 1718. He was educated at Yale, licensed to preach in 1742, and was appointed missionary to the Indians within the Forks of the Delaware by the "Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge." He began his missionary labors among the Indians in the Forks of the Delaware early in the summer of 1744. On the 13th of May, 1744, he came to Sakhau-

wotung (Martin's Creek) within the forks, and was respectfully received by the Indian king, who permitted him to preach most of the summer at his house. This was near the settlements of Hunter, at Mt. Bethel. Brainerd built his own house in the Forks of the Delaware. According to Junkin: "That house was a wide cabin, and stood about one half a mile south by west of where the church of Lower Mt. Bethel now stands, near the banks of Martin's Creek—the Indian name of which was Sakhauwotung." In Brainerd's diary we read, "Lord's Day, Dec. 9.—Preached both parts of the day in a place called Greenwich, in New Jersey, about ten miles from my own house," and for Lord's Day, February 17, 1745, the following record is found: "Preached in the wilderness on the sunny side of a hill to a considerable number of white people, many of whom came near twenty miles, from Kreidersville to Martin's Creek."

Totamy was Brainerd's interpreter when preaching to the Indians, and with his aid he translated into the Lenapé language some simple prayers. Brainerd spent about three years preaching to the "Irish, High Dutch and Low Dutch" and Indians in the wilderness, when his health failed and he went back to New England and died in 1747. He was succeeded by his brother, John, who arrived in 1749, made the cabin his home, and labored here among the whites and Indians for several years. He was a chaplain in the army in 1759, and had charge of Indian schools here and at Brotherton, New Jersey. He died in 1781.

There is a tradition that Moses Totamy, the Delaware sachem, father of William Totamy, who was Brainerd's interpreter, lived at "Totamy Plantation," at Marble Mountain, three and a half miles from Phillipsburg. Totamy Falls in the Delaware are near the place. Moses Totamy was present at the great Indian council at Easton in 1758, where he was one of the interpreters and represented the mountain Indians.

Martin's Creek is the junction point of the Pennsylvania railroad

with the Bangor and Portland railroad, and with the Lehigh and New England railroad. Martin's Creek, or Brainards, owes its present importance entirely to the presence of mills Nos. 3 and 4 of the Alpha Cement Company, which are located one on either side of the mouth of Martin's Creek, in Pennsylvania. Twelve years ago there was no town here. There are several old stone houses in the vicinity, built about one hundred years ago. One at the station was owned by Silas Vannatta until recently, when it was sold, and on the lot adjoining it have been built several concrete houses and the store of the Alpha Supply Company, of which John Wilson is the manager.

The stone house one-eighth of a mile south of the station was owned by Hampton Teel until about 1850, when George Depue bought it and owned it until his death in 1897. His widow still owns it. Some of the Alpha company's houses are on property formerly a part of this lot. Still further south is a third stone house, owned for many years by John Oberly, and by his son, Anthony, and now by his grand-daughter, Mrs. George Vannatta.

At Martin's Creek occurred the worst disaster in the history of the county, on April 29, 1911, when an excursion train of teachers from Utica, New York, jumped the track and was completely destroyed by fire, causing the death of thirteen of those on the train, eight of whom were burned to ashes.

Silas Vannatta and later George Vannatta were station agents here from the completion of the railroad until 1900. The Hotel Warren is conducted by Melville W. Smith; Karabinus Brothers have a meat market, and Szlaboczny and Pordan sell drygoods and groceries.

For many years the village across the river was called Howell's Mills, or Howells, as the main property owner there was David Howell, who recently died. It is now called Martin's Creek, from the stream of that name, which is so called from David Martin, who, in 1739, owned the ferry privileges along the river between this point and Phillipsburg. A tannery was early operated at Howells and a grist mill.

The railroad bridge across the river, which also accommodates pedestrians, was built on the completion of the Bangor and Portland railroad, and rebuilt in 1907.

The vicinity across the river was known as early as 1734 as Hunter's Settlement. It was composed of Scotch-Irish immigrants, who in 1738 sent to the New Brunswick Presbytery a request for supplies, and the Rev. Gilbert Tennent was directed to go there the same year.

The Belvidere division of the Pennsylvania railroad parallels the Delaware River in this township, having stations that accommodate Harmony, Martin's Creek, Hutchisons and Roxburg.

At a point a mile or so north of Hutchisons, on the Pennsylvania side of the river, was born Mrs. William J. Bryan, of Nebraska.

An early settler between Harmony and the Delaware River was Barney Raub, who is buried in the Presbyterian church-yard. He had several children, of whom Philip settled in Oxford Township and was the father of Dr. Joseph M., George, Jacob, James and Samuel J.

## CHAPTER XXII.

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### HOPE.

Hope Township derives its name from its principal town, which was christened by the Moravians. The township was formed in 1839 out of parts of Knowlton and Oxford.

The earliest settlers in Hope Township were named Green and Howell. George Green in 1726 took up 600 acres of land at the lower end of Green's Pond, now partly in the Anderson and Parks farms. George Green was freeholder in Amwell, Hunterdon County, in 1723. Samuel Green, Jr., the eldest son of Samuel Green, the deputy surveyor who later settled at Johnsonburg, came as the first settler of what is now Hope from Amwell, Hunterdon County, in 1738, when he was thirty-three years of age. He built a log house, at which he entertained the Moravian missionaries Bruce Shaw, Joseph Powell and others on their way from Bethlehem to the Minnisink. Samuel Green and his wife, Abigail, stayed at Bethlehem during the French and Indian war for safety, having been warned thereto by friendly Indians. They had already become Moravians. In 1768 he sold to the Moravians 1,000 acres of land for £1,000, on the present site of Hope. This tract extended as far as the Beatty and Cook farms. Chambers says:

“In 1769 Peter Warbas and family, the first settlers from Bethlehem, removed to the new settlement in Sussex County and were entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Green until their house, a log building, was erected. The next year, 1770, a flouring mill was built. In May of that year the place was visited by the brethren Christian Gregor, John Loretz and Hans Christian von Schweinitz, members of the Provincial Helpers Conference, residing at Bethlehem, who gave the name *Greenland* to the new place. In 1771 Frederick Leinbach became manager and opened a store for the accommodation of the new settlement.

Daniel Hauser had charge of the mill and Frederick Rauchenberger was Leinbach's assistant on the farm. In 1773 Frederick Blum commenced a tannery; in 1780 a saw mill was erected; in 1783 a pottery, and in 1791 an oil mill on the premises of the settlement."



Old Moravian Mill, Hope, N. J.

The church edifice, a large stone building which is now a hotel, was erected in 1781, the cornerstone being laid on April 2, by Bishop Reichel.

In 1774 the site of the settlement at Greenland was surveyed and a town laid out, which on the 8th of February, 1775, it was decided by lot to call by the name of *Hope*.

In June, 1777, two signers of the Declaration of Independence, William Ellery and William Whipple, passed through the place and wrote in their diary:

"In our way to the next stage we stop'd at a little Moravian settlement called Hope, consisting of five or six private houses, some mechanics' shops, a merchant's store and one of the finest and most curious mills in America. All the Moravian buildings are strong, neat and compact, and very generally made of stone."



These buildings bid fair to stand for centuries, and still testify to the excellent workmanship and artistic taste of the Moravian workers in stone.

General Washington passed at least once over the route through Hope. In describing this trip Chambers says :

“On July 25, 1782, General Washington and two aides without escort rode from Philadelphia to Bethlehem, where he passed the night. The next morning, escorted by the Moravian clergyman, John Etwein, he left Bethlehem, passing by way of Easton and Belvidere to Hope.”

He is said to have halted under General Washington's tree, a buttonwood, still standing about a mile and a half south of Hope. Possibly this was while “Etwein rode on ahead to notify the Moravians of the General's coming, so that they might prepare suitable entertainment.” At Hope Etwein parted from the General, who continued on his journey to his headquarters at Newberg, doubtless by way of Johnsonsburg, Newton and Goshen, as that was the way the early stage route ran.

“In 1790 the number belonging to the congregation at Hope was 147, of whom sixty-six were communicants; 100 lived in town, and forty-seven in the vicinity. From this time the membership steadily decreased. On Easter Sunday, April 17, 1808, the last sermon was preached and, with the evening sermon of that day, the existence of the congregation terminated.”

The property of the Moravians was bought by Messrs. Kraemer and Horn, of Pennsylvania, who disposed of it to ancestors, in many cases, of the present owners.

The Christian Church at Hope is on the site of the old Moravian tavern, where were entertained many notables on their way between the Hudson and Delaware rivers. The tavern was destroyed by fire and on its site was erected in 1844 the present Christian Church. A fine parsonage was built in 1861. For many years this church was

served by the pastor at Vienna, but of late has had a resident pastor, who at present is the Rev. L. C. Mackay.

In 1828 William Hibler bought what had been the old Moravian church and turned it into the Union Hotel. The second story only had been used as a church, the lower story being divided into rooms, as at present, for the use of the pastor's family. In this building, which had a fine assembly room, were held the first courts of Warren County, in 1824. Hibler was succeeded as landlord by George H. Beatty, and he by H. W. Rundle. In 1910 Joseph Andress, proprietor of the American House, the other hotel in Hope, bought the historic building. He intends to turn it into an apartment house.

The American Hotel was in part a Moravian house, but has been much enlarged.

A tavern used to be kept in the stone building used as a store for many years by Peter W. Blair, by George D. Turner, by his son, Fletcher Turner, and now by Alva S. Howell. Other merchants in Hope are Alvin A. Van Horn and Theodore S. Seals. A foundry for miscellaneous castings has been operated for forty years by Henry Aten. This was formerly owned by S. W. Buckley.

Among the early storekeepers were Adam Hibler, who in 1790 had a store north of the grist mill, and John Blair, who in 1800 started in the business which others of his family later carried on with such great success in neighboring towns.

A creamery is operated at Hope for the making of butter and cheese by the Hope Co-operative Creamery Association. Jacob Angle owned the old Moravian mill for many years. It is now owned by heirs of the late John Cook, and operated by Edward Winters.

Samson Howell was the next settler after the Greens to come to Hope Township. He was the son of Hugh Howell, who came from Wales with two brothers about 1699. It is a tradition of the family that their ship was captured by pirates, and the three brothers saved their lives by acting as sailors on the pirate ship. The gravestone of



**Moravian Stone Bridge, Hope, N. J.**



Hugh Howell is in the old burying ground at Baptistown, New Jersey, recording that he died September 14, 1745, aged eighty-six. Samson Howell built his first log cabin on Jenny Jump Mountain about 1758, and a second log house in 1760, about two miles further east, on a large tract of land he had bought. He built his third house in 1778. This was a large two-story stone structure, still inhabited, and on the farm of Jonah Howell. In 1767 he was operating a saw mill at the foot of Jenny Jump, on this farm. This saw mill furnished the Moravians the lumber for building their houses when they came a few years later. Samson Howell was born in 1719, and died in 1803, and lies buried in the old Union Church ground beside his wife, Jane Vanderbilt, who died in 1805, in her eighty-third year. They had five sons and one daughter. They were Levi Howell, father of George, Samuel and Mrs. Harris; Jonah Howell, father of Lydia (Whitesell), of Abram S. and others; William Howell, who went to Jerseyville, Canada; Garret Howell, who also went to Canada, and had sixteen children; and Samson Howell, Jr., father of Levi, Nathan, Garret, Isaac, James, Lavina (Van Horn), Achsa, Uzal Ogden, John, Aaron and Letitia (Buckley).

Samson Howell, Jr., was born at Hope in 1753, and died in 1810. He married Elizabeth Richards, born 1759, died 1818. Of their children, Levi Howell was father of Aaron, Susan (Mrs. Dr. Roe, of Vienna), Nelson and Garret; Nathan Howell went to Canada; Garret Howell was father of Euphemia, Letitia (Miller), and Gideon L.; Isaac Howell was father of Philip S., Daniel K., Elizabeth and Susan; James Howell has many descendants near Nichols, New York; Lavina Howell married George Van Horn, and was mother of William, Isaac, Green, Shaver and George Van Horn; Achsah Howell married David Kinney and lived at Livonia, N. Y.; Uzal Ogden Howell (1797-1834) married Mariah Matilda Cummins (1801-1889) and was the father of Alexander C., Christeon G., Uzal H., Isaac and Samson; John Howell's descendants are mainly near Blairstown, one of them being Mrs. Dr. Johnson, and Aaron Howell lived in southern New

Jersey. Much of the history of this family has been gathered by the late Uzal Hampton Howell, and Frank J. Howell, of Corning, New York, son of Christeon G. Howell.

The Union Methodist Episcopal Church was organized about 1785, and a log building erected in 1810 on the present site, two miles northeast of Hope. The present structure was completed in 1856 and dedicated by Bishop Janes. Early members were named Howell, Albertson, Newman, Harris, Cook, McMurtrie, Merrill and Flummerfelt. This is the mother church of many Methodist churches in the center of the county, among them being Johnsonburg, Ebenezer, Blirstown and Hope. Its centenary was celebrated on August 19, 1910.

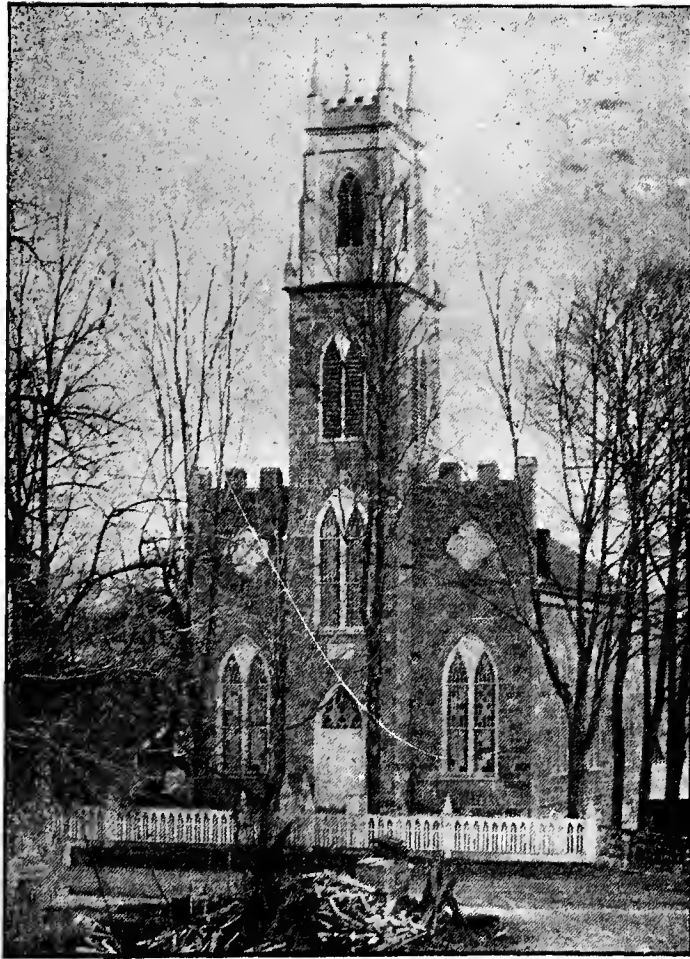
The Methodist Episcopal Church at Hope was erected 1832, to accommodate members of the Union Methodist Episcopal Church who lived here. In 1876 the present church was erected on the site of the previous one. The present pastor is Rev. Andrew Sunderland, who also has charge of the Ebenezer and Union Methodist Episcopal churches.

Saint Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church.—Occasional services, according to the worship of the Protestant Episcopal Church, were held as early as 1817 at Hope. A church building was begun in 1832 and completed in 1839, when it was dedicated by Bishop Doane. The parish is under charge of Rev. George H. Young, of Belvidere.

The Hope Presbyterian Church was organized in 1854, and a building erected the following year. It led a rather feeble existence and at present is abandoned.

Kostenbader's mill is two miles southwest of Hope, on the road to Delaware.

Green's Pond is the name which for nearly two hundred years has been applied to a beautiful sheet of water lying low between two hills which are a part of Jenny Jump Mountain. The little lake is one mile long and one-half mile wide, and affords excellent fishing. Contrary to common belief, the lake is not up in the mountains, but lies lower than



Episcopal Church, Hope, N. J.





the D., L. & W. railroad track at Buttzville. At one time an effort was made to call the locality Tylerville, but the name has not been used for years. The vicinity used to boast of an active saw mill, a distillery, a plaster mill and other activities. A hotel has recently been erected on the western shore by Mr. Buckmeyer, and many cottages and tents are occupied in the summer by lovers of nature, mainly from Oxford and Washington, some of whom call the sheet of water Mountain Lake.

Silver Lake, formerly known as Rice's Pond, is at the extreme northern part of Hope, near the road to Blairstown.

Mount Hermon was known for nearly a century as Green's Chapel, from a Methodist Episcopal Church founded here in 1798 and named after Thomas Green, who owned a tract of 1,200 acres that later formed the farms of Lanning, Hildebrand, Smith, Brugler, Hoagland, Kishpaugh and West.

Other family names long identified with the locality are Flummerfelt, Read, McCain, Letson, Titman and Tinsman.

In 1849 the name was changed from Green's Chapel to Mount Hermon. The first store was opened in 1878 by Jefferson Loller, who was for a long time postmaster. The post office was opened in 1875, and discontinued when a rural delivery route made it unnecessary.

Green's Chapel, or the Mount Hermon Methodist Episcopal Church, was organized in 1811, and the same year a church was built on land donated by Thomas Green. This was rebuilt in 1848 and remodeled in 1876. The present pastor of this and of Zion Chapel is Rev. H. D. Eifert.

The Honeywell Academy at Mount Hermon was founded with money left by John Honeywell, who died here in 1780 and left the income from the proceeds of the sale of his real estate, amounting to £1,000, to be used for the establishment and support of a school of which the master "may be a man of civil conduct and able to teach the boys to read, write, cipher, etc.; and the mistress likewise to be of chaste behavior, able to teach the small girls to read and the bigger to knit and

sew and the like, so as to be a help to owners and children." This was conducted for many years by the trustees of the Philadelphia Baptist Association, to whom the money was left, but it is now conducted as a part of the public school system. Many school teachers of Warren County owe their success to the excellent training received at this school. The present building was erected in 1858, replacing the first one, which was built in 1798, and enlarged in 1832.



Fairview School House.

The Beatty family of Hope Township is descended from George Beatty, who was born at Trenton, New Jersey. Seven of his brothers served in the Revolutionary army. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Christeon Cummins, and settled at Cumminstown, now Vienna, about 1780. His children were Charles, Nancy and Catherine. Charles

Beatty, born in 1779, was the father of Stewart, who moved to Michigan; of Pernina, and of George H. Beatty, who was born at Vienna in 1811 and went with his father to Hope in 1814, where his father bought, in 1829, one of the Moravian farms, later owned by George and by his son, Lewis C. Beatty, now collector of Hope Township. George W. Beatty, another son of George, lives in Pittsburg. George H. Beatty owned the Union Hotel, once the Moravian church, for six years, and was a member of the Legislature, 1853-56.

The Albertson family of Hope, Independence and Knowlton, is one of the oldest in the county. Cornelius Albertson settled at Delaware Station. Garret Albertson, probably a son, settled near Hope, and had a son, Nicholas, and a grandson, Samson H. The latter is father of Hon. Coursen H. Albertson, of Vienna, and grandfather of Dr. W. C. Albertson, of Belvidere.

Feebletown is the name formerly applied to a locality near Silver Lake, on the road from Hope to Blairstown. It boasted a grist mill, a school and a physician, Dr. Gibbs. It is now referred to as Reed's Rest.

Free Union has a school and a Methodist Episcopal Church connected with the Buttzville charge. It used to be called by the irreverent Sin Corner. Early residents in this vicinity were named Albert, Hender-shot, Wildrick and Raub.

The Kishpaugh mine gave its name to the village that grew up in its neighborhood. The vicinity is also called Marble Quarry, from the deposit of pink crystalline limestone having the appearance of Scotch granite that was formerly quarried here. The school house is now called Hoagland. The school houses in this township are at Hope, Hoaglands, Free Union, Townsbury, Hazen and Mt. Hermon.

The Swayze family, once one of the most prominent in the township, is descended from two brothers, Barnabas and Israel, who came from Morris County in 1743 and settled on 800 acres of land southwest of Hope. Israel Swayze had four sons—Joshua, Caleb, Jacob and James. Caleb Swayze had five sons—Henry, Jacob, James K.,

Israel and Caleb. James K. Swayze was the father of Marshall, James A., and Aurelius J.

Townsbury is on land originally surveyed to Coxe, from whom John Meng bought the site of the town . He developed the water power and built the old stone grist mill, so that the place for many years was known as Meng's Mill. John Town and Benjamin Town owned the property for a few years in the seventeen-eighties, and from them the town is named.

Nelson Vliet came here in 1854, and with his family was active for many years. He had a distillery, a store, a mill and other interests. In 1850 Van Why operated the saw mill and grist mill. Adam and Andrew Stiff had them later, as also Frome, Henry and Anderson. John Green for many years ran the saw mill. Samuel Wildrick owned the grist mill until 1910, when he sold it to G. C. Ehman, who installed new machinery.

James Hay, son of John Hay, of Zion Chapel, and grandson of John Hay, of Ramseysburg, was for many years one of the best known men in Warren County. He resided at Townsbury, and was an auctioneer. His brothers were Isaac, Theodore and George.

## CHAPTER XXIII.

### INDEPENDENCE.

Independence was named in 1782, the year in which a preliminary treaty of peace was signed giving us our independence from Great Britain and this accounts for the name. It had for several years before this been called Lower Hardwick, but was not erected into a township until Hardwick was divided in 1782. From Independence came Green, of Sussex County, in 1824; Hackettstown, in 1853, and Allamuchy, in 1872.

Captain William Helms, of Hackettstown, was captain of the Ninth Company of the Second Regiment of the New Jersey Continental Line in the Revolution, and served in the Indian campaign of 1779 with his company, largely recruited from Independence Township, in which we find such familiar family names as those of John Fleming, Jonathan Hickson, William Morgan, John Poole, Jesse Saxton, Jacob Shaver, William Sutton and Hendrick Van Wye.

An early resident of Independence was Walter Wiggins, who owned the land where Mrs. Mary Cummins now lives, later owned by the Larison family. Walter Wiggins left it to his grandchildren, William, Joseph and Thomas Wiggins. A graveyard on their farm, on the knoll by the Methodist parsonage barn, has one tombstone inscribed "G. W., Oct. 1, 1745." which is the earliest date on any tombstone in the county. The Larison home, near Bulgin's Bridge, was in its time one of the finest and gayest of the township, and many were the suitors of Miss Charity Larison, who was finally won by the Hon. Abram Wildrick, a member of the Legislature in 1843, and State Senator in 1867. Their daughter, Isabella, is the wife of the Hon. George B. Swain, recently treasurer of New Jersey.

Vienna is a beautiful country town, whose two streets are lined

with sugar maples, planted many years ago by Hampton Howell and others, with an eye to their future beauty. A macadamized road extends the length of the town, and is part of the best route from New York to the Water Gap.

The first settlers at Vienna were the brothers Philip, Christeon and John Cummins, who settled on land purchased by their father, Christeon, who lived at what is now Asbury. Philip and Christeon Cummins came here about 1770, and John shortly thereafter. Philip lived where his grandson, A. J. Cummins, now resides; John built his log house on the opposite side of the road, and Christeon built his on the site of Lewis Merrell's fine residence. Philip Cummins' son, Jacob, inherited the homestead in 1828. The stone part of the house on the homestead was built in 1794, previous to which a log house near by was the only dwelling.

During the Revolution the notorious Tory leader, James Moody, frequently visited this vicinity for the purpose of making the unprotected patriots swear allegiance to the crown. "Moody would call on Philip Cummins at regular intervals to make him take the oath, although it was well known among his relations that his sympathies were with the colonies. These visits would generally occur in the night, and Moody was often accompanied by some of his Tory associates, one of whom, on one occasion, discharged his gun at Philip, but Moody struck up the barrel and saved his life."

It is many years since Vienna has had a hotel. John P. Merrell, and later Philip Hopley, kept the only one ever built here, and from its frame has recently been erected a residence.

The Vienna foundry was built by Fleming and Carr before 1860, and sold to Simon A. Cummins in 1866, who manufactured here the double corn plows that were widely known. He sold it to John Green in 1875, and he to Morris Parks. Daniel Wolfe at present does miscellaneous casting in the old foundry. David and John Hoffman have been blacksmiths here for many years.

Among the industries that once thrived here was a saw mill on the Pequest, a half mile above the bridge. It was rebuilt in 1839 by Stedman, Vreeland and Vanness, and destroyed by fire in 1865. Fisher Stedman was the inventor of much of the wood-turning machinery that is in use throughout the world today. Benjamin Hall had a steam saw mill whose ruins still are seen in the rear of the foundry. It furnished material for wagon wheels. After it burned in the eighties, the business was carried on at Hackettstown. The Bulgin Brothers had a chair factory that prospered before it burned down in 1870.

The first of the Fleming family to come to what is now Warren County was Andrew Fleming, who bought 220 acres of land in the Pequest Valley in 1768, and settled on it before 1771. We believe that none of his descendants in the county have borne the name Fleming since 1824. All of the Fleming family at present in Warren County are descended from Thomas Fleming, a brother to Andrew. Thomas Fleming was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, about 1720, and came to Bethlehem, Hunterdon County, with his brothers in 1751 and moved to Cumminstown, now Vienna, in 1783, with his three children, Thomas, James and Margaret, and settled on a tract of 1,400 acres of land, which was a part of the tract formerly belonging to Samuel Hackett, from whom a neighboring town was named.

Thomas Fleming (2nd.) was born in 1753 and died in 1829. On his tombstone in the Presbyterian churchyard at Great Meadows is inscribed: "Here lies the remains of a soldier of the Revolution, one of the heroic band who with Washington crossed the Delaware on the 25th of December, 1776, and conquered the British and Hessians at Trenton." His sons were David, Alexander, Thomas (3rd.), Josiah, John, Aaron, Moses and James.

James Fleming, the son of Thomas (1st.), died at Vienna in 1840, aged eighty-five. He married the granddaughter of the original owner of Coryell's Ferry, at Lambertville, and was the father of John C., Harvey and William. Mrs. Amelia Fleming Albertson, a daughter

of Harvey Fleming, owns the old homestead farm, on which is still standing the stone house built by her grandfather.

The Pequest Methodist Episcopal Church had its origin in services held by itinerant preachers in the stone house of Philip Cummins. Here Bishop Francis Asbury, Rev. George Banghart and others occasionally preached. In 1810 a church was built on land purchased of John Cummins. It was not completed until 1824. The original name of the church was New Jerusalem. In 1854 the old church was torn down and the present structure was erected on its site and dedicated by Rev. John L. Lenhart, who was later chaplain of the United States Senate, and of the United States ship "Cumberland" when she was sunk by the "Merrimac" on March 8, 1862. He refused to leave the ship and sank with her.

In 1867 the present parsonage was erected. The present pastor is Rev. R. Lake. The centennial of the church was celebrated on August 7, 1910, when the Rev. Dr. Buttz took part, here, where years ago he preached his first sermon.

Half way between Vienna and Hackettstown is a meadow which has of late years been used for raising onions, of which as many as 15,000 bushels are produced. At the end of the meadow is a cider mill operated by Philip Bell. This was for many years known as the Martin tannery. A mile down the little stream is another tannery, operated until thirty years ago by Charles Titus, at the place called White Hall, where for a hundred years a grist mill was operated, mostly by members of the Ayers family. A woolen mill was also run here many years ago.

There is only one pond in the township, and this is called Mastondon Pond, from the discovery of a splendidly preserved skeleton of a mastodon by a Mr. Ayers, while engaged in hauling muck from the pond for use as a fertilizer. The skeleton is now in Boston.

Great Meadows, which bore the name of Danville for seventy-five years, is situated at the southeastern extremity of the fertile tract



of land of the same name. For many years most of its prosperity was due to activities connected with the Kishpaugh mine. Here was the company store, and here many teamsters lived who hauled the ore to Oxford. Now all interests center in the meadows, from which are shipped as much as \$200,000 worth of celery and onions in a single season, one-half of which is shipped from Great Meadows Station. The largest individual shipper is J. S. Mundy, who has 1,500 acres of the meadow land under cultivation.

The first postmaster of Danville was Sheriff Daniel VanBuskirk, who built the hotel later owned by Lewis Martenis and Aaron B. Leigh, and now kept by John Reed.

The Crane Iron Company's store building was built about 1875. It was later kept by Martenis & Hance, and now by E. W. Almer, who, as an undertaker, was succeeded by Lyman Hiles. Another store is owned by Albert Snyder. The Woodbridge Manufacturing Company operates a plant on the meadows for drying muck used as a filler in fertilizer. They employ about fifty men. George Williams and William Bird have saw mills near the station. A coal and lumber yard is owned by George Williams, son of Lewis Williams, who kept them for many years.

The Presbyterian Church at this place was built in 1824 and remodeled in 1863 to its present condition. Until 1831, when it was regularly organized, it was connected with the Hackettstown church. The Rev. Ephraim Simanton between 1851 and 1867 built the church up to a membership of 124. A parsonage was added to the church property in 1868. The present pastor is Rev. O. R. W. Klose.

The name Great Meadows is used as early as 1764 in records of the Quaker church. From the earliest times the possibilities of the meadows were recognized, but the difficulties connected with subjugating the luxurious wild growth seemed almost insuperable. The first active movement in this direction was made by Dr. J. Marshall Paul, of Belvidere, who in 1850 reclaimed 200 acres of bog land in the vicinity of Schmuck's

saw mill. He burned the bogs and used the ashes as fertilizer, and dug ditches to drain the land. He bought of Fisher Stedman the water power at Vienna for the purpose of destroying the dam that caused the waters to flood the meadows. But the task seemed too great for individual owners to accomplish. In 1872, in consequence of a petition of many land owners, the Supreme Court appointed commissioners for the purpose of draining the Great Meadows. They were Amos Hoagland, James Boyd and William L. Johnson; with Abram R. Day as their engineer. After spending much money in fruitless efforts to enlarge and deepen the Pequest Creek by hand, the task was finally accomplished by using a steam dredge, which, operated by contractors Stephens and Fagan, opened a channel from Long Bridge to a mile below Vienna. To meet the unnecessarily large cost it was necessary to assess the 6,000 acres affected as high as twenty-eight dollars per acre. Most of the land owners did not care to meet this payment, and the commissioners sold the land for terms of ninety-nine or 999 years to new owners. From that time those connected with the meadows have met with alternate failure and success. A J. Swayze and E. G. Bulgin, Pegg and Davis and others, spent large sums of money in developing the new enterprise of raising celery and onions, which now are established on a finely paying basis. Many Hollanders came in from the celery lands of Kalamazoo, Michigan, and find here that they can compete successfully with growers in their old home and have the advantage of near markets.

The Vliet family of Warren County is descended from John Van Vliet, who had four sons, named John, Benjamin, Daniel and William. The homestead was at Post's Island. The son John lived in the stone house at the entrance to Post's Island, and was the father of Benjamin Vliet, who was very active for many years at Townsbury. A daughter of John Vliet married John Bird, the father of Norman Bird, Vliet Bird, Stewart Bird and E. Fowler Bird, who now lives at Post's Island.

Daniel Vliet was a soldier in the Revolution, and both he and his brother, William, were called captain from their connection with the militia, in which Daniel was major. Daniel owned Post's Island, which is still in possession of Mrs. Docia Hoagland, one of his descendants. Captain Daniel Vliet was the father of Daniel, William, John and another son, who went to California. As a soldier he was entitled to a land bounty, and he also purchased the last 600 acres of land remaining to Samuel Hackett at his death, making him a large property holder. He built five substantial stone houses along the Meadows: one near Post's Island; two at Long Bridge, one owned by "Doc" Runyon, and another by Mrs. Ford Hibler; one near Allamuchy, lately owned by Arch Ayers; and one owned by the late Polhemus Cummins. A daughter, Sarah, married David Vreeland, the father of Daniel and Elizabeth. The latter married E. J. Post, whose estate till 1910 owned the original Vliet homestead. William Vliet settled on the farm one mile east of Vienna, now owned by Mrs. Carrie Bounds.

Trimmer's Island, or Roe's Island, and Young's Island, are farms of upland in the center of the Great Meadows.

The only mill in the township was built about 1815, and was long known as Barker's or Gibb's Mill.

Petersburg, once familiarly known as Catswamp or Caddington, is a hamlet two miles from Hackettstown. Its public school building was once a Christian church. From it grew the Christian Church at Vienna, which was built on land given by Jacob Cummins, who also gave the parsonage. This church was organized April 14, 1839, at the house of Matthias Cummins, and the house of worship was erected at Petersburg at once. In 1858 the new church building was erected at Vienna, after which time only occasional services were held at Petersburg. Among the pastors who have served the church may be mentioned the Revs. Nicholas Summerbell, C. A. Beck, John McGlauffin, William D. Lane, and the present pastor, Rev. Mr. Brands.

## CHAPTER XXIV.

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### KNOWLTON.

Knowlton Township is supposed to have derived its name from the prevalence of knolls and hills within its borders. It was set off from Oxford in 1764, and originally included also Blairstown, which was erected in 1845, and a part of Hope, which was formed in 1839. The pioneer families of the southern part of this township are Albertson, Adams, Cummins, Ribble, Engle, Robeson, Allison and Appleman; and of the northern part, Leida, Snyder, Cool, Barnes, Craig, Brands, Bartow, Beck and Brugler.

The schools in this township are at Hainesburg, Mount Pleasant, Walnut Corner or Brandsville, Columbia, Chapel Hill and Delaware. The pupils at the Water Gap are transported.

Ramsaysburg is named from James and Adam Ramsay, who came from Ireland and settled on land now owned by Mary Van Kirk in 1795. It had formerly a post office, three saw mills, two blacksmith shops, a Baptist church, an Episcopal church, a hotel, conducted by L. Albertson; a wheelwright shop, a clover mill, a school house and a physician, Dr. L. C. Osmun, who was here from 1861 to 1873. It now has none of these, the name being limited to a small group of houses one mile south of Delaware. Joseph Kimenour conducts here the Spring Brook Place.

A Baptist church was built at Ramsaysburg in 1835. the remains of which are seen in the large brick building near Hartung's saw mill. It flourished until 1867, when the vicinity of the railroad made it desirable to close it as a place of worship.

The Ramsaysburg Cemetery is on land given for the purpose by Robert Allison. There is also a smaller and older cemetery given by

him at the site of the old Episcopal church; across the river, too, is a cemetery that was early used.

Delaware, for many years called Delaware Station, has overshadowed Ramsaysburg and taken the growth that would have come to the latter owing to the possession of the railway station. It is built on a fertile level tract of land between the mountain and the river, that once formed the farms of Dr. Jabez Gwinnup, who moved here from Belvidere in 1816; and of Cornelius Albertson, whose farmhouse is now the Presbyterian parsonage. John I. Blair purchased the farms at Delaware in order to secure the right of way for the Warren railroad. In 1856 he surveyed the town into streets and lots, and built in 1860 the brick storehouse successively occupied by James R. Dye, James Prall & Company, and at present by Charles Quig. The store owned by the late Theodore McCollum was built in 1871 by Charles Hartung. The Delaware House, built in 1858 by Charles Cool, is now used as a residence by Mrs. Ayers, whose family has owned it since 1867. In 1860 George G. Flummerfelt built the restaurant now owned by William V. Lundy, and called the Lackawanna House.

Lieutenant James Prall was an active business man here for many years. In 1863 he was appointed postmaster, the office being in his brick store, where he conducted a business of a hundred thousand dollars each year. In 1863 he built the bending works conducted for several years by C. T. James. When he retired he bought the handsome property now occupied by Joseph Kimenour, which he afterwards exchanged for the latter's house in Belvidere. Mr. George Prall has long been in business here. He now has a large feed store, and ships large quantities of sand from the farms which he bought of the John I. Blair estate. He was the purchaser of the rights of way for the Lackawanna cut-off from the Water Gap to Lake Hoptacong. The blacksmith shop of Ward Ammerman was started by his father, Albert, in 1866. John Hoyt conducts a large factory for making bent hickory shafts, succeeding Mr. Troxell.

Delaware is the junction point of the New York, Susquehanna and Western railroad with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western. There are at present two iron railroad bridges across the Delaware. The first was built in 1855, and was abandoned when the new one was erected a few years ago.

James Hutchinson operates a grist mill built by his father, William F. Hutchinson, in 1850. It took the place of a saw mill that had been there for more than half a century. Henry Hartung built the saw mill known by his name in 1840. It was rebuilt in 1862 by Charles Hartung.

The St. James Protestant Episcopal Church was originally built one-half mile south of its present location, in 1784, on land given by Robert Allison for a church, school and cemetery. It was rebuilt of stone in 1841, and dedicated by Bishop Doane in 1842. It was burned in 1866. Its location is still marked by the headstones near the railroad culvert. The present edifice was built and dedicated by Bishop Odenheimer in 1869. The parish is under the care of Rev. George H. Young, of Belvidere, who succeeded the Rev. Charles Douglas.

The Presbyterian Church of Delaware is a branch from the Knowlton church, which held its services in the Union Stone Church here, along the Delaware, from its organization until 1802, when the present Knowlton church was built. In 1871 the new congregation was organized, and the church in Delaware completed in 1875, the Hon. John I. Blair giving one-third of the cost of the church and parsonage.

The first physician in this vicinity was Dr. Gwinnup, who came from Belvidere in 1816 and built the house now owned by Mr. Smith. He died in 1843, and is buried at Ramsaysburg, where also lie Drs. Larrabee and Leeds, practitioners of long ago at Belvidere and Hope. Dr. Gwinnup was a judge of the Court of Common Pleas for Warren County.

Other doctors at Delaware were J. S. Stiger, A. A. Van Horn, S. H. Johnson, L. C. Osmun and William C. Allen, now of Blairs-

town. Jacob Cummins, who was a brother to Christeon Cummins, of Asbury, New Jersey, was one of the pioneers of this township. He settled on a farm at Ramsaysburg, sold it to Coursen, and he to Henry Hartung, and he to Charles Hartung. Jacob, Sr., and Jacob, Jr., signed a certificate of organization of the Episcopal Church in 1789. The sons of Jacob Cummins were: Matthias, born 1762, died 1831, the father of fourteen children; Dr. Peter, born 1761, died 1856 at Hope, New Jersey; Jacob, Jr., Mary, and a Mrs. Cox. Jacob Cummins, Jr., was the father of George and Shipman, and of four girls. He moved from here to Green Township, Sussex County, in 1794. The last of the name in the township was Matthias Cummins, who recently died.

Robeson, one of the pioneer settlers, owned the land, later Hutchison's, at Robeson's Rift, which name commemorates an occurrence ending in the death of Elam Robeson, a son of the pioneer, in 1777. He and a hired man were cultivating some fields over in Pennsylvania, when they were surprised by some Indians, who secured the guns they had taken along. The hired man swam the river. Young Robeson ran to the rift, and when half way across was shot by the Indians.

Alexander Adams was one of the pioneer settlers of Knowlton Township. He came from Hunterdon County, married Ann Bellis, of another pioneer family, took up 1,700 acres of land, and had seventeen children, to each of whom he gave a farm. One of these was Alexander Adams, who was born 1780 and died 1811. He married Phoebe Lundy, of the Quaker family at the Settlement, in 1801. One of their three children was Daniel Curlis Adams, who was born in 1807 and died in 1891. He married Catherine Snyder in 1833, and resided two miles from Delaware. Three of his sons were George Crockett Adams, who was born in 1834 and died in 1902; William S. Adams, who was born in 1837 and died in 1864, and John Adams, born April 30, 1842 and who married Miss Bair, of Philadelphia. George Adams left two children: Katherine Mary and Amy Elizabeth,

of Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania. None of the Adams name are now residents of the township.

The Harris family of Warren County came originally from Somersetshire, England. The ancestor of one branch of the family was William Harris, who located about 1760 on the farm where Albert Silverthorn lives, one mile from Delaware. Thomas, a son of his, was a shoemaker who lived near the mountain in Blairstown. Thomas Harris's son, Nicholas, settled on the George Hartung farm, above Ramsaysburg, and was the father of George Harris, a veteran of the Civil War, of Belvidere; and of James R. Harris, who was a farmer living near Knowlton Church, and was the father of Nicholas Harris, Esq., ex-Mayor of Belvidere. Another son of Thomas Harris was James, who lived at Swartswood Lake, and was the father of the Rev. Abram M. Harris and the Rev. Sylvanus D. Harris.

Columbia is situated on the Delaware River, at the mouth of the Paulins Kill, opposite Portland, Pennsylvania, with which it is connected by a substantial wooden bridge, which was the only one of its kind to withstand the great flood of 1906. The bridge was built by the Columbia and Delaware Bridge Company in 1869. It is 796 feet long, having four spans of about 200 feet each, and has a passageway eighteen feet wide. The place was for a long time known as Kirkbride's, from the fact that Joseph Kirkbride located a large tract of land here. He was not a settler. It was also known as Dill's Ferry, from a ferry operated for many years a few rods above the site of the bridge. The others who operated the ferry were named Decker, Lamb, Weller and Ott.

Columbia has service on the D., L. & W. railroad, the Bangor and Portland railroad and the Lehigh and New England railroad, by stations in Portland, where also a trolley line begins that connects with the Northampton County system of trolleys. The New York, Susquehanna and Western railroad has a station at Columbia. The Lehigh and New England railroad crosses the Delaware over a newly con-



structed iron bridge. A mile above the town the Lackawanna Cut-off, which will be the main line of the D., L. & W. railroad when completed, crosses the Delaware on a reinforced concrete arch bridge of the very best design and at a cost of one million dollars. It is one of the most beautiful bridges in America.

Ex-Sheriff Michael Weller has a fine residence along the river. Lester Brands and Mr. Weidman conduct the two stores of the place.

The Paulins Kill offers a fine water power, which is being developed by the Eastern Pennsylvania Power Company. A fine dam has been built to replace one built a few years ago by another company.

The Methodist Episcopal Church in this place was built in 1840 as the result of efforts by two evangelists, Hevenor and Colbert. The present pastor is the Rev. Mr. Fowler.

A block house was built at the mouth of the Paulins Kill at the time of the French and Indian war, to guard what was then the frontier from attacks by the savages. A number of cavalry horses that were pasturing in "the marsh" were overwhelmed by a flood due to a cloudburst in 1756. Twenty-five men formed the garrison of a block house, who had dogs to go along with the sentries to scent out any Indians that might be in ambush and to follow up their track as they ran away.

In 1812 a German named Francis Myerhoff and thirty of his countrymen built a glass factory here, and ran it until 1825, after which it changed hands several times and was finally abandoned.

Across the Delaware River from Columbia is situated the town of Portland, Pennsylvania. The site of Portland was early owned by Adam Ott as a farm. He sold it in 1816 to Michael R. Buttz, who built a saw mill and apple and rye distillery and a grist mill. He sold it all in 1831 to George and John Troxall.

In Northampton County the first to settle between the Lehigh River and the Water Gap were three brothers named Peter, Charles

and Abram LaBar, who settled at Slateford and made friends with the Indians before "the Indian Walk" was made in 1737.

The Slate quarries at Slateford were opened in 1805 by Hon. James M. Porter.

Hainesburg, on the Paulins Kill, four miles from the Delaware River, is a station on the N. Y., S. and W. railroad, and will soon have the main line of the D., L. & W. railroad passing through it. As a town it dates back to 1843, when the Beck brothers acquired the site which Andrew Smith had owned for thirty years, and cut it up into lots. Hainesburg was early known as Sodom, but the first post office was given its present name "in honor of John Haines, who made a liberal donation to the school."

The water power of the Paulins Kill was utilized before the Revolution, to run the old stone grist mill, which was destroyed by fire in 1908, when owned by Wolf Brothers. In 1840 Jacob Hibler built a tannery, which Aaron Keyser owned at the time the Civil War broke out, and made a fortune in the rise in leather which occurred during its months-long treatment in vats. Later Levi Albertson owned it. A saw mill was built on the site by George Adams in 1881.

The Mansion House was built by Andrew Smith in 1828, and conducted by a Mr. Ridgway.

The Methodist Episcopal Church was built in 1842 on land donated by Andrew Smith, and the parsonage in 1849. The church is connected with the Columbia charge, and is now served by Rev. Mr. Fowler.

The land on both sides of the Paulins Kill, beginning about two miles from the Delaware and extending to Walnut Valley, formed a tract of 1,100 acres surveyed to John Hyndshaw in 1729. The Beck, Brugler, Smith, Bartow, Cowell, Angle, Brands and other families settled on this tract, which Hyndshaw owned in part till 1762.

What is claimed to be the most beautiful reinforced concrete bridge in America crosses the Paulins Kill at this point, at a height of one

hundred and thirty-five feet. It was completed in 1911 by the D., L. & W. railroad for the use of its new main line.

Zion Chapel is the name of the church, and Chapel Hill the name of the school, built near what was once Wolftown, several houses of which were on the farm now owned by Mrs. G. W. Cummins. Religious services were held at the house of Zenos Everitt until the building of the school house in 1836, which was used until a small church was built in 1851, which was replaced by the present one in 1875.

Abram Brands built a fine residence near Zion Chapel, where his son-in-law, John Albertson, now resides. The Brands family of Warren County is descended from Jacob Brands, who came from Bucks County, Pennsylvania, about 1775, and settled on a farm two miles from the Delaware River, owned by his brother-in-law, Aaron Feistler. Jacob Brands had one daughter and three sons, namely: David, the father of Jacob D., David, James, John B., Mrs. William Blair, Mrs. D. Silverthorn and Mrs. D. Brown; Jacob, the father of Daniel B., David I., and of three daughters; and James, the father of William, John, David, Jacob, and of Mrs. James Lisk.

Centerville, or Knowlton, is mainly noted for possessing the old Knowlton Presbyterian Church, which was built in 1802. The Knowlton Presbyterian Church was originally organized as the "First English and German Congregation in Knowlton," the first records of which are of the year 1766. The church came under the care of the New Brunswick Presbytery in 1775. The following is part of a report made in 1803 to the Presbytery:

"The Presbyterians, who were the most numerous, and a considerable number of High Dutch Calvinists, together with a small body of Episcopalians, all worshipped in a stone church which had been erected many years since, near the banks of the Delaware River, into which the clergy and people of all denominations were reciprocally admitted. But this house being situated on one side of the township, rendered it inconvenient for the great body of the people to attend public worship, and that therefore the three congregations before mentioned had subscribed liberally towards erecting a large and convenient building for

public worship in a pleasant spot and nearly in the center of the township."

This, the first building on the present site of Knowlton Church, was erected in 1802. It is just on the border line between Blairstown and Knowlton. A log meeting house occupied a site across the road from the present church in the early days.

Warrington, or Kill Mills, or Knowlton Mills, was once a thriving little place one mile from the Delaware River, on the Paulins Kill. Here were a mill run by John Titman, and later by H. H. Stires; a blacksmith shop, a public house, known as Foster's Hotel, or as Leida's Hotel, and a slate mill. None of these are now there. The Titman mill was moved by Mr. Stires to Cedar Grove, where it took the place of Mackey's mill, that had been destroyed by fire. The water power at Warrington was bought by the Eastern Pennsylvania Power Company, with the intention of utilizing it for producing electricity. The new line of the D., L. & W. railroad passes through the place.

Polkville is two and a half miles from Columbia, and was named for President Polk. It has a store long known as Flummerfelt's. Drs. Wilson and Bond once practiced here.

Some years ago an important industry near the Water Gap was carried on by the Delaware Water Gap Slate Company, of which the moving spirit was Captain Benjamin F. Howey, late Sheriff and member of Congress, who came to Warren County in 1855. The first man to carry on successfully a slate business in Warren County was Owen Evans, who came from Wales in 1825. A Mr. Schofield started the industry in 1820.

The most conspicuous work of man in this region is the new route for the D., L. & W. railroad from Slateford, Pennsylvania, to Lake Hopatcong, New Jersey. It is twenty-eight miles long, and will shorten the time to New York by a half hour or more. In Knowlton are the bridge over the Delaware River and the viaduct over Paulins Kill Valley, at Hainesburg, both of reinforced concrete.

## CHAPTER XXV.

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### LOPATCONG.

The territory that is now known as Lopatcong and Phillipsburg was organized as Phillipsburg Township in 1851. It retained this name until 1862, when Phillipsburg was incorporated as a town, and the remainder of the township was called Lopatcong, which included, until 1903, that portion of Phillipsburg known as Ingersoll Heights, which was then taken from the township and added to the town.

Low's Hollow is the name of a locality in the eastern end of the township, where was built in 1903 a reservoir as a water supply for Phillipsburg, but especially for the Ingersoll-Rand Drill Company, which was at that time building its splendid plant, which furnishes compressed air drills wherever man seeks nature's treasures in the ground.

Delaware Park is a suburb of Phillipsburg, on the macadamized road leading to Belvidere. It is only a half mile from the trolley at Phillipsburg, and recently organized a fire company with a modern chemical fire extinguisher.

The largest peach orchards in Warren County are those of Joseph Crater's sons, near Uniontown. They contain forty thousand trees.

The only industry besides the pursuit of agriculture in this township is the quarrying of a fine quality of soapstone by Mr. Allen, who employs a dozen men.

Among the early settlers in this township were Matthias Shipman, Matthias Brakeley, George Boyer, John Roseberry and Abram DeWitt. DeWitt's brothers, Peter and Isaac, settled in Harmony, not far away. All of these families have been closely connected with the history of Warren County to this day.

## CHAPTER XXVI.

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### MANSFIELD.

Mansfield Township derives its name from the Presbyterian log church built in the old burying ground at the fork in the roads, below the new Washington Cemetery. The church was called the Mansfield Wood House, and this was the name given to the township when it was formed from Greenwich in 1754. The name became Mansfield when Warren County was separated from Sussex in 1824. Washington was formed from the western part of the township in 1849, leaving Mansfield with its present boundaries.

A splendid macadamized road runs from east to west through the township, from Hackettstown past Newburg, Beattystown, Penwell, Stephensburg and Anderson to Washington. It was completed in 1911.

The Morris and Essex division of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad runs east and west through the township and closely paralleling it are the Morris Canal and a trolley line.

The Musconetcong Creek supplies excellent water powers at Beattystown, Stephensburg and Penwell.

The school houses in Mansfield are at Karrsville, Port Murray, Anderson, Egberts, Rockport and Beattystown.

Beattystown was long known as Beatty's Mills, from the owner of the first mill built here, and run by the excellent water power furnished by the Musconetcong. The mill was later owned for many years by J. B. Fisher, later by Judge White, and is now owned by L. T. Labar.

Stewart Martin was tavern keeper here at the time of the Revolution, and fed some of the captured soldiers of General Burgoyne's army, who were on their way from Saratoga to the South.

The turnpike running through Beattystown was built in 1812, and on it three hundred men, drafted for the war of 1812, were led by Captain Jacob Henry after being fed at the public house then kept by Benjamin Leek. The road is now finely macadamized.

Ziba Osmun, Sr., built in Beattystown the first distillery in Mansfield, which distilled only pure apple jack. A grain distillery was operated before 1825 by Elisha and Edward Bird.

James Fisher was the first postmaster of the office established in 1835, which is now in charge of Jacob Skinner.

Mr. Williamson gave the land for the first school house, in which religious services were held on alternate Sabbaths by Presbyterian and Methodist preachers. The Beattystown Presbyterian Church was built in 1893, and a fine manse added in 1910. Rev. Dr. Richardson Gray is the pastor of this and of the church at Rockport. Dr. Gray served ten years as a medical missionary in India, and in this county was pastor at Broadway and at Port Murray before being called to his present charge.

The ancestors of the Marlatt family in Warren County were two brothers, John and William. The latter had a blacksmith shop at Beattystown, and had nine sons and five daughters. Their descendants are scattered widely over the county.

The Shield's hematite mines near Beattystown have produced some very valuable ore, but are not worked at present. They were opened in 1870 by Thomas Shields, John C. Miller and John Fisher. They are now owned by L. T. Labar and Mrs. Rittner. The Shields homestead is owned and occupied by L. T. Labar, who married a daughter of Thomas Shields. Mr. Labar is the most extensive property holder in the vicinity, owning the grist mill with its fine water power; a limestone quarry, at which Reed & Son burn a fine quality of lime, and a wood working plant employing a dozen hands. Mr. Labar supplies the town with excellent soft water from a spring on the hillside.

L. T. Labar is a member of the family of that name; three

brothers of which, Peter, Charles and Abraham, came from France to Philadelphia before 1730, and shortly afterward made their way to within two miles of the Water Gap, where they settled and were the first to clear land between the Lehigh River and the Water Gap. Peter's son, George, died in 1874, aged over one hundred and eleven years.

Karrsville is situated near the center of Mansfield, on the Pohatcong. It is named from the Karrs, who were early settlers here.

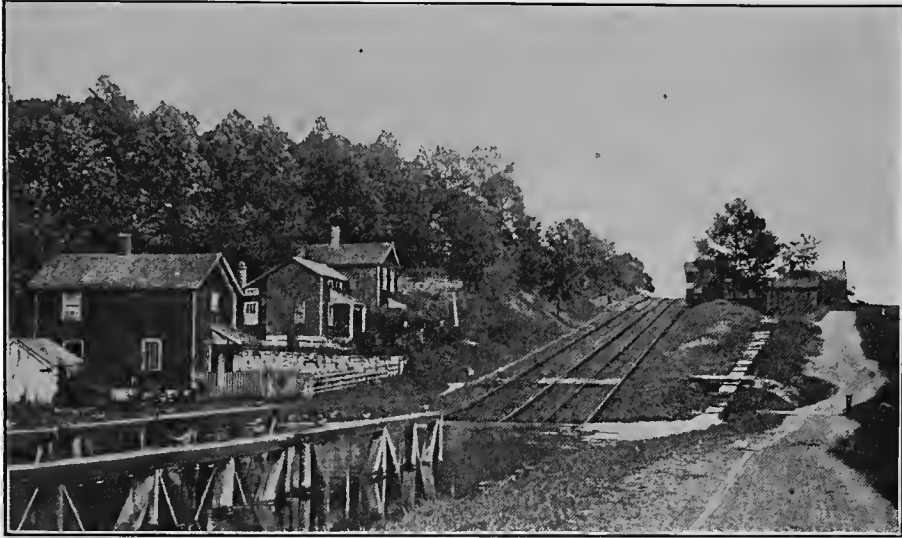
Industries that have flourished here were McCrea's tannery, Ketchum's saw mill, William Johnson's saw mill and factory, E. G. Barber's distillery and Mitchell's distillery. A half mile down the Pohatcong from Karrsville was a grist mill known for many years as Larison's Mill. It was previously owned by G. H. Taylor. It was destroyed by fire a few years ago and was not rebuilt.

Timberswamp is a name applied to the Pohatcong Valley between Mt. Bethel and Karrsville. It is noted for being the stoniest place in the county. The valley is paved with large bowlders, deposited here by the great glacier, the icy streams from which washed away the finer sand and gravel.

Jacksonvalley is the name of the Pohatcong Valley between Karrsville and Washington. Early settlers in it were the Wyckoffs, Gardeners, Wellers, Winters and Vanattas. Vannest's Gap, in the extreme northwest corner of Mansfield, allowed passage to the D., L. & W. railroad for some years while the Oxford tunnel was building. The Oxford tunnel is a single opening 3,500 feet long for a double track, but through it only one train is allowed to pass at a time. The engineer in charge of its construction was James Archibald. General Robert McAllister was one of the contractors, and it was finished in 1862.

Port Murray is situated on the Morris Canal and D., L. & W. railroad, and until 1911 was the terminus of the trolley line from Phillipsburg. It has the only railroad station in the township. The town dates from the completion of the canal in 1834. Aaron Bryant





An Inclined Plane on the Morris Canal.

built the first house, Moore Furman the first store, and William Morton the first hotel. The principal industry is the terra cotta tile works operated by the National Fire Proofing Company, on a deposit of clay that is unexcelled for quality and inexhaustible in extent. Mr. J. Ford Henry is the manager. It is now manufacturing mainly bricks.

The Mansfield Baptist Church was organized in 1842. The present pastor is the Rev. Robert Chew.

The Methodist Episcopal Church has as its present pastor the Rev. W. L. Hadsell, who also serves the Mt. Bethel church.

Dr. H. M. Cox was for many years the only physician in the township. He later practiced in Washington. Dr. J. H. Smith was here for a time and, now Dr. Funk, at Port Murray, is the only practicing physician in Mansfield.

One of the first settlers in the vicinity of Port Murray was Samuel Ramsay, who came here before 1800 from Hunterdon County. His children were Thomas, John, Samuel, Betsey, Mary and Robert. His

son, Samuel, and grandson, William, followed him in possession of the old homestead.

Anderson, formerly called Andersontown, is so called from its first settler, Joseph Anderson, who came here in 1787. In 1790 he built the hotel which he, James Anderson and son, Joseph, conducted for many years. They were succeeded by Jonathan Pidcock, and he by Mr. Hann. Joseph Anderson built here a distillery that was operated from 1810 to 1852.

Peter Weller, son of Peter and grandson of George Weller, all of Washington Township, came to Anderson in 1812 and purchased the land ever since known as the Weller farm. His son, Abraham W. G. Weller, was born in 1814, and lived there until his death. The Morris Canal, the D., L. & W. railroad and the trolley line pass through the farm.

The Methodist Episcopal Church at Anderson was built in 1859. At present it is connected with Mt. Lebanon, and J. L. Brooks is the supply.

William Little built a grist mill here in 1798. Dr. Beavers began practice in Anderson in 1790, and Dr. John Ball practiced here for a year before his death in 1838.

Rockport is on the Morris Canal, and, while the D., L. & W. railroad passes through the town, it never had a station here. The trolley line from Phillipsburg to Hackettstown is expected to reach here shortly. The Davis, White, Hesselton, Osmun and Stewart families have long been identified with this locality, which is mainly agricultural. At present there are ten houses in the village. Twenty years ago many fine peach orchards could be seen in this vicinity, but they have all disappeared.

The Rockport, or Second Mansfield Presbyterian Church, was built in 1845, on land given by David C. Davis. Rev. Mr. Hunt, of Schooley's Mountain, was the first pastor. Rev. Richardson Gray is the present pastor of this church and also of the Beattystown Presbyterian Church.

Mount Bethel is so named from the Methodist Episcopal Church of that name. The first settler that we know of at this place was Dr. Robert Cummins, a surgeon in the Continental army in 1776, who settled here right after the war. He and Dr. Kennedy, of Johnsonsburg, were the only two physicians in the county at that time, and they frequently traveled twenty or thirty miles making professional calls. They traveled, as did every one else, on horseback, with their crude drugs in saddlebags. Dr. Cummins was a member of the Scotch-Irish family of that name in Montour County, Pennsylvania. He owned large tracts of land in this neighborhood. He died leaving no children, and is buried in the Mt. Bethel churchyard.

Residents in Mt. Bethel before 1800 were Andrew Bray, Martin Ryerson and Richard Gardner, who had the land at this place surveyed to him on a warrant from the proprietors of West Jersey.

Dr. Cummins induced James Egbert to come to Mount Bethel in 1790 from Staten Island. He was a tanner by trade, and built a tannery here and bought a great deal of land. He built the handsome stone church and owned it personally, but finally gave it to the Methodist Episcopal Conference. Hence it was known for many years as Egbert's Church, and the name Egberts has about supplanted the earlier name of Mount Bethel for the place. James Egbert died in Morristown in 1846.

A Baptist church was built here at some time before 1810, when it was bought by Mr. Egbert and used for Methodist Episcopal services until the stone church was built. Bishop Asbury says in his journal on May 11, 1811: "Friday to James Egbert's. Bethel Chapel has been bought and refitted for the Methodists. I preached in it."

Penwell, or Pennville, is largely south of the Musconetcong, and hence out of Warren County.

Andrew Miller was the first of the Miller family to settle in Warren County. He came from Newton, New Jersey, and settled on 1,000 acres of land near Penwell, where he kept an inn before the Revolution.

It is said that General Washington and his army encamped on this farm for a night. The children of Andrew Miller were Daniel, Polly, Susan, Philip and Henry. One of Henry's children was Jacob H. Miller, father of Sarah Ann, Henry, Mary, Jacob, William H., Emeline, Stewart B. and Maude Alice. Another son of Henry Miller was John C. Miller, father of Edwin Miller.

One of the first directors of the County House was Daniel Axford, who had a fine farm in the vicinity of the Poor Farm. The Axford family is one of the very oldest in Warren County, and the first of the family, John Axford, located 1,600 acres of land in the valley between the County House and Oxford. Daniel Axford was a great-grandson of the first settler, and always took an active interest in the affairs of the county. He was twice elected to the Legislature, and as Sheriff from 1836 to 1839 he inflicted the last penalty of a public whipping in the county. He was one of the founders of the Belvidere Bank, and of the Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company. His children were Mrs. William Drake, Margaret, wife of Rev. R. Van Horne, and Mrs. Isaac S. Dill.

The County House, or Poor Farm, of Warren County was purchased in 1830 of Nathan Sutton for \$8,950. It contains 396 acres of the finest land in the county. Large buildings, steam heated, give every comfort to the inmates. It is supplied with water piped from a reservoir fed by springs in the neighboring mountains. The stewards of the County House have been William McDonald, Samuel Lowder, T. H. Tunison, L. H. Martenis, J. R. Teal, Samuel Frome, H. R. Tunison, Mr. Raisley and Goodward Leida.

Among the earliest settlers in this part of the township was James Bird, the father of Elisha and Edward Bird. A daughter of Elisha Bird married James Fisher, who came here from Virginia in 1809, and is the father of John B. Fisher, and grandfather of James Fisher, Esq., of Hackettstown.

## CHAPTER XXVII.

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### OXFORD.

Oxford derives its name from one of the two earliest settlers in the township—John Axford, whose name was pronounced Oxford. This township was one of the parts into which Greenwich was divided in 1754, and from its territory have been formed Knowlton, Blainstown, Hope, Belvidere and a part of Harmony.

The first settlers in Oxford Township were John Axford, who came here in 1726 with George Green, who settled at Green's Pond at the same time. They came with a warrant from the proprietors authorizing them to locate any unsurveyed land. Tradition has it that they climbed a tree on one of the mountains at Oxford, in order to better observe the country, and that from this tree Green saw and chose the level land at the south end of the pond, and Axford chose 1,600 acres of the level land between Oxford and Pequest Furnace, his land running from mountain to mountain. Axford built his log cabin near the stone spring house, not far from Oxford Depot, since known as Charles Scranton's Spring, and George Green built his near the pond that has since borne his name, now in Hope Township, but for many years in Oxford. These were the first permanent settlers that we know of in Warren County.

Early surveys of land in Oxford were the Colonel John Alford tract of 1,250 acres, comprising all of the level farm land from Belvidere to the foot of Foul Rift, and reaching back to Scott's Mountain, and the William Penn tract of 1,250 acres at Belvidere and vicinity, both of which were made in October, 1716. There was also surveyed to William Penn at about the same time 1,735 acres between the river and mountain, and extending from Foul Rift to Hutchison's. A tract

including Manunkachunk Mountain and the plain at its foot was surveyed to John Reading in 1715. On Scott's Mountain Charles Còxe located a tract adjoining the Colonel Alford tract, and extending to the tract of John Blair, which included the present Pierson, Becker and other farms.

One of the most conspicuous objects in the topography of Oxford is Mount No More, which rises to a height of 1,145 feet, standing out boldly from the Delaware Valley 800 feet below. It is now owned by Mr. Noé Trahan. The highest point of Scott's Mountain is in Harmony, just beyond the line of Oxford, where the summit rises to a height of 1,259 feet. Jenny Jump Mountain has an elevation of 1,079 feet, or 680 feet above Green's Pond, in the valley below.

Oxford, or Oxford Furnace, was for many years the most important town in Warren County, for here was the only iron furnace for producing the pig iron which the many forges of the early days needed in order to make bar iron. After 1809, when the making of iron was suspended, Oxford lost its prestige and other towns began to excell it.

The first store in Warren County was started here in 1741 by Aaron Depue, long before there were any stores in Easton, Phillipsburg or Bethlehem. Mrs. H. A. Croasdale has the old ledger of this store, beginning with 1743, and from it we learn that people came hither as far as thirty miles to do their trading. Nicolas Dupue sent his Indian boys, Mark Anthony and Paxinosa, from Shawnee with orders for goods to this store at Oxford.

The old stone mansion known as the Shippen House was built by Jonathan Robeson, about 1744, and was transferred to the Shippens with the furnace property. In 1804 Major Roberdeau, one of the owners of the furnace property, occupied the house, and we read in William Johnson's journal that "In the afternoon Mrs. Roberdeau, accompanied by Major Roberdeau with the German flute, played on the

piano forte and added her vocal powers thereto." This (February, 1804) is the first mention we find of a piano in Warren County.

Jonathan Robeson came to Oxford from Quakertown, Hunterdon County, and built a charcoal furnace that produced its first iron on March 9, 1743. The old furnace still stands, and was actually in operation in competition with more modern ones until 1882. At first the product was two tons a day, which needed seven hundred bushels of



Ruin of Old Oxford Furnace. Built by Jonathan Robeson 1741-3. Made Cannon Balls for Washington's Army. (By permission of J. Howell, copyright 1909).

charcoal for its production. By 1800 the furnace was making three tons a day, and the use of so much charcoal laid bare all the hills within hauling distance, so that the furnace was discontinued between 1809 and 1831. At the latter date, owing to the completion of the Morris Canal, fuel was again obtainable, and the furnace was started up under the management of William Henry, Esq., who as early as 1834 used the hot blast and obtained a patent for it. The new process enabled the old furnace to produce four tons a day, and later, when the stack was

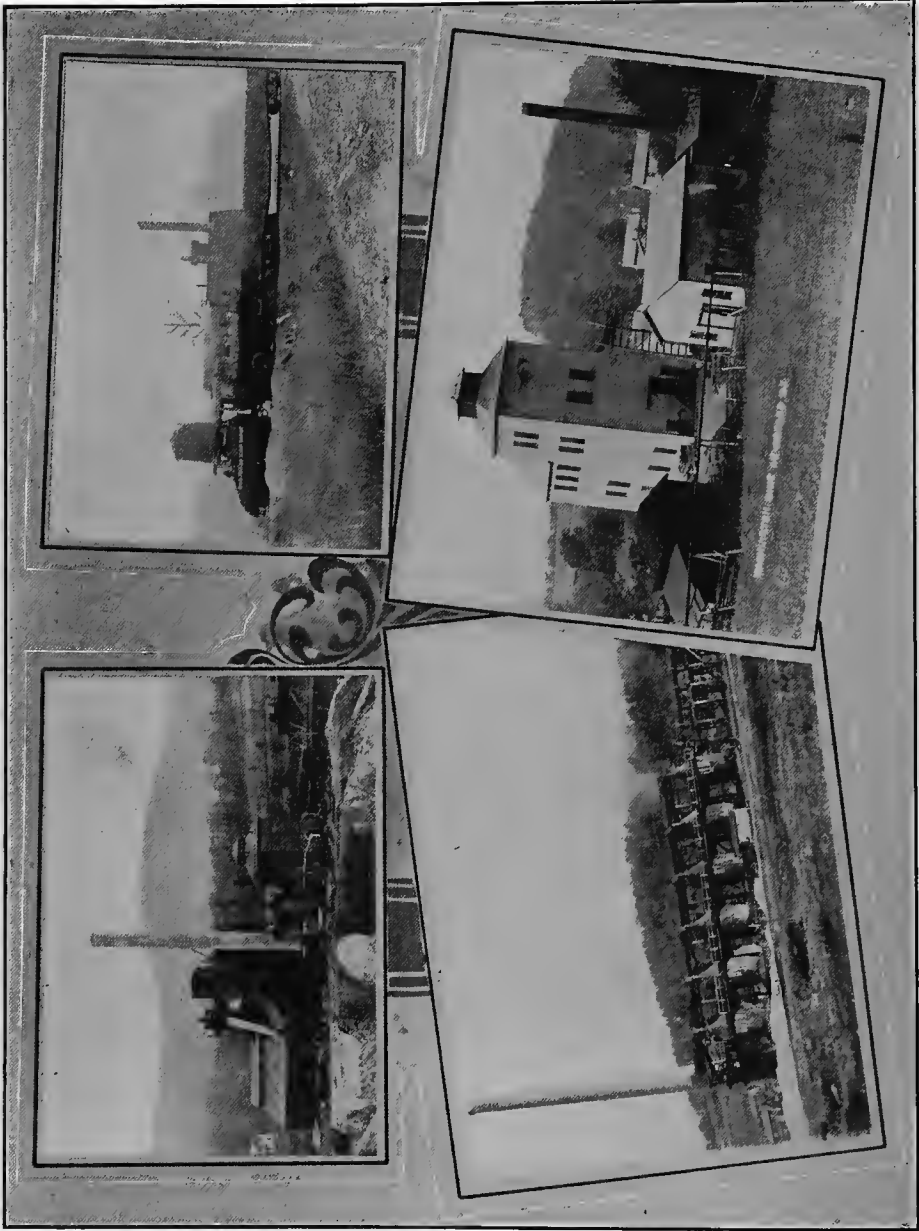
made higher, the output ran up to ten tons a day. The original output of two tons a day was sufficient to supply the forges for miles around with pig iron, and allow of shipping some to Philadelphia. For this purpose it was carted to the Delaware, at the foot of Foul Rift, and carried on Durham boats to Trenton and Philadelphia. Much of the early iron went into chimney backs, which often had a device cast on them, such as a lion and unicorn, with the words "Honi, soit qui mal y pense," or "Dieu et Mon Droit." After the Revolution the device changed. The earliest date found on a casting made at Oxford is 1755. During the Revolution the Tory owners of the New Jersey iron furnaces shut down their works, but the iron was needed more than ever for cannons and balls, so the new government did not hesitate to take charge and operate them by men who were excused from military duty for so doing.

The iron interests at Oxford were owned by the Robesons until about 1780, when Dr. William Shippen, Nicholas Biddle and David Roberdeau (afterward surveyor-general of the United States) became the owners. It was operated by Conrad Davis from 1806 till 1809, when operations were discontinued until 1831. Before 1831 the furnace property had come into possession of Morris Robeson, Esq., son of the founder. His widow leased it from 1831 to 1842 to Henry Jordan & Company, who manufactured stoves until 1839, when Messrs. George W. and Seldon T. Scranton took charge and made mainly car wheels.

Mr. Henry, the inventor of the hot blast for iron furnaces, went from Oxford to what is now Scranton, to build a new furnace in the coal fields. His partner dying, he secured assistance from the Scrantons, P. H. Mather, of Easton, and Sanford Grant, of Belvidere, to found the great Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company there, and gave the city its name, Scranton, which is thus a daughter of Oxford. The business at Scranton prospered so that G. W. and S. T. Scranton moved to that place, and their brother, Charles, in 1847 took over the







Plant of Empire Iron and Steel Co., Oxford, N. J.

business at Oxford, buying in 1849 all the interests of the Hon. William P. Robeson, who then owned the land. In 1858 G. W. and S. T. Scranton bought the Oxford property and came back to Oxford, and in 1863 incorporated the Oxford Iron Company, which built a new furnace with a capacity of 12,000 tons a year, a nail factory with an output of 240,000 kegs a year, a foundry, and a rolling mill. The company became a wreck after the hard times of 1873, and for over twenty years Oxford felt the effect of the blow. The Empire Iron and Steel Company bought all the property in the nineties, and have operated it successfully ever since.



Shippen Mansion, Oxford, N. J.

Dr. William Shippen, one of the owners of Oxford Furnace, was a descendant of Edward Shippen, a Quaker, who fled from England to Boston in 1675, and for merely being a Quaker was publicly whipped. He went to Philadelphia, and was chosen the first Mayor under the city charter of 1701. He was grandfather of Chief Justice Ship-

pen, of Pennsylvania, and amassed a large fortune. For thirty years the furnace, when owned by Dr. Shippen, was under the management of his son, Joseph, who was a second cousin of Peggy Shippen, who married Benedict Arnold.

The Second Presbyterian Church of Oxford is one of the daughters of the old Oxford church at Hazen. It was organized May 8, 1864. Previous to this a stone chapel had been erected, and this served the new congregation as a place of worship until January, 1866, when the present church edifice was erected.

The Oxford Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1867, and soon a frame building was dedicated. In 1872 the present edifice was dedicated.

The first Catholic church in Warren County was erected at Oxford in 1858, by Father McKay. Previous to this it was served by Rev. Father McMahan, from Newton. The mission at Oxford was successively under Hampton Junction, Phillipsburg and Washington until 1873, when it became a separate charge. The church building was burned on Easter Sunday, 1900, but was rebuilt in another location in 1902. Rev. Peter Kelley is in charge of Oxford and Belvidere.

Buttzville is on the Pequest, five miles from its mouth. Here the D., L. & W. railroad crosses over the L. & H. railroad and the Pequest Creek by a stone triple arch bridge built in 1855 by Anthony Robeson. A new culvert is being made by the railroad company to accommodate the tarviated county road from Belvidere, thus eliminating a dangerous crossing.

The town is named from the family of M. Robert Buttz, who came here about 1839 from Portland, Pennsylvania, and took charge of the hotel, and with Zachariah Jones conducted the store. John R. Buttz bought the mill property in 1839, and sold it to Elisha Kirkhuff in 1854. It has been owned by Linaberry and Anderson, and now by Thomas Craig, who has added a wood working factory, and for many years has owned the store and been postmaster.

A spur from the L. & H. railroad runs from Buttzville to the mines of the Basic Iron Company, who operate mines of iron and manganese on the lands of John H. Dahlke, the John Hixson estate and others.

The Buttzville Methodist Episcopal Church was built of stone about 1840. Before this time services had been held by the itinerant ministers in a house in "The Beech," in which a board on two chairs served as a seat. During the dedication "the soul of Brother Blamie, assistant pastor, passed to his eternal rest." In 1876 the present structure was completed, and greatly improved about 1895. The original stone building was partially destroyed by fire in the nineties, and was finally taken down.

Bridgeville bore its present name before 1824, although it was better known as Hunt's Tavern for some years later than that. The tavern was located just south of the present graceful bridge across the Pequest, which was built in 1857, or the year in which the old stone



Stone Bridge built in 1836 at Bridgeville.

school house was built. A splendid hotel property was built here in the days of the stage coach by Sheriff George Titman, about 1846, who also began the development of a magnificent water power, which was never completed, owing to his death. A creamery on the Lehigh and Hudson River railroad is the only present activity besides farming. The station on the D., L. & W. railroad is one-half mile from the old village, and now has most of the population. Here are a creamery and two coal yards.

The first settlers in this vicinity were George Titman, John Hixson and Michael Banghart, all of whom had lived elsewhere in New Jersey before settling here.

George Titman, Jr., the first of the family to settle in Oxford Township, was the son of George Titman, who, at eleven years of age, came with his father, Lodewick Titman, from Germany, and settled in 1737 on 400 acres of land at the very foot of the Kittatinny Mountains, six miles from the Water Gap. George Titman, Jr., settled on 266 acres of land at Bridgeville, a part of the great Coxe tract, bought by his father in 1775. It is now the Wyckoff, West and Flummerfelt farms. To this was added in 1793 two hundred acres more of the Coxe tract, on the south side of the Pequest Creek. George Titman, Jr., died in 1796, and willed the land north of the creek to his son, George (3rd.), who was father of Benjamin Titman, Sheriff George Titman and Lanah (Wilson). Sheriff George Titman had two sons, who lived a great part of their lives at Bridgeville. One was Marshall Titman, father of Dr. George Willis Titman, late of Hackettstown, and grandfather of Willis Stevens Titman. The other was Jesse Titman, father of George B. Titman, of Chicago. George Titman, Jr., willed the land south of the creek to his son, Jacob Titman, who died in 1864, leaving the property to his son, Gwinnup, who married Mary Ann Blair, a cousin to John I. Blair. Gwinnup Titman died in 1889, leaving one child, William Blair Titman, who, at the time of his death in 1902, was president of the Washington National Bank. His only

child is Annie Blair Titman, wife of Dr. G. W. Cummins, of Belvidere, who still owns the old homestead.

Michael Banghart was one of a family that came from Rhinebeck, Germany, to Hunterdon County in 1740. As a shoemaker he earned enough to buy a tract of 500 acres of land at Bridgeville, which is now the Bartow, Prall, Willett and other farms. He built his log cabin where the Prall barn now stands, at Cedar Grove. He was twice married and had ten children. One of his sons and the most noted of the family was the Rev. George Banghart, a Methodist itinerant minister, who traveled as far as Philadelphia and Wyoming on his circuits, preaching in houses, barns or in the woods, to eager listeners. His home was across the creek from Cedar Grove mill, and hither came young couples for miles to be married by the one they had known so well. The greatest gatherings for any purpose in Warren County in the early days were the Methodist Camp Meetings held in Butler's Grove, only a mile from the Banghart home, and he was one of the ablest and most frequent speakers.

Another son of Michael Banghart was Michael, Jr., born 1774, died 1846, who lived all his life on the ancestral acres, having his home where his son, Wesley, lived, on the farm now owned by Edward Willet. Michael Banghart, Jr., married Elizabeth, daughter of Philip Cummins, and was the father of George, Mary (Flummerfelt), Philip, Josiah, Wesley, Catherine (Flummerfelt), Sarah (Misner), Jacob, Barnabas, Ann (Van Allen) and Bothia (Davidson).

The Boyer family of Warren County is descended from Michael Boyer, father of George Boyer, who was born at Durham, Pennsylvania, in 1776, and settled in March, 1800, at the Boyer homestead on Lopatcong Creek, two miles from its mouth. This property he bought of John Welsh, who obtained it from the original owners, John and Allan Turner, in 1769. George Boyer was the father of Catherine (Shimer) and of Michael and David W. Boyer. Michael Boyer was born in 1804, and in 1840 bought a farm on Beaver Brook, above

Sarepta. His son, John, remained on the homestead farm in Lopatcong, and was father of John C. and Annie E. Boyer. Another son, Thomas Boyer, married Elizabeth Titman, a niece of John I. Blair, and is the father of George Boyer, Mrs. George Lantz, Mrs. ——— Kiefer, Oscar Boyer and Alice Boyer. Still another son of Michael was George Boyer, born 1833, died 1895. He settled on part of the Sarepta farm, and was the father of W. Irving Boyer, of Kansas, and John D. Boyer.

John Hixson came to Bridgeville about 1793, from near Trenton, where his father, Noah, was a miller. During the Revolution Tories raided the mill and bore away all the seives, thus disabling the mill. Of John Hixson's five sons, only one remained on the homestead. He was also named John, and was the father of Jasper, Samuel, George and Richard.

Hope Station, just west of Bridgeville, was the junction point of the D., L. & W. railroad with a stage line from the uncompleted Pennsylvania railroad at Belvidere for several years. At the dangerous crossing several people have lost their lives, the first being Mrs. Wesley Banghart; another, Mr. Kinney; and still others, the Devore family in 1892.

Sarepta has a fine water power on Beaver Brook, which runs a grist mill owned by the estate of John R. Buttz, who bought it in 1855 from David Shannon. In early days it was called Raub's Mill, from its owners, whose family burying ground is not far from the school house.

P. P. Campbell conducted an iron foundry here as early as 1825, and here Michael B. Bowers learned the trade that resulted in the Bowers Foundries at Hackettstown and Washington. Jacob Bowers, his father, was a farmer at Bridgeville, where he lived all of his married life, dying in 1818.

The stone quarry near Sarepta was operated till recently by in-



terests connected with the D., L. & W. railroad as a source of limestone for furnaces in Scranton.

Manunka Chunk tunnel is a double opening through Manunka Chunk Mountain, at the west end of which the D., L. & W. railroad connects with the Pennsylvania railroad. Along the river and on Thomas Island are many fine camping sites, which are enjoyed to the fullest from early spring to late autumn.

The site of the old Oxford meeting house has been occupied by a church longer than any other spot in Warren County. Other churches may have been built earlier than this one, but they no longer occupy their original sites. Meetings had been held for some years before any church was built, and the circuit riding minister would preach now at this house and now at that. There was a great rivalry between the present site and another at the cemetery near White Hall when the time came to choose a location for the church. As early as 1744 the Rev. James Campbell preached here and baptized some children, and the Rev. David Brainerd, the missionary to the Indians at Mount Bethel, only six miles away, also preached in this church. In 1749 the congregation came under care of the New Brunswick Presbytery, and supplies occupied the pulpit more or less regularly thereafter.

The first stated pastor in the county was Rev. John Roseborough, who was pastor of the first three Presbyterian churches; viz.: Greenwich, Mansfield Wood House and Oxford, from about 1755 to 1769. He then became pastor of the two Scotch-Irish communities known as Craig's Settlement and Hunter's Settlement. He served these until 1777, when, in the darkest hour of the Revolution, he led a battalion to Washington's camp near Coryell's Ferry, just before the battle of Trenton. A few days after the victory he was surprised by some Hessians at a farm house near Pennington and stabbed to death.

Supplies served this church from 1769 to 1787, when Rev. Asa Dunham became pastor of this church and Mount Bethel, and served for ten years. The Rev. Isaac N. Candee was pastor from 1829 till

1834, when he and a large part of the congregation formed a new congregation at Belvidere. Rev. James McWilliams, pastor from 1842 until 1853, established a parochial school, which became a great success under his successor, the Rev. Frederick Knighton, D. D., who served for nineteen years and then went to Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania, where he made a fortune in business after he was seventy years of age. Rev. John T. Pollock served the church from 1874 until 1883, when Rev. S. Nye Hutchinson succeeded him and was pastor for seventeen years. Rev. W. B. Sheddan was pastor for four years, or until 1904, when the present pastor, Rev. Robert Robinson, was called.

From the old Oxford church came the Harmony church in 1807, the First Presbyterian Church of Belvidere in 1834, and the Oxford Second Presbyterian Church in 1863. At least three edifices have occupied the site of the old Oxford church. The first was doubtless of logs. The predecessor of the present structure was a substantial building, the frame of which is now used as a barn near Zion Chapel. The brick church was erected in 1850 and redecorated in 1910. In the cemetery adjoining lie many revered dead, among them the father and grandfather of John I. Blair. The new cemetery was purchased in 1850.

Foul Rift, on the Delaware, just below Belvidere, has long been noted as the most dangerous quarter of a mile in the whole river. In a survey of 1716 it is referred to by John Reading as "A rocky falls in the Delaware River." On a map of 1769 it bears its present name. William Penn early realized its value as a power site, and had surveyed to himself five thousand acres in Pennsylvania and a large tract in New Jersey at Foul Rift as early as 1716. The earliest inhabitant was Johannes Vannatto, who in 1744 gave a deed for one acre of land to Jonathan Robeson. On this acre was built the wharf at which for a hundred years the Durham boats received their loads of pig iron for shipment to Philadelphia from the furnace at Oxford.



Chimney Rock : a natural formation at Foul Rift.

Nicholas Dupuy, of Pahaquarry, cleared a channel through the Rift before 1787 to enable his boats to take grain to market, and Major Hoops, of Belvidere, was enlarging the channel in 1790. A safe channel for motor boats could be made for its whole length at a small expense. At the foot of Foul Rift is a sandy beach, on which a numerous summer colony of campers gather and enjoy nature's charms to the fullest extent. The most noted event of the season is a carnival on the river, at which remarkably beautiful effects are produced. At a recent carnival it was said that "Foul Rift has given rise to more notable people than any place of its size in the United States." Here in a log cabin near the big spring was born, August 2, 1802, the Hon. John I. Blair, noted as the wealthiest native Jerseyman. Here was born Postmaster-General Hazen, the father of two-cent postage; here William Shippen owned 200 acres of land, which he gave to his daughter, Susan Blair, whose husband was president of Princeton College.

Rifton is another name for the vicinity of Foul Rift, and the Rifton Mills were built here in 1814 by William Sherlock, as the first and only attempt to utilize the magnificent water power at this point. The mills were destroyed by fire in 1856, and were never rebuilt. At that time they were owned by Sherrerd & Company.

The Lomasson family of this county is descended from one Lambertson, who settled before the Revolution on Scott's Mountain. One of his grandsons, Lawrence Lomerson, settled at Broadway, and another grandson, Thomas Lomasson, near Belvidere. Thomas's son, George, lived on the farm at the foot of Foul Rift, where was the birth place of John I. Blair. His children are Thomas, of Belvidere; William, Jesse, of Bangor; Mrs. Carhart and Mrs. Fry. Andrew Lomasson, another son of Thomas, lived on the George Fitts farm, near Shoemaker's mine, and was the father of Sheriff George Lomasson, John, James, Andrew and Marshall.

Two brothers, George and James Butler, came from Scotland and early settled in Oxford Township. James served in the Revolution and

never came back home. George lived for a time at Foul Rift, where he married Isabella McMurtrie, daughter of Abram McMurtrie, who was a son of Joseph McMurtrie, one of the earliest land owners of the township. In 1828 George Butler bought of Morris Croxall a tract of 209 acres extending for a half-mile along the Bridgeville road, just east of Belvidere. At that time it was all covered with virgin forest, which was not all cleared away until 1860. A log house was the only dwelling on the property. In it Morris Croxall lived with "Old Ike," a negro coachman. Johnson Butler tore down the old log structure in 1861 and built on its site the house at the entrance to the Massénat property. The stone barn near it was built in 1830. In 1844 most of the property was sold to Charles Wurts, who built the mansion shortly thereafter. The property came into the possession of Charles Stewart Wurtz and of his brother-in-law, Robert S. Kennedy, from whose heir it was purchased in 1900 by Mrs. Morris, now Mrs. Massénat. The whole forms one of the finest country estates in Warren County.

The McMurtrie family was one of the earliest resident land owners in the vicinity of Belvidere. Joseph McMurtrie bought the Alford tract in 1746. This included all the farms to the south of Belvidere now owned by Lance, Mackey, Titman, Roseberry, McMurtrie, Wyckoff, Snyder, Fitts, Smith and Shoemaker. This land in part passed by direct descent to Joseph's son, Abram McMurtrie, to his son, James, and to his son, Abram, the estate of whose sons George K. and Abram still own the old homestead. George McMurtrie, Jr., is a son of George K. McMurtrie, and is associated with Oscar H. McMurtrie, a distant relative, in the flour mills at Belvidere, established by his grandfather, Abram.

The ancestor of the Burd family settled on Scott's Mountain right after the Revolution. He had been connected with the British army, and chose this strong Tory neighborhood for that reason. His son, Elisha, was grandfather of Dr. Burd, of Belvidere.

One of the earliest to settle in this township was Alexander White,

who, about 1760, donated the land for the cemetery near his handsome stone mansion, which is still standing. He had three sons—William, Alexander and Samuel. Lieutenant William White by primogeniture inherited the family mansion and was, with Captain John McMurtrie, the first of Sussex County to join the Continental army at Boston after the battle of Bunker Hill. His younger brother, Samuel (a lad under age) accompanied him and lost his life in the war, while William wrecked his fortune, and "White Hall" passed into the hands of his brother, Colonel Alexander White.

Oxford Township claims credit for the first two soldiers from our county to join the Revolution—Captain John McMurtrie and Lieutenant William White, both of whom were on the Sussex Committee of Safety, and joined the army at Boston right after the battle of Bunker Hill. White was the son of Alexander White, who bought in 1762 a part of the Van Etten tract of land, which has ever since been known by his name. He built a handsome stone residence, which is still standing, called "White Hall." It is on the new macadam road between Belvidere and Roxburg. Here General Washington is said to have stopped on his journey from the Sun Inn, at Bethlehem, to his encampment at Morristown, and from the balcony William Henry Harrison delivered a presidential campaign speech. It will be remembered that General Harrison married a daughter of John Cleve Symmes, of Sussex County.

Captain Joseph Mackey was an early settler in the vicinity of Roxburg, and was captain in the First Regiment of Sussex County during the Revolution. After the war he became possessed of a great deal of real estate mostly in Oxford, which he left to his children, who are John, Joseph, William, Jeremiah, Lewis, James, Mrs. Hazel, Mrs. Michael Roseberry, Mrs. William Roseberry and Mrs. Lowe Miller. Some of his real estate is still owned by his descendants.

Aaron Prall, the ancestor of the family in Warren County, came

to Scott's Mountain from Amwell, Hunterdon County. He had six children, one of whom was Aaron, Jr., who was father of Thomas Prall, who lived at Bridgeville and Hazen. Thomas had nine children. These were Mrs. Mary Jones, William Prall, John Clark Prall, Mrs. Rebecca Smith, Lieutenant James Prall, Mrs. Margaret Smith, Bartley B. Prall and George T. Prall.

## CHAPTER XXVIII.

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### PAHAQUARRY.

Pahaquarry derives its name from Pahaqualong the Indian name for the mountain which forms its southern boundary. Before the formation of Warren County it was a part of Walpack, which was a township before 1738, when we find that Thomas Quick, Tunis Quick, Abraham Vanawken and Cornelius Aducher, from Walpack, voted in Hunterdon County (of which Warren then formed a part) for representatives to serve in the General Assembly. Pahaquarry as a township dates from November 20, 1824, when Warren was separated from Sussex. Pahaquarry, with the exception of a narrow strip of land lying along the Delaware, is occupied by the Blue Mountains, or Kittatinny Mountains, which are here composed of two ranges. One of these is Mount Tammany, named after the celebrated Delaware chieftain Tamenund, who also has given his name to a number of societies, the most famous of which is Tammany Hall, in New York. Mount Tammany is six miles in length and, at its western extremity, guards the southern entrance to the Water Gap, together with Mount Minsi, on the opposite side. Mount Tammany rises from a height of 1,500 feet at the Gap to 1,625 feet two miles further east, and is more than one hundred feet higher than Mount Minsi, whose elevation is 1,500 feet. The southern slope of Mount Tammany seems almost perpendicular, falling as much as 600 feet to one-eighth of a mile of horizontal measurement.

Blockade Mountain is north of Mount Tammany, and is continuous with the main range of the Blue Mountains, which extend northeastward into the State of New York and southwestward through Pennsylvania.



In general the Kittatinny Mountain slopes precipitately to the southeast and more gently to the northwest.

Buckwood Park is a game preserve of 8,000 acres, comprising the western half of Pahaquarry. It covers Blockade Mountain for six miles and takes in all of Mount Tammany. It is enclosed by eleven miles of fencing eight feet high, containing twenty strands of wire. The land for it was purchased by Mr. Worthington in 1890. Several hundred deer now roam at will through the many miles of forest-covered slopes or graze on the more open plateau.

A fine residence in the park was occupied by Mr. Worthington until he purchased of the estate of Robert Dupui the old stone mansion now called Manwalamink, and the hundreds of acres of level land attached to it, including Manwalamink and Shawnee islands, all in Pennsylvania, opposite to Buckwood Park. As an entertainer, Mr. Charles C. Worthington is a worthy successor to the venerable Dupui, who, in 1730, entertained so hospitably the Pennsylvania officials sent for the purpose of getting evidence to indict him for "forcible entry and detainer," that, instead, they made a survey of his plantation so that they might protect him in the possession of it, and William Allen himself, father-in-law of Governor Penn, gave to Nicholas Dupui in 1730 and 1733 two deeds for the land that Dupui had already bought of the Indians in 1727. The Penns have been wrongly blamed for this generous action. With this deed as a basis, it was claimed they had sold lands in the Minisink before these had been purchased from the Indians. It is true that the "Indian Walk," which gave the Minisinks to the proprietaries, was not made until 1737, but it is not true that the Indians were wronged in any way by this deed from Allen to Dupui.

Among the many treasures in Manwalamink are the original models of the "Monitor" and of the screw propeller presented to Henry B. Worthington by John Ericsson, the inventor.

All of the mountain in Pahaquarry is well wooded, and some of the trees in Buckwood Park are like those of a virgin forest. One hun-

dred thousand trees, mostly evergreens, have been planted by Mr. Worthington, according to the latest ideas of forestry on land that was once farmed between Buckwood Park and the river.

On a level plateau at the summit of the mountain lie two very pretty lakes. One, Buckwood Lake (formerly called Sunfish Pond), is a mile long, a half-mile wide, and lies 1,378 feet above sea level; the other is Catfish Pond, about half as long and wide, and is 1,181 feet above the ocean.

Across the river from Buckwood Park, and four miles from the Water Gap, is the village of Shawnee, most of which forms a part of the great estate which Mr. Worthington and his associates own. While they intend to leave the Jersey shore in all the glory of its original wildness, on the Pennsylvania side, at Shawnee, they are planning under the name of the Rossiter Realty Company, to have others also enjoy the beauty of location. Here they are erecting a hotel called Buckwood Inn, and are building many bungalows of artistic design.

Manwalamink Island is the upper of two islands at Shawnee, each of which lies between the Delaware River and a Binnie Kill, which is a local word, meaning, according to Mr. Worthington, Minnow Stream. It contains 180 acres of fertile level land, and on it is the stump, six feet across, of the old Indian Council Tree, which was killed by lightning many years ago. Near it is a very large chestnut tree fully 175 years old, which must also have sheltered the Indians in their councils. Directly south of this tree was an Indian burying ground, out of which, during the flood of 1903, several skulls and some arrowheads were washed. Between Manwalamink and Shawnee islands is the original crossing place for the Indian paths from the Pocono to the New Jersey Minisink. Here for many years the river was forded by Indians and by travelers coming down the old mine road. Later Walker's ferry was established at this point, and is still operated by Mr. Worthington as a private ferry.

The earliest works of man in the State of New Jersey are the

old mine holes in Pahaquarry. They are situated in the gully of Mine Brook, and within recent years have been reopened and explored. The one recently entered was about seven feet high, six feet wide, and extended horizontally into the hill about one hundred feet, then ran to the right about fifty feet, and then to the left another fifty feet. There are several similar openings, and all seem to be exploratory in character. Before any extensive work was done they were abandoned. The only record found that may refer to these mines is in the "Documentary History of New York," which says that "Claaus De Ruyter exhibited in Amsterdam, Holland, specimens of copper ore taken from the Minisinks in America," in 1659. This record, slight as it is, supports all the traditions respecting the old mine road and the mine holes at the end of it. These are that, when this region was a part of New Netherlands, these mines were worked by a company of Hollanders, who hauled their ore to Esopus and shipped it to Holland, but abandoned the whole venture when the English conquered the country in 1664. None of the miners had been here for years when the first settlers came down the mine road, and those settlers were unable in any way to find out who had dug the holes, what ore they found, or when they had worked here. To reach the mines a road was constructed from Esopus, on the Hudson River, up the valley of a small stream and down the valley of another stream to Port Jervis, and thence along the Delaware River to the mines, about seven miles from the Water Gap. The road probably followed an earlier Indian path, and is one hundred miles in length. It was the earliest road of like extent to be built in America, and for scores of years it was the preferred route from New England to Philadelphia and the South. The old mine road could not well have been built before Esopus was settled in 1652, and it was probably built between that date and 1659, when "Claaus De Ruyter exhibited his specimens of copper ore." It was surely built and the mines abandoned by 1664, when the English made a conquest of the New Netherlands, for after this the Dutch would have no incentive to work the mines, as

a heavy percentage of the output would be claimed for the English crown.

There is no question that the first settlers to come down the Delaware as far as Warren County after the early miners left were the family of Nicolaes Dupui, who followed the old mine road to its end, and in the vicinity found improvements in the shape of apple orchards and cleared land, which they bought of the Indians then in possession of them. Two Indians, Waugoanlenneggea and Pennogue, gave a deed to Nicolas Dupui in 1727 for land situated four miles above the Water Gap. The deed is now in possession of the Pennsylvania Historical Society. Nicolaes Dupui received his title to the islands in the Delaware and the land at Shawnee from William Allen by two deeds bearing date September 10, 1730, and September 10, 1733. The land was originally surveyed by N. Scull in 1730, on a warrant dated November 16, 1727, which warrant was transferred by William Penn (the grandson of William Penn) to William Allen on August 29, 1728.

On this land Nicolaes Dupui and his sons, Samuel, Daniel, Aaron and Benjamin, lived. In 1753, when eighty-three years of age, Nicolaes gave a deed for the Great Shawna Island and forty acres "Where the new dwelling house, barns, orchards and grist mill stands," to Daniel Dupui. Samuel occupied the homestead, as did his son, Nicolas, and his descendants after him, until Robert Dupui, the last of the line, died, and the property was bought by the present owner, Mr. C. C. Worthington. Aaron Dupui kept the first store in Warren County at Oxford Furnace, in 1741. His old account book is still in the possession of one of his descendants, Mrs. H. A. Croasdale, of the River Farm, at the Delaware Water Gap.

Nicholas Dupui, who arrived at New Amsterdam in October, 1662, from Artois, France, is the ancestor of all of the name Dupui, Dupuis, Depue or Depew in New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, including the Hon. Chauncey M. Depew. Nicholas died at New York

in 1691, leaving five children, who were John, Moses, Aaron, Susannah and Nicholas, the last being the settler at Shawnee.

The Depues of Warren and Northampton counties are descended from Moses, who settled on a large tract of land in Ulster County, New York, probably before his father's death in 1691, and became the most prominent man in that county. Of his children two, Moses and Benjamin, settled near Flat Brook. At present there are living in Pahaquarry, William Depue, son of Moses, who died at Calno in 1909, and Norman and Cloyd Depue, sons of Daniel; who died at Calno in 1910. Moses and Daniel were sons of John Depue, who lived near Calno all his life.

With regard to the Minisinks in general, we have evidence furnished by the visit of Arent Schuyler, in 1694, that at that time no white settlers were known in this region. The Governor of New York, who thought the Minisinks belonged to that State, learning that the French and French Indians from Canada had taken possession of the Minisinks, or were about to do so, sent Arent Schuyler to investigate. He went to Port Jervis and down the river to the Indian settlement, where he met some Indian sachems, who said they had seen no French or French Indians, and would let the Governor know at once if any appeared. Schuyler does not report meeting any white men in this visit to the Minisinks in 1694. In 1697 he patented a tract of 1,000 acres in the territory he had visited, and as that was the first patent for lands in the Minisinks, it is fair to assume that actual settlers did not come until some time later yet than this. In 1704 the Minisink patent was issued to a number of people. In 1718 Joseph Kirkbride located 1,200 acres at Flatbrook. In 1731 John Black purchased 600 acres on the Flat Brook, which were sold to John Cleve Symmes in 1760. These examples give an accurate idea of the date of the earliest locations of land in the Minisink. In John Reading's journal, in possession of the New Jersey Historical Society, we find that in 1719 settlements extended down as far as Minisink, and that in the seven towns

on the Delaware and Macacamac branch there were twenty-six married couples, sixty-one unmarried males, and fifty-six unmarried females.

The first family to settle permanently in the Minisinks in Warren County was that of Colonel Abram Van Campen, who purchased from the heirs of George Hutcheson, of New York, on March 8, 1732, a tract of land called by the Indians Pahaqualin, containing by estimation 1,666 acres, for the sum of 735 pounds. This tract included all the level land in the upper part of Pahaquarry for seven miles, its upper limit being at a rift in the Delaware called Sombo, one mile south of Flatbrookville. Colonel Abram Van Campen had four sons, named Benjamin, Moses, Abram and John. Of these, Benjamin and Moses had no children. Abram, Jr., the eldest son, had two sons named James and Abram (3rd.). James was the father of Abram, Elijah, Moses and Henry. Abram (3rd.) had one son, Moses.

Three hundred acres of the original 1,666-acre tract are still owned by Theron Van Campen and his sister, Mrs. John Lamb, who are children of Benjamin, and grandchildren of Moses Van Campen.

John Van Campen, son of Colonel Abram, was father of Abram, who had no sons. Catherine Van Campen, a daughter of Colonel Abram, married Benjamin Depue and, moving to Mt. Bethel Township, in Northampton County, became the ancestor of many named Depue in that region and in Warren County. Some members of the Van Campen family settled every farm from the old mine holes to the Sussex County line, and many have also lived in Sussex County.

Among the settlers of the Minisink before 1780 were those named Depui, Van Campen, Van Auken, Van Etten, Westbrook, Brink, Shoemaker, De Witt, *Brodhead*, Hyndshaw, *Stroud*, Quick, Cortright, Rosenkranz, Transue, Storm, Middaugh, Dingman, Decker, LaBar, Detrick and Miller. Shortly after 1800 some families came from Bucks County to Pahaquarry. Among them were John Gariss and Yost Yetter, who settled at Flatbrookville. The latter's son, Jacob Yetter, is father to Andrew Yetter, of Blairstown, whither he moved

in 1852, and has become one of the most influential men of the region. Many descendants of John Gariss are still living in the vicinity of Millbrook.

The schools in this township are at Millbrook, Calno, and Dunfield.

Brotzmansville was once a village opposite Shawnee, but is now only a memory. Here is the dwelling of the Fish and Game Warden for Warren County, Mr. Harry E. Cudney, who is also overseer of Buckwood Park.

Dimmick's Ferry, near the old mine holes, has been conducted by members of the family of that name for many years.

Dunfield at one time bore the name which has been reserved since for the larger town across the river called the Delaware Water Gap. The mountain scenery in this vicinity is the finest in the East, and has the additional advantage of being very easy of access from our large cities. The Water Gap forms a great natural passageway through the mountains, which is utilized on the western side by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad, and on the eastern side by the New York, Susquehanna and Western. The latter crosses the Delaware just above the Gap, on an iron bridge. The extreme end of Blockade Mountain, which, with Mount Minsi and Mount Tammany, encloses the Water Gap, is a park of several hundred acres, in which is situated the Karamac Inn, from which one of the finest views in America is obtained.

## CHAPTER XXIX.

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PHILLIPSBURG.

(Written with the assistance of Dr. John H. Griffith.)

Phillipsburg was first organized as a township in 1851, and at that time included Lopatcong, which was not set off until March 8, 1861, when Phillipsburg was incorporated as a town. An addition was made from Lopatcong to Phillipsburg in 1903.

Phillipsburg is on the site of an Indian village called Chintewink, which is still the name of one of its alleys. The present name is variously ascribed to an Indian chief Philip, who lived in the village, and to a family named Phillips who settled there later. It is one of the five towns in the county that had a name in 1769, the others being Oxford, Changewater, Halketstown and Bloomsbury. In "Hallesche Nachrichten, published in 1787, we read (p. 111): "Phillipsburg was an Indian town as early as 1654. The name Phillipsburg is found on a map of 1749." It also appears on a map published by Evans in 1755. The burden of evidence seems to favor the derivation of the name from that of an extensive land owner here named William Phillips, who was located in the neighborhood as early as 1735. His daughter Margaret married John Roseberry, and a son, William Phillips, was the most prominent man in Phillipsburg.

In 1715 Daniel Coxe, of Burlington, received a warrant to locate 1250 acres of land opposite to "The Forks of the Delaware River," the Lehigh being considered the west branch of the Delaware. The Delaware river frontage in this Daniel Coxe tract ran from just above the square in Phillipsburg to the Andover Furnace. In 1769 the heirs of Coxe conveyed 500 acres of the southwest part of this tract to John



Feith (Feit), and it is described as adjoining the lands of Peter Kenney and John Roseberry. In 1772 the Coxe heirs sold 200 acres to John Roseberry, and 228 acres to Michael Roseberry, in 1779. This tract ran from Hudson Street to the Andover Furnace, then over one mile back to John Feit's tract and thence along the Feit, Kinney and John Roseberry tracts, and along Hudson Street to the river. On Michael Roseberry's death this tract became the property of his brother Joseph, who sold it to John Roseberry in 1784.



Dwelling built in 1785, by John Roseberry, one of the earliest residents of Phillipsburg.  
It is now used as a blacksmith shop.

The site of the town of Phillipsburg seems to have fallen to the lot of John Tabor Kempe, one of the Coxe heirs and a royalist, and it was confiscated and sold in 1789 by James Hyndshaw, high sheriff, to Jacob Arndt Jr., of Easton. The description says, "Including the

town of Phillipsburg," containing  $91\frac{3}{4}$  acres. To the east it ran along William Phillip's land 40 chains 50 links, to the north along the ferry land 14 chains and 50 links, thence down the river 35 chains and 66 links to John Roseberry's land, and along his land, about where Hudson Street is, for a distance of 40 chains. This tract embraced the whole of the ancient town of Phillipsburg as laid out by the Coxes. On January 5, 1793, Jacob Arndt Jr. sold the town of Phillipsburg as above described for £106 15s. to Philip Seager and Jacob Reese. In neither of these deeds is there a single reservation, indicating apparently no previous purchasers of town lots. Seager and Reese made a division of the town whereby Reese got two tracts in the northern part, containing respectively  $36\frac{3}{4}$  acres and 13 acres, and Seager took the southern portion. Reese sold the 13-acre tract to Thomas Bullman, who gave or sold the entrance to the Delaware bridge at the square in 1800. In 1739 David Martin was given a grant to keep a ferry across the Delaware at some point between Lopatcong creek and the Musconetcong creek. The grant included 105 acres of land above the Coxe tract, or Phillipsburg town line. In 1742 the Martin ferry across the river was but a canoe to take over people while their horses swam alongside. At that time the site of Easton was covered with woods and brush, and the only road to Bethlehem was an Indian path.

From a letter written by William Parsons, ex-surveyor-general of Pennsylvania, and a resident of Easton, we learn that in 1752 there were eleven families in Easton, and that the Jersey side of the river was more settled opposite the Forks than the Pennsylvania side. The letter mentions Mr. John Cox's project of laying out a town on his land adjoining Mr. Martin's land opposite Easton. By 1755 Easton had grown to be a town of forty dwellings, including five taverns. By 1763 the town had sixty-three dwellings, including six taverns.

Rev. Mr. Peters bought the Martin tract and ferry rights and sold them to Richard Penn, and he sold them to Jacob Arndt Sr., who in 1794 conveyed the 105 acres to Lewis Goch, and he to Thomas Bull-

man, in 1798. Richard Peters also bought of Joseph Turner, in 1754, 411 acres of land to the north of the ferry land, which gave him control of the river front as far as Marble Mountain. This was not a purchase friendly to the interests of Phillipsburg, but was made by Peters at the instance of Richard Penn, to whom he conveyed both properties for the purpose of holding the town of Phillipsburg in check and favoring the growth of the new town they had laid out across the river and called Easton. The 411 acres came into the possession of the Howell family in 1809.

About 1802 the New Brunswick turnpike was built to Union Square. The Washington turnpike, called the Morris turnpike, was incorporated in 1806 and built soon thereafter. Both of these turnpikes followed roads that had been established for half a century or more.

The oldest house now standing in Phillipsburg is No. 119 South Main street. It was built by a Mr. Roseberry in 1750. The first house built on the hill, in the third ward, was erected by John H. Leida in 1858, and is now No. 233 Chambers street. Shortly after 1800, Thomas Bullman built a tavern on Union Square, and later sold it to an Albright, so that it was known for many years as Albright's tavern. In 1810 John P. Roseberry built the present Union Square Hotel, which is now ably conducted by David W. Smith. The Lee House was built in 1811 for a store kept by John Mixsell. Its present proprietor is M. O. J. Hile. Other hotels are the Phillipsburg Hotel, owned by Harry Smith; Hotel Columbia, by W. H. Carey; and the American House, on Jefferson street.

"On the 16th day of December, 1776, a portion of the American Army under General John Sullivan passed through Phillipsburg on their way to Trenton to join Washington, crossed the Delaware river above where the bridge now stands, and encamped over night near Bethlehem, Pennsylvania.

"In May, 1779, General Sullivan again came this way, by order of General Washington, and rendezvoused in Easton, Pennsylvania, pre-

paratory to his march to Wyoming Valley to avenge the massacre of the year before at that place. General William Maxwell, of Greenwich township, with the New Jersey brigade accompanied General Sullivan."

The first bridge across the Delaware at this point was erected about 1800, and was washed away by a freshet in a few years. In 1805 the Easton Delaware Bridge Company raised by a lottery enough money to build a wooden arch bridge in the style of the one now at Columbia, which served for nearly a century, when it was torn down and the present iron one was erected in its place in 1895.

One hundred years ago, in 1811, Phillipsburg contained fifteen families, named Reese, Roseberry, Ramsey, Mixsell, Myers, Bullman, Albright, Seager, Barnes, Beers, Carpenter, Bidleman, Skillman, Phillips and Shaup. The completion of the Morris Canal in 1832 benefitted the town somewhat, but not to the extent expected. In 1820 Phillipsburg contained thirty or more houses, scattered for a mile along the Sussex road, now North Main street, and the New Brunswick turnpike, or George street, now partly South Main street. The first brick building in town was erected by Garret Cook in 1845. There were no more than fifty dwellings here in 1847, and the town had no post-office until 1854, while Easton's post-office was established March 20, 1793. The first important growth began with the building of the New Jersey Central railroad, which was completed to Phillipsburg on July 1, 1852. On July 2d the first passenger train of eight cars arrived amid great rejoicing. John Alpaugh, now residing at Phillipsburg, and aged eighty-five, was fireman on this first train.

The Phillipsburg Land Company, formed in 1853, purchased the Roseberry farm, laid it out in lots, and induced many people to settle in the town. "In all, they bought three hundred acres, laid out eleven hundred and thirty lots, and paid for lands \$55,000." Since 1853 the growth of Phillipsburg, in population, wealth and diversity of industries has been rapid and continuous. Phillipsburg was incorporated as a town on March 8, 1861.

The first election in the newly incorporated town was held in the Union Square Hotel, then conducted by Joseph Fisher, on April 8, 1861, and Charles Sitgreaves was chosen as the first Mayor.

“The greatest railroad strike in the history of the State took place in 1877, with Phillipsburg as provisional headquarters for two or three weeks, with General W. J. Sewall in command of the State troops.

“October 21, 1892, the Columbian parade took place, and was the greatest industrial exhibition ever given in this community; 183 large and magnificent floats were in line taking three hours to pass a given point.”

On May 10, 1906, the Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument was dedicated and unveiled on the grounds of the Lovell School building, in the presence of Governor Edward C. Stokes, the G. A. R., and the Second Regiment of the National Guard of New Jersey. The total height of the monument is about 48 feet, and it cost \$5,500.

“The three mortars around the monument and the one on the soldiers' plot in the cemetery are the property of Tolmie Post. They were a donation made by the War Department through a special act of Congress. All of these mortars have a record; two were in the siege at Vicksburg, Miss., during the engagements there in 1862 and 1863; one was captured and recaptured three times at Island No. 10; one was at the front in the engagement at Fredericksburg, Va.

“On July 4, 1870, General Theodore Runyon dedicated a Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument in the Phillipsburg Cemetery, which was afterwards removed under very peculiar conditions which constituted the highest grade of vandalism ever permitted by the loyal citizens of an enlightened community.”

Phillipsburg celebrated its fiftieth anniversary by an “Old Home Week” in the first week of July, 1911.

The population increased rapidly from 1,500 in 1860 to 5,950 in 1870, 7,176 in 1881, 9,500 in 1899 and 14,000 in 1911. There are now six wards, and the town is governed by a mayor, eighteen councilmen, and a police force of eight men.

The early church records give us some of our first authentic dates

in the history of this vicinity. The "Hallesche Nachrichten" makes mention of Lutheran services at the Forks of the Delaware as early as 1733. The Presbytery of New Brunswick sent missionaries in 1737 to the Forks of the Delaware, or, as the Indians called it, Lechauwitung. A log meetinghouse was built on what is now Brainard street, near the Morris and Essex freight depot at a very early date and a cemetery is remembered as being on the hill between it and the river. This is undoubtedly the church referred to in several old surveys, one of which reads "May 27, 1762, Surveyed a Lott in Phillipsburg, Whereon is a Lutheran Church and Burying Ground." This earliest church became but a memory, and "the last vestige of a marked grave was that of General John Phillips, with a modest tablet or headstone, and that, too, has disappeared, but may be found in the garret of some distant relative." When building the Morris and Essex railroad, the workmen cut through this old graveyard in 1867, and again, in 1906, when digging the foundation for a part of the freight house, many skeletal remains were found. Many years ago the site was owned by John Bach, who used the foundation stones of the old church in the cellar of a house, and made a present of the logs composing the church to Henry Walters. No other church was erected in Phillipsburg until 1854, or about a century later, than the first one. During this century Phillipsburg depended for houses of worship on Easton and on the "Old Straw Church," erected by the Lutherans in Greenwich before 1760, and now known as St. James' Lutheran Church. The First Presbyterian Church of Greenwich, too, served the people of that denomination as early as 1739, and in their log meetinghouse the missionary David Brainerd preached twice on the Sabbath, December 9, 1744.

The First Presbyterian Church of Phillipsburg was organized on December 13, 1853, at the Academy, on the site now occupied by the Sitgreaves school building. A sermon was preached by Rev. George C. Bush, and thirty-two became members of the new church. The corner stone of a church building was laid in 1854, and the building

completed at a cost of \$20,000, and dedicated September 12, 1858. The present pastor is Rev. J. Colclough. For many years this church possessed the only pipe organ in the city, having installed one in 1874. The Westminster Presbyterian Church was organized on April 27, 1886. It was formed largely by members of the First Presbyterian Church, and was the immediate result of the growth of the second Presbyterian Sabbath school, which had been held in Dull's Hall for two years. The chapel was completed for use on August 31, 1890, and the main building was first used on December 10, 1893. Rev. E. C. Cline was pastor until April 1, 1903, when the present pastor, Rev. James Moore, was installed. A handsome memorial pipe organ was given to the church on February 24, 1904, in memory of Mrs. Phoebe Harris Dinsmore. The Sunday school connected with the church numbers 247 scholars and teachers.

The First Methodist Church of Phillipsburg was organized May 20, 1855, and the corner stone of the church was laid August 13, of the same year. The first resident of Phillipsburg to be converted to Methodism was Philip Reese, who was converted in 1824, while on a visit to his sister, who lived on the Susquehanna. The first Methodist sermon was preached in his stone house in 1828, by Rev. H. Bartine. The first class leader was named Downs, a school teacher of Easton. The church was dedicated on October 3, 1858. The value of church and parsonage is \$35,000. Rev. R. B. Lockwood was the first pastor. The present pastor, Rev. F. T. Hubach, follows many other eminent predecessors. The membership is 534, and 670 are connected with the Sunday school. A fine pipe organ was installed in 1909. The Wesley Methodist Episcopal Church originated from a class meeting held in the Fitch school house in 1871. The church was organized in 1872, and in October of that year Wesley Chapel was dedicated. The building was remodelled in 1886. The church has a membership of 500 and property valued at \$22,500. The present pastor is Rev. O. M.

West. A fire caused by lightning destroyed the steeple on June 13, 1911.

St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church was organized December 22, 1856. A handsome stone church was consecrated by Bishop Odenheimer on June 9, 1861. The present edifice was erected in 1885. Rev. Mr. Higgins is the present pastor. A Sunday school connected with it has 122 on its rolls.

The Church of SS. Philip and James is the second one on the same site. The corner stone of the first was laid in 1860 by Bishop Bayley. Father O'Reilly served the parish for twenty-four years. In 1889 the present edifice was completed. There are now 3,505 souls in the parish. Other church property in Phillipsburg includes the Parochial Hall, built at a cost of \$22,000; the Young Men's Catholic Club rooms, and a cemetery on Fillmore Street. The present pastor is Rev. Patrick F. Connolly. A tower costing \$15,000 was erected on the church in 1911. A 1,000-pound bell is a feature of the tower, and also a clock that automatically rings the Angelus on the big bell.

Grace Evangelical Lutheran Church was organized in 1869 by Rev. M. H. Richards, and the church edifice was dedicated January 9, 1870. Rev. Joseph Stump is the present pastor. Two hundred and forty-seven are connected with its Sunday school. St. John's German Evangelical Lutheran Church was organized February 5, 1875, by Rev. R. F. Weidner. Its fifty original members came mainly from Zion Church, of Easton, Pennsylvania. Rev. Joseph Orr is pastor; 119 are connected with its Sunday school.

The First Baptist Church of Phillipsburg was organized by Rev. A. E. Francis in 1880, and a house of worship was later erected on Main street. Rev. E. R. Tilton is pastor of this church and of the Lincoln Street Baptist chapel.

Phillipsburg's first school was held in a log house near Bidleman's. Here in 1801 "Old Cohen" taught school. A stone building replaced the earlier structure in 1803, and was destroyed by fire in 1812. A new



stone schoolhouse was then erected near the site of the Andover Furnace. This building was replaced in 1854 by a new schoolhouse for the use of Ihrle District No. 10, which comprised the second and fourth wards. The second school to be opened was held in 1833 in a room in the stone building near the Pennsylvania depot, which was occupied for many years by the *Warren Democrat*, and now used as a real estate office. In 1843 a small brick building was erected at a cost of \$500 for the use of Phillipsburg District No. 11, comprising the first and third wards. The Hudson Street School was built in 1852 at a cost of \$3,500, and took the place of the smaller building. The town was made into one school district in 1869, with three sections, and a third building was completed in 1871, on land purchased of Henry Seagraves, at a total cost of \$46,131.84. This served for many years as a high school and grammar school. This is now called the Freeman Building. In 1871 the Howell building was erected in the first ward, at a cost of \$4,082, and in 1873 the engine-house of the Andover Fire Company was converted into a schoolhouse. The High School building was completed in 1909 at an expense of \$22,000. It has a fine location on Main Street, near the older Lovell building, which was erected fifteen years ago. The Soldiers' Monument is placed in the immediate vicinity and presents a fine appearance. The John Firth building was erected in 1909 at a cost of \$35,000, and the Pursell school building in 1911 at a cost of \$30,000. There are now ten buildings devoted to the use of the public schools, which employ sixty-two teachers, including the superintendent, Lewis Osmun Beers. There are 2,159 pupils enrolled.

Dr. John Cooper, who practiced here from 1791 until 1794 and then followed his profession for fifty years in Easton, was the first resident practitioner. He had no successor for fifty years when Dr. Southard came and practiced here for two years. Dr. John H. Griffith has practiced here for forty-one years, or since 1870; Dr. Isaac Barber since 1880; Dr. J. M. Reese since 1883; Dr. R. A. Stewart and Dr.

H. R. West since 1884; Dr. Wm. Kline since 1891; and Dr. F. A. Shimer since 1905.

The Phillipsburg National Bank was a State bank from 1856 until 1865, when it was chartered as a national bank. It has a capital stock of \$200,000 and a surplus of \$300,000. John A. Bachman is its president, and James L. Lomerson its cashier. The Second National Bank of Phillipsburg was incorporated in October, 1900, with \$100,000 capital. It now has \$70,000 surplus. S. C. Smith is president, William O'Neil vice-president, Aaron McCammon cashier, and John Firth assistant cashier.

In 1861 the Lehigh Water Company of Easton was authorized by a special act of the legislature to supply Phillipsburg with water. In 1886 the People's Water Company of Phillipsburg was organized and within a year had completed its plant, including a reservoir and a pumping station along the Delaware river north of the town. Extensive improvements were made to the plant in 1911. None of the water is pumped from the river, but it all comes from extensive wells which, from their situation in a sandy soil, give an excellent filtered supply of soft water. The present officers are G. G. Stryker, president; John A. Bachman, treasurer; and J. O. Carpenter, secretary.

The predecessor of the present trolley system was the Phillipsburg Horse Railway Company. This was chartered in 1867, organized in 1871, and built its line along South Main Street. The trolley line now extends from the Circle in Easton to Alpha and by way of North Main Street to Ingersoll Heights. The Easton and Washington Traction Company's trolley line extends from Main Street, at the Soldiers' Monument, to Port Murray, and will shortly be extended. It was chartered on May 31, 1902.

Phillipsburg is at one of our two great gateways to the west, the other being at the Water Gap. This accounts for the presence of four of the five great railways that centre here and give shipping facilities enjoyed by no other city of its size in the east. Naturally therefore,

Phillipsburg is essentially a manufacturing city and possesses many important industries. Of the three iron railroad bridges crossing the Delaware at this point, the one furthest north is owned by the Lehigh and Hudson River railroad; the middle one is owned by the New Jersey Central railroad, and is also used by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western; the southernmost one belongs to the Lehigh Valley railroad.

The near vicinity of Easton, Pennsylvania, gives to Phillipsburg many advantages not usually enjoyed by a city of its size. The large department stores, the excellent hotels, the hospital, college, schools and places of amusement serve Phillipsburg as well as Easton. In fact, the two are one city, and in not a few instances the office is on one side of the river and the workshop on the other.

The first important manufacturing industry was the iron and brass foundry of J. R. Templin & Co., which was operated here from 1848 until July 4, 1855, when the plant was destroyed by fire.

In 1848 Messrs. Cooper and Hewett, of New York, built a blast furnace south of the town and called it the Cooper Iron Works. Two other furnaces were soon added, the whole being owned by the Trenton Iron Company. In 1868 they sold their whole plant to the Andover Iron Company, who operated it successfully for many years. It is temporarily out of blast.

Between 1849 and 1876 A. R. Reese & Co. did an extensive business in the manufacture of agricultural implements. The Warren Foundry and Machine Company was chartered March 6, 1856, with a capital of \$200,000, and it has operated continuously and profitably ever since. The extensive buildings are of stone, the machine shop being 400 feet long. Its specialty is the manufacture of cast-iron pipes and columns. William Runkle is president of the company, and J. Walter Ingham its very efficient superintendent. The Phillipsburg Rolling Mills were established on the Howell tract along the river in 1860 and were operated for a few years. The plant after many years idleness was rebuilt but was finally destroyed by fire. The boiler works

of Tippet & Woods began operations in 1868, and have done a prosperous business ever since. They now employ about two hundred men. Rowland Firth and Son established a prosperous business here in 1894 and enlarged it in 1911. They use \$40,000 capital in the manufacture of all kinds of steel castings. The American Horse Shoe Company was established about 1895, and now employs one hundred and fifty hands. It is on the site of the old rolling mill. The Vulcanite Cement Company near Phillipsburg gives employment to many of its citizens, as does the Alpha Cement Company, established a few years later at Alpha. The Ingersoll-Rand Drill Company is a merger of the Ingersoll-Sergeant Drill Company and the Rand Drill Company, the two largest manufacturers of drills operated by compressed air. The company has a capital of \$10,000,000, and built its new plant in Phillipsburg in 1904, on a site annexed from Lopatcong in 1903 and called Ingersoll Heights. The company employs two thousand hands, and their product is used wherever man searches for nature's treasures beneath the ground. Recent successful industries are conducted by the Baker Chemical Company, established in 1904, the Canister Works, the Standard Silk Mill, the Continental Silk Mill, established in 1908, and Ryan's Silk Mill.

The first secret society in the county was Olive Branch Lodge, No. 16, Free and Accepted Masons, which was instituted at Phillipsburg on January 9, 1799. It surrendered its charter in 1842. Phillipsburg has no less than forty secret orders and societies, many of which are considered in the chapter on organizations.

The present town officials are: Joseph H. Firth, who has been mayor and president of council for several terms; J. A. S. Stone, vice-president; Frank Kneeder, town clerk; J. L. Lomerson, treasurer; J. I. B. Reilly, solicitor; Robert P. Howell, surveyor; John Dundas, collector; G. L. Yeisley, auditor; George Pfister, chief of the fire department; and Edward Gorgas, chief of police.

Phillipsburg has a volunteer fire department composed of six hose



**PHILLIPSBURG LODGE, No. 395, B. P. O. E.**

Phillipsburg, N. J., Lodge No. 395, B. P. O. Elks, began in a most modest manner and with a small membership. The Lodge was instituted in the Masonic rooms, on the evening of November 26, 1897, by J. H. Fort, District Deputy, Grand Exalted Ruler, of Camden, N. J., assisted by members of the Order from Trenton and Camden, N. J., and Stroudsburg, Pa. A banquet was served at "Hotel Columbia."

The first officers, who were installed on the night of the organization, were: John Eilenberg, Exalted Ruler; Hon. Jacob B. Smith, Esteemed Leading Knight; Hon. Jos. H. Firth, Esteemed Loyal Knight; R. B. Carhart, Esteemed Lecturing Knight; S. W. Hunt, Secretary; Adam Martin, Treasurer; A. W. Mutchler, Esquire; L. A. Fisher, Tiler; W. F. Carty, Chaplain; D. E. Ritter, Inner Guard; Trustees: Hon. Dr. Isaac Barber, one year; Chas. B. Sharp, two years; John Keru, three years.

Charter Members: Geo. R. Johnson, Jos. L. Morgan, Whitfield Barber, Jr., W. H. Fisk, W. K. Stone, Harry Cane, E. O. Correll, Ellsworth Smith, Wm. J. Leslie, Floyd Smith, C. E. Griffin, B. Frank Fox, Jas. H. Callan, E. J. Mackay, Bernard Flynn, Chas. A. Gischel, Frank D. Bishop, Dr. Wm. Kline, Y. C. Pilgrim, Eldridge Barber, Hon. Johnston Cornish, G. W. Shoeffler, Hon. C. F. Staats, P. F. Hagerty, W. Floyd Mutchler, F. M. Duckworth.

Past Exalted Rulers: John Eilenberg, John Eileuberg, F. M. Duckworth, F. M. Duckworth, Wm. J. Leslie, Stewart P. Stone, F. M. Duckworth, Chas. B. Sharp, E. D. Pursel, Oscar W. Shafer, Thos. L. Murphy, Harry E. Stone, Jesse H. Rubert, Jesse H. Rubert, Lewis A. Fisher.

The present Exalted Ruler is John B. Sliker, elected April 1, 1911.



companies, a fire chief and assistants, who respond promptly to every alarm. The first fire department was the Warren Fire Company, which was organized August 8, 1864, with thirty-seven members. It had at first a hand engine and later a steamer and hose carriage, but disbanded in the seventies. The Andover Engine Company was organized a few years later, and had a large heavy fire engine. It also disbanded before the Centennial Fire Company No. 1 was organized on January 26, 1876. The Reliance Hose Company dates from February 8, 1887, the Jersey Hose Company No. 2, from April 15, 1887; and the Alert Hook and Ladder Company, from May 31 of the same year. The Warren Chemical Fire Company was organized January 29, 1908, and the Lincoln Engine Company No. 2 on February 12, 1909.

While Phillipsburg is already the largest town in northwestern New Jersey, it is rapidly growing in population, and its active Board of Trade, with Dr. J. M. Reese as its president, is continually seeking new industries.

## CHAPTER XXX.

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### POHATCONG.

Pohatcong Township was the last of the civil divisions of Warren County to be organized. It was formed in 1881 from that part of Greenwich lying in the extreme southwestern corner of the county. It was named from the creek whose beautiful valley forms so much of its territory.

The New Brunswick turnpike crosses the northern part of the township, and a road that it replaced is shown as early as 1769 on a map which also mentions the names Hughes and Roper's Ferry, the latter on the site of Carpentersville. Three railroads pass through the township. The Belvidere division of the Pennsylvania railroad was built through this township in 1854, along the Delaware River, and has stations at Riegelsville and Carpentersville, giving good connections north and south. The Lehigh Valley railroad and the Central Railroad of New Jersey, on their way from Phillipsburg to New York, pass through the northern part of the township and give excellent freight accommodations to the great cement industries there located.

The six schools in the township employ twelve teachers and are at Finesville, Hughesville, Carpentersville, Springtown, Shimers and Alpha, the last with five teachers.

An important industry in this township is the raising of peaches, where the orchards produce a very fine grade of fruit. Among the extensive growers are J. S. Hunt, Isaac Laubach, J. M. Crouse and Sheriff Wieder.

The earliest land taken up in this region was by a survey made in January, 1714, and approved November 13, 1717, of a tract of land to Thomas Byerly, containing 9,009 acres on both sides of the Musconet-



cong, and bordering on the Delaware. This was sold at public sale September 1, 1749, to William Allen and Joseph Turner, of Philadelphia, for £3,000 proclamation money. There were 1,701 acres of this north of the Musconetcong in the present Pohatcong Township.

Riegelsville is the southernmost town in Warren County, at the mouth of the Musconetcong, where is available a fine water power, which is used by John W. Riegel for a grist mill, and by the Warren Manufacturing Company for the manufacture of manila paper. R. A. Shimer has an excellent general store. A large town of the same name lies across the river, which is connected by trolley with Easton and Philadelphia. The town was settled by the Hunt family before the Revolution, who are still residents of the township, but was named after Benjamin Riegel, who came from Northampton County in 1818.

In 1797 Thomas Pursell built a mill at the mouth of the Musconetcong. He died at Finesville in 1821. Before 1800 three brothers named Shank occupied a log house on the other side of the river and operated a ferry. Benjamin Riegel bought their property in 1807. The bridge across the Delaware was built in 1838. Mr. G. W. Snyder has a wheelwright shop, in which he manufactures delivery wagons and the like.

The Laubach family has lived in the vicinity of Riegelsville since 1738. The original ancestor of the family in America was Rhinehart Laubach, a native of the Palatinate on the Rhine, who came to Philadelphia in 1738, on the ship "Queen Elizabeth." He settled with his family in Bucks County, and ever since members of the family have been prominent in the history of that and Warren County.

Carpentersville is named from Jacob Carpenter, who came here from Switzerland in 1748. His two sons, Jacob and John, passed their lives in this vicinity. Jacob left two sons, Jacob and Charles, and John two sons named Isaac and William. The Carpenter family is inter-married with the Kennedy, Stewarts and other prominent families of this and adjoining townships. Carpentersville is a station on the

Pennsylvania railroad, which reached this point in 1854. Roper's Ferry was operated here as early as 1769.

Alpha is the newest and most active town in Warren County. Here are situated the Great Alpha and Vulcanite cement plants. The eastern part of Alpha is a Hungarian settlement, called the Klondike. Although Alpha is barely a dozen years old, it has a school with five teachers, while a Greek and Hungarian Presbyterian and a Catholic church supply the spiritual wants of the population. Dr. William H. Albright and Dr. Isaac Borts are located here. Alpha will soon be incorporated and enjoy the advantages that its size justifies.

Warren Paper Mills is a town on the Musconetcong, three and a half miles above its mouth. It has about 350 inhabitants, and its principal industry is conducted by the Warren Manufacturing Company, which has at this point one of its mills for the manufacture of manila paper. It was formerly called "The Forge," and even yet the name is often heard, although no forge has been in operation at this point for many years.

Hughesville—Long before the Revolution, a Welshman named Hugh Hughes bought a large tract of land and built a forge three miles from the mouth of the Musconetcong. In 1769 the town at this place was called Greenwich. Hugh Hughes was a lawyer from Philadelphia. He married Miss Mary Beckenridge, and had two daughters and three sons: Dr. John S. Hughes, born in 1770; Isaac, and Bracelidge. All of the sons passed their long lives in this vicinity. Isaac had seven sons, one of whom was Henry G., whose son, Samuel, occupied the old homestead. The forge long since was turned into a grist mill, which burned down.

Dr. John S. Hughes attended Princeton, studied medicine, and practiced medicine here from 1792 until his death in 1825. Two of his sons were physicians—Dr. John S. Hughes, practicing at Bloomsbury until 1856, and John Beatty Hughes, at Hughesville, until 1858, when he died. His children all settled near Finesville.

Finesville is on the Musconetcong, one mile from its mouth. It is named from the Fine family, two members of which, Philip and John, came from Germany and settled at this place. Philip and his sons, Philip, Christopher and John, ran an oil mill, a grist mill, a saw mill and a store, while John Fine built a hotel. At present C. C. Fine has a general store here and W. I. Jacoby, a grist mill. The Musconetcong at this point furnishes good water power, which as measured by Taylor, Stiles & Company, manufacturers of knives, is ten horse-power for each foot of fall. The total fall between Bloomsbury and the Delaware River is 130 feet, giving a total of 1,300 horse power, nearly all of which is in use. The total available water power on the Musconetcong in Warren County is more than two thousand horse power.

The old Chelsea forge was situated at Finesville, and obtained its pig iron from Durham Furnace, which made iron as early as 1727, by way of Stillwell's or Brinker's ferry, across the river, opposite Durham. Messrs. I. F. and W. B. Laubach carry on an extensive business in burning lime.

The Methodist Episcopal Church at Finesville dates from 1835 or earlier. At that time a Union Church was built for the use of Methodists, Presbyterians, Lutherans and Christians. It was bought by the Methodists in 1879. Among the preachers who have served here are Revs. Carhart, Tuttle, George Banghart, Van Horne, Dedrick, Haggerty and Decker. The present pastor is Rev. C. B. Hankins.

The Christian Church at Finesville was erected in 1877, previous to which this congregation, which was formed in 1835, worshipped in the Union Church, now the Methodist Church. The present pastor is Rev. John Blood.

Siegetown, of Middleville, was formerly the site of a grist mill, a clover mill, and a pottery conducted by members of the Siegle family, the first one of the name being Benjamin Siegle, who came from Germany, and had four daughters and three sons—Abram, Thomas and William. It is now a part of Finesville.

Springtown, on the Pohatcong, sixty years ago had two distilleries and three grist mills, one of which was run by J. Hixson, whose family were the earliest settlers at this place. Dr. William Shipman practiced here from 1836 till 1885. A Christian church was built here before 1850.

The Straw Church, called also Lopatcong, is now really a suburb of Phillipsburg. It is named from the fact that the first Lutheran church here, built of logs, was thatched with straw. This was about 1760. A second church, built of stone, replaced the Straw Church in 1790, and the present St. James Church was built in 1834. The cemetery is across the road, in Greenwich Township. The old Straw Church may be called the mother of the churches at Stewartville and Riegelsville, and of Grace Chapel at Phillipsburg.

## CHAPTER XXXI.

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### WASHINGTON.

Washington Township was a part of Mansfield Wood House, later called Mansfield, from 1754, when the latter was formed from Greenwich, until 1849, when Washington was erected into a separate township. From the central part of it Washington Borough was organized in 1868.

The D., L. & W. railroad traverses this township from east to west and from north to south, the two lines crossing at Washington. The line from north to south was originally the Warren railroad, and connected with the Central Railroad of New Jersey at Hampton Junction. The Morris Canal and the trolley line of the Easton and Washington Traction Company pass through the township.

Port Colden is a village that had its beginning at the completion of the Morris Canal in 1831, and was named in honor of Cadwallader D. Colden, president of the Morris Canal and Banking Company. The trolley line from Phillipsburg and the D., L. & W. railroad pass through the place. Plane No. 6, with a fifty-foot lift, is near Port Colden.

Simon Nunn for many years before his recent death conducted a very extensive business as proprietor of a general store on the banks of the canal. Industries that formerly flourished at Port Colden were boat building, the manufacture of bricks, and a distillery operated for many years by John Opdyke. The large building in which George P. Wyckoff spent the last years of his life was originally built as a hotel in 1836, under the name of the Colden House. It was advertised as being on the Great Western Turnpike, and at the point where the stage lines crossed. It was later used as a boarding school. Dr. William Cole was a prac-

ticing physician here from 1844 until his death in 1880. For several years the trolley company conducted a pleasure park here when this was the terminus of their line.



Formerly the Colden House.

A Methodist Episcopal Church was built here about thirty years ago. The present pastor is G. M. W. Fulcomer. An Episcopal Chapel formerly here was abandoned many years ago.

Changewater is the oldest town in this township, and one of the five towns in the county that had a name in 1769, the others being Hackettstown, Phillipsburg, Oxford and Bloomsbury, and all but one of these owe their early importance to the iron industry. Changewater has an excellent water power on the Musconetcong, which was early used to operate a forge or furnace for turning pig iron into bar iron. This forge was operated by Colonel Mark Thompson, and later by his son, Robert. The Thompson mansion, built of stone and brick, is now the property of Mr. Jacob Snyder.

A variety of industries have been operated for a time at Change-water, among them a flouring mill, a picture frame factory, a snuff factory, by Bowers Brothers, who were bought out by the Tobacco Trust, and a woolen factory. The old Warren railroad, now a part of the D., L. & W. system, crosses the Musconetcong at this point on its way to Hampton Junction, where it connects with the New Jersey Central.

Changewater is near the site of an Indian village called Pelouesse, which was on the Musconetcong in 1715, when John Reading, Jr., was surveying there. It was on an Indian path that crossed the Musconetcong, and led to another village in Hunterdon County, called Mon-saloquaks.

Along the road from Port Colden to Changewater is a small enclosure, in which are buried Carter and Parks, who were executed in 1844 for murdering the Castner family at Changewater. Mr. Castner, one of the two children who escaped death by being behind a door at the time of the tragedy, is still living.

Jackson Valley is the name of the Pohatcong Valley between Washington and Karrsville. The Oxford tunnel of the D., L. & W. railroad opens at the south end into this valley.

Early settlers here were the Wyckoffs, Vannattas and Wellers. The Vanattas of Jackson Valley are descended from one of the brothers of Jacobus Vanetta, who settled at Foul Rift in 1740, and bought of the heirs of William Penn about 1,700 acres of land, on which he and his brothers settled.

One of the oldest families in New Jersey is descended from Claes Wyckoff, who came from Holland to New Amsterdam in 1636 and settled at Flatbush, Long Island. In 1656 he superintended the farm of Director Stuyvesant. His son, Cornelius Preterse Wyckoff, owned 1,200 acres of land in Hunterdon County, 300 acres of which he gave to his son, Simon, near White House, New Jersey, whose son, John Wyckoff, moved to Jackson Valley in 1771 with his son, Simon, who

is the ancestor of all the Wyckoff family in Warren County. Jacob Wyckoff, born in 1784, inherited the homestead, as did his son, John K., who was the father of George P. Wyckoff and of Jacob Wyckoff. Another son of Simon was Caleb, born 1774, who was the father of Simon, who settled near Belvidere, and whose son, Caleb, grandson, James, and great-grandson, William, have lived there since. George P. Wyckoff, after his marriage to Tamzen Carhart, in 1859, settled on the farm now owned by his daughter, Mrs. Abram Roseberry, at Port Colden. Here, or in the fine stone mansion adjoining, he lived until his death. His children are: Jacob Wyckoff, father of Mrs. Elmer Petty, Miss Edith Wyckoff, and John Wyckoff; Mrs. Abram Roseberry, of Port Colden, and Mrs. Wesley Fleming, of Washington. Jacob Wyckoff, brother of George P. Wyckoff, lived on the old Wyckoff homestead in Jackson Valley. His children are William and Elmer E.

At Roaring Rock is situated the reservoir of the Washington Water Company, which collects an abundance of water from a watershed of 1,300 acres. In the cascade at Roaring Rock are a number of pot holes produced by the whirling action of water and gravel operating for centuries. The pot holes here, as elsewhere, are incorrectly attributed to Indians, but the Indians never made or used them. The roaring rock is in Brass Castle Creek, said to be so named, as is the place, Brass Castle, from the log cabin of the earliest settler, Jacob Brass.

Early settlers here were the Wandlings, Wellers and Johnsons. Jacob Wandling, the first of the name in Warren County, settled at Brass Castle, where he was a blacksmith, and was the father of Jacob, John, Henry, Adam and Catherine. All of his family moved to Pennsylvania, excepting Adam Wandling, who was born in 1769, continued at blacksmithing in a log shop built by his father until he built a stone one in 1817, in which his industry earned him 500 acres of land. The sons of Adam Wandling were John, Jacob, James, Peter, Daniel and Adam. Adam, Jr., was born in 1816, erected a grist mill and saw mill



at Brass Castle, and dealt extensively in lumber and grain. He married Elizabeth Lomerson, and was the father of Elizabeth (Wilcox), William Clark, and Mary Catherine (Vough), and by a second wife of Enoch C., Robert C., Lewis J., and Addie C.

Bowers Foundry, on the Pohatcong Creek, near Brass Castle has been the seat of an important industry conducted by one of the oldest families in the township. Jacob Bowers came from Germany and settled in Warren County. He had several daughters and two sons, Jacob and Christopher. Jacob, Jr., was born in 1770, and settled on a farm at Bridgeville, New Jersey, where he married a sister of the Rev. George Banghart. The children of Jacob, Jr., were Andrew, Jacob, Garner, Michael B., John C., and two daughters. One of these children, Michael B. Bowers, learned to manage an iron foundry at Sarepta, New Jersey. He married Hannah Quick, and had two sons, Robert Q. and John. For his second wife he married Mary Hornbaker, and had Sering, Mary and George. Michael B. Bowers carried on a foundry and plow manufactory near Brass Castle from 1829 till 1869. He was succeeded by his son, Sering, and he by his cousin, Robert Q. Bowers, Jr., from Hackettstown. Robert Q. Bowers, a son of Michael B., purchased in 1858 the foundry at Hackettstown. His sons are Michael B. and Robert Q., Jr.

The Fitts family of this township is descended from Christopher Fitts, a soldier of the war of 1812, who came from his father's farm on Scott's Mountain to a farm of his own in this valley. His children were Samuel, Jonathan, Jacob, John and Sarah Ann. Of these, John is the father of John W., Enoch G., Joseph, Henry and Jesse C.

Pleasant Valley is a name that clung for many years to the spot now a suburb of Washington, where a water power on the Pohatcong operates a grist mill long known as Mattison's Mill.

George Weller, the proprietor of a numerous family in Warren County, came from Germany and settled in Washington Township

about 1750, building the old homestead house in 1769. One of his sons was Peter Weller, born 1761, died 1855, and his sons were George born 1788; Samuel, born 1795; Joseph, 1797; Elisha, 1800, and Jesse, born 1804; the latter lived on the original homestead and died there in 1877.

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## CHAPTER XXXII.

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### WASHINGTON BOROUGH.

Washington Borough was organized in 1868 from the central and most populous part of the township of the same name. It is the most recent of the incorporated towns of Warren County, and the most recently settled of all the large towns. The name is taken from the "Washington House," which was a brick tavern built by Col. William McCullough, in 1811. One tavern preceded this, and was owned by Samuel Carhart.

Col. William McCullough has the distinction of being considered the founder of both Asbury and Washington. He was a large owner of land in the valley between the two places. He was born in 1759, and lived at Hall's Mill, later Asbury, until 1811, when he moved to Mansfield. Of his family, William McCullough married Sarah, daughter of Lawrence Lomerson; one of his daughters married William Van Antwerp, another Major Henry Hankinson, whose farm comprised most of the land in the town north of Washington avenue. Major Hankinson sold his property to Gershom Rushling about 1830, and in 1837 Rusling offered for sale "500 town lots in Washington village."

Col. McCullough died in 1840. On his tombstone we read: "He was a member of the Legislative Council for a number of years, served upwards of thirty years as one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas in Sussex and Warren Counties." He was a colonel of militia.

The northwestern part of Washington was once the farm of Major Cornelius Carhart, a part of which is in the possession of his descendants to this day. He is the ancestor of all bearing the name in Warren County. He came to this vicinity in 1753 with his cousins, the

Warnes, from Monmouth County. In the Continental army he was captain, and later third major in the Third Regiment of Hunterdon County. He was often called Colonel. His sons were: Robert, born 1760; Charles, born 1763; Cornelius, born 1765; Samuel, born 1777; and John, born 1779.

Major Cornelius Carhart was the son of Robert Carhart, and grandson of Thomas Carhart, who married Mary Lord, daughter of Rebecca Phillips Lord, and granddaughter of Major William Phillips, who came to Boston in 1675. A sister of Rebecca Phillips married John Alden, the son of Priscilla and John Alden, made famous in "The Courtship of Miles Standish," by Longfellow.

The southwestern part of Washington was formerly the farm of George Creveling, who settled here in 1812. He was the father of Jacob V. Creveling, born in 1809. Johannes Creveling, born in Holland, in 1706, is the ancestor of all bearing the name in this vicinity. He settled in Bethlehem township, Hunterdon County, and had eleven children, the sons being William, Henry, Andrew, Johannes, Peter and Jacob. Jacob Creveling settled near Bloomsbury, in Warren County, and there his son George and grandson Jacob V. were born. Dr. William S. Creveling is also a grandson of Jacob.

Washington early went by the name of Mansfield-Wood-House, after the Presbyterian church of that name. This was later contracted to Mansfield, which was the post-office name until after 1851. This was not due to any preference for the name of Mansfield, but to the fact that there was already one Washington in New Jersey.

In business importance Mansfield, or Washington, was overshadowed for more than a century by Oxford, whose furnace was begun in 1741, and by Changewater, where a forge was operated before 1769. Port Colden and Washington were of equal importance until the railway station and junction was established at Washington in 1856. Since then, the growth of the town has been phenomenal, and it ranks as the second in the county.

The Warren railroad crosses the Morris and Essex railroad at Washington. Both of these are now a part of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railroad, and give excellent railroad accommodations in every direction. The Morris Canal was an important means of communication for fifty years, or until railroad competition practically ruined its freight business.

The trolley line connecting Washington with Phillipsburg was made a success by the energetic efforts of Robert Petty. It is now consolidated with the lines in Easton, Pennsylvania, and the line will shortly be extended to Hackettstown and Waterloo, where a connection will be made with lines reaching the great cities in the east.

The first physician to practice in this vicinity was Margaret (or "Peggy") Warne, who lived at Broadway. She was a sister of General Garrett Vliet, and traveled on horseback with saddle bags, as did all the physicians of the early days. Dr. Hugh Hughes practiced here between 1816 and 1822; Dr. Cole from 1840 until 1880; Dr. Mattison from 1850 until his death, forty years later; Dr. Glen from 1856 until 1880; Dr. Herrick from 1859 until 1883; Dr. William Stites from 1874 until his death in 1900; Dr. Baird (at one time speaker of the Senate of New Jersey) from 1877 until 1888. The physicians at present practicing in Washington are Dr. C. B. Smith, who is also mayor; Dr. C. M. Williams, Dr. F. J. LaRiew, Dr. G. Young, Dr. Bergen, Dr. McKinstry, and Dr. T. S. Dedrick, who was with Commodore Peary on one of his expeditions in search of the North Pole, and had the unique experience of living two years with the Eskimos, adopting from necessity their manner of life in every particular.

The Mansfield-Wood-House Presbyterian Church is one of the three oldest Presbyterian churches in the county, the other two being Greenwich and Oxford. The first settled Presbyterian pastor in the county was John Rosbrugh, who was made pastor of all three churches about 1755, and served till 1768, when he became pastor of the

churches in Hunter's Settlement, Pennsylvania, and Craig's Settlement, Pennsylvania. He became chaplain in the Continental army, and was murdered by British troops after the battle of Trenton.

The original Mansfield-Wood-House, or log church, was built about 1741, in the old burying-ground below the present cemetery. A stone church was erected on the same spot after 1765, at which date the log meetinghouse was gone, but it still retained the name until 1822, when it became the Mansfield Presbyterian Church. The present brick church was erected in 1837, and the parsonage added in 1860. In 1877 the name was changed to "The First Presbyterian Church of Washington, New Jersey," by a special act of the legislature. The present pastor is the Rev. Dr. Johnson, following a long line of very able men, among whom are the Revs. William B. Sloan, J. R. Castner, Dr. C. D. Nott and Dr. E. B. England.

The first Methodist Episcopal services in Washington were held in the parlor of John P. Ribble's hotel, which had been engaged by Gershom Rusling for that purpose. Later services were held in the school house, but a change of school trustees resulted in locked doors and barred windows when time for services came around. A church was begun in February, 1825, by "a frolick to haul brick" and by gifts of material and labor the edifice was finished in 1826. Gershom Rusling, father of General James F. Rusling, of Trenton, was recording steward and class leader of this church for twenty-five years, and an exhorter for thirty-five years. This was the first church building erected within the corporate limits of Washington. It was replaced in 1856 by a larger structure, which was further enlarged in 1864 and dedicated in 1865 by Bishop Simpson. The present church, than which none in Warren county is more beautiful, was erected in 1895. In 1873 a number of the congregation withdrew to form a new organization at Port Colden. Oscar Jeffrey, Esq., has been a member of the official board for forty-six years. The present pastor is Rev. F. L. West.



M. E. Church, Washington, N. J. The finest Church in Warren County.

St. Joseph's Church was built in 1872, by Rev. Patrick E. Smyth at a cost of \$10,000. Rev. Henry Ward, who took charge of the parish in 1888, was very active and held services at Schooley's Mountain, Waterloo, Danville, Vienna, Allamuchy and Harker's Hollow. The present pastor is the Rev. John Caulfield.

The African Methodist Episcopal Church was organized before 1860, and a church building erected in 1879-1882. Rev. P. Singleton is pastor.

The Protestant Episcopal Church was organized in 1872 as a mission of the church at Hackettstown, but has never met with the prosperity expected. A chapel was erected on Broad Street in 1886.

The Baptists erected a church here in 1886. Rev. S. B. Williams is the present pastor.

The earliest burying ground in the vicinity of Washington was the churchyard of the old Mansfield Woodhouse Presbyterian Church.

Interments were doubtless made here as early as 1744, although no inscriptions can be found as early as this. The Washington Cemetery Association purchased of Simon Youmans in 1870 land for the beautiful new cemetery near the old burying ground, and has added to it by successive purchases. St. Joseph's Cemetery, just outside of the borough limits, was consecrated by Archbishop Carrigan in June, 1880.

The children of early residents of Washington went to school in a log school house near the old Mansfield Woodhouse Church, and later to one on the site of the Pleasant Valley school house. The first school house within the borough limits was built about 1811, on land given by Colonel McCullough, on the site of the Methodist Episcopal chapel. This was used until 1862, when a new school house was built on the present site, and was rebuilt after a fire in 1874, at a cost of \$24,000, and enlarged in 1886 at an additional expense of \$4,500.

The old Washington House, from which the town takes its name, was built by Colonel William McCullough, on the site of the Hotel Windsor, in 1811. It was destroyed by fire in 1869, and rebuilt by Van Doren & Son, under the name of the "Van Doren House." More recently it has been known as the New Windsor, or Hotel Windsor, and is owned by Robert Petty and conducted by A. A. Cable. The St. Cloud was known as the Verandah before 1868, when its name was changed to the Union Hotel. Nicholas Martenis and C. F. Staats were among the predecessors of the present owner, Cyrus Baker. The present Washington House, opposite the railroad station, was opened by James Nolan in 1879, and is now conducted by Harry Knowles.

The First National Bank of Washington was organized November 10, 1864, with James K. Swayze as its president, and Philip H. Hann as cashier. Its successive presidents have been James A. Swayze, Aurelius J. Swayze, Philip H. Hann, Joseph B. Cornish and Johnston Cornish. William Rittenhouse has been its efficient cashier for many years. The Washington National Bank was organized by Robert Petty, its present president. William B. Titman, of Belvidere, was



president from its organization until his death, in 1902. William Eilenberger has been its cashier from the first. Its directors at once bought the handsome and valuable business block known as the Mattison or Beatty or Opera House Block, giving it a splendid location that had been occupied for years by the older bank.

Washington possesses an excellent privately owned gravity water supply coming from a reservoir at Roaring Rock, two miles away. The reservoir collects water from a watershed of two square miles, a great part of which is owned by the water company, that uses every effort to protect the purity of its supply. The water system was established in 1881. The good water pressure makes easy the work of the volunteer fire department, which has had several disastrous fires to deal with, mostly connected with the industries of the town, which require a large stock of inflammable material for their successful operation.



Typical Washington Homes.

Washington built in 1910 a splendid sewer system, at a cost of \$60,000, consisting of many miles of pipe, the largest of which is eight inches, leading down to a mile from town, where, on land bought of Michael Meagher, an efficient sewage disposal plant has been constructed.

Industries that have flourished in Washington were the boatyard, a tannery, the wagon factories, a shoe factory, a silk mill, and several piano-back factories. But the industry that has made Washington famous is the manufacture of pianos and organs. The first musical instrument maker in Washington was John A. Smith, who began making melodeons about 1850. Before 1860 Robert Hornbaker began the manufacture of organs here, and this was the beginning of an industry that has made Washington, New Jersey, known to the uttermost parts of the earth. Daniel F. Beatty was the first to employ extensive advertising to this business, and if a disastrous fire had not crippled him financially he would have reaped a great reward. Alleger, Bowlby, Plotts and others engaged extensively in the business. At present Cornish & Co., who have done a constantly increasing business for the past thirty years, have this field to themselves, and they fill it admirably.

A promising new industry is that of the Washington Casket Company. It is the outgrowth of an enterprise started by J. P. Deremer in June, 1909. In 1910 he became associated with P. Frank Haggerty and others, and in all a capital of \$40,000 was employed. The whole plant was destroyed by fire in May, 1911. The Washington Silk Mill is prosperous under the ownership of Louis Roessel & Co., of 80 Greene Street, New York.

Washington has a very active and energetic Board of Trade, which has rendered invaluable service to the town in locating new industries. Its efficient secretary is Wesley Fleming.

Skalla's Park and Amusement Pavilion has become a familiar part of the life of the town.

## CHAPTER XXXIII.

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### ORGANIZATIONS.

One of the first needs of our early communities was a meeting house. By this they did not mean merely a church, for the first meeting houses were used for every sort of public meetings and most of them never became churches. Our first meeting houses were built of logs, like every other structure in the county. Here the town meeting was held, and the first local governments established. These meeting houses offered the most available places for the preaching of itinerant missionaries of various denominations, who were always welcome. As time went on, taverns became the meeting places for elections and other secular affairs, and the meeting houses were left more and more for preaching services. Many a neglected graveyard is the only reminder of the former existence of a log meeting house which never became a church; that is, it was never taken under the care of any denomination, and never had a settled pastor.

One of the most singular things happened to one of these log meeting houses in our county which had been used by three congregations for many years. One of these insisted on always having the morning service and, on being informed by counsel that they had no more right to it than the other two as long as they owned it in common, some zealous members gathered one moonlight night and moved the log church piece by piece to a neighboring lot that was owned by one of their congregations! This happened about 1802, and is the only instance in which a church was stolen bodily.

The Scotch Presbyterians were among the very earliest settlers of the county, and they brought their intense religious zeal with them. They issued the first call from this county for preaching. In 1739

“there came before the Presbytery a supplication for supplies of preaching in Mr. Barber’s neighborhood, near Musconnekunk,” as Dr. Junkin finds in the minutes of the Presbytery of New Brunswick. Just where this was, we may never know. Some claim it to be Greenwich and others are just as sure that it is old Mansfield Woodhouse. These locations both fail to comply with the condition of being “near the Musconetcong.” Both congregations have had a Barber family in them. Is it not possible that people from both of these places may have listened to preaching at an intermediate point where there was a meeting house on the Musconetcong? Such a place is Asbury, where yet a knoll is called “Church Hill,” once the site of a log church and of a cemetery. If this were the case, then both of these congregations could trace connection with “Mr. Barber’s neighborhood.” Else one or the other is wrong.

The Lutheran and German Reformed missionaries were early in the field in Warren county, as might be expected from the great number of Germans in our early population. They usually worshipped in union churches, together with the Presbyterians. The “Old Straw Church,” now known as St. James Lutheran, dates back to 1760, and as early as 1733 Lutherans were living in the county. In 1749 seventy-eight names were signed to the call of John Albert Weygand, the second regular pastor of the Lutheran churches in this part of the State. St. James is really the mother church to all the other Lutheran churches now in the county, which are St. John’s Lutheran and Grace Lutheran, of Phillipsburg and Stewartsville Lutheran. The German Reformed churches all became Presbyterian sooner or later.

The Friends, or Quakers, held public meetings for the worship of God as early as 1745 at Quaker Settlement, where was built the only Quaker church in the county, on four acres of land presented by Richard Penn in 1752. This and the church at Quakertown, Hunterdon county, served the Quakers who were scattered over the county, mainly in the Pequest Valley, for a hundred years, by which time the

members of the sect had become scattered or drawn to other denominations.

The Baptists were very active in our early history, and had many churches in the county, where now are only three, namely, those at Port Murray, Phillipsburg and Washington.

An Episcopal missionary from Elizabeth, sent by the Society for Propagating the Gospel, came to visit the earliest settlers in Knowlton, who are said to have come from Orange county, New York. A church was established at Knowlton as early as 1750, with regular ministrations. The present church records of St. James Parish begin with the year 1769. The next Episcopal church in this region was "The Parish of Christ Church, Newton," which was organized in 1769, at about the same time the church was established at Johnsonsburg, which was abandoned in 1850. St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church, at Hope, dates from 1828, and Zion Church, at Belvidere, became a corporate parish in 1833. The Episcopal churches at Hackettstown, Washington and Phillipsburg were all established about 1860.

Methodism came into the field as a revival of the spiritual life of Christendom. It had no doctrines other than those sanctioned by the Episcopal church. The official standard of the Methodist doctrine in America is found in the "Articles of Religion," taken by John Wesley, from the "Thirty-nine Articles" of the Anglican church, eliminating Calvinism. Its main features were its earnestness and the methods it used to reach the people. Its itinerant missionaries covered a large territory, and wherever they went they organized societies which they left in charge of a lay preacher or a class leader. Its first annual conference was held at Philadelphia in 1773, and the first general conference at Baltimore in 1784, at which Bishop Coke consecrated Francis Asbury a bishop over the new church. These were the first Protestant bishops in the new hemisphere.

The development of Methodism was delayed several years by the Revolution. The missionaries sent out by Wesley were, in the main,

loyal Englishmen, and on the outbreak of the war most of them returned to their native country. Bishop Francis Asbury, however, remained until the end of his life. He was the chief founder of Methodism in America. He preached almost daily for half a century. He came to America in his twenty-sixth year, was ordained bishop when thirty-nine, and guided the church in its growth from 15,000 members to 211,000, with 700 itinerant preachers. "No one man has done more for Christianity in the Western Hemisphere, and his success places him unquestionably at the head of the leading characters of American ecclesiastical history."

The principles of the Christian church were first proclaimed in this county by Mrs. Abigail Roberts, as a result of whose efforts a church was established at Johnsonburg on July 15, 1826, and one at Finesville in 1835. A Christian church was erected at Petersburg in 1839, which became the church at Vienna in 1858. The Hope Christian Church was established in 1842.

Roman Catholics did not have full freedom of conscience in New Jersey until 1844, when there was repealed an old law of West Jersey concerning it. Consequently we find the early Roman Catholic missionaries traveling over the country at times in the disguise of a physician, to minister to the spiritual wants of their people. Three of these missionaries between 1743 and 1793 were Fathers Schneider, Farmer and Groessl. In 1776 Father Farmer records two baptisms at Change Water Furnace, and in 1781 a baptism is recorded at Greenwich. We read of no further Roman Catholic services in Warren county until 1854, when the building of railroads and extension of public works brought many of that faith to the county, mainly from Ireland, whence they had been driven by the dreadful years of famine. The early Roman Catholics before 1854 went for spiritual help to Dover or Easton. In that year Bishop Bayley sent Rev. Father McMahan here, with all of Sussex, Warren and Hunterdon as his parish. In 1859 Rev. Claude Roland, of New Hampton, was pastor of

missions at Oxford and West Portal, and held services in private houses in Washington as early as 1861. In Phillipsburg, Rev. Father McKee held services in a house on Sitgreaves Street before 1860. The first Roman Catholic church in the county was built at Oxford in 1858. The cornerstone for a small church in Phillipsburg was laid in 1860. The church at Hackettstown was built in 1864, the one at Washington in 1871, and the first one in Belvidere at about the same time.

In the early days it was the custom to have preaching services on Sunday in the morning and afternoon. People came for miles to these services, bringing along their dinners, which they enjoyed in picnic style between the services. Many were the Sunday picnics thus held at the Old Oxford Meeting House. In the summer time the people went barefoot toward church, to save their one pair of shoes, which they carried in their hands and put on when they came in sight of the church. As a matter of fact, that was the only time in the week when those shoes were worn. The Sunday picnics at, for instance, the Old Oxford Meeting House, formed the main social gatherings of those times. From here the latest pieces of news were scattered, here courtships were begun, and here invitations were given to the next corn husking frolic to help out some sick neighbor.

The Warren County Bible Society was organized April 13, 1825, at the Presbyterian Church at Danville, and has numbered among its members and contributors all the most prominent people of the county. The society, besides giving large sums of money to the parent society, has placed a Bible in every home in the county that was without one. Out of 5,114 families in the county, according to a canvass made in 1862, only 448 were without a Bible!

The Warren County Sunday School Association has more members by far than any other organization in the county. The officers and teachers connected with it number 8,447. The association was formed June 4, 1861, and celebrates its fiftieth anniversary in 1911, in the Second Presbyterian Church at Belvidere, where it was founded. Its

first president was John M. Sherrerd, who was the founder, when a student at Trenton, of the first Sunday school established in that city. Those who have been president for a number of years are Rev. J. DeHart Bruen, William M. Davis, Alonzo Sailer and Dr. G. C. Mouldsdales. Its first secretary was the Rev. Richard Van Horne, and others who have served a number of years are Nahum Stiger, Joseph Johnson, Hon. C. H. Albertson, Rev. J. R. Burt, A. McCammon, Mrs. G. W. Cummins and Mrs. M. T. Craig. The two last have served seven years each.

Members of the Masonic order were in our county before the Revolution. Olive Branch Lodge, No. 16, F. & A. M., was instituted at Greenwich January 9, 1799, and was at that time the only lodge in the county. Warren Lodge, No. 13, of Belvidere, received its warrant November 14, 1826; it has 115 members. Mansfield Lodge, No. 36, of Washington, received its warrant January 9, 1856, and has 134 members. From 1814 until 1824 it held a warrant as No. 31. Temple Chapter, No. 12, R. A. M., was instituted at Phillipsburg in 1860, and removed to Washington in 1865. Washington Council, No. 7, R. & S. M., was instituted in 1866. De Molay Commandery, No. 6, K. T., was instituted at Washington in 1866. Independence Lodge, No. 42, F. & A. M., of Hackettstown, received its warrant January 12, 1859, and has 176 members. Delaware Lodge, No. 52, of Phillipsburg, received its warrant January 12, 1859, and has 207 members. Eagle Chapter, No. 30, R. A. M., is located at Phillipsburg, as well as Delaware Chapter of Eastern Star Lodge, which was instituted in January, 1911, and has forty-five members. Oxford Lodge, No. 127, F. & A. M., received its warrant January 18, 1872, and has forty-seven members. Blaiirstown Lodge, No. 165, received its warrant January 25, 1893, and has ninety-two members. All the other secret orders entered the county more recently.

The Independent Order of Odd Fellows has five lodges in the county, and three encampments. Covenant Lodge, No. 13, of Belvi-



dere, has 244 members. Mansfield Lodge, No. 42, of Washington, has 274 members, and was instituted in 1846; Musconetcong Lodge, No. 81, of Hackettstown, has 122 members; Accho Lodge, No. 124, of Phillipsburg, has 237 members; and Harris Lodge, No. 157, of Oxford, has 138 members. Delaware Encampment, No. 11, of Belvidere, has thirty-four members; Zenas Encampment, No. 31, of Phillipsburg, has fifty-eight members; and Union Encampment, No. 57, of Washington, has 147 members.

Montana Lodge, No. 23, Knights of Pythias, of Phillipsburg, was the first instituted in the county, and has a membership of 171. There are also in the county Belvidere Lodge, No. 58, with a membership of seventy-four; Starlight Lodge, No. 112, of Washington, with a membership of ninety-five; Hackettstown Lodge, No. 125, with 141 members, and Mount No More Lodge, No. 146, at Oxford, with fifty-six members.

Eleven tribes of the Improved Order of Red Men are located in Warren county, Teedyuscung Tribe, No. 17, at Phillipsburg, has 340 members; Ute Tribe, No. 80, of Washington, has 261 members; Pequest Tribe, No. 90, of Hackettstown, has 133 members; Kittatinny Tribe, No. 126, of Blairstown, has 101 members; Tippecanoe Tribe, No. 152, of Hope, has twenty-nine members; Lappahannock Tribe, No. 191, of Rocksbury, has 126 members; Musconetcong Tribe, No. 205, at Finesville, has ninety-four members; Ioka Tribe, No. 217, of Stewartsville, has ninety-six members; Atoka Tribe, No. 230, has thirty-seven members; Pophandaising Tribe, No. 236, of Belvidere, has seventy-nine members, and Onoko Tribe, No. 244, of Asbury, has fifty-one members.

The Order United American Mechanics has two councils in the county. Liberty Council, O. U. A. M., 15, was instituted at Washington in 1866, and now has 199 members. Pequest Council, No. 5, at Belvidere has 103 members. The Junior Order of United American Mechanics has ten councils in the county, with a united membership of

2,269. The councils are: Malaska, of Phillipsburg; Warren, of Washington; Liberty, of Oxford; Monitor, of Hackettstown; Mansfield, of Port Murray; Belvidere and Stewartsville.

The Knights of the Maccabees of the World have two tents in the county: Warren Tent, No. 30, at Belvidere, and Delaware Tent at Delaware. At each of these places is also a hive of Lady Maccabees.

The Grand Army of the Republic is well represented in Warren county. Henry Post, No. 30, was organized at Washington in 1870, had a life of ten years and was followed by the John F. Reynolds Post, No. 66, which was organized in 1882. At Phillipsburg is the John G. Tolmie Post, No. 50. Captain Henry Post is at Belvidere, as is an organization of the Sons of Veterans.

The Daughters of Liberty have eight councils in Warren county. American Advocate Council, No. 64, of Washington, has 382 members; Good Intent Council, No. 75, of Hackettstown, has 140 members; Pride of Malaska Council, No. 100, of Phillipsburg, has 178 members; Golden Star Council, No. 126, of Oxford, has 141 members; Colonial Council, No. 169, of Belvidere, has fifty-two members; Grace and Unity Council, No. 187, of Stewartsville, has forty-nine members; Stars of Jenny Jump Council, No. 190, of Hope, has sixty-three members, and Liberty of Warren Council, No. 193, of Blainstown, has forty-six members. The last three councils were instituted in 1910.

The Patriotic Order Sons of America has nine camps in the county with a total membership of 1,430. Two camps at Phillipsburg have 566 and 233 members respectively and there are camps at Belvidere, Washington, Asbury, Hackettstown, Blainstown, Warren Paper Mills and Brainards.

The Warren County Medical Society was formed in accordance with a warrant dated November 8, 1825. Its first members were Jabez Gwinnup, Gideon Leeds, John S. Hughes, Revel Hampton, George Hopkins, Samuel W. Fell, George Van Nest, Samuel Fowler

and Elias L'Hommedieu. It has since included most of the prominent physicians of the county. The first physicians to practice in the county were Samuel Kennedy, of Johnsonburg, and Robert Cummins, of Mount Bethel, both of whom were here before the Revolution.

The Warren County Fair Grounds, as they were familiarly known, were leased of Abram McMurtrie, near Belvidere, by the Warren County Farmers, Mechanics and Manufacturers' Association. The first fair was held October 11-14, 1859, and the fairs continued annually for twenty-two years. The great Warren County Farmers' Picnic, usually held in the park at Belvidere in August, has, in a measure, taken the place of the old Warren County Fair, and brings together annually the largest gathering in the county. As many as ten thousand people attend, or one-fourth the population of the county. It would be quite impossible to enumerate all of the organizations that have been in the county at one time or another, as in these days nearly everything is organized and many of the organizations are short-lived. More than forty secret orders in all are in the county at present.

## CHAPTER XXXIV.

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CENSUS OF THE MUNICIPALITIES OF WARREN COUNTY

NAME.	Formed.	FORMED FROM	1790	1810	1820	1830	1840	1850	1860	1870	1880	1890	1900	1910
Allamuchy .....	1873	Independence .....									648	739	588	642
Belvidere .....	1845	Oxford .....						1,001	1,530	1,882	1,773	1,768	1,784	1,764
Blairtown .....	1845	Knowlton .....						1,405	1,542	1,379	1,458	1,662	1,576	1,718
Franklin .....	1839	Mansfield .....						1,565	1,902	1,655	1,529	1,283	1,385	1,385
Freightnysen .....	1848	Hardwick .....						1,277	1,297	1,113	1,042	879	797	1,074
Greenwich—before ..	1738	<i>de novo</i> .....		2,035	2,335	4,486	2,902	3,726	2,541	2,587	2,554	2,417	2,474	2,715
Hackettstown .....	1853	Independence .....							1,352	2,202	2,302	2,417	2,474	2,715
Hardwick—before ..	1738	<i>de novo</i> .....		2,561	3,360	1,962	1,957	727	702	638	583	503	400	405
Harmony .....	1839	Greenwich and Oxford.						1,602	1,382	1,405	1,350	1,152	1,080	1,400
Hope .....	1839	Knowlton and Oxford.						1,903	1,755	1,542	1,569	1,332	1,144	1,119
Independence .....	1782	Hardwick .....		1,224	1,850	2,126	2,140	2,621	1,871	1,766	1,018	904	805	867
Knowlton .....	1798	Greenwich .....		2,064	2,701	2,827	2,310	1,356	1,557	1,691	1,476	1,411	1,210	1,556
Lopatcong .....	1863	Formerly Phillipsburg.								1,150	1,591	1,738	1,962	766
Mansfield .....	1798	Greenwich .....		2,058	2,787	3,310	3,057	1,615	1,688	1,997	1,709	1,362	1,324	1,238
Oxford .....	1798	Greenwich .....		2,470	3,089	3,665	2,855	1,718	2,350	2,952	4,594	4,002	3,095	3,444
Pahaugary .....	1824	Walpack .....		1,165	1,230	258	292	460	465	405	418	291	257	205
Phillipsburg (town) ..	1861	Phillipsburg township.										8,644	10,032	13,903
Phillipsburg (twp.) ..	1851	Greenwich and Harmony							3,741					
Pohatcong .....	1881	Greenwich .....										1,483	2,215	3,202
Washington borough.	1868	Washington township ..						1,567		1,880	2,142	2,834	3,580	3,567
Washington township.	1849	Mansfield .....							2,634	2,100	1,452	1,304	1,249	1,023
		Total .....		13,070	16,352	18,634	20,366	22,358	28,433	34,336	36,589	36,553	37,781	43,187





PART TWO



GENEALOGICAL AND  
PERSONAL



The Blair family of New Jersey had its ancestral home for many centuries in the northern part of Perthshire, Scotland, where for six centuries or more it held an honored place in the annals of that country, many of its members winning a worldwide fame. Among these should be mentioned Rev. Dr. Hugh Blair, the distinguished rhetorician; Lieutenant Blair, R. N., after whom is named one of the best harbors in Asia; and Rev. Robert Blair Jr., the poet. The Blairs were zealous covenanters, and at different times members of various branches emigrated to this country and became distinguished in early American colonial history as eminent divines and educationists. Among the first of these were the two brothers, Rev. Samuel and Rev. John Blair, who emigrated about 1720 and became prominently identified with the history of Presbyterian institutions in this country. Both were early trustees of the College of New Jersey, and the Rev. Samuel Blair, after teaching a classical school at Neshaminy and preceding Dr. Witherspoon, serving for a year as acting president of the college, became vice-president of the College of New Jersey, and the first professor of theology of Princeton Theological Seminary. His brother declined an election as president of the college in favor of Dr. Witherspoon. Elizabeth Blair, sister of these two, married Rev. Robert Smith, D. D., for many years the Presbyterian pastor at Pequea, Pennsylvania, and became mother of Rev. Samuel Stanhope Smith, seventh president of Princeton College, and grandmother of Mrs. T. W. Pintard, Mrs. Thomas Callender, Mrs. D. C. Salomans, and Mrs. Joseph Cabell Breckenridge, the mother of Hon. John C. Breckenridge, of Kentucky, vice-president of the United States in 1856, and the defeated opponent of Lincoln in the presidential campaign of 1860.

(I) Two cousins of the above-mentioned clergymen, the sons of a Samuel Blair, and, curiously enough, bearing the same names, John and Samuel, also emigrated to America between 1730 and 1740 and settled in what was then Greenwich township, Sussex county, New Jersey. Samuel Blair married a daughter of Dr. Shippen, of Philadelphia, and settled on property belonging to his wife at Scott's Mountain. His brother, John Blair, was born in 1718, and died May 20, 1798. He was a man of great force of character, engaged in local preaching, taught school, and became the owner of much land near Scott's Mountain, and of the Beaver Brook land of about five hundred acres between Hope and Belvidere. He married Mary Hazlett, born about 1735, died January 18, 1819. Children, so far as known: John; Samuel; Robert; James, referred to below; William, married Rachel Brands.

(II) James, son of John and Mary (Hazlett) Blair, was born on Scott's Mountain, New Jersey, August 5, 1769, and died at Beaver Brook, New Jersey, August 5, 1816. He married Rachel, daughter of John Insley, of Greenwich township, New Jersey, who was born about 1777, and died August 23, 1857, aged eighty years. Children: Samuel; Mary; William; John Insley, referred to below; Robert; James; Catharine; D. Bartley; Elizabeth; Jacob M.

(III) John Insley, son of James and Rachel (Insley) Blair, was born near Foul Rift, on the Delaware river, about three miles below Belvidere, New Jersey, August 22, 1802, and died December 2, 1899. Until he was eleven years of age he lived on his father's farm and attended in winter the neighboring district school. He then entered the store of his cousin, Judge Blair, of Hope, New Jersey, where he remained about three years learning the mercantile business, until the sudden death of his father called him back to the farm to be the mainstay of his mother. Shortly afterwards, still continuing to manage the farm, he returned to Hope and entered the store of Squire James DeWitt, where he busied himself learning the forms and proceedings of law, the method of collecting debts, compromising suits, the drawing of legal papers, and

familiarizing himself with a practical knowledge of business life. In 1819 he located at Gravel Hill (now Blairstown), New Jersey, where, in connection with his cousin, Mr. John Blair, he established a general country store. Two years later this partnership was dissolved and Mr. Blair continued the business by himself. He remained here for forty years, attending closely to business and constantly extending his trade, establishing branch stores at Marksboro, Paulina, Huntsville, and Johnsonburg, in some of which his brothers, James, Jacob M. and Robert, and his brother-in-law, Aaron H. Kelsey, as well as Mr. John M. Fair, all of them successful merchants, were partners.

During this long period of mercantile life Mr. Blair was constantly enlarging his business connections and unconsciously laying the foundations of his future extensive and far-reaching business life. He was largely interested in flour mills, the manufacture of cotton, in the general produce of the country around, and wholesaled a great many goods to other stores, and was postmaster at Blairstown for many years. It is not surprising that the growing business relations of Mr. Blair to the general commercial world should gradually have drawn him into intimate business connection with some of the largest enterprises of the country. His acquaintance with Colonel George W. Scranton and Seldon T. Scranton commenced as early as 1833 or 1834, when he assisted these gentlemen to lease the mines at Oxford Furnace, New Jersey, which had been operated before the revolutionary war. Circumstances made it necessary for both to remove to Slocum's Hollow (now Scranton), Pennsylvania, where on October 1, 1846, was organized the Lackawanna Coal & Iron Company, of whose mills Mr. Blair was one of the proprietors, the others being the Scranton brothers, William E. Dodge, Anson G. Phelps, Roswell Sprague, L. L. Sturges, Dater and Miller, and George Buckley. From that day, when these men of strength laid the foundations of Scranton and set in operation the furnaces and the railroad mills there, until now, they have continued to be among the largest and most successful works of their kind in the country. The same company bought and rebuilt the road from Owego to Ithaca, New York, and opened it for business on December 18, 1849. In 1850 and 1851 they built the road from Scranton to Great Bend, then called the Legget's Gap railroad, which was opened for business in October, 1851, thus securing by means of their New York and Erie connection an outlet for their coal and iron. In the fall of 1852 Mr. Blair and Colonel Scranton had a conference of several days length at Scranton, during the which a plan was formed to separate the Legget's Gap, or western division of their road, from the iron company, and consolidate the former with a new company to be organized which was to construct a road to the Delaware river. The latter was called the Cobb's Gap railroad. At the suggestion of Mr. Blair the appropriate and characteristic designation of the "Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western railroad" was given to the consolidated road. Mr. Blair located and procured the right of way for the road, and the line, including the Warren road, with its Delaware river bridge, the Voss Gap tunnel, and a temporary track through Van Ness Gap, was opened for business May 16, 1856. The Warren road and the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railroad now own the Morris & Essex railroad, which, having been double tracked and improved as to the grades and curves, and almost entirely rebuilt by the purchasers, is doing a business such as was never dreamed of by its projectors. It is a part of a chain of roads nearly seven hundred miles long, operated by one company, reaching from New York City to Lake Ontario, with branches to various points in New York and Pennsylvania, the combined capital and cost of which is probably one hundred millions of dollars, and which transports nearly four hundred millions of tons of coal every year.

The organization and construction of the Warren railroad in 1853, in the face of strong opposition by the Morris & Essex railroad, evinces the great business capacity

and tact of Mr. Blair as a railroad manager. Books of subscription were opened by the commissioners, the requisite amount of stock subscribed for, directors and officers chosen, the survey of the route adopted, and the president authorized to file it in the office of the secretary of state, full power delegated to the president to construct the road and to make contracts or leases for connecting with other roads, and the right of way through important gaps secured, all within the space of two hours. Mr. Blair was chosen president, and the next day but one found him in Trenton filing the survey about one hour in advance of the agents of the Morris & Essex railroad. The succeeding day saw him on the Delaware securing the passes. One day later the engineers and agents of the Morris & Essex railroad came to the same place on the same errand. The former had already secured all the passes below the Water Gap. The latter struck for those in and above the Gap on the New Jersey side, and paid exorbitant prices for farms, right of way, and two river crossings. Their vigilant competitor, however, caused the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railroad to be constructed through the Gap on the Pennsylvania side, and, crossing the river several miles below, cut them off with their high-priced passes and crossings on their hands. A contest in the courts and legislature of New Jersey resulted in sustaining the Warren road. It would be beyond the scope and limits of a work of this kind to pursue in further detail the various railroad and business enterprises of Mr. Blair, who was one of the railroad magnates of America, and the controlling owner in a large number of wealthy corporations. He was president of the Warren, the Sussex, and the Blairstown railroads of New Jersey, and a large stockholder in the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railroad. He was the main stockholder of ten different railroads in Nebraska, Iowa and Wisconsin, comprising about two thousand miles in extent, and was the veritable railroad king of the west. He obtained two million acres of land from the government for railroads in that section, and became a director of six land and town lot companies in the west. He was a member of the first board of directors of the Union Pacific railroad, and a member of the executive and finance committees, and constructed the first railroad through the state of Iowa to connect with the Union Pacific at Omaha, employing ten thousand men for eight months. He also purchased the Green Bay railroad to Winona, some two hundred miles long, for two million dollars. He was a director of the Lackawanna Coal & Iron Company; president of the Belvidere, New Jersey, National Bank, almost since its organization in 1830, and main stockholder of the First National Bank of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and a director in the Scranton Savings Institution, besides being interested in different directions in silver mining and smaller business ventures.

In all his business transactions, though comprising millions of dollars, no one ever questioned the integrity of Mr. Blair, nor successfully challenged his honesty of motive and purpose. He ever manifested great concern for the interests and rights of others, and was the donor of large gifts to private and public institutions. His personal donations were simply enormous, including the sum of about \$70,000 to the College of New Jersey at Princeton, of which he was one of the trustees, and \$50,000 to Lafayette College, Easton, Pennsylvania, including the endowment of the chair of the president. The Blair Academy of Blairstown, New Jersey, has cost, including buildings, grounds and endowment, about \$500,000, and was donated by Mr. Blair to the presbytery of Newton in trust. The various buildings of modern construction and design, are of the handsomest of their kind in the state; are heated throughout by steam, and supplied with pure spring and artesian well water, and have every modern convenience. Provision is made in the endowment of the institution for the education of the sons and daughters of ministers of the presbytery free of charge for board and tuition. Mr. Blair's other contributions to the cause of education and religion throughout the country have comprised hundreds of thousands of dollars. He ever assisted

liberally in supporting church institutions of various denominations, and in the eighty towns that he laid out in the west more than one hundred churches have been erected largely through his liberality.

In politics Mr. Blair was a staunch supporter of Republican principles, but found little leisure to indulge in office-holding, or to mingle in the affairs of political life. His sphere was a higher one, ministering alike to the prosperity of the whole people and to the material and commercial growth of the country. He was the candidate of the Republican party for governor of New Jersey in 1868.

Mr. Blair married, September 20, 1826, Nancy Locke, born November 30, 1804, died October 12, 1888. Her grandfather, Captain Locke, was killed at the battle of Springfield, during the revolution. Children: Emma Elizabeth, referred to below; Marcus Lawrence, born 1830, died 1874, unmarried; DeWitt Clinton, and Aurelia Ann, both referred to below.

(IV) Emma Elizabeth, daughter of John Insley and Nancy (Locke) Blair, was born September 24, 1827, and died February 15, 1869. She married, June 13, 1848, Charles Scribner, founder of the distinguished publishing firm of New York City, who was born February 21, 1821, and died August 26, 1871. Children: 1. John Insley Blair (Scribner), died 1879; married Lucy Scidmore. 2. Emma Locke (Scribner), married Walter Cranston Larned. 3. Charles (Scribner) (2), married Louise Flagg. 4. Arthur Hawley (Scribner), married Helen Annan. 5. Herbert (Scribner), died 1864. 6. Ann (Scribner), died 1867. 7. Isabelle (Scribner), married Carter Harrison Fitz Hugh.

(IV) DeWitt Clinton, son of John Insley and Nancy (Locke) Blair, was born September 6, 1833. He married, April 21, 1864, Mary Anna Kimball. Children: 1. John I., died July 27, 1866. 2. Clinton Ledyard, married Florence Osborne Jennings. 3. J. Insley.

(IV) Aurelia Ann, daughter of John Insley and Nancy (Locke) Blair, was born September 14, 1838, and died October 7, 1866. She married, October 20, 1864, Clarence Green Mitchell, a lawyer of New York City, who died 1893. Only Child: Clarence Blair (Mitchell), married Lucy Mildred Matthews.

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George Wyckoff Cummins, Ph. D., M. D., is a representative of a CUMMINS family that can be traced back in European history to the middle ages. The name is taken from the town in which the family originated, called Commines, partly in France and partly in Belgium. Some members of the family went to England with William the Conqueror in 1066 and established the English, Scotch and Irish branches of the family. Four Scottish earls bore the name in the thirteenth century. The most illustrious of the name was Philip de Commines, who was born in 1447 and died in 1511. His memoirs concerning the events of his times have caused him to be called "The Father of Modern History."

The founder of this branch of the family in America was Christeon Cummins, who arrived at Philadelphia in the good ship "Molly," October 17, 1741. By working at his trade of tailor he accumulated enough money in a few years to buy the farm at Asbury, New Jersey, that remained in possession of his descendants until 1878. Jacob Cummins, a brother of his, settled at Delaware, New Jersey. Christeon Cummins and his wife Catherine had ten children, one of whom was noted as the strongest man in these parts. He could on a running jump clear a team of oxen or the cover of a big wagon. He could lift a barrel full of cider and drink from the lunghole and, in a wrestle, could throw any one he met. These abilities were highly appreciated in those days, when impromptu athletic contests formed an important part of the amusements of the period.

Four of the children of Christeon Cummins settled at what is now Vienna, New



*G. J. Cummings*





Jersey, so it is little to be wondered at that the place was called Cumminstown until about 1828, when it was changed to Vienna, in honor of the capital of Austria, the country from which Christeon Cummins came in 1741. At that time Austria extended to the Atlantic Ocean. Christeon's oldest son Philip settled about 1770 on the place where now lives his only surviving grandson, A. J. Cummins, at Vienna. In 1794 he built the stone house which still forms part of a fine residence. Here was born in 1790 his youngest son Jacob, grandfather of our subject. Jacob, in a long life that ended in 1873, amassed the largest fortune in his township.

His son, Simon A. Cummins, was born on the old homestead in 1823, and was not only an enterprising farmer but also an inventor and manufacturer of agricultural implements. As an ardent Democrat he held many township and county offices. He was for many years an official member of the Christian Church at Vienna. He married, in 1849, Mary Carhart, daughter of Cornelius, granddaughter of Samuel, and great-granddaughter of Cornelius Carhart, who was captain of the Third Regiment of Hunterdon county in 1778 and third major in 1781, in the Continental army. Major Carhart was the son of Robert and grandson of Thomas Carhart, who came to America, August 25, 1683, as private secretary to Governor Thomas Dongan. Thomas Carhart married Mary Lord, daughter of Robert Lord and Rebecca Phillips, whose sister Elizabeth married John Alden, the son of Priscilla and John Alden, made famous by Longfellow in the "Courtship of Miles Standish." Rebecca Phillips' father is mentioned by John G. Whittier in his poem of "Mogg Megone."

George Wyckoff Cummins was born March 2, 1865, entered the Centenary Collegiate Institute at Hackettstown, New Jersey, in 1879, and, graduating in 1881, entered the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale College, at which he received the degree of Ph. B. in 1884. He remained four years as a post graduate student and instructor in physiological chemistry and mathematics, receiving the degree of Ph. D. from Yale University in 1887. He continued his studies at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York (the medical department of Columbia University) which gave him the degree of M. D. in 1890. On June 14, 1890, he married Annie Blair Titman, daughter of William Blair Titman, of Bridgeville, New Jersey.

Mrs. Cummins is very active in church work. She has been secretary and treasurer of the County Sunday School Association for seven years. She is a skillful performer on the piano and pipe-organ, both of which are at her disposal in the stone residence on the Park at Belvidere. For seven years she has given her services as organist in the Methodist Episcopal Church on the Jardine organ that she was largely instrumental in procuring.

In collaboration with Professor R. H. Chittenden, of Yale University, Dr. Cummins has done a great deal of original work in physiological chemistry, most of which is published in the Transactions of the Connecticut Academy. He is also the author of "The Annealing of Copper," "A Four Thousand Year Calendar," and many articles on genealogical, historical and scientific subjects.

Dr. Cummins has made two trips abroad, partly educational and partly in the interest of some important inventions of his in improved methods of annealing iron and copper wire. His method of annealing copper in an atmosphere of steam is the accepted method throughout the world to-day, and offered the first practical proof that steam can be superheated to a white heat with perfect safety, provided it is done at atmospheric pressure.

In 1891 Dr. Cummins entered upon the practice of medicine at Belvidere, New Jersey, where he has resided ever since. In 1897 he was the active spirit in the formation of the West Jersey Toll Line Company, which has control of the telephone system of Warren county.

In addition to his private practice, he has served as physician to the town of Belvi-

dere and county of Warren, secretary of the board of health, and medical inspector of Belvidere's public schools. He has been a member of the board of education for eighteen years, and has done much to bring the schools to their present high standard. He is also examiner for several life insurance companies and several lodges. He is a past master of Warren Lodge, No. 13, Free and Accepted Masons, and was the first commander of Belvidere Tent, No. 30, Knights of the Maccabees.

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TITMAN William Blair Titman, deceased, was highly respected during his useful and busy life, and, though he was summoned to the better land nine years ago, his memory is still cherished in the hearts of many friends and associates, who held him dear while he was among them. He was a most worthy representative of a family that has long been numbered among the best people of New Jersey, and whose representatives have owned and improved land generation after generation, thus adding materially to the substantial wealth of the several communities of which they formed a part.

In tracing the record of the Titmans it is of interest to note that the family originated in the province of Saxony, and that Lodewick Titman was the founder of the family in America. In 1737 he bought a farm of four hundred acres situated at the very base of the Blue Mountains, six miles from the Water Gap. He was thus one of the very earliest settlers in the county. His name is attached to the call made in 1749 to John Albert Weygand, the second regular pastor of the Lutheran churches in this part of the State. His will was admitted to probate at Newton on November 23, 1772. Some of the property willed at that time to his two sons, George and Baltus, was in the family from 1737 until about 1900.

One son of Lodewick Titman, and the lineal ancestor of our subject, was George, who was born in 1726 and came to America with his father when eleven years of age. George's daughter Mary married Rev. Ludwig Chitara, a converted Swiss Augustinian monk, who preached to the German Reformed congregations at Knowlton and Newton. George Titman died in 1792, and his son George, born in 1750, bought in 1775 of William Coxe and Mary, his wife, a tract of 266 acres at Bridgeville, and in 1793 added to it 200 acres which was also a part of the Coxe tract and has been the homestead of our subject's family ever since. One of the children of George and Lanah (Albright) Titman was Jacob, who was born April 4, 1781, married Elizabeth Mayberry in 1802, and died February 25, 1864. His son, Jabez Gwinnup Titman, born March 22, 1812, married Mary Ann Blair and was the father of our subject.

J. G. Titman was an able business man and a practical agriculturist. He was very liberal to all enterprises deserving of support, and was a patriotic citizen. His death took place December 14, 1889.

William Blair Titman's mother, Mary Ann Blair, was a member of the most prominent family in Northern New Jersey, and was a cousin of the Honorable John I. Blair, long noted as the wealthiest man in the State. Her father was William Blair, one of the founders of the Lutheran church at Greenwich, New Jersey, and son of John Blair, whose father, Samuel Blair, was the founder of the family in America. He came from Scotland about 1730, and married into the family of the elder Dr. William Shippen, of Philadelphia, who owned the iron furnace at Oxford and large tracts of land on Scott's Mountain, and this fact determined the presence of the Blairs in our county.

William Blair Titman attended the public schools of Bridgeville, and later was a student in the Belvidere Academy. From the age of twenty he engaged in farming until he retired to enjoy the fruits of many years of toil. After his retirement in 1890 he resided in a handsome dwelling, which he built at Belvidere, until his death, on July 21, 1902. On the organization of the Washington National Bank he was elected president of the institution and this position he retained until his decease.

On November 28, 1865, Mr. Titman married Margaret E. Roseberry. Their only child, Annie Blair, married, on June 14, 1890, Dr. G. Wyckoff Cummins, a physician of Belvidere, New Jersey, and still owns the homestead at Bridgeville originally bought by her great-great-grandfather. Mrs. Cummins took the course in music at the Centenary Collegiate Institute at Hackettstown, New Jersey, and is a skilled performer on the piano and pipe organ. She is a member of the National Association of Organists.

Mrs. Titman is descended through her father, Joseph M. Roseberry, from one of the oldest and most prominent families in this section and through her mother, Sally Ann Depue, from the old Huguenot family who settled in the Minisink and numbers many professional men among its members.

At the time of his death, Mr. Titman was president of the West Jersey Toll Line Company, a director of the Mercer County Insurance Company, a member of the board of trustees of the First Presbyterian Church of Belvidere, a member of the common council of the town, and vice-president of the Warren County Farmers' Picnic Association.

John Ludwig Klein, as his name is spelt on his gravestone in the cemetery of St. James' Lutheran Church, was a native of Saxony, Germany. In the old records the name occurs variously as Ludwig, Lodewijk and Lewis, in accordance with the German, Dutch or English nationality of the recorder, and he himself signs his will Lodoway Cline. The date on his tombstone is indecipherable, but he died in Greenwich township, Sussex (now Warren) county, New Jersey, between July 11 and August 16, 1796, the dates of the execution and proving of his will. He emigrated first to Perth Amboy, and in 1740 settled on a farm of about two hundred acres of land about midway between the present towns of Phillipsburg and Stewartville. He married, December 18, 1752, Catharina Bordelmay, or Borde Ima, who was born in Saxony, January 26, 1734, and died in New Jersey, January 29, 1792. Children: Michael, removed to Indiana; Mary, married ——— Burke; Elizabeth, married William Teal; Catharina, married John Teal; Margaret, married ——— Demond; Lewis, referred to below; Sarah, married ——— Steelsmith; Elizabeth, married ——— Ritter.

(II) Lewis Cline, son of John Ludwig and Catharina (Bordelmay) Klein, was born about 1766, and died about 1847. He inherited from his father the old two-hundred-acre farm where he was born. He added to the property about two hundred acres more and became a prominent man in the community. He had a liberal education for his time, and he was for many years an elder of the Presbyterian Church at Harmony.

Lewis Cline married, in 1790, Elizabeth, daughter of Jacob Weller, of Franklin township, Sussex county, New Jersey, who was born about 1774, and died March 31, 1857. Her grandfather had emigrated about 1740 to America and settled on a farm of about one thousand acres of land near the present town of New Village. She was widely known, not only as a most worthy Christian woman, but for her superior knowledge of disease and its remedies and for her remarkable cures of the sick. Children: Jacob, born April 26, 1791, died 1855, a miller and farmer, of Lopatcong township; Anna, born November 19, 1792, married Peter Winter, of Greenwich township; Mary, born October 14, 1794, married Thomas Reese, of Phillipsburg; John and Lewis, both referred to below; Eliza, died aged sixteen years; Christiana, born in June, 1804, married Archibald Davison, of Belvidere; William, born in 1806, lived and died at Chambersburg, Pennsylvania; Michael, born in 1808, lived and died on a farm adjoining that settled by his grandfather, in Greenwich township.

(III) John, son of Lewis and Elizabeth (Weller) Cline, was born in Greenwich township, Sussex (now Warren) county, New Jersey, January 4, 1797, and died at New Village, Warren county, November 30, 1881. His early life was spent on his father's farm, and on another that he rented about the time of his marriage. In 1824 he pur-

chased two hundred acres of land at New Village, to which he subsequently added about three hundred acres more. He spent the remainder of his life here, and by his enterprise, industry, economy and judicious management not only became the possessor of a large property but also made himself one of the most successful of the representative agriculturists of the county. Soon after his marriage he and his wife became members of the Presbyterian church, and until their deaths were among the staunchest and most liberal supporters of the congregation. They were also for many years members of the American Bible Society. Until the outbreak of the civil war Mr. Cline was a Democrat, and served one term in the New Jersey legislature in 1851. Afterwards, however, his anti-slavery beliefs led him to join the Republican party. He married, September 9, 1819, Ruth, born July 12, 1802, died November 26, 1899, daughter of the Rev. Garner A. and Ruth (Page) Hunt. Her grandfather, Major-General Augustine Hunt, was an officer in the British army during the revolutionary war, and had later settled in New York state, where he died. Two of his children, Holloway and Garner A., became noted Presbyterian pastors and settled in New Jersey. The Rev. Holloway Hunt died January 11, 1858, aged eighty-eight years, near Clinton, Hunterdon county, New Jersey, where he had spent his life as pastor of the "Old Stone Church." The Rev. Garner A. Hunt went first to Cumberland county, New Jersey, where he married. Afterwards he became pastor at Kingwood, Hunterdon county, and at Harmony and Oxford, Warren county. He died at Harmony, February 11, 1849, aged eighty-four years. He married Ruth, daughter of Captain David Page, of Cumberland county. Children: Dr. David Page, of Marksboro, Warren county; Rev. Holloway, Presbyterian minister at Metuchen, Middlesex county, New Jersey; Sarah, married Lewis (2), son of Lewis (1) and Elizabeth (Weller) Cline, referred to below; Ruth Page, referred to above. Children of John and Ruth Page (Hunt) Cline: Holloway Hunt, born 1820, died June 14, 1892; Elizabeth, referred to below; Sarah H., referred to below; Caroline, married Andrew Slover, of Blairstown; John W., referred to below; Garner A., born September 8, 1833, died September 27, 1870.

(IV) Elizabeth, daughter of John and Ruth Page (Hunt) Cline, was born in Harmony, Sussex (now Warren) county, New Jersey, February 4, 1823, and is now living at Stewartsville, Warren county. Her parents moved to New Village when she was five years old, and she was educated in a private school in that place. In 1892, after her husband's and father's deaths, she removed with her mother and her brother, Holloway Hunt Cline, to Stewartsville. She had always been interested in church work and joined the Greenwich Presbyterian Church when she was sixteen years old. At present (1910) she is a member of the Stewartsville church. Besides seven large farms, she owns a number of valuable properties in Stewartsville, and is a stockholder in the national banks of Phillipsburg and Easton. She married, September 22, 1865, Martin H., born July 11, 1825, died August 8, 1873, son of Peter Tinsman. He was a wealthy farmer of Warren county, a member of St. James' Lutheran Church till his marriage, and afterwards of the Presbyterian Church. He possessed a good deal of musical talent and was an excellent performer on the violin. Children of Peter and Margaret (Cline) Tinsman: Sarah (Tinsman), married George Weller; John (Tinsman); William.

\* (IV) Sarah H., daughter of John and Ruth Page (Hunt) Cline, was born in Warren county, New Jersey, February 24, 1825, and died July 10, 1906. She married, February 18, 1847, John Howell, son of Michael and Naomi (Howell) Boyer, referred to elsewhere.

(IV) John W., son of John and Ruth Page (Hunt) Cline, was born in New Village, Warren county, New Jersey, July 31, 1830. He received his early education in the schools of his birthplace, and has spent his entire life there, engaged in agriculture and stock raising. He is regarded as one of the most representative farmers and honored citizen of Warren county, where he owns seven farms, aggregating over eight





*Martin H. Finsman*



*Elizabeth Tinsman*





hundred acres of the county's most valuable land. Until 1908 he lived in the old farm house built by his father, but in that year he erected the present fine residence occupied by himself and his son, John B. Cline, who now (1910) manages the place. The dwelling has every modern convenience, is on the line of the Easton & Washington electric railroad, and is situated on one of the most beautiful spots in the county. Besides his farms Mr. Cline owns eleven houses in New Village, which he built for and rents to the employees of the Edison Portland Cement Company. He has been a member of the Presbyterian Church from boyhood, and for the last forty years has been an elder. For more than twenty years he was librarian of and teacher in the Sunday school. He is an earnest advocate of temperance, and a Democrat in politics. He has served as township committeeman, as a member of the board of freeholders, and for ten years as a member of the board of education. He married (first), March 10, 1857, Savilla, born July 19, 1836, died August 6, 1869, daughter of Michael and Naomi (Howell) Boyer. He married (second), January 18, 1872, Ellen H. Thatcher. Children, five by first wife: Frank, born December 31, 1857, died June 10, 1876, when about to enter college to study for the ministry; William, born October 3, 1859, died September 23, 1862; George B., born March 2, 1861, died September 30, 1861; Garner A., born April 20, 1864, married Isabella Peters, children: Elizabeth C., Frank C. and Ruth; Edward, born, born May 24, 1865, died July 13, 1865; John B., born April 6, 1873, married Mercy J., daughter of Frank and Margaret (Lake) Smith, children: Mildred and Holloway.

(III) Lewis (2), son of Lewis (1) and Elizabeth (Weller) Cline, was born in Greenwich township, Sussex (now Warren) county, New Jersey, January 11, 1799. He married Sarah, daughter of Rev. Garner A. and Ruth Page (Hunt) Cline. Children: Jacob W., David Page, John, Caleb, referred to below; Ruth, Elizabeth, Sarah, Mary.

(IV) Caleb, son of Lewis (2) and Sarah (Hunt) Cline, died June 22, 1899. He married Annie E., daughter of John Howell and Sarah H. (Cline) Boyer, referred to elsewhere.

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In the middle of the seventeenth century two brothers, Jan and STRYKER Jacobus Van Strijcker, received from the States General of the Netherlands a grant of land in the colony of New Amsterdam, on condition that they take out with them to America twelve other families at their own expense. Eight years later, in 1651, the younger brother, Jacobus, with his wife, Ytie Huijbrechts, and his family, emigrated to New Netherlands and founded the Knickerbocker family of the name.

(I) Jan Strijcker, the eldest brother, emigrated in the following year from Ruinen, in the province of Dreuthe, with his wife, two sons and four daughters. After remaining in New Amsterdam a little over a year he removed in 1654 to Midwout (now Flatbush), where he was within a year elected schepen, an office which he held most of the time during the succeeding twenty years. He was appointed by Director General Stuyvesant one of the ambassadors from New Amsterdam and the principal Dutch towns of New Netherlands to the lord mayors in Holland, to ask for reinforcements from the fatherland on account of their being driven off of their lands by the English and Indians. He was representative from Midwout to the landstag of April, 1664, and also to the Hempstead convention in 1665. October 11, 1667, he is named as patentee in the Nichols patent, and again, November 12, 1685, in the Dongan patent. October 25, 1673, he was elected captain of the military company at Midwout, and his brother, Jacobus, was given authority to "administer the oaths" and to install him into office. The following March he was one of the deputies from Midwout to the conference with Governor Colve at New Orange. He married (first), in Holland, Lambertje Seubering, who was the mother of all his

children. He married (second), April 30, 1679, Swantje Jans, widow of Cornelius de Potter, who died in 1686. He married (third), March 31, 1687, Teuntje Teunis, of Flatbush, widow of Jacob Hellakers, of New Amsterdam, who survived him. Children: Altje, married, May 20, 1660, Abraham Jorise Brinckerhoff; Jannetje, married (first) Cornelis Jansen Berrien, of Flatbush, (second) Samuel Edsall, of Newtown; Garrit Janse, married, December 28, 1683, Stijntje Gerritse Dorland; Angenietje, married (first), April 5, 1656, Claes Tyssen, (second) Jan Cornelise Boomgaert, of Flatlands; Hendrick, died 1689, married, February 11, 1687, Catharine Huys; Eijtje, married Stoffel Probasco; Pieter, referred to below; Sara, married, August 11, 1673, Joris Hansen Bergen.

(II) Pieter, son of Jan and Lambertje (Seuberling) Strijcker, was born in Flatbush, November 1, 1653, and died there, June 11, 1741. He was one of the patentees of Flatbush, named in the Dongan patent of November 12, 1685; high sheriff of Kings county, November 2, 1683; judge of court, 1720 to 1722; captain of foot militia, December 27, 1689. June 1, 1710, he purchased from Aert Matthew and David Aerson, of Brockland, New York, four thousand acres of land on the Millstone river, in Somerset county, New Jersey, on which his sons, Jacob and Barent, and four sons of his son, Jan, settled. He married, May 29, 1681, Annetje Barends, who died June 17, 1717. Children: Lammetje, born March 20, 1682, died April 9, 1682; Lammetje, born February 16, 1683, died July 26, 1690; Jan, referred to below; Barent, born September 3, 1686, died July 3, 1690, of smallpox, as did also his sister, Lammetje, above; Jacob, born August 24, 1688, married, probably December 17, 1710, Annetje Vanderbeek; Barent, born September 14, 1690, died October 27, 1746, married, February 16, 1717, Libertje Hegeman; Hendrik, born December 3, 1692, died May 17, 1694; Sijntje, born December 17, 1694, married, March 14, 1717, Aert Vanderbilt; Pieter, born February 12, 1697, died December 24, 1776, married, May 18, 1720, Jannetje Martense Adrianse; Hendrik, born February 18, 1699, died August 19, 1739, married Marijtje —; Lammetje, born December 21, 1700, died September 14, 1763, married (first), November 4, 1721, Johannes Lott, of Flatlands, (second) Christiaan, son of Dominie Gulielmus Lupardus.

(III) Jan, son of Pieter and Annetje (Barends) Strijcker, was born in Flatbush, August 6, 1684, and died there, August 17, 1770. He resided all his life in Flatbush, where he had considerable landed property. He was one of the sachems of the Tammany Society, and in 1715 a member of Captain Dominicus Vandervere's company of Kings county militia. He married (first), 1704, Margarita, daughter of Johannes Schenck, of Bushwick, Long Island, who died in August, 1721; (second), February 17, 1722, Sara, daughter of Michael Hansen and Femmetje (Denyse) Bergen, who was baptized June 2, 1678, and died July 15, 1760. Children, nine by first marriage: Pieter, born September 14, 1705, died December 28, 1774, married (first) Antje Deremer, (second) Catrina Buys, removed to Somerset county, New Jersey, about 1730; Johannes, born February 12, 1707, died before February 7, 1785, married, 1733, Cornelia Duryea, removed to New Jersey, and settled about three-quarters of a mile from Harlingen, and thirteen miles from New Brunswick; Annetje, born December 20, 1708, married Roelof Cowenhoven; Magdalena, born December 19, 1710, married Aert Middagh, of Brooklyn; Margarita, born March 24, 1713; Abraham, referred to below; Lammetje, born February 11, 1716, married (first), 1739, Garret Stoothof, of Flatlands, (second) Jan Amerman, of Flatlands; Jacobus, born September 29, 1718, died before June 13, 1789, married (first) Geertje Duryea, (second) Jannetje —, removed to Franklin township, Somerset county, New Jersey; Margarita, born December 9, 1719, married Jacobus Cornell; Mighiel or Michael, born March 4, 1723, died September 26, 1807, married, May 31, 1751, Hanna or Joanna, daughter of Cornelis and Rebecca (Hubbard) Strijcker, of Gravesend, Long Island; Femmetje, born June 19, 1725, married, May 25, 1745,

Jacobus Vanderveer, of Raritan; Barent, born November 13, 1728, died before 1768, unmarried; Sara, born June 15, 1731, died before 1768, unmarried; Isaac, born 1732, settled in the West Indies.

(IV) Abraham, son of Jan and Margarita (Schenck) Strijcker, was born in Flatbush, Long Island, August 4, 1715, and died in Franklin township, Somerset county, New Jersey, April 4, 1777. He removed to New Jersey, May 19, 1740, and was deacon in the church at Harlingen, May 23, 1763, and again April 23, 1768. He married (first), November 23, 1739, Eitje or Ida Ryder, born November 9, 1719, died November 12, 1753; (second) Katriena Cornell, died February 16, 1760, (third), October 16, 1760, Katriena Hogeland, born 1732, survived her husband and married again, July 28, 1778, probably as second wife, Richard or Dirck Longstreet, whom she also survived, he dying December 4, 1795, and she in 1825, at Princeton. Children, six by first marriage, and two by second marriage: Margarita, born April 20, 1741, married (first) — Van Arsdale, (second) Abraham Brown; Aeltje, born January 28, 1743, married Philip Van Arsdale; Sara, born August 25, 1745, died September 18, 1821, married, June 8, 1763, John B. Bergen, of Middlesex county, New Jersey; Johannes, born October 18, 1747, died November 29, 1776, married Maria Veghte; Abraham, born August 8, 1750, died September 24, 1750; Abraham, born January 10, 1752, died before December 3, 1827, married (first), December 9, 1775, Cornelia, daughter of Gerardus Beekman, (second), October 28, 1811, Ann Terhune, of Long Island; Ida, born February 17, 1755; Annetje, born January 28, 1758; Christoffel H. (or Christopher), born September 28, 1761, died October 18, 1805, married, April 9, 1789, Ruth, daughter of Joseph Cowart, of Imlaystown, New Jersey, and niece of Colonel Nathaniel Scudder, the only member of the Continental congress killed during the revolution; Peter, referred to below; Kathalina, born April 21, 1767, died April 2, 1778; Jacob, born June 27, 1768, died May 9, 1814, married (first), December 22, 1791, Belijtje Monfort, (second), July 23, 1797, Mary, daughter of Thomas Skillman; John, died in infancy; Margaret, Althey, or Althea; Sarah, Eidah, or Ida, married Abraham Van Dyke; Catharine.

(V) Peter Stryker, son of Abraham and Katriena (Hogeland) Strijcker, was born in Franklin township, Somerset county, New Jersey, December 6, 1762. He resided at Millstone, Ralstontown, and above Middle Valley, Somerset county, and in 1787 received from his father-in-law eighty-three and one-third acres of land there, being one-third of the old Longstreet farm. He married Christiana, daughter of Richard Longstreet. Children: John, born 1800, died 1875, married Catharine, daughter of Conrad Rarick; Peter, referred to below; Sarah, born March 19, 1805, married William Larison; Anna, born March 19, 1805, twin with Sarah; Aaron, born March 21, 1807, married and removed to New York state; Jacob Henry, born May 19, 1809; Permelia, born January 21, 1811; Martin, married Ann, daughter of John Trimmer; Isaac; William, married and removed to New York state; Henry, married Ann, daughter of Lorenz Schleicher; Elizabeth, married William Hartrum; Julia Ann, married Daniel Clausin.

(VI) Peter (2), son of Peter (1) and Christiana (Longstreet) Stryker, was born in Somerset county, New Jersey, June 13, 1804, and died in Middle Valley, Morris county, New Jersey, April 22, 1879. He was a carpenter and undertaker. He married (first) Mary, daughter of Isaac and Elizabeth (Trimmer) Rulison, or Roelofson, who was born in 1801, and died January 21, 1867; (second) Mary Gerard. Children, all by first marriage: 1. John Vandervoort, born December 25, 1825, died December 28, 1903; married Mary, daughter of George Hager, who died June 22, 1898, aged about seventy-five years. 2. Elizabeth, died April 27, 1893; married Hiram Force, of Spruce Run and Glen Gardner; children: John, an implement dealer, living at Glen Gardner; Jacob, a farmer, living at New Hampton, New Jersey; James, a telegraph operator in Chicago, Illinois. 3. David, living at

Ironia, Morris county, New Jersey, where he is a farmer, merchant and postmaster; married Joanna Pickel; children: John, Cora and David Rulison. 4. Henry, referred to below. 5. Sarah Ann, died in Elida, Illinois; went to Illinois about 1870, married, in New Jersey, John Mitchell; children: Stryker, Mary, Elizabeth and John Mitchell. 6. Isaac Rulison, born 1831, died June 3, 1893; junior member of building firm of Stryker & Company and Stryker Brothers, Hackettstown; married Margaret Mitchell, who was born March 3, 1825, and died September 11, 1904; children, two died in infancy, and Ella, born July 20, 1857, died July 31, 1886, married Dr. Smith, of Glen Gardner, and left two children: Edward and Grace Smith.

(VII) Henry, son of Peter (2) and Mary (Rulison) Stryker, was born at Middle Valley, Morris county, New Jersey, September 11, 1829, and died in Hackettstown, Warren county, New Jersey, January 21, 1901. He learned the trade of carpenter, and went to Hackettstown in 1851, where he entered the employ of Henry Vanatta, being joined there two years later by his brother, Isaac. About four years later, when Mr. Vanatta became master carpenter of the Camden & Amboy railroad, Henry Stryker and John Marlatt bought up his carpenter business in Hackettstown, and on the outbreak of the civil war, when Mr. Marlatt retired to engage in the butcher business, Mr. Stryker formed a partnership with his younger brother, Isaac, which lasted until the latter's death, and the firm name was changed from Stryker & Company to Stryker Brothers. Henry Stryker was the dominating and aggressive leader in the vast and varied enterprises of this firm, which was noted for its probity, and as the recognized leader of the building industry in Northern New Jersey. Hackettstown, as it stands to-day, was practically built by them, and is a lasting monument to the integrity, if not the profit of the two brothers. The Centenary Collegiate Institute, destroyed by fire about ten years ago, was the largest and most important contract executed by the firm, and the public school building is another monument to the substantial character of their work. Their fidelity to obligations and their conscientious regard for the interest of those they served gave them a widespread reputation of always building better than they promised. During his half century of business activity in Hackettstown, Henry Stryker held the confidence and respect of every one in all relations of life. He met and discharged every duty of man and citizen, and the great solicitude concerning his physical condition during the months of his last illness was an eloquent expression of the esteem in which he was held by all.

He married (first), December 31, 1853, Ann Elizabeth, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Allen) Allen, of Hackettstown, who was born May 18, 1825, Blairstown, Warren county, New Jersey, and died in Hackettstown, May 21, 1875. He married (second), May 29, 1877, Julia Nicholls (Phillips) Fritts, widow, of Washington, Warren county, New Jersey, and daughter of Isaac and Grace (Isaacs) Phillips, who was born in Clifton, England, September 2, 1829, and survived her second husband. Children, all by first marriage: 1. William Allen, born January 19, 1855; living in Washington, New Jersey; married, December 28, 1880, Annie, daughter of William and Anna (Hance) Shields, and has one child, Jennie Shields, born August 19, 1889, wife of Creed H. Brown, of California. 2. John Vandervoort, born June 26, 1860, died March 2, 1861. 3. Charles LaRiew, referred to below. 4. Mary, born August 5, 1870, now living, unmarried, in Hackettstown.

(VIII) Charles LaRiew, son of Henry and Ann Elizabeth (Allen) Stryker, was born in Hackettstown, Warren county, New Jersey, January 10, 1867, and is now living in Washington, New Jersey. He received his education in the public schools of Hackettstown, and after graduating from the high school accepted a clerkship in Hackettstown in July, 1883. He continued doing clerical work in Hackettstown and in New York City until January, 1888, when he became of age, and then purchased the *Star*, a weekly newspaper of Washington, New Jersey. Since then, for nearly a

quarter of a century, he has been editor and publisher of that journal. He has increased its circulation from about eight hundred, when he purchased it, to over four thousand and two hundred in 1910, and by his genius and able management has so improved it that it ranks as the foremost newspaper of Northwestern New Jersey. He is a Democrat in politics and a Presbyterian in religion. He has been president and secretary of the New Jersey Editors' Association, a member of the Washington Athletic Association, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of New Jersey, of the Junior A. O. U. M., and of the D. of L. He married in Washington, New Jersey, May 8, 1898, Mary Elizabeth, daughter of George Banghart and Sarah Alice (Baird) Bowers, of Washington, New Jersey, who was born there August 12, 1876. Her father is teller of the First National Bank of Washington, New Jersey, and her mother was a native of Oxford township, Warren county. Children: Alice Julia, born July 13, 1900; Sue Baird, December 15, 1901; Charles Henry, December 21, 1903.

**SHERRERD** Morris Robeson Sherrerd, whose achievements as a civil engineer have given him a standing and prestige in his profession second to none, was born in Scranton, Pennsylvania, December 16, 1865. He is the son of Samuel and Frances Maria (Hamilton) Sherrerd, and a descendant of an old and prominent New Jersey family, his ancestors having lived since revolutionary times in Warren county of that state, where his boyhood days were spent. The family is of English origin and the founder of the American branch was John Sherrerd, who came to this country from the city of London about the middle of the eighteenth century, settling at Pleasant Valley, then Mansfield township, Sussex county, and now Washington township, Warren county. There he owned a large farm and carried on a store and grist and saw mills, being a man of importance in the community. He was twice married and had two sons, Samuel and John.

(II) Samuel, son of John Sherrerd, succeeded his father in business, and died in 1832, being buried with his father, mother and wife in the old Mansfield burying-ground, near Washington village. He married, November 28, 1793, Ann, daughter of Captain John and Mary Ann (Clifford) Maxwell, who was born November 25, 1771, and died August 4, 1815. Her father, Captain Maxwell, was an officer in the war of the revolution, and she was a niece of General William Maxwell, who commanded the New Jersey troops in the struggle for independence, and was one of General Washington's most trusted generals.

(III) John Maxwell, the eldest of eleven children of Samuel and Ann (Maxwell) Sherrerd, was born September 6, 1794, in Pleasant Valley, on the Pohatcong creek, a short distance below the village of Washington, on the property where his grandfather originally settled. He died at Belvidere, New Jersey, May 26, 1871. His preparatory education was obtained in Basking Ridge, in Somerset county, at a school of some note in those days, of which the Rev. Dr. Finley was master. From this school he entered the College of New Jersey, and was graduated from Nassau Hall in 1812. He commenced his legal studies with his uncle, the Hon. George Clifford Maxwell, then a member of congress, reading in Flemington, Hunterdon county, but, his uncle dying during his clerkship, he completed his studies there in the office of the Hon. Charles Ewing, afterward chief justice of New Jersey. He was admitted to the bar as an attorney in November, 1816, and immediately formed a partnership in the practice of law with another uncle, William Maxwell, a connection that was sustained until 1818, when he returned to Pleasant Valley, where his father had provided him with a dwelling and an office for his practice. On the creation of the new county of Warren he was appointed as its first surrogate, and in 1826 removed to Belvidere, where he resided until his death. While attending carefully to his official duties he did not neglect the practice of his profession, but continued to give it close attention in the courts other than those of which he was the recording officer. At

that time communication with the state capital was not convenient and most of the business of the supreme court was transacted by the lawyers resident in Trenton. In consequence of this he did not apply for admission as a counselor until 1831, and was admitted as such in the February term of that year. He continued active in the practice of his profession throughout his entire career and was for a number of years recognized as the leading member of the Warren county bar, being engaged in almost every case that came up for trial. He was noted for sharpness in examining witnesses and for attention to the interests of his clients, often at the cost of lively encounters with his adversaries. As he grew older, however, he felt less inclination for the rough and tumble of professional life and devoted his attention more to office business. He had early taken a decided stand in religious matters, and as he advanced in age he became more and more devoted to benevolent and Christian enterprises. He preferred the quiet of his own family and the pleasures of social intercourse to the turmoil of politics and he never held office except as surrogate. For the same reason he never sought or held a judicial appointment. Mr. Sherrerd married, May 19, 1818, Sarah Brown, of Philadelphia, who died in 1844. Their children were Samuel, John Browne, and Sarah Dutton, who married Dr. Philip Fine Brakeley, eminent in his day as a leading physician.

(IV) Samuel (2), eldest son of John Maxwell and Sarah (Brown) Sherrerd, was born April 25, 1819, in Pleasant Valley, New Jersey, and died in Belvidere, June 21, 1884. He was graduated from Princeton College in 1836, and then studied law with Henry Dusenberry Maxwell, in Easton, Pennsylvania, being admitted to the bar of Northampton county, Pennsylvania, in 1842. He subsequently engaged in business in Scranton, Pennsylvania, and in Botetourt, Virginia, being a pioneer in the iron business in Virginia, although he was too early in the field to reap the benefits of his labors in that branch of endeavor. He practiced law awhile in Scranton and returned to Belvidere in 1868. In 1873 he was admitted to the bar of New Jersey as an attorney, and in 1874 was appointed president judge of the court of common pleas of Warren county, in that state, to fill the unexpired term of the Hon. James M. Robeson, who resigned. Judge Sherrerd married, May 6, 1847, Frances Maria Hamilton. Their children were: Eliza Hamilton, Alexander Hamilton, Anna Maria Robeson, John Maxwell, Mary Robeson and Morris Robeson.

(V) Morris Robeson, son of Samuel (2) and Frances Maria (Hamilton) Sherrerd was born in Scranton, Pennsylvania, December 16, 1865. He is descended through his mother from many leading families of Pennsylvania and New Jersey; the Robesons, Paul and Rockhill, of her mother's line, and Fitz Randolph, Manning, Ross and Hamilton, of her father's line.

The Robesons were of the Society of Friends, or Quakers, and were of the wealthiest and most influential of the early settlers of Pennsylvania and New Jersey; Jonathan Robeson, the founder of the New Jersey branch, was a son of Judge Andrew Robeson, chief justice of the province of Pennsylvania, who came to America from Scotland in 1676; the son, Jonathan, was born in Gloucester county, New Jersey, afterward lived in Pennsylvania, from whence he moved to Sussex county (now Warren county), New Jersey, in 1741, established the first iron furnace of that section in 1842, and founded the town of Oxford; he was one of the first judges of Sussex county, and his son, grandson and great-grandson each in turn occupied seats on the judicial bench. Maurice, son of Jonathan Robeson, was associated with his father in the iron industry; he married Anne Rockhill, of Pittstown, New Jersey, whose brother, Dr. John Rockhill, married a sister of Maurice Robeson. Morris, son of Maurice Robeson, married Tacy Paul, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; their daughter, Eliza Robeson, married General Samuel Fitz Randolph Hamilton, a prominent lawyer of Trenton, and for many years quartermaster-general of New Jersey; he was a descendant of the noted Massachusetts settler, Edward Fitz-Randolph, who

settled in America in 1630, and whose youngest son, Benjamin, was the ancestor of General Hamilton; Benjamin Fitz Randolph settled in Princeton, New Jersey, where he became a prominent citizen; he was a large landowner, the tract where Princeton College is located having belonged to his estate; part of this land was donated to the college by his son, Nathaniel, and "Old Nassau Hall" was erected thereon. General Hamilton and Eliza (Robeson) Hamilton were the parents of Frances M. (Hamilton) Sherrerd.

Morris Robeson Sherrerd was prepared for college in the Blair Presbyterian Academy, of Blairstown, afterward attending the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute in Troy, New York, from which institution he was graduated in the class of 1886, with the degree of civil engineer. After a short experience of railroad work he was for two years connected with the Lackawanna Iron & Coal Company, of Scranton, Pennsylvania. The next two years were spent on municipal work, under the public improvements commission of Troy, New York, as superintendent of construction of sewers and pavements, at the end of which time he left that position to accept that of assistant city engineer of Peoria, Illinois, where he remained for the two following years. He declined the position of city engineer of Peoria to return to Troy to take up a consulting practice there, having charge of the construction of water works for Mechanicsville, New York, and designing and constructing several other water works and sewer systems in the vicinity of Troy. He was also engaged on surveys for the additional water supply of the city of Troy, and in 1893 was appointed city engineer for Troy, under the reorganization of the public works department of that city, by which the powers of the public improvements commission were transferred to the city engineer. He was city engineer of Troy until 1895, when he was appointed to the position of engineer and superintendent of the department of water of the board of street and water commissioners of Newark, New Jersey, in which responsible capacity he served with noteworthy credit and ability for the following ten years.

At the end of that period of service he was made chief engineer of the board of street and water commissioners of Newark, being the first incumbent to hold that position, which was created in June, 1905, and which he still retains, his services in this connection proving of great public value. As engineer and superintendent of the water department of Newark, the most important duty performed by Mr. Sherrerd was the supervision of carrying out the contract between the city and the East Jersey Water Company, by which the new water supply for the city of Newark was acquired, the total cost being \$6,000,000; and in the settlement of this contract, in 1900, the city was successful in establishing its claims, not only for the Canistear reservoir, the possession of which was disputed by the company, but in gaining several other concessions in connection with said settlement, the most important of which was the transfer of the right to divert the entire flow of the Pequannock instead of the same being limited to 50,000,000 gallons per day, as contemplated under the original contract; in all of this Mr. Sherrerd figured as a potential factor. The operation of the entire plant previous to 1900 had been under the control of the East Jersey Water Company and since that date the entire operation has been under the control of the water department of the board of street and water commissioners, and consequently under Mr. Sherrerd's supervision.

Next in importance to the settlement of the water contract in this branch of the city government during Mr. Sherrerd's administration of affairs was the construction, under his supervision, of Cedar Grove reservoir, tunnel and pipe line, which, with its great connecting mains to the city reservoirs, cost \$1,950,000. The construction of this reservoir completed the water supply plant of the city of Newark, which can now justly claim to possess the best and most complete plant of any city of its size in the country. The auxiliary high pressure fire system was also installed

during Mr. Sherrerd's incumbency of the position of engineer and superintendent of the department of water. This addition to the fire fighting facilities of the city is supplied by gravity with water from the new Cedar Grove reservoir, giving an adequate fire service pressure on the hydrants. The system, as first installed, included only Broad and Market streets, but it is being gradually extended throughout the central part of the city. Since Mr. Sherrerd has been in charge of all the engineering work of the board of street and water commissioners this division of the board's work has been a department by itself, and all the engineering work of the department of water and of streets and sewer construction has been brought into harmonious relations. During the past two years nearly twice as much paving and sewer work was undertaken as in any similar period of the city's history.

Mr. Sherrerd has been connected with many of the engineering projects in the eastern part of New Jersey since locating in Newark, and, in addition to being consulting engineer for several private companies at different times during recent years, he is consulting engineer to the state water supply commission recently created by the legislature, and has charge of the water matters of the entire state of New Jersey. He is also giving a good deal of time to the study of the Passaic river pollution question, is a member of the committee representing the city of Newark in the consideration of the proposed trunk sewer with the city of Paterson, and is one of the consulting engineers for the Passaic Valley sewerage commissioners. He has been a special consulting engineer in connection with various large projects and undertakings, one of which necessitated a trip to Brazil, South America, as representative for some large financial interests relative to the development of the resources of a portion of that country, making special investigations in regard to water supply and harbor improvements for its larger cities. He has also been called as an expert in most of the water cases which have engrossed the attention of the New Jersey courts during the last few years. Mr. Sherrerd is past president of the American Water Works Association, the American Society of Municipal Improvements, and the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute General Alumni. He is a past director of the board of direction of the American Society of Civil Engineers, and is a member of the New England Water Works Association, the American Society for the Testing of Materials, the New Jersey State Reclamation and Drainage Association, the New Jersey Sanitary Association, the Engineers' Club, and the Theta Delta Chi Club, of New York City, the Essex Club, of Newark, and the Union Club, of that city. Mr. Sherrerd is a constant student of the problems that confront him in his official work, and he has become a recognized authority on all appertaining to water works and allied matters. He has reached an eminence in his chosen profession that stands as evidence of his high ability and his achievements in the past present a record of which he may well feel proud.

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Lord Symond Fiske, grandson of Daniel Fiske, the first member of this FISK family of whom we have definite information, was Lord of the Manor of Stadhough, parish of Laxfield, county Suffolk, England. He was born prior to 1399, and died in February, 1464. He married (first) Susanna Smyth, and (second) Katharine ———. His son, William Fiske, died about 1504, married Joan Lynne, of Norfolk. Simon, son of William and Joan (Lynne) Fiske, died in June, 1538; his wife, Elizabeth, died in Halseworth, in June, 1558. Their son, Simon (2) Fiske, died in 1505, leaving a number of young children, among whom was Robert Fiske, who was born about 1525, died in 1600, and married Sybil (Gould) Barber. His daughter, Elizabeth, was the mother of John Locke, the distinguished English philosopher, who wrote the "Essay Concerning Human Understanding." His son, William Fiske, born in 1566, in Laxfield, died in Ditchingham, Norfolk, England, in 1623, married (first) Anna, daughter of Walter Anstye, and (second) Alice ———.



His daughter, Hannah, was the mother of Rev. Mathias Candler, author of the celebrated "Candler Manuscript," now in the British Museum. His son, Nathaniel, married Alice (Hend or Henel) Leman. Nathaniel (2), son of Nathaniel (1) and Alice (Hend-Leman) Fiske, was born in Weybred, county Suffolk, England, and according to the family tradition died during the voyage to America. He married Dorothy, daughter of John Symonds, of Wendham.

(I) Nathan, son of Nathaniel and Dorothy (Symonds) Fiske, was born in England, about 1615, and died in Watertown, Massachusetts, June 21, 1667. He was admitted freeman of Watertown, May 10, 1643, and chosen selectman 1673. He married Susanna ———. Children: Nathan, referred to below; John, born August 25, 1647; David, April 29, 1650; Nathaniel, July 12, 1653, married Mary (Warren) Child; Sarah, 1656, married, September 3, 1673, Abraham Gale.

(II) Lieutenant Nathan (2), son of Nathan (1) and Susanna Fiske, born in Watertown, Massachusetts, October 17, 1642, died there October 11, 1694. He was selectman in 1684-88-91. He married Elizabeth Fry, who died May 15, 1696. Children: Nathan, born February 9, 1665, died October 9, 1668; Elizabeth, January 19, 1667, died 1740, married, January 16, 1693, James Ball; Martha, January 12, 1670, married, March 13, 1694, Edward Park; Nathan, January 3, 1672, died January 26, 1741, married (first), October 14, 1696, Sarah Coolidge, (second) Hannah (Coolidge) Smith; Susanna, April 7, 1674, died April 28, 1752, unmarried; Abigail, February 18, 1675, married, August 15, 1695, John Mixer; William, December 5, 1677, died same year; William, referred to below; Anna, died July 13, 1683.

(III) William, son of Lieutenant Nathan (2) and Elizabeth (Fry) Fiske, was born in Watertown, Massachusetts, November 10, 1678, and died in Willington, Connecticut, November 8, 1750. He married Eunice, born 1686, daughter of Stephen Jennings, of Framingham, Massachusetts. She married again, January 3, 1754, William Johnson, of Willington, Connecticut. Children of William and Eunice (Jennings) Fiske: William, born April 20, 1709, married (first), January 23, 1729, ———, (second), March 6, 1744, Eunice Whitney; Hannah, April 20, 1712, married, July 14, 1730, Jeremiah Powers; Stephen, referred to below; Nathan, born February 13, 1722, married, February 14, 1743, Eleanor Whitney.

(IV) Stephen, son of William and Eunice (Jennings) Fiske (the first member of this branch to drop the final "e" from his surname), was born in Watertown, Massachusetts, or Willington, Connecticut, September 14, 1714, and died in Greenwich, Massachusetts, October 20, 1764. He was town clerk of Willington, Connecticut, 1744-53, and town clerk of Greenwich, Massachusetts, 1758-63. He married (first), at Willington, Connecticut, August 5, 1742, Prudence Farley, (second), June 26, 1758, Arna (Bradish) Green, of Hardwick, Massachusetts. Children, four by first marriage: Prudence, born September 4, 1745; Olive, August 4, 1747; Mary, October 22, 1749; Rufus, referred to below; Stephen, April 7, 1759, died December 13, 1848, married, May 1, 1788, Esther Clark; James, October 4, 1763, died November 17, 1844, a revolutionary soldier, and member of the United States congress. married, April 27, 1786, Priscilla West; Hannah, born 1764.

(V) Lieutenant Rufus, son of Stephen and Prudence (Farley) Fisk, was born in Willington, Connecticut, March 28, 1752, died in Stafford, Connecticut, December 2, 1813. He resided in Willington nearly all his life, and was a leading and prominent citizen of that town. He served in the revolutionary war as a corporal, and later was a representative to the general court for some years. He served in the Long Island campaign, in the White Plains campaign with Colonel Parsons' regiment, and with Colonel Latimer's regiment at the battle of Stillwater and at the capture of Burgoyne. He was for nine years a member of the Connecticut legislature. He married Dorcas Gleason. Children: Stephen, born January 8, 1786, died

September 29, 1821, married Lucy Chandler; Rufus, referred to below; Dorcas; Hannah; Eli, born May 27, 1795, removed to New York state; Polly.

(VI) Rufus (2), son of Lieutenant Rufus (1) and Dorcas (Gleason) Fisk, was born in Stafford, Connecticut, February 10, 1774, died at Willington, Connecticut, September 22, 1848. He lived at New Bethel, Connecticut, and was a farmer, a freethinker, and a Democrat. He married Irene, born March 24, 1779, died August 31, 1861, in Willington, daughter of Elizer Scripture. Children: John, born February 9, 1799, died July 25, 1884, married, March 14, 1820, Anna Osborn Stillman; Rufus, born 1801, died by accidental drowning, June 19, 1819; Loving, born 1802, died in 1862; Ark, born June, 1804, married a son of Edward Fiske, of Springfield, Massachusetts; Leander, born 1806; Ira, born September, 1808, died February, 1877; Marvin, born 1811, died November, 1841; Lucius Hanks, born June, 1813, died April 1, 1874, married, September 25, 1839, Elizabeth Eldridge; James M., born July 15, 1815, died December, 1843, married, July 19, 1835, Mary Ann Hinman; Dr. Marcus Lyon, born December 16, 1817, died April 2, 1883, married (first), December 5, 1845, Frances Ann Tinker, (second), May 14, 1856, Emeline Lucretia (Frazier) Frazier; Lodica, born August, 1819, died May, 1820; Rufus, referred to below; Horace, born July, 1826, died November, 1841; Irene, married ——— Converse; Lavinia, married (first) ——— Tibballs, (second) ——— Moore.

(VII) Rufus (3), son of Rufus (2) and Irene (Scripture) Fisk, was born at Stafford Springs, Connecticut, June, 1824, and died in Easton, Pennsylvania, in 1851. He was a farmer and a worker in the woolen mills and iron works of the place in which he lived, and at the time of his death was engaged in the book business. Like his father, he was a freethinker as to religion, but a regular attendant at the Universalist church. In politics he was a Jeffersonian Democrat. He married, in Willington, Connecticut, in 1843, Julia, born there, July 4, 1820, daughter of John and Catharine (Wilson) Leidy, of Easton, Northampton county, Pennsylvania. Her father was a descendant of Jacob Leidy, who came from Germany and arrived in Philadelphia on the ship *Adventure*, of Rotterdam, October 2, 1727. Her ancestors were prominent in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, and elsewhere, and served in the Revolutionary war. Her mother was born in Warren county, New Jersey, and was a descendant of one of the earliest of the Scotch-Irish settlers in the Wyoming Valley. She survived her husband and married again. Children, the first two born in Stafford Springs, Connecticut: Maryett, born 1841; Marcus M., born in Willington, Connecticut, 1844; William H., referred to below; Rufus L., born in Easton, 1851.

(VIII) William H., son of Rufus (3) and Julia (Leidy) Fisk, was born in Stafford Springs, Connecticut, June 6, 1846, and is now living in Phillipsburg, Warren county, New Jersey. He received his education in the public schools of Easton, Pennsylvania, and Phillipsburg, New Jersey, and in 1856 began to make his own way in the world, working with his brother and stepfather as boatman on the Morris canal. When the civil war broke out, his brother, Marcus M. Fisk, enlisted in the Ninth Regiment, New Jersey Volunteers, and in 1862 went to Washington, D. C., where he found employment until the close of the war in the quartermaster's department. He returned home in July, 1865, and obtained employment as an iron pipe worker with the Warren Foundry Company. This position he held until June, 1872, when he opened up a book and stationery store in the second ward of Phillipsburg, which he has successfully and prosperously conducted ever since. Mr. Fisk is quite a musical genius, and despite the fact that his training is entirely due to his own unaided efforts, he has made for himself an enviable reputation in the musical field, having in 1868 organized the first orchestra and brass band in Phillipsburg, and in 1873 organized a second band. Of all of these he was the leader from their organization until 1894. During the civil war Mr. Fisk served about six months in Company E, Second Regiment District of

Columbia Volunteers, under Captain Tompkins. The regiment, which was composed entirely of United States government employees, was actively engaged in repelling the attack made on Washington in July, 1864, by General Jubal E. Early. Mr. Fisk has been a member of the American Mechanics, of the Odd Fellows, and of the Patriotic Order Sons of America. At present he is a member of the Elks. He is not a member of any religious denomination, but says, "I belong to God's church, the whole world." He is a stockholder of the Second National Bank of Phillipsburg. He married, in Phillipsburg, in 1866, Nancy, born in Tinicum, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, in 1847, daughter of Patrick and Sarah McBride. Her brothers were John, Jacob, William, George, Jacob, Joseph and Christian McBride, she being the only daughter. Children: 1. Edwin L., born November 3, 1877, died 1900; married Catharine Sillman; child: William H. He graduated from the Phillipsburg high school and at the time of his death was a clerk in the office of the Warren Foundry Company. 2. Mariette, born 1870, died 1877. 3. Ella May, born August, 1870, graduated from the Phillipsburg high school, and then became a school teacher. She married Madison L. Elliott, of North Carolina; child: Bernice Elliott.

John Firth, the founder of the family of his name in Phillipsburg, was FIRTH born in Attercliff, Yorkshire, England, June 15, 1820, and died in Phillipsburg, New Jersey, May 21, 1870. He was the son of Rowland and Ann (Kay) Firth, and was one of a family of six sons and one daughter. Two of the sons, John and Thomas, and the daughter Sophia, emigrated to America. Thomas settled in Ohio, August, 1862, and is now living in Akron, where his sister died a short while ago.

John Firth started to tend sheep when five years of age, and two years later became a cotton spinner's apprentice. When fourteen years old, he became an apprentice of the Woodside Iron Works, where the latter moulded the columns for the Crystal Palace in London. Becoming an active Chartist he got into difficulties with the civil authorities, and after being arrested eleven times and imprisoned three times, he decided to come to the United States, and with his wife and three eldest children, he landed at Castle Garden, May 27, 1851.

For a time he worked as a moulder in New York City, and purchasing a lot, built himself a home in Fordham. In June, 1857, he removed to Phillipsburg, and took charge of the pipe manufacturing plant of the Woodside Machine Company, associating with himself, as office manager, Mr. John Ingham. Seven years later the Warren Foundry & Machine Company took possession of the plant, and Mr. Firth and Mr. Ingham were made joint superintendents, a position the former held until his death. He was a strong temperance advocate, an Independent in politics, a promoter of the first two building and loan associations in Phillipsburg, and became the owner of considerable real estate. He was a member of Belvidere Lodge, No. 52, Free and Accepted Masons of Delaware, and of Division No. 28, of the Sons of Temperance. He married, about 1845, Mary, daughter of ——— and Fanny (Bloom) Yardley, who was born at Brierly Hill, county Stafford, England, December 10, 1824, and died in Phillipsburg, January 10, 1892. She and her husband attended the Methodist church. Children: 1. Sarah, born May 27, 1847; died August 15, 1885; married James I. Lake. 2. Elizabeth, born December 10, 1848; married F. G. D. Holmes. 3. Rowland, referred to below. 4. Mary, died in infancy. 5. Rachel A., born July 26, 1854; died in June, 1893; married Walter Myers. 6. John Thomas, born April 2, 1856. 7. Joseph Henry, referred to below. 8. Lucy B., died in infancy. 9. Frederick William, born August 8, 1864. 10. Alice B., born October 18, 1866, married A. A. Bowhay. 11. George Nelson, born February 23, 1868, married, October 10, 1895, at Phillipsburg, Elizabeth M., daughter of

ex-Senator Moon; children: Dorothy Jane, born January 25, 1897; James Edmond, March 13, 1899; Mary Elizabeth, May 10, 1901.

(II) Rowland, son of John and Mary (Yardley) Firth, was born at Brierly Hill, county Stafford, England, September 10, 1850, and is now living in Phillipsburg. For his education he was sent to the public schools of Fordham and Phillipsburg, and later, after attending a private school at Easton, Pennsylvania, he became a private pupil of Professor Edwards. He then took up civil engineering and mechanical drawing, studying under Mr. Miller, of Upper Harmony.

April 1, 1868, he entered the shops of the Warren Foundry and Machine Company, as an apprentice, and having served his three years' time, he went west, working at his trade in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania; Cleveland and Columbus, Ohio; Omaha and North Plank, Nebraska; Council Bluffs, Iowa; Evanston, Wyoming; Leadville, Colorado, and Anaconda, Montana. In February, 1887, he returned home and became engineer for the People's Water Company of Phillipsburg, retaining this position for nine years. October 16, 1895, together with John Poulson and C. M. Smith, he started a general foundry business, manufacturing principally castings for cement mills. Later, Mr. Firth and his son bought up the interests of the other two partners and, changing the firm name to Rowland Firth and Sons, entered on the successful and prosperous career that has been his ever since. Mr. Firth was one of the incorporators of the Mauchline-Firth Silk Company; he is a Democrat in politics and has served as mayor of Phillipsburg, 1898-99, and as county clerk for five years from 1900. He married, July 20, 1873, in Omaha, Nebraska, Nancy Jane, daughter of James A. and Hannah (Sipperly) Tooker, who was born in Gloversville, New York, March 28, 1856, died January 18, 1911, and is a descendant of Henry Van Dyke and other Revolutionary soldiers. Children: 1. Charles S., born July 18, 1874; married, November 5, 1896, Stella Cuella Willaer; children: Rowland Van Dyke, Charles S., Jr., Frederick William. He is junior partner with his father in the foundry. 2. John Ingham, born November 1, 1876, married, November 29, 1905, Mary, daughter of Robert and Anna (Burns) Bowers, of Oxford, New Jersey. He was deputy county clerk for five years under his father and Charles Hoagland, and is now assistant cashier of the Second National Bank of Phillipsburg. 3. Rowland, born September 18, 1880; married, July 14, 1905, Lottie Fackenthal; children: Robert F. and Frances H. 4. Mary A., born November 30, 1882, married John M. Lee, claim agent. 5. Frederick, born March 4, 1887, died March 20, 1900. 6. Sarah, born November 1, 1888; married, September 10, 1909, Walter C. Smith, chemist United Metals Company, Hammond, Indiana. 7. Jane, born May 26, 1891.

(II) Joseph Henry, son of John and Mary (Yardley) Firth, was born in Phillipsburg, New Jersey, February 22, 1859, and is now living in that place, having been identified with the development of the town during his whole life. In this he has played quite a prominent part. At one time he was chief of the fire department, and by his efforts succeeded in having the Gamewell fire alarm system adopted by the town. He took an active part in raising the funds to erect the Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument, and at its unveiling, May 10, 1906, was chairman of the executive committee. He was educated in the public schools of Phillipsburg, and when eighteen years old started to learn the trade of machinist. Shortly afterwards he went to Omaha, Nebraska, where he remained for about ten months, and then returned home, and after plying his trade for five years became foreman of the Warren Foundry and Machine Company. In August, 1895, he resigned his position and embarked in the hotel business, establishing the Madison Square Hotel in Phillipsburg. He enjoyed a large patronage from the traveling public and the venture was most successful financially, but the business was not a congenial one to Mr. Firth, who consequently leased the property and turned his attention to farming and the manufacturing of cement. Mr. Firth is considered the



*Joseph H. Firth*



most popular man in Warren county, and many tales are told of his labors for the good of the city and his acts of kindness and liberality. One of his practices is to visit frequently the camps of tramps near the city, in order to inspect and intimidate their members and to identify if possible those who are wanted by the authorities as criminals. He is devoted to children, and on one occasion, coming upon a little Polish girl, crying because the heated pavements burned her feet, he picked her up in his arms and carried her all the way home. He is a Democrat in politics, and was elected member of the board of freeholders in 1884, but after serving one term moved out of his ward. In 1889 he was chosen councilman, served eleven years, and then resigned and moved to Greenwich township. The following year he was elected township committeeman, but after serving one year returned to Phillipsburg. In 1904 he was elected mayor of Phillipsburg, and after two years' service was re-elected in 1906. In 1905 he was elected to the New Jersey assembly by a plurality of 632 over the Republican candidate, and was re-elected the following year by a plurality of 342. During his first term he served on the committees on labor and industries, unfinished business, the Soldiers' Home, and treasurer's accounts. During his second term he was chairman of the committees on appropriations, the sanitarium for tuberculous diseases, and was a member of the committees on municipal corporations, the Soldiers' Home and the State hospitals. In 1907 he was chosen by the Democrats for speaker of the house, but declined to accept the honor. After his service in the assembly he was reelected mayor of Phillipsburg and a member of the assembly at the same election in 1907, on the Independent ticket, and is now serving his fourth term in that office. He married, June 26, 1880, Margaret Ann, daughter of John and Ann (Lloyd) Lewis, who was born in Portsmouth, Ohio, February 10, 1860. Her father, a brother of Albert Lloyd, of Phillipsburg, was a prominent man in Portsmouth, enlisted and was wounded in the civil war, and died shortly afterwards. Child: Elizabeth Alice, referred to below.

(III) Elizabeth Firth, only child of Joseph H. and Margaret A. (Lewis) Firth, was born April 11, 1882, in Phillipsburg. If Warren county and Phillipsburg are indebted to England for John Firth, that debt has been amply repaid; in return for the industry and good citizenship of John Firth, Warren county and Phillipsburg have given London and England one of the most accomplished singers and actresses that has appeared on the English stage in recent years. Miss Firth is best known in Phillipsburg as "Jimmie" Firth, a name her father bestowed upon her at a very early age. It is a fitting tribute to the affection existing between father and daughter, that Miss Elizabeth, now at the height of her stage success, prefers that nickname, and by that name she is known in theatrical circles, especially among her intimate friends. As a school girl, Elizabeth Firth stands out vividly in the memories of her fellow-townsmen. Having completed the second course of study in the Phillipsburg public schools, she graduated from Phillipsburg high school in the class of 1900. While still in school, having inherited the vocal ability with which the Firth family is so splendidly endowed, and aided and encouraged by her mother, a lady of the most cultivated tastes, Miss Firth became the soprano soloist in the choir of the First Presbyterian Church, Phillipsburg, and later accepted a similar position in an Easton, Pennsylvania, church. At that time she became a pupil at the New York Conservatory of Music, under Mrs. Henrietta Tarbox Darling. At a concert given in the Waldorf-Astoria her rich voice attracted the attention of Madam Belle Cole, a leading London musical directress, now deceased. It was at that time Miss Firth entered upon her first theatrical engagement in the company of Miss Viola Allen in "The Eternal City," assuming a small part, but having charge of the solo and choir work in Mascagni's music, used behind the scenes. Then followed a brief engagement in the musical comedy "The Sultan of Sulu," when an offer from Madam Cole induced the young singer to undertake an English concert tour under her direction in June, 1903. She completed a successful tour and was about

to cross the ocean home, when Mr. George Edwardes, London's leading dramatic producer, heard her sing, and engaged her dramatic services for a term of three years.

From that time Miss Firth's success has been phenomenal. She appeared in soprano roles in the "Girl from Kay's," in "The Duchess of Dantzic," which had a successful American tour, in which Miss Firth frequently sang the leading role of "Madam Sans Gene"; in "The Little Michus," and other Gaiety theatre successes, until the important role of "Nathalie," in the first London production of "The Merry Widow," was given her, June 8, 1907. Engagements followed in "The Dashing Little Duke" and other successes at the London theatres.

In appearance Miss Firth is tall and slender, with a mass of light-colored hair and a clear blond complexion. In addition to her beauty and dignified mien which she inherits from her mother, and the physical robustness and love of motoring and all out-door sports that call to mind her genial father, she enjoys the reputation of being one of the best gowned women in London. Up to this time her one regret is that her parents have not been with her to enjoy her success and the luxuriant apartments of her London home. Just to satisfy that home-sickness for "dear old Phillipsburg" Miss Firth takes the trip across the ocean every year, to spend a week with her mother and father at their home in Phillipsburg. During the past year she made an extended tour of the continent, staying for some time in Germany. Upon her return to London she assumed the leading role in "The Dollar Princess," a part she is now (July, 1910) playing with her usual artistic finish.

Nicodemus Warne, of Broadway, Warren county, New Jersey, is one of the most respected and well-known men in the county, and ranks foremost among the agriculturists and stockholders of the state. His family, which is an old one in New Jersey annals, settled early in Middlesex county, and for the last four generations has been located in Warren county. Benjamin Warne, grandfather of Nicodemus, came from the vicinity of Woodbridge, and located the three hundred and three-acre tract of land on which his descendants have lived down to the present day. Here he built himself a log house and afterwards replaced it by a stone mansion, long known as the "Warne Homestead," and which is without exception one of the most picturesque dwellings in Warren county. He also built a gristmill, which after his death was torn down to make room for the present large mill, built by his widow, a woman of exceptional energy and business qualifications, who conducted the milling business, and with the aid of her children managed the farm for many years after her husband's death. Benjamin Warne died March 20, 1810, aged fifty-seven years; his wife, Hannah McKinney, born September 30, 1769, died November 13, 1845. Their children were: 1. Thomas, born September 23, 1796, died May 22, 1816. 2. Stephen, referred to below. 3. William, born June 20, 1800, died May 30, 1869. 4. Elizabeth, born June 4, 1802, died August 23, 1825; married Chapman Warner. 5. Richard, born July 1, 1804, died August 24, 1834; married, June 12, 1832, Keziah, daughter of John and Rachel (Larason) Van Syckel. He succeeded to his father's milling business and also established a tan-yard. After his death his widow married (second) his brother, Stephen. His only child, Hannah McKinney Warne, named for her grandmother, was born November 9, 1833, and is now the widow of John F. Phillips, of Mercer county. 6. Nicodemus, born September 16, 1806, died in December, 1829. 7. John M., born April 9, 1808, died October 8, 1831.

(11) Stephen, son of Benjamin and Hannah (McKinney) Warne, was born in the old homestead, April 3, 1798, and died there, January 1, 1879. He received a good common school education, and purchasing the interests of the other heirs, he obtained possession of his father's milling business as well as the farm. He was a man of strict integrity and strong religious principle, a member of the Presbyterian







*E. C. Brill*

congregation, first at Washington, later at Stewartville, and was instrumental in building the churches in both places. He was a Democrat in politics, served on the board of chosen freeholders for several terms, and in the state legislature, 1843-45. He married, in 1835, Keziah (Van Syckel) Warne, born April 4, 1811, died November 10, 1884, widow of his deceased brother, Richard. She was a member of one of the old and prominent Dutch families that settled in New Jersey, and was herself a woman remarkable for her sterling worth and Christian excellence of character. Their children were: 1. Elizabeth, born October 21, 1836, now deceased. 2. Rachel, born November 29, 1839. 3. Nicodemus, referred to below.

(III) Nicodemus, son of Stephen and Keziah (Van Syckel) (Warne) Warne, was born on the Warne homestead, where he is now living, July 3, 1841. He was educated in the public schools of Warren county, and then turned his attention to farming and stock raising, making a specialty of the breeding of road driving horses. The reputation that has been gained by Warren county horses is directly due to Mr. Warne. In 1885 he imported two Percheron stallions from France, and six years later two mares, and since then has been employed in the breeding of registered stock. The famous horse, Mack, one of the finest looking horses in that part of the state, is his property, and his farm of two hundred and fifty acres, exclusive of one hundred and seventy-five acres of meadow land, is well stocked with the best of cattle and horses. Mr. Warne is a member of the state grange and has served on the executive committee for eleven years. He is a Democrat in politics, and a member of the Stewartville Presbyterian congregation, as is also his wife Zerviah, who was born January 18, 1844, and whom he married June 6, 1866, daughter of Daniel and Margaret (Carpenter) Hulshizer. Their only child is Keziah Warne, wife of Edward C. Brill, now living in Stewartville (see Brill).

Edward C. Brill, of Stewartville, the first member of his family to become BRILL, identified with Warren county, was born near Poughkeepsie, Dutchess county, New York, September 22, 1865. He is the son of Charles and Elizabeth (Seaman) Brill. After receiving his early education in the public and private schools of Poughquag, where he spent his childhood, he took a special business course in the Hackettstown Collegiate Institute, from which he graduated in 1884. He then established himself as a breeder of thoroughbred horses and Holstein cattle, an occupation in which his father had already made a name. In 1885 he bought up his father's business, in company with his two brothers, J. S. and Charles, adding to his own, and conducting it under the firm name of E. C. Brill & Brothers, breeders of blooded stock, which continued until 1899, when our subscriber bought out his brothers' interests and continued until 1907, at which time he sold the farms to his brother, J. S. Brill, and removed to Broadway, Warren county, New Jersey, where he continued the same business. In 1910 he came to Stewartville, where he now occupies the old Hulshizer homestead. While at Poughquag Mr. Brill made a number of trips to Kentucky, where he selected and purchased several of the finest thoroughbred horses he could find and brought them back to his farm, in order to improve his stock. He has also become one of the leading men at state and county fairs, and his services are in demand from Maine to California, and from Canada to the Gulf, as is witnessed by the many letters which he has received asking him to serve as official judge and starter of these events.

In horses he makes a specialty of trotters and Percherons, and some of his stock has sold for as much as five thousand dollars and over. In cattle he makes a specialty of Holsteins and he has the reputation of having bred some of the finest in the world. Among these is the famous Holstein bull, Lord Netherland De Kol, said to be the greatest De Kol bull ever reared. Mr. Brill, although only in the prime of life, has

performed fifteen years of successful work, and is now an official starting judge of the National Trotting Association. Since selling the farm, which is situated about twenty miles from Fishkill-on-the-Hudson, and on the highland division of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, to his brother, Mr. Brill has turned considerable of his attention to the work of expert judge and auctioneer, in which he is unexcelled, but continues his attention unabated to the production of the finest Holsteins to be found in this country, and at the present time (1911) he has the champion cow for milk and butter in the state, with the world's record for seventy-five consecutive days. The cow was cared for during this test by Mr. Brill's eldest son, Warne H., who excels in the breeding and care of Holstein cattle.

Edward C. Brill is a member of the New York State Breeders' Association, and of the National Live Stock Breeders' and Exhibition Association. He is an independent in politics, and a Methodist in religion. He married, October 14, 1891, Keziah, daughter of Nicodemus and Zerviah (Hulshizer) Warne (see Warne). Children: Warne H., born October 13, 1892; Jacob Wilbur, November 5, 1894; Henry Furman, January 28, 1898; Elizabeth C., August 25, 1903.

Jacob LaRiew, the first member of this family of whom we have definite information, was born in New Jersey. The name is a variant of LeRoy, LaRioux, LeRoux, LeReu, and many other forms of the name have been found in this country, including Koenig and King. The first immigrants were among the French Huguenots, who fled from their country in the latter half of the seventeenth century, and by about 1680 at least three of this name were living in New York or New Jersey: Francis, at or near Albany, where there was a considerable colony of Huguenots; Jacques, on the Hackensack, in what is now Essex county, New Jersey; Abraham, on Staten Island. The name has been widely spread in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Kentucky (which has a LaRue county), and Virginia. Abraham LaRoe, as he spelled the name, moved from Staten Island to the neighborhood of Hopewell, Hunterdon county (now Mercer county), New Jersey, and it is more probable that Jacob LaRiew was descended from him. Jacob LaRiew married Rhoda —, who was born in Delaware county, New Jersey. Children: Allison; Almerion, referred to below; Elizabeth.

(II) Almerion, son of Jacob and Rhoda LaRiew, was born in Trumansburg, Seneca county, New York, February 29, 1825, and died at Elmira, New York, March 2, 1887. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics he was a Republican, and his business was that of contracting house painter and paper hanger. He married, in Elmira, New York, June 11, 1854, Elizabeth Harriet, born in Elmira, February 20, 1831, daughter of John H. and Lucretia (Van Horn) Johnson. Her father was born March 29, 1788, and died May, 1867. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and a blacksmith. His parents, Jeremiah Johnson, born in Virginia, and Margaret (Kline) Johnson, of New York City, were married in 1784, and had seven children. Her mother, Lucretia (Van Horn) Johnson, born November 11, 1795, died April 4, 1868, belonged to the old Van Horn family of New York. She was baptized "Geesje" and was the daughter of David and Sarah (Van Blarcom) Van Horn. She was married in New York, November 14, 1812. Her grandmother, Sarah (Van Blarcom) Van Horn, born September 14, 1764, was the daughter of Isaac, born April 16, 1735, and Sarah (Cairnes) Van Blarcom, born December 16, 1735. Children of Almerion and Elizabeth Harriet (Johnson) LaRiew: Charles, born April 1, 1855, now deceased; Susan, born January 18, 1857, now deceased; Florence, born November 5, 1859, now deceased; Frederick Jackson, referred to below.

(III) Frederick Jackson, son of Almerion and Elizabeth Harriet (Johnson) LaRiew, was born in Elmira, New York, October 6, 1867. He graduated from the

public schools in 1881, and from Baltimore Medical College, Baltimore, Maryland, April 1898. He served his time as printer's devil with the *Elmira Gazette*, and became a journeyman printer in 1887. In 1889 he moved to Washington, New Jersey, and became a member of the editorial and managerial staff of the *Warren Tidings*, a weekly newspaper owned and edited by Thomas Dedrick. Removing the next year to Dover, New Jersey, he became assistant editor and assistant manager of the *Morris County Journal*, a weekly Prohibition newspaper, published by a stock company in that place. In 1891 he removed to Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania, taking a similar position with the *Daily and Weekly Times*, a newspaper owned, published and edited by George C. Hughes. He returned to Washington, New Jersey, 1894, again entering the editorial and managerial staff of the *Warren Tidings*, at this time owned by J. B. R. Smith. Dr. LaRiew commenced the study of medicine and entered Baltimore Medical College in 1895. During his vacation in the summer of 1896 and 1897 he was a member of the editorial staff of the *Washington Star*, a weekly newspaper owned and published by Charles L. Stryker. Having graduated as doctor in April, 1898, he immediately commenced the practice of medicine in Asbury, Warren county, New Jersey, where he continued until September, 1903. Then he disposed of his practice to Dr. E. H. Moore, and moved to Washington, New Jersey, in which place he is still living and practicing medicine and surgery. He is an independent Democrat, and was, in 1903, a delegate to the Democratic gubernatorial convention. From 1898 to 1903 he was inspector of the board of health of Franklin township, Warren county, and since 1907 he has been a member of the board of health of Washington. In New York State from 1885 to his coming into New Jersey, in 1889, Dr. LaRiew was a member of the National Guard, being corporal in the Twenty-sixth Separate Company, N. G. S. N. Y. He is a member of Union Encampment, No. 57, of Washington, New Jersey, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and of American Council, No. 64, Daughters of Liberty, of Washington, New Jersey. Dr. LaRiew is a member of the New Jersey State Medical Society and of the Warren County Medical Society, of which he was president in 1902 and 1903; also of the Tri-County Medical Society and of the Lehigh Valley Medical Society. He is a member of the New Jersey State Sanitary Association and of the New Jersey State Society for the Prevention of Tuberculosis; also of the New Jersey State Alumni Society of Baltimore Medical College. He is secretary of the Medical Society of Washington, New Jersey. In addition to these professional organizations, he is a member of several clubs, being president of the Warren County Athletic Club of Washington; of the Washington Athletic Association; a member of the American Automobile Association; the Associated Automobile Clubs of New Jersey, and the Warren County Automobile Club. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church of Washington. He married, in Washington, New Jersey, June 28, 1894, Helen Gertrude, daughter of William and Rebecca Helen (Beisel) Stites, who was born in Erwinna, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, December 6, 1870. Her father, William Stites, was born in Phillipsburg, July 10, 1834, and died March 8, 1901, in Washington, Warren county, New Jersey. He graduated as a physician and surgeon from the University of Pennsylvania in 1868, and practiced his profession successively at Milford, Perry county; Markelsville, in the same county, and Erwinna, Bucks county, all in Pennsylvania, then, from 1874 until his death, at Washington, New Jersey. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and was prominent in Masonic circles. Dr. Stites was one of the organizers of the Washington board of health, and was for many years its president. He was for some time a division surgeon of the Lackawanna railroad, and a member of the Warren County Medical Society, being president in 1892 and 1893, and a member of the New Jersey State Medical Society, the Lehigh Valley Medical Society, and the Tri-County Medical Society. He married, in Allentown, Lehigh county, Penn-

sylvania, November 10, 1857, and had three children, Daniel B., M. Anna and Helen Gertrude, now the wife of Dr. LaRiew. Mrs. Stites was born in Allentown, October 9, 1839, and died in Washington, January 18, 1906; she was a daughter of Daniel and Mary Magdalena (Keck) Beisel. Her father was a farmer, and she was one of nine children: Rebecca Helen, Mary, Jonas, Frank, Hannah, Solomon, Angeline, Henry and Sarah. Dr. Stites was one of thirteen children of William Stites, born near Newton, in Sussex county, October 15, 1777, died in Phillipsburg in 1865, and Sarah (Rush) Stites, daughter of Benjamin and Sara Rush or Reisch, born near Easton, October 15, 1788. Their children were: Margaret, Lewis, Samuel, born June 23, 1816; Isaac, born September 4, 1818; George, born September 18, 1820; Rosetta, born February 18, 1822; Catharine, born August 27, 1825; Anna Maria, born December 29, 1827, still living in Phillipsburg; Sarah, born December 15, 1829; Harriet, born June 6, 1832; William, mentioned above; Ellen, born February 6, 1837, still living in Bridgeport, Connecticut, and Valeria, born in 1839. The senior William Stites was a Lutheran, his business, that of manufacturing fishing nets and tackle. His father also Mrs. LaRiew's great-grandfather, was named William, born in Somerset county, New Jersey, in 1750, and died in 1778, his wife's name was Margaret; she afterward married John Hursh, by whom she had children: George, Anthony and others, most of them settled in the West. This William Stites was a Revolutionary soldier. He enlisted in the first battalion of Somerset county, New Jersey, and as a private under Captain Moffet; was wounded in the battle of Princeton, and died at Paulus Hook, New Jersey. His father, again named William, was born in Springfield, New Jersey, in 1719, and died at Mt. Bethel, New Jersey, in 1810; he married (first) ——— Searing, by whom he had three sons: John, William and Isaac; and (second) Sarah, widow of Amos Butler, by whom he had no children. The founder of the Stites family was John Stites, 1595-1717, a man as his long life would indicate, of wonderful physique. He came from England in the time of Cromwell, and was a physician and surgeon. He settled at Hempstead, Long Island. With him came his son, Richard, 1640-1702, a sculptor and painter. Richard had three sons, Henry, Benjamin and William, 1676-1727. The last named owned seven hundred acres of land near Springfield, Somerset county. He was a slave owner and a prominent man. Of his seven children: John, Richard, Hezekiah, Rebecca, William, Elizabeth and Benjamin, the descendant from William is given above. Child of Frederick Jackson and Helen Gertrude (Stites) LaRiew: William Stites, born March 23, 1900, now a school boy.

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Hutchings, the first member of his family to become identified with Warren county, New Jersey, was born in Boston, Massachusetts. He is said to be a descendant of the Ezra Hutchings who served during the Revolution. Benjamin Hutchings left Boston when he was a young man and settled at first in Hampton, where he married. Later he removed to Washington, New Jersey, where he became a successful and prominent man and a justice of the peace. He was a Republican in politics and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He died in 1893, and is buried in Washington Cemetery. He married Sophia, daughter of Philip Crater, of Hampton, who was born in 1818, and died in 1890. Children: Ezra Judson, referred to below; Mary Elizabeth, married ——— McNara, of Newark, New Jersey; Sarah, married William Haganan, of Bloomsbury, New Jersey; Margaret, died in 1910, married William Thatcher, of Raymond, Nebraska; Philip, now deceased, served in the civil war; Birchstead, killed as a young man in a railroad accident; William, living in Washington, New Jersey; Edith, married Edward Teats, of Brooklyn, New York; Emma, died in childhood; Peter, now deceased.

(II) Ezra Judson, son of Benjamin and Sophia (Crater) Hutchings, was born

in Washington, Warren county, New Jersey, January 16, 1841, and died there, January 9, 1905. He was educated in the public schools of Washington, and then took up the trade of shoemaker. He enlisted during the civil war, and was enrolled as private May 22, 1861, in Company D, First Regiment New Jersey Volunteers, commanded by Captain Charles Sidgraves, Jr., and was discharged June 23, 1864. He took part in twenty-one engagements, and at the battle of Manassas was wounded and taken prisoner, but escaped. After his discharge he worked for nine months in the employ of the government, rebuilding railroads, and returned home in May, 1865. The original order of the war department for his transportation from North Carolina to Washington, New Jersey, is now in the possession of his son, Monford E. Hutchings, referred to below. Mr. Hutchings then found employment with the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, working at first in their freight depot at Washington and afterwards as trainman on a freight. When the Daniel F. Beatty Organ Company was formed he took a position there and remained until the firm went out of business, being foreman of the plant for about ten years. He then took a position with the Cornish Organ & Piano Company. He was a Republican in politics, and at one time served as street commissioner. He was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and of the Improved Order of Red Men. He married, August 5, 1865, Emma, daughter of James and Hilda (Lance) Harding, who was born in Hackettstown, New Jersey, December 12, 1843, and is now living in Washington. Children: 1. Esther, born May 14, 1866; married John Smith; children: John, Leslie, Woodford and Monford, of whom the last two are deceased. 2. Monford E., referred to below. 3. Philip, born April 2, 1868; a piano-maker, living at Richmond, Long Island; married Caroline Smith; children: Fern, Judson, Margaret, Lillian, Mildred, Oscar. 4. Oscar D., born August 8, 1874; living at Westfield, Union county, New Jersey, and foreman of the Aeolian Company's plant at Garwood, New Jersey; married (first) Arvilla Britton, and (second) Blanche Smith; children, one by each marriage: Lenola and Emma. 5. Benjamin, born April 8, 1881, a piano-maker, living in Washington, New Jersey.

(III) Monford E., son of Ezra Judson and Emma (Harding) Hutchings, was born in Washington, Warren county, New Jersey, August 1, 1867, and is now living in that town, where he conducts one of the largest and best stocked furniture stores in Northern New Jersey. He received his education in the public schools of Washington, and then entered the employ of the Daniel F. Beatty Organ Company, with which he remained for twenty years and eight months. For seven years of this time he was in the experimental department of the company, his principal work being connected with the player attachments to pianos and organs, one of the most important parts of the musical instrument business. In 1892 he resigned this position and spent two years in the furniture and undertaking establishments of C. S. Amerman, and April, 1904, purchased the business from his employer. In 1902 he purchased the lot 45 Youmans avenue, Washington, from the Cole Land Company, and built on it his present beautiful residence. He has always taken a great interest in educational matters and has served for a number of years on the board of education, being chairman of the committee on textbooks and supplies, and of that on rules and regulations. He has been treasurer of the Baptist church in Washington for ten years, and a deacon for eight years. He is a member of Mansfield Lodge, No. 42, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Union Encampment, No. 57, of the Knights of the Golden Eagle, No. 12, and for eight years has been clerk and treasurer of the Modern Woodmen of America. He married, August 7, 1889, Ella G., daughter of John T. and Harriet (Williams) Smith, of Bloomsbury, Warren county, New Jersey, who was born there June 25, 1864. Children: Marion, born September 7, 1892, died July 7, 1895; Ruth S., born January 9, 1905.

Jan Aertsen van der Bilt, the founder of this family, came to America as early as 1650, and died in Bergen, New Jersey, February 2, 1705. It is uncertain whether the words "van der Bilt" represented a family name or have reference to the village of de Bilt, near Utrecht. If, as some authorities suppose, it is a family name, it is probable that Jan Aertsen, was a near relative of Adriaen Theunisz van der Bilt and Arijen Teunisz van Luijten, who emigrated to Rensselaerwyck in 1640. Jan Aertsen married (first), February 6, 1650, Anneken Hendricks, of Bergen, Norway, (second) Dierber Cornelis, and (third), December 16, 1681, Magdalena Hanse, widow of Hendrick Jansen Spier, of Bergen, New Jersey. Children: Aris Janse, died after 1711, married, October 6, 1677, Hillegonde (or Hilleetje) Remsen; Geertje (or Gerretje) Janse, married (first) Jan Spiegelaer, and (second) Peter Bilyou; Jacob Janse, referred to below; Marretje Janse, married Rem Remsen, of New Lotts; Jan Jansen, Jr., married about 1733, Helena (or Magdalena) Lefferts, daughter of Leffert Pieterse, and widow of Gerret Martense.

(II) Jacob Janse, son of Jan Aertse van der Bilt, was born in New Amsterdam or Flatbush. He was on the assessment rolls of Flatbush from 1675, 1676 and 1683, and took the oath of allegiance to the English crown there in 1687. He married, August 13, 1687, Marretje, daughter of Dirck Janse van der Vliet, and widow of Andries Onderdonk. Children: Jacob, Jr., referred to below; Dirck, baptized April 25, 1696; Antje, married Isaac Symonse, of Staten Island; Femmetje, married Gozen Andriaans, of Staten Island; (probably) John, of Hempstead, died about 1767, married Margaret ———.

(III) Jacob (2), son of Jacob (1) and Marretje (Dirckse-Onderdonk) van der Bilt, was born in Flatbush in 1692, and died on Staten Island, December 14, 1760. He bought a farm on Staten Island in 1718, and was a member of the Moravian Church there in 1756. He married Neeltje, daughter of Denyse (or Dionys) Teunessen and Helena, daughter of Jacques Cortelyou, and widow of Claes (or Nicolaas) van Brunt, who was baptized at New Utrecht, September 22, 1689, and died on Staten Island, December 9, 1770. Children: Aris, born February 2, 1716; Denyse, baptized September 22, 1717, settled on the Raritan; Hilleetje, baptized March 27, 1720; Jacob, referred to below; Helena or Magdalena, baptized December 25, 1725, married Cornelius Ellis, of Staten Island; John, baptized December 25, 1731; Cornelius, baptized December 25, 1731, married Elenor Van Tile; Ann, baptized February 24, 1734; Phebe, born April 27, 1737, married Christopher Gerretsen, of Staten Island; Anthea, born January 3, 1739; Neeltje, baptized September 13, 1742; Adrian.

(IV) Jacob (3) Van der Bilt, son of Jacob (2) and Neeltje (Densye) van der Bilt, was baptized on Staten Island, February 3, 1723, and died there, October 20, 1768. He married, by New Jersey license dated October 27, 1746, Mary Spragg, of Staten Island. Children: Jacob, referred to below; John, born May 20, 1752, married Elizabeth Taylor; Dorothy, born July 29, 1754, married William Lake; Oliver, born June 16, 1757; Joseph, born September 16, 1761; Cornelius, born August 28, 1764, died May 20, 1832, married Phoebe Hand, one of their children was Commodore Cornelius Vanderbilt, of New York City.

(V) Jacob (4), son of Jacob (3) and Mary (Spragg) Van der Bilt, was born on Staten Island, January 17, 1750, and died intestate in Hunterdon county, New Jersey, in 1815. He settled in Hunterdon county about 1780. He married Catharine ———. Children: Jacob, born February 4, 1774; Jacob, born September 2, 1776; William; probably others.

(VI) William Vanderbilt, son of Jacob (4) and Catharine Van der Bilt, lived in Milford, Hunterdon county, New Jersey. From an uncle who died in New York he inherited a large tract of land. He was a Presbyterian and helped to build the



church in Milford. He married Mary Metler. Children, all are deceased and buried in Milford: Mary, Caroline, Elizabeth, George, Okley, Daniel, referred to below; Levi.

(VII) Daniel, son of William and Mary (Metler) Vanderbilt, was born on the old homestead in Milford, Hunterdon county, in 1826, and died there, August 5, 1896. He received a common school education, and in early life learned the trade of blacksmith, which he followed for several years. Afterwards he entered the hotel business, keeping hotels at Stewartsville, New Village and Buttzville. He was a resident of Phillipsburg for about eleven years, and during that period he served as collector of taxes, constable, and a member of the school board. He also owned a livery stable at Newark, New Jersey, for a few years of this time. In his later years he came to Washington and purchased a farm. Eight years later he retired and moved to his late residence at 141 West Washington avenue, where he died. He is buried in the Washington cemetery. Mr. Vanderbilt was a Presbyterian in religion and a Democrat in politics. He was noted for his devotion to his family. He married, in 1853, Marian K., daughter of Benjamin and Mary (Sinkler) Holden, who was born in Canadaville, Warren county, New Jersey, September 17, 1834. Her father was a resident of Stewartsville; like his father before him, he was a miller and followed his trade all his life. Mrs. Vanderbilt was one of nine children. She is a member of the Presbyterian Church, of a kind and loving disposition and one of Washington's most respected and beloved old ladies. Children: 1. Arndt King, born February 3, 1854, married Maria Perkins, who recently died, he and his one child, Harriet, lived at Lincoln, Kansas. 2. Bertolet, born October 9, 1855, married Carrie Teel, lives at Easton, Pennsylvania. 3. Mary L., born January 17, 1858, married Bartley Bolby, and has one son, Harry. 4. Emma V., born June 23, 1860, married Lewis Creveling, lives in Washington, New Jersey. 5. William B.; referred to below. 6. John E., born December 21, 1864; married Cora ———, has one son, King, this family resides at Abilene, Kansas. 7. Hattie F., born October 16, 1867, died in May, 1899; married George Davis, one son survives her, W. E. Davis, who married Kathleen Dean Watson, and also resides at 141 West Washington avenue.

(VIII) William B., son of Daniel and Marian K. (Holden) Vanderbilt, was born in Harmony township, Warren county, June 3, 1862. His early life was spent in Phillipsburg and Washington. He was educated in the public schools. At the age of sixteen he went to work in the organ factory of Daniel F. Beatty, taking up the trade of woodworker. After about two and a half years he left this employ and entered that of the Cornish Organ & Piano Company, still as a woodworker. He remained with this company two years, resigning to accept a position with the C. P. Bowlby Organ & Piano Company. After three months he was made superintendent of that plant. This position he held for three years, until he purchased the tobacco, cigar and billiard business of John Gaston. He conducted a successful business for four years, and then engaged in the wholesale beer business, his present occupation. He added to this, in 1908, the manufacture of a preparation of his own, "Wild Cherry and Pepsin," and has built up a very successful business. He has several representatives on the road selling his goods. Mr. Vanderbilt has his main office in the Washington National Bank Building. He is a member of the Washington Presbyterian Church. He is a leading Democrat and has always taken a very active part in both county and national politics, having served for over twelve years in the executive committee of Warren county. He is a member of the Improved Order of Red Men and of Lodge No. 111, of the Fraternal Order of Eagles, of Easton, Pennsylvania. He has never married, but has always stayed with his mother, looking out most devotedly for her comfort. They are both among the most respected and best liked people of Washington.

ROSEBERRY Joseph Mackey Roseberry was born on the third day of December, 1852, near Belvidere, New Jersey, and was graduated from Princeton College, New Jersey, in the class of 1877. His preliminary education before entering college was obtained at private schools at Belvidere, New Jersey, and at Blairstown Academy, Blairstown, New Jersey. After graduation from college he studied law in the office of J. G. Shipman & Son, Belvidere, New Jersey, and was admitted to practice in the courts of New Jersey as an attorney at law in 1880, and later as a counselor-at-law.

He was for a time a Republican and was chairman of the county committee, and later became a Democrat and likewise became chairman of the Democratic county committee. He was for several years and is now county attorney and attorney for several municipalities, and has been engaged in some of the most important cases in the State of New Jersey, practicing in various courts. He is impressive as a jury lawyer and strong in presenting the legal aspect of a case to the court and usually wins his cases, evincing intense energy and thorough preparation. He has tried four homicide cases and succeeded in three of them. He has a lucrative practice and has been successful in a financial way, owning iron, timber and farm lands, besides having considerable personal property. He is president of the Buckhorn Springs Water Company.

His family is composed of himself, his wife Mary (White) Roseberry and son Joseph White Roseberry, and all are members of the First Presbyterian Church of Belvidere, New Jersey, of which he is a trustee, and he is also a trustee of the cemetery association. He was married, August 15, 1891, at the home of his wife, at Belvidere, New Jersey, to Mary White, born near Belvidere, New Jersey, October 20, 1858. Her father was Thomas White; her mother, Rosetta White. Mr. Roseberry's son, Joseph White Roseberry, was born April 29, 1897.

Mr. Roseberry's father was Joseph Mackey Roseberry, who was born at Phillipsburg, New Jersey, October 5, 1804, and his mother was Sarah Ann Depue, born at Foul Rift, on the Delaware river, Lower Mt. Bethel township, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, January 31, 1815. Children of Joseph Mackey and Sarah Ann (Depue) Roseberry: Michael, born October 8, 1832; John, October 10, 1837; Abraham Depue, September 13, 1840; Catharine D., July 17, 1842; Margaret R. Titman, November 30, 1844; Henrietta Sophia Long, June 29, 1847; Joseph M., December 3, 1852; Mercy Isabella Besson, February 14, 1854; Frank, September 19, 1857.

Mr. Roseberry's great-grandfather, John Roseberry, settled at Phillipsburg, New Jersey, about 1740. He owned about fifteen hundred acres of land, including the land upon which Phillipsburg now stands. His lands extended from Andover Furnace and Greensbridge to Marble Mountain and nearly to Uniontown. He married Margaret Phillips, a daughter of William Phillips, in whose honor Phillipsburg New Jersey, was named. Her original ancestor in America was Rev. George Phillips, a graduate of Cambridge College, in England, in 1613, who embarked with his family for America, April 12, 1630, in the ship *Arabella*, in company with Governor Winthrop, Sir Richard Saltonstall and others, and arrived at Salem, Massachusetts, June 12, 1630. He was the founder of the Congregational church in America. His son Zerubabel, born at Watertown, Massachusetts, April 5, 1632, settled at Southampton, Long Island. Theophilus, son of Zerubabel Phillips, was born in 1653, and settled at Newtown, Long Island, and later settled at Maidenhead, now Lawrenceville, New Jersey, as early as 1694. His son William settled at or near Phillipsburg, New Jersey, as early as 1735, and his daughter Margaret married John Roseberry. It was a descendant of Rev. George Phillips that founded Phillips Academy at Andover, Massachusetts, and another descendant that founded Phillips Academy at Exeter, and it was a member of this family that gave financial aid to Princeton

College in the severe time of the Revolution. Wendell Phillips belonged to this family; he could at a moment's notice speak with perfection of form and marvelous beauty of thought without any preparation, while Webster, Chatham, Clay, Burke, Fox and Sheridan prepared with great care the periods that charmed their hearers. Wendell Phillips declared that the Phillips family could be traced back to the twelfth century. The Phillips family was distinguished for intellectual qualities and social position.

Michael, son of John Roseberry, had a son Joseph, who in turn had a son Joseph, the subject of this sketch. The wife of Michael Roseberry was Margaret Mackey, daughter of Captain Joseph Mackey, of Company I, First New Jersey Regiment of Militia in the Revolution.

The wife of Joseph M. Roseberry, son of Michael Roseberry, was Sarah A. Depue, daughter of Abraham Depue and granddaughter of Benjamin Depue. The latter was a commissary in the war of the Revolution, and participated in the battles of Long Island and Fort Washington, and was judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Northampton county, Pennsylvania, and was a delegate to frame rules and apportion delegates to a constitutional convention in Pennsylvania. He married Catherine, daughter of Colonel Abraham VanCampen, who commanded a regiment of New Jersey troops in the French and Indian war and was the first judge of Sussex county, and was the son of Admiral Jan VanCampen of the Holland navy, who commanded the West African squadron. The original Depue (spelled in French Dupuis or Dupuy) ancestor in America was a Huguenot, whose Christian name was Nicolas, who emigrated from Artois, France, in the ship *Purmerland Church*, and arrived in New York in October, 1662, and bought land in New York City, the site of the present Produce Exchange Building, and in 1674 was named in a list of the wealthiest citizens. He had a son Moses, who was one of the founders, by the charter of Queen Anne, of the city of Rochester, New York, and became the most prominent man in Ulster county, New York. His son Benjamin settled at the Delaware Water Gap, where Abraham was born, and later moved to Lower Mt. Bethel township, Northampton county, Pennsylvania.

The original ancestor in America, as far as known, of Mary (White) Roseberry was Alexander White, of Greenwich, now Warren county, New Jersey. His son, Lieutenant William White, with his brother Samuel and Captain John McMurtrie, after the two had their character and reputation certified to by the board of chosen freeholders of Sussex county, joined Washington's army in 1775, then gathering around Boston, Massachusetts. Alexander White's son-in-law, Colonel Joseph Beavers, was at one time colonel of the Second New Jersey regiment of militia in the Revolution, a member of the provincial congress at Trenton, New Jersey, and also a judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Hunterdon county; a son, Colonel Alexander White, the ancestor of Mrs. Roseberry, was said to have participated in the Revolutionary war. The great-grandfather of Mrs. Roseberry on her mother's side was Lieutenant Henry Winter Jr., who served in the Revolution in the First New Jersey regiment of militia.

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LINDABERRY Conrad Lindenberger arrived in Philadelphia from Germany on the ship *Two Brothers*, September 15, 1752. According to Dr. Chambers his children were probably: Henry, referred to below; Conrad, married ——— Cool; Caspar, left three children by his wife Anna Maria ———; John, whose will was dated January 28, and proved July 1, 1777.

(II) Henry Lindabury, son probably of Conrad Lindenberger, came with his father to Philadelphia in the ship *Two Brothers*, and settled in Shamokin, Northumberland county, Pennsylvania. He married Elizabeth Denberger, who was probably also of German origin, although there is a tradition in the family that she was

brought by her parents to this country from the Scottish Highlands, and entering the employ of Stephen Girard, of Philadelphia, remained there until her marriage. Children: Conrad, born in 1785, married Ann Tiger; Jacob, born July 8, 1788, died March 29, 1860, married Mary Bowman; Harbert, referred to below; Ann, married Tunis Updike; Caspar, born March 29, 1795, died May 27, 1897, married Elizabeth H. Bird; John, married Elizabeth Rodenbaugh; George H., born July 17, 1799, died January 23, 1879, married Mary Hoffman; Eva, married Peter Hockenbury.

(III) Harbert, son of Henry and Elizabeth (Denberger) Lindabury, was born in Shamokin, Pennsylvania, about 1789, and died in Morris county, New Jersey, in 1874, aged eighty-four years. Like most of his brothers and sisters he removed from Pennsylvania and settled in German Valley. As was his father before him, he was a blacksmith, a Democrat and a Methodist. He married Elizabeth Landers. Children: Caspar, married Fanny Tiger; Adaline, married George Wise; Amanda, married Matthias Apgar; Hiram, married Margaret Seals; Louisa, married John Seals; John, died in infancy; Aletta, married Joseph Burris; Mancius S. H., married Eleanor Wilson; John Reading, referred to below.

(IV) John Reading Lindabury or Lindaberry, son of Harbert and Elizabeth (Landers) Lindabury, was born in Fairmount, Hunterdon county, New Jersey, April 6, 1839, and is now living in Washington, Warren county, New Jersey. He received his early education at White Hall, now Wood Glen, Hunterdon county, and then worked at the trade of blacksmith, until August 5, 1862, when he enlisted in Company H, Fifteenth Regiment, New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, at which time, through a spirit of fun, he signed his name Lindaberry, which accounts for the change of spelling the name; the son, however, spells the name Lindabury; and served until the end of the civil war. He then worked as a journeyman blacksmith for four years, after which he carried on a carriage and wagon manufacturing business until April 1, 1891, when he removed to Washington, Warren county, New Jersey, and opened his real estate office there. During the civil war Mr. Lindabury was engaged in the battles of Fredericksburg, both engagements at Mary's Heights, the battles of Salem Church, Franklin's Crossing, Virginia, Gettysburg, Fairfield, Spottsylvania, Funkstown, Maryland, and others. He was slightly wounded several times, but never taken prisoner. He is a member of Liberty Council, No. 15, Order of United American Mechanics; of Warren Council, No. 16, Junior Order United American Mechanics; of Washington Camp, No. 26, Patriotic Order Sons of America, and of John F. Reynolds Post, No. 66, Grand Army of the Republic. In all of these he has held many important offices. He is a Methodist in religion. Mr. Lindaberry is justice of the peace, having served seventeen years; commissioner of deeds fifteen years, also notary public. He does a general real estate and insurance business. He is a stockholder in the West Jersey Telephone Company, also in the Nevada Gold Mining Company, in Nevada. He has been recorder of Washington borough for the past ten years. He married, at Cokesbury, Hunterdon county, New Jersey, March 5, 1861, Almira, daughter of Daniel and Sarah Hall, who was born near Stanton, Hunterdon county, New Jersey, February 22, 1843. Her brothers and sisters are: Margaret, Charity, Anna, Martha, Susan, Jeremiah, Horace, Jane and Peter Hall. Child of John Reading and Almira (Hall) Lindabury: Albert Augustus, referred to below.

(V) Dr. Albert Augustus Lindabury, only child of John Reading and Almira (Hall) Lindabury, was born in Hunterdon county, New Jersey, January 15, 1862, and is now practicing his profession in Scranton, Pennsylvania. After going to the public schools for a while he attended a private school in Flemington, New Jersey, where he prepared for Kingston Seminary. Having graduated, he went to the Baltimore Medical College and later to the Philadelphia Medical College. He then went abroad and spent several years studying in London, Paris, Berlin and Vienna.

He then started in to practice his profession in Scranton. He married Martha Macpherson. Child: Mary H., married Romaine Houser, of West Pittston, Pennsylvania.

CHRISTINE John Christine, the first member of this family of whom we have definite information, came to Washington in 1863. Among his children were: Emma, married (first) Charles Nixon, (second) David Kies; Henry; William W., referred to below; Isabelle, married Charles Babcock; John; James; Alice, married Whitfield Geary.

(II) William W., son of John Christine, was born in Riverton, New Jersey, August 18, 1850, and died in Washington, New Jersey, September 5, 1910. He was for many years a boatman on the Morris canal; then for several years he was employed as yardmaster in the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western yards at Washington, where, in the spring of 1881, he lost his right hand. He then purchased the mercantile business of Joseph A. Beavers in Washington, which he later removed to 3 West Washington avenue, where he successfully conducted the business for twenty-two years, having, at the time of his death, one of the largest sporting goods stores in Warren county. He was a good citizen, and a member of the Episcopal Church. For several years he served as commissioner of appeals. He was one of the organizers of the Knights of Labor in Washington, and was a charter member of Ute Tribe, No. 80, Improved Order of Red Men. He married, November 5, 1870, Lydia V. Wright, of Washington. Children: Harry, referred to below; Frederick; Samuel; William; Rose, married Charles Weller; Florence, married William Main; Theodore; May.

(III) Harry, son of William W. and Lydia V. (Wright) Christine, was born in Washington, September 29, 1871. He received his education in the public schools. In his early life he was engaged on the Morris canal with his father, for about six years; he then entered the employment of Daniel F. Beatty, carrying the mail for several years. His next employment was with the Cornish Organ & Piano Company, in their finishing department; after this he was for five years with the Needham Piano Company, and for six years with the H. W. Alleger Organ Manufacturing Company. He gave up this line of work to enter the livery business, and purchased from the estate of this father-in-law, the business which he had owned. Mr. Christine has one of the best equipped stables in the borough. He is also engaged in the farm and country real estate and fire insurance business, with offices on Belvidere avenue. He represents the leading insurance companies and has a good patronage in this line. He is an Episcopalian in religion, and an independent in politics. He has served four years as borough clerk, and in November, 1908, was elected justice of the peace. He is a member of the Junior Order of American Mechanics and is State representative of the Daughters of Liberty. He resides at 29 Broad Street, having purchased this house in 1902. Mr. Christine married, on Thanksgiving eve, 1904, Mary E., daughter of Michael Meagher. They have one child, Mary Elizabeth, born February 6, 1911.

JEFFERY Oscar Jeffery, Esq., of Washington, New Jersey, was born in Lockport, New York, August 31, 1838. His father, Joseph Jeffery, died, leaving Oscar and a younger brother, Charles Jeffery, by a second marriage. His mother's maiden name was Adeline Brush, and her native place was Sussex county, New Jersey, and she was a descendant of the Brush family which located, about 1650, on Long Island. Her father came to Sussex county, and was engaged in the business of wool carding at the time of his death. Mr. Jeffery's mother dying in August, 1849, he and his brother, Charles, were then taken by an uncle, who lived at Blairstown, Warren county, where he attended school at what

is now called Blair Hall. His uncle removed from Blairstown in 1852 to Sussex county, and he attended the public schools there until 1856, when he entered the store of Robert Blair, Esq., at Johnsonburg, New Jersey. After he became a clerk in the store, in 1860, at the suggestion of a friend, he entered the office of David P. Thompson as a clerk and, began the study of law. In 1864 he gave up the business in the store and entered the office of Mr. Thompson, in Newton, New Jersey, where he remained until his admission to the New Jersey bar as attorney, in the November term of 1864. In January, 1865, he located at Washington, New Jersey, where he has since resided. He was admitted as counselor in November, 1867, and has had a good degree of success as a lawyer. He has been appointed to various positions in the profession, including special master and supreme court commissioner. Mr. Jeffery is a member of the State Bar Association. He is the author of "Jeffery's Law Precedents," a work that was favorably received and enjoyed an extensive sale, the first edition having been soon exhausted.

In politics Mr. Jeffery has always been a Republican, but only once did he actively seek an office. He was requested to be a candidate for and was appointed postmaster in 1898, holding the office for two terms. This was considered a very fine office of the second class. In 1872 he was elected by the people as trustee of the school, although he was not a candidate and did not expect the honor of election to the office. The following February the schoolhouse burned down and a new schoolhouse was erected in 1873. At that time it was considered sufficiently large, but additions have been annexed until the building now has more than twice its former seating capacity. He was chairman of the Republican county committee in the year of 1878, when Warren county, which has always been a Democratic county, unexpectedly elected a Republican senator and a Republican sheriff. He has long been connected with the Warren County Bible Society, and is now president; has been one of the board of stewards of the Methodist church of Washington since 1866; a member of the official board since 1865; was superintendent of the Sunday school for ten years, director of the Washington Gas Company, and a member of the board of trade.

When Mr. Jeffery moved to Washington in 1865, what is now the borough of Washington was then the township. At a meeting of the citizens, called to take steps to have the borough incorporated, Judge Vliet, Oscar Jeffery and Peter Winter were appointed to draft a charter for the borough, and the legislature, on the 22nd day of February, 1868, passed an act incorporating the borough. Mr. Jeffery alone remains of those who took part in the incorporation of the borough. It has now grown from a village having a population of about twelve hundred to a borough of over three thousand six hundred inhabitants. Since the borough was incorporated, many wonderful improvements of modern days, including trolley, electric lighting, gas and water, have been inaugurated and are now in common use in Washington.

Oscar Jeffery married, in 1870, Emma, daughter of John Wild, of Paterson, New Jersey. She is a descendant from the Cutler family, of Boston, Massachusetts, which figured prominently in the revolution, and she is connected with the chapter of the Daughters of the Revolution. They have one son, Oscar W. Jeffery, a lawyer practicing in New York, and living at Englewood, New Jersey. He married Harriet Blythe, of Philadelphia, and they have two children.

John Clark Bowers, the first member of this family of whom we have definite information, lived in Warren county, New Jersey, and was a son of Jacob Bowers, of Oxford, in the same county. He received a common school education and then learned the trades of carpentering and cabinet-making, which he followed for a number of years, building many of the barns and

houses of Warren county. He next turned his attention to farming, and settled down for that purpose near Broadway, Warren county, New Jersey, where he spent the last thirty years of his life. He was a prominent member of the Methodist church in Washington. He married Eleanor, daughter of Jacob and Margaret (Laycock) Cole. Children, besides three that died in infancy: Margaret C., married Robert H. Axford (see Axford I); William H., living at Hope, New Jersey; Michael B., referred to below; Jacob; Christopher C., living in Washington, New Jersey; John Thomas.

(II) Michael B., son of John Clark and Eleanor (Cole) Bowers, was born in Washington township, Warren county, New Jersey, September 6, 1845. He received his education in the public schools and began life as a farmer, working at first for James Lomerson. Being needed at home, however, he helped his father for ten years and then, renting his father-in-law's farm, he conducted for sixteen years a general truck farming business, which he made highly successful. In the spring of 1886 he moved to Broadway, Warren county, New Jersey, where he purchased the store and dwelling he now occupies and sixteen acres of land, which formed part of the estate of the late William Warman. There Mr. Bowers has a fine store, carrying an excellent line of general merchandise, and a business which he has built up and made very prosperous. He carries a good line of farming implements, gas engines and fertilizers. He has also bought a number of other real estate properties and to-day has ten tenants on his different farms. He is a Democrat in politics and has always taken an active part in the affairs of his township, having held the offices of supervisor of election boards, overseer of roads, and assessor of the township. President Cleveland, during his second administration, appointed Mr. Bowers post-master of Broadway, and he held the office for five years. He is a member of Mansfield Lodge, No. 36, Free and Accepted Masons, of Washington; of Temple Chapter, No. 12, Royal Arch Masons, of Washington; of Washington Council, Scottish Rite Masons; of DeMolay Commandery, Knights Templar; of Mecca Temple of the Mystic Shrine, of New York City; of the Tall Cedars of Lebanon, No. 14, of Phillipsburg; of Warren Lodge, No. 152, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Stewartsville; of Union Encampment, No. 57, of Washington. For a number of years he has been trustee and steward of the Methodist church at Broadway. He married Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Conrad Henry and Tamson A. (Beatty) Bryan. Children: Henry B. and Walter Edgar, both referred to below.

(III) Henry B., son of Michael B. and Mary Elizabeth (Bryan) Bowers, now deceased, spent his whole life with his parents and was considered a most exemplary son. He was a Democrat in politics, and at the time of his death a trustee of the Methodist church in Broadway. He was a member of the same Masonic and other organizations as his father, and his funeral is said to have been one of the most impressive services ever conducted by those bodies. He married Naomi, daughter of Joseph Woolever, but left no children.

(III) Walter Edgar, son of Michael B. and Mary Elizabeth (Bryan) Bowers, was educated in the public schools of Broadway, and since then has been assisting his father. He has the same Masonic affiliations as his father and is a member of the Methodist church. He married Edith, daughter of Logan Bowman. Child: Henry B.

BOWERS

Christopher C. Bowers, son of John Clark and Eleanor (Cole) Bowers (q. v.), was born in Franklin township, Warren county, New Jersey, May 18, 1853, and is now living in Washington, New Jersey. He was educated in the public schools of Broadway and Pleasant Valley, New Jersey, and in his early life worked on his father's farm. Obtaining a position in the organ and piano factory of Daniel F. Beatty, who was later to become his uncle-in-

law, Mr. Bowers came to Washington, and about four years later, having saved sufficient capital for a start, embarked in the grocery business for himself, his place of business being in the building now occupied by the drug store of Dr. Williams. After fourteen years of successful business, Mr. Bowers disposed of his grocery and in 1898 opened an office as insurance agent. In 1902 he embarked upon his present business of wholesale and retail dealer in patent medicines and extracts. He has become one of the most successful merchants of Warren county and has the highest esteem of his fellow citizens. In 1887 he purchased his present residence from Mr. Beers. He and his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. He is a member of Mansfield Lodge, No. 36, Free and Accepted Masons of New Jersey, of Mansfield Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; of the Oriental Branch of the Junior Order of American Mechanics, and a charter member of Ute Tribe, No. 80, Improved Order of Red Men.

He married, September 1, 1880, Laura, daughter of Mansfield H. and Mary Catharine (Castner) Beatty, who was born March 13, 1861. Her great-grandparents were James and Elizabeth (Schleicher) Beatty. Her grandfather was George Beatty, who was born January 16, 1815, and died March 9, 1889. He married (first), December 3, 1840, Elizabeth L. Fisher, who was born October 22, 1816, and died November 14, 1858. He married (second) Rachel L. Thatcher. Children of George Beatty, six by first wife: Mansfield H., referred to below; Hibbard, born November 13, 1846, died in November, 1909; Daniel Fisher, born April 14, 1848; George Lewis, May 14, 1851; Wellington, May 2, 1853; Keziah F., January 24, 1857, married Alexander Anderson; Mary A., born August 5, 1860, married George B. Hoffman; Enos E. B., born January 27, 1862; Ann E. L., March 8, 1868, married John Hockenbury, of Chester, New Jersey.

Mansfield H., son of George and Elizabeth L. (Fisher) Beatty, and father of Laura (Beatty) Bowers, was born November 3, 1841, and died March 24, 1910. Leaving the old homestead in Hunterdon county, New Jersey, when he was seventeen years old, he taught school in various places and then became secretary to his brother, Daniel F. Beatty. In 1892 he removed to Chicago, Illinois, and became traveling salesman for a rubber stamp and stationery firm. He served in the civil war; was a Democrat in politics, and a Methodist in religion. He was a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, of Washington. He married Mary Catharine, daughter of Adam and Mary (Schwartz) Castner, who was born April 1, 1842. Children: Laura, referred to above; George W., living in Chicago, Illinois; Watson, living in Chicago; Alvin, deceased; Lucy, married Marshall Burd; Daniel, living in Chicago, Illinois; Elizabeth, married Horace Dearnburger; Minnie, deceased. Children of Christopher C. and Laura (Beatty) Bowers: Mansfield Bowers, born August 8, 1881, married Mary, daughter of John Britton, of Phillipsburg, New Jersey, has one daughter, Leah Jeane; Lena, born December 19, 1886, married John W. Lunger, has one child, Clark Bowers; Clark C., born October 6, 1891, a graduate of Washington high school and a student of finance, which line of business he expects to take up in the near future.

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John Axford, the founder of the family of his name in New Jersey, AXFORD emigrated from Oxford, England, and after living for a while near Trenton, New Jersey, finally settled in what is now Oxford township, Warren county, New Jersey, where he located sixteen hundred acres, which he divided at his death among his four sons, Abraham, Samuel, Jonathan and John. He and his wife, Anna Beach, were members of the Society of Friends. His descendants have become prominent and influential, not only in Warren county, but also in various other portions of the United States, particularly the middle west.

(1) Robert Hunt Axford, a descendant of John and Anna (Beach) Axford, was



born in Oxford township, Warren county, New Jersey, May 8, 1836, and died there, January 31, 1873. Being deprived of a father's care in infancy, he spent his early life with his grandparents and received his education in the public schools of Oxford township and under a private tutor. As a young man he went south and purchased a farm; but the life there proving uncongenial, he returned to New Jersey and settled for a while on a farm at Scott's Mountain, belonging to one of his uncles, and finally leased the old Carhart farm, which he managed till his death. He married, January 8, 1863, Margaret C., born in Oxford township, Warren county, New Jersey, July 20, 1838, and died October 10, 1872, daughter of John Clark and Eleanor (Cole) Bowers (see Bowers I). Children: John Clark, referred to below; Daniel Irwin, born December 31, 1865; William H., referred to below; Jacob Bowers, born May 15, 1869, died September 25, 1870; Michael Bowers, twin with Jacob Bowers, died August 23, 1870; Sarah E., born January 25, 1870, married the Rev. W. S. Newson, of Richmond, Staten Island, New York; Minnie, born October 31, 1871, died April 5, 1873.

(II) John Clark, son of Robert Hunt and Margaret C. (Bowers) Axford, was born in Washington township, Warren county, New Jersey, June 7, 1864, and is now living in the town of Washington, where he and his brother, William Henry Axford, are two of the most highly esteemed and successful merchants in the place. He spent his boyhood on the farm of his uncle, Michael B. Bowers, and received his education in the public schools of Broadway, Warren county, New Jersey. When he was twenty-four years old he began clerking in his uncle's store, where he remained until after his thirty-first birthday, when he embarked in business for himself. For three years he ran a small store at Cole's Corners, and then, in 1897, he purchased the ground at 113 Broad street, Washington, where his present store and residence are situated, and where he has built himself one of the best and most substantial dwellings in the town. Besides this property, Mr. Axford owns a number of other highly desirable building sites in the town and also good farming lands in Franklin township. He is a Democrat in politics; has served on the executive committee of the town for eight years, and is at present (1910) clerk of the board of education. He is very active in local politics and has been delegate to many of the county conventions of his party. He is a member of the board of stewards of the Methodist Episcopal church in Washington. He is also a member of Stewartsville Chapter, No. 53, Independent Order of Odd Fellows of New Jersey; of the Patriotic Order Sons of America of Washington, New Jersey; of the Knights of the Golden Eagle, and he is financial secretary of Lodge No. 7, of the Ladies of the Golden Crown Temple. He married, October 17, 1888, Ida, daughter of Peter O. and Mary (Hilliard) Rinehart, of Port Colden, Warren county, New Jersey, who was born there, March 31, 1867. No children.

(II) William Henry, son of Robert Hunt and Margaret C. (Bowers) Axford, was born in Washington township, Warren county, New Jersey, January 6, 1867, and is now living in the town of Washington. He spent his boyhood days on the farm of his grandfather, John Clark Bowers, and received his education in the public schools of Franklin township and the borough of Washington. After leaving school he began life acting as clerk to his uncle, Christopher C. Bowers, in Washington, with whom he remained until 1897, when he embarked in the grocery business for himself at the corner of Belvidere and Carlton avenues. Here he built up for himself by his industry and thrift and upright dealing a highly prosperous business and he has gained the reputation of carrying the best line of goods to be found in the town. He has built himself a fine residence and store property, and he owns besides several of the most desirable real estate properties in the town. He is a Democrat in politics, a member of the board of education, and he takes a deep and active interest in the advancement of the public school system and in the improvement of the

schools of Washington in particular. He is a member of the board of stewards of the Methodist Episcopal church of Washington. He married Nelly, daughter of William Kinaman. Child: Jennie.

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The Pursel family is one of the oldest families of the township of PURSEL Greenwich. The name is found in Pennsylvania in 1677. The Pursells or Purcells of Pennsylvania and New Jersey are probably descended from the noble Purcell family of Ireland. Sir Hugh Purcell, who traced his descent from Charlemagne, accompanied William the Conqueror from Normandy to England; he is said to have been the first to land on British soil and the first to effect a notable deed of arms. The Irish Purcells were faithful adherents of the Stuart cause and suffered severely for their loyalty, both in the rebellion and at the accession of William of Orange.

(I) Stewart C. Pursel, the first member of this family of whom we have definite information, was a merchant at Phillipsburg. He was a member of the Lutheran church, and with his wife took much interest in the affairs of the church. He married Catharine C. Stone; both are deceased. Children: Daughter, died in infancy; Ephraim D., referred to below; William S., a merchant at Easton, Pennsylvania; Theodore M., resides in Boston, Massachusetts; John T., a merchant at Phillipsburg.

(II) Ephraim D., son of Stewart C. and Catharine C. (Stone) Pursel, was born at Phillipsburg, New Jersey, July 26, 1867. He attended the public schools at Phillipsburg, including the high school. For several years he was a clerk in his father's grocery stores, and from 1892 to 1904 he was in the clothing business in Phillipsburg. In the latter year he became a member of the John H. Hagerty Lumber Company. He is one of the most prominent business men in Phillipsburg, and his residence on Fairview place, which he built in 1906, is among the finest in the county. He is a Republican in politics. His secret orders are Delaware Lodge, No. 52, Free and Accepted Masons; Eagle Chapter, No. 30, Royal Arch Masons; DeMolay Commandery, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of which he is past exalted ruler. Mr. Pursel is one of the trustees of the Presbyterian church. He married, at Phillipsburg, November 19, 1890, Anna M., daughter of John H. and Ellen (Hazen) Hagerty. John H. Hagerty, now deceased, was one of the most respected business men of Phillipsburg. Children of Ephraim D. and Anna M. (Hagerty) Pursel: Stewart H., born at Phillipsburg, May 20, 1894, now attending college at Mercersburg, Pennsylvania; John H., born at Phillipsburg, April 5, 1896, now attending the high school at Phillipsburg.

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Philip Pursel, the first member of this family of whom we have definite information, died April 24, 1882, and was a brother of Stewart C. PURSEL Pursel, of Phillipsburg. He had a gristmill at Greensbridge, Lopatcong township, Warren county, New Jersey. He married Mary Louisa Stone. Among their children was Thomas Stone, referred to below.

(II) Thomas Stone, son of Philip and Mary Louisa (Stone) Pursel, was born in Phillipsburg, New Jersey, July 25, 1857. He lived all his life in Warren county. After attending the school at Springtown and school No. 10 at Lopatcong township, he entered the Easton, Pennsylvania, high school. At the age of thirteen he set out to earn his own living and secured work with a contractor named Collins, who was building for the Lehigh Valley railroad. About six months later he was made clerk in the general store of Theodore Mellick, in which position he remained for two years. After this he learned the trade of miller in his father's mill at Greensbridge. Two years later he accepted a position as clerk in the store of his uncle, Stewart C. Pursel, remaining there for over five years, and acquiring a fair knowledge of the mercantile business. His father's health then failing, he took charge of the

mill for him, and continued this business for himself for fourteen years after his father's death and took care of the family. S. C. Pursel's Sons then bought this business. A year later, in 1897, Mr. Pursel began contracting for masonry work. The sewers on South Main, Sitgreaves and Chambers streets and the retaining wall on Stockton street are among his constructions. Purchasing fifty feet of frontage on South Main street, a store and three dwelling houses, Numbers 383, 385 and 387, he remodeled these and entered the general merchandise business. His store is to-day one of the best equipped in Phillipsburg, with a stock including dry-goods, boots and shoes, and groceries. Five fine dwellings on Jersey street, built about 1896, are owned by Mr. Pursel, and he owns two on South Main street. In 1897 he built five dwellings just outside the town, near Greensbridge, in one of the best suburbs. One of these houses is Mr. Pursel's own residence. He has also a well-stocked farm of one hundred and fifty-five acres at Carpentersville, New Jersey, with a man in charge.

Mr. Pursel is a Democrat in politics and has been active in county affairs. He served for six years on the board of freeholders of Lopatcong township, and was director of the board from 1893 to 1898; he also served on the school board of that township. He is one of the directors of the Second National Bank of Phillipsburg. He is a member of Delaware Lodge, No. 52, Free and Accepted Masons; of Eagle Chapter, No. 30, Royal Arch Masons, and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Phillipsburg. Mr. Pursel married, at Phillipsburg, November 4, 1881, Ella Foering, daughter of William Mott and Susan Bowman (Winter) Patterson, who was born in Phillipsburg, December 22, 1859; the Rev. H. B. Townsend, of the Presbyterian church, officiated at the ceremony. Mrs. Pursel is a graduate of the Phillipsburg high school, class of 1879, and is a woman of more than ordinary attainments. Samuel Patterson, her great-grandfather, the founder of this family, was born February 6, 1769, and died at Norristown, Pennsylvania, March 18, 1815. He came from Belfast, Ireland, with his brother John, in 1798, and settled at Norristown. In 1807 he applied for naturalization. He became landlord of an inn at Norristown in 1811. The next year he was appointed county commissioner, and in 1814 was regularly elected to that office. In the war of 1812 he joined the Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Samuel Dewess Patterson, grandfather of Ella F. (Patterson) Pursel, was a man of studious disposition, with strong inclination to composition and versification. He was appointed to succeed James Winnard as publisher of the *Norristown Register*. Verses composed by him appear in this paper and in the *New England Magazine*, published at Boston in 1824. From 1828 to 1834 he was editor of the *Register*. In 1833 he was recorder of deeds of Montgomery county. From 1834 to 1837 he edited and published the *Pennsylvania Register* and was state printer by appointment of Governor Wolf. President Van Buren appointed Mr. Patterson in 1837 United States marshal for the eastern district of Pennsylvania, which office he held until 1841. In 1839 Governor David D. Porter made him aide-de-camp on his staff, with the rank of colonel. In the years 1843-48 he published the *Saturday Evening Post*, founded by Franklin in 1728, and at that time in the zenith of prosperity as a family newspaper. Among its contributors were: Poe, Willis, Hawthorne, Lafayette, Cooper, Neal, G. P. R. James, Bayard Taylor, Mrs. Osgood, Mrs. Stephens, Mrs. Sigourney and Mary Howitt. It was at this time that Bayard Taylor contributed the account of his foreign travels entitled "Views Afoot." Colonel Patterson's financial assistance had enabled him to make his first trip abroad, of which fact Mr. Taylor made pleasant acknowledgement in the first published volume of those letters (1846). Colonel Patterson frequently contributed to the columns of the *Post*. In 1845 President Polk appointed him naval agent at Philadelphia, and he held the office until 1848.

About this time he was also associated with John W. Torney, Mifflin, Parry, Joseph Neal and A. Boyd Hamilton in the publication of the *Pennsylvanian*, the predecessor of the *Philadelphia Press*. From 1848 to 1850 he published *Graham's Magazine*, and in the decline of this periodical he suffered financial loss. In 1851 he removed to Woodbourne, near Schuylkill Haven, where he held a position with the Silver Creek Coal Mining Company. He removed again in 1855 or 1856 to Evansburg, where he served as justice and contributed to the local and city newspapers.

Colonel Patterson's greatest accomplishments were in the field of literature. Besides the periodicals already mentioned, he contributed to various annuals: to the *National Gleaner*, the *Opal*, the *Family Messenger*, the *Casket*, the *Gift*, the *Fountain*, *Godey's Ladies National Magazine*, the *Episcopal Recorder*, *Pennsylvania*, the *Washington Union* and others. As a political writer he wielded a pen quiet but forcible and bold. Among the best of his poetical writings were "My Mother" (1839), "The Little Straw Hat" (1844), and "A Salt River Voyage." Colonel Patterson was an intimate friend and correspondent of President Buchanan, who often visited him and was godfather to two of his children. He was a very handsome man and conspicuous for his scholarly attainments and refinement. Many strugglers for literary recognition found in him a friend, and he was generous to a fault. He was a consistent Christian and a member of the Episcopal church, which he long served as vestryman. He was a Mason, an Odd Fellow, and a member of the Hibernian Society of Phillipsburg.

William Mott, father of Ella F. (Patterson) Pursel, and son of Samuel Dewess Patterson, was born in Norristown, April 22, 1830, and died August 25, 1875. His large and successful experience as journalist commenced in the position of reporter for Torney's *Spirit of the Times*; in this capacity he interviewed Forrest and Macready at the time of the riotous excitement resulting from their quarrel. He was connected also with *Godey's Magazine*. He later served the *Eastern Express* in several capacities and wrote for that paper a series of letters from this side of the river, which were of unusual interest. He contributed to the *Phillipsburg Standard* and was editor of the *Evening Mail*, the first daily newspaper in this town. He was also on the staff of the *Paterson Guardian*. At the time of his death he was local editor of the *Easton Free Press*, himself furnishing locals to its columns. The *Warren Democrat*, of Phillipsburg, owes him much of its success and popularity. He was ready and pleasing with his pen, a man of rare humor, an interesting conversationalist and a pleasing associate; as an editor he was of notable industry, zeal, fidelity and ability. Mr. Patterson had a fine talent for chemistry, evincing a quickness for this science which seemed almost instinctive. He was active in the affairs of the town of Phillipsburg. At the time of the smallpox epidemic he was at the head of the board of health, and his promptness and ability were efficacious instruments in checking this plague. He also served as president of the board of education, and held this position when the high school was organized. He was a Democrat of the strictest sort and prominent in Warren county politics, taking a leading part in the conventions and caucuses. Mr. Patterson was a member of the Presbyterian church and actively interested in its affairs. His disposition was eminently hospitable and generous. He was a kind and obliging neighbor and ever ready to confer a favor. He married, August 25, 1853, Susan Bowman, daughter of Peter and Susan (Bowman) Winter, of Easton, Pennsylvania, who was born August 25, 1829, and died September 2, 1903. Children: Mary Matilda, born August 25, 1854; Sarah Ann, born June 12, 1857; Ella Foering, referred to above; Clara DeVor, born October 29, 1871; William Comstock, born April 21, 1874, now living in Phillipsburg. Children of Thomas Stone and Ella Foering (Patterson) Pursel: 1. Clara, born at Phillipsburg, April 8, 1883, married George B. Winter; they have one child, Ella Pursel, born August 27, 1905. 2. Ruth, born

July 13, 1884, died October 22, 1884. 3. Mary Louisa, born June 13, 1885; married William E. Pickel; they have one child, Robert Stanley, born July 30, 1909; they reside at Greensbridge. 4. Helen E., born August 3, 1886, died June 7, 1908; married William C. Winter; they had one child, William Thomas, who died in infancy. 5. Thomas Stone Jr., born June 29, 1897. 6. Philip, born August 20, 1900, died April 2, 1901. 7. Stanley Bixler, born September 18, 1902. The deceased children are buried in St. James' Lutheran cemetery.

Hon. Charles B. Smith, M. D., is a leading physician of Washington, SMITH New Jersey, and has been five times mayor of the borough. He was born in Bethlehem, Hunterdon county, New Jersey, in 1867, the only son of Alfred G. and Elizabeth (Cornish) Smith. His father was a native of Warren county, of this state, and during his early life operated a mill, till failing health forced him to retire from the business and seek employment of a different nature. He then purchased and cultivated a farm until the time of his death, accumulating a comfortable fortune. His home was near Asbury, Warren county, New Jersey. Politically, he was a Democrat, but never held nor desired public office of any kind. His father was Jacob Smith, a well-to-do farmer, of Hunterdon county.

The maternal grandfather of our subject was Joseph Cornish, a prosperous merchant of Bethlehem, whose son, Joseph B. Cornish, was the well known manufacturer of organs and pianos of Washington. The only child of his parents, Charles B. Smith, was given every advantage that the schools of the county afforded, attending both the grammar and high schools of Washington. His early boyhood years were passed on his father's farm, near Bethlehem, but from his fourteenth year he lived near Washington. He had a natural taste for medicine and, deciding to choose it as his profession, he began to study under a competent instructor. For two years he carried on his reading in the meantime teaching school, then entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of Baltimore, Maryland, from which, after a three-years' course, he graduated with high honors, in 1891. After graduation, Dr. Smith engaged in the practice of medicine in Washington, New Jersey, where he has gained an enviable reputation as a reliable and skillful physician and surgeon. His services are in constant demand and his practice extends into the surrounding country. The connection of Dr. Smith with civil affairs reflects credit upon his ability and proves his interests in the progress of his town. Like all members of the family as far back as the record extends, he is a staunch adherent of Democratic principles. In 1895 he was elected mayor of Washington, and in that position gave such universal satisfaction that the following year he was re-elected by almost the entire vote of the borough. He again, in 1904, was called to fill the same position, being twice re-elected successively, the last time without opposition. It is largely through his wise administration of the affairs of his office that Washington has advanced as rapidly as it has in the way of improvements of all kinds. He has served also on the Washington board of education.

In fraternal matters he is a member of Mansfield Lodge, No. 36, Free and Accepted Masons; Temple Chapter, No. 12; DeMolay Commandery, No. 6; Mecca Temple, Ancient Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of New York City; Junior Order United American Mechanics; Royal Arcanum; Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Ute Tribe, No. 80, Improved Order of Red Men; American Advocate Council, No. 64, Daughters of Liberty. He is a member of the New Jersey State Medical Society, the American Medical Association, Lehigh Valley Medical Association, Tri-County Medical Association, of which he has been secretary since its organization; Medical Association of the Greater City of New York, and the New York and New England Association of Railway Surgeons. He is also director of the First National Bank of Washington.

In 1893 the doctor erected a residence on West Washington avenue, where he made his home until 1911, when he removed to his new home on Belvidere avenue. This property he recently purchased and remodeled, making it one of the most desirable and attractive homes in the borough. In 1891 he married Mary S., daughter of Robert K. Richey, a retired merchant of Asbury, Warren county, and they have one child, Elizabeth. The doctor, with his wife, holds membership in the Presbyterian church, which he has served as trustee.

Josef Pardu, the founder of this family, was a native of Versailles, France, where he was engaged for many years in the silk business, having learned the trade of a silk weaver, and after serving his apprenticeship going into business for himself. In December, 1799, he decided to emigrate to America, and, with his wife Polly, reached Castle Garden, February 22, 1800, and three days later their son was born at what was then called "the Point." Later he settled in Milford, Hunterdon county, New Jersey, with Daniel Tinsman and made his home in that vicinity the rest of his life, changing his name to Perdoe and his religion from the Catholic to Lutheran.

(II) William, son of Josef and Polly (Pardu or) Perdoe, was born February 25, 1800, and died in 1879, at the home of his son, John C. Perdoe. In early life he was a farmer in Hunterdon county, New Jersey, but afterwards he came to Warren county and settled at Greensbridge, where he obtained employment first in lumber yard with Enoch Green for thirty years, later as a section foreman of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, having charge of a division between Phillipsburg and Springtown. He married Elizabeth Hartzell. Of their eight children, John C., referred to below, is the youngest.

(III) Hon. John C. Perdoe, son of William and Elizabeth (Hartzell) Perdoe, was born at Greensbridge, Warren county, New Jersey, August 5, 1848. Being obliged in his early days to earn his own livelihood, he was denied the opportunity of much schooling. In his youth he was employed for about three years by his brother and drove mules on the old Morris canal, and he has often stated that his main chance for an education lay in the perusal of books and newspapers, while he drove the teams. In 1867 he entered the employ of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, with which he remained for nearly a quarter of a century, rising to the position of conductor. In 1891 he was appointed to his present position as superintendent of the Phillipsburg cemetery.

Mr. Perdoe is one of the most prominent citizens of Phillipsburg. He is an ardent Republican, a man of the best of habits, a leader in his party and in local affairs, having been repeatedly nominated unanimously by his party for various offices. Although he resides in what is known to be a stronghold of the Democratic party, he has been elected to various important offices, always receiving a large number of votes from his friends and neighbors of the opposite party. In 1883 he was elected county freeholder and was re-elected for another term of five years. In 1894 he was elected mayor of Phillipsburg, and after serving one term he was renominated by the Republican party and endorsed by the other parties. In fact, no other candidate appeared in opposition to him. He has been defeated by the Democrats on two occasions; in 1897, for the state legislature; and in the fall of 1910. Men of all parties had solicited him to take the nomination for mayor again, in view of his excellent former administration of the office; but the Democratic drift of that year included him among the unsuccessful contestants.

Mr. Perdoe is a member of Delaware Lodge, No. 52, Free and Accepted Masons; Eagle Chapter, No. 30, Royal Arch Masons; Warren County Forest, Tall Cedars of

Lebanon; Delaware Chapter, Order of Eastern Star. He and his family are Presbyterians.

Mr. Perdoe married, November 8, 1877, Carrie T., daughter of Israel Baldwin and Rebecca (Butler) Condit. Her father was justice of the peace in Hanover township, Morris county, New Jersey, for thirty years. Children: 1. V. Rae, is the wife of William S. Neigh. 2. William I., a traveling salesman for Seamless Rubber Company, in automobile accessory department; married Laura J. Adams. 3. Clarence C., a graduate of Columbia College, now a druggist in New York City.

The Feit family of New Jersey is of French origin, its founder, Jean FEIT (John) Feit, having been born in the little village of Deux Ponts (English Two Bridges), in the Rhenish province of Alsace-Lorraine, March 16, 1714. He died in New Jersey, April 19, 1790. Emigrating to America in 1730, he settled in 1749 on a tract of seven hundred acres of land in what is now Greenwich township, Warren county, New Jersey, of which the greater part is still in the possession of his descendants. He married Maria Bender, who was born November 26, 1715, and died September 29, 1790. She was probably his second wife and a widow when she married him, as John Feit in his will, dated April 27, 1789, and proved May 17, 1790, names his stepdaughter Mary, daughter of Jacob Minier. Children: Magdalena, born July 4, 1742; Daniel, referred to below; Catharine, born December 24, 1750; John, September 8, 1756; Elizabeth, March 4, 1758. Magdalena, John and Elizabeth probably died young or unmarried before 1789, as their father mentions only Daniel and Catharine in his will and calls the former "my only son."

(II) Daniel, son of Jean (John) Feit, was born in that part of Morris county which is now Warren county, New Jersey, January 22, 1745, and died between 1803 and 1828. He married, March 6, 1770, Mary Kuhl. Children: Rebecca, born January 17, 1774; John, December 8, 1777; Elizabeth, February 16, 1780; Paul, referred to below; Anna, born July 8, 1785; Daniel, October 17, 1787.

(III) Paul, son of John and Mary (Kuhl) Feit, was born in what was then Sussex county, New Jersey, September 4, 1782. He married Catharine Oberly. Children: William, referred to below; Anthony, born August 8, 1813, died May 8, 1843, married Julia Boyer; Daniel, born September 27, 1815, died February 20, 1894; daughter, twin with Daniel, died in infancy; John, referred to below.

(IV) William, son of Paul and Catharine (Oberly) Feit, was born in Greenwich township, Sussex county, New Jersey, August 5, 1809, and died in the same place, now Lopatcong township, Warren county, New Jersey, February 1, 1875. He purchased from his father two hundred acres of the tract of land originally bought by his great-grandfather, in 1749, and became a man of much prominence in the community. In his father's time the Lutheran congregation of the neighborhood had been holding services in the old log house built by Jean Feit, the emigrant. Later, principally through means furnished by Paul Feit, the first church, now known as the "Old Straw Church," was built and after Paul Feit's death his son William became one of the most prominent and influential members of the congregation. He was a Whig and a Republican in politics, served in several of the township offices, and in the state legislature in 1858-59. At the time of his death he was president of the Phillipsburg Savings Bank. He married, March 6, 1834, Eleanor, daughter of Joseph J. and Catharine (Butz) Jones, who was born near Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, April 3, 1815, and died February 11, 1889. Children: Joseph, born January 21, 1835, died April 12, 1880, unmarried; John, born February 13, 1836, died July 19, 1903, married Mary A., daughter of Dr. William Shipman; Mary C., born September 19, 1838, living at Pine Grove, Pennsylvania; Sarah A., born January 20, 1841, died February 8, 1907; Paul W., referred to below; Eleanor H., born February 5, 1845; Henrietta C.,

born December 5, 1847; George I., born August 20, 1850, married Edith Roseberry; Alice, born April 16, 1853.

(V) Paul W., son of William and Eleanor (Jones) Feit, was born on the old homestead in the house built by his father in 1836, and is now living there with his sisters, Eleanor H., Henrietta C. and Alice R. Feit. He has been a gentleman farmer all his life, and although he has a farmer on the place one of his greatest pleasures is to do actual work himself, and he is often to be found in the fields or barnyard. Mr. Feit is a very reserved man, a constant reader, and he has spent a great deal of time traveling through the west and in other places. He is a trustee of St. James' Lutheran Church and he is considered one of the most generous and liberal minded men in Warren county.

(IV) John, son of Paul and Catharine (Oberly) Feit, was born in Greenwich township, Sussex county, New Jersey, May 28, 1818, and died there, March 3, 1892. He spent his whole life on the homestead, living for the greater part of it in the old stone house; but in his later years he built himself a frame house near by and turned the homestead over to his son Jacob A. Feit. He is said to have been of a reserved disposition and to have found his greatest pleasures in his home and family. He was a trustee of the St. James' Lutheran Church for over fifty years and was noted for his devout and practical Christian character. Among other things, he and his brother Daniel had the remains of all the family gathered from their original burial places and reinterred in St. James churchyard, in order that they might be more reverently cared for. Towards the end of his life Mr. Feit purchased as a home for his wife and daughters, the beautiful residence at 109 North Second street, Easton, Pennsylvania, in which his daughters are now living. He married Anna, daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth (Hubler) Baker, who was born July 12, 1815, and died March 29, 1896. Children: Matilda, born October 1, 1845, died December 12, 1850; Jacob Alfred, born July 17, 1847, died April 20, 1906; Emma Catharine, born September 30, 1848, died February 3, 1895, married Henry D. Richards; Susan Amanda, born November 13, 1851; Anna Sophia, referred to below; John William, born November 11, 1857, died February 5, 1862.

(V) Anna Sophia, daughter of John and Anna (Baker) Feit, was born on the old homestead, February 5, 1854, and is now living with her sister Susan Amanda in the home bought for them by her father, in Easton, Pennsylvania, whither they went to live, June 10, 1897, after their mother's death. From their childhood the two sisters were always devoted and enthusiastic workers for St. James' Lutheran Church, being especially interested in the Sunday school, in which they both taught classes for many years. Even now (October, 1909), that they have moved away and have identified themselves with St. Paul's Church in Easton, their interest in the old home church is still shown by their keeping up the financial aid they had before given to St. James'. They have spent much of their time traveling, and they have gathered many beautiful and unique souvenirs which decorate their Easton home. They are also the possessors of a large number of family papers of historic value, which they prize very highly. Among these is the deed for the original grant to their ancestor, Jean Feit.

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Jacob Bryant, the first member of this family of whom we have definite information, lived in Spruce Run, Hunterdon county. He was a farmer and a carpenter. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he was a regular attendant. A few years before his death he removed to Washington, in the cemetery of which place he and his wife are buried. Children: Jacob, living in Washington, New Jersey; William R., referred to below; Jennie, now deceased, married Victor Haimer, and had one son, now deceased.

(II) William R., son of Jacob Bryant, was born near Spruce Run, Hunterdon



county, New Jersey, May 11, 1841. In early life he lived on a farm, but learned the trade of carpenter. In 1868 he came to Washington, his present place of residence, and continued the trade of carpentry and soon began contracting, which he has steadily followed since. He has built about half of the buildings in Washington, including the new Methodist Episcopal Church, the First National Bank and the Skallerpark building; besides this he has done much work elsewhere, such as the Roman Catholic Church at Stanhope and a church at Mt. Lebanon, New Jersey. He erected his present dwelling at 131 West Washington avenue, and has built several other buildings for himself; he did also the greater part of the work of erecting the building of the Cornish Company. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and has been trustee for many years. He is a Democrat but not active in politics. He is a member of Ute Tribe, No. 80, of the Red Men. Mr. Bryant married, January 3, 1863, Julia A., daughter of Richard and Margaret Farley, who was born at Califon, Hunterdon county, March 24, 1847. Children: 1. Jacob R., referred to below. 2. Emma, born August 20, 1867; married Frank M. Uehlein (see Uehlein I); they live in Passaic and have three children: Irene, Frank Matthew and William Bird. 3. Allie May, died at the age of two years.

(III) Jacob R., son of William R. and Julia A. (Farley) Bryant, was born at Hampton, Warren county, New Jersey, April 16, 1865. He was educated in the common schools and the high school of Washington, in which place he has resided nearly all his life. He was at first a clerk in the general store of A. W. Cleveland & Company, remaining with them seventeen years and gaining a thorough knowledge of mercantile business. In 1893 he went into partnership with William E. Weller in the clothing business; four years later he bought the interest of his partner, and since that time he has conducted the business for himself. He has the largest men's furnishing and clothing store in Washington, and it will stand comparison with most of those in the large cities; by careful personal attention he has built up a prosperous business. Mr. Bryant is one of the most popular men of the town, yet quite reserved in his manner. He is a Republican in politics and has served three years as borough treasurer. He is a member of Mansfield Lodge, No. 36, Free and Accepted Masons; Temple Chapter, No. 12; DeMolay Commandery, No. 6; Mansfield Lodge, No. 42, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Starlight Lodge, No. 112, Knights of Pythias; and Warren Council, No. 16, Junior Order of United American Mechanics; all of Washington. He is a charter member of the Athletic Club of Washington and is its vice-president. He is a director of the First National Bank of Washington; a stockholder in the Washington and Easton Traction Company, and holder of the first bond issued by that company in this town. He is one of the three sewer commissioners of Washington, having charge of the bonds. Mr. Bryant is a Presbyterian, and served on the board of trustees of the local church for nine years.

Mr. Bryant married, September 31, 1887, Lydia A., daughter of James and Rachel (Hann) Hance, who was born at Anderson, Warren county, February 18, 1866. Her parents are now both deceased, her father at the age of eighty-four, her mother at the age of sixty. Mrs. Bryant's father was at one time a farmer, but afterward removed to Washington and had a butcher business. Mr. Hance was a Democrat, and was at one time steward of the almshouse. He and his wife were Presbyterians. There were four children: Alfred; John; Mary; and Lydia A., now Mrs. Bryant. Child of Jacob R. and Lydia A. (Hance) Bryant: Bessie May, born May 5, 1895, who is now attending school at Abbott Academy, Andover, Massachusetts.

UEHLEIN Frank Matthew Uehlein, the founder of this branch of his name in America, was born in Grossshenbach, near Engelberg, Bavaria, Germany, March 21, 1833, and died in Washington, Warren county, New Jersey, July 15, 1910. He was one of a family of three sons and one daughter. His two brothers Alois and Andrew Uehlein remained behind in the old country; his sister Clara accompanied her uncle to New York City several years before Frank Matthew Uehlein emigrated, and afterwards married Charles Decker, of Carbon county, Pennsylvania. Shortly after the death of his parents, when he was sixteen years old, Frank Matthew Uehlein came to America and settled for a time in New York City, where he engaged in the bakery business. Later he became connected with a bakery in Madison, Morris county, New Jersey; and while there, the late P. T. B. Van Doren induced him to settle in Washington, where he opened a bakery in a small building on the site which later became the place of his residence. This was in 1863. He prospered and soon built up a large wholesale business which warranted him in eventually erecting the large brick building that has since been the home of the Uehlein bakery. Besides the bakery Mr. Uehlein established a plant for candy manufacturing in his section of New Jersey. For the last fifteen or sixteen years of his life Mr. Uehlein lived in retirement, having turned his business over to the control of his son George Rowland Uehlein, referred to below. He was a director of the First National Bank of Washington for thirty years, and he was an original stockholder and director of the Washington Water Company. He was one of the oldest Odd Fellows of the Weal Lodge, and a devoted member and officer of the Methodist church in Washington for many years. At the time of his death the following encomium, signed by the pastor of his church, was printed in several of the religious periodicals:

"Many years ago Brother Uehlein was converted and joined the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he was one of the most constant and helpful members ever enrolled on its records. His knowledge of God's Word was deep, his views of spiritual things were clear and sane, his prayers uplifting, his talk illuminating and helpful. His last illness was painful and protracted, but here, as in his active life he magnified the grace of God. The hymn, 'Jesus, lover of my soul', was often on his lips, and he clung fondly and tenderly to that Name. In his wandering moments he repeated it over and over again in his native tongue, which he had not used for many years, and had apparently forgotten.

"(Signed) F. L. West."

His long, useful life came to an end at a quarter before five o'clock on a Friday evening after a protracted illness of ten weeks. The funeral, which was conducted by his pastor and the Rev. C. K. Hutchinson, of Bayonne, New Jersey, was on the following Monday afternoon, and was attended by all of the representative citizens of Washington. The official board of the Methodist church passed resolutions that were read at the funeral, and the floral tributes were too numerous to count. He was buried in Washington cemetery beside his wife, whom he survived exactly thirty-four years and one day. He married, March 10, 1860, Lydia Ann, daughter of Edward and Margaret (Young) Bird, who was born May 5, 1836, and died July 14, 1876. Her father, Edward Bird, was born April 10, 1811, and died May 11, 1872; he married, March 27, 1835, Margaret Young, who was born March 7, 1812, and died January 20, 1879. Children of Edward and Margaret (Young) Bird: Lydia Ann, referred to above; John H., born April 22, 1838; Lawrence, April 10, 1841; Emeline, November 22, 1843; Rebecca Jane, June 4, 1845; Margaret Frances, November 23, 1848.

Children of Frank Matthew and Lydia Ann (Bird) Uehlein: 1. Frank Matthew, born June 26, 1861; living on Main avenue, Passaic, New Jersey; married Emma

Bryant (see Bryant II); children: Frank Matthew; Irene; William Bird. 2. John Edward, born May 22, 1863; living in Washington, New Jersey. 3. George Rowland, referred to below. 4. Alois, born March 10, 1867; died March 25, 1872. 5. Jennie Irene, born February 20, 1869; married James DeWitt Groff; children: Margaret Groff, born April 6, 1896; James DeWitt Groff, April 18, 1901. 6. Robert Millen, born May 8, 1872; living in Spokane, Washington. 7. Henry Augustus, born July 12, 1876; living in Passaic, New Jersey.

George Rowland Uehlein, son of Frank Matthew and Lydia Ann (Bird) Uehlein, was born in Washington, Warren county, New Jersey, June 4, 1865, and is now living in that town, of which he is considered one of the most successful business men. He received his education in the public schools of Washington. When he was seventeen years of age he entered his father's bakery in order to learn the business and on his father's retirement from active life, in 1887, he and his brother John Edward Uehlein succeeded to the management. Later Mr. Uehlein bought up the interest of his brother in the business and since then he has been the sole owner and manager. Several years ago he added a most excellent wholesale and retail ice cream department to his plant. He is a Democrat in politics, and for the past ten years has been a member of the board of education of Washington. He is a member of the Washington Athletic Club; of Mansfield Lodge, No. 36, Free and Accepted Masons, of New Jersey; of Temple Chapter, No. 12, R. A. M.; DeMolay Commandery, No. 6, K. T.; of Saloam Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and of the Junior Order United American Mechanics; Modern Woodmen and Royal Arcanum. He married, April 22, 1890, Clara, daughter of Elisha and Martha (Lunger) Wolverton, who was born in Warren county, New Jersey, March 12, 1871. Child: Martha, born May 31, 1893.

George Fulper, the first member of this family of whom we have definite information, was the son of Jacob Fulper, of Hunterdon county, and one of a family of three sons, Jacob, Abraham and John, and two daughters, Mrs. Heath and Mrs. Bowman. George Fulper was born in Alexander township, Hunterdon county, New Jersey, about 1815, and died in Phillipsburg, Warren county, about 1881. After being educated in the public schools, he went to Greenwich township and took up farming, which occupied him until a few years before his death, when he retired. He married Rebecca Woolverton, who was born in Hunterdon county, and died aged about seventy-five years. Children: Joseph Ely, referred to below; Elizabeth, married Enos Smith; Daniel; Abraham; Ellen, married Robert S. Harrison, of Indiana; Frank, living in Phillipsburg; Caroline, married a Mr. Brotzman, of Phillipsburg; Robert, living in Phillipsburg.

Joseph Ely Fulper, son of George and Rebecca (Woolverton) Fulper, was born in Lopatcong township, Warren county, New Jersey, October 17, 1841, and is now living in Washington, New Jersey. He was educated in the public schools and spent his boyhood on his father's farm. At the age of twenty-two years, he obtained a clerkship in the office of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad at Hampton Junction, but after remaining there for two years, came to Washington, in 1867, as agent for the railroad company, a position he held for the ensuing five years, when he gave it up in order to embark in the lumber business. In 1878 he was appointed postmaster of Washington, and after holding the office for eight years, was chosen secretary of the water company of the town, a position he has held ever since. In 1907 he was again appointed postmaster, and is still serving. He is a Republican in politics, a member of Mansfield Lodge, No. 36, Free and Accepted Masons; of Temple Chapter, No. 12, Royal Arch Masons; DeMolay Commandery, No. 6, Knights Templar; and of the Mystic Shrine. He married, December 30, 1869, Sarah, daughter of John and

Elizabeth (Youmans) Carter, who was born near Washington, New Jersey, and died July, 1902, aged fifty-five years. Children: Catharine, died, aged twenty-one years, unmarried; Clara.

John Morgan, the founder of this family, was born in Scotland about 1833, and died in Slatington, Pennsylvania, in 1906. He came to America at about the age of sixteen. In the civil war he enlisted in the One Hundred and Forty-sixth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served until the close of the war as a sergeant. After the war he returned home and worked for two years in the quarry, and then went into the general merchandise business. In 1894 he sold his business to A. P. Steckel & Company and remained with them as bookkeeper for five years. He then engaged in the real estate business, which engrossed his time until his death. Mr. Morgan was an elder in the Presbyterian church for many years. He was a Republican in politics, and served in the town council for twelve years and on the school board for sixteen years. He is a Mason of high degree and for twenty-three years was treasurer of the lodge at Slatington; he was also a member of the commandery at Allentown, Pennsylvania. He married Effie J. Long, a native of Easton, Pennsylvania. Children: Andrew, deceased; Susan, married William Rupert, now deceased; George, deceased; Jennie; Dr. Lemuel J. Morgan, married Della Cowell, has two children, Rupert and Louis, and lives at East Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania; J. Arthur, of Louisville, Kentucky, married Lottie Semmel; Oliver Preston, referred to below.

Oliver Preston Morgan, son of John and Effie J. (Long) Morgan, was born in Slatington, Pennsylvania, July 11, 1884. He was educated in the public schools and graduated from the Slatington high school in June, 1900. He then entered the office of his brother, Dr. Lemuel J. Morgan, at East Stroudsburg. In the fall of 1901, he entered the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery at Philadelphia, from which he graduated in 1904, with the degree of D. D. S. After practicing a short time with his brother he took a post-graduate course at the University of Pennsylvania, which he finished in 1906. In October, 1907, he came to Washington, and has practiced there ever since. His first office was in the Groff building, and his present offices are in the Shields building. Dr. Morgan stands high, both in his profession and socially. He is a Republican in politics; a member of Mansfield Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, No. 36, of Washington; and of the Washington Athletic Association. He married, February 23, 1907, Mary M., daughter of Solomon and Emma (Kramer) Snyder, who was born in Aquashicola, Carbon county, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Morgan is a graduate of Slatington high school, class of 1903, and of the West Chester State Normal School, class of 1906. She taught for two years in the Slatington high school.

James Dalrymple, the first member of this family of whom we have definite information, was the son of James and Elizabeth Dalrymple, of Hunterdon county, New Jersey. He learned the trade of blacksmith and lived for many years at Montana, New Jersey. After this he started farming, and after spending ten years at New Village in this employment, purchased a farm of forty-eight acres which he cultivated for a number of years, and then turned over to his son, John M. Dalrymple. He was a Republican in politics, a Methodist in religion, and a member of the Order of American Mechanics. He married Eleanor De Remer. Children: 1. Emeline, married Jacob Stecker; one child: Elizabeth. 2. John M., referred to below. 3. Henry. 4. George B., of Asbury, New Jersey. 5. Benjamin K. 6. Caleb. 7. Amos, of Easton, Pennsylvania. 8. Harriet, married John Anderson, of Phillipsburg.

(11) John M., son of James and Eleanor (De Remer) Dalrymple, was born in

Harmony, Warren county, New Jersey, November 12, 1842, and is now living in Broadway. He was sent to the public schools of Montana for his early education, and when twelve years of age, started out to make his own way in the world. His first position was on the farm of Ralph D. Rush, where his wages were four dollars a month. At the end of eight months he found a better place with William Shipman, with whom he remained four years and after this worked, first for Joseph Person, then for Rev. Oliver Badgley. During the civil war he enlisted, September 3, 1862, in Company I, Thirty-first Regiment, New Jersey Volunteers, serving till the battle of Fredericksburg under Captain James and after that under Captain Drake. He was present, among the reserves, at the battle of Fredericksburg, and after nine months service was honorably discharged, June 24, 1863, and returned home. After a short stay at home, he went to Giesborough Point, where he found employment till the close of the war, spent three years in the huckleberry business, then purchased several teams of mules and did hauling for four years, after which he sold out and went to Montana, New Jersey, where he began dealing in calves and lambs. This business he gave up in order to come to Broadway, rented a farm, which he managed for the next six years, then purchased his father's forty-eight acre farm, and remained there from 1880 to 1907, when he embarked in his present general merchandise business in Broadway. He is a Methodist in religion and a Republican in politics, and has served on several election boards, for five years as executive committee member. He married, December 25, 1867, Arabella, daughter of John and Naomi (Carter) Holden. Child: Luella, referred to below.

(III) Luella, daughter of John M. and Arabella (Holden) Dalrymple, was born in Broadway, Warren county, New Jersey, in 1868. She married Theodore A. Bodine. Child: John Roy Bodine, born April 16, 1888; married, June 22, 1910, Florence C., daughter of Frank and Minnie (Smith) Richey. He graduated from the Stewartville high school in 1904, and after taking a course in Jones' Business College, Easton, Pennsylvania, entered his grandfather's store as clerk.

Elijah Burd, the founder of this family, was born about 1730, and died in BURD .1822. He came from Scotland about 1770, and settled on Scott's Mountain, Warren county, New Jersey. It is said that he knew a large portion of the Bible by heart and that he had many fights with the Indians. By occupation he was a farmer and a maker of baskets. He was probably a brother of Henry and Reuben Burd, who both died intestate in Hunterdon county, in 1815.

(II) Elisha, son of Elijah Burd, was born on Scott's Mountain, the dates of his birth and death are not known. His occupation was that of a farmer; he was a Methodist in religion, and a Democrat in politics. He married, about 1820, Mary Snyder, of Scott's Mountain. Children: William; Elisha; John I., born in 1823, died March 15, 1889, married, October 24, 1846, Jemima Beers, their daughter, Sarah C. Burd, married Samuel Forrest Shillinger; Peter; Sarah; Amanda; Mary Ann; Jacob J., referred to below; Catharine; Hannah.

(III) Jacob J., son of Elisha and Mary (Snyder) Burd, was born in Scott's Mountain, May 23, 1836. He was a Methodist. During the civil war, he was a member of the home guard. He was a Democrat in politics and his occupation was that of a farmer. He married (first) at Broadway, New Jersey, in 1857, Mary, daughter of Enoch and ——— (Snyder) Slack, who was born on Scott's Mountain, about 1838, and died February 2, 1858. Her father was of Dutch, her mother of French descent. The Rev. Mr. Campfield officiated at the wedding. Mr. Burd is buried in Summerfield churchyard. He married (second), 1864, Willempe Cunningham, of Scranton, Pennsylvania. Children, all except the first, by second wife: William, referred to below; Sarah C.; Marshall F.; Arvilla; Finley J.; Ida May; Luella; Lillie.

(IV) William, son of Jacob J. and Mary (Slack) Burd, was born in Scott's

Mountain, New Jersey, January 27, 1858. He was educated in the public schools and at Blair Academy, Blairstown, Warren county, New Jersey. The first twenty-three years of his life were passed on his father's farm; and twenty-eight years ago he went to Washington and purchased his present home, at 116 Broad street, which he has since remodeled. For twenty years of his residence in Washington, he was bookkeeper for an organ manufacturer. In 1901, he entered into the insurance and real estate business, which he has since followed very successfully and now represents all the leading insurance companies. He is a Democrat in politics, and has always taken an active interest in the affairs of the town. For over eight years, he has been serving as tax collector and his present term will expire in 1912. He is also treasurer of the borough, custodian of the school funds, and treasurer of the soldiers' and sailors' monument fund. He is an exempt fireman. Mr. Burd is a member of Mansfield Lodge, No. 42, Independent Order Odd Fellows, and of Liberty Council, No. 15, of the Senior Order United American Mechanics, and has he'd office in each of these orders. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church of Washington, and for fifteen years has been its steward, and he is the treasurer of the Sunday school. Besides his residence he owns a dwelling house at 159 South Lincoln avenue, and has other real estate interests. He married, at Hackettstown, New Jersey, September 7, 1882, Malvina, daughter of George and Rebecca (Pittinger) Bailey, who was born near Bridgeville, Warren county, New Jersey, September 5, 1860. Her father was a farmer. She is one of six children, as follows: Mary; Jennie; Malvina; Joseph; Bertha; John. Child of William and Malvina (Bailey) Burd: Howard J., born January 29, 1884, married Cora Weller. He was educated in the public schools; is a wood polisher, and has one child, Charles.

George Frost, the first member of this family of whom we have definite information, and who may well have been the emigrant, lived at Winter Harbor, Saco, Maine. His name appears in 1635 as appraised of an estate and in 1640 as serving on the grand jury. Goody Frost, probably his wife, was a pewholder at Winter Harbor in 1666. Children: Rebecca, died in 1668, married Simon Booth; John, married Rose ———; William, referred to below.

(II) William, son of George Frost, died early in 1690, being killed by the Indians. In 1675 to 1679 he was, on account of Indian dangers in Maine, living in Salem, Massachusetts. He afterward returned to Maine and lived at Wells. He married Mary, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Littlefield) Wakefield. Children: William, died September 23, 1721, married (first) Rachel ———, and (second), April 5, 1706, Elizabeth Searle; Nathaniel, captured by the Indians in the same raid in which they killed his father; Elizabeth, married, November 8, 1698, Daniel Dill; May, born May 31, 1677; Abigail, married, January 14, 1702-03, Samuel Upton; James, referred to below.

(III) James, son of William and Mary (Wakefield) Frost, died about 1748. He was a planter, a mill owner and a member of the Congregational church in South Berwick, Maine. He married (first), July 1, 1696, Hannah Woodin, and (second), May 15, 1707, Margaret, daughter of William and Deliverance (Taylor) Goodwin. Children, all by second marriage: James, born November 5, 1707, married Sarah Nason; William, referred to below; Nathaniel, born August 14, 1713, married Elizabeth ———; John, baptized October 22, 1716; Stephen, baptized April 12, 1719, married Lucy ———; Mary, baptized September 29, 1723, married Charles Gerrich; Jeremiah, baptized December 24, 1725, married Miriam Harding; Jane, baptized May 10, 1728, married, March 10, 1747, Caleb Emery; Margaret, baptized July 13, 1730, married, June 18, 1752, William Haskell.

(IV) William (2), son of James and Margaret (Goodwin) Frost, was born February 15, 1710. He married Love, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Abbot) But-





*Barrett C. Frost*



ler. Children: William, baptized May 30, 1733; Elizabeth, baptized September 29, 1734; Moses, referred to below; James, baptized May 6, 1739, died July 22, 1798, married (first), September 24, 1767, Love Wingate, and (second), January, 1778, Eleanor Chapman (widow); Love, baptized April 5, 1741, married, December 30, 1766, Bryant Morton; Thomas, born July 17, 1744, died May, 1775, married Margaret Warren; Eliot, born March 30, 1747, died January 3, 1840, married, July 28, 1774, Sarah Bagley; Ichabod, baptized July 14, 1751, married (first) Susanna ———, and (second) Mary ———; Abraham, baptized October 1, 1753, died in 1836, married, September 30, 1786, Anna Shorey; Isaac, married, January 12, 1779, Abigail Clark; Phineas, married Margaret Gerrish.

(V) Moses, son of William (2) and Love (Butler) Frost, was baptized March 27, 1736-37. He married Sarah ———. Among their children were the following: Moses; William; Nathaniel, married Olive Bartlett; Benjamin; Aaron, born in 1779, died October 19, 1860, married Susan (Gray) Bennett; Nehemiah; Lydia; Dominicus, referred to below; Betsey; Thomas, married (first) Abigail York, and (second) Nancy (Foster) Jackson.

(VI) Dominicus, son of Moses and Sarah Frost, married Dorcas Abbott, of Andover, Massachusetts. Children: Enoch, married Louisa Long; George; Oliver P., referred to below; Joseph, married (first) Mary Carver, and (second) Florentine Rose; William, married Sybil Bartlett; Nathan; Sally, married Eliphaz C. Kilgore; Dolly, married Erastus Poor; Almira, married John Kilgore; Hannah, married Emery Merrill; Harriet G., married Benjamin W. Stevens.

(VII) Oliver P., son of Dominicus and Dorcas (Abbott) Frost, died in 1863. He was a farmer and a blacksmith. He married Esther May, daughter of John and Sally (Mourton) Jennings, who died about 1842. Children: Orintha, born June, 1826, died September 11, 1899, married D. Jennings; Oliver P., born December, 1827; Deborah, born October 30, 1829, married W. W. Wilson; Bartlett C., referred to below. Esther A., born January 8, 1835, married, January 26, 1862, Jeremiah Buxton; Evander D., born November, 1836, died November, 1846; Harriet S.

(VIII) Bartlett C., son of Oliver P. and Esther May (Jennings) Frost, was born in Leeds, Androscoggin county, Maine, March 31, 1832. He attended the public schools and for three years the Wesleyan Seminary of Maine. In 1852 he taught school; and two years later in the fall he came to New Jersey and taught for one winter in Clarksville, Hunterdon county; then for a year in Springtown; meanwhile he was privately studying law. He went for two years as a pupil to the Albany Law School, after which he taught another year at the "Forge," Warren county. In 1859 he was admitted to the bar. He came to Phillipsburg in 1860, and was admitted, 1864, as counselor at law. He is one of the leading lawyers and is the oldest practitioner in Phillipsburg. He has served as corporation attorney of Phillipsburg for two years and as attorney for Lopatcong township for five years. Mr. Frost has been a power in the promotion of every enterprise started in Phillipsburg for many years. In 1865 he became connected with the Phillipsburg Mutual Building and Loan Association, and in 1867 with the Building and Loan Association of Phillipsburg. These associations were very useful in the upbuilding and growth of the town; he was the secretary of each until it was matured and wound up; when their affairs were closed, everything was in good order, and the enterprises had been conducted in a manner altogether satisfactory. Mr. Frost has been a director of the People's Water Company since its organization, 1886. These are but a few of the industries in which he has been concerned. He cast his first presidential vote for John C. Fremont, and with the single exception of a vote for Greeley, has steadily supported the nominees of the Republican party. Yet he has five times, in 1896-97-98, 1900-01, been elected mayor of the Democratic stronghold of Phillipsburg. He

belongs to Delaware Lodge, No. 52, Free and Accepted Masons, Eagle Chapter, No. 30, Royal Arch Masons; and DeMolay Commandery, No. 6, Knights Templar, of Washington, New Jersey. Mr. Frost married in Easton, Pennsylvania, March 17, 1874, Mary L., daughter of Jacob B. Balliet. Children: Bartlett C. Jr., now deceased; Evander; Orville, now deceased; Margery.

George W. Griffin, the first member of this family of whom we have definite information, was born near Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania, in 1828. The bearers of this name, though not numerous, are found today in many states. He is probably descended from Samuel Griffin, who died in Newcastle county, Delaware, in December, 1729. In early life Mr. Griffin was a cabinet-maker and followed this trade a number of years. Shortly before the civil war he moved from Mauch Chunk, Pennsylvania, where he had been living, to Easton and there engaged in the business of contracting and building, which he followed after the war until about ten years ago, when he retired. He enlisted in the civil war as a private in Company H, Sixty-seventh Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, served for four years and was promoted to the rank of captain; and was at one time confined in Libby prison. He is a member of the Second Street Methodist Church of Easton, and is a Republican in politics. He married Henrietta, daughter of Simon Frantz, whose mother's maiden name was Hawk. Children: Clarence Elmer, referred to below; Jennie H., resides at her father's home and is a teacher in the public schools of Easton.

Clarence Elmer, son of George W. and Henrietta (Frantz) Griffin, was born in Mauch Chunk, October 6, 1859. He was educated in the public schools and graduated in 1877 from the high school at Easton. In the fall of the same year he entered Lafayette College, from which he graduated in 1881, and then took a post-graduate course. After this he taught school at Bloomsbury for a while and then became principal of the Leighton school for one year, when he was made principal of the Phillipsburg high school. Giving up teaching, he studied pharmacy under Mr. W. G. Sutphin, at Hackettstown, New Jersey, remaining with him four years. In February, 1891, he passed an examination before the state board of pharmacy, and in the same year purchased the drug business from the estate of Philip S. Brackley. From that time he has conducted the drug store at 29 Union square, Phillipsburg, where he is one of the most prominent and respected citizens. Mr. Griffin is a director in the Building and Loan Association No. 5, and in the Atlantic City Heights Realty Company. He is a member of Delaware Lodge, No. 52, Free and Accepted Masons; of Eagle Chapter, R. A. M.; of DeMolay Commandery, K. T.; of the Tall Cedars of Lebanon, of Phillipsburg; of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, Trenton, New Jersey, of Solomon Temple; of Excelsior Council, Junior Order of United American Mechanics, of Easton; of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of Phillipsburg; and of the Montana Lodge, Knights of Pythias, of Phillipsburg. He is a Republican and takes an active part in politics. Mr. Griffin married, February 26, 1885, Ella F., daughter of William and Ann M. (Sutphin) Schlabach, who was born at Hackettstown, May 11, 1858. Mrs. Griffin is a graduate of the Phillipsburg high school and taught for several years in the public schools of Phillipsburg. A member of the Westminster Presbyterian Church, she has always taken an active part in both church and Sunday school work. Children: Wilbur Sutphin, born in January, 1886, married Nettie, daughter of M. H. Tinsman, and resides at Salt Lake City, Utah; Harold C., born May 4, 1895, now attending the Nazareth Hall Military School.

The inventive genius of the Drake family has been centered in a contrivance for burning fine anthracite coal and preserving an even temperature from morning till night without especial care or attention. It is a new device on a new principle that self-adjusts and keeps up that even temperature for steam and hot water heating, being the only boiler that will consume buckwheat coal successfully. The invention is rightly called "The Torrid Fine Coal Burner" and was perfected by William H. Drake, a manufacturer, of Hackettstown, New Jersey, who discovered the principle upon which it is built. The boiler is manufactured in Hackettstown, New Jersey, with offices in Newark, New Jersey, for its sale and distribution over the country, which has become extensive.

William H. Drake, the inventor of "The Torrid Fine Coal Burner," is a native of Warren county, New Jersey, and was born near Townsbury, May 2, 1852. He is the son of William and Rachel Morgan (Axford) Drake, who were united in marriage, January 17, 1839. Their children were: Henrietta Axford, born September 28, 1839; Adaline, December 31, 1840; Daniel Axford, December 20, 1842; Albert Livingston, May 3, 1844; Margaret Morgan, August 17, 1847; Catharine, April 27, 1849; William H., May 2, 1852; and Richard Van Horn Drake, March 30, 1857.

William Drake was a farmer, and a member of the Presbyterian Church. He was the son-in-law of Daniel Axford, born July 19, 1794, and Margaret (Morgan) Axford, born September 20, 1797. The marriage of this couple took place January 11, 1817. Their children were: Rachel M., Margaret L. and Nancy.

William H. Drake was married, October 31, 1876, to Addie Ayers, of Hackettstown, New Jersey. She was the daughter and only child of John and Margaret (Hance) Ayers, and was born October 12, 1859. Their son, also an only child, is John Ayers Drake, the well-known salesman of "The Torrid Fine Coal Burner." He was born May 25, 1878. His wife's name was Mary F. Sandford.

Adam Cook, of Mannington township, Salem county, New Jersey, is the first member of this family of whom we have definite information. He was a yeoman or gentleman farmer, and died between April 18, 1795, and April 20, 1796, the dates of the execution and proving of his will. In this, besides his grandchildren, Mary and Sarah Seagrave, he names his sons William, Adam, Aaron, James, Moses, and Benjamin.

(II) James, son of Adam Cook, was born in Mannington township and died there between March 1, and May 10, 1796. In his will he names his wife, Margaret, and mentions, but does not name his children, some of whom he says are minors and to be under the guardianship of their mother, or in event of her death of their uncle, Adam.

(III) James (2), son of James (1) and Margaret Cook, was born in Mannington township, Salem county, New Jersey. He was a blacksmith by trade and removed to Warren county, New Jersey, where he died a comparatively young man. He married Catharine Case, a descendant of Johann Philip Kaese, who settled in Flemington, Hunterdon county, New Jersey, in 1730. Children: Sylvanus, referred to below; Moses; Philip; Elizabeth, married Lawrence L. Metzler; Stephen.

(IV) Sylvanus, son of James (2) and Catharine (Case) Cook, was born in Sussex (now Warren) county, New Jersey, about 1810, and died there in 1894, aged eighty-four years. He is buried at Asbury, New Jersey. He received his education in the common schools and learned the trade of carpenter. He is said to have been a man of very kind disposition, and very devoted to his home and his family. He was a Democrat in politics, and a Methodist in religion. He married (first) Joanna, daughter of Samuel and Dorothea (Hulshizer) Riddle, and (second) Mary Young. Children, four by first marriage: William, died in childhood; James, died in childhood; Margaret, born in 1840, died in 1868, unmarried; Philip Case, referred to

below; Catharine, died in infancy; Matilda; Stephen, living in Kansas City, Missouri; George B., living in Broadway, Warren county, New Jersey.

(V) Philip Case, son of Sylvanus and Joanna (Riddle) Cook, was born at New Village, Warren (then Sussex) county, New Jersey, October 4, 1843, and is now living in Broadway, Warren county, New Jersey. After receiving his education in the school at New Village, he was apprenticed to a blacksmith at the age of twenty-one. Fourteen years later, he went to Bath, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, where he took up farming for a short time, but returned to his blacksmith trade, and after running a shop for a year in Broadway, he removed to Stewartsville, where he plied his trade for two years more. His health, however, broke down and he returned to Broadway, and made his home there, entering the employ of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad, where he remained for eleven years. He is a Democrat in politics, and has taken quite an active part in local affairs. He has served at various times in the election boards, has been assessor of the township for over ten years, and at present (1910) is serving his sixth year as township clerk, and his twenty-sixth year as justice of the peace. He enlisted as private in the Eighth Regiment, New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, during the civil war, October 2, 1862. He was mustered in the following October 20, and received his honorable discharge July 30, 1865. Most of his time was spent in active service and he was present at the battles of Spottsylvania, Chancellorsville, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, and many other engagements. He was wounded several times, once quite seriously, at the battle of Spottsylvania. At Chancellorsville, he was taken prisoner but was discharged six weeks later and returned to his regiment, in which he was the youngest man, and was popularly known as "the boy soldier." At Chancellorsville also, when the color sergeant of the regiment was killed, Mr. Cook picked up the colors and carried them for the greater part of the day. He has been a member of Mansfield Lodge, No. 36, Free and Accepted Masons, of New Jersey, for over thirty years, and for over twenty years he has been a trustee of the Methodist church. He married, December 4, 1869, Mary E., daughter of Andrew and Sarah Ann (Kniper) Crutz, of Harmony township, Warren county, New Jersey, who was born there, February 2, 1848. Her father was born February 4, 1820, and died in 1866, and her mother was born February 12, 1829, and died December 4, 1904. Her brothers and sisters are: William Crutz, of Philadelphia; Hannah Crutz, of Northampton county, Pennsylvania; Jessie Crutz, of Red Rock, Oklahoma; and Reuben Crutz, of Broadway, New Jersey. Child of Philip Case and Mary E. (Crutz) Cook: George L. Cook, born July 23, 1900.

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MAJOR Conrad Major, the first member of this family, of whom we have definite information, died about 1850, aged about forty-five years. He was a farmer in Montana, New Jersey, having a farm of about one hundred acres. He and his wife were members of the Summerfield Methodist Episcopal Church, and are buried in the churchyard. He married Elizabeth Miller, who lived to the age of about eighty-five. Children: James D., referred to below; Emma, married Stanford Silverthorn, settled at Rochester, Michigan, where they are farmers.

(II) James D., son of Conrad and Elizabeth (Miller) Major, was born at Montana, New Jersey, February 29, 1845, and died in December, 1890. When he was eighteen years old he began teaching and he taught school at Spruce Run, Brass Castle, Cornish, Bowers, and Port Colden, which was his last position. His home most of his life, was at Cornish, near Oxford, New Jersey. He was one of the officials of the Summerfield Methodist Episcopal Church, and took a genuine interest in its affairs. A headstone marks his resting place in the churchyard. He was a Democrat in politics. He married Louisa, daughter of John and Sophia Biglow, who

was born in Germany, November 13, 1845. Her parents came to America, when she was about three years old and settled at Cornish. Mr. Biglow followed the trade of tailor all his life. He died at the age of about eighty years, and his wife at about eighty-three. They had three children, Frederick, Christiana and Louisa. Children of James D. and Louisa (Biglow) Major: Floyd, referred to below; Clara, died at the age of three years; Raymond, married Phebe Mayer, and resides in Washington, where Mr. Major has been for some years chief engineer of the electric light plant; Delbert, married Ida Burd, and has children, Verna and Raymond, now residing at Washington, where Mr. Major is with his brother in the hardware store; Agnes May, married in 1910, Walter Pittinger, of Oxford, and resides at Cornish. Mrs. Pittenger is a graduate of Oxford high school and has taught for four years in school number 3, at Oxford and the Bowers school.

(III) Floyd, son of James D. and Louisa (Biglow) Major, was born in Rochester, Michigan, June 24, 1873. He was but fifteen months old when his parents returned to their former home at Oxford, New Jersey. His boyhood days were spent on the farm and he attended the public schools at Brass Castle, Bowers and Port Colden. Then he became a clerk in the hardware store of James Johnson, at Washington, and after twelve years, having acquired a general knowledge of the hardware business he was made manager, April 1, 1905. He started in the hardware business for himself with a new and complete line of goods, in the Weller building, and in November, 1909, he moved to his present store at 22 East Washington avenue, formerly occupied by A. W. Creveling. In February, 1911, Mr. Major purchased the A. W. Creveling building in which his business is located. This building is the largest business block in Washington, two hundred and fifty by thirty-five, and comprises three stories, all of which are occupied by Mr. Major in his business. Mr. Major has one of the largest and best stocked hardware stores in northern New Jersey; he carries a \$15,000 stock, and his goods are new, of the highest quality, and up-to-date in every respect. Besides hardware, he carries a full line of farming implements; cement, plaster, fencing of all kinds, as well as harness supplies. Mr. Major is a stockholder and director of the Washington Gas Company; a member of Mansfield Lodge, No. 42, Independent Order, Odd Fellows, and of the Senior Order of United American Mechanics, Liberty Council, No. 15. He is a member of the Presbyterian church of Washington. He married, at Washington, June 23, 1897, Alice, daughter of George and Ellen (Beers) Garson. Child: Ila S., born in Washington, November 28, 1898.

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HAYWARD Edwin M. Hayward, the first member of this family of whom we have definite information, was born in Middletown, New York, but has now lived over thirty years in Hackettstown, during which time he has been engaged in the manufacture of carriages and road wagons. He has built up a good business, having at times employed as many as thirty-five men. He and his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and he is a well-respected man. He is a Republican in politics. He married Ella M. Batson. Children: Marvin D., married Florence Van Atta, and had children, Ruth, Clifford and Helen; Frank W., married Mabel Cole; Lewis B., married Mary Norgarrd, had one daughter, Mabel; Theodore Kenny, referred to below; Edna, married Thomas Thunsted, had one daughter, Nora; Leila.

Theodore Kenny, son of Edwin M. and Ella M. (Batson) Hayward, was born at Hackettstown, September 19, 1880. He graduated from the Hackettstown high school in the class of 1898 and from the Collegiate and Commercial Institute in 1902. After that he studied three years in the University of Pennsylvania, and then took up his profession of dentistry, having received the degree of D. D. S. He passed one

year in the dental parlors of Dr. T. S. Dunning, at Paterson, New Jersey; and in 1907 he came to Washington, taking the practice of Dr. F. B. Farrow. In 1909 he purchased his present residence at No. 15 Broad street, Washington, which he has remodeled and in which he has fitted one of the best dental offices in Northern New Jersey, and has a large practice. Dr. Hayward is a member of the New Jersey State Dental Society and of the Tri-County Dental Society. He is a Republican in politics; and a Presbyterian in religion. Dr. Hayward married, October 15, 1907, Elizabeth, daughter of Dr. W. H. and Mary (Church) Doty, who was born in Paterson, New Jersey. She is a graduate of the Paterson high school. Dr. Doty is a veteran of the civil war. He is one of the leading veterinary surgeons of the state and has practiced his profession in Paterson for many years. Mrs. Hayward is one of seven children, the others being: Emma, married Samuel Thurston; Martha, married Frank Manson; Sarah; Mae, married W. S. Giles; Edith, married W. W. Cole; and William.

George Boyer, who was born in Durham, Pennsylvania, September 26, 1776, and died in Warren county, New Jersey, is the first member of this family of whom we have definite information. He was the son of Michael Boyer, who emigrated from Germany to Pennsylvania, settled in Durham, and died there. Immediately after his marriage George Boyer removed to Warren county and settled on two hundred acres in the township of Lopatcong, which he had purchased from John Welsh, or his heirs. Here he spent the remainder of his life. He married March 1, 1800, Anna Maclin, who was born December 23, 1779, and died April 6, 1865. Children: Michael, referred to below; David W.; Catharine, married Charles Shimer.

(II) Michael, son of George and Anna (Maclin) Boyer, was born in Lopatcong township, Warren county, New Jersey, March 26, 1804, and died in Belvidere, in the same county, September 10, 1869. He lived in the homestead with his father until 1840, when he purchased one hundred and fifty acres for himself in Oxford township, on which he made his home for some years, when he removed to Uniontown, thence, April 1, 1869, to Belvidere, where he died September following. He was a member of the Presbyterian church, and had served as elder in the Oxford church. He was a Democrat in politics and served for several years on the township committee. He married Naomi, born October 1, 1802, and died March 14, 1883, in Belvidere, daughter of John and Mary Howell, of Phillipsburg. Children: John H., referred to below; Thomas, married Elizabeth Titman; Mary, died aged nineteen years; George, married Ellen Anderson; Savilla, born July 19, 1836, married (first), John W. Cline, referred to elsewhere; Ann C., married John M. Anderson; Emeline, married Joseph Iliff.

(III) John Howell, son of Michael and Naomi (Howell) Boyer, was born in Lopatcong township, Warren county, New Jersey, January 21, 1827, and died August 27, 1876. He purchased the homestead in Lopatcong township which his grandfather had purchased in 1800, and here he remained until he removed to Stewartsville, where he died. He married, February 18, 1847, Sarah Hunt, daughter of John and Ruth (Hunt) Cline, who was born February 24, 1825, and died July 10, 1906. Her parents are referred to elsewhere. Children: 1. Child, died in infancy. 2. John Cline, referred to below. 3. Anna E., married Caleb Cline, who died June 22, 1899. She has now been living in Stewartsville since April 1, 1875.

(IV) John Cline, son of John Howell and Sarah Hunt (Cline) Boyer, was born on the old homestead in Lopatcong township, Warren county, New Jersey, August 3, 1850, and is now living in Stewartsville. He remained on the farm near Stewartsville until 1888, when he built his present fine residence in Stewartsville. He has purchased several large tracts of real estate, one of them being the old Kline-Rosebury farm of one hundred and eight acres. He is interested in the Warren Foundry Company of Phillipsburg, and in the Thomas Iron Company of Hokendauqua, Lehigh



*J. C. Boyer*





county, Pennsylvania. He is also a stockholder of the Phillipsburg National Bank, the First National Bank of Washington, Warren county, New Jersey, the Pennsylvania Railroad, and the Lehigh Valley Railroad. He is a member of the Bethlehem Lodge, No. 140, Free and Accepted Masons, of Bloomsbury, New Jersey, of Warren Lodge, No. 53, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is past master of Lodge No. 128 of the Junior Order of American Mechanics. He is a member of Stewartsville Grange, No. 121, has served as president, and at present is secretary of that body. He has been trustee and treasurer of the Presbyterian Church at Stewartsville for over thirty-three years and one of its most liberal supporters. In politics he is an independent Republican. He married (first), November 10, 1875, Sarah Ann, daughter of John and Catharine (Lake) Fritts, who was born November 29, 1843, and died August 19, 1909, and (second), January 22, 1907, Jennie H., daughter of Azariah and Anna (Fair) Frey. No children by either marriage.

Thomas Carhart, the founder of the family of his name in New Jersey, was the son of Anthony Carhart, of Cornwall, England, where he was born about 1650. He died in Woodbridge, New Jersey, between March 16 and 26, 1696, the dates of the execution and proving of his will. He arrived in New York City from England, August 25, 1683, coming over to this country as the private secretary of William Dongan, the English governor-general of the provinces of New York and the Jerseys. About the time of his marriage he removed to Staten Island, New York, where he lived until within a year of his death, when he settled in Woodbridge, Middlesex county, New Jersey. He married, in November, 1691, Mary, daughter of Robert and Rebecca (Phillips) Lord, who was born in Cambridge, Massachusetts, July 13, 1668. Her maternal grandfather was Major William Phillips, of Saco, Maine, and Boston, Massachusetts. She married (second) after her first husband's death, and probably as his second wife, Thomas Warne, of Perth Amboy, who apparently survived her and died May 15, 1722. Children of Thomas and Mary (Lord) Carhart: 1. John, born about 1692; married, October 23, 1716, Annie ———; removed to Rye, Westchester county, New York, where some of his descendants still live. 2. Robert, referred to below. 3. William, born about 1695; married Phebe ———; removed with his brother, Robert, to Monmouth county, New Jersey, where he died and left descendants.

(II) Robert, son of Thomas and Mary (Lord) Carhart, was born on Staten Island, New York, about 1693 or 1694, and died February 12, 1745, at Matawan, Monmouth county, New Jersey. He married Mary Catharine ———, who was born about 1696, and died August 10, 1737, aged forty-one years. Children: Mary, born July 24, 1726; Anne, born August 10, 1727; Cornelius, referred to below; Lydia, born August 30, 1732; Samuel, born June 22, 1737, died December 26, 1809, married Elizabeth ———, and has to-day many descendants in Monmouth county and elsewhere.

(III) Cornelius, son of Robert and Mary Catharine Carhart, was born in Matawan, Monmouth county, New Jersey, September 6, 1729, and died in what is now Warren county, New Jersey, June 3, 1810. He is buried in Mansfield cemetery, near Washington, New Jersey. In 1753 he purchased eighty acres of land in what is now a part of the town of Washington, Warren county, New Jersey, which remained in the possession of his descendants until 1880. He served during the revolutionary war in the Third Hunterdon County Regiment, being captain in 1778 and promoted major in 1781. He married, in 1754, Willemptje Coleman. Children: Mary, born in January, 1756, married Robert McShane, of Perryville; Sarah, born in February, 1758, married John Dusenberry, of Sussex county, New Jersey; Robert, referred to below; Charles, born January 3, 1763, died in Virginia, married Mary E., daughter of Jacob Dunham; Cornelius, born October 5, 1765, died December 6, 1818, married Sarah,

daughter of Jacob Dunham; Lydia, born October 28, 1769, married James Bowlby, and removed to Virginia; Willemptje, born April 15, 1771, married Benjamin Lacy, of Washington, Warren county, New Jersey; Phebe, born in February, 1774, married John Coleman, of Sussex county, New Jersey; Samuel, born January 28, 1777, died April 24, 1852, married (first) Annie ———, and (second) ———.

(IV) Robert, son of Cornelius and Willemptje (Coleman) Carhart, was born in Mansfield township, Sussex (now Warren county), New Jersey, August 17, 1766, and died in Hampton, Hunterdon county, New Jersey, May 1, 1834. He served during the revolutionary war as a private in the Second Hunterdon County Regiment, and after peace was declared purchased a farm in Hampton on which he settled. He is buried in the Mansfield cemetery, near Washington, New Jersey. The name of his wife is unknown. Children: Charles, referred to below; Samuel, born March 31, 1802, died in 1869, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, married Mary Mond; William P., born in 1799, died July 12, 1863, lived at New Hampton and left three children; Mary, married ——— Sigman; Lydia, married ——— Phillips, of Port Murray.

(V) Charles, son of Robert Carhart, was born at Hampton, New Jersey, July 11, 1786. He was a cabinet-maker by trade, and after his removal to Harmony he set up also an undertaking establishment, which he managed in addition to his farm and other work. He was a Presbyterian, and noted for his consistent practice of his religion. He married, May 17, 1817, Rebecca Allshouse, who was born February 9, 1800. Children: John, referred to below; Elizabeth, born in 1820, married Anthony Oberly; Jacob, born in 1823, died unmarried; Thomas F., born in 1828, married Louisa Castera; Lydia, born April 11, 1831, married Levi Raub; Caroline, born in 1833, died in 1836; Susanna, born May 23, 1837, married Jacob Kline.

(VI) John, son of Charles and Rebecca (Allshouse) Carhart, was born at Harmony, Warren county, New Jersey, December 11, 1818, and died there, April 12, 1870. He learned the trade of carpenter, which he followed till his death, residing on and managing also a small farm of sixteen acres, which has now become the property of Mrs. Charles Carhart. He was a Presbyterian in religion, and a Democrat in politics. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Valentine and Rebecca Metz, who was born in Harmony, New Jersey, May 20, 1820. Children: William M., referred to below; Charles, of Harmony, New Jersey, now deceased, and Albert, of Greensbridge, Warren county, New Jersey.

(VII) William M., son of John and Elizabeth (Metz) Carhart, was born in Harmony, Warren county, New Jersey, August 19, 1844, and died at Phillipsburg, New Jersey, in July, 1910. He received his early education in the district school at Harmony, after which he graduated from the Hackettstown Seminary and then went to the Polytechnic Institute at Brooklyn, New York. Returning home he served his apprenticeship as carpenter under his father, and after working with him for several years accepted a position in the boat-yards of the Morris Canal Company at Phillipsburg, where he was general foreman of the company for over twenty-five years, until the works were finally shut down. After this he worked for eight years at his trade of carpentering, and in the spring of 1910, when the Morris Canal Company resumed operations at their Phillipsburg boat-yards, he went back to his old position of general foreman. Mr. Carhart was one of the most esteemed men in Phillipsburg, where he lived for more than thirty-seven years before his death. Shortly after going to Phillipsburg he purchased the property at 172 Chambers street, and here he resided for nineteen years, at the end of which time he sold the place and purchased the property at 79 Lewis street, where he lived for the remainder of his life. He also purchased the property at 117 Summit avenue, which is now in the possession of his widow, but never lived there. He was a Democrat in politics, and served in the town council for twelve years. In religion he was a Presbyterian, and was a member of

the building committee of the Westminster Presbyterian Church of Phillipsburg, on Chambers street. In August, 1864, Mr. Carhart enlisted in the United States navy and served till the close of the civil war on the "Mohican." He was a member of the Knights of Pythias of Phillipsburg. He had no liking for club life, but found his greatest enjoyment in his home among his family, with whom when not working he spent the greater part of his time. He was a stockholder in the Phillipsburg Water Company.

He married, August 15, 1864, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Oliver Badgley, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Roxbury, New Jersey, Mary E., daughter of George K. and Joanna (Vliet) Lomasson, who was born at Oxford, New Jersey, May 21, 1846. She is a granddaughter of Major Jesse Vliet. Children: 1. Jennie M., born February 8, 1867; married Henry Meyers, of Phillipsburg; children: Bessie E.; Bertha, married Oliver Keiffer; Myrtle W.; Grace P.; Russel. 2. Jessie C., born December 2, 1869; died February 2, 1909; married, February 22, 1793, Robert H. Weller, who was born November 30, 1864, and died April 15, 1900; no children; Mrs. Weller, who was a woman of great artistic ability, studied photography in the studio of John Lee, at Phillipsburg, and five years later embarked in business for herself, opening a portable gallery on Chambers street, where she met with great success, and her business prospered to such an extent that in three years she had purchased, erected the building herself, and equipped the most modern studio in the city. Later she established a branch gallery at Clinton, New Jersey, and another one at Freemansburg, Pennsylvania. After her death, the business was inherited by her sister, Alice M., referred to below. 3. Charles F., born March 8, 1875, living with his mother and sister, at 79 Lewis street, Phillipsburg; a carpenter, employed by the Vulcanite Cement Company. 4. Henry R., born October 9, 1877, living at Phillipsburg; married Mary Clymer; children: William C.; Helen I.; Mildred R., and Henry R. 5. Alice M., referred to below.

(VIII) Alice M., daughter of William M. and Mary E. (Lomasson) Carhart, was born in Phillipsburg, New Jersey, July 7, 1880, and is now living there at 79 Lewis street. She is a woman of remarkable business ability, which, coupled with her excellent education and remarkable artistic temperament, well fitted her to become the heir of her sister's photographic business, which she has been managing for the last three years. She has built up the largest business of the kind in the county, which is second to none, not only in volume of business, but also in the quality of workmanship and the artistic merit of her product, and her studio is noted even outside of the state as the finest and neatest to be found outside of Philadelphia or New York City.

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Dr. Alma L. Williston, of Phillipsburg, New Jersey, is the daughter  
 WILLISTON of Bradford F. Lapham, of St. John, New Brunswick, Canada, and  
 and the wife of the Rev. Francis S. Williston, of Phillipsburg.

(I) Calvin Lapham, her grandfather, was born in England, and having emigrated to Duxbury, Massachusetts, he later removed to St. John, New Brunswick, and afterwards to Nova Scotia, dying at Granville Ferry in that province, aged about forty-five years. By trade he was a ship-builder and connected with the cabinet department of that business. He married Jane Cooper Lane, who survived him and returned to St. John, New Brunswick, where she died at the age of seventy-six years. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Children: Bradford F., referred to below; Calvin; William; Matilda; Mary.

(II) Bradford F., son of Calvin and Jane Cooper (Lane) Lapham, was born in St. John, New Brunswick, March 1, 1819, died at Lower Newcastle, New Brunswick, in 1888, aged sixty-nine years. He was educated in private schools in the province of New Brunswick and was a fish dealer connected with the salmon trade. He married

Eliza, daughter of John and Margaret (Reynolds) Coates, who was born in Charlotte, Maine, and died in Lower Newcastle, New Brunswick, at the age of seventy-eight years. Her mother was born in England, and her father was a farmer in Charlotte, Maine, where he died at the age of seventy-five years. Their children were: John R.; Frank; Adoniram; Sarah; Maria; Sophia; Harriet; Loretta; Mary; Eliza, referred to above. Children of Bradford F. and Eliza (Coates) Lapham: Alma, referred to below; Eda, married Wallace Troop, of Granville Ferry, Nova Scotia; Eva, married Claudius Clarke, of Brooklyn, Long Island; Margaret; Edwin; Mabel; Ella. The last four died unmarried.

(III) Alma L., daughter of Bradford F. and Eliza (Coates) Lapham, was born in St. John, New Brunswick, September 19, 1853, and is now living in Phillipsburg, Warren county, New Jersey. Her girlhood was spent in St. John, where she received her early education in private schools. In 1881 she graduated from the Women's Medical College, Pennsylvania, with the degree of M. D., and since then she has been engaged in the practice of her profession, making a specialty of the diseases of women and children. She is a member of the Main Street Methodist Episcopal Church, of Phillipsburg. For the past six years Dr. Williston has been city physician of Phillipsburg, and she is probably the only woman in the state holding such a position. She married, December 4, 1882, the Rev. Francis S., son of Judge Edward and Sarah (Mignowitz) Williston, who was born in Newcastle, New Brunswick, and is now (1911) living in Phillipsburg, Warren county, New Jersey. His father was born in Bay du Vin, New Brunswick, and died in Newcastle, New Brunswick, aged seventy-eight years. His mother was born in Halifax, Nova Scotia, and died at the same age as her husband, seventy-eight years. Their children were: Edward P.; Allan; Howard; Francis S.; Hedley; Emily; Jane; Elizabeth; Maud and May Williston, and two others that died in infancy. The Rev. Francis S. Williston received his early education at a private academy, and then graduated from Mount Allison College and the Theological Seminary of Bangor, Maine. He was then ordained minister, and for three years pastor of the Congregational church at New Castle, New Hampshire. After this he held different charges under the Newark Methodist Episcopal Conference, filling various pulpits, and in 1897 came to Phillipsburg as a missionary on the Morris and Lehigh canals, working under the auspices of the Sabbath Association of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. To this work he has devoted himself ever since. Children of the Rev. Francis S. and Dr. Alma (Lapham) Williston: 1. Cyrus Hamlin, born September 1, 1883, graduated from Lafayette College and is now instructor in science in the high school at Shamokin, Pennsylvania; married Levina Seitzinger. 2. Edward Bradford, born September 15, 1890, educated in the public schools of Phillipsburg, and a graduate of the Lerch Preparatory School of Easton, Pennsylvania. 3. Elizabeth R., born July 18, 1896, a student in the high school at Phillipsburg.

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George Snyder, grandfather of Irvin S. Snyder, of Phillipsburg, was SNYDER a farmer living near Nazareth, Northampton county, Pennsylvania. He was a member of the Lutheran church and a Democrat in politics. At one time he lived near Harmony, Warren county, New Jersey, and here some of his children were born. He married a Miss Henry. Among his children were: Theodore, of Nazareth, Pennsylvania; Peter, of Easton, Pennsylvania; Sarah; Mary; Caroline; William; Nathaniel; Abraham George, referred to below.

(II) Abraham George, son of George and ——— (Henry) Snyder, was born in Warren county, New Jersey, in 1839, died in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, in January, 1888. He was educated in the public schools and then took to farming, running a hundred-acre farm in Northampton county, Pennsylvania. Later he gave this up and removed to Bethlehem, where he engaged in the meat business. He was a member

of the Lutheran church and a Democrat in politics. He married (first) Sarah C. Kachline, who died June 10, 1874, aged thirty-four years. He married (second) Sarah Krisley, who survived him, and is now living at Plainfield, New Jersey. Children, five by first marriage: Newton A., living in Easton, Pennsylvania; Irvin S., referred to below; Elizabeth, died aged twelve years; Emma, married Edward Myers, of Northampton county, Pennsylvania; Amelia, married James Dunn, now deceased, their only child, Myrtle, born September 13, 1901, is now living with her uncle, Irvin S. Snyder, referred to below; Harry; Daisy.

(III) Irvin S., son of Abraham George and Sarah C. (Kachline) Snyder, was born in Northampton county, Pennsylvania, June 20, 1864, and is now living in Phillipsburg. He received a good public school education, and when eighteen years old went to Easton, Pennsylvania, where he apprenticed himself to learn the carriage painting trade. He served his time with the firm of Albright & Company, of that city, and remained with them for five years. In 1887 he came to Phillipsburg, where he set up for himself, and conducted a very prosperous business until July 1, 1899, when he sold out, in the following November, purchasing the hotel site at 566 South Main street, where he has continued ever since to conduct one of the best hostleries in the town. He is a Democrat in politics, and in 1905 was elected to the city council, where he served for three years with credit to himself and to the office. He has a large circle of friends and is most popular with every one who knows him. He and his wife are members of the Lutheran church, and are very liberal contributors. They were among the first and the largest contributors to the fund for the remodeling of the parsonage. Mr. Snyder is a member of Chapter No. 111, of the Fraternal Order of Eagles, of Easton, Pennsylvania, and of Teedyescung Tribe, No. 17, of the Improved Order of Red Men of America. He married, August 22, 1888, Laura E., daughter of Peter and Elizabeth Willever, who was born at Springtown, Warren county, New Jersey, February 26, 1865. No children, but they have adopted the daughter of Mr. Snyder's sister, Amelia (Snyder) Dunn, referred to above.

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Godfrey Hoffman, the first member of this family of whom we have definite information, was a resident of Monmouth county, New Jersey. His father was the original emigrant from Germany, and his brother, Thomas, was a lawyer in Newark, New Jersey, where he practiced for a long time. Godfrey Hoffman married a woman whose surname was Barcroft, Christian name unknown. Among their children was William, referred to below.

(II) William, son of Godfrey Hoffman, was born in Monmouth county, New Jersey, and was a carpenter for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. In politics he was a Democrat, and in religion a Methodist. He married Caroline Silverthorn. Children: Augustus Crounce; Mary Frances; George Elwood; Ambrose Silverthorn, referred to below; Emma Reading.

(III) Ambrose Silverthorn, son of William and Caroline (Silverthorn) Hoffman, was born September 4, 1851, at Rosemont, New Jersey. Like his father, he works for the Pennsylvania railroad. He was baggage master on a train that was wrecked at Milford, New Jersey, October 4, 1877, and since June 11, 1888, he has been a passenger conductor. He is a Methodist in religion, and a Republican in politics. He married, December 27, 1877, Ruzilla Jennie, daughter of Daniel and Anna (McCann) Allen, who was born at Quakertown, New Jersey, July 31, 1851. Her father's ancestors came from Wales, her mother's grandfather from Ireland. Children: William Christopher, referred to below; Winfield Scott, born October 19, 1884, died March 21, 1886.

(IV) William Christopher, son of Ambrose Silverthorn and Ruzilla (Allen) Hoffman, was born at Trenton, New Jersey, March 31, 1883. He attended the public

schools at Phillipsburg and graduated from the high school June 27, 1902. May 17, 1906, he graduated with the degree of doctor in pharmacy and pharmaceutical chemist from the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy. Before taking this course he had been employed from July 8, 1902, to October 1, 1903, at Weaver's Pharmacy in Easton, and resigned in order to enter the College of Pharmacy, but worked there again during his first summer vacation. In the summer of 1905 he worked in Trenton, first for W. Scott Taylor and afterwards for the Miller Drug Company. On graduating he immediately took charge of Miller's drug store in Easton, which position he left in September, 1906, when he entered the employment of H. B. Semple & Sons as manufacturing pharmacist and prescriptionist. October 15 following he purchased from John D. Hornly the store which he now owns and manages. Mr. Hoffman is a member of Grace Evangelical Lutheran Church. He is a member of the Junior Order United American Mechanics, and of Kappa Psi national medical fraternity, in the latter of which he has held a number of offices.

He married, at Phillipsburg, September 23, 1905, Edna Catherine L., daughter of Howard and Sarah (Schmidt) Creveling, who was born in Phillipsburg, July 12, 1884. Her father is a shoemaker. She is one of three children, the others being, Alice B. and Ida May. Children of William Christopher and Edna Catherine L. (Creveling) Hoffman: Howard Ambrose, born July 6, 1906; Harry Teel, December 16, 1909.

Peter Winkler, the founder of this family of his name in America, WINKLER and the father of Lewis Winkler, of Phillipsburg, was born in Baden, Germany, November 8, 1839, and died in New Jersey, January 2, 1899. After receiving a fair education in the German schools he became a farmer and truckman. After hearing and reading a good deal about the United States he determined to emigrate, and in 1870 came over to his country and found his way to Phillipsburg, where he obtained employment with the Andover Furnace Company of that place, being employed in unloading their boats. Two years later he sent for his family, and his wife and three eldest children landed in New York City on April 1, 1872, and four days later came to their new home in Phillipsburg. Mr. Winkler remained with the Andover Furnace Company for the next three years, but in 1875 obtained a position as foreman of one of the section gangs of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railroad, and retained this position until his death by accident in the performance of his duty. His gang at the time were employed in clearing the tracks of a heavy fall of snow, the drifts in some places being more than five feet deep. Mr. Winkler was obliged to cross the track, and owing to the drifts he was struck down and run over by a milk train before either he or the engineer was aware of the danger. He was an elder in St. John's Lutheran Church, Phillipsburg, for many years, and a Democrat in politics, in which he took a deep interest. He was a member of the I. O. O. F. of Phillipsburg, and the reputation he left behind him was that of a kind, home-loving man, who won the respect and esteem of all with whom he came in contact.

He married, in 1865, Elizabeth Waldbauer, who was born in Germany, December 31, 1842, and died in Phillipsburg, May 13, 1885. Children: 1. Lewis, referred to below. 2. Peter, born in 1868; died in 1903. 3. Christian, now living at Mt. Holly, New Jersey. 4. Mary, married James Mutchler, of Easton, Pennsylvania. 5. Frederick, died aged thirty-five years. 6. John, now living in Phillipsburg, Pennsylvania. 7. Rose. 8. Elizabeth, now deceased. And two children that died in infancy.

(II) Lewis, son of Peter and Elizabeth (Waldbauer) Winkler, was born in Baden, Germany, September 1, 1866, and died March 1, 1911, in Phillipsburg. He was brought to this country with his two other brothers, Peter and Christian, when he was only five years old, and received his education in the public schools of Phillips-

burg. He started early in life to make his own living, working at first for the Warren Foundry Company, but after a few months experience in the machine shops giving up his place in order to become a cigar-maker's apprentice. He worked at first for August Schultz and afterwards for Peter Ritter, and at the end of seven years training under these men he went into business for himself, and opened a cigar store at 11 Union Square, Phillipsburg, where he did a successful and prosperous business until his death. Mr. Winkler was one of the men who advocated the establishment of a daily paper in Phillipsburg, and was one of the few who subscribed to the stock of the ill-fated *Warren Democrat*. He was also a stockholder in the Phillipsburg Water Company. He built his present home, which is on the corner of Davis and Mary streets, in 1895.

He married, August 10, 1890, Sophia, daughter of Christopher and Elizabeth Mayer, who was born in Germany, July 8, 1868. Her father, who was born April 8, 1829, and died August 16, 1877, came to America with his family and, establishing a bakery in Phillipsburg, became one of the town's most prosperous men. He was a Lutheran, and a member of the I. O. O. F. By his wife, Elizabeth, he had children: George; Elizabeth; Emma; Sophia, referred to above, and two others that died in infancy. Children of Lewis and Sophia (Mayer) Winkler: 1. John Peter, born March 28, 1890, a machinist, living in Phillipsburg. 2. Elizabeth, born August 6, 1891, died September 2, 1891. 3. Lewis, born August 29, 1892, graduated with honors from the Phillipsburg high school in 1910, now working in the machine shops of the Ingersoll-Rand Company. 4. Carl, born November 5, 1894. 5. James, born April 7, 1899. 6. Grace, born January 28, 1907.

SHIELDS Thomas Shields, of Hackettstown, New Jersey, the first member of this family of whom we have definite information, died August 28, 1827, in his fifty-second year. He was a farmer by occupation, lived for a time in Washington township, but spent most of his life in Hackettstown, where besides farming he operated a distillery and did a drover's business. He was a Democrat in politics and a Presbyterian in religion, and it was owing to his efforts that the Presbyterian church was built. He left a farm to each of his sons, and to each of his daughters the equivalent in money. He married Sarah Coleman, who survived him many years, dying November 15, 1858, at the age of eighty-two years, eleven months. Children: Samuel; Mary, married Isaac Smith; William, referred to below; Sarah, married Robert P. Strader; Elizabeth, married Johnson Titus, of Phillipsburg; John; David; Isaac; Thomas, referred to below.

(II) William, son of Thomas and Sarah (Coleman) Shields, was born in Hackettstown New Jersey, September 10, 1803, and died December 12, 1882. He was left a small farm by his father which he conducted successfully and greatly enlarged, and although he started life with comparatively nothing he died a well-to-do and prosperous man. He was a liberal supporter of the Presbyterian church, and a Democrat in politics. He served for a number of years as freeholder, and also as a director of the First National Bank of Washington. He married, September 29, 1832, Anna, daughter of John Hance, who died about 1876. Children: 1. Thomas, born October 5, 1833, died June 28, 1895. 2. Joseph H., born February 22, 1835, died November 4, 1835. 3. Sarah Elizabeth, born April 16, 1836. 4. John, born November 14, 1838, died July 2, 1883. 5. William, referred to below. 6. Mary Jane, born June 21, 1843, died February 11, 1846. 7. Robert, born September 28, 1845. 8. Jennie, born July 3, 1848. 9. James L., referred to below. 10. Joseph H., born August 12, 1851, died July 25, 1873. 11. Anna, born May 29, 1853. 12. Calvin, born April 8, 1855, died September 16, 1885. 13. Frank, born February 1, 1859, died August 6, 1859.

(III) William, son of William and Anna (Hance) Shields, was born in Warren

county, New Jersey, March 12, 1841, and died there, July 6, 1899. He received his education in the public schools of Warren county and then went to New York City, where he took a business course. At the age of nineteen he returned to Washington and obtained employment as a bookkeeper for the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company. Shortly afterwards he became manager of the railroad's coal-yards in Washington, and retained this position all his life. He built the beautiful home in which his widow and son now live in 1871. For twenty years he was secretary of the board of trustees of the Presbyterian church, which he established. In politics he was a Republican. He was a member of Mansfield Lodge, No. 36, F. and A. M., of New Jersey; of Temple Chapter, R. A. M., and DeMolay Commandery, No. 6, K. T. He married, November 16, 1869, Mary, daughter of James and Mary (Sharp) Stewart, who was born near Stewartville, October 15, 1837. She is one of the three survivors of the charter members of the Ladies' Aid Society of the Presbyterian church, which was organized in 1878, and it was mainly through her efforts that the \$15,000 needed for building the chapel was secured. Her great-great-grandfather, born in Scotland March 11, 1691, emigrated to Bucks county, Pennsylvania, in 1720, and died there, leaving sons, Charles and George. Charles Stewart, born in Scotland, May 9, 1714, died in Doylestown, Pennsylvania, June 11, 1789, leaving a son Robert, born January 9, 1733, who removed to Sussex county, New Jersey, where he died July 22, 1809, leaving sons, Thomas and Robert, and two daughters, Mary, married Thomas Kennedy, and Sarah, married William Kennedy. His son, Thomas, grandfather of Mrs. Mary (Stewart) Shields, was born November 19, 1752, and died December 31, 1836. For a time he lived on the property left him by his father in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, but in 1793 he bought six hundred and forty acres in Greenwich township and settled there, becoming one of the most prominent men in the county, justice of the peace, judge of the court of common pleas, president judge of the first inferior county court of Warren county, and judge of the court of oyer and terminer. He married, March 19, 1778, Rachel Dewees, and left seven sons and two daughters. His son, James Stewart, left the farm given to him by his father, turned merchant, and in 1865 settled in Washington, New Jersey, where he became postmaster and mayor of the town, and a delegate to the Republican national convention in Baltimore. He procured the charter for the Phillipsburg National Bank, and was one of its directors. He married Mary, daughter of Peter and Elizabeth Sharp, who died in 1872, aged sixty-nine years. Children: i. John. ii. Sarah. iii. Rachel. iv. Samuel. v. Martha, married Theodore Hulshizer, and now living with her sister, Mrs. Shields. vi. Christian, married Robert Godfrey, of Washington, New Jersey. vii. Mary, referred to above. viii. James, living in Phillipsburg. ix. Edward, living in Stroudsburg. x. Jane, married Joseph W. Johnson, of Washington. Child of William and Mary (Stewart) Shields: William, referred to below.

(IV) William (3), son of William (2) and Mary (Stewart) Shields, was born in Washington, New Jersey, June 16, 1872, and is now living at Glenridge, Essex county, New Jersey. He graduated from the Washington high school, and then took a business course in the Poughkeepsie Military College, and when seventeen years of age went to New York City, where he obtained employment in the real estate department of the New York Mutual Life Insurance Company, being put in charge of the loan desk, and in January, 1911, was promoted to the office of real estate manager of Mutual Life Insurance Company. He is a Presbyterian in religion and a Republican in politics. He married, April 22, 1908, Carlotta, daughter of Charles A. Good-nough, of Evanston, Illinois, a vice-president of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad.

(III) James Lillie, son of William and Anna (Hance) Shields, was born on his father's farm, May 20, 1850, and is now living in Washington, New Jersey. He spent



his boyhood days on his father's farm, and received his education in the township schools of New Hampton, Hunterdon county, New Jersey, and in Pennington Institute. After leaving school he went to Washington, New Jersey, where he entered the employ of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railroad, with which he remained until February 1, 1893, when he entered the employ of his brother, William, in his coal business. When his brother died he succeeded to the business and has been carrying it on most successfully ever since. Mr. Shields has dealt largely in real estate. After his father's death he bought up the homestead of one hundred and forty-three acres from the other heirs, also purchased a farm of one hundred and ninety-seven acres in Washington township, Warren county, known as the Samuel Shields farm; and in addition purchased of his brother William's heirs, the old Hance homestead near Stephensburg, Morris county, which originally belonged to his mother's father. He is a great advocate of temperance, and a member of the Presbyterian church. He is a member of Mansfield Lodge, No. 36, F. and A. M., of New Jersey; past thrice illustrious master of Washington Council, No. 7, R. S. M.; past eminent commander of DeMolay Commandery, No. 6, Knights Templar, and a member of Mecca Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., of New York City. He married (first), October 5, 1875, Mary Alice, daughter of Dr. John V. and Catharine (Winter) Mattison, who was born May 14, 1854, and died August 19, 1877, without issue. He married (second), October 12, 1881, Lillie, daughter of John Bunyan and Caroline (Conover) Ramsey, of Clinton, Hunterdon county, New Jersey, who was born January 14, 1856. Children: 1. Caroline R., born June 5, 1885; graduate of the Hackettstown high school and Boston University. 2. Joseph Cramer, born July 14, 1886; prepared for college in Washington high school, graduated from University of Pennsylvania, 1908; until 1910 with the New York Trust Company, New York City, since then with the Title Insurance Company, of New York; member of Mansfield Lodge, No. 36, F. and A. M., of New Jersey.

(II) Thomas, son of Thomas and Sarah (Coleman) Shields, was born in Hackettstown, New Jersey, February 15, 1809, and died in Beatyestown, Warren county, New Jersey, September 29, 1880. He was educated in the Hackettstown schools, moved to Beatyestown, where he lived all his life, turned his attention to real estate and farming, and when he died owned three large farms in Warren county and a fourth in Morris county. He also dealt considerably in live stock, buying cattle in Warren county and driving it to Newark and New York City. In 1868 he opened a hematite ore mine on his farm, and in 1870 opened a second one. Before 1877 he had also bought a third farm from the estate of Stewart M. Brown, and opened a third mine there. For several years he sold the ore at the mine, and it was taken to Hokendauqua, Pennsylvania; later he took it himself to Hackettstown and Stanhope to be smelted and turned into iron. He was a Presbyterian and a Democrat. He married, February 18, 1830, Fanny, daughter of Abraham and Anna (Gates) Clawson, of Hackettstown, who was born March 3, 1812, and died in 1884, nearly seventy-two years of age. Children: 1. Almira, married Richard Stephens, of Washington, and now living there with her daughter, Mrs. John B. Swazey. 2. Kate M., referred to below. 3. Emma J., married L. T. Labar, and now living on the old homestead in Beatyestown. 4. Mary, married Jacob Gulick, of Newark, New Jersey. 5. Susan, married Andrew Trimmer, of Anita, Iowa. 6. David, now living in Central City, New Brunswick. 7. William S., now living in Beatyestown. 8. Margaret B., married James P. Hendershort, of Newark, New Jersey. 9. Josephine C., married James M. Fitts, of Newark. 10. Sarah A., married Henry Carpenter, of Hackettstown.

(III) Kate M., daughter of Thomas and Fanny (Clawson) Shields, was born in Beatyestown, Warren county, New Jersey, and is now living in Phillipsburg. For over twenty-four years she conducted a bakery in Phillipsburg, which proved a most

successful venture and enabled her to invest her profits in several of the best business properties in the city. In 1891 she retired from business, and since then has traveled much for her health, spending the greatest part of her time in Porto Rico. She has been a member of the Presbyterian church all her life, was one of the charter members of the Ladies' Aid Society, and has been secretary of that body for many years. She has been a resident of Phillipsburg since 1866. She married Edward Skinner, but is now divorced from him and has resumed her maiden name.

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Stephen Holmes Larned, of Phillipsburg, belongs to the family which LARNED has played so prominent a part in the history of New England from colonial days, and Mr. Larned himself has played no inconspicuous part in the industrial history of Massachusetts, before he settled in New Jersey.

(I) His grandfather, Morris Larned, was born in Dudley, Massachusetts, May 23, 1786, and died there November 6, 1878. He served as colonel during the war of 1812. He was a woolen manufacturer and merchant, a tavern keeper and a farmer. He was a Universalist in religion and a Whig in politics. He married, November 25, 1810, Elizabeth Eaton, who was born January 7, 1790, and died July 26, 1890. Children: 1. John Eliot. 2. William. 3. Thomas Morris, referred to below. 4. George Borden. 5. Cordelia. 6. Hannah. 7. Harriet. 8. Sarah. 9. Ursula.

(II) Thomas Morris, son of Morris and Elizabeth (Eaton) Larned, was born in Dudley, Massachusetts, December 8, 1814, and died there December 21, 1908. He was a farmer, a Universalist, a "Black Republican," and served several times as one of the selectmen of the town. He also held a lieutenant's commission in a militia organization known as the "Dudley Rifles." He married, in Thompson, Connecticut, Lucy Holmes, who was born there June 27, 1816, and died in Dudley, Massachusetts, September 30, 1904. Her father was a farmer, a blacksmith, and a country squire or justice, and a Baptist in religion. He lived to be about ninety years old. Mrs. Larned taught a country school until her wedding. Children: 1. Lucy Maria, born June 2, 1840. 2. Elizabeth Eaton, born August 29, 1841. 3. Susan Jane, born November 8, 1842. 4. Thomas Morris, born May 19, 1845. 5. Stephen Holmes, referred to below. 6. Abbie Georgianna, born January 31, 1852. 7. James Edward, born August 20, 1854.

(III) Stephen Holmes, son of Thomas Morris and Lucy (Holmes) Larned, was born in Dudley, Massachusetts, July 10, 1847, and is now living in Phillipsburg, New Jersey. He received his early education in the public schools of Dudley, and after preparing for college in Nichols Academy in the same town, graduated from Amherst in 1869. During the fall of 1869 and spring of 1870 he worked for the Slater Woolen Company, of Webster, Massachusetts, and then secured a position with N. A. Lombard & Company, of Worcester, with whom he remained for three years, resigning his place in order to accept a much better one with the hardware manufacturing firm of Sargent & Company, in the same city. He remained for fifteen years, until 1887, when he removed to Phillipsburg and began his work as general manager of the Standard Silk Company, a position he has now held for nearly a quarter of a century. Mr. Larned has always voted the Republican ticket on national questions, and generally in state and local affairs, but he does not care for and has never sought nor held any office. He was a member of the Pomfret Club of Easton, Pennsylvania, for a few years, but club life being distasteful to him he resigned. While living in New England he was a Congregationalist, but he has now affiliated himself with the Presbyterian church in Phillipsburg. He married (first) in Amherst, Massachusetts, July 20, 1871, Hattie, daughter of William and Electa (Stetson) Newhall Boltwood, of Amherst, Massachusetts, who died May 27, 1872. He married (second) in Worcester, Massachusetts, January 5, 1876, Susan Maria, daughter of Rev. Joel Sumner Everett, of Montpelier,

Vermont. Her father, after graduating from Amherst College and Andover Theological Seminary, went out as a missionary to Turkey and died there, March 8, 1856. Her mother was educated at the Morrison and Abbot academies in Andover, Massachusetts, and going to Turkey, also as a missionary, died there, December 27, 1854. Their children, all born in Constantinople were: i. Mary Seraphina Everett. ii. Eleanor Melvina Everett. iii. Sumner Haynes Everett. iv. Susan Maria Everett. v. Elizabeth March Everett. Children of Stephen Holmes and Susan Maria (Everett) Larned: 1. Margaret, born June 28, 1884; educated in the Phillipsburg schools until 1898, graduated from the high school of Worcester, Massachusetts, in 1901, and from Mount Holyoke College in 1905, she married, April 7, 1908, Bayard Gelston Eckard, of Easton, Pennsylvania; one child: Margaret Bayard, born, July 5, 1909. 2. Helen, born September 2, 1887; died August 9, 1888. 3. Ruth, born September 17, 1889; graduated from the Phillipsburg high school in 1906, from Blair Hall, Blairstown, New Jersey, in 1907, and from Miss Wheelock's Kindergarten Training School in 1909; since then she has been a teacher at Davenport Home, Bath, New York. 4. Amy, twin with Ruth, born September 17, 1889, graduated with her sister from the Phillipsburg high school in 1906, and from Blair Hall in 1907; then took a two years' course in Mount Holyoke College, and is now teaching at Hope Farm, Verbank, Dutchess county, New York. 5. Dorothy Everett, born November 28, 1896; now living at home, under special instruction.

**BRASEFIELD** Bartholomew Brasefield, the great-grandfather of Dr. Edgar Norman Brasefield, of Phillipsburg, emigrated from England with his family to West Virginia, where he was among the first of those who engaged in coal mining. He married, in England, Sarah Simpson.

(II) Emanuel, son of Bartholomew and Sarah (Simpson) Brasefield, was born in Burnham, England, and brought over to this country by his father when he was eight years old. When he grew up he became a mechanical and locomotive engineer. He married Ruth A., daughter of Joel and Elizabeth (Baldwin) Marsh. Children: 1. William Francis Joel. 2. Bethune James, referred to below. 3. Phebe Ann. 4. Sarah Elizabeth. 5. Emma Jane, married Henry Kuebler, Ph. D., of Shamokin, Pennsylvania. 6. Emanuel Marxh. 7. Alfred. 8. Laura.

(III) Bethune James, son of Emanuel and Ruth A. (Marsh) Brasefield, was born at Mill Creek, Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, October 2, 1844, and is now living in South Easton, Pennsylvania. He was educated for a mechanical engineer, and has all his life been in the employ of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, having been for many years the foreman of their machine shops at Easton. During the civil war he served as a corporal in the One Hundred and Fifty-Third Regiment Pennsylvania State Militia. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, and a Republican in politics, and at one time was a member of the city council of Easton, where he has been living since 1868. He married, January 7, 1869, Augusta Susan, daughter of Isaac and Elizabeth (Kantner) Dengler, who was born in Cresson, Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, in 1847. Children: 1. Harvey D., born July 15, 1870, now principal of the public school at Berkeley, California. 2. Stanley E., born October 2, 1873; formerly professor of mathematics at Lafayette College, now at Cornell College, Ithaca, New York. 3. Bertram Clifton, born June 24, 1875; died in December, 1893. 4. Edgar Norman, referred to below. 5. Lister Newton, born April 13, 1884; formerly secretary of the Y. M. C. A., at Easton, Pennsylvania, now secretary of the same at Berkeley, California.

(IV) Dr. Edgar Norman, son of Bethune James and Augusta Susan (Dengler) Brasefield, was born at Easton, Pennsylvania, August 26, 1877, and is now living in Phillipsburg. After graduating from the public schools of Easton, in 1894, he entered

the Ohio Northern University, at Ada, Ohio, taking his degree of Ph. D. and B. S. from that institution in 1899. He then took the courses in New York University and in the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York City, and received his M. D. degree in 1904. Coming to Phillipsburg immediately after this, he opened his office at 203 Chambers street, where he soon built up for himself a good practice which has now become the best in the city. He is a member of Columbia Lodge, No. 139, I. O. O. F., of Easton, Pennsylvania; of Chapter, No. 1372, Fraternal Order of Eagles, of Phillipsburg; of Chapter, No. 395, B. P. O. E., of Phillipsburg; and of the Warren County, New Jersey State, and American medical societies. He is a Republican in politics and a member of the Presbyterian church in Easton. He is unmarried.

**VAN BILLIARD** John Van Billiard, of Northampton county, Pennsylvania, is the first member of this family of whom we have definite information. He was the son of Henry Van Billiard, who emigrated from Holland and settled near Seidersville, in Northampton county. His son, John, was born in Lower Saucon, Northampton county, and settled in Freemansburg, in the same county. He was a Democrat in politics and a member of the Lutheran church. He married Hannah ———. Children: 1. Oliver, referred to below. 2. Jimima. 3. Jerome. 4. Martin. 5. Monroe.

(II) Oliver, son of John and Hannah Van Billiard, was born in Butztown, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, January 28, 1844, and is now living in Phillipsburg, New Jersey. He received a common school education until he was fourteen, when he began working in a brickyard for a wage of twelve cents a day. From 1865 to 1872 he found employment as a day laborer, but in the last-named year he obtained a position as school teacher, which he held for fourteen years, when he was chosen a justice of the peace for Hunterdon county, New Jersey. In 1895 he removed to Phillipsburg, in the following year he was elected one of the justices of the peace for that town, and has served in that office ever since. He is a Republican in politics. When the civil war broke out he enlisted and served in Company B, Forty-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, under General Philip Sheridan, in the Nineteenth Army Corps, being present at the battle of the Wilderness, at Cedar Creek, and during the raid in the Shenandoah Valley. He is a member of Califon Castle, No. 32, Knights of the Golden Eagle, of New Jersey, and has held all the offices. He was district grand chief for three years, and during his term organized the castles of Annandale, Whitehouse, Lambertville, and Washington, New Jersey. He married, in Easton, Pennsylvania, Mary A., daughter of James Anderson, of Lower Valley, New Jersey. Children: George, Irena Force, Elizabeth Morrell, Wellington, John and James.

**FISHER** John A. Fisher, the founder in America of the family at present under consideration, was born at Carlsruhe, Germany, in 1822, and died in Phillipsburg, New Jersey, in 1905. About 1851 he settled at Little York, Hunterdon county, New Jersey, where he purchased a farm of about forty acres, which he worked until the beginning of the civil war, when he sold it and removed to Phillipsburg, where he enlisted in a company being recruited from Easton, Pennsylvania. He served for the last three years of the war in the Sixth Pennsylvania Cavalry Regiment. After returning home he received employment first in the Warren Foundry Company, and later with the Cooper Furnace Company, with the latter of which he remained until he retired. He was a Democrat in politics, and served as a justice of the peace. He was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and of the Red Men. In religion he was a Lutheran. He married, about 1855, Caroline S., daughter of Michael Fredericks, who was born at Carlsruhe, Germany, emigrated to this country with her sister about 1855, and died February 11, 1906. Children: 1.

Lewis Adam, referred to below. 2. William H., living at Phillipsburg. 3. Minnie, married Joseph Weiner. 4. John F., living at Phillipsburg. 5. Anna Elizabeth, married Daniel Ziegler.

(II) Lewis Adam, son of John A. and Caroline S. (Fredericks) Fisher, was born in Phillipsburg, New Jersey, June 7, 1861, and is now living in that town. He received his education in the Phillipsburg public schools and in a private seminary in South Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, and in 1871 went to work in the pipe department of the Warren Foundry Company. About four years later he went to Philadelphia as a baker's and confectioner's apprentice and worked for ten years for different firms, among them being that of Croft & Wilbur. About 1886 he returned to Phillipsburg and opened a bakery on Mercer street, which he conducted for ten years, when he sold out, buying seventy-five acres of land, and turned his attention to farming, especially to fruit growing. Ten years later he returned to Phillipsburg again, and took up his present occupation of steward of Lodge No. 395, B. P. O. E. Besides his present residence at 76 Summit street, which he built in 1898, Mr. Fisher has erected and owns about ten other houses. He was at one time interested in the Phalax Silk Mills of Phillipsburg, and he is at present in charge of the Elks' retreats at Musconetcong and at Lake Hopatcong. He is exalted ruler of the B. P. O. E. of Phillipsburg, a member of Lodge No. 124, I. O. O. F. of Phillipsburg, of Erie No. 1372, Fraternal Order of Eagles, and of Teedyescung Tribe, No. 17, Improved Order of Red Men of America, the exempt firemen. He is a Democrat in politics, has served in several local offices, and served in the town council in 1895 and 1896. He is the senior partner of the well-known firm of Fisher & Barnes, musical comedians, who have traveled all over the United States. He has much musical talent of high order, plays many instruments himself, and has played for many years in the bands of Phillipsburg and Easton, besides being the organizer of the Bloomsbury band. His three great amusements are hunting, fishing, and music; and his favorite instruments are those of the wood-wind class. He married (first), June 22, 1885, Margaret S., daughter of Joseph and Martha (Welliver) Coll, of Bloomsbury, New Jersey. He married (second), June 20, 1907, Mrs. Dorothy Shafer, of Philadelphia. Only one child, which was by the first marriage died in infancy.

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Jacob Creveling, the first member of this family of whom we have definite information, died January 27, 1897. The Creveling family is of Dutch origin. Johannas and Catharine Creveling married in Holland, and were among the earliest descendants of the Musconetcong valley. The family in New Jersey is notable for the number of physicians who have sprung from it. Jacob Creveling grew to manhood in Asbury, New Jersey, where he carried on a mill for some years. In 1866 he moved to Phillipsburg, and there managed a flour and feed business until his death. He was an earnest Methodist, truly interested in the welfare of his church, and a liberal contributor to that end. In the Democratic party he held a high place, and filled among other offices those of coroner, assessor, overseer of the poor, and school commissioner. He was actively interested in all measures which he deemed conducive to the welfare of the community. In both public and private life he was a man of integrity, just, kind and charitable; he was a true Christian gentleman and a fit example for others. He married Charity, daughter of George Lunger, died April 8, 1891. Her father was at one time sheriff of Hunterdon county. Children: William E., of Jersey City; George L., of Phillipsburg; Charles F., referred to below.

(II) Charles F., son of Jacob and Charity (Lunger) Creveling, was born in Asbury, New Jersey, September 10, 1862. He attended the common schools and the high school, from which he graduated in the classical course in 1882. His study of

medicine was commenced with Dr. Joseph Flavel Sheppard, of Phillipsburg, and later attended Bellevue Hospital Medical College, in New York City, from which he graduated with the degree of M. D., March 14, 1887. He practiced in Phillipsburg for two years, and then moved to Reaville, Hunterdon county. In 1895 a partial breakdown in health compelled him to give up his work for a few months. He has been again a resident and practicing physician of Phillipsburg since May of the following year, and has served as city physician as he had done during 1887 and 1888 also. Dr. Creveling's ability and skill are undoubted; he is a constant student, keeping himself in touch with the latest methods and discoveries. Besides this, he has those other necessary qualifications, sympathy and zeal for his profession. He is a Democrat in politics. He is a member of the Red Men and of the Junior Order of American Mechanics, and in each of these orders he has held various offices and he has been medical examiner, in 1887 and 1888, for several fraternal organizations. He married, September 7, 1887, Julia E., daughter of Henry Wagner, of New York.

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Nicholas Yeisley, is the first member of this family of whom we have definite information. Among his children are George Adam, referred to below.

(II) George Adam, son of Nicholas Yeisley, was born in Williams township, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, near Easton, October 11, 1815. His occupation was that of a trucker. He was a Democrat in politics, and a member of the Dutch Reformed Church. He married Susanna Hartzell. Children: Jeremiah, referred to below; Thomas; Simon; Sarah Christiana; Charles Harris.

(III) Jeremiah, son of George Adam and Susanna (Hartzell) Yeisley, was born in Williams township, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, September 7, 1843, and died in Phillipsburg, October 18, 1890. He began to teach school in Cedarville, Williams township, in 1860. In 1862 he enlisted in the Pennsylvania militia and went to Harrisburg, but did not go into active service. The same year he came to New Jersey and took the position of school teacher at Uniontown, and in the fall of 1864 he accepted a position as teacher in the public school in Lopatcong township, No. 10 Plane, Greensbridge, New Jersey, which position he held until his death. He was also assessor of the township and census enumerator. He was at first a member of the Methodist Episcopal church at Harmony, New Jersey, and afterwards joined the Wesley Methodist Episcopal Church at Phillipsburg. He was a Democrat in politics. He married, February 20, 1864, Mary Ellen, daughter of Lawrence and Anna Maria (Farning) Metz, who was born in Phillipsburg, New Jersey, September 29, 1842. Her father was the son of Peter and Anna M. Metz, born April 18, 1819, at Speicherz, in the local government of Brueckenau, kingdom of Bavaria, and died in Phillipsburg, New Jersey, January 22, 1892. He came to America in 1839 and applied for naturalization August 13, 1844. He was a farmer in Lopatcong township for many years, and afterward was engaged in the milk business until about four years of his death. He married, October 4, 1840, a daughter of John George and Catharine Farning, who was born July 29, 1817, also in Bavaria, in Vhanuran, local government of Weiher, and died in Phillipsburg, October 13, 1899. She came to America in the same year her husband came, in 1839. Children of Jeremiah and Mary Ellen (Metz) Yeisley: George Lawrence, born August 29, 1864; Albert Metz, referred to below; William Henry, born April 7, 1873, died March 20, 1875.

(IV) Albert Metz, son of Jeremiah and Mary Ellen (Metz) Yeisley, was born at Uniontown, Lopatcong township, September 18, 1868. He attended the public schools of Uniontown until 1882. Removing to Phillipsburg, he attended the public schools there for the next three years, and from 1885 to 1888 he attended the Easton Academy. In October, 1889, he accepted a position as shipping clerk with the superin-



Jeremiah Geisley





tendent of bridges and buildings of the Lehigh Valley railroad at Phillipsburg; and July 1, 1891, he became a transfer clerk in the freight office at Phillipsburg, of the same railroad. In July, 1904, he was promoted to the position of cashier in the same office, and a year later to that of chief clerk. October 17, 1905, he was made agent at Kennedy, Alpha and Phillipsburg, which is his present position. He favors the principles of the Republican party. He is treasurer of Camp No. 64, P. O. S. A., and of U. S. Grant Commandery, No. 45; a member of North End Castle, No. 27, Knights of the Golden Eagles; and of Camp No. 28, P. O. of A.; captain-general of Clarmont Commandery, No. 62, Knights of Malta; and a member of Camp No. 14545, Modern Woodmen of America. He is also a member of the New Jersey and Lehigh Division Club of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, at Easton; of the American Railway Association of Freight Agents, which is connected with all railroads in the United States, and secretary of the local branch of the Triple City. He is a member of the First Methodist Episcopal church, Main street, Phillipsburg, and treasurer of R. B. Lockwood Chapter, No. 587, of the Methodist Brotherhood.

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ANEWALT Stephen Anewalt, grandfather of Ellsworth Quincy Anewalt, of Phillipsburg, was a well-to-do farmer of Northampton county, Pennsylvania. In his later years, after retiring from active life, he removed to West Bethlehem, Pennsylvania. He was a Lutheran in religion, and a Republican in politics, in the latter of which he took a keen and active interest. He was also noted for his horses, especially his drivers of which he is said to have had some of the best in the county. He married Sarah Kleppinger. Children: Peter S., referred to below; Anna, married Frank Young; Elizabeth, married Henry Lapp; Ellen, married Benjamin Kunz; Eli S., of Allentown, Pennsylvania; Monroe, now living in Ohio.

(II) Peter S., son of Stephen and Sarah (Kleppinger) Anewalt, was born in East Allen township, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, where he lived until 1891, when he retired from active life and removed to Catasauqua, Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, where he now (1910) resides. He is a very successful farmer, and owns two fine farms, one of a hundred and forty acres in Northampton county, and another of sixty-seven acres in Lehigh county. He is a Republican and takes considerable interest in political affairs. In religion he is a Lutheran. He married Mary Alice, daughter of Thomas E. and Naomi (Brenig) Hartzell. Children: Ellsworth Quincy, referred to below; Vincent S., died young; Claude, died young; Quintus P.; Naomi S.; Marian, died aged thirteen years; Clarence; Floyd; Alonzo, died aged three years.

(III) Ellsworth Quincy, son of Peter S. and Mary Alice (Hartzell) Anewalt, was born at Nazareth, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, November 1, 1873, and is now living in Phillipsburg, New Jersey. He attended the public school at Hecktown, Lower Nazareth township, Northampton county, and after this graduated from the high school at Catasauqua, Pennsylvania, in 1889. He spent his early life until he was sixteen on his father's farm, and then obtained a clerkship in the drug store of Walter S. Freeman, with whom he remained for two and a half years. He then went to Philadelphia, where after working for one year for the wholesale drug firm of Smith, Kline, French & Company, he took the course at the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, from which he graduated in 1895. He next spent four years managing the drug store of H. P. R. Llandy, of Madera, Clearfield county, Pennsylvania, and then, in September, 1898, he came to Phillipsburg, bought up the business of his old employer, Walter S. Freeman, corner Main and Market streets, and has been in business there ever since. He is a Republican in politics, and a Presbyterian in religion. He is a member of the Phillipsburg board of trade, of Delaware Lodge, No. 52, Free and Accepted Masons, of New Jersey, and of Montana Lodge, No. 23, Knights of

Pythias. He married, December 14, 1898, Elizabeth Freda, daughter of John and Mary (Jones) Maurice. Children: Ellsworth Maurice, born November 8, 1899; Donald Jackson, July 20, 1901; Nelson Clifford, November 20, 1904.

John Griffith, the first member of this family of whom we have definite information, was born November 19, 1736, died August 23, 1805. He was a resident of Rahway, in 1776. The Griffith family is of Welsh origin. A large number of its American members, including this John and two at least of his descendants have been physicians; others have been lawyers. One of the American Griffiths was among the signers of the Declaration of Independence. John Griffith was one of the incorporators of the Medical Society of New Jersey, which is the oldest organization of this kind in the United States. He succeeded to the practice of his brother-in-law, Dr. Stephen Camp. Dr. Griffith married Elizabeth, daughter of Nathaniel Camp. Children: Thomas, born in 1765, died in December, 1799; William, referred to below; John; Nathaniel; Lydia, married Abraham Clark; another daughter.

(II) William, son of John and Elizabeth (Camp) Griffith, was born in 1766, died June 7, 1826. He was a lawyer of high eminence and had a large practice, being greatly reputed as an advocate. He also wrote a number of excellent legal and historical works. He was an active opponent of slavery. He was, in 1820, a prominent member of the house of assembly, active in the revision of the state laws made in that year. Other positions held by him were those of United States circuit court judge, and at the very end of his life clerk of the supreme court of the United States. It has been said of him that he stood at the head of the bar. Among his children was James V., referred to below.

(III) James V., son of William Griffith, died in 1883. He was a farmer of Monmouth county. He married Sarah P. Woolley, of English and Dutch descent. Among their ten children were: Martha; Sarah; Jacob; Hattie, married Charles Atwood; Clara, married Bruce Gordon; William A.; James Percival; John Henry, referred to below.

(IV) John Henry, son of James V. and Sarah P. (Woolley) Griffith, was born at Waln's Mills, Monmouth county, New Jersey, July 3, 1842. Although spending much of his time in early life in assisting his father in the management of the farm, he attended the common schools, the New Jersey Classical and Scientific Institute, Hightstown, and Pennington Seminary. After teaching school successfully for seven years, he commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Charles Bartolette, of Milford, New Jersey, in 1866; after his death he continued his studies, at the same place, with Dr. George T. Ribble. In the winters of 1866-67, 1867-68, he attended lectures at the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York. March 12, 1870, he graduated at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. From 1870 he has continuously resided in Phillipsburg, where he soon acquired an excellent practice. He succeeded Dr. Johnson as reporter in the district medical society and has been a delegate to the state medical society. Dr. Griffith has kept in touch with the leading men of his profession, and was city physician in 1871. Despite his large practice he has been a public-spirited citizen in lines outside of his profession. Every local enterprise and every proposed new industry enlists his influence and he has devoted much thought and work to causes which he has deemed worthy. He was in 1880 one of the committee who wrote the history of the medical men of Warren county and devoted considerable efforts to preserving the memories of sons of the earlier and later physicians. Local history is to him a matter of great interest. He has been for years a member of the New Jersey Historical Society, and is an authority on state history. His private library includes the records of sixteen out of the twenty-one counties in this state, beside much



*J. H. Griffith, M.D.*



other historical material, local and national. He was secretary of the committee to obtain funds for a monument in Phillipsburg in memory of the soldiers and sailors of the civil war. Dr. Griffith is also one of the three trustees of the Standard Silk Mills, which employs nine hundred persons. He has been mayor of Phillipsburg. In 1897 he was appointed one of the pension examiners for the fourth congressional district. He is past grand master of the Grand Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of New Jersey, and was elected in 1897 chairman of the judiciary committee of the Grand Lodge; past chancellor of the Knights of Pythias and a member of the uniform rank; past regent and medical examiner of the Royal Arcanum. He is president of the board of trustees of the Westminster Presbyterian Church.

Dr. Griffith married, August 28, 1869, Ella K., daughter of William and Susanna (Knight) Knowles. One of her Knight ancestors came to this country with William Penn. Originally a Quaker, Mrs. Griffith has become a member of the Westminster Presbyterian Church. She is very active in religious work, and is president of the Women's Christian Temperance Union of Phillipsburg.

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Alexander McCammon, the founder of this family, was born in McCAMMON Scotland, and came with his two brothers to this country, after the death of their parents. He settled near Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania, in Northampton county, as a farmer. His brother, John, settled in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, and the other brother, Daniel, who spelled the name McAlmond, settled in New York state, and all his descendants now live in Kansas and Arkansas. Alexander married a woman whose surname was Kliandupe. Children: Samuel, referred to below; Daniel; Elizabeth; Anna; Susan; Sarah. All are now deceased.

(II) Samuel, son of Alexander and ——— (Kliandupe) McCammon, was born in Monroe county, Pennsylvania, September 30, 1812, died February 6, 1895. He was a farmer, owning several farms, one in Mt. Bethel, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, one near Belvidere, in Warren county, New Jersey, one at Pen Argyle, Pennsylvania, one at Catasauqua, Pennsylvania, and another at Stone Church, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, which was his last place of residence. In addition he was a carpenter and contractor and a good mechanic. He and his family were members of the Reformed church, and he was for many years deacon and a member of the consistory. As long as the Whig party existed he was a Whig; afterward he was a Democrat. In Northampton county he served as county commissioner and assessor, and at one time he was captain of a military company. He is buried at Three Churches, Mt. Bethel township, Northampton county, Pennsylvania. He married Susan Muffley, born September 21, 1810, died February 8, 1893. She was connected with the Keller family. Children: Aaron, referred to below; Lucy Ann, widow of Alexander Hahne; Caroline; John; Elizabeth; Maria.

(III) Aaron, son of Samuel and Susan (Muffley) McCammon, was born in Northampton county, Pennsylvania, June 22, 1843. He was educated in the public schools and Belvidere Academy, and spent his early life on the farm. Having completed his education, he taught school for about four years. He next accepted a position as clerk in a leather and shoe finding store at Easton, where he remained one year, then going to Belvidere he became a clerk in Loder & Wade's general store, which position he kept for three years. In 1869 he went into the hardware business for himself, at Belvidere; he left this position in 1895 to take part in the organization of the Warren County National Bank of Belvidere, of which he was made cashier. He was also one of the organizers of the Second National Bank of Phillipsburg. Being made cashier of this bank, he resigned the position at Belvidere, but his resignation was not accepted, and for some time he was the cashier of each of these banks. He is still cashier of the Second National Bank of Phillipsburg, having held this posi-

tion continuously since its organization. Mr. McCammon is a Democrat, rather independent, however, and not strongly partizan. He has served two terms in the town council of Belvidere, and at one time was a member of the Knights of Pythias. He first joined the Reformed church, at Stone Church, Pennsylvania, and when he came to Belvidere united with the First Presbyterian Church, and since 1881 has served as an elder, having held this office longer than any other person on the board to-day.

He married (first), November 24, 1868, Clara Virginia, daughter of Isaac and Sarah (Grim) Reich, who was born September 17, 1850, died December 29, 1906. She was a descendant of Baron Steuben. She was an earnest member of the First Presbyterian Church, and always actively interested in its work. She and her son are buried at Belvidere. Mr. McCammon married (second), June 1, 1910, Bertha, daughter of Henry Killian. They reside on East Water street, Belvidere. Child of Aaron and Clara Virginia (Reich) McCammon, a son, born April 25, 1871, died May 30, 1874.

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The first member of this family of whom we have definite information  
 ASHMORE is an Ashmore who married Jane Swangle. Children: Sally; Maria;  
 Jane; Nancy; Cornelia; John; William, referred to below; Henry;  
 Isaac Snowden; Thomas.

(II) Captain William Ashmore, son of ——— and Jane (Swangle) Ashmore, was born in Trenton, New Jersey, in 1804, died at the age of eighty-five. He was a man of considerable prominence and followed the life of a sailor constantly until he retired. At one time he was a captain of a sailing vessel plying between New Brunswick and New York. During the civil war, he was in the service of the government and transported troops by the James river to Richmond, Virginia. In his early days he was a Democrat, but he afterward affiliated with the Republican party. He was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Captain Ashmore married Frances Dear, daughter of Clark and Mary (Guild) Chambers, who was born at Antrim, Ireland, died in Trenton in 1747, at the age of seventy. He came to America about 1730, and built a mud house on the northeast corner of Second and Quarry streets, now State and Willow streets, Trenton. Alexander, one of his sons, born in Ireland in 1716, died in Trenton, September 16, 1798, was the father of Colonel David Chambers, who was born in 1748, and died in 1842. Colonel David Chambers was in active service during almost the entire revolutionary war, first serving as colonel of the Third Hunterdon Regiment, and afterwards as colonel of the Second Regiment. Clark Chambers, his son, born in December, 1782, married Mary, daughter of John and Abigail (Howell) Guild, who was born November 17, 1784. When Lafayette revisited the United States, in 1824, he was greeted at Trenton by a chorus of twenty-four young women, representing the states then in the union, who, marching in front of the great procession, strewed flowers in his path and sang patriotic songs. Frances Dear Chambers represented in this chorus the state of Maine. Of those who took part in this demonstration, she was the last survivor. She recalled vividly, until within a few days of her death, the circumstances of Lafayette's visit and often repeated his cheering remarks to the members of the chorus. This historic event was recalled in connection with Mrs. Ashmore's death by the *State Gazette* of Trenton, which also reproduced a beautiful portrait of Mrs. Ashmore. She was a lifelong member of the Presbyterian church and for sixty years consecutively held the same pew. Children of William and Frances Dear (Chambers) Ashmore: Henry, now deceased, married Mary Rowley, and lived in Easton, Pennsylvania; Mary, now deceased, married John I. Kinsey, of Easton, Pennsylvania; Jennie, who resides in Brooklyn, New York; William Alexander, referred to below; Fannie C., married John J. Sager, of Brooklyn, New York; Emma F., died at the age of ten years.

(III) William Alexander, son of William and Frances Dear (Chambers) Ash-

more, was born in New Brunswick, New Jersey, June 28, 1840. When he was two years old his parents returned to Trenton and he was educated in the public schools and academy of that city. At the age of fifteen he began to make his own livelihood, working first as a clerk. A few years later he accepted a position as clerk in the state house, under Governor Charles S. Olden. Having held this position for three years, he enlisted in Company A, National Guard, of Trenton. Lee's invasion of Pennsylvania had caused the governor of that state to ask assistance from adjoining states. Mr. Ashmore, with others, enlisted June 17, 1863, and served to July 16, 1863. The company was sent to Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, then was stationed at Peter's Mountains, near Duncannon, Pennsylvania, for the period of their enlistment. In November of the same year, Mr. Ashmore went to Easton, Pennsylvania, in the employment of the Central Railroad of New Jersey. He was ticket agent at Easton for eight years, after which he assumed charge of the freight and transfer department office in Phillipsburg. Mr. Ashmore was retired May 1, 1910, on a pension by the Central Railroad of New Jersey. He is one of the most esteemed citizens of Phillipsburg, and the members of his family have all been a credit to the family which they represent. They are Presbyterians and attend the First Presbyterian Church of Phillipsburg. Mr. Ashmore now resides at No. 91 South Main street, having purchased this house in 1895 from Matilda McCrystal and her husband Michael, of Philadelphia. He is past master of Easton Lodge, No. 152, Free and Accepted Masons; past high priest of Easton Chapter, No. 173; past eminent commander of Hugh de Payen's Commandery, No. 19; and a member of John G. Tolmie Post, No. 50, Grand Army of the Republic.

He married, January 3, 1872, Alice, daughter of Adam and Rachel (Arnold) Reese. Children: 1. William Reese, born March 17, 1874, lives at home and is a flagman in the employ of the Pennsylvania railroad, running between Phillipsburg and Trenton. 2. Rachel, born December 28, 1880, graduated in 1898 from the high school, and taught for eight years in the schools of Phillipsburg; married Samuel O. Kleinhaus, and resides at Easton, Pennsylvania.

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HERBERT The Herbert family has been identified with New Jersey from the earliest times of the colony's history. Francis Herbert, the first of the family in Monmouth county, is claimed to have been a grandson or great-grandson of Philip, fourth earl of Pembroke, England. His mother, Bridget Herbert, and himself, and possibly one or more brothers were in Monmouth before 1671. It is possible that his father's name was Walter Herbert, and that Walter Herbert who was licensed in New York to marry Mary Barnes, August 14, 1678, was his older brother. Francis Herbert died in 1719. He married Hannah, daughter of John Bowne; children: Thomas, Francis, Samuel, Obadiah, referred to below, Elizabeth, Bridget, Mary.

(II) Obadiah, son of Francis and Hannah (Bowne) Herbert, married, in 1729, Hannah, daughter of William Lawrence. Children: Obadiah, married, in 1765, Elizabeth Warne; John, married, in 1749, Elizabeth Smyth; William; Francis; Richard, married, in 1767, Mary Seabrook; Felix, married, in 1778, Catharine Carr; Hannah, married, in 1769, James Whitlock; Ruth, died in 1795 or 1796, unmarried.

(IV) John Herbert, probably son of one of the above-mentioned sons of Obadiah and Hannah (Lawrence) Herbert, was born about 1765 or 1766, died at the age of ninety-three years. He settled in Bound Brook, Somerset county, New Jersey, where he became a well-to-do farmer, owning a plantation of one hundred and sixty-three acres and twenty slaves, one of whom, named Peggy, was the nurse to three generations of his family and was over a century old when she died. He gave the land for the first schoolhouse in his locality, and erected a mill which was operated by his son for many years after his death. In religion he was a Presbyterian. The name of his

first wife is unknown, he married (second) Jane ———, who survived him about three years and died aged about ninety years. Children: Julia, married John Vanderveer; Phebe, married ——— Vanderbilt; a daughter, married ——— Post; John, referred to below; Sarah, married Burr Tucker.

(V) John (2), son of John (1) and Jane Herbert, was born in Bound Brook, Somerset county, New Jersey, in 1814, died in 1886. He received a common school education, inherited the old homestead, and learned the trade of a miller. About 1861 he purchased two grain mills and a sawmill at Bloomsbury, which he operated in addition to the one bequeathed to him by his father, and although the sawmill was burnt down, he ran the grain mills until 1883, when he sold them and retired from active business. Mr. Herbert was mainly instrumental in the establishment of the first bank at Bound Brook, and for a long time was one of the directors of the Somerset County Bank at Somerville, New Jersey. He was a Democrat in politics and a Presbyterian in religion. He married (first) Mary Ann Fields, who was born at Raritan, New Jersey, and died a comparatively young woman about 1856. He married (second) Widow Mary Rippleys, and (third) Anna Hance, who survives him and is now (1910) living at Freehold, New Jersey. Children, all by first marriage: 1. John, born February 13, 1847, living at Dunellen, New Jersey, a conductor, running between Phillipsburg and Jersey City, on the Central Railroad of New Jersey. 2. Sarah, married William L. Wert, of Bound Brook. 3. William Fields, referred to below. 4. Mary, married William Kilpatrick, of Newark, New Jersey. 5. Jane, died in infancy. 6. Henry G., living at Bound Brook, and cashier of the National Bank there.

(VI) William Fields, son of John (2) and Mary Ann (Fields) Herbert, was born on the old homestead in Bound Brook, and is now living in Phillipsburg, New Jersey. He received his early education in the little school erected on the land given for that purpose by his grandfather, and later graduated from the Bound Brook Seminary. He learned the trade of miller and for a time operated several mills. In 1881 he gave up the milling business in order to learn railroading, and secured a position as fireman with the Central Railroad of New Jersey. Two years later he was promoted from a freight to a passenger run and after nine years of this work he was promoted again to the position of freight and extra passenger engineer. This position he held from 1892 to 1907, running between Phillipsburg and Jersey City, and then resigned to become engineer for one of the locomotives of the Vulcanite Cement Company, at Vulcanite, New Jersey. Mr. Herbert's home, which is one of the picturesque sights of Phillipsburg, was erected by him in 1893, on the corner of Chambers and Bennett streets, where one can obtain a most magnificent view of the surrounding country with the Delaware and Lehigh Valley rivers winding through it like glistening ribbons, and the city of Easton nestling in the valley just across the state line. Mr. Herbert is assistant secretary of Excelsior Lodge, No. 11, United States Brotherhood of Firemen and Engineers, a member of Bethlehem Lodge, No. 140, Free and Accepted Masons, of Bloomsbury, New Jersey, and being admitted in 1875 is now the oldest member in the lodge. He is also a member of Eagle Chapter, No. 30, of Phillipsburg, and of DeMolay Commandery, No. 6, of Washington, New Jersey. He is a Republican in politics and a Presbyterian in religion. He married, February 30, 1869, Maria S., daughter of John R. and Mary (Mundy) Parsells, of Asbury Park, New Jersey. Children: 1. William, referred to below. 2. Mary F., born September 31, 1872. 3. Charles, born March 16, 1875, married Lillie Bowers, and lives at Hackettstown, a United States railway mail clerk on the Lackawanna railroad. 4. Edgar, born August 4, 1876, married Anna, daughter of Evan Buckman, living at Easton, Pennsylvania. 5. Frederick, born July 14, 1881, married Eva Major, living in Phillipsburg, Pennsylvania.

(VII) William, son of William Fields and Maria S. (Parsells) Herbert, was born at Bound Brook, New Jersey, June 29, 1870, and is now living in Phillipsburg, New



Jersey. He received his education in the public schools, and in May, 1887, entered the employ of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, as a wiper in the roundhouse at Phillipsburg. Eighteen months later he received his promotion as fireman, his first regular run being with Engineer Kelley, on the freight between Phillipsburg and Rockaway, New Jersey, and later between Jersey City and Scranton, Pennsylvania. In October, 1902, he was promoted engineer, and after running an extra engine for six years, he was put on the fast evening freight between Jersey City and Phillipsburg. His present run is between Jersey City and Tamanend, Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania. He is a Democrat in politics but not an active one, and a Presbyterian in religion. He is a member of Malaska Council, Junior Order of American Mechanics, and Division No. 30, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. He married, April 15, 1891, Mary, daughter of David and Anna (Hackett) Neighbor. Child: William David, born November 2, 1896, a student in the Phillipsburg schools.

Jacob Shafer, the first member of this family of whom we have definite information, was a soldier in the war of 1812, and a blacksmith. He died in 1848, aged over eighty years. Of his seven children, Solomon died young; Frederick is referred to below; John removed to Wisconsin, and Jacob to Ohio.

(II) Frederick, son of Jacob Shafer, was born in Forks township, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, July 5, 1803, died February 3, 1890. He was a farmer, a Democrat and a member of the Reformed church. He was active in local politics and served as a member of the county poor board, and as a school director. He was also a member of the building committee of the Reformed church where he lived. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel Paul, of Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, and later of Monroe county, Pennsylvania, who was born January 8, 1805, died June 2, 1863. Children: 1. Mary, married John P. Wilauer. 2. John, born in 1829, died in 1909. 3. Samuel, born November 30, 1830, died in 1895. 4. Hannah, born in September, 1832, died in 1895, married Jackson Snyder, of Forks township. 5. Elizabeth, born in August, 1834, died in 1898; married Hiram Messinger. 6. Sovina, born in September, 1836, died in January, 1900; married Edmond Engler. 7. Sophia, born November 12, 1838, died in May, 1904; married Henry Thompson. 8. Frederick, referred to below. 9. Eliza, born in August, 1846, died in May, 1903; married David Brown. 10. Sarah Amanda, married Edmond Bowers. 11. Emma, born in 1848, married Frederick Miller.

(III) Frederick (2), son of Frederick (1) and Elizabeth (Paul) Shafer, was born September 27, 1840, and is now living in the suburbs of Easton, Pennsylvania. He received his education in the public schools, and after working on the farm for a while apprenticed himself at the age of twenty to Nathan Hutters, in order to learn the trade of miller. Three years later he and his brother John leased the mill from Mr. Hutters and ran it in partnership for two years. Mr. Shafer then went west for a while, but soon returned and obtained employment as a miller, with the firm of Armstrong, Baum & Company, of Philadelphia. Three years later he became partner in the milling business with Charles Mann, and after seven years of joint prosperity he dissolved the partnership in order to take charge of the mill of Jacob Walters, which he managed successfully for eighteen years. He then purchased a farm of fifty acres which he operated for thirteen years more, selling out in 1909 to Edmond Frazee, and building his present home at Bushkill Park, Forks township, just outside the limits of Easton, Pennsylvania. He has been deacon in the Reformed church for three years and an elder for six. He is a Democrat in politics, and has served as supervisor of his township. He married (first) in November, 1868, Augusta, daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth Flight, who was born in 1848, died in 1875. He married (second) Emma E., daughter of George P. and Susan Heller, who was born August 10, 1855. Children, four by first marriage: 1. Frederick, born in 1870, married Violet Segerfried. 2. Eliza, born in

1871, married Jacob R. Walter, of Easton, Pennsylvania. 3. Emna, born in May, 1873, married George I. Davidson. 4. Oscar Wilbur, referred to below. 5. Floyd R., born June 20, 1886, a graduate of Lafayette College, the Eastern Theological Seminary, and in August, 1910, was called to take charge of the church built by his grandfather. 6. Mattie Matilda, born September 20, 1887. 7. Stewart Heller, born February 6, 1889. 8. Norman Clide, born June 12, 1890.

(IV) Oscar Wilbur, son of Frederick (2) and Augusta (Flight) Shafer, was born January 7, 1875, and is now living in Phillipsburg, New Jersey, where he is one of the progressive business men of the town, highly spoken of by his fellow citizens as a man of integrity and ability. He was educated in the public schools of Easton, and while still a young boy served his apprenticeship to the trade of baker, in the shops of the Etchman bakery in Nazareth borough and Easton, Pennsylvania. In 1898 he settled in Phillipsburg, and for ten years conducted for himself a large bakery, enjoying a good patronage and being very successful. In the spring of 1910, having sold his bakery, he entered into partnership with Charles B. Sharp, to conduct a brokerage business in stocks and bonds. Mr. Shafer is always ready to help in any cause that will promote the interests of the community in which he lives. He is a Democrat in politics and has served on the school board as a representative of the fourth ward of the city. In religion he is a member of the Reformed church. He married, July 31, 1897, Emma Malinda Stipe. Child: Grace Eva, died aged one month.

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Michael Cox, the first member of this family of whom we have definite information, lives at 214 Mercer street, Phillipsburg. He married Teresa Commiskey. Among their children is Edward Joseph, referred to below.

Edward Joseph, son of Michael and Teresa (Commiskey) Cox, was born March 14, 1883. He attended the public schools and St. Catharine's Academy, Phillipsburg, and at the age of fourteen entered the employment of Rader Brothers, at Easton, and was a clerk in their store for about eighteen months. Then he entered the employment of the Standard Silk Company, with whom he remained for over nine years, being timekeeper and foreman in their factory, and on March 1, 1908, he purchased the hardware store of M. T. Hagerty, at Phillipsburg, which is one of the largest and finest in Warren county, and his business is large. Mr. Cox is a highly respected citizen and a capable business man. He believes in the principles of the Democratic party but he is not an office-seeker. He is a member of St. Philip's and St. James' Roman Catholic Church at Phillipsburg. He is a member of Warren Council, No. 474, Knights of Columbus; and a director in the Building and Loan Company, No. 6, of Phillipsburg. Mr. Cox married, June 3, 1908, Edith F., daughter of Frank and Eva (Waidner) Trunk, who was born in South Easton, Pennsylvania. Child: Frances T., born May 30, 1909.

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John Reading, the founder of this family, emigrated to New Jersey with his wife and two children about 1685 or 1687, and settled in what was then known as the second or London tenth, because it belonged to the London company. When the town and township of Gloucester were laid out Mr. Reading became the owner of some fifty lots, besides many acres in the town, and about twelve hundred acres in the township. Adjoining him were six hundred acres belonging to Daniel Reading, who is supposed to have been his brother. Later on Mr. Reading sold much of this land and made purchases of large tracts in Amwell, Hunterdon county. He represented Gloucester county in the council in 1687-88, was appointed recorder of deeds and surveys, and was clerk and recorder of Gloucester county from 1695 to 1701. Desiring to give his children a better education than it was possible for them to obtain in New Jersey at that time, he sent them in charge of his

wife to England, where they remained for nine years. Shortly after their return the family removed to Howell's Ferry or Mount Amwell. In 1707 he again represented Gloucester county in the provincial council, and at one time he and two others were employed as agents to pay the Indian chiefs, Coponokous and Nemhammoc, the balance due on certain purchases of land and to buy additional tracts. He died in 1713 and is buried in the grounds of the Buckingham Monthly Meeting, Bucks county, Pennsylvania. He married Elizabeth ———. Children: John, referred to below; Elsie.

(II) John (2), son of John (1) and Elizabeth Reading, was born in England about 1685, died in Amwell, Hunterdon county, New Jersey, November 7, 1767. He is buried in the yard of the Presbyterian church of Amwell, and about thirty years ago, two of his descendants, John G. Reading, of Philadelphia, and Franklin Reading, of Williamsport, Pennsylvania, erected over his grave a handsome monument of Quincy granite. John Reading, Jr., or as he is more generally known, Governor John Reading, has very often been confused with his father, the most important error occurring in the Rev. George Mott's valuable "History of the Flemington Church," in which he states that the commissioner to run the state line between New York and New Jersey was John Reading Sr. The error in this statement is shown in a letter of James Logan to Colonel Daniel Cox, in which he says, "The commissioners for running the line June 27th, 1719, are Joseph Kirkbride and John Reading Jr.," adding in parentheses, "Ye old man is deceased." Governor John Reading made many large purchases of land himself, and inheriting most of his father's Amwell property, he became one of the largest landed proprietors in that region. Like his father he was a surveyor, a distinguished and profitable profession in the early days of the colonies, and was a man not only of great influence, largely concerned in the active management of public affairs, but also a man whose piety prompted to deeds of judicious beneficence. At the close of the year 1713, after the death of his father, and to supply his place he was appointed a member of the governor's council, an office which he held until his own death. In 1746, being the senior councillor, he succeeded in the management of government affairs, President Hamilton, the successor of Lewis Morris, first governor of New Jersey, after the separation of that province from New York. Again, by the death of Governor Jonathan Belcher, Mr. Reading, as president of the council was a second time called upon to act as governor. He was one of the earliest trustees of the College of New Jersey, now Princeton University, and his name is first on the list.

He married, in 1720, Mary, daughter of Joris (i. e. George) and Ann (Schoute) Ryerson, of Pequannock, Passaic county, New Jersey, who died April 17, 1774, aged seventy-eight years. Children: John, born in 1722, died in 1766, married Isabella Montgomery; George, 1725, died in 1792, married and was father of Major Samuel Reading of the revolution; Daniel, 1727, died in 1768, married Ephraim Reid, and was the ancestor of Brigadier-General William Reading, of the Mexican and civil wars; Joseph, referred to below; Richard, 1732, died about 1781, with his wife, Catharine, removed to Long Island; Thomas, 1734, died in 1814, married Rebecca Ellis, was a captain during the revolution and took part in the operations before Quebec in 1776; Ann, married the Rev. Charles Beatty; Mary, married the Rev. William Mills, of Jamaica, Long Island; Elizabeth, married John Hackett, of Hackettstown, New Jersey; Samuel, born 1741, died in 1749.

(III) Joseph, son of Governor John (2) and Mary (Ryerson) Reading, was born in Amwell, Hunterdon county, New Jersey, in 1728, died before 1806, when his will was proven. He was commissioned captain of a company of colonial militia by Governor Belcher, and in 1776 was appointed judge of the court of common pleas. He married Amy Pierson. Children: William, referred to below; John, married Mary

Harrison, of Princeton, was a first lieutenant at the battle of Quebec; Joseph married Lucy Emley and was father of Anna Reading, who married Elisha Reading, referred to below; Samuel, married (first) Ellen Anderson and (second) Susan Rittenhouse; Pierson, married Mary Gaw; Amy, married Cornelius Harrison; Sarah, married Finchen Helens; Elizabeth, married Samuel Boyle; Nancy, died unmarried; Theodocia, died unmarried; Rebecca, married John Anderson; Mary, died unmarried.

(IV) William, son of Joseph and Amy (Pierson) Reading, was born and died in Hunterdon county, New Jersey. He married Nancy Emley. Children: Elisha, referred to below; Joseph, married Nancy Doyl; Asher, married Margaret Wolverton; William, married Elizabeth Sergeant; George.

(V) Elisha, son of William and Nancy (Emley) Reading, was born in Flemington, Hunterdon county, New Jersey, died in Rosemont, in the same county, aged between seventy and eighty years. He was a farmer in Hunterdon county all his life and a Whig in politics. He married his first cousin, Anna, daughter of Joseph and Lucy (Emley) Reading, referred to above, who died in Rosemont, Hunterdon county, New Jersey, aged about seventy-five years. She was a Methodist in religion. Children: William; Anastasia; Joseph; Lucy E., married Thomas Comly; George Jackson, referred to below.

(VI) George Jackson, son of Elisha and Anna (Reading) Reading, was born in Rosemont, Hunterdon county, New Jersey, September 19, 1815, was killed in an accident on a railroad he was helping to build at Raven Rock, New Jersey, November 15, 1881. After being educated in the public schools, he took to railroading, working at first for the Belvidere and Delaware railroad and later for the Pennsylvania railroad. He at first assisted in surveying and railroad construction and afterward became foreman of the Belvidere division of the Pennsylvania railroad system. He was a Republican in politics. He married Elizabeth Case, daughter of Benjamin and Susan Swallow, of Hunterdon county, New Jersey, who was born in Rosemont and died in Stockton, New Jersey, aged ninety-one years. She was of German descent and she and her husband attended the Baptist church of which Mr. Reading was for many years a deacon. Her father was a farmer of Hunterdon county, and died at Rosemont, aged seventy-eight years. Children of Benjamin and Susan Swallow: Charles R.; John W.; William R.; Elizabeth Case, referred to above; Mary A.; Martha R., now living; Tacy M.; Bartolette. Children of George Jackson and Elizabeth Case (Swallow) Reading: Emily G., deceased; Thomas C., deceased; Richard B., deceased; Bartolette B., living at Mauch Chunk, Pennsylvania; George Henry, referred to below; Horace M., living at Stockton, New Jersey.

(VII) George Henry, son of George Jackson and Elizabeth Case (Swallow) Reading, was born at Raven Rock, Hunterdon county, New Jersey, July 20, 1852, and is now living at Phillipsburg, Warren county, New Jersey. He spent his early life at Raven Rock and received his early education in the district schools after which he took to railroading. He began his career June 1, 1869, as water boy to one of the section gangs and rose to the position of track foreman, afterward he became a brakeman in the passenger service, and August 1, 1896, he was promoted to passenger conductor on the Belvidere & Delaware railroad, a position he has held ever since. He is a Republican in politics and a Presbyterian in religion. He is also a member and past master of Orpheus Lodge, No. 137, Free and Accepted Masons, of Stockton, New Jersey. He married, April 28, 1878, Mary Ellen, daughter of Cornelius Keys, who was born in Baltimore, Maryland, September 27, 1854. She was the only child of her father who was a boiler-maker, and died at the age of sixty-eight years. Children of George Henry and Mary Ellen (Keys) Reading: 1. Thomas C., born January 22, 1879; living at Darien, Connecticut, and a train dispatcher on the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad; married Adelaide Waterbury; they have one child, Doro-

thy Waterbury, born April 29, 1911. 2. Elizabeth May, born June 29, 1881, unmarried. 3. Herbert Jackson, born August 24, 1883, chief clerk to the yardmaster of the Pennsylvania railroad at Phillipsburg, New Jersey, and sergeant of Company I, Thirteenth Regiment, Pennsylvania National Guard. 4. Bartolette S., of whom further. 5. Helen G., born June 1, 1893.

(VIII) Bartolette S., son of George Henry and Mary Ellen (Keyes) Reading, was born June 29, 1886. He was one of the organizers of the Easton Knitting Mills Company, of which he is treasurer, the other members of the company being: A. J. Bowers, president; F. B. McAlee, vice-president, and O. Paul Kaffke, secretary. The company was capitalized at \$10,000 and later increased to \$20,000. A charter was granted by the governor, April 15, 1910, and a tract of ground was purchased on Packer street, South Easton, where a three-story brick factory building was erected and equipped with modern machinery. The mill has been in operation a little over a year and has a capacity of about six hundred dozen stockings a day; they manufacture ladies' silk hosiery and the output is handled by a New York concern, shipments being made to all parts of the country. The plant is equipped with electric power, and gives employment to about twenty odd hands. In addition to this enterprise, Mr. Reading is serving in the capacity of paying teller of the Northampton National Bank of Easton, Pennsylvania.

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John Seifert, the first member of this family of whom we have definite SEIFERT information, was a native of Bucks county, Pennsylvania, where he died about 1863. He was the descendant of a family of German origin, which had been settled in that county since 1748. His wife's name is unknown. His children were: Susan, married William Shimer; Lucy, married Peter Vogel, of Bethlehem, Pennsylvania; a daughter, who married Frank Jacoby; Fietta, married William Mills; William, of South Bethlehem, Pennsylvania; Samuel, of Phillipsburg, New Jersey; David F., referred to below; Charles F., of South Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, the last named being the historian of the family.

(II) David F., son of John Seifert, of Bucks county, Pennsylvania, was born on the old homestead, on which he also lived until his death, September 29, 1907. He was a farmer and a member of the Lutheran church. He was a Democrat in politics, and served as supervisor of his township. He was also a member of the Knights of Pythias and held many different offices in his lodge. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel and Sarah Heffler, of Springfield, Pennsylvania, who died June 1, 1884. Children: Silla, married Joseph Fredericks; Adaline, married Frank H. Wieder; Harvey A., referred to below; John, died aged six years; Amanda, died in infancy; George, living in Palmer township, Northampton county, Pennsylvania; Edwin, living in Palmer township, Northampton county; and Morris, living in Durham township, Bucks county, Pennsylvania.

(III) Harvey A., son of David F. and Elizabeth (Heffler) Seifert, was born at Springtown, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, April 29, 1859, and is now living at Alpha, Warren county, New Jersey. He received his education in the public schools, and spent his boyhood days at Springtown. He was then apprenticed to a harness maker, and after serving his time followed the trade as a journeyman for nine years. For the next two years he found employment as a clerk in a store, and then taking up the carpenter's trade he pursued for fifteen years a successful and profitable occupation, working principally in Bucks and Northampton counties, Pennsylvania, and Warren county, New Jersey, and rising to the position of a general contractor. In 1898 he came to Alpha, at a time when most of the buildings were little more than hastily constructed shacks, and since then he has built here over one hundred dwellings, the school building, and a number of business blocks, besides different office and store

buildings. Besides his own residence, he owns ten dwellings, which he rents, and he has also other real estate interests in the town. He has always taken an interest in everything tending to improve the place, and was the prime mover in securing the erection here of the Alpha Silk Company's plant, which has just (1910) been finished, and which will give employment to over one hundred hands. July 30, 1901, he moved his family to Alpha, and made the place his permanent residence. Mr. Seifert is a Democrat in politics, and served for one year as auditor of Durham township, Bucks county, Pennsylvania. Later he was elected justice of the peace for Pohatcong township, and has now been serving for more than seven years. He was a delegate to the Democratic congressional convention, held at Doylestown, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, which nominated Congressman R. K. Bachman, and also to the convention which nominated Congressman James Martin and Mr. Katsenbach, September 20, 1910, and was a delegate to the convention held at Elizabeth, New Jersey, which nominated William E. Tuttle. The town of Alpha was incorporated May 31, 1911, and Mr. Seifert was elected its first mayor, June 22, following. He is a member of Prosperity Lodge, No. 567, Free and Accepted Masons, of Riegelsville, Pennsylvania; of Eagle Chapter, No. 3, Royal Arch Masons, of Phillipsburg, New Jersey, and of the Tall Cedars of Lebanon, of Phillipsburg. He is a member of the Lutheran church, in Durham, Pennsylvania.

He married, in Durham, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, October 12, 1878, Mary E., daughter of James and Mary (McCullough) Smith, of Catasauqua, Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, who was born there, March 25, 1856. Her father served in the civil war, and is now living at Mauch Chunk, Pennsylvania. Her mother is dead, and her brothers are John, James and Henry Smith. Children of Harvey A. and Mary E. (Smith) Seifert: Franklin Leo, born June 28, 1880, died aged eight months; Carry M., born June 7, 1884; Mary E., born July 20, 1890, died aged six years seven months; Stewart A., born October 9, 1894, now working in his father's office, in Alpha; and Charles A., born October 26, 1899.

Joseph B. Hawk, the first member of this family of whom we have definite information, was born in Pohatcong township, Warren county, on the old homestead owned by his father, and lived in the county all his life. His father had once served as sheriff of the county. Joseph B. Hawk had two brothers, Philip and Godfrey; both were ministers of the Christian church. He had only one son, Jacob S., referred to below.

(II) Jacob S., son of Joseph B. Hawk, was born in Pohatcong township, about 1826, and died there, March 11, 1910. He was a lifelong resident of that place. In early life he was fireman in a grain distillery. He became in two years foreman of the plant and remained there thirteen years. He then bought back the homestead farm, which had been sold, and lived there the rest of his life. Mr. Hawk was greatly interested in religious, political and military affairs, and read extensively. He was an earnest member of the Christian church. By commission of Governor Olden, he organized a military company and was made its captain. As a staunch Democrat he served on the board of freeholders and on the school board, and was once township committeeman. He was many times sent as a delegate to county, state and national conventions of his party. He married (first) Elizabeth, daughter of Herbert Smith, who died at the age of about forty, and was the mother of all his children, and (second) late in life, Sophia Winters. Children: Matilda, married Samuel D. Carpenter; Joseph H., referred to below; Diana Z., now deceased, married Jacob L. Hawk; Mary F., now deceased, married William Sherrer; Isaac Newton, now deceased; William S., now deceased; Sarah B., now deceased, married George E. Deleree; Mattie, now deceased, married James Holden; Minnie, married Samuel S. Warman; Elizabeth, married Herbert S. Painter; Flavius J., now deceased.

(III) Joseph H., son of Jacob S. and Elizabeth (Smith) Hawk, was born in Springtown, Warren county, New Jersey, October 12, 1848. After attending the public schools of his native village, he took a course at Eastman's National Business College, at Easton, Pennsylvania, and completed his education at Poughkeepsie, New York. He was apprenticed to the carpenter trade with Henry Cooper, of Stewartsville, and, serving his time for three years, followed the trade for two years more. In 1878, he accepted a position at Springtown as assistant to the agent of the Central Railroad of New Jersey. In about three and one-half years he severed his connection with this company to take the position of station agent at Kennedy, New Jersey, for the Lehigh Valley Railroad, which position he held for the long period of twenty years. The station of Alpha was then established, and he was transferred to the same position at this new station. He has resided at Alpha since that time, a period of eight years. As soon as he became a resident of this place he purchased two dwellings, then being erected by the John H. Hagerty Lumber Company, and which he completed. He has also acquired other interests in the town. Mr. Hawk is a public-spirited citizen, ever ready to assist any movement that will help the town, and was one of the contributors to the church fund. He is a Democrat in politics, and has been very active in county, state and national affairs. He is a great admirer of William Jennings Bryan, and has been a strong supporter both of the late Senator Joseph B. Cornish, and of the present Senator Johnston Cornish. As many as fourteen times he has been a delegate to the Democratic gubernatorial and congressional conventions. His last service of this kind was at the convention in Elizabeth, September 20, 1910, which nominated William E. Tuttle for congress. He is a member of Bethlehem Lodge, No. 130, Free and Accepted Masons, of Bloomsbury, New Jersey. Formerly a member of the Christian church when he came to Alpha, where there is none of that denomination, Mr. Hawk united with St. James' Lutheran Church, his wife's congregation.

Joseph H. Hawk married, in December, 1876, Emma R., daughter of Robert and Mary C. (Cox) Stamets, for whose ancestry see Peter M. Winter in index. Children: Laura M., married Eugene Weller, of Alpha; Beatrice A.

Abraham Boyer, the first member of this family of whom we have definite information, is a native of Riegelsville, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, where he is at present residing. He is a well-to-do farmer, and the proprietor of the Glendon Furnaces, at Glendon, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, which he operated himself for many years, although he has now retired from active life. He is a member of the Dutch Reformed church, and a Democrat in politics. He married (first) Elizabeth Apple, and (second) Catharine Long. Child, by first marriage, Jacob Oscar, referred to below. By second marriage: Nevin, now deceased; Esther, married P. H. Seipler; Edith Long, living with her father, unmarried.

(II) Jacob Oscar, son of Abraham and Elizabeth (Apple) Boyer, was born in Riegelsville, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, about 1858, and died there, July 4, 1900. He received his early education in the public schools of Riegelsville, and then graduated from Myerstown College. After this he engaged in farming, being the possessor of two farms, one of thirty and the other of one hundred and forty acres of land. He was a member of the Dutch Reformed church, of Riegelsville, and a Democrat in politics, in which he took a great and active interest. He was township assessor for sixteen years, justice of the peace for more than twenty years, and was also commissioner of deeds and a notary public. He was a member of the Junior United Order of American Mechanics, of Finesville, New Jersey, and of the Patriotic Order Sons of America, of Phillipsburg, New Jersey. He married Ida Henrietta, daughter of Adam and Lucinda (Miller) Stever, of Hunterdon county, New Jersey. Children: 1. Elizabeth May, born March 4, 1883; married Walter Randolph Perigo; children: Clyde B. and Cora Belle Perigo. She inherited from her father the thirty-acre farm at Spring-

ton, Warren county, New Jersey, and the family are now living there. 2. Harry Edgar, referred to below.

(III) Harry Edgar, son of Jacob Oscar and Ida Henrietta (Stever) Boyer, was born at Hughesville, Hunterdon county, New Jersey, February 26, 1885, and is now living at Phillipsburg, New Jersey. He received his early education in the public schools of Finesville and Carpentersville, Warren county, New Jersey, and graduated from the Easton Business College in 1900. He then worked for about eighteen months at the trade of machinist with the Ingersoll Rand Drill Company, and then, his father's health beginning to fail, he was obliged to return home and take charge of the farm. When his father died he inherited this, the hundred and forty-acre farm, mentioned above, and for four years longer he continued to manage it. In the spring of 1910 he removed to Greensbridge, a suburb of Phillipsburg, and leasing his farm established his present milk business. He has built himself a dwelling house which is second to none in the place, and besides owning several real estate properties there and in Alpha, he is a stockholder in the Easton National Bank. He is a Democrat in politics, and since 1906 has served as assessor of his township. He is a member of Bethlehem Lodge, No. 124, Free and Accepted Masons, of Bloomsbury, New Jersey, and of the Patriotic Order Sons of America, of Phillipsburg, New Jersey. In religion he was a member of the Dutch Reformed church, of Riegelsville, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, and is now a member of the Phillipsburg Presbyterian church.

He married, March 11, 1908, Luella Mae, daughter of Franklin Pierce and Elizabeth (Worman) Myers, of Bloomsbury, Hunterdon county, New Jersey, who was born there, April 20, 1885. She was educated in the public schools of Bloomsbury, Good Springs and Stewartville, and then up to the time of her marriage taught school at Brotzmansville, Pahaquarry township; at the Hicks school, Franklin township, and at the Asbury school, all in Warren county. Her father, who was born at Good Springs, Warren county, New Jersey, is a farmer living about two miles from Stewartville, on a well-stocked farm of ninety acres of land. He is a Republican in politics, and has served as committeeman and was trustee of schools for Franklin township. He is a Presbyterian in religion, and a member of Bethlehem Lodge, No. 124, Free and Accepted Masons, of Bloomsbury, New Jersey.

He married Elizabeth, daughter of Peter and Elizabeth (Beers) Worman. Children: Charles S. (Myers); Martha Agnes (Myers); Luella Mae (Myers), referred to above; J. Edward (Myers); Bessie Kathryn (Myers); Frank Albert (Myers).

Godfrey Insley, the first member of this family of whom we have definite information, was born in New Jersey, and died March 5, 1864. He was descendant of Christopher Insley, a lieutenant in the British army in the revolutionary war, under the Board of Associated Loyalists, of New York. He was very wealthy in land, owning a large tract in Warren county, New Jersey, but nearly all of it was lost to the family after the war. His wife, Rachel, was a distinguished woman of Warren county, and on an occasion of visiting her husband during the war was escorted through the British ranks with great honors. Lieutenant Insley was killed March 24, 1781, in an attack on the Whig post at Toms River, New Jersey. One of their children, Rachel Insley, was the mother of the late John I. Blair. Godfrey Insley was a farmer. In his early days he resided in Franklin township, but afterward in Stewartville, and still later in Lopatcong township. He was a Lutheran in religion, and a highly respected citizen. He married Barbara Fine, who died March 26, 1855. Children: Philip Fine, born April 7, 1800, died May 1, 1878, married (first) Elizabeth Barber, and (second) Henrietta Horner; Mary; Catharine; Christopher; John; Jacob; Godfrey; Margaret; George, referred to below.

(II) George, son of Godfrey and Barbara (Fine) Insley, was born in Lopatcong township, Warren county, New Jersey, in October, 1814, and died January 7, 1888. He



is buried in St. James' Lutheran cemetery. He was educated in the public schools of New Village. His whole life was that of a farmer, and was passed as a resident of Warren county. From his father he inherited a farm of sixty-five acres. At one time he was captain of the "Light Horse Cavalry," a company of well-drilled men and equipped with beautiful uniforms. Captain Insley was versed in military matters. His judgment was much valued by his friends and his education had been enlarged by wide reading. He was a member of St. James' Lutheran Church, actively interested, and was a man of the best habits. He married, October 14, 1841, Maria, daughter of James and Esther (Glendiner) Horner, who was born in Northampton county, Pennsylvania, January 17, 1818, and died July 31, 1906. Her family was of Scotch-Irish extraction, residing on a farm near Bethlehem, Pennsylvania. There were two daughters beside Mrs. Insley. Mrs. Insley was an earnest Christian woman, active in the work of St. James' Lutheran Church, in whose graveyard she is buried. Children of George and Maria (Horner) Insley: James Vliet; Albert Glendiner; Mary Elizabeth, all referred to below.

(III) James Vliet, born July 8, 1844, Albert Glendiner, born September 29, 1849, and Mary Elizabeth, born in September, 1852, children of George and Maria (Horner) Insley, lived with their parents to the end of their days, and continued to reside on the farm until 1909. In that year they purchased their present home in a beautiful suburb of Phillipsburg, Greensbridge. This place is on the old Morris canal, surrounded by beauties of both nature and art, yet is only a ten-minute ride by street car to Phillipsburg or Easton. Their home is a modern dwelling, where they live comfortably, esteemed and beloved by all their acquaintances, but especially noted for their devotion to one another. They are all members of St. James' Lutheran Church. James Vliet Insley is a member of Bethlehem Lodge, No. 140, Free and Accepted Masons, of Bloomsbury, New Jersey; and Albert Glendiner Insley is a member of Delaware Lodge, No. 52, Free and Accepted Masons, and of the Tall Cedars of Lebanon, of Phillipsburg. Their political system is "Vote for the man, not the party."

Henry Anner, of Phillipsburg, is the founder of his family in New Jersey. ANNER His father was Henry, son of John Anner, of Canton Zurich, Switzerland, and his mother was Susanna (Schlumpf) Anner. He has two brothers, Frederick and Johann, and one sister Selina, all of whom are still living in Switzerland, where his father is a farmer and cabinet-maker.

Henry Anner was born in Baerentsweil, Canton Zurich, Switzerland, March 29, 1862, and received his education in the schools of his native place, spending six years in the public schools, and graduating from the high school after taking the prescribed three years' course. He then began to learn cabinet-making with his father, but a year later became apprenticed to a silk manufacturer in Zurich, with whom he remained five years. He then spent one year mastering the practical manufacturing of silk products, and three years more in learning the business of a manufacturer. Coming to America in October, 1886, he entered the employ of R. and H. Simon, the silk manufacturers of Union Hill, New Jersey. He soon rose to the position of assistant superintendent of the factory, but after four years resigned his position to accept a better one with Megroz, Pertier, Schlachter & Company, of Jersey City Heights, with whom he remained for a year, when he was offered and accepted the superintendency with the Poidehard Silk Manufacturing Company, of Jersey City. Four years later he became superintendent of the firm of Underhill & Lee, of Watsessing, New Jersey, and fifteen years ago was offered his present position of superintendent of the Standard Silk Company, of Phillipsburg. Shortly after coming to this country, Mr. Anner purchased a home in Hoboken, New Jersey, in which he lived for a number of years. In 1898, however, he sold his property and bought his present beautiful residence, at 53 Chambers street, Phillipsburg. While in Switzerland, he saw four years of military

service. He is a member of Delaware Lodge, No. 52, Free and Accepted Masons, of Phillipsburg; of Eagle Chapter, No. 30, Royal Arch Masons; of DeMolay Commandery, No. 6, Knights Templar, of Washington, New Jersey, and of Forest, No. 14, Tall Cedars of Lebanon, Warren county, New Jersey. He is also a member of the Pomfret Club, of Easton, Pennsylvania, and of the Warren County Automobile Club. He was one of the first possessors of an automobile in Phillipsburg. He is a member of the German Lutheran church. His father and grandfather belonged to the Zwingli Reformed church.

He married, in Union Hill, New Jersey, August 20, 1887, Margaretha, daughter of the Rev. Jacob and Margaretha (Schuyder) Bodmer, who was born in Zurich, Switzerland, March 14, 1865. She came to America, August 15, 1887, five days before her wedding, and with the exception of her brother Henry, now living in Valley Falls, Rhode Island, and her sister, now Mrs. Charles Smith, living in West Hoboken, New Jersey, she is the only member of her family in this country. Her brothers, John and Jacob, and her sister Louise, are still living in Zurich. Children of Henry and Margaretha (Bodmer) Anner: 1. Margaretha, born July 8, 1888, in Union Hill, New Jersey; was educated in the public and high schools here, and then graduated from a girl's college in Germany; she married Charles Favre, of Neuveville, Switzerland, and has one child, Valentine Margaretha. 2. Henry, born May 10, 1891, in Jersey City Heights, New Jersey; graduated from the public and high schools, and after attending a business college in St. Gallen, Switzerland, entered the Textile School in Philadelphia. 3. Walter, born July 27, 1894, in West Hoboken, New Jersey, and has just graduated from the Phillipsburg high school.

There are several distinct families of this name in New Jersey, and it is not easy to identify the records belonging to each family or to reconcile the conflicting traditions that have come down to the present day. The family at present under consideration, however, appears to trace its origin to William Britton, who emigrated to Pennsylvania, and settled at "Fox Chase," where he died April 16, 1765. His wife Rachel died August 28, 1766.

(II) William (2), son of William (1) and Rachel Britton, died between 1780 and 1789. He married (first) Mary Thomas, born about 1714, died October 14, 1780. He married (second) Sarah ———, who survived him, and died December 29, 1789. Children: 1. William, born about 1738; died July 22, 1783; married Mary Pierson; removed to Lyons Farms, Essex county, New Jersey, and served during the revolution. 2. Jacob, born August 18, 1744; died August 18, 1784; married Elizabeth Van Sickle; removed to the Passaic Valley, New Jersey, and served in the revolution. 3. Joseph, married Elizabeth Ward; removed first to Morris county, New Jersey, and later to Schenectady, New Jersey; served in the revolution. 4. John, referred to below.

(III) John, son of William (2) Britton, was born at "Fox Chase," near Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and removed to Sussex county, New Jersey. He served during the revolution as sergeant and ensign, in Spencer's Pennsylvania regiment. He married (first), June 15, 1772, Phebe, daughter of Benjamin Pettit Jr., she died in 1776; and (second) Martha Gray, who died in July, 1841, aged ninety years. Children: Pettit; Elizabeth; Thomas; Sarah; Rachel; John; Hannah; Jacob; Isaac G., referred to below.

(IV) Isaac G., son of John and Martha (Gray) Britton, was born August 12, 1813; died April 29, 1884. He was a lumberman, a millman, a great student, especially of the law, and a man of no little prominence in his community. He married, February 10, 1849, Elizabeth Crause, born July 27, 1807. Children: Stacy Johnston, referred to below; Lucinda, born February 10, 1853, died June 7, 1881; married Samuel Hart.

(V) Stacy Johnston, son of Isaac G. and Elizabeth (Crause) Britton, was born at Milford, Hunterdon county, New Jersey, September 19, 1850; died in Phillipsburg, Warren county, New Jersey, May 17, 1905. He received his education in the Phillipsburg

public schools and high school in Easton, Pennsylvania, and then took a special course in a private school in Belvidere, New Jersey. For a few years he taught school at Mount Bethel, Pennsylvania, but when his father moved his family to Belvidere, Mr. Britton obtained a position as clerk in the Belvidere postoffice, which he resigned four years later in order to enter the office of the *Appola* newspaper, in the composing room, in which he remained for two years, at the same time assisting his father in the latter's coal business. He then came to Phillipsburg and took a position in the freight office, of the Pennsylvania railroad, where he remained for nearly a quarter of a century, until the end of his life. He took great interest in the educational problems of the town, and served for nine years on the board of education, being chairman of the board at the time of his death. In appreciation of his services here an elaborate and beautiful piece of pen work was presented to his widow, by the board. He was a Democrat in politics, and a Methodist in religion. He married, June 4, 1875, Susan, daughter of John and Catharine (Rasley) Zink, who was born at Martins Creek, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, November 22, 1854, whose mother is still living, beloved and cherished by all who come in contact with her. Children: 1. Hector R., referred to below. 2. Catharine Zink, born August 20, 1878; died March 30, 1885, in childhood. 3. Genevieve, April 3, 1882; living in Lincoln, Nebraska. 4. Harry V., March 13, 1884; married Cora Newman; two children: Thomas and Richard. 5. Stacy Johnston, June 18, 1890.

(VI) Hector R., son of Stacy Johnston and Susan (Zink) Britton, was born in Phillipsburg, New Jersey, July 30, 1876, and is now living there. He was educated in the public schools of Phillipsburg, and at the age of eighteen years entered the employ of the Standard Silk Company, where he learned the trade of a warper. Mr. Britton is a Democrat in politics, and in 1909 was elected to the city council as representative from the second ward. He is a Methodist in religion. He is unmarried.

James Beatty, the first member of this family of whom we have definite information, was born about 1761, and died in Hunterdon county, New Jersey, March 18, 1849. According to Dr. Chambers he was either a son or grandson of the James Beatty who died between August 2, 1766, and February 16, 1767, the dates of the execution and proving of his will, and who with his wife Jane emigrated to New Jersey from the North of Ireland, and lived in a log house between Anthony and Little Brook schoolhouse, in Lebanon township, Hunterdon county, New Jersey. The will names his children: Alexander, Samuel, James, Isabel, Mary, Esther and Jane.

(II) James Beatty, son or grandson of this emigrant, married Elizabeth Schleicher, who was born November 25, 1772, and died February 10, 1854. Children: Alexander, born February 18, 1792, died in 1874, married Margaret Taylor; Anna, born November 24, 1794, married Frederick, son of Peter Lance; Mary, born January 2, 1797, married Jacob, son of Philip Anthony; John, born in 1799, died in 1834, married Elizabeth Hipp, who died in 1872, aged seventy-five years, one of their children being General Samuel Beatty, of Ohio; Jacob, referred to below; Elizabeth, born in 1804, married John, son of Thomas Waters; James, born in 1807, died in 1878, married (first) Sarah Ann, daughter of Captain Benjamin Fritts, by whom he had three children, two of whom died young, and married (second) Julia Ann Sine, by whom he had four children; George W., born in 1815, married (first) Elizabeth Fisher, and (second) Rachel Thatcher, and was father of Daniel F. Beatty, the organ manufacturer.

(III) Jacob, son of James and Elizabeth (Sleicher) Beatty, was born in 1801, and died in 1871. He married Eva, daughter of Phillip (2) and Mary (Moore) Anthony, who was born in March, 1801, and died in 1888. Her great-grandfather, Paul Anthony, who was probably a native of Strasburg, emigrated to this country, in the brigantine "Perth Amboy," in 1736. So far as is known his only son was Philip Anthony, who

lived near Newton till after the revolution, and then removed to Penwell, leaving his eldest son, Philip (2), in Sussex county. He married Elizabeth Dewitt. His son, Philip Anthony (2), was born July 21, 1756, and died May 8, 1850. He married, April 5, 1779, Mary Moore, who was born May 22, 1756, and died September 22, 1851. Children: Paul, born April 3, 1780, died in 1875, married, February 23, 1803, Catharine, daughter of Adam Perry; Elizabeth, married Jacob, son of Daniel Castner; Anna Rosina, born June 6, 1785, married William, son of Peter Lance; Susanna, born May 17, 1790, died young; Jacob, born May 20, 1794, married Mary, daughter of James Beatty, referred to above; and Eva, who married Jacob Beatty, referred to above, and had eleven children.

(IV) Winfield, son of Jacob and Eva (Anthony) Beatty, was born in Sussex county, New Jersey, and died in Warren county, New Jersey, aged about forty-four years. He received his education in the common schools and then began life assisting his father on the farm. Shortly after his marriage he purchased for himself a farm of one hundred and six acres of land, in Mansfield township, Warren county, to which he removed. He was a member of the Baptist church, and a Republican in politics. He married Amanda, daughter of Isaac and Caroline (Munn) Hoppler, who died at the age of sixty-six years. She was born in Washington township, Morris county, New Jersey, and both her father's and her mother's family were old residents of the state. Children: Sarah Emma, married Harvey Stephens, of Asbury, New Jersey; Tamzen Amanda, married Thomas W. Apgar, of Brooklyn, New York; William Henry, referred to below; Anna L., died aged two years; and Andrew D., of Newark, New Jersey.

(V) William Henry, son of Winfield and Amanda (Hoppler) Beatty, was born in the homestead in Mansfield township, Warren county, New Jersey, October 25, 1862, and is now living in Alpha, in the same county, where he is postmaster. He received his education in the public schools of Port Murray, New Jersey, and spent his early life on his father's farm, which he left in order to work in the slate quarries and mines. After this he worked for about eighteen months at the trade of marble cutting, which he gave up in order to accept a position with the Warren Paper Mill Company, with which firm he remained for over seven years. He then went into the insurance business, securing a position with the United States Industrial Insurance Company, and later with the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, with the latter of whom he remained for about four years. About 1900 he came to Alpha and obtained a position with the Alpha Cement Company, where he remained for over seven years, and became one of their most trusted employees, most of the time being chief engineer and inspector at various stations. In 1908 he was appointed postmaster of Alpha, being the second incumbent of that office, which owing to the preponderance of the foreign element in the village is a peculiarly arduous post. Mr. Beatty, however, it is conceded by every one, fills the office not only to the satisfaction of the government, but with great credit to himself. He was elected one of the first councilmen of the newly incorporated town of Alpha, June 22, 1911. He has bought himself one of the finest homes in the place, and is always interested and active in everything that will improve and promote the well-being of the community. He is a Republican in politics, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of Bloomsbury, New Jersey. He is also a member of Delaware Lodge, No. 52, Free and Accepted Masons, of Phillipsburg.

He married, May 29, 1886, Mary Jane, daughter of Isaac and Clara C. (Gray) Warman, who was born near Mount Bethel, Warren county, New Jersey, January 11, 1868. Both her grandfather, John J. Warman, and his wife, who was a Miss Stamits, belong to old Hunterdon county families. Children: Raymond, Isaac Warman, Amanda, deceased; Harvey Stephens, Ellsworth W., Clara, Lulu, Hazel, and Lester.

George B. Winter, the first member of this family of whom we have definite information, married Elizabeth Case. Among their children was William C., referred to below.

(II) William C., son of George B. and Elizabeth (Case) Winter, was born about 1834; died at Trenton, New Jersey, April 11, 1864. He learned the trade of wheelwright. In 1864 he enlisted in the Ninth New Jersey Volunteers, but was stricken with spotted fever and died at Camp Perrine, in Trenton. He was a member of St. James' Lutheran Church. He married, October 30, 1858, Sophia, daughter of Peter and Christine (Stocker) Myers, now deceased. Her father was a resident of Pohatcong township for over sixty-three years. For over fifty years he had a blacksmith shop. He and his wife both lived to be over eighty-four years old, and had two children, Sophia and Louisa, both deceased. Child of William C. and Sophia (Myers) Winter: Peter M., referred to below.

(III) Peter M., son of William C. and Sophia (Myers) Winter, was born at Finesville, New Jersey, March 15, 1862; died February 17, 1911. He attended the public schools of Springtown and Carpentersville. At an early age he began farming and he followed this for six years, and the next two years he was weighmaster with the Crane Iron Company. In the fall of 1881 he entered the employment of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, beginning as a wiper in the roundhouse; five years later he was promoted to fireman, and in 1893 to engineer. In 1895 he was given a steady position, and he has run over all the lines out of Phillipsburg. Inasmuch as he was a permanent resident, and had many real estate interests, he did not relish the moving from place to place, which is involved in the life of an engineer, preferring to be with his family and look after his interests, so he left the railroad and accepted a position with the Vulcanite Cement Company, as stationary engineer. Four years later he resigned to take a position as engineer for the Alpha Cement Company, in which he remained for eleven years; he was an expert in his line. He purchased from Charles Scherer his late home in the residential section of Alpha, and made many improvements in the property. His lot consisted of one and one-half acres; he also had other interests in Alpha. Purchasing the homestead of his mother's family, he remodeled it, making two fine dwelling houses which he rented. He was a Democrat in politics. Mr. Winter was a member of Echo Lodge, No. 124, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Phillipsburg; Junior Order of American Mechanics, No. 4, of Phillipsburg; Star Council, No. 155, Royal Arcanum; and the Relief Corps.

He married, January 21, 1881, Mary C., daughter of Robert and Mary C. (Cox) Stamets, who was born at Springtown, New Jersey, now deceased. Henry Stamets, father of Robert Stamets, was a native of Springtown, and lived to be ninety-two years old, his wife to the age of about seventy-nine. Robert Stamets was born January 18, 1834; died April 24, 1910. He purchased a farm of seventy-five acres. He was a man held in high estimation, kind, very reserved and faithful in his religion, being a member in St. James' Lutheran Church. He was a Democrat in politics, but not an office-seeker. Mrs. Robert Stamets was a native of Ireland, who came to this country in childhood, crossing the Atlantic in a sailing boat. She was also a good Christian woman. She died January 31, 1905, at the age of sixty-eight. Mr. and Mrs. Robert Stamets had nineteen children, but the only survivor is Mrs. Emma R. Hawk, of Alpha. Children of Peter M. and Mary C. (Stamets) Winter: 1. George B., born March 19, 1883; married Clara, daughter of Thomas Stone and Ella Foering (Patterson) Pursel; they have one child, Ella Pursel, born August 27, 1905. 2. Louisa M., born January 21, 1885; married the Rev. J. E. Shewell; they reside at Duluth, Minnesota. 3. William C., born January 5, 1889; married Helen E., daughter of Thomas Stone and Ella Foering (Patterson) Pursel. 4. Blanche M., born October 24, 1893; living at home.

ALBRIGHT Samuel Lockhard Albright, the first member of this family of whom we have definite information, was born in Northampton county, Pennsylvania. The Albright family is of German origin. Samuel L. Albright, in early manhood, followed the carpenter's trade; but afterwards turned his attention to farming, and still later to mercantile business. He was a Republican voter from the organization of the party, but never sought office. He was an active member of the Presbyterian church, and held the positions of trustee, elder and superintendent of the Sunday school. He married Mary Ann, daughter of John Abel. Children: John Calvin; George Peter; Morris R., born June 29, 1861, married, October 22, 1892, Margaret Nason; Anna Margaret, married George LaRue; William Hervey, referred to below; Whitfield K.; Josiah Coleman; Catherine Rachel.

William Hervey, son of Samuel Lockhard and Mary Ann (Abel) Albright, graduated from the Medico-Chirurgical College, Philadelphia, in 1899, with the degree of M. D., and is practicing his profession at Alpha, New Jersey.

STONE Jacob Stone, the first member of this family to become identified with Warren county, New Jersey, was the descendant of one of the early settlers in Bucks county, Pennsylvania. He was a stone mason by trade, but about 1800 he removed to Warren county, settled on a farm there, and died forty years later, aged over sixty years. He is buried in the churchyard of St. James' Lutheran Church. He married (first) Elizabeth ———, who is buried beside him, and (second) Mary Hiner. Children, two by first marriage: John, referred to below; Jacob; Catharine, Ann, Elizabeth.

(II) John, son of Jacob and Elizabeth Stone, was born in 1812, and died in Warren county, New Jersey, in 1863. He inherited from his father a farm of one hundred and ten acres, and he lived in the stone house, still standing, which his father had built. He was a Whig in politics, and a member of St. James', better known as the Old Straw Lutheran Church, in the yard of which both he and his wife are buried. He married Mary, daughter of Jacob and Deborah Young. Children, besides four that died in infancy: Elizabeth; Deborah; Jacob J., referred to below; Joseph; David; John O.; Charles; Martha.

(III) Jacob J., son of John and Mary (Young) Stone, was born in Greenwich township, Warren county, New Jersey, November 6, 1839, and is now living in Greensbridge, a suburb of Phillipsburg, New Jersey. He was educated in the public schools and spent his boyhood days on his father's farm at Springtown. While still young, he learned and for a few years followed the trade of carriage maker. He then went to Philadelphia and obtained employment with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, working in their car-building shops. He then went into the lime business, and after about twenty years spent in this occupation he started in to learn the trade of blacksmith, about 1880. For ten years he worked at this trade in Still Valley and then removed to his present home in Greensbridge. In 1892 he erected his fine residence there, which commands a view of some of the most picturesque and historic sites of the vicinity. Mr. Stone is a Republican in politics and has served as a freeholder for ten years. He is a charter member of Bloomsbury Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and a member of the Knights of the Golden Eagle, and of the Order of American Mechanics. He is a Presbyterian in religion. He married, in 1864, Mary E., daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Hulshizer) Osmun, who was born in Milford, Hunterdon county, New Jersey, January 1, 1840. Children: 1. Harry E., born September 15, 1866; a blacksmith at Greensbridge; a Republican, and a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of Phillipsburg; married Bella Boss. 2. Edward C., born November 29, 1873; died December 26, 1903. 3. Edna Arline, born May 25, 1874; died November 3, 1902; married Henry Curtis, and left two daughters, Elizabeth and Margaret, who are living with their grandparents.

Peter Robinson, the founder of this family, was the son of Ralph ROBINSON Barley Robinson, of Manchester, England, where his son spent his early life and married. In 1863 he emigrated with his family to America, and settling at Pen Argyl, Pennsylvania, became very prominent in the slate quarry industry of that place. For several years he acted as superintendent of one of the quarries; and then in company with John I. Blair and John Brown, he opened a new quarry, employing over two hundred men, many of them brought from England for the purpose, and conducting a highly prosperous business. At the time of his death he had amassed a very comfortable estate, which included besides his quarry interests an excellent farm of about two hundred acres. His widow sold the quarry interests after his death to Conrad Miller, of Nazareth, Pennsylvania, and is now (1911) living, aged about seventy-two years, in Smithport, England. Mr. Robinson was a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church, and a Democrat in politics. He was a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, of Pennsylvania, and a thirty-second degree Mason. He married Louisa, daughter of John Hingham, one of the leading brass founders of Manchester, England, whose large estate is still in the possession of his descendants. Children, all except the first born in America: Frank Herbert, referred to below; Albert; Clarence, deceased; Charles; Louisa; Child, died in infancy. Clarence was buried in England and the unnamed infant is buried in Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn, New York.

Frank Herbert, son of Peter and Louisa (Hingham) Robinson, was born in Manchester, England, April 3, 1861, and is now living in Washington, Warren county, New Jersey. He was brought over to this country by his father when he was two years old, and spent his early life in Pen Argyl, Pennsylvania, and received his education in the public schools and from private tutors. Later he attended the business college at Easton, Pennsylvania. He then became general manager of the company store at Pen Argyl, and after holding this position for seven years he returned, in 1890, to England, where he was made foreman of one of the departments of his grandfather's brass foundry. While there he began the study of veterinary surgery, towards which he had a natural bent, and returning to America in 1895 he entered and graduated from the College of Veterinary Surgeons, at London, Ontario, Canada, and then took up several courses of study. He has kept in touch with the literature and development of his science and is considered one of the highest authorities on the subject in Warren, Sussex and Hunterdon counties. He is a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church, and a Democrat in politics. He married, April 2, 1884, Anna Z., born October 29, 1860, daughter of Charles and Susan (Arnold) Zulick, at Easton, Pennsylvania. Children: 1. Edith M., born April 2, 1888; married Ralph Thomas, a professor in the Phillipsburg high school; one son, Edward W. Thomas. 2. Alberta, born October 11, 1891; married Frank B. Bartholomew, principal instructor of the Young Men's Christian Association, at Gloucester, Massachusetts. 3. Ethel Zulick, born December 25, 1892, in England.

Frederick A. Schuermann, the founder of this family of his name, was born in Meller, Germany, April 28, about the year 1848, and is now living retired in Washington, Warren county, New Jersey. When he was sixteen years of age, he and his brother, Henry A. Schuermann, emigrated to America, and shortly afterwards located in Brooklyn, which place his brother soon left in order to establish himself in St. Louis, Missouri, where he now lives. He had learned the trade of tailor in Germany, but soon after his removal west, gave it up in order to engage in the decorating business, in which he has been very successful. Frederick A. Schuermann went into the restaurant business in Brooklyn, and for many years conducted a very prosperous trade. In 1900 he established himself in the same business in Jersey City Heights, where he remained until he sold out

and retired from active business in 1908, and moved to Washington, New Jersey. He is a member of the Lutheran church, and a Democrat in politics. He married, about 1869, Minnie, daughter of Herman Drosselmyer, who was born in Germany, all deceased, and whose only relative in this country is a brother, Herman Drosselmyer Jr., a diamond setter, living in Jersey City Heights, and three sisters, Amelia Jantzen, Louisa Lang, Henrietta Sievers, all of Brooklyn. Children: 1. Ida, married John Smith, of Brooklyn; children: Minnie, James, Ida and another that died in infancy. 2. Henry A., referred to below.

Henry A., son of Frederick A. and Minnie (Drosselmyer) Schuermann, was born in Brooklyn, New Jersey, October 21, 1870, and is now living in Washington, Warren county, New Jersey. He was christened Henry A., after his uncle, who is now living in St. Louis, but he is better known to every one by the soubriquet "Harry." He received his education in the Brooklyn public schools, and when he reached the age of fifteen years took up the trade of upholstering, which he followed until his removal to Washington, New Jersey, in 1891. After coming to Washington he worked for four years for James Fitts, and after that with the firm of Spangenburg & Ford for five years more. He then obtained a position with Charles Ammerman, working under him for two years, and then for a short time carrying on the business himself. In 1905 he gave up this business and began to work for himself, manufacturing and selling piano stools and piano supplies. Starting with but very little capital, and his only helpers a woman and a boy, he built up in three years a trade of ten thousand dollars, and in the two succeeding years of eighteen thousand dollars, annually. He purchased (in 1910) the plant of the R. R. R. Woodworking Company, and is now employing about twenty-eight persons, and manufactures and ships goods to England, Germany, Australia, and many other foreign countries, besides supplying an excellent market in the southern states. A few years ago he purchased for his residence the fine property of W. D. Gulick, at 92 West Stewart street, Washington. Mr. Schuermann is a Lutheran in religion, and a Democrat in politics. He is a member of Mansfield Lodge, No. 36, Free and Accepted Masons, of Washington, New Jersey, and of Pohatcong Lodge, No. 1701, Royal Arcanum.

He married, May 24, 1892, Mary Frances, daughter of William and Mary C. (Myers) Trome, who was born in Townsbury, Warren county, New Jersey. Her parents are both dead, but among her living brothers and sisters are: Sarah Trome, wife of J. F. Dilley; Savilla Trome, wife of John W. Fox; Annie Trome, wife of William Fritts, and Cora Trome, wife of William Shipman. Children of Henry A. and Mary Frances (Trome) Schuermann: Frederick Trome, born November 28, 1896; Frances Elizabeth, April 18, 1898.

ANDERSON John Anderson, of Lebanon, Hunterdon county, New Jersey, is the first member of this family of whom we have definite information.

He is said to have been the son of an emigrant ancestor who came from Scotland and purchased several large tracts of land in Hunterdon county, one of them being known as the Laniger farm, and another as the Tiger farm. John Anderson was a popular and prominent man in his day, and held the offices of justice of the peace and public crier. He married twice, his second wife, by whom he had no children, being Anna Anthony.

(II) William, son of John Anderson, owned and operated a great mill at Califon (now Cole's Mills), Hunterdon county, New Jersey. Sometime after his marriage he removed to Indiana, with a part of his family, leaving the older children in New Jersey, and settled near the present town of Anderson, which is said to have received its name from him. He married Elizabeth Castner. Children, so far as known: Daniel C., referred to below; Elizabeth, and Sarah.

(III) Daniel C., son of William and Elizabeth (Castner) Anderson, was born



near Califon, Hunterdon county, New Jersey, August 30, 1826; died in Lebanon township, Hunterdon county, New Jersey, in July, 1910. He is buried in Pleasant Grove Cemetery, Morris county, New Jersey. He owned two adjoining farms, one of one hundred and twenty-six acres, the other of one hundred and thirty acres of land in Lebanon township, on which he lived, and became quite a prominent man politically in his township, serving for several terms as township committeeman. In his younger days he was a Democrat, but later he became a Republican. He was a deacon in the Presbyterian church for many years, and he served as a lieutenant in the old state militia under Colonel Joseph Bonnell. He married Mary, daughter of Jacob and Mary (Beatty) Anthony. Children: Alexander, referred to below; Julia, died aged thirty-five years, married Stewart Anthony; Amanda, married Edward Stephens; Kate, married Luther Davis; Lucy, married Miller Davis; Mary, married Herman Good-liver.

(IV) Alexander, son of Daniel C. and Mary (Anthony) Anderson, was born on the old homestead of one hundred and thirty-seven acres, which had belonged originally to his great-grandfather, John Anderson, in Lebanon township, Hunterdon county, New Jersey, September 30, 1851, and is now living in Washington, New Jersey. He received his early education in the public schools of the township, Schooley's Mountain Seminary and the private school kept by Professor Stoutenburg. After this he taught school for a number of years in Woodglen, Lower Valley, Cookstown and Sarepta, after which he obtained a clerkship in the general store at Woodglen, where he remained for about three years longer. He then went to California, where he engaged in mining for a couple of years. Coming east again he started as a builder and contractor and among other edifices built the Roman Catholic convent, at Convent, Morris county, New Jersey. Several years later he spent twelve years farming. All his life, however, he had been actively interested in surveying, into the mysteries of which he had been initiated by his grandfather, Jacob Anthony, whom he had helped to lay a number of township lines. The knowledge he had thus gained he kept putting to practical use and adding to all through his life, and in 1896 he was employed to lay off the county line between Hunterdon and Morris counties. During his first six years as a farmer he lived on his father's farm, but in 1891 purchased one hundred and fifty acres of land in Hunterdon county for himself from George W. Beatty, and here he remained until 1904, when he moved to Washington, where he opened his offices as a real estate agent, an insurance broker and a surveyor. For the last six years he has also served as city engineer. He is a Democrat in politics, and while in Hunterdon county served as overseer of the poor. He is a member of Mansfield Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

He married, October 5, 1875, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Samuel S. Sawyer, the Presbyterian minister of Schooley's Mountain, Keziah F., daughter of George W. and Elizabeth L. (Fisher) Beatty, who was born on the farm her husband purchased later from his father-in-law, January 24, 1857. Children: 1. Russell S., born June 15, 1877; a dairy farmer living near Phillipsburg; married Bertha Fleming; children: Elizabeth and Louisa. 2. Daniel B., born January 29, 1882; married Alice Castner; lives in East Orange, New Jersey. 3. Cecil R., born May 12, 1887; a real estate and insurance broker in Washington and New York City. 4. A daughter died in infancy.

**WOOLVERTON** The first member of this family of whom we have definite information was a Woolverton who died at the age of about seventy-five years. He was a carpenter and also owned about ten or twelve acres of land, and earlier in life had been a miller. He attended tollgate on the old turnpike between Washington and Broadway, and he also headed the wagon trains from his part of Warren county to New Brunswick. In his declining years, being

quite well-to-do, he sold his interests and purchased a home in Broadway, Warren county, New Jersey. He was a Methodist in religion, and a Democrat in politics. He married Rachel Dickerson. She was an accomplished woman and was at one time leader of the church choir. They were among the liberal contributors of the Broadway church. Mrs. Woolverton survived her husband a few years. Among their children was Richard Green, referred to below.

(II) Richard Green, son of ——— and Rachel (Dickerson) Woolverton, married Mary Matilda Huff, born October 21, 1854. Among their children were: Aaron Huff, referred to below; Martha Elizabeth, married David C. Riddle.

(III) Aaron Huff, son of Richard Green and Mary Matilda (Huff) Woolverton, was born at Broadway, October 20, 1858, and is the only living son. He was educated in the public schools of Broadway, and learned with his father the trade of harness maker, which he followed for about six years, until he was twenty-three years old. Then he worked for ten years with the Lehigh Valley railroad, looking after cars transferred from one railroad to another. In 1891 he went into the grocery business, at the corner of Tintall and Harris streets, Phillipsburg, and carried on the business at that place until March 14, 1909, when he moved to Martins Creek, and took charge of a store and postoffice for the Schull estate. July 15, 1909, he returned to his old business, stocking his store anew. Besides his store he has other building lots. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church at Broadway, and a Democrat in politics, but not an office-seeker. He is a member of Montana Lodge, No. 23, Knights of Pythias, and of the uniform rank, of Phillipsburg.

He married, December 2, 1876, Edith, daughter of Isaiah and Rachel Frost, born in New York City, December 8, 1859; died April 9, 1910. She was a member of the Phillipsburg Methodist Episcopal church, and is buried in the new cemetery, near Tenth street, Easton, Pennsylvania. Children: Florence, born March 30, 1880, married, July 15, 1902, George Keifer, of Phillipsburg, and have one son, John R., born November 13, 1903; Olive, May 5, 1885, married, June 7, 1905, Lewis O. Stephens, a merchant of Phillipsburg.

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The Fleming family, of Scotch-Irish lineage, has been represented in FLEMING New Jersey by six generations. Thomas Fleming, the great-great-grandfather of Wesley Fleming, was one of four sons of Malcolm Fleming, of county Tyrone, Ireland, who came to Bethlehem township, Hunterdon county, in 1751, to seek their fortunes in the new world. Thomas Fleming moved to Cumminstown, now Vienna, New Jersey, in 1783, and became the owner of much property there, a great deal of which is still in possession of the family.

His son, Thomas Fleming (second), was born October 24, 1753, at Bethlehem, and went with his father to Vienna in 1783. He was an ardent Presbyterian and an elder in the Hackettstown Presbyterian church. He died March 4, 1829, and on his tombstone at Great Meadows is this inscription: "Here lies the remains of a soldier of the Revolution, one of the heroic band who, with Washington, crossed the Delaware on the 25th of December, 1776, and conquered the British and Hessians at the battle of Trenton." He married Mary Hays, who was born in 1759, and died in 1838. One of their ten children was Moses H. Fleming, grandfather of Wesley Fleming.

Moses H. Fleming was born October 30, 1797, and married Mercy S. Smith. He was a Democrat, a lifelong resident of Warren county, and followed agricultural pursuits. His children were: Caroline (Albert), Charles, Irene (Henry), Ellen (Flomerfelt), Achsa Jane (Cook), and Joseph W. C.

Charles Fleming, father of Wesley, was born September 27, 1833, at Danville, New Jersey, near where he has spent all his life as a farmer and dealer in live stock. He has been a lifelong Democrat, and has served several terms as member of the board of chosen freeholders, as assessor, and as town committeeman. He married Margaret

M. Runyon, daughter of Nelson and Elizabeth (Hayes) Runyon, both descended from old Warren county families. Their children are: Wesley, Elizabeth G. and Harvey.

Wesley Fleming was born September 6, 1866, one mile from Mountain Lake, in Hope township, and obtained an excellent public school education at the Free Union and Danville schools. At fifteen years of age he entered mercantile life with Jenkins, Buck & Company, at Danville, now Great Meadows, New Jersey. Four years later he was employed by J. H. Vescelius, dealer in dry goods and fancy goods, at Hackettstown, New Jersey, with whom he remained four years, after which he was with W. V. Snyder & Company, of Newark, New Jersey, for two years. At Hancock, New York, he spent one year in the office of the Erie Blue Stone Association, and at Asbury, New Jersey, he served three years as manager of the Musconetcong Grange's general store. This varied experience was an excellent preparation for entering into the furniture and carpet business at Washington, New Jersey, when in 1896 he formed a partnership with C. R. Ford, as Ford & Fleming, and continued the business long carried on by Spangenburg & Ford. In 1903 Mr. Fleming sold out his interest to his partner, and has since been connected with the coal and lumber business of W. D. Gulick.

Mr. Fleming has always been a Democrat, has served four successive terms as a member of the board of education of Washington, of which he has been president for eight years, is a member of the board of health, and the secretary of the board of trade, much of whose efficiency is due to his untiring efforts. He is a member and one of the trustees of Warren Council, No. 16, Junior Order of United American Mechanics, in which he has passed through all the chairs and served as state council representative for two years. He is also a member of Mansfield Lodge, No. 42, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and of the Washington Athletic Association. As could be anticipated from his ancestry, he is a member of the First Presbyterian Church, of Washington, New Jersey, of which he was a trustee for several years.

On November 9, 1893, Wesley Fleming married Edith Wyckoff, who was born at Port Colden, New Jersey, on March 31, 1868, and was the daughter of George P. Wyckoff and Tamzen Carhart, both of whom are descended from the very earliest American families in New Jersey. The one is a descendant of Peter Claes Wyckoff, who came to New Amsterdam in 1636 and was superintendent of the farm of Peter Stuyvesant in 1653; the other is descended from Thomas Carhart, who arrived in New York, August 25, 1683, as private secretary to the governor of New York, and married Mary, the granddaughter of Thomas Lord, who came to America in 1635. Mary Lord's mother was Rebecca Phillips, the sister of Elizabeth Phillips, who married John Alden Jr., the son of John and Priscilla, celebrated in Longfellow's poem, "The Courtship of Miles Standish," as "the loveliest maiden of Plymouth."

The only child of Wesley and Edith Fleming is George Wyckoff Fleming, born October 31, 1895, who is now a student in the Washington high school.

George Baylor, the first member of this family of whom we have definite BAYLOR information, was at one time a resident of Franklin township, Warren county, New Jersey, but moved to the state of New York, and there spent the rest of his life. Among his children was Peter G., referred to below.

(II) Peter G., son of George Baylor, was born April 16, 1790. He owned a farm of one hundred and eighty acres in Warren township, which is now in the possession of his grandson, John S. Baylor. Part of this farm had been the home of John Smith, and was afterwards owned by Jacob Weller, from whom Mr. Baylor bought it, and part belonged to his wife. Here he resided the rest of his life, and erected the house which has since been remodeled. He was a Presbyterian in religion. He was a Democrat in politics. He married (first) ——— Myers. She died at the age of about twenty-two, and is buried in St. James' Lutheran churchyard. He married (second) Elizabeth Weller, and he and his second wife are buried in Washington cemetery.

Children, all save the first named by the second marriage: Jacob M., referred to below; Samuel, born November 18, 1819; John, born December 17, 1821, buried in Ohio; George, born March 5, 1824; William, born March 18, 1826, buried in Luzerne county, Pennsylvania; Anna, born July 22, 1828.

(III) Jacob M., son of Peter G. and ——— (Myers) Baylor, was born near Asbury, New Jersey, May 22, 1813, and died March 30, 1886. He had a farm of about eighty-four acres, near Asbury. He was an upright man, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He is a Democrat in politics. He married Elizabeth D. Rush, who was born October 13, 1813, and died October 23, 1886. A curious coincidence is that husband and wife were both born and both died in the same year. They are buried at Broadway, New Jersey. Children: William R., born November 14, 1832; Peter G., born September 8, 1834; Rachel R., born January 29, 1837; John S., referred to below; Robert L., born March 6, 1841, died September 3, 1850; Lemuel B., born February 15, 1843; George B., born March 22, 1845, died September 22, 1850; Eleanor C., born June 26, 1847; Jacob P., born August 28, 1849, died September 17, 1850; Ann E., born April 21, 1852; Hannah H., born October 10, 1853; Mary M., born September 8, 1855; Albert M., born June 29, 1859, died October 20, 1866.

(IV) John S., son of Jacob M. and Elizabeth D. (Rush) Baylor, was born on his father's farm, near Asbury, Warren county, New Jersey, April 18, 1839. His early life was spent on the farm. He received a good education in the schools of the township, and afterwards attended a school near Easton, Pennsylvania. Leaving the farm at the age of twenty-two, he entered the employment of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railroad, and was a foreman on a section for this road until he was forty-five years old, when he returned to the homestead farm. In 1905 he removed from there to his present home. He is one of the progressive farmers and honored citizens of the township. He has remodeled the farm dwellings and improved the farm generally; there are now large barn accommodations for stock and for grain. The raising of stock has always interested Mr. Baylor; several years ago he imported from France some blooded Percheron horses. He is a great advocate of good roads and of all other improvements which tend to increase the value of farms. He is also a man of large and good ideas, always ready to help in all things looking to the betterment of the community. He is a Democrat, and has served three terms as township committeeman. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church of Broadway, and has served as trustee and steward. He is a member of Mansfield Lodge, No. 36, Free and Accepted Masons, of Washington, New Jersey. Besides the farm on which he resides, he has a seventy-acre farm at Stewartsville, and one of eighty acres near Asbury.

Mr. Baylor married, December 6, 1861, Rebecca D., daughter of Barnabas and Sarah C. (Beers) Willever, who was born near Montana, Warren county, New Jersey, June 29, 1840. She is descended on both sides from old German families of Warren county. Barnabas Willever, her father, was born November 30, 1813, and died April 4, 1890. He lived on Scott's Mountain, near Montana, and was a blacksmith. He and all his family were members of the Methodist Episcopal church. His wife was born May 19, 1816, and died September 11, 1904. Her parents were Jacob Beers, died January 21, 1858, and Amy Beers, died February 24, 1823. Mrs. Baylor was the third of seven children, the others being Peter W., born June 6, 1837, died October 22, 1886; Amy B., born August 25, 1838, died September 2, 1874; Jacob H., born February 8, 1845; John F., born August 30, 1847; Huldah B., born October 23, 1849, died May 28, 1864; Maria E., born January 25, 185—.

Children of John S. and Rebecca D. (Willever) Baylor: 1. Sarah E., born February 15, 1863; married George T. Simanton; they reside at Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, and have two sons, Taylor and John. 2. Barnabas W., born February 21, 1870; married Elizabeth (Richie) Willever; they reside at Broadway, New Jersey, and have three

children: Sarah R., Elsie and John B. 3. Bertram E., born June 19, 1873; married Florence Allhouse; they reside on the farm, the son assisting his father in farming. They have one daughter, Lillian May.

The Riddle family in America is of Scotch-Irish origin, although it is RIDDLE to-day numerous in England and Ireland and Scotland, and scattered all over the United States. The various families of the name in this country have never been traced to a common ancestor, but it is known that there was at least one emigrant ancestor in Philadelphia in colonial days, another if not more in New Jersey, at the same time and that their descendants did good service during the revolution.

(I) Samuel Riddle, the first member of the family at present under consideration of which we have definite information, was, with his brother Richard, among the early settlers of what is now Warren county, New Jersey, where they settled on adjoining farms in the present Washington township. Samuel Riddle married Dorothea Hulshizer. Children: 1. Eliza, who married and removed to the vicinity of Chicago, Illinois. 2. Jacob, who married and lived at West End, Hunterdon county, New Jersey. 3. Samuel, who married and lived near Stewartsville, New Jersey. 4. William, referred to below. 5. Joanna, married Sylvanus, son of James and Catharine (Case) Cook, referred to elsewhere.

(II) William, son of Samuel and Dorothea (Hulshizer) Riddle, was born on the old homestead about 1800, and after receiving a common school education went to work on the farm. He took a great interest in fruit-growing, and, purchasing a small farm for himself, specialized in that direction. He was a Democrat in politics, and served in a number of the different township offices. He was a member of the Christian or Campbellite church. He married Sarah Ann, daughter of David and Anna (Madison) Conover, of Hunterdon county, New Jersey, who was born about 1813, and died in November, 1904, aged ninety-one years. She is a lineal descendant of old Wolfert Gerritse Van Kouwenhoven, who emigrated to Rensselaerswyck, about 1630, and whose descendants played such a prominent part in the settlement of New York, Long Island and New Jersey, and did such good service during the revolution. Children: 1. James Clide, married Mercy Warman; children: Mary, Jennie, Annie, George and Charles. 2. Daniel, married Emily Newell; children: William, Edgar, Anna and Della, all living at Ithaca, New York. 3. Mary, married George Creveling; children: Charles, and Sarah, who married Charles Hawks. 4. David Conover, referred to below. 5. Garret, married (first) Mary M. Smith, and (second) Vietta Saberts; children, one by each wife, and both of whom died in infancy. 6. Jacob, died in childhood. 7. Emma, died in childhood. 8. William, married Amelia Madison; one child: Minnie, now living in Waterloo, New York. 9. John H., of Newark, New Jersey; married Jennie Walker; one child: Laura.

(III) David Conover, son of William and Sarah Ann (Conover) Riddle, was born in Franklin township, Warren county, New Jersey, January 15, 1842, and is now living in Broadway, where he has spent his entire life, and is not only highly esteemed, but is regarded as being perhaps the most reliable authority on the history of the village. He was educated in the schools of Franklin township, and spent his early life on his father's farm. At the age of nineteen he was apprenticed to the carpenter's trade, and served his time under Henry Britton, after which he went back to the farm, where he remained for the next four years. He then started working at his trade, which has occupied him ever since. He has built most if not all of the houses in Broadway, and there are many landmarks in the surrounding country which bear evidence of his skill and mastery of his craft. Among other buildings should be mentioned the store of Michael B. Bowers, the Presbyterian church, of Montana, New Jersey, and the remodeled Methodist Episcopal church at Broadway. He is a Demo-

crat in politics, and has held quite a number of offices. He was postmaster of Broadway for one term, during the first administration of President Cleveland; he has been commissioner of appeals, and is now serving in his thirty-second year as constable. For many years he has been a trustee of the Methodist church in Broadway. He is a member of Mansfield Lodge, No. 36, Free and Accepted Masons, of New Jersey, and he has been a member of the Knights of Pythias, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of the Red Men, and of the Order of American Mechanics.

He married (first), in September, 1861, Mary Jane, daughter of Stewart and Catharine (Taylor) Nixon, who was born in 1844, and died in 1868. He married (second), January 1, 1873, Martha Elizabeth, daughter of Richard G. and Mary M. (Huff) Woolverton, who was born October 21, 1854. Children, two by first and one by second marriage: Edgar, died aged two years; Calvin, referred to below; James Arlington, born in October, 1874, died in March, 1875.

(IV) Calvin, son of David Conover and Mary Jane (Nixon) Riddle, was born in Broadway, Warren county, New Jersey, in April, 1865, and died at the age of twenty-six, unmarried. He received a good education in the schools of the township, and then entered the employ of the New York & Susquehanna Railroad Company, as an engine-wiper. He won his promotion to the post of engineer before his health failed him, and he was stricken down. He was a member of the Improved Order of Red Men.

George Shillinger, the founder of the family of his name in SHILLINGER Northampton county, Pennsylvania, and Warren county, New Jersey, was born in Germany, in 1791; died in Northampton county, Pennsylvania, in 1867. He came to this country as a young man, with his wife and eldest children, and became a man of some prominence in the community where he dwelt. His principal occupation was farming, but he derived no little income from the manufacture of gunstocks for the United States government. He and his wife were members of the Lutheran church at Easton, Pennsylvania. He married Catharine Eberle, who died in 1872. Children: Andrew; William; John; Jacob, referred to below; Son, died in infancy.

(II) Jacob, son of George and Catharine (Eberle) Shillinger, was born in Northampton county, Pennsylvania, July 27, 1833; died July 12, 1904, in Warren county, New Jersey. During his youth he was for some time a cooper, and afterwards was an employee of the Stewart Iron Works, at South Easton. In 1866 he entered into a partnership with his brother-in-law, Isaac Kitchlin, and they embarked in the milling business, purchasing the mills at Cooksville, Greenwich township, Warren county, New Jersey. This mill they ran successfully until 1876, when it was destroyed by fire, and they then built the large mills that have been running ever since. In 1877 Isaac Kitchlin died, and Mr. Shillinger purchased his deceased partner's interests and conducted the business alone until 1896, when he turned it over to his two sons, Stewart A. and Samuel F. He married, August 9, 1856, Louisa, born January 5, 1837, died December 18, 1906, daughter of Samuel and Sarah (Eberle) Kitchlin. Children: George L., referred to below; Samuel Forest, referred to below; John F., born June 6, 1866, died in infancy; Stewart Aaron, referred to below.

(III) George L., son of Jacob and Louisa (Kitchlin) Shillinger, was born in Shimertown, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, July 10, 1857, and is now living in Phillipsburg, Warren county, New Jersey. He received his education in the public schools, and then began his successful career as a merchant. For many years he has been a member and president of the Phillipsburg board of trade, and he has taken a most active and prominent part in organizing several of the building and loan associations of the town. He is a Republican in politics and has served several times on the township school committee of Greenwich, as member of the board of freholders for three terms of Lopatcong township, and was the first and only Republican elected as

surrogate of Warren county. He is a Lutheran in religion, and has been for many years a trustee of the Lutheran church in Phillipsburg. He married Mantie, daughter of Tunis and Sidney (Lewis) Gardner, of New Village, Warren county, New Jersey, the descendant of an old Quaker family of that region. Children: 1. Ada M., born August 15, 1879; married Lussell Schwab, of Phillipsburg; one child, Erma May. 2. Anna L., born October 7, 1883; married Kline Mellick; one child, Jennie. 3. Jennie U., born July 20, 1896. 4. George L., born March 11, 1898.

(III) Samuel Forest, son of Jacob and Louisa (Kitchlin) Shillinger, was born in South Easton, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, March 9, 1862; died in Stewartsville, Warren county, New Jersey, February 15, 1910. He received his early education in the Stewartsville schools, and spent the last three years of his life as a gentleman farmer of Stewartsville. His boyhood was spent in his father's mill, and as a young man he went into the lime business for three years. He then took up farming for himself, and after spending eleven years in this occupation he entered into partnership with his brother, Stewart A. Shillinger, and in 1896 they bought their father's mill property, and shortly afterwards purchased from John O. Wagner a farm of one hundred acres. In 1906, when the two brothers dissolved partnership, Mr. Shillinger took the farm as his share and returned to farming, which occupied him until he built his fine residence on the corner of Beacon and Edison avenues, Stewartsville, when he retired from active work. He was a Republican in politics and at the time of his death was serving on the board of education. He was a Lutheran in religion. He was a member of Bethlehem Lodge, No. 140, Free and Accepted Masons, of New Jersey; of DeMolay Commandery, No. 6, Knights Templar, of Washington; of Phillipsburg Chapter, No. 53; of Warren Lodge, No. 53, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Stewartsville.

He married, June 14, 1883, Sarah C., born December 1, 1860, and is now living in Stewartsville, daughter of John I. and Jemima (Beers) Burd, of Montana, New Jersey. Her father, John I. Burd, born in 1823; died March 15, 1889. He married, October 24, 1846, Jemima Beers, born February 22, 1825; died December 5, 1873. Children: i. George Burd, born September 13, 1847; died June 22, 1853, in childhood. ii. Mary E. Burd, born November 20, 1849; married Leonard Smith. iii. Jacob C. Burd, born October 13, 1851; died November 8, 1859, in childhood. iv. Elisha Burd, born September 30, 1853; died in Belvidere, New Jersey, March 13, 1908. v. Stewart Burd, born May 7, 1858; died August 23, 1861, in infancy. vi. Sarah C. Burd, referred to above. vii. William J. Burd, born August 19, 1865; a practicing physician at Belvidere. viii. Emma Ida Burd, born March 27, 1873; died March 13, 1874, in infancy. Children of Samuel Forest and Sarah C. (Burd) Shillinger: 1. Luella Mina, born March 27, 1889; died June 17, 1891, in infancy. 2. Ruth Josephine, born October 18, 1891; married, June 22, 1910, Abraham R., born September 28, 1885, son of Jacob and Mary A. (Roseberry) Stecker; he is assistant foreman of the oil gang at the Edison Cement Works, and his wife is a graduate of the Easton Academy, class of 1908.

(III) Stewart Aaron, son of Jacob and Louisa (Kitchlin) Shillinger, was born at Cooksville Mills, Greenwich township, Warren county, New Jersey, February 27, 1870, and is now living in Stewartsville. He received his education in the public schools of Stewartsville, where he has resided all his life, and as a young man learned the trade of miller, working in his father's mills. In 1896 he entered into partnership with his brother, Samuel F. Shillinger, and they bought their father's mill and purchased a large amount of farming land. The two brothers operated the mill together until 1896, when the partnership was dissolved and Mr. Shillinger taking the mill property as his share of the capital has conducted the business alone ever since. The mill is run by water power and has the most improved machinery, the roller process employed being first installed by Mr. Shillinger's father in 1884. It has a capacity of twenty-five barrels per day and is one of the largest mills in the county. Mr. Shillinger puts out some of the best and most favorable known brands of flour on the market, his specialty being

the "Choice Family" and the "Morning Star" brands. He finds a very profitable market near home and he does a retail as well as a wholesale business. He lives in the house which was built by his father in 1870, when the latter came to Warren county, but in 1907 Mr. Shillinger remodeled it and installed all modern improvements, making it one of the most desirable residences in Stewartville. He is a member of Warren Lodge, No. 53, Junior Order of American Mechanics, of Stewartville; of Bethlehem Lodge, No. 140, Free and Accepted Masons, of New Jersey; of Phillipsburg Chapter, No. 53; of Washington Commandery, Knights Templar. He is a Republican in politics, and for six years served on the board of trustees of the Lutheran church, of Stewartville.

He married, in Stewartville, June 25, 1891, Mabel S., daughter of Charles and Etta (Stewart) Barber, who is a graduate of the Trenton State Normal School. No children.

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Jacob Scheimer, the founder of the family at present under consideration, SHIMER was born in Gersheim, Rheinpfalz, Bayern, Germany, about 1679, and was buried in the graveyard of the old Saucon church, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, September 17, 1757. He emigrated to Germantown, Pennsylvania, some time before 1722, but about six years later removed to Bebbers township, Philadelphia county, and in 1734 to Skippack, Pennsylvania, where he remained for two years, and then finally settled himself on the uplands above Redington, Northampton (then) Bucks county, Pennsylvania. For many years the place, now a part of Redington, was known as Shimertown, and is so marked on the old maps of Northampton county. He married (first), between 1720 and 1722, Margaret, daughter of Heivert and Elizabeth (Rittenhouse) Papen, who died shortly after March 26, 1730, and (second) Elizabeth ———, who survived him. Children, six by first marriage: Abraham, married, 1749, Lena Westbrook; Anthony; Elizabeth, married ——— Vickerson; Mary, married Michael Shoemaker; Catharine, married ——— Young; Sarah; Jacob, referred to below; Conrad, born about 1736, died in December, 1760, unmarried; Samuel; Edward, referred to below; Peter; Isaac, born August 6, 1749, died April 10, 1838, married (first) ——— Gettart, (second) Elizabeth Kichline; John.

(II) Jacob (2), son of Jacob (1) and Elizabeth Scheimer, was born in Skippack, Pennsylvania, June 4, 1734, and died June 6, 1764, at Shimertown. During the Indian troubles of 1755-56 he enlisted as a private under Captain Jacob Arndt. He married, June 13, 1758, Rosina Seip, who was born in Michelstadt, Odenwald, Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, September 7, 1739, and died about 1822. After her first husband's death she married (second) his brother, Edward Scheimer, referred to below. Children: Peter, referred to below; Samuel, born December 5, 1762, married, April 24, 1791, Elizabeth Schuelpp; John, born April 4, 1764, married Salome Van Buskirk.

(III) Peter, son of Jacob (2) and Rosina (Seip) Scheimer, was born in Shimertown (now Redington), Northampton county, Pennsylvania, January 13, 1760, and died October 22, 1828. He purchased for \$2,600 a farm of two hundred acres of land, with modern improvements, in Greenwich township, near Still Valley, Warren county, New Jersey, about five miles from Easton, Pennsylvania, which he gave to his son, John Lerch Shimer, referred to below. He married (first) Anna Maria Lerch, and (second) Elizabeth (Kratzer) Lerch, widow of Philip Lerch. Children: John Lerch, referred to below; Abraham, born February 7, 1785, died March 10, 1859, married April 8, 1810, Margaret Leidy; Mary, born May 26, 1787, died June 2, 1864, married, 1812, Jacob Knecht; Susan, born October 19, 1789, died March 9, 1836, married, November 20, 1808, John Riehl; Elizabeth, born May 12, 1791, died May 15, 1853, married Samuel Leidy; Anna, born April 29, 1794, died July 6, 1857, married, March 20, 1812, Tobias Weaver; Samuel, born November 14, 1796, died January 18, 1867, married Susan Hein-





Residence of Wm. B. Shimer, Phillipsburg, N. J.  
built 1850.



bach; Rosina, born May 13, 1800, died February 23, 1873, married, in 1817, Joseph Weber.

(IV) John Lerch Shimer, son of Peter Scheimer, was born in Redington, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, January 5, 1782, and died in Warren county, New Jersey, August 12, 1854. Shortly after his marriage he settled on the farm in Warren county, given to him by his father, and by industry and thrift accumulated a large fortune. He became the owner of six large farms, situated in that region, four of them adjoining each other. The original farm of two hundred acres given to him by his father is still in possession of a Shimer, and the house in which he lived is still (in 1910) standing. He married, in 1804, Susanna, daughter of John Schwitzer, of Bethlehem township, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, who was born there, October 10, 1785. He and his wife are both buried in the Old Straw Church graveyard, at Still Valley, Warren county, New Jersey. Children: Peter, born March 21, 1805, died August 27, 1855, married, 1830, Elizabeth Calvin; John N., born July 30, 1811, died December 8, 1885, married, December 18, 1834, Elizabeth A. Carpenter; Robert K., born September 25, 1813, died October 1, 1889, married, January 28, 1836, Mary A. Carpenter; Isaac, born February 21, 1816, died January 10, 1854, married, November 28, 1839, Catharine Baker; William B., referred to below; Samuel Leidy, referred to below; Mary Jane, born May 16, 1824, died February 8, 1854, married John Smith.

(V) William B., son of John Lerch and Susanna (Schwitzer) Shimer, was born near Still Valley, Sussex county, now Warren county, August 28, 1820, and died October 7, 1887. The public schools of this locality were poorly managed, and bore little resemblance to the finely equipped one of to-day, when the subject of this sketch was a boy. He is mainly self-educated. He was a practical and successful farmer, and was favorably esteemed throughout the township. He was a director of the First National Bank of Phillipsburg, and for many years he was an elder in the Old Straw Church. He married, November 7, 1843, Mary Margaret, daughter of Jacob and Sophia Shipman Sharp, who was born March 25, 1824; died June 4, 1884. Her father, Jacob Sharp, was born September 22, 1798; died April 19, 1843. Sophia Shipman was born May 13, 1805; died October 31, 1878. Children of William B. and Mary Margaret (Sharp) Shimer: Susanna V., born December 21, 1845, died February 11, 1860; Frank P., born July 1, 1851, died September 8, 1874; William S., of whom further; Thomas E., born December 1, 1866, died April 27, 1888.

(VI) William S., son of William B. and Mary Margaret (Sharp) Shimer, was born near Phillipsburg, New Jersey, January 17, 1865. He is still living and owns the farm that belonged to his grandfather, John Lerch Shimer, "at the forks of the road." He married Elizabeth Fine Pursell, who was born October 12, 1868, daughter of Phillip Fine and Mary Louisa (Stone) Pursell. They have one child, Isaac Sharp Shimer.

(V) Samuel Leidy, son of John Lerch and Susanna (Schwitzer) Shimer, was born in Still Valley, Sussex (now Warren) county, New Jersey, August 13, 1822, and died in Phillipsburg, Warren county, New Jersey, February 3, 1887. He was engaged in farming until the outbreak of the civil war, when he obtained a government position in Trenton, and acted as captain of a volunteer company of reserve militia, stationed in that place. After the war was over Mr. Shimer purchased and operated a grist and sawmill. He was a member and one of the organizers of Grace Lutheran Church, Phillipsburg. He was a Republican in politics, and held several minor offices in the town. He married, March 11, 1847, Elizabeth, daughter of John M. and Sarah (Cline) Roseberry, who was born in Phillipsburg, in 1827, and is still living there. Children: John McCron Roseberry, referred to below; Flora, born in 1858, married, 1874, Frank P. Haggerty.

(VI) John McCron Roseberry, son of Samuel Leidy and Elizabeth (Roseberry) Shimer, was born in Still Valley, Warren county, New Jersey, October 12, 1850, and is now living in Phillipsburg, where he has been for many years one of the most success-

ful business men of the town. He received his early education in the public schools of Still Valley and in the Allentown Seminary, and after graduating from the latter took a business course in New Haven, Connecticut. After spending a year in the organ and piano business, Mr. Shimer bought and operated a sawmill, which, however, he gave up after a year's trial, and embarked in the coal and hay business, to which he added the labors of a fire insurance agent. In 1868 he opened a general store in Phillipsburg, at 797 South Main street, which by his industry and ability he has made one of the largest and best in the city. His insurance business also has been most prosperous, and for many years he has been the representative in the town of all the leading companies. April 22, 1889, he was successful in his efforts to establish the fourth class sub post-office, known as Shimer's, Lopatcong township, Warren county, New Jersey, and President Cleveland, during his first administration, appointed Mr. Shimer postmaster. He is a Republican in politics, and has served as delinquent tax collector, and for over fifteen years as a justice of the peace. He is now serving as a notary public and a commissioner of deeds. He is a Lutheran in religion, and served for a number of years on the official board of the church in Easton, Pennsylvania. He is a member of Delaware Lodge, No. 52, Free and Accepted Masons, of New Jersey; of Eagle Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, and of the Charter Society. He married, March 9, 1868, in Phillipsburg, Sarah W., daughter of Samuel S. and Rebecca (Young) Stevenson, who was born in Phillipsburg, in September, 1852. Child: Elizabeth Roseberry, born August 21, 1871; married, February 8, 1906, Rev. William J. Hutchinson.

(II) Edward, son of Jacob (I) and Elizabeth Scheimer, was born in Bucks (now Northampton) county, Pennsylvania, February 28, 1741, and died in Shimertown, in the same county, February 16, 1815. He became the possessor of a great part of his father's original estate, and to this he added much more himself. He learned the trade of saddler, but does not appear to have practiced it very much. He was a zealous Lutheran, a revolutionary patriot, and served as a member of the committee of safety of Northampton county, and as captain in the First Battalion, of the same county, under Colonel George Hubner, in 1777. He married, in 1765, Rosina (Seip) Scheimer, widow of his brother Jacob, referred to above, and the two are buried side by side in the burying-ground in their old home orchard, under large slabs, covered with long German inscriptions. Children: Jacob, referred to below; Isaac, born May 6, 1769, died January 1, 1838, married, 1796, Susanna, daughter of John Beyl, sister to his brother Jacob's wife; Abraham, born April 7, 1774, died in infancy; Susanna, born February 22, 1776, died August 16, 1863, married (first) James Bingham, (second) Dr. Peter Von Steuben.

(III) Jacob Shimer, son of Edward and Rosina (Seip-Scheimer) Scheimer, was born in Shimertown, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, January 1, 1767, and died October 5, 1845. He married, in April, 1791, Elizabeth, daughter of John Beyl, of Lower Saucon township, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, who was born September 15, 1772, and died January 31, 1857. Children: John Beyl, born June 7, 1792, died July 29, 1878, married, April 7, 1816, Mary Schweitzer; Joseph, born May 2, 1795, died August 13, 1878, married, 1818, Catharine Hubler; Edward Beyl, referred to below; Isaac, born August 25, 1799, died December 17, 1863, married, May 12, 1824, Kate Apple; Jacob, born October 10, 1802, died in October, 1871, married, March 17, 1829, Fayette Kes; Elizabeth, born April 21, 1805, died 1899, married, October 22, 1822, Michael Butz; Samuel, born September 21, 1807, died 1897, married, September 21, 1852, Anna Kuhns; Abraham, born March 12, 1809, died January 1, 1881, married, May 23, 1837, Margaretta Johnston.

(IV) Edward Beyl, son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Beyl) Shimer, was born June 27, 1797, and died in Easton, Pennsylvania, October 10, 1869. He married, March 18, 1821, Hannah, daughter of Peter Lerch, who was born November 2, 1802, and died

September 3, 1864. Both she and her husband are buried in the old Forks graveyard, Northampton county, Pennsylvania. Children: Elizabeth, born January 31, 1822, died September 11, 1823; Sabina S., born December 17, 1823, still living, married, December 17, 1844, Samuel Messinger; Maria, born February 12, 1826, still living, married, November 26, 1850, Jacob Schall; Franklin L., referred to below; Reuben L., born February 16, 1831, still living, married, October 3, 1849, Susan, daughter of Joseph and Catharine (Hubler) Shimer, his first cousin; Peter A., born July 20, 1833, still living, married, March 15, 1856, Ellen Werkheiser; Anna Elizabeth, born January 28, 1837, still living, married, May 28, 1859, William Werkheiser; Mary, born April 16, 1839, still living, married, May 4, 1861, Samuel Lerch.

(V) Franklin L., son of Edward Beyl and Hannah (Lerch) Shimer, was born in Easton, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, December 6, 1828, and died June 12, 1901. He was a farmer, a Republican in politics, and a Lutheran in religion. He married, August 31, 1849, Sabina, daughter of Charles Babp, who was born October 18, 1827, and died February 2, 1898. Both she and her husband are buried in the old Forks church burying-ground, Northampton county. Children: Josephine, born December 2, 1850, still living, married, December 4, 1869, Edward Weaver; Lovene A., born September 13, 1852, died June 8, 1859; Charles Edward, born June 12, 1854, still living, married (first), March 29, 1873, Julia A. Hahn, (second), May 4, 1889, Salina Anglemeyer; Hannah, born March 12, 1856, died November 24, 1907, married (first), March 1, 1884, Martin Ackerman, (second) Abraham Walters; Benjamin Franklin, referred to below; Erwin Babp, born November 26, 1870, still living, married, July 20, 1889, Caroline Messinger.

(VI) Benjamin Franklin, son of Franklin L. and Sabina (Babp) Shimer, was born in Northampton county, Pennsylvania, May 15, 1861, and is now living in Easton, Pennsylvania. Like his father, he is a farmer, a Republican in politics, and a Lutheran in religion. He married, May 15, 1880, Jennie, daughter of Aaron and Mary A. Messinger. Children: Floyd Aaron, referred to below; Mary Sabina, born June 6, 1885; Edward F., March 28, 1887; Caroline E.; Anna Maria, October 15, 1893; Lena May, October 30, 1896; Benjamin M., November 21, 1899; Emily F., March 4, 1902.

(VII) Dr. Floyd Aaron, son of Benjamin Franklin and Jennie (Messinger) Shimer, was born in Easton, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, December 5, 1880, and is now living in Phillipsburg, Warren county, New Jersey. He received his early education in the public schools of Easton and later graduated from Sandt's Academy. He then entered the department of pharmacy of the Medico-Chirurgical College of Philadelphia, from which he received his Ph. G. degree in 1902, and his M. D. degree in 1905. Until he received his medical degree he worked as a clerk in a drug store, and then coming to Phillipsburg in the fall of 1905, he opened his present office at 88 Lewis street, where he has won for himself a reputation as one of the rising and most able of the younger generation of the city's physicians. He is a Republican in politics, and a Lutheran in religion. He is a member of Accho Chapter, No. 124, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; of Delaware Lodge, No. 52, Free and Accepted Masons, of New Jersey, and of the Modern Woodmen of America.

He married, in Phillipsburg, New Jersey, August 21, 1907, Elsie May, daughter of James and Catharine O'Brien, who was born in Phillipsburg, May 19, 1878. Her father is a wealthy railroad contractor of that city. Her sisters are Rose, Catharine, Agnes, and Elizabeth O'Brien.

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The Beesley family of Belvidere is one of the oldest in the state, and BEESLEY its present representative in that town, Dr. Maurice Edward Beesley, a dentist of high reputation, worthily maintains the traditions of his race. The name of Maurice has been many times repeated in the successive generations, the first of the line having been the grandfather of Captain Jonathan Beesley, who

was killed in the revolutionary war. The pedigree on the maternal side extends back to John Hart, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, while Sarah Hand, wife of Jonathan Hand, a grandfather on the Beesley side, was one of the maidens who strewed flowers before General Washington at Trenton, in 1789, while the hero was on his way to New York to be inaugurated president of the United States.

(I) Thomas Beesley, the paternal great-grandfather of Dr. Maurice Edward Beesley, was born in December, 1771, in England, and came to this country in 1778, settling at Beesley's Point, on the Jersey coast, where his son, Maurice Beesley, mentioned below, was born May 16, 1804.

(II) Maurice, son of Thomas Beesley, graduated at the University of Pennsylvania, high in the class of 1828, and for fifty-four years thereafter practiced medicine continuously. In 1840 and again in 1841 he served as a member of the New Jersey state legislature, and from 1842 to 1844 was one of the governor's council. It was largely through his influence that a lunatic asylum was established in the state, and he was one of the committee who selected a site for the building. In 1845 he was elected a charter member of the New Jersey State Historical Society and became one of its active members, collecting information relative to the history of the state. There is now in the possession of Dr. Beesley, his grandson, a rare old scrap-book, in which are documents of great value, among them a letter of William Penn, written in 1682. Dr. Beesley was the author of a history of Cape May county, a work of much interest, and a recognized authority on the subject. Dr. Beesley married Sarah, daughter of Amos C. Moore, a circuit rider of the Methodist Episcopal church, and four children were born to them, among them, Edward M., mentioned below. Dr. Beesley died at Dennisville, January 13, 1882, and the death of his widow occurred in June, 1894.

(III) Edward M., son of Maurice and Sarah (Moore) Beesley, was born June 22, 1845, in Cape May county, New Jersey, and his education was completed at the West Jersey Academy, at Bridgeton. He then entered the Pennsylvania Dental College, Philadelphia, where he graduated in 1867. He first practiced his profession at Absecon, Atlantic county, New Jersey, and in 1871 came to Belvidere where he maintained to the close of his life a large and lucrative connection, becoming one of the very prominent men of Warren county. He was a member of the state board of examiners in dentistry. From 1870 to 1873 he served as sergeant-at-arms in the New Jersey senate, and in 1882 was engrossing clerk of that body. He affiliated with Warren Lodge, No. 13, Free and Accepted Masons. Dr. Beesley married, November 11, 1873, Carrie A., daughter of Israel Harris, who was for forty years cashier in the Belvidere National Bank. Dr. and Mrs. Beesley were the parents of three children: Eleanor, a graduate of Belvidere high school, received the degree of Doctor of Medicine from the Woman's Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1896; Mary, wife of Frank Mathews, of Brooklyn, New York; and Maurice Edward, mentioned below. Dr. Beesley died in 1906.

(IV) Maurice Edward, son of Edward M. and Carrie A. (Harris) Beesley, was born October 9, 1882, in Belvidere, and graduated from the high school of his native place. Electing to follow the profession of his father, he entered the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery, and after a full course of study received from that institution the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery in 1907, since which time he has practiced his profession in Belvidere. He is a member of the New Jersey State Dental Society and prosecutor for that society in Warren county. He belongs to the Tri-County Dental Society of Morris, Sussex and Warren counties. He is junior warden of Warren Lodge, No. 13, Free and Accepted Masons, and is a member of the Improved Order of Red Men, and the Greek letter fraternity Xi Psi Phi. Dr. Beesley enjoys merited social and professional distinction, not only in his home town, but also throughout Warren county.

He married, June 28, 1911, Lena Bair, daughter of James B. and Elizabeth (Howard) Bair.





Geo M Shipman -



The Shipmans are of Norman descent. The founder of the family SHIPMAN was knighted by Henry the Third, of England, in 1258. The Hon. George Marshall Shipman, presiding judge of Warren county, is a lineal descendant of Edward Shipman, the founder of the American branch, who was a refugee from religious persecution in England. In 1663 he cast in his lot with the colonists who settled in Saybrook, Connecticut, being one of the founders of that place.

(I) The great-grandfather of Judge Shipman was one of the original settlers of Morristown, New Jersey, and two of his sons served with distinction in the war of the revolution.

(II) David Shipman, the grandfather, was a leading citizen of Warren county.

(III) Jehial G. Shipman, a name well-known in his day throughout the state of New Jersey, was a son of David Shipman, and the father of Judge Shipman. He was born October 13, 1818, near the town of Hope, and graduated from Union College, New York, in the class of 1842. He subsequently studied law under the preceptorship of that profound scholar and noted legal authority, William C. Morris, and in 1844 was admitted to the bar. In a comparatively short time he rose to a place of prominence in the ranks of his profession. He married Mary Louisa Morris, whose father was for many years prosecutor of Warren county and afterward judge of the court of common pleas in Hudson county, and whose mother was the daughter of the late General and Dr. Peter Stryker, a distinguished Jerseyman. Miss Morris was descended from Major Peter Morris, who was an officer in the continental army, and was wounded at the battle of Chestnut Hill, by being shot in the mouth, Baron Steuben, on that occasion, sending his own surgeon to attend him. Major Ford Morris, another ancestor, was an ensign in the revolutionary army.

(IV) George Marshall Shipman, son of Jehial G. and Mary Louisa (Morris) Shipman, was born April 20, 1850, and was prepared for college under the tutelage of the Rev. Frederick Knighton, D. D., principal of the Classical Academy, Belvidere. In June, 1870, he took his degree of Bachelor of Arts from Princeton University, and subsequently received from the same institution the degree of Master of Arts. After a three years' course of legal study under the guidance of that eminent lawyer, his father, he was admitted to the bar. In June, 1876, he became a counsellor and continued in partnership with his father until the latter's death in 1892. In the winter of 1898 Governor Griggs appointed him presiding judge of Warren county, a position which he still holds, his broad knowledge and familiarity with the principles of law having enabled him to discharge its duties to the satisfaction of the bar and of the entire community.

Before Judge Shipman's advancement to the bench he had won a large patronage, his clientele including the most distinguished people in the state. With a mind highly cultured and carefully trained, he was a logical and eloquent speaker and became a powerful advocate before judge or jury, and as a natural consequence many of the most important cases were intrusted to him. He took the place of his father as counsellor for the following railroads: Delaware, Lackawanna & Western; New York, Susquehanna & Western; New Jersey Central; Lehigh Valley, and Lehigh & Hudson. He is a director in the East Bangor Slate Company and the Warren Woodworking Company, director and attorney for the Belvidere National Bank, vice-president of the Belvidere Water Company, and is interested officially in other large concerns. He is a member of the Sons of the Revolution, the Easton Pomfret Club and the Princeton Club of New York.

Judge Shipman married, June 26, 1878, Anna Louisa, daughter of Richard D. and Margaret (Stewart) Wilson, of Belvidere, and they have three children: Margaret, Jehial G., George M. The family are identified with the First Presbyterian Church, of which Judge Shipman has been a member from his boyhood and in which he has, since

his father's death, succeeded the latter as ruling elder. At their spring meeting, April 11, 1911, at Belvidere, the Presbytery of Newton elected Judge Shipman to the office of moderator. This was the first time a lay member had ever been chosen to preside over the deliberations of that body.

Philip Kline, the founder of this family, came from Germany to Sourland Mountain, now called Neshanic, in Sussex county, New Jersey, about 1720.

He was probably a relative of Godfried Kleyn, son of Christian of Bendorf, Germany, whose name appears in the Readington register. There were several early immigrants bearing the name Kline, spelled in various ways, and old families of this name are found in different places in New Jersey and Pennsylvania. Philip Kline bought one hundred and sixty acres of government land at Still Valley, now part of Greenwich township, Warren county, New Jersey, and sent two sons and a daughter to settle upon it and make a clearing. At a later time he bought six hundred acres in what is now Harmony township; this tract he divided equally among these three children. The original purchase deed of this property, given under seal of King George III, has been handed down in the family. Philip Kline married Mary Haines, of Prussia, who bore him three sons and two daughters: William, Peter, Philip, Margaret and Elizabeth.

(II) William, son of Philip and Mary (Haines) Kline, was born in 1776. He married Catharine Horn, who was born in 1780. Children: Godfrey, John, Sally, Peter, Isaac, Mary, Haines.

(III) Godfrey, son of William and Catharine (Horn) Kline, was born in 1800. He married Mary A. Scudder, by which union the following children were born: Elizabeth, Isaac, Rosetta, William, Sarah, Catharine and Mary Frances.

(IV) William (2), son of Godfrey and Mary A. (Scudder) Kline, was born March 3, 1834, at Asbury, New Jersey. In 1858 his father, Godfrey Kline, and family, in conjunction with a number of residents in and about his native place, emigrated overland and settled in Prince William county, Virginia, thereby effecting a colony of "New Jersey settlers." William, son of Godfrey, returned north in 1863, and married Elizabeth (Hubler) Baker, daughter of Jacob Baker, of Northampton county, Pennsylvania. He first located at Harmony, Warren county, New Jersey, where he followed farming until 1882, when he retired from that pursuit and moved to Delaware Park, New Jersey. He held continuously for thirteen years the office of township collector. He was also an elder of the First Presbyterian Church of Phillipsburg, New Jersey, at the time of his death, which occurred September 19, 1902.

(V) William (3), son of William (2) and Elizabeth (Baker) Kline, was born in Harmony, Warren county, New Jersey, September 2, 1865. He was educated in the public schools and Easton Academy, graduating from the latter in 1885, and then entered Lafayette College for a two years' course, and in the fall of 1888 matriculated in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, graduating in 1891, with the degree of M. D. Having decided to settle in Phillipsburg, he moved there in 1893, and ranks to-day as one of the most skilled physicians in Warren county. Both socially and as a citizen he is highly esteemed, and has always taken an interest in everything looking to the welfare of the community and the people. He has always been inclined toward the Democratic party, and has many times refused political honors. He has held the office of city physician in 1894-95, and served for twelve years in the town council. Formerly he was a member of the Improved Order of Red Men; at present he is connected with Delaware Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Knights of Pythias, and with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Dr. Kline married, June 20, 1904, Caroline F. Flumerfelt, a granddaughter of Jesse Flumerfelt, who for many years was a private official of the Pennsylvania railroad. By their union, God has blessed Dr. and Mrs. Kline with two daughters, Frances Elizabeth and Mildred Lee Kline.

John Ketcham, the first member of this family of SOMERVILLE-KETCHAM whom we have definite information, was born December 22, 1791; died November 30, 1865. He was descended from Edward Ketcham, of Ipswich, Massachusetts. John, son of Edward, who died in 1697, moved to Huntington, Long Island. In the middle of the eighteenth century, several of this name were living in Hopewell and the adjacent town of Amwell. John Ketcham is descended from the Pennington Ketchams, who were of English and Scotch extraction. He was a Presbyterian, and an old-time Whig, and naturally became a Republican. He was a farmer and a highly esteemed man. He married, May 2, 1818, Elizabeth, surname unknown. Children: William, born March 29, 1819; Eleanor, December 7, 1820; Elizabeth, April 5, 1822; Sarah, May 22, 1825; Mary, July 22, 1827; John L., May 15, 1830; Jane, referred to below; Mark, August 14, 1844, a resident of Port Murry.

(II) Jane, daughter of John and Elizabeth Ketcham, was born January 4, 1835. She married, July 4, 1850, Judge James Somerville, born in Ireland, October 16, 1832; died at Port Murry, New Jersey, April 30, 1903. He was one of the three children of William and Sarah Somerville, the others being William, and Margaret, who married a Mr. Wallace, and lived in Grass Valley, California. His parents came to this country when Judge Somerville was two years old, and made their home in Paterson, New Jersey, where they are buried. The future judge, at an early age, drove a mule on the old Morris canal in the summer time, and applied himself to his studies at school in the winter. He lived at different times in Paterson, New York City, and in Scranton, Pennsylvania, where he worked at harness making. The greater part of the years, however, while he was canalizing, he lived with William Maines, at Port Murry. For about twenty years, between 1840 and 1860, he ran a boat of his own and was quite successful. About 1855 he abandoned boating and settled at Washington, conducting a store near the canal basin, in the northern part of the borough. He presided at the first Republican meeting ever held in the borough of Washington. He had been a Democrat prior to the organization of the Republican party. On the day that the trains first ran over the Lackawanna railroad, in 1860, he left Washington and removed to Lincoln Park, in Morris county. In partnership with his old employer, he conducted a store at that place for about five years, and in 1865 returned to Port Murry, where he spent the remainder of his days in retirement from business. He already owned property in the village, and after his retirement he purchased a farm near Mt. Bethel. He became very prominent in the affairs of the township and was several times honored with local offices. In 1879 he was appointed a lay judge of the Warren county courts for a term of five years; this position he filled with honor. He was for many years a member of the Port Murry Baptist Church, of which he served five years as treasurer. Judge Somerville was a man of very retiring nature, not prone to talk unnecessarily, and his remarkable career should be an incentive to all boys and young men to industry and integrity. With small early opportunities, he became one of the conspicuous and highly-respected figures of Warren county. About five years before his death, he suffered a stroke of paralysis, but after a short time he was out again as before and enjoyed good health for one of his age. His funeral was conducted by the Rev. J. E. Vasser, assisted by the Rev. W. D. Pimm, each being his former minister. Interment was made in the Baptist cemetery at Port Murry.

(III) Alonzo, son of James and Jane (Ketcham) Somerville, was born at Karsville, New Jersey, March 7, 1852; died January 29, 1907. He began his business career as a clerk in the Hackettstown National Bank, and in 1870 became teller of the North Ward National Bank, in Newark, being made cashier in 1873. In 1879 he started a wholesale grocery business in New York. This he sold in 1882 and returned to Newark, taking a position as secretary of the general grocery firm of Wilkinson, Gaddis & Company. In 1890 he had to retire on account of his health, and travel. In 1892 he

was stricken on the street with paralysis. His life was then for a time despaired of, but he partially recovered and his death was probably more or less a result of his stroke. He lived on Lombardy street, Newark; for several summers he made his home at Port Murry. The funeral was held at Newark, interment made at Port Murry. He married a Miss Titus, of Newark. Children: James M., William T., Mary R.

The Suttle family of Warren county is of North of Ireland origin, and SUTTLE springs from Matthew Suttle, who emigrated to this country about the middle of the nineteenth century, and settling in Paterson, New Jersey, plied his trade of blacksmith with such success that he became quite prosperous and well-to-do, and the owner of considerable real estate. He died January 25, 1894, aged about seventy-five years. He married Grace Correy, who died about 1896, aged nearly eighty years. Children: Matthew, referred to below; William; Margaret; Grace; Catharine; Susanna; Robert, died in infancy.

(II) Matthew (2), son of Matthew (1) and Grace (Correy) Suttle, was born in Paterson, New Jersey, about 1844; died there, in 1877. Having learned the trade of machinist, he entered the employ of the United States government and for the greater part of his life was stationed in the navy-yard at Brooklyn, New York. He married Catharine, daughter of Richard and Margaret (Potter) Boothroyd, who was born in January, 1846, or 1847. Although she is of English origin, she is a member of the Dutch Reformed Church of Paterson. Children: Matthew, referred to below; Margaret, died in infancy; Frederick W., a banker in Paterson, New Jersey; Richard B., an employee of the American Locomotive Works in Paterson; Margaret; Grace. The two last-mentioned are teachers in public schools in Paterson.

(III) Matthew (3), son of Matthew (2) and Catharine (Boothroyd) Suttle, was born in Paterson, New Jersey, in 1867, and is now living in Phillipsburg, where he was one of that town's most enterprising merchants, and was proprietor of the largest and most modern furniture store in the country. He received his early education in the public schools of Paterson and then took the course in the Baltimore Business College. After this he obtained a position as clerk with the furniture firm of Lockwood Brothers in Paterson, and here he remained for seven years, gaining his mastery over the business. At the end of this time he decided to embark in business for himself, and in November, 1890, purchasing the business of August Moneig, in Phillipsburg, he took as a partner, George Hubsmidt, and under the firm name of Suttle and Hubsmidt, the two young men conducted a flourishing and prosperous business for twelve years. In 1902 Mr. Suttle bought out his partner's interests and then carried on the business alone, drawing his trade not only from Warren county, but also from Easton and the adjacent parts of Northampton county, Pennsylvania. His store, which was located at 340 Main street, Phillipsburg, was the largest store in the town. Mr. Suttle retired from the furniture business about April 1, 1911. Mr. Suttle takes great pride in his home town, and is ever ready to assist in every effort for its welfare and benefit. He is one of the most active members of the Phillipsburg board of trade, and a member of the town's committee on manufactures, real estate and industries. He is a Republican in politics, and he and his family are communicants of the Protestant Episcopal church. He is a member of Moose Lodge, of Easton, Pennsylvania, and in 1895 built his fine residence at 37 Chambers street.

He married, in Paterson, New Jersey, May 2, 1893, Mary I., daughter of Thomas and Mary Walsh, a family that is of Scotch and Irish origin. Child: Frederick L., born in Phillipsburg, January 28, 1894, and now a student in the Phillipsburg high school.

**BOGARDUS** Stephen W. Bogardus, the first member of this family of whom we have definite information, was a native of New York state, died in Phillipsburg, New Jersey, in 1890. This family is of Dutch origin, being descendants of Dominie Everardus Bogardus and Anneke Jans. Dr. S. W. Bogardus was living in Matawan, Monmouth county, New Jersey, in 1853. He served in the civil war as lieutenant of Company E, Fifteenth New Jersey Regiment. The sword which he carried is now in the possession of his son. In 1882 he came to Phillipsburg and continued in the practice of dentistry until his death. He married Sarah A. Rose, who was born in New York state about 1825. They had ten children, among whom was Edward, referred to below.

Dr. Edward Bogardus, son of Stephen W. and Sarah A. (Rose) Bogardus was born in Matawan, June 24, 1853. He was educated in the public schools and at Matawan Institute. He went to New York and studied in the New York College of Dentistry. Having completed his technical course, he returned to his home and commenced practice with his father. Dr. Bogardus is qualified to practice both in Pennsylvania and New Jersey, having taken the required examinations in each of these states. Dentistry has made great progress in recent years, but Dr. Bogardus is a student and keeps pace with the new discoveries, taking the leading journals devoted to dentistry. With his scientific training, his father's excellent practical instructions from his early years and his own subsequent studies, he has won a worthy place in his profession and has long been registered as the leading dentist of Phillipsburg. Besides his profession, he is an admirer and owner of fine horses. He is a Democrat in politics.

He married, in November, 1876, Mary, daughter of Jacob Eilenberg, of Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania. They had one child, which died in infancy.

Charles Bowlby, son of Elijah and Margaret (Shafer) Sharp, is one of **SHARP** Phillipsburg's most enterprising men. He was born in the village of Asbury, Hunterdon county, New Jersey, May 31, 1859, and received his early education in the public schools of Washington, Warren county, and in private schools there and elsewhere. When he reached fourteen years of age he began his apprenticeship as a telegrapher in the offices of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railroad, at Hampton Junction. Six months later he was transferred to the offices at Port Washington, and eighteen months after this time to Washington, where he remained as night operator until 1878, when he was sent to Phillipsburg and promoted to the office of ticket agent. In 1880 he resigned this position in order to accept another in the office of the superintendent of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, where he was made wire chief of the railroad and of the Western Union Telegraph Company, at Easton, Pennsylvania. Five years later he became manager for both companies, and held the office most ably until 1902, when he resigned in order to enter into partnership with Mr. Oscar W. Shouffler, in the brokerage business. For the first four years the firm had their offices in Easton, and then removed to Phillipsburg, where they operated until April, 1910, when the partnership was dissolved and Mr. Sharp went into business for himself in his present offices on Union Square, making a specialty of bonds. Mr. Sharp is a Democrat in politics, and has taken quite an active share in local affairs. In 1899 he was elected on the Democratic ticket as surrogate of Warren county, and after the expiration of his term of five years he served for two years more as auditor of the town. He is a member of Delaware Lodge, No. 52, Free and Accepted Masons, of New Jersey; of Eagle Chapter, No. 32, Royal Arch Masons; of DeMolay Commandery, No. 6, Knights Templar; of Salaan Temple, of the Mystic Shrine; of Montana Lodge, No. 23, Knights of Pythias, being past chancellor of that organization. He is also a member of Malaska Council, No. 4, Junior Order of American Mechanics; of Chapter No. 395, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks,

and of Teedyuscung Tribe, No. 17, Improved Order of Red Men. He is a Methodist in religion.

He married, May 15, 1879, Sophia M., daughter of Lewis and Elizabeth (Harbus) Miller, who was born in New York City, July 5, 1858. Children: 1. Carrie Bessie, born March 1, 1880. 2. Lillian May, born September 19, 1882. 3. William Hoff, born February 3, 1887; graduated from public and high schools of Phillipsburg; is connected with the Genuine Bangor Slate Company, of Easton, Pennsylvania. 4. Russell Stanley, referred to below. 5. Charles Bowlby, born August 15, 1897.

(II) Russell Stanley, son of Charles Bowlby and Sophia M. (Miller) Sharp, was born in Phillipsburg, New Jersey, June 29, 1890, and is now living in Phillipsburg. He graduated from the public and high schools of Phillipsburg, and is now bookkeeper in the office of the furniture firm of Spence & Company.

MUTCHLER Valentine Mutchler, founder of this family, came in 1752 with his brother John from the valley of the Rhine in Germany, and settled in Warren county, New Jersey. They took tracts of land in what was later the village of Marble Hill, but the place is now known as the Mellick farm. Valentine Mutchler was a stonemason and farmer. He was an upright, conscientious man, one fitted to contribute to the upbuilding of a nation. He married Caroline Stonebach. Among their children was Valentine, referred to below.

(II) Valentine (2), son of Valentine (1) and Caroline (Stonebach) Mutchler, was born in Warren county, New Jersey. He served an apprenticeship in stonemasonry and afterward pursued that trade in connection with farming a large tract of land. His wife's name is not known; he married about 1795. Children: 1. John, born in 1798; died October 4, 1844; married Margaret Mellick; two of his descendants, father and son, have served in the United States congress from Pennsylvania. 2. Saniuel, referred to below. 3. Mary. 4. George W. 5. Elizabeth.

(III) Samuel, son of Valentine (2) Mutchler, was born in Warren county, New Jersey, November 1, 1799. He married (first) Elizabeth, surname unknown, who was born July 10, 1795, and (second) Sarah, surname unknown, who was born February 6, 1807. Children, three by first marriage: John, born May 27, 1821; George, referred to below; Mary, November 29, 1826; Valentine, February 9, 1828; Sarah Ann, March 22, 1829; Elizabeth, November 8, 1830; Isaiah, April 30, 1833; Andrew J., January 16, 1835; Thomas Jefferscn, January 16, 1835; William Walp, September 21, 1837, died May 5, 1862; Charles Wesley, April 21, 1842; Samuel Bradford, February 26, 1843; Johnson Howell, May 15, 1845; Emma, November 13, 1846; Emmeline, February 14, 1848. Eight of these children served in the civil war: William Walp was killed in action at Williamsburg, Virginia; Valentine reached the rank of major; Andrew J. and Charles Wesley that of first lieutenant.

(IV) George, son of Samuel and Elizabeth Mutchler, was born April 22, 1824. He married Cornelia Baker. Among their children was William Newton, referred to below.

(V) William Newton, son of George and Cornelia (Baker) Mutchler, was born at Uniontown, Warren county, New Jersey. He was educated in the public schools, and then learned the trade of wheelwright, which he followed twelve years. After this he was for sixteen years a farmer in Harmony. In 1899 he removed to Phillipsburg and entered the employ of the Western Union Telegraph Company, and also conducted a news-stand; nine years later he sold out his business and accepted a position in the Phillipsburg National Bank, with which institution he is now connected. At his first coming to Phillipsburg, Mr. Mutchler purchased his present home at Delaware Park. He is one of the most respected and prominent citizens of Phillipsburg. He is a Democrat in politics, and has served two terms as county freeholder, 1888 and 1889; he is also a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He married, May 14, 1874,

Arabella, daughter of John and Mary (Hemlen) Amey, who was born at Harmony, New Jersey, September 20, 1854. Children: Charles W. V., born April 24, 1875, now deceased; George Howell, referred to below; William N., September 5, 1879; John J., June 22, 1881; Grover Cleveland, November 15, 1884; Bertha S., October 25, 1887; Margaretta A., May 26, 1890; Joseph B. A., March 13, 1892; Stella May, January 27, 1894; Franklin D., May 12, 1896; Nellie Florence, August 30, 1897; Stanley S., May 11, 1900; Allen, deceased.

(VI) George Howell, son of William Newton and Arabella (Amey) Mutchler, was born at Harmony, Warren county, New Jersey, May 26, 1877. He was educated in the public schools. Taking up telegraphy, he had charge for several years of the Western Union telegraph office at Phillipsburg. For twelve years he was a general salesman in the employment of James J. Doyle, a cigar manufacturer of Elizabethtown, Pennsylvania. He built up a large trade for his employer, both in Pennsylvania and in New Jersey, and greatly to the regret of the company, Mr. Mutchler resigned this position in the fall of 1910 to fill the office of clerk of Warren county, to which office he had been elected, November 8, by a notable majority. Mr. Mutchler is one of Phillipsburg's most honored citizens, but expects shortly to move to Belvidere. He is a Democrat and an active worker in politics. He is a member of Delaware Lodge, No. 52, Free and Accepted Masons, of Phillipsburg; the Knights of Pythias; the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of Phillipsburg, and the Tall Cedars, of Phillipsburg. He married Harriett A. Trexler, of Allentown, Pennsylvania.

ATWOOD Franklin T. Atwood, superintendent of Warren county schools, came to Warren county in 1881, and for three years thereafter was vice-principal of Hackettstown schools. From 1884 to 1899 he was principal of the Oxford schools. Both these positions he filled with the ability born of natural fitness for the work and of long experience, an exceptional equipment, which led him ultimately to a wider field of usefulness. In 1899 he entered upon the work of the superintendency of county schools, the satisfactory results which he obtains and his manner of securing them meeting with merited recognition, and causing him to continue his labors to the present time. Mr. Atwood is now the oldest educator in Warren county.

McMURTRIE The late George King McMurtrie, a well-known citizen of Belvidere, was descended from ancestors who were among the first settlers of that place. Joseph McMurtrie, the founder of the family, was born in Dalmelington, Ayrshire, Scotland, and his children, James, Hannah, Robert, Hervey, Thomas and Joseph, emigrated to the American colonies. They purchased of John Alford a large tract of land on the east side of Request creek, containing twelve hundred and fifty acres. This was deeded, May 5, 1753, to Joseph McMurtrie, who made his will June 21, 1761, and died in May, 1762. He was the father of the following children: John, Abraham, mentioned below; Joseph, James, Agnes, Mary.

(II) Abraham, son of Joseph McMurtrie, was born July 10, 1741; died September 5, 1819. He married Amelia Barton, born January 18, 1744; died February 11, 1834. Their son James is mentioned below.

(III) James, son of Abraham and Amelia (Barton) McMurtrie, was born March 10, 1774; died in March, 1836. He married Elizabeth Smith, born February 1, 17—; died August 10, 1843. They were the parents of a son Abraham, mentioned below.

(IV) Abraham (2), son of James and Elizabeth (Smith) McMurtrie, was born March 23, 1806; died March 23, 1882. He married Almira, born March 5, 1812, daughter of Isaac and Rachel Smith, who lived two miles and a half this side of Newton. Their children were: James; Elizabeth, born August 8, 1848, married William D. Godley; George King, mentioned below; William, born March 15, 1851; Abraham, born

May 28, 1852, died October 17, 1909. The mother of these children died February 11, 1876.

(V) George King, son of Abraham (2) and Almira (Smith) McMurtrie, was born March 10, 1850, and was a highly-respected citizen of Belvidere, identified with the various interests of the family in that place, including the farm, the flouring mill, the sawmill and other sources of revenue. The flouring mill was erected in 1878, and yields about one hundred barrels of flour daily.

George King McMurtrie married, July 21, 1872, Delphine Harris, and their children were: Almira, born August 12, 1873, married, in April, 1897, Van Deusen Rickert, and they have three children: Thomas Henry, Van Deusen and Helen; Elizabeth G., July 4, 1876; George King, June 1, 1878; Helen D., November 23, 1884, died May 2, 1885. Mr. McMurtrie died November 5, 1904.

Henry W. Faust, of the well-known firm of Faust Brothers, druggists, **FAUST** of Belvidere, is of German descent. His grandfather, John Faust, was a farmer of Lehigh county, Pennsylvania. He was the father of two sons and one daughter: Alvin D., Owen William, mentioned below; Matilda.

(II) Owen William, son of John Faust, resided on his farm in Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, with the exception of three years, during which he held the office of sheriff and lived in Allentown. He married Mary Koch, whose father followed the calling of a blacksmith, and their children were: Rosa, married Daniel Wilser; Emma, wife of Griffith Rabenold, died in 1907; Ruth, wife of Milton Rabenold; Frank J., married Emeline Werner, had three sons; Clara, wife of Jeremiah Rabenold; Henry W., mentioned below; Morris S., of the firm of Faust Brothers, born March 24, 1861, married Sarah Cutsler, of Oxford, New Jersey; Tillie, wife of Albert Moyer, a farmer of Lehigh county, has one son Howard, a baker in Allentown; Cora, wife of Morris Repp, has two children, Raymond and Wayne. Owen William Faust, the father, died in July, 1891, in Fogelsville, Pennsylvania, aged about sixty-six years. His widow died in 1903, aged seventy-three years.

(III) Henry W., son of Owen William and Mary (Koch) Faust, was born March 23, 1858, and received his education in Allentown, as did his brother, Morris S., graduating in the high school. They both attended the New York College of Pharmacy, Morris S. completing the course in 1887 and Henry W. in 1890. In 1883 they opened a store on Water street, the enterprise proving so successful that in the course of fifteen or twenty years they felt justified in opening another, at the same time continuing the first one. The firm now conducts a flourishing business in both stores. The brothers are members of the Masonic fraternity, affiliating with Warren Lodge, No. 13, Free and Accepted Masons, of which they are both past masters. They are members also of Covenant Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of which they are both past grands. Henry W. Faust has been for the last fifteen years secretary of this lodge, and his brother held the rank of past district deputy in the Masonic fraternity. They belong to the Temple Chapter and DeMolay Commandery, Washington, and are also members of several other organizations. The brothers are closely associated with the religious interests of Belvidere. Henry W. Faust is a member of the Second Presbyterian Church, in which he holds the office of ruling elder. Morris S. Faust is a member of the First Presbyterian Church, serving on the board of trustees. Both the brothers are useful and respected citizens and as such are excelled by none in the community.

Henry W. Faust married Alice White, and they have one son, Raymond W., who graduated in June, 1911, from Lehigh University, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, completing a course in chemical engineering.



Le Roy Craig, clerk of the Warren County National Bank, of Belvidere, is descended from Scotch-Irish ancestry. The family was founded in this country at an early period and is a very numerous one, the descendants of the immigrant ancestor having greatly multiplied.

(I) Thomas Craig, grandfather of Le Roy Craig, died at a comparatively early age, leaving a widow who became the wife of his brother Robert. The children were: Robert, Milton J., Swayzie, Thomas, mentioned below; John.

(II) Thomas (2), son of Thomas (1) Craig, is engaged in business in Buttzville. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity, being past master of his lodge. In politics he is a Republican. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. He married Aminda Swazie, and three children were born to them, of whom the only one now living is Le Roy, mentioned below.

(III) Le Roy, son of Thomas (2) and Aminda (Swazie) Craig, was educated for a business career and is now ably filling the position of cashier in the National Bank of Belvidere. He is a useful and public-spirited citizen and is highly respected by the entire community.

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Whitfield C. Johnston, a well-known citizen of Belvidere, is a representative of one of the old families of that place. He is a grandson of Levi Johnston, whose father emigrated from Holland and settled in New Jersey. Levi Johnston married Lena, daughter of Adam Wandling, who was the father of a large family and a man of vigorous body and mind. Mr. and Mrs. Johnston had five children: Levi, mentioned below; Nelson; Elias; George, and Samuel. All these sons were among the early residents of Belvidere. Nelson died in Washington and Samuel passed his latter days in Hackettstown.

(II) Levi (2), son of Levi (1) and Lena (Wandling) Johnston, was born January 7, 1807, and was the proprietor of a store in Belvidere. He was a member of the town council and was prominently identified with public affairs. Although a member of no church he contributed five hundred dollars to the fund for building the Presbyterian house of worship, and was always active in work, having for its object the welfare of the community. About 1845 he purchased the Johnston farm and built the house now owned by his son. At that time land was more valuable than it is now, as is shown by the fact that for a single four-acre lot Mr. Johnston paid the sum of one thousand dollars. The family subsequently donated part of this old homestead to the Cemetery Association. Mr. Nelson Easton had a store next to that of Mr. Johnston and Mr. Adrian Lott was also engaged in business in the town at that time. John M. Sherrerd, at one time surrogate of the county, Phineas B. Kennedy, a lawyer, and Dr. Byington were other prominent men of the place. Mr. Johnston married, October 3, 1843, Margaret Wandling, born July 19, 1818, and their children were: Caroline, born September, 1844; Whitfield C., mentioned below; Margaret W., born September 5, 1847; Mary A., married, August 15, 1876, J. J. Cockrell; Levi; Roderick, who died young.

(III) Whitfield C., son of Levi (2) and Margaret (Wandling) Johnston, was born January 28, 1846, and married, May 20, 1869, Mary C. Cole. They had one child, Lena, who died at the age of twelve years. Mrs. Johnston has since died and Mr. Johnston is now living alone at the old homestead with strangers in charge of the house. Notwithstanding his sixty-five years he is in perfect health, having never known a day's illness.

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Daniel Meade Perry, born in Tioga county, New York, June 25, 1843, enlisted September 22, 1861, for three years or during the war of the rebellion. He was promoted to third sergeant, and assigned to Company E, Seventy-sixth Regiment New York Volunteers, Second Brigade, First Division, First

Army Corps, Army of the Potomac. He participated in the battle of Rappahannock Station, Virginia, August 22-24, 1862; the battle of Warrenton, Sulphur Springs, Virginia, August 26, 1862, and was acting first lieutenant at the battle of Groveton (second battle of Bull Run) August 28, 1862, where he received a severe gunshot wound in the left thigh. He remained on the battlefield, a prisoner, until September 5th, without food or medical attention, when he was removed under a flag of truce to Georgetown College Hospital, Georgetown, District of Columbia, from which he was discharged on account of total disability, the result of said wound, January 31, 1863.

He was educated at the Cortland Academy, Cortland, New York, and was graduated from the Eastman Business College, Poughkeepsie, New York, July 2, 1864, and is by profession an accountant. January 28, 1868, he removed to New Jersey. He married, September 12, 1871, Rachel Blair Kelsey, cousin of Henry C. Kelsey, late secretary of state of New Jersey, and grandniece of the late John I. Blair, of Blairstown, New Jersey. He is a member of the following societies: Patriotic Order Sons of America; Liberty Council, No. 15, Order United American Mechanics; Pohatcong Council, No. 1177, Royal Arcanum, of which he was secretary eleven years; Mansfield Lodge, No. 36, A. F. and A. M.; Temple Chapter, No. 12, Royal Arch Masons; DeMolay Commandery, No. 6, Knights Templar; American Automobile Association; Associated Automobile Clubs of New Jersey, and the first president of the Warren County Automobile Club; past commander of John F. Reyuold's Post, No. 66, Grand Army of the Republic, and late aide-de-camp on the staff of the commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic. He and his family are members of the Presbyterian church.

Although a lover of harmless sports, he never favors games of chance, believing: "Les jeux de hasard, quelque médiocres qu'ils paraissent, sont toujours cheres et dangereux." Politically he is a Republican, having voted for all the Republican candidates for president from Abraham Lincoln to William H. Taft; but in local politics votes for the best man—the man who will represent the people, regardless of all political cliques and tricks.

He was a bookkeeper for the Oxford Iron Company, Oxford, New Jersey, from 1868 to 1887; visited England on a tour for his health in the summer of 1886, and after a vacation of one year engaged with the Needham Piano & Organ Company, Washington, New Jersey, and remained in their employ until January 25, 1905, when he retired from business. His residence is 128 Belvidere avenue, Washington, New Jersey. He has one daughter, Leola Blair.

He is the tenth generation from the Rev. John Perry, rector of Farnborough, England, near the Cathedral of Winchester, died there in 1621. The same year his son John was apprenticed to the Guild of Cloth-workers in London, and became free of the company and a citizen of London in 1628. His son John, also a cloth-worker, after the great fire in London in 1666, came to this country and settled in Watertown, Massachusetts. He was born in 1613. His son John married, December 13, 1667, Sarah Clay, died October 11, 1730, and had children: 1. John, born October 1, died November 8, 1668. 2. John, born March 3, 1670; married, July 19, 1693, Sarah Price; she died a widow, October 11, 1730; had John, born March 2, 1695-6, married Deborah ———, in Lexington; had children: i. John P., born December 19, 1720; ii. Thomas, December 19, 1722, married Abigail ———; iii. Joseph, October 3, 1724; iv. Millicent, May 10, 1726; v-vi. Ebenezer and Jonathan, twins, born July 17, 1728; vii. Thaddeus, December 26, 1730; viii. Abigail, August 16, 1735; ix. James, June 30, 1737.

John Perry (see above), born December 19, 1720, settled in Egremont, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, in 1759, as shown by the following taken from the records in the recorder's office in Great Barrington, Massachusetts:

The Record of John Perry's Land, Spetr. ye 21st 1764.

This is John Perry's survey, surveyed April ye 17th day, A. D. 1759, viz. Beginning at the North-west corner . . . bounded North on Highway, and West on Highway, South on Samuel Young and East on John Hollenbeck.

Surveyed by me, John Williams, Surveyor.

Jonah Westover	]	Comm'tee to lay
Josiah Loomis	]	out land

Employed by John Pop-kne-hon-nuk, etc., Indians and owners of Stockbridge, County of Hampshire, and Province of Massachusetts Bay, New England.

John Perry, of Egremont, married Jerusha ———, and had thirteen children, the eleventh of whom was Peter, born November 22, 1769, died February 27, 1845. Peter married, 1798, Jane Surdam, born January 18, 1774, died June 29, 1845, daughter of Tunis Surdam, of Salisbury, Connecticut, granddaughter of Lawrence Surdam, born June 23, 1793, of Great Barrington, Massachusetts, and great-granddaughter of Teunis Pietersz and Margaretta Lawrence, of Dutchess county, New York, who assumed the name of Surdam, and were Hollanders.

Peter Perry removed from Egremont, Massachusetts, to Cincinnatus (now Marathon), New York, in 1802, and had children: Norman, born October 22, 1800, died March 10, 1874; Luther, May 3, 1804, died July 1, 1865; Eleanor, July 3, 1807, died June 3, 1885; Jane, June 1, 1811, died August 7, 1895; Gurdon, January 16, 1817, died January 13, 1863. Peter Perry removed to Richford, New York, in 1821, where he spent his days. His son Luther married, 1828, Maria Quimby, of Caroline, New York, born October 1, 1810, daughter of Joseph Quimby and Margaret Creighton Quimby; had children: Alonzo, born March 23, 1830; Samuel F., April 18, 1835; Francis G., October 13, 1840; Daniel Meade, June 25, 1843; Edwin A., February 20, 1846. All of the brothers here named, except Francis G., served in the civil war, 1861-65.

Rachel Blair Kelsey, born in Blairstown, New Jersey, November 4, 1846; married, September 12, 1871, Daniel Meade Perry, born June 25, 1843. Her childhood was spent in Huntsville and on the old farm in Greenville, Sussex county, New Jersey. She was educated at the Belvidere Seminary, Belvidere, New Jersey. Her great-grandfather was John Kelsey, of Newton township, Sussex county; his will, dated 6th January, probated 8th March, 1809, names wife Martha and ten children, one of whom, Henry C., of Sparta, Sussex county, New Jersey, married Hannah Hankinsen; had children: John, Mary, Aaron H., Charles (born 1818, died 1854), Martha, Elizabeth, William, Ellen.

Charles Kelsey (above), born 1818; married Mary Ann Titman, of Bridgeville, born December 24, 1824; had children: Rachel Blair, born November 4, 1846, married, September 12, 1871, Daniel Meade Perry; Sarah B., born August 7, 1852; Charles, born May 12, 1854, died September 5, 1854.

Charles Kelsey was a merchant. He kept a general store in Blairstown, New Jersey, and a few years later one in Huntwell, Sussex county, where, owing to failing health, he was compelled to relinquish the mercantile business. He then removed to his farm in Green township, Sussex county, where he spent his days. His wife's (Mary Ann Titman) paternal line: Lodewich Titman, of Bridgeville, died 1772, married Mary ———; child: George, born 1726, married Elizabeth Chitara, child: George, born March 4, 1754, died September 4, 1796, married Lena Albright, child: George, born 1777, died October 13, 1813, married, September 5, 1798, Agnes Morgan, born 1772, died July 15, 1842, child: Benjamin, born January 17, 1800, died January 5, 1841, married, February 10, 1820, Mary Blair, born October 24, 1798, died July 30, 1840, children: James B., George, John B., Mary Ann, born December 24, 1824, died January 6, 1907, married Charles Kelsey, mentioned above, born 1818. The maternal line of Mary Ann Titman: John Blair, of Scott's Mountain, Harmony township, settled there

in 1760-65, born 1714, died 1798, married Mary Hazlett, probably a sister of Hon. William Hazlett, of Lebanon township, Hunterdon county, New Jersey; children: John, Samuel, William, Robert, James, born August 5, 1769, died 1816, married Rachel Insley, daughter of Christopher Insley, died 1782, and Catherine (Kline) Insley, of Greenwich township, now Harmony. Catherine (Kline) Insley was the daughter of Philip Kline, who purchased six hundred acres in Harmony and settled there about 1760. James Blair, above mentioned, and Rachel (Insley) Blair had children: Mary, born October 24, 1798, died July 30, 1840, married, February 10, 1820, Benjamin Titman; James; Samuel; John I.; Robert; William; Jacob M.; Catherine; Elizabeth.

Rachel Blair Kelsey, granddaughter of Benjamin and Mary (Blair) Titman, was named for and by her great-grandmother, Rachel (Insley) Blair.

Jacob Vosler, the founder of the family at present under consideration, VOSLER emigrated from Germany to Schoharie, New York, and afterwards removed to Somerset county, New Jersey, where he signed the Articles of Faith of the New Germantown Church, May 13, 1767. He married Margaret (or Peggy), daughter of Lucas and Mary Teeple, of Bedminster. Children, so far as known: Luke, married Ann, daughter of John and Mary Smith; Jacob, referred to below.

(II) Jacob (2), son of Jacob (1) and Margaret (Teeple) Vosler, lived in that part of Somerset which is now Hunterdon county, New Jersey. He was a soldier in the revolutionary war, and subsequently received a pension. He married Sarah Castner. Children: Catharine; Jacob, referred to below; Delana; Peter; Catrina; Phebe; George; a daughter, married James Duffy.

(III) Jacob (3), son of Jacob (2) and Sarah (Castner) Vosler, was born about 1781, and died in January, 1862, aged eighty-one years. He lived at Spruce Run, New Jersey. He married Margaret Oakerman, who was born about 1786, and died in June, 1858, aged seventy-two years. Children: George, referred to below; Sarah, married James Hazlett; Robert; Katharine, married John Barnes; James; Delana, married John Moore; Daniel; John.

(IV) George, son of Jacob (3) and Margaret (Oakerman) Vosler, was born in Spruce Run, New Jersey, October 26, 1805. Owing to the straightened circumstances of his parents and the long distance between his home and the nearest school, he received but slight educational advantages, and learned at an early age the value of self-reliance, industry and economy. For the first four years after his marriage he lived on a leased farm, but in 1830 he purchased one hundred and thirty-seven and a half acres of land in Bethlehem township, Hunterdon county; and a few years later, having paid off the mortgage on it, he purchased an adjoining farm of the same size. In 1861 he removed to Washington township, Warren county, New Jersey, and buying a third farm of one hundred and thirty-three acres of land near Port Colden, spent the remainder of his life there. Mr. Vosler joined the Lutheran church of Spruce Run in early life, was a member of its building committee, served for thirty-five years as one of its trustees, and for many years was treasurer of the congregation. He was a Democrat in politics, cast his first vote for Andrew Jackson, and held a number of township offices, besides serving as a judge of elections and township committeeman. He married, May 6, 1826, Mary Ann, daughter of John and Ann (Moore) McDonald, who was born April 26, 1809, and died before her husband, February 14, 1871. Children: Andrew M., born December 17, 1826; Jacob, referred to below; Sylvester, born April 27, 1833; Elizabeth, born April 23, 1839, married James Anthony; Margaret Ann, born January 19, 1845, married (first) Jacob Wyckoff, and (second) John H. Weller, of Jackson Valley.

(V) Jacob, son of George and Mary Ann (McDonald) Vosler, was born in Bethlehem township, Hunterdon county, New Jersey, November 10, 1830. He received his

education in the public schools of Hunterdon county, and removing to Warren county with his father, built himself a house on the farm near Port Colden, purchased by his father, and lived and died there. He was a Democrat in politics, and a member of the Lutheran church. He married, December 1, 1864, Rachel, daughter of Morris and Mary Ann (Fitts) Martinus. Children: Edward J., referred to below; Uriah P., born May 10, 1868, died December 20, 1907; William L., born June 17, 1874, died in infancy; Caroline B., born December 16, 1878, died in infancy.

(VI) Edward J., son of Jacob and Rachel (Martinus) Vosler, was born near Port Colden, Warren county, New Jersey, July 2, 1866, and is now living on the old homestead there purchased by his grandfather. He received his education in the public schools of Port Colden, and started in life working on his father's farm. He is a Democrat in politics, and has been quite active and prominent in local affairs. He served for three years as a member of the Port Colden school board, and in 1905 was appointed tax collector of Washington, New Jersey, to fill the unexpired term of Daniel Fritts. In 1906 he was elected to fill the office for the full term, and in 1909 he was reelected. He has also served one term as commissioner of appeals. He is a Presbyterian in religion, and a member of Ute Tribe, No. 180, Improved Order of Red Men, of Washington, New Jersey.

He married, December 26, 1888, Elizabeth, daughter of John and Mary (Dernberger) Hann, of Anderson, Mansfield township, Warren county, New Jersey, who was born there, July 5, 1866. No children.

Jacob Petty, the first member of this family of whom we have definite information, was born in Hunterdon county, New Jersey. He was among the early settlers of the county and was a farmer. He may have been a grandson or great-nephew of the John Petty, of Burlington, New Jersey, "wool comber," for the administration of whose estate, William Petty, of Burlington, "brick-maker," gave his bond, December 23, 1730. If so, he was undoubtedly related in some way to the Anna Petty, who died in 1746, as the widow of Job, son of Richard and Abigail Stockton, the founders of that family in New Jersey. This Job Stockton was a great-uncle of the Hon. Richard Stockton, the signer of the Declaration of Independence. Jacob Petty removed from Warren county, New Jersey, to Michigan, with his family, and died there, some time about 1835 or 1840. Among his children was John, referred to below.

(II) John, son of Jacob Petty, was born in Hunterdon county, New Jersey, and died in Michigan. Among his children was Aaron, referred to below.

(III) Aaron, son of John Petty, was born in Hunterdon county, New Jersey, May 19, 1814, and died in 1887. He was born on a farm near Belvidere, and the greater part of his active life was spent in farming, and the grounds of Lafayette College, Easton, Pennsylvania, are part of the land included in one of the farms on which he lived in early life. He received a common school education at Rocksburg and Belvidere, and when he was about thirty years old left the neighborhood and purchased a farm near Washington. He was the owner of four farms, ranging from seventy to one hundred and twenty acres in area, and of woodlands in Hunterdon county, the total being about five hundred acres of land in all. He was a Democrat in politics. He was an attendant of the Presbyterian and Methodist churches. He married Jane Hill, who was born at Spruce Run, Hunterdon county, New Jersey, in 1814, and died in February, 1890. Children: Edward, born in 1834; John, born in 1836; Sarah, born in 1838; Emeline, born in 1840; Hiram, born in 1841; Theodore, born in 1843; Jacob M., referred to below; Aaron, born May 8, 1847; Mary Jane, born in 1851; Robert M., referred to below.

(IV) Jacob M., son of Aaron and Jane (Hill) Petty, was born on his father's farm, near Easton, Pennsylvania, June 2, 1845. He received his education in the public

schools and business college of Newark. After farming for himself for nine years he embarked in the mercantile business, and for seven years kept a general store at Townsburly, and another for four years at Rocksbury. In 1891 he settled at Washington, where for a number of years he was engaged in the mercantile business and the manufacture of piano backs with the Washington Manufacturing Company. He has also been a member of the General Manufacturing Company, which manufactured models exclusively. Since November, 1908, he has been a manager of the Tidings Publishing Company, of Washington. He purchased his present residence in Washington in 1910. He is a Democrat in politics; he and his family are members of the Presbyterian church. He married, in November, 1872, Clara, daughter of Nelson and Caroline B. (Stinson) Vliet. Children: Carolyn V.; Luella; Raymond V.

(IV) Robert M., son of Aaron and Jane (Hill) Petty, was born at Changewater, Warren county, New Jersey, September 13, 1858. He was educated in the public schools of Changewater. Brought up on a farm, he followed that vocation until 1885, working for himself after 1880. With his subsequent diversity of business interests, he has never ceased to be engaged in agriculture; he still farms more than four hundred acres of land. In 1885 he went to Rocksbury, where he erected a store building and kept a general store for three years; the building is now being used by the Red Men for a hall. He came to Washington in 1892, where he engaged in the raising of peaches and conducted a general fruit farm, one of the largest of its kind in New Jersey. For a short time afterwards he was a butcher and meat dealer in Washington and became one of the greatest promoters of enterprise in that town. In the face of severe opposition he founded, in 1898, the Washington National Bank, of which he is now president, and built the Opera House in the same block. The next project in which he was concerned was the building of the trolley line which now runs from Phillipsburg to Port Murry. This also met with strong opposition and delays. The eighteen miles now in operation form only a portion of the proposed line, and it is intended to connect with the lines running to the seaboard cities and to extend the tracks both north and south of Washington. Mr. Petty is president of this company also. He started the Washington Automobile Company, the Washington Wagon & Harness Company, and the Washington Piano Company. He is president of the Metropolitan Building and Loan Association, of Newark; the Washington Manufacturing Company, of Hanover, Pennsylvania; the Oxford Iron & Steel Company, of Oxford, New Jersey; the Washington Gas Company; and is the leading factor in the Washington Tidings Publishing Company, and is intimately connected with many other interests. He is a director in the Northampton, Easton & Washington Traction Company of New Jersey; Northampton Traction Company of Pennsylvania; Montgomery Traction Company, of Lansdale, Pennsylvania, and the New Jersey Fire Insurance Company, of Newark.

Mr. Petty is an ardent and active Republican, and although Washington is a Democratic stronghold, he has been mayor of the borough and has a strong following. His political career began in 1885, when he served as clerk of the board of directors of the county almshouse, which position he held for three years. When he first came to Washington he served three years in the borough council, and was in the council when the streets were improved in the borough, and has always been an active and earnest supporter of good roads. It was also during his term in the council that the electric lighting franchise for the town was granted, and he was interested in the opening and extension of Lincoln avenue. He was for four years mayor of Washington, and during this term assisted in the purchase of land for a public park. Another street was opened from West Washington avenue, named Wandling avenue. Mr. Petty was appointed on the board of registration and served five years. His party nominated him in 1908 for state senator, and he made a "fine run." His activities in real estate and other lines have been highly beneficial to the community. As far back as 1884 he was one



*R. M. Petty*





of the first builders of houses on upper Broad street, which was then farming land and is now one of the best residential sections of Washington. He has a large interest in the Washington National Bank. The opera house was built by Mr. Petty, who thereby doubled the taxable value of that site. He purchased and remodeled the Hotel Windsor and enhanced the value of that property. Since the passing of the trolley line through the town real estate has advanced in value nearly one-third, and a great public benefit to the section of which Mr. Petty was the pioneer, was his bank, the first in the county to obtain interest for depositors. Mr. Petty is a member of the Presbyterian church. He is connected with the following secret societies in Washington: Mansfield Lodge, No. 36, Free and Accepted Masons; Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Knights of Pythias; Junior and Senior Order of American Mechanics; the Royal Arcanum, and the Order of Elks.

He married, in December, 1879, Mary S., daughter of Samuel and Mary (Feit) Vanatta, of Rocksbury, New Jersey. Children: 1. Floyd, died in infancy. 2. Arthur, born at Changewater, New Jersey, April 12, 1892; he is a graduate of Wenona Military Academy, class of 1910, and is at present employed as bookkeeper at the Washington National Bank.

George Whitfield Scranton, founder of the city of Scranton, Pennsylvania, was descended from John Scranton, who settled at Guilford, Connecticut, in the autumn of 1639. The pastor of the settlement was the Rev. Henry Whitfield. Most of the planters had emigrated from Surrey, England, and the records show that they were possessed of considerable property, some of them being wealthy. In 1669 and 1670 John Scranton was a member of the general court. He was twice married. His first wife was Joanna —, whom he probably married in England, and his second was Adaline Hill. Only three children are mentioned, one of them being a son, John (2), whose son, John (3), was the father of Ichabod Scranton, of Madison, who was born February 19, 1717 (O. S.), and served with the rank of captain in the French war, participating in the Louisburg campaign. He also served in the revolutionary war, being present at the taking of Fort Ticonderoga. He married Chloe Fowler, born at Guilford, March 3, 1723.

(V) Theophilus, son of Ichabod and Chloe (Fowler) Scranton, and fifth in descent from the immigrant ancestor, was born December 1, 1751, in Madison, Connecticut, and was a farmer by occupation, a Whig in politics and a member of the Congregational church. He married Abigail Lee, born July 11, 1754, and their children were: Erastus, Parnel, Jonathan, Charlotte, Chloe, Theophilus, mentioned below; Hubbard, Leman, Ichabod Lee, Henry and Abigail Lee.

(VI) Theophilus (2), son of Theophilus (1) and Abigail (Lee) Scranton, was born April 13, 1786, at Madison, Connecticut, and owned a line of stages that carried the mail between New Haven and Saybrook, Connecticut. He was a member of the Congregational church. He married, July 2, 1810, Elizabeth Warner, born at Guilford, Connecticut, October 26, 1788, and their children were: George Whitfield, mentioned below; Selden Theophilus, born October 13, 1814; Amelia, April 10, 1818; Caroline E., February 11, 1820; Charles, June 23, 1822; William Lafayette, April 19, 1824; Sarah Warner, April 30, 1830.

(VII) George Whitfield, son of Theophilus (2) and Elizabeth (Warner) Scranton, was born May 23, 1811, in Madison, Connecticut, and attended the schools of his native place, whence he passed to the Academy of Madison, then an institution of note, presided over by Major Robinson. In 1828 he went to Belvidere, New Jersey, where he was employed by his uncle, Chapman Warner. He afterward conducted a store in partnership with Judge Kinney and also engaged in agriculture. He then went to Oxford Furnace, New Jersey, where he engaged in the manufacture of iron, under the firm name of G. W. & S. T. Scranton, the partners being also very extensive land-

owners. He afterward went to Pennsylvania, where he founded the city of Scranton, which was named in his honor. He was the promoter of large rolling mills, coal mines and other forms of industry. To him also belongs the honor of the inception as well as the completion of a locomotive-engine road from Grant Bend to the Delaware Water Gap, now the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railroad. While a resident of New Jersey he served as colonel on the governor's staff, and he was twice elected to congress from Luzerne county, Pennsylvania. He was a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Scranton, which was organized and held its first services in his house.

Colonel Scranton married, January 21, 1835, at Belvidere, New Jersey, Jane, born in 1811, in that town, daughter of George and Jane (Loder) Hiles. Mr. Hiles was a wealthy farmer and landowner of Belvidere, donor of the site of Warren county courthouse. He was one of the few who voluntarily emancipated their slaves, for which reason his name is worthy of being held in great and lasting honor. The Hiles and Loder families were of Dutch origin, having emigrated from Rotterdam, Holland. Colonel Scranton and his wife were the parents of the following children: 1. Elizabeth Warner, born March 17, 1838; married G. A. Fuller; children: George W. Scranton, Jane Hiles, William Augustus and Lawrence Barnard. 2. William Hervey, June 13, 1840; married Rosalie Paul. 3. James Selden, November 3, 1841; married Kate Laurens Rayner; children: Kate Rayner, Anna Kimball, Elizabeth Dickson, George Whitfield, Grace Florence and William Henry. 4. Ellen, May 19, 1845; died July 11, 1845. The death of Colonel Scranton occurred in 1861. His name is honored as that of a pioneer and legislator and also as that of an exemplar of all the civic virtues, a promoter of industry, education and religion.

(VIII) William H., son of George Whitfield and Jane (Hiles) Scranton, was born January 13, 1840, and the same year the family removed from Belvidere to Scranton, where the son was educated, completing his course in 1860, after five years' study in the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute. He then settled at Oxford, New Jersey, as civil and mining engineer for the firm of G. W. & S. T. Scranton, which became, in 1863, the Oxford Iron Company. In 1873 he became general manager for the company, an office which he resigned in 1885. The following year he accepted the position of general manager of the Fall River Iron Works, in Massachusetts, but soon returned to Oxford, where he practiced as a consulting engineer, also occupying himself with professional investigations and engaging in commercial undertakings on his own account. One of the latest of these was the introduction into the United States of the Wenstrom Magnetic Separator. Mr. Scranton was an accomplished draughtsman, designer and architect. A lasting monument of his skill is the large blast furnace at Oxford, for which he made the plans and of which he superintended the construction in 1872, remodeling and improving the work in 1885. As a manager of workmen his success was extraordinary, as the confidence of the eight hundred—sometimes one thousand—workmen in his employ constantly testified. The principal contribution made by Mr. Scranton to the cause of his profession was connected with the use of the magnetic needle in the survey of iron ore deposits, a subject in which he had for a long time been deeply interested. Mr. Scranton died June 11, 1889, at Oxford, New Jersey. Upon the monument of his father, in the family plot in Dunmore cemetery, at Scranton, are engraved these words:

"Kind-hearted, benevolent, genial and true in his relations with his fellow men; a man of noble purposes and high Christian character; he was called to his reward in the midst of his usefulness, loved and mourned by all who knew him."

William H. Scranton married, November 6, 1867, in the Second Presbyterian Church, Germantown, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Rosalie Paul, born at "Hazeldene," the country home of her parents, near Attleboro, Pennsylvania, now Langhorn, May 3, 1842, daughter of Thomas and Sara T. Paul.



*William H. Scranton*



The late Dr. William Henry McGee, for more than thirty years one of the leading and most successful physicians of Warren county, was a grandson of Patrick McGee, a native of the North of Ireland, who emigrated to this country early in the nineteenth century. His occupation was that of a linen-weaver and he settled at Paterson, New Jersey, at a time when the weaving industry of that place was in its infancy.

(II) William C., son of Patrick McGee, was born in 1818, and was a graduate of Princeton University and a minister of the Presbyterian church. He was for many years pastor of the Yellow Frame Church at the place in New Jersey, to which it has given its name. In politics he was a Republican. He married, in May, 1841, Anne, Sherrerd, born April 15, 1817, daughter of the Rev. John Flavel and Mary (Sherrerd) Clark, and granddaughter of the Rev. Joseph Clark, who was a student at Princeton at the outbreak of the revolutionary war. When the news came of the fight at Lexington he promptly deserted the class-room for the camp and was one of those who served under Washington. He has left a full diary of his experiences in the war, giving a most interesting account of his life in the army. Mr. and Mrs. McGee had two children: John Flavel, born April 6, 1844, a prominent lawyer of Jersey City; William Henry, mentioned below. Mr. McGee died in 1868.

(III) William Henry, son of William C. and Anne Sherrerd (Clark) McGee, was born June 1, 1848, at Yellow Frame Church, New Jersey, and in 1869 graduated from Blair Hall, Princeton University. He then entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York City, and in 1871 received from that institution the degree of Doctor of Medicine. From that time until the close of his life he was continuously engaged in professional labors in his native state and county. For several years he practiced with his uncle, Dr. Samuel S. Clark, whom in the course of time he succeeded, building up, in addition to this practice, an extensive one of his own and making for himself a high place in the ranks of his profession. He was surgeon for the Pennsylvania railroad. He was a member of the American Medical Association, New Jersey Medical Association, and was president and treasurer of the Warren County Medical Society. His political principles were those advocated by the Republican party. He was a member of the First Presbyterian Church, of Belvidere, serving on the board of trustees.

Dr. McGee married, May 13, 1875, near Belvidere, Mary Catherine, daughter of Merari and Phœbe (Rosenburg) Gulick, the former a well-to-do farmer of Mount Bethel, Pennsylvania, and they became the parents of two daughters: Anne Clark, graduated from Blair Hall, in the class of 1898; Helen, graduated from Belvidere high school, in the class of 1904, and then attended Blair Hall. The death of Dr. McGee occurred June 10, 1904, while he was still in the prime of life and at the zenith of his usefulness. He left behind him the name of a broad-minded and skillful physician, a noble man and an exemplary citizen.

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Thomas Pursel was born near London, England, and came to America in 1635, in the ship "Constance," and upon landing bought several large tracts of land on Long Island. He was a man of considerable wealth when he came to America, and lived the life of a farmer. He married Christiana Van Houten, and had children: Thomas, John, Henry, Catherine and William.

(II) Thomas (2), son of Thomas (1) Pursel, came from Long Island and settled in Somerset about 1681. This is the first known ancestor of this family in New Jersey. Children: Thomas, John, Henry, William and several others.

(III) John, son of Thomas (2) Pursel, was born in Hunterdon county about 1690. He had a large family of children, one of whom, John, was an elder of the German Lutheran church, at Readington township, Hunterdon county, New Jersey. He also had a son Jonathan, mentioned below.

(IV) Jonathan, son of John Pursel, was born about 1730. He married (first) Ann Moon; (second) Esther ———. Children, all by second wife: John, Daniel, and several others.

(V) John (2), son of Jonathan and Esther Pursel, was born in Alexandria township, 1768, died March 28, 1850. He lived on the homestead. He married Mary, born June 26, 1771, daughter of Peter and Leah Haughawout. They had children: 1. Jonathan, born August 30, 1788; went to Lockhaven. 2. Leah, born December 10, 1789; married William Carfary. 3. Lefford, born August 19, 1791; married Mary Shipman. 4. John, born July 29, 1793; mentioned below. 5. Daniel, born March 12, 1795; married ————. 6. Peter, born December 14, 1796; married Ann Wilson. 7. William, born November 15, 1798; married (first) Mary Ann Iliff; (second) Mary Stiers. 8. Sarah, born January 15, 1800; married John L. Cooley. 9. Esther, born March 15, 1803. 10. Jacob, born December 21, 1804. 11. Charles, born August 1, 1807. 12. Eli, born March 5, 1810; married Jane Searfoss. 13. Mary, born April 11, 1813; married William Vleit. 14. Rebecca, born January 19, 1815.

(VI) John (3), fourth child and third son of John (2) and Mary (Haughawout) Pursel, was born July 29, 1793, near Milford; died December 14, 1860. He settled at Carpentersville, New Jersey. He married Elizabeth Fine, born January 27, 1797; died November 7, 1876. Children: 1. Catherine, born December 8, 1817; married John Melick. 2. John. 3. Andrew, born January 8, 1819; married Margaret Lockwood. 4. Philip Fine, mentioned below. 5. Sarah, born June 10, 1830; married Isaac Thomaston, April 10, 1862. 6. Hannah, born 1833; died 1893; married E. C. Dalton, March 28, 1850. 7. Stewart C., mentioned below. 8. James, married Julia Black.

(VII) Philip Fine, son of John (3) and Elizabeth (Fine) Pursel, was born near Carpentersville, New Jersey, April 6, 1828; died April 24, 1882. He was educated at the public schools, and taught school for a number of years at Carpentersville. He was later a merchant shipper on the Morris and Lehigh canals, and in 1860 sold out to his brother, S. C. Pursel, and then went into the milling business at Springtown, New Jersey. In 1864 he removed to one mile below Phillipsburg, near Greensbridge, and continued the same business until his death, which occurred April 24, 1882, the mill being still known as Pursel's mill, and the business was continued long after by his son, Thomas Stone Pursel. He married, October 13, 1856, Mary Louisa, daughter of John and Margaret (Bougher) Stone. Children: 1. Thomas Stone, born July 25, 1857; married Ella F. Patterson, November 4, 1881. 2. Andrew, born October 2, 1864; died December, 1906; married Ada Slacker, December 16, 1884. 3. Seth Stewart, born January 8, 1866; died April 1, 1905; married Maria Moore, September 15, 1892. 4. Elizabeth, born October 12, 1868; married, December 15, 1887, William S. Shimer; child, Isaac Sharp Shimer, born October 2, 1890. 5. James, born August 8, 1872; married Georgina Skinner, November 27, 1906.

(VII) Stewart C., son of John (3) and Elizabeth (Fine) Pursel, was born October 15, 1837; died July 13, 1905. He married, March 27, 1862, Catharine C. Stone, and among their children was William S., mentioned below.

(VIII) William S., son of Stewart C. and Catharine C. (Stone) Pursel, was born in Phillipsburg, Warren county, New Jersey, September 26, 1869. He received his education in the public schools of Phillipsburg, where he spent his boyhood and youth, and then entered on a mercantile career, as assistant in his father's store. When he was about twenty years of age he and his brother, John T. Pursel, took entire charge of the store and for five years conducted it under the firm name of W. S. & J. T. Pursel. They then admitted their brother, Theodore M. Pursel, into partnership with them and included a milling and coal business in their operations. Six years later the firm was dissolved and William S. Pursel engaged in the clothing business in Easton, Pennsylvania, where he had one of the best establishments of its kind in that city, at 401 Northampton street, in that city. He retired from the clothing business, July 1,

1911. Mr. Pursel attends the Lutheran church of Phillipsburg, and is a member of Lodge No. 395, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of Phillipsburg, and of Chapter No. 1372, Fraternal Order of Eagles, of Phillipsburg. He married, November 8, 1901, Caroline, daughter of John D. Thomas, of Glendon, Northampton county, Pennsylvania. Children: Donald T., Helen Louise, Elizabeth Edna.

**CORNISH** Joseph Bartels Cornish, the pioneer of the Cornish family in Warren county, New Jersey, the son of Joseph B. Cornish Sr., and born in Bethlehem township, Hunterdon county, New Jersey, April 3, 1834, and after a business career of more than half a century, died in the borough of Washington, Warren county, New Jersey, January 24, 1910.

He was educated in the public schools of his native county, after which he entered the employ of his father in a country store at West Portal, Hunterdon county, New Jersey. In connection with his father he conducted an extensive mercantile business for a number of years. In 1865, immediately after the close of the war of the rebellion, Mr. Cornish removed to Washington, New Jersey, and formed a copartnership with his brother-in-law, Henry W. Johnson, and together they conducted a general store for a number of years. Their customers came from the remotest section of Warren county, and Mr. Cornish became one of the best known merchants of the county, and formed many personal friendships which continued until the end of his life.

The increasing demand for organs in the homes of the people attracted the attention of Mr. Cornish, and he was quick to discover the coming business in their sale and manufacture, and began to investigate the subject, which resulted in the opening of an office in Washington, the beginning of a retail business. He at first had his organs manufactured by Robert Hornbaker, in the first organ factory erected in Washington. The capacity of the Hornbaker factory soon proved insufficient to the growing demand made upon it by Mr. Cornish, and, after a careful consideration of the situation, Mr. Cornish decided to establish a factory under his own management and for his own personal use. The firm of Cornish & Company, composed of Joseph B. Cornish and Johnston Cornish, his son, was organized, and in 1880 they purchased the brick furniture factory at the corner of West Washington avenue and South Lincoln avenue, and from time to time the same was enlarged until the present extensive and commodious Cornish factory was established. In the course of a few years Mr. Cornish began the manufacture of pianos also, and that department has equalled and at times surpassed the manufacture of organs. In 1901 the Cornish Company was incorporated under the laws of the state of New Jersey, and Mr. Cornish was elected president of the company, which position he held until his death.

In addition to his career as a business man, Mr. Cornish took great delight in having a hand in political affairs. He was a Democrat of the old school, and his keen foresight, shrewd counsel and able leadership advanced him to the position of a recognized leader of his party in the county as well as in the old fourth congressional district and the state. In 1868 and 1869 he served as secretary of the New Jersey senate. In 1872 he was nominated by the Democratic party as candidate for senator and was elected and served in the New Jersey senate from 1873 to 1875. He was a man of very strong characteristics, very forceful, but unassuming and unobtrusive; his friendships were exceedingly strong, and he had a faculty of always remembering his friends and they were equally loyal to him. His sympathy for the unfortunate was known throughout northern New Jersey, and his charity was extended to the worthy in every section. Mr. Cornish, although at all times a busy man, never failed to appreciate his home, and it may be truly said that he was a home-body, for the moment that his business engagements were completed he would be found mingling with the members of his family at the old homestead. The attachment existing between Mr. Cornish and his son, Johnston, was a matter of much favorable comment. Each had full and

explicit confidence in the other, and to this fact may be attributed the success of their business operations.

Aside from the piano and organ business, Mr. Cornish was connected with only one other institution, the First National Bank of Washington, of which he was vice-president for a number of years, and at the death of the late Judge Hann, was chosen to succeed him as president of the bank.

Early in life Mr. Cornish was married to Adeline, daughter of the late Philip Johnston, and one son, Johnston Cornish, blessed their union. Mrs. Cornish died in 1906. After coming to Washington he connected himself with Mansfield Lodge, No. 36, Free and Accepted Masons, of Washington, and held his membership in that order until the time of his death.

Johnston Cornish, son of Joseph Bartels and Adeline Cornish, was born in Bethlehem township, Hunterdon county, New Jersey, in 1857, and removed with his parents to Washington when a small boy. He was educated in the public schools, after which he entered the business college at Easton, Pennsylvania, where he received that business education which was of much value to him in after life. After serving a brief time as assistant in the office of his father, he was received as a junior member of the firm of Cornish & Company, since which time he has been identified with the management of its extensive business.

At the time of the death of his father he was the secretary and treasurer of Cornish & Company, but immediately thereafter was elected as president of the company, which position he still holds, and it may be said that the business of the company has been more profitably and successfully conducted than at any other time. With the great competition in the manufacture and sale of musical instruments now prevailing throughout the country, Mr. Cornish has been successful in keeping his instruments in the front ranks and increasing the yearly sales. At this same time, Johnston Cornish was elected to succeed his father as president of the First National Bank of Washington, which position of trust and honor he still retains.

It may be said that the love of politics was inherited by him from his father, and when a very young man he was induced to accept the nomination for mayor of Washington, New Jersey. He was elected, proved to be a successful manager of public affairs, and at the close of his first term as mayor was reelected without opposition. He was unanimously reelected for another term, thus acting for three consecutive terms. At the close of his last term as mayor in 1890, he was elected to the senate of New Jersey to represent the county of Warren, and at the expiration of his senatorial term was elected as a member of congress from the fourth district of New Jersey. After having served the people of his district in congress, he assumed active management of the piano and organ business, but in 1899 he was again nominated and elected as the representative of Warren county in the state senate and by an increased majority. At the close of his term he again became a private in the ranks, giving his entire attention to the building up of the piano and organ business. In the fall of 1905 he was induced by his friends to again allow his name to be presented as a candidate for the state senate, and he was elected. After serving another term of three years he again received the Democratic nomination for senator, without a dissenting vote, and was reelected by a majority which proved to be the largest ever received in Warren county, and the final returns showed that he had carried every voting district in the county with the exception of two small districts. Mr. Cornish, by reason of his experience and record as a legislator arose to a position that caused him to be recognized as a party leader, and for several years he has been one of the most influential men on the Democratic state committee.

Following in the footsteps of his father, Senator Cornish has been a liberal contributor to all worthy objects, and his hand of charity has been extended in many directions. He has formed friendships that are lasting, and to-day has an exceedingly







Clyde Kennedy Miller Ph. D., U. S.

strong hold on the people of his county. During the trying times of last winter at the state capital, Mr. Cornish proved to be a loyal supporter of Governor Wilson, and faithfully and fully carried out the pledges of his party and the will of his constituents. Mr. Cornish has always taken a great interest in the social affairs of his home town, and for a long time has been actively identified with the leading fraternities, including the Masons, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Red Men and Elks.

Senator Cornish was married to Margaret Banker, of New York, in 1885, and has since resided in the old homestead on Belvidere avenue, Washington. One son, Joseph Banker Cornish, blessed their union in 1887, and when he reached the age of twenty-one he became interested in the Cornish Company, and is now its secretary, representing the third generation in the conduct and establishment of the business. He married Ellen Haggerty, of Phillipsburg, New Jersey, and occupies a home on Belvidere avenue, Washington.

Ardent love for the study of medicine has made Dr. Clyde Kennedy MILLER Miller, of Hackettstown, an eminent physician among the more successful practitioners of that profession in both county and state. Persistency in any calling will bring its rewards, but when efforts to attain success are urged forward by an inherent or inherited love for any pursuit, technical, professional or otherwise, the goal of the aspirant's ambition is generally reached. Such was the case with Dr. Miller. Bred to agriculture, he left the plough for a calling more congenial to his tastes, and in due time made his way unaided through two colleges, a scholarship having been taken from Easton Academy in 1901; it was a long course of training, but the wisdom of it was justified by the successful practice that followed.

Clyde Kennedy Miller was born July 7, 1882, in Harmony, New Jersey. He is the son of Amzi and Annie E. Miller, the former born September 14, 1860, and the latter February 19, 1862. Their other children were: Russell Cline, born September 14, 1890; Decker, born July 6, 1895; David Park, born January 1, 1901. Amzi Miller was a farmer, a member of the Presbyterian church and in politics a Republican. His wife, who was a native of Harmony, New Jersey, was closely identified with him in all that conduces to the prosperity, contentment and religious happiness of a home.

Dr. Miller studied at Lafayette College, Easton, Pennsylvania, graduating in 1905, with the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy. His professional training was obtained in the Medico-Chirurgical College of Philadelphia, which conferred upon him, in 1908, the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He graduated with honors, being the winner of a hundred dollar gold medal, and while still a student he was president of the Ophthalmological Society of Philadelphia. It is worthy of note that his practice, which is one of the largest in the state, has been built up since 1909, that being the year in which he entered upon his professional career in Warren county.

Dr. Miller married, January 1, 1910, Leah Lockwood, daughter of Charles Lockwood and Margaret (Keenan) Ingraham, of Newark. Dr. and Mrs. Miller are members of the Presbyterian church, and are otherwise identified with the social and religious life of the beautiful little city in which they reside. Dr. Miller is a member of the Hackettstown Club and holds a directorate in the People's Bank, also in the National Bank. His remarkable practice in Hackettstown, however, had its rise in the beginning of his professional career and was owing, not to his social standing, but to his very successful treatment of a number of cases which had hitherto defied medical skill. Most certainly Dr. Miller's professional pathway has been a bright and shining one up to the present time.

Mrs. Miller is a granddaughter of Thomas Keenan, the Evangelist, well-known among railroad men, especially those of the Gould system, throughout the south and southwest.

Mr. Keenan is an historic character. He came to this country in his mother's arms

about seventy-one or seventy-two years ago, and in 1856 entered the service of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company, remaining until 1904, when he was retired on a pension. All this time he served as an engineer with the exception of one year when he had charge of a locomotive on the Central Pacific railroad in California. Mr. Keenan married, in 1858, Almira Baldwin, and they became the parents of two children, one of them a daughter, Margaret, who became the wife of Charles Lockwood Ingraham. Mr. and Mrs. Ingraham had three children: Eugene Millington; Cosby Seymour; Leah Lockwood, born September 19, 1886, in Newark, New Jersey, and is now the wife of Dr. Clyde Keenan Miller, as mentioned above. Mrs. Ingraham died at the early age of thirty-four.

Although born in 1835 Mr. Keenan still possesses the health, strength and appearance of a man not yet more than fifty years old. His earlier career was a wild one, he being "full of carnality and sin," to use his own words. But his transformation when converted was most thorough and complete. It was effected suddenly, when on his locomotive, going at the rate of forty miles an hour, since which time his work as an evangelist has been kept up at about that speed. The change of life, from the old to the new, was so radical, and so consistent has been his conduct on the higher spiritual plane, that "Tom Keenan," as he is familiarly called, enjoys the respect of everyone. It is safe to say that no preacher of the gospel in the state of New Jersey is more highly regarded as a man than is Thomas Keenan.

Van Cleve Brugler, vice-principal of the Hackettstown high school and BRUGLER instructor in mathematics and sciences, is a representative of a family of Dutch origin. The immigrant ancestor was probably the first of the name who settled in Pennsylvania or New Jersey. He came to the latter province early in the eighteenth century and made his home near Columbia.

(II) Henry Brugler, son of the immigrant ancestor, married Martha —, and their children were: Peter; James, mentioned below; Henry. Henry Brugler, the father, is buried at Hainesburg, New Jersey.

(III) James, son of Henry and Martha Brugler, was born in 1779, at Columbia, New Jersey, and was a farmer by occupation. He married Ann Hagerman and their son James is mentioned below. James Brugler died in 1852, at Warrington, New Jersey.

(IV) James (2), son of James (1) and Ann (Hagerman) Brugler, was born May 9, 1825, at Warrington, New Jersey. He was a farmer and a member of a church. He married, January 1, 1848, at Mount Hermon, New Jersey, Susannah Moot Konkle, and the following were their children: John Milton, mentioned below; Anna Mary, Emma Caroline, Charles Edward, Aaron C. and James Orison.

(V) John Milton, son of James (2) and Susannah Moot (Konkle) Brugler, was born October 5, 1848, at Mount Hermon, New Jersey, and was a farmer and breeder of thoroughbred stock. At the time of his death he was superintendent of the large stock farm of James Neilson, at New Brunswick, New Jersey. He was a Republican in politics and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He married, December 29, 1870, at Hope, New Jersey, Mary Elizabeth, born December 1, 1848, at Lebanon, New Jersey, daughter of Isaac Janson and Mary (Sutton) Decker. The former was born June 22, 1821, and was a farmer and stock dealer. He died August 14, 1888, at Belvidere, New Jersey. Mr. and Mrs. Decker were married August 24, 1843, at New Germantown, New Jersey, where the latter was born June 14, 1823. Mr. and Mrs. Brugler were the parents of the following children: James Janson, born May 8, 1872; John Milton, August 8, 1874; Van Cleve, mentioned below; Albert Dayton, July 3, 1879; Mary Susanna, August 30, 1881. Mr. Brugler died June 21, 1883, at New Brunswick, New Jersey, and his widow passed away October 28, 1907, at Belvidere, New Jersey.

(VI) Van Cleve, son of John Milton and Mary Elizabeth (Decker) Brugler, was born February 5, 1877, at Mount Hermon, New Jersey, and graduated from Honeywell Academy, of that place, in the class of 1894. He afterward studied much, sometimes alone and sometimes under the guidance of tutors. The summer of 1899 he spent at the Summer School at Chautauqua, New York. During the whole of his student life he devoted himself principally to science and mathematics. For the last sixteen years he has been engaged in educational work. For three years he taught in country schools, two years at Hoaglands and one year at Delaware. He was then for nine years vice-principal of the Belvidere high school, and in September, 1906, went to Hackettstown to fill the same position there. This he has done to the complete satisfaction of the students, their parents and his professional brethren, winning in addition the respect and confidence of the entire community. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and since January 1, 1908, has been superintendent of the Sunday school, during which time the attendance has nearly doubled.

Mr. Brugler married, December 24, 1907, at Belvidere, New Jersey, Grace Anna Emery, born at that place, December 3, 1886, daughter of Reeder Slack and Jennie Carter (Shields) Emery, the former a contractor and builder. Mr. and Mrs. Emery were the parents of the following children: Grace Anna, mentioned above; Elizabeth Shields, Minnie May, Mabel Louise, Russell John, Reeder S., Jeannette Carter and Paul. Mr. and Mrs. Brugler have one son: Karl Edwin, born December 1, 1908.

Augustus W. Cutler, of Hackettstown, who has served as mayor of that place and has held other positions of responsibility in the gift of his fellow citizens, is a grandson of Joseph Cutler, who was a farmer of Morristown, New Jersey, and served with the rank of colonel in the war of 1812. In politics he was a Whig. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Silas Condict. He and his wife were members of the Presbyterian church. Their children were: Silas, mentioned below; Abigail, James and Augustus.

(II) Dr. Silas Cutler, son of Joseph Cutler, was born in 1800, and passed his boyhood in Morristown. He graduated at Princeton University and became a well-known physician. He married Sarah D., daughter of Stephen Vail, who died at Morristown, aged about eighty years. Dr. and Mrs. Cutler were the parents of the following children: Harriet; James, died in infancy; Augustus W., mentioned below; Jane; Sarah C., deceased. Dr. Cutler died in Morristown about 1846. His widow died at Sparta, New Jersey, at the age of seventy-six. She was a member of the Presbyterian church.

(III) Augustus W., son of Dr. Silas and Sarah D. (Vail) Cutler, was born September 2, 1840, at Morristown, and was educated at Nazareth and Deckertown. Since 1860 he has been engaged in farming, and now is the wealthy possessor of the experience of fifty years' devotion to agriculture. Such has been his natural aptitude for his calling and such the wisdom which he has learned from experience and from all the sources of information within his reach, that he is to-day one of the most successful farmers of the county. He is an upholder of the principles advocated by the Democratic party and has always been known as an actively public-spirited citizen. By the votes of his neighbors he was chosen to serve for three years as mayor of Hackettstown, and during that time he discharged the duties of the office in a manner which left in their minds no doubt as to the wisdom of their choice. He has also filled the position of councilman, for fourteen years was a member of the board of freeholders, serving for twelve years as director of the board, and member of common council four years.

Mr. Cutler married, September 16, 1863, Catherine M., born at Chester, New Jersey, daughter of Caleb and Elizabeth (Overton) Fairclo, of that place. Mr. Fairclo was for the greater part of his life engaged in the hotel business. He and his wife

were natives of Chester and were the parents of three children. Mr. and Mrs. Cutler have one son, now living in New York: Silas C., born November 21, 1864; married Augusta Valentine; children: Kathryn V., Augustus W., Ray W., Maude V.

Dr. Samuel Sherrerd Clark honored for more than a quarter of a century in CLARK Belvidere as an able and conscientious physician and a public-spirited citizen, belonged to a family widely known in northern New Jersey. The founder came to this country from England in the reign of George the Third, bearing a commission as justice of the peace, and settled in Middlesex county. His grandson, the Rev. Joseph Clark, D. D., laid aside the pen and left the pulpit to draw the sword (still kept as a family relic) in defense of his country. He served as chaplain in the revolutionary army, and died in 1807, at the age of sixty-one, in New Brunswick. He left four children: John Flavel, mentioned below; Peter I.; William Paterson; and Hannah, who remained unmarried. Peter I. Clark became a prominent lawyer. He resided at Flemington, and was at one time candidate for governor on the "Know-Nothing" ticket. He died a few years ago, leaving a widow. William Paterson Clark was for many years the leading physician in Belvidere.

John Flavel, son of Rev. Joseph Clark, entered the ministry of the Presbyterian church, having graduated at Princeton the year of his father's death. He studied theology at the Divinity College at Andover, where he was associated with Mill and others in the great movement that, from the "haystack prayermeeting" at Williams-town, resulted in the founding of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. He became tutor at Princeton, and became successively pastor at Flemington, where he remained twenty-five years, at Paterson, at Oyster Bay, at Cold Spring and at Matteawan, near Fishkill, where he died in 1853. He married Mary Sherrerd. He left three children: Mrs. Anne S. McGee; Margaret, wife of James Blair, of Scranton; and Samuel Sherrerd. He was named after his maternal grandfather and his uncle, John M. Sherrerd, was a prominent elder of the Presbyterian church in Belvidere.

Samuel Sherrerd, son of John Flavel Clark, was born November 8, 1825, at Flemington, New Jersey. In 1841 he entered Lafayette College, remained three years and then went to Princeton, graduating in the class of 1848. He took the usual medical course in the University of New York City, and then returned to Belvidere, to continue his studies under the guidance of his uncle, Dr. William Paterson Clark, with whom he was subsequently associated. For thirty-seven years Dr. Clark practiced his profession in Belvidere. His kindness, his decision, his faithfulness, his exactness and his exceptional skill endeared him to the families in his large practice. His clear mind, his fine culture, his habits of careful study, his acquaintance with the latest and best results of science, placed him in the first rank in his profession. He was an active citizen, one whose influence was always felt as a power for good in the community. For many years he was a prominent member and a liberal supporter of the First Presbyterian Church, in which for a long time he held the office of trustee. He was a man of fine literary taste and wide reading, a brilliant conversationalist, of unflinching wit and polished manners, the light of every drawing-room he entered. He was of a positive temperament, with a character deeply outlined in every quality, indelibly impressing itself on the minds and hearts about him.

The death of Dr. Clark, which occurred November 23, 1885, was felt by the entire community as a personal bereavement. Universally respected for his many sterling qualities, the large circle to which he had so long and so faithfully ministered mourned him as a dear and honored friend.

Dr. Clark married Jane Clyde Kennedy, daughter of Dr. James Clyde Kennedy, a prominent physician of Stewartville, New Jersey. Mrs. Clark died in 1898. Their only child, Mary Sherrerd, resides on the homestead at Belvidere.

John Barber, the first member of this family of whom we have definite information, was born in 1719, and died at Uniontown, Warren county, New Jersey, December 13, 1777. He settled between 1735 and 1750, at the base of Scott's Mountain, now Lopatcong township, Warren county, New Jersey. There are several distinct families of this name in the United States. It is probable that John Barber was a descendant of Thomas Barber, one of the settlers of Windsor, Connecticut, in 1635. The family is of English extraction. He was an earnest Presbyterian in days when religious ministrations were hard to procure. He was a farmer. He married Margaret ———, who was born in 1719, and died May 3, 1804. Children: Phineas, married Ann Kennedy; Jesse, referred to below; Mary, born March 24, 1757, died November 24, 1808, married Alexander Inness.

(II) Jesse, son of John and Margaret Barber, was born at Lopatcong township, Warren county, New Jersey, in 1754, and died August 22, 1839. Like his father he was a Presbyterian, but he lived to see more regular privileges of worship. He practiced farming at the southwest base of Scott's Mountain. He married Joanna, daughter of Lieutenant Colonel Matthias Shipman and Margaret (probably Sharpstine) Shipman, who was born at Port Warren in 1757, and died at Uniontown in 1838. Her father was born at Saybrook, Connecticut, in 1736, being descended from Edward Shipman, who settled at Saybrook in 1635. The Shipman family is of Norman descent; its founder was knighted by King Henry III in 1258. Matthias Shipman was brevetted lieutenant-colonel in the Second Sussex Regiment. Margaret (Sharpstine) Shipman was a daughter of Jacob Sharpstine. Children of Jesse and Joanna (Shipman) Barber: John, settled near Genesee, New York, and among his descendants is William Barber, of Goodland Station, New York; William; Phineas, married Catharine McIntire; Edward Barber, of the Barber-Hartman Company, Philadelphia, is a descendant; Matthias, died without issue; Jesse, removed to California; Lydia, married Jacob Mellick; Margaret, married Joseph Scholey; Peter; Isaac; Elizabeth, married Philip Insley; Mary; George Washington, referred to below.

(III) George Washington, son of Jesse and Joanna (Shipman) Barber, was born at Uniontown, Warren county, New Jersey, January 2, 1802, and died at Stewartsville, Warren county, New Jersey, August 25, 1883. He was a farmer, residing at various times at Uniontown, New Jersey; Forty Fort, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania; Belvidere and Stewartsville, New Jersey. He was a Presbyterian in religion and a Republican in politics. He married, March 30, 1826, Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas and Margaret (Stewart) Kennedy, who was born at Stewartsville, January 6, 1805, and died there, September 14, 1889. Her father, in the revolution, drove a supply wagon in the Kennedy brigade of teams. One of his sons, a brother of Elizabeth (Kennedy) Barber, was the Hon. Robert S. Kennedy, United States marshal of New Jersey, judge of the court of errors and a member of the constitutional convention of 1844. Thomas Kennedy was the son of James and Jane (Maxwell) Kennedy; his grandparents on his father's side were William Kennedy, born in Londonderry, Ireland, in 1695, and Mary (Henderson) Kennedy; they came to this country in 1730. Jane Maxwell was a daughter of John and Ann Maxwell; her father was born in county Tyrone, Ireland, and came to Greenwich township in 1747, bringing his wife and four children: William, a brigadier-general in the revolutionary army; John, a captain in the Sussex volunteers; Robert, a lieutenant; and Jane. Elizabeth Kennedy's mother was born February 4, 1759, and was a member of a large family which settled at Stewartsville, coming from Tinicum, Bucks county, Pennsylvania; this family is also of Irish origin. A brother of hers is the ancestor of Charles Stewart, of Easton, Pennsylvania, who has been publishing historical articles in the daily papers. Children of George Washington and Elizabeth (Kennedy) Barber: Robert Kennedy, referred to below; Thomas Kennedy, born November 17, 1828, died April 14, 1852; Jesse, born November 25, 1830, died September 7, 1852; Sarah Jane, born October 13, 1832, died March 12, 1853; Isaac, born

July 12, 1834, died July 12, 1854; Joanna, born April 3, 1837, died November 18, 1858; James Kennedy, born July 18, 1839, died June 29, 1905, married Hettie Kennedy Martin; Maxwell, born December 2, 1841, died April 27, 1859; Stewart, born December 2, 1841, died April 4, 1862; Charles Dennison, born June 17, 1846, died June 25, 1875, married in 1872, Etta Stewart.

(IV) Robert Kennedy, son of George Washington and Elizabeth (Kennedy) Barber, was born at Uniontown, Warren county, New Jersey, February 16, 1827, and died at Port Warren, August 6, 1907. He was a farmer; a Presbyterian in religion; and a Democrat in politics. His principle residence was at Port Warren, Warren county, New Jersey. He married, at Luzerne, Pennsylvania, Mary, daughter of Henry and Margaret (Kreidler) Stroh, who was born at Luzerne borough, Pennsylvania, and died at Port Warren, New Jersey. Her father was a soldier in the war of 1812. Her grandfather, Henry Stroh Sr., was a sergeant, born 1792. With two brothers he settled in New Jersey, where they were millwrights and started a forge for the manufacture of mill irons. This resulted unsatisfactorily in consequence of legislative difficulties and they removed to the neighborhood of Chester. Henry Stroh Sr. afterwards settled at Chestnut Hill, Monroe county, Pennsylvania. He served in the revolution under General Anthony Wayne and was wounded at the battle of Trenton; this wound made him permanently lame. The Stroh family has an association at Wilkes-Barre and holds an annual reunion. Henry Stroh Sr. married Helena Christina Philipina Elizabeth Johanetta Straus, who was born at Strasburg, in January, 1743, and came to America in 1747. Margaret (Kreidler) Stroh was of a family which, coming from Germany, settled in Northampton county, Pennsylvania. The original immigrant, Frederick Kreidler, was born in Germany, came to Northampton county, Pennsylvania, lived, married and died there, had a son Frederick, born at Nazareth, Pennsylvania. He had five children: Daniel, born in 1770, died in 1855, married Catherine Hartzell; Frederick; George, born 1783, died in 1855, married Rebecca Hartzell; Peter, and Elizabeth, married ——— Transue. George and Rebecca (Hartzell) Kreidler were the parents of Margaret (Kreidler) Stroh; John, who married Christina Ransom; Catharine, married Nicholas ———; Arthur; Hannah, married (first) Burton Downing, (second) R. ———; Daniel, married Mary H——; George, married Mary Hunter; Isaac, married Catherine C——. Rebecca Hartzell was a daughter of Jonas Hartzell, who late in the eighteenth century was prothonotary of Northampton county; a member of the committee of safety for Northampton county; state senator in 1805, representing Northampton, Carbon, Luzerne and Pike counties; and associate judge of Lehigh county in 1812. Children of Robert Kennedy and Mary (Stroh) Barber: Isaac, referred to below; William, born February 9, 1866; Thomas, May 11, 1868; Margaret (twin), November 4, 1871; James (twin), November 4, 1871, died August 27, 1872; Mary (twin), born May 16, 1874; Robert (twin), May 16, 1874, died September 20, 1878.

(V) Isaac, son of Robert Kennedy and Mary (Stroh) Barber, was born at Forty Fort, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, September 4, 1854. He received his early education in the public schools, after which he attended Blair's Presbyterian Academy to prepare for college. In 1872 he entered Lafayette College, from which he graduated in 1876. He studied medicine under Professor Trail Green, of Easton, and in 1879 graduated with the degree of M. D. from the University of Pennsylvania. He served for one year as a medical referee for the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company in New York City, and in July, 1880, he settled at Phillipsburg. He is one of the most influential citizens and holds a high rank in his profession. He has served as city physician and was for several years a member of the board of health. Dr. Barber has also taken an active part in politics, being an ardent Democrat; and during the administration of President Cleveland he was appointed pension examining surgeon, July 18, 1893. Having been elected senator, 1896, he resigned the former position, June 1, 1897;



reelected senator in 1902. He served on various committees of importance: railroads and canals, public grounds and buildings, labor and industries, also agriculture; also member of the usual medical societies. In 1908 he was candidate for congress; carried Warren county by a majority of two thousand four hundred and thirty votes, the largest majority ever received by anyone in Warren county, New Jersey. He is a Presbyterian in religion. He is a member of many fraternal societies, including the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; Montana Lodge, No. 23, Knights of Pythias; and Ortygia Company, No. 10, Uniform Rank, Knights of Pythias, in which organization he has filled the position of brigade surgeon. He married, July 26, 1902, Bridgie, daughter of Patrick and Catherine (McShane) McIlhaney, who was born in Phillipsburg.

**SHIPMAN** Matthias Shipman, the first member of this family, of whom we have definite information, was born in 1726, died January 12, 1812. He is said to have come from Saybrook, Connecticut, in 1747, to German Valley, New Jersey, removing thence to Lopatcong township. This family is of Norman descent and must not be confounded with the Shipman family in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, which is of different origin. The English founder of the Shipman family was knighted by King Henry III., in 1258.

The founder of the family in America was Edward Shipman, or Shipton, made a freeman of Saybrook, Connecticut, in 1667, who inherited three thousand acres of land near Hartford, from the famous sachem Uncas. He died September 15, 1697, and was buried at Haddam, Connecticut, and his gravestone is one of the few still standing in the old cemetery. He married (first), in January, 1651, Elizabeth Comstock, who died in July, 1659, and (second), July 1, 1663, Mary Andrews. Children, three by first marriage: Elizabeth, Edward, William, John, Hannah, Samuel, Abigail and Jonathan.

The original deed to Matthias Shipman for a tract of land in Greenwich township, near Stewartsville, is in the possession of Philip K. Shipman, of Port Warren, who holds one hundred acres of the original tract, lying between Phillipsburg and Stewartsville. In the will of Matthias Shipman, dated December 12, 1807, he bequeathed to his children as follows: To Jacob two hundred acres in Pennsylvania, valued at one thousand dollars; to Matthias Jr. two hundred acres, valued at six hundred dollars; to Isaac two hundred and thirty-three acres of timber lands, valued at four thousand dollars. His son John was deceased when the will was made. He appointed his son Isaac, and his son-in-law, Jesse Barber, as his executors, and gave in his will two shares of his property to his sons and one share to his daughter. Matthias Shipman was breveted lieutenant-colonel in the Second Sussex Regiment.

He married Margaret ———, who was born in 1729; died June 7, 1801. Children: Jacob; Matthias, probably married a daughter of John Scharpenstine, and had a son Christian; Isaac, referred to below; John; Catherine; Mary; Paul; Ichanah; Sarah; Margaret; Elizabeth.

(II) Isaac, son of Matthias and Margaret Shipman, was born in 1767; died in 1853. Children: Matthias, died young; Isaac, referred to below; Philip; John T.; Jesse; William.

(III) Isaac (2), son of Isaac (1) Shipman, was born April 13, 1803; died at Lopatcong township, in 1879. He married, December 26, 1822, Rachel Smith, born January 11, 1806. Children: Peter Smith, referred to below; Mary Elizabeth, born May 16, 1827, married Thomas Stewart; Isaac, October 1, 1830; John, November 24, 1834, died April 4, 1837; Jacob Sharp, March 21, 1837, died October 18, 1849; Sarah Ann, November 5, 1840.

(IV) Peter Smith, son of Isaac (2) and Rachel (Smith) Shipman, was born in Greenwich, near Stewartsville, October 1, 1823; died December 27, 1890. He was a farmer, a Lutheran in religion, and a Republican in politics. He married, December

15, 1847, Theodosia Ann Carter, born July 20, 1826; died January 13, 1895. Children: Joseph Carpenter, referred to below; Isaac Sharp, referred to below.

(V) Joseph Carpenter, son of Peter Smith and Theodosia Ann (Carter) Shipman, was born in the old homestead in Greenwich township, September 19, 1848. In early life he was a merchant, keeping a store at Bloomsbury. Having moved to Phillipsburg, he was clerk for a few years in a grocery store, after which he was for several years foreman in the lumber yards of the John H. Hagerty Company. He now holds a similar position with a lumber company in Bayonne. He married Ella, daughter of Robert and Elizabeth Cline. Children: Cora Elizabeth, Isabella, Frank Cline, referred to below; Russell.

(VI) Frank Cline, son of Joseph Carpenter and Ella (Cline) Shipman, was born at Bloomsbury, April 16, 1880. His parents moved to Phillipsburg, and he attended the public schools there, graduating from the high school in 1899. He took the four years' classical course at Lafayette College, from which he graduated in 1903. The next year he spent in teaching at a private preparatory school at Towanda, Pennsylvania, after which he entered at once upon the study of medicine, and with small means at his command, but with tenacious purpose, he went through the first year at the New York Homœopathic Medical College. At the end of the year he found himself well up in his class with limitless enthusiasm for his chosen profession, but somewhat in debt; during his vacation he nursed in Dr. Kinney's sanitarium at Easton. It was a question whether he could continue his course at that time despite his determination to forge ahead without delay. A wealthy relative, knowing his intense desire and unquestioned scholarship, voluntarily offered him financial aid, which was gladly accepted, and with tutoring, ushering, commissary work for a fraternity club and vacation work, enabled him to complete his course. Dr. Shipman stood second in his class, only one-tenth of a degree behind the first. In May, 1903, he entered the Cumberland Street Hospital, Brooklyn, for an eighteen months' course in the six wards, and by taking advantage of every opportunity, he was able to finish this course in ten months. The following six months he took the practices of various physicians while they went away to rest. The deep interest in and love for his work, which had marked him from the first, won him the approval of all with whom he came professionally in contact, and in October, 1909, he opened an office at 54 Grace street, Jersey City. In the following September he felt warranted in taking unto himself a worthy helpmate in the person of Helen Myers, who had been a high school classmate of Dr. Shipman, and after graduation took the two years' course of training at St. Luke's Hospital, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania. From 1902 to the time of her marriage, she successfully followed her profession. Being of a genial, but quiet gentle, sympathetic, unassuming nature, to know Dr. Shipman is to love him. He is characterized by self reliance, ready adaptability and a high moral and religious code. He is not the first physician in this family; Dr. William Shipman, who died in 1893, was his great-great-uncle. Dr. Shipman is a Presbyterian in religion and a Republican in politics. He is a member of Alpha Sigma, which is a medical fraternity.

He married, September 14, 1910, Helen Marcella, daughter of Samuel and Martha Ann (Sciple) Myers, who was born in Phillipsburg, October 31, 1880. Her father served in the civil war. Rev. E. Clark Cline, a great-uncle of Dr. Shipman, who served as a chaplain in the civil war, officiated at the wedding.

(V) Isaac Sharp, son of Peter Smith and Theodosia Ann (Carter) Shipman, was born January 26, 1853. He spent his whole life as a farmer, and owned, until recently fifty acres of the original tract belonging to Matthias Shipman. He now resides at Stewartsville, where he has purchased his present home. He married, November 14, 1872, Mary Eleanor, daughter of George and Sarah Ann (Jones) Stryker, who was born January 6, 1842, died July 20, 1905. Children: Bertha Elizabeth, referred to below; George Stryker, born September 15, 1875, died March 23, 1879; Isaac, born January 28, 1877, died in infancy.

(VI) Bertha Elizabeth, daughter of Isaac Sharp and Mary Eleanor (Stryker) Shipman, was born February 23, 1874, and now lives with her father at Stewartsville. She has always been interested in the preservation of the family history and her labors in this cause should be greatly appreciated, not only by those living to-day, but by unborn generations. The publishers of this work are greatly indebted to Miss Shipman for assistance. She was educated in the public schools, the Phillipsburg high school and the State Normal School at Trenton, graduating from this institution in the class of 1894. She has taught school for six years. Miss Shipman is a member of St. James' Lutheran Church.

On her mother's side Miss Shipman is descended in the tenth generation from Jan van Strycker. The line is as follow: (I) Jan, born in 1615, died in 1697; (II) Peter, born 1653, died 1744; (III) Jan, born 1684, died 1770; (IV) Abraham, born 1715, died 1777; (V) Johannes, born October 18, 1747, died March 29, 1776; (VI) Garret, born August 27, 1769, died May, 1821; (VII) John, November 10, 1792, died May 23, 1840; (VIII) George, March 4, 1815, died November 28, 1881; (IX) Mary Eleanor, born January 6, 1842, died July 20, 1905, married Isaac Sharp Shipman; (X) Bertha Elizabeth.

John K. Vanatta, the first member of this family of whom we have definite information, was born at Roxburg, Warren county, New Jersey, May 24, 1829. He was a son of Isaac and Hannah (Bird) Vanatta. He married Catharine Miller, of Harmony township, in 1849 or 1850, and moved to Oxford, Warren county, New Jersey, where he followed the trade of cooper. He did not remain long in Oxford, but came back to Roxburg in two or three years, and shortly afterward (in 1856) went west and took up his abode in Schoolcraft, Michigan. He often talked of the kindly manner in which he was received by these hardy but hospitable people of the near west, who, living in a sparsely settled country, warmly welcomed each newcomer. But, as well as he liked the people, he could not endure the climate, and with a system weakened by the ague of this then marshy land he was stricken with typhoid fever, and barely recovering after a long illness came back east with his family in 1860. George M., referred to below, was his only child. He took up his residence at Roxburg after returning from the west, and afterwards moved to Harmony. He served eleven years as assessor for Harmony township. He gave up his trade in later years, and after the death of his wife, in 1888, lived mostly with his son, George M., at Martin's Creek, New Jersey, where he died at the age of seventy-nine years.

George M. Vanatta was born at Oxford, New Jersey, November 12, 1851. When his parents returned from the west he was nine years old, and had not yet learned to read. But at this early age he was athirst for knowledge, and how well he took advantage of his opportunities may be judged from the fact that at the age of fifteen he was teaching school. He obtained his education at Roxburg Academy, under the tutorship of Professor E. M. Allen. Professor Allen was a hard task-master, but he produced results, and Mr. Vanatta has often been heard to warmly praise him for his thoroughness and for the chance to obtain a practical education that stood him in good stead in later years. After teaching school for a few years he began his long railroad career on April 3, 1869, at Belvidere, New Jersey, as a mail-carrier and baggage-master for the Belvidere division of the Pennsylvania railroad. Close application to his duties gained the approval of John A. Anderson, then superintendent of the Belvidere division, and he was made agent at Martin's Creek, New Jersey, July 1, 1875. When he assumed the agency at Martin's Creek this place was the only outlet for the Bangor slate trade. Slate was hauled by mule teams from Bangor, Pennsylvania, to this point for many years. After the Bangor and Portland railroad was built this station became an important forwarding point. It was necessary for the agent to be a telegraph operator in those times, and this, coupled with other demands upon his time, made the position no

sinceure. He held this position thirty-one years, in which time the business of the station was increased tremendously. In 1906 ill health compelled him to give up active connection with the company.

Mr. Vanatta has always lived at Martin's Creek, Warren county, New Jersey, since he was made agent at the station there. In his business ventures he has been very successful. He belongs to the Presbyterian church at Harmony, New Jersey, and is a member of the Masonic Lodge at Belvidere. Since leaving the railroad he has devoted his time in superintending his farms and looking after his property. He has always voted the Democratic ticket, and is an ardent admirer of William J. Bryan and Woodrow Wilson.

He married Annie Frances Oberley, October 4, 1877. Children: Florence (Mrs. James Osmon), John O., Leon M., Bessie K., all of whom are living.

Adam Ramsay, the founder of this family, was born in county Tyrone, RAMSAY Ireland. Coming to America, he settled first in Greenwich township, Warren county, New Jersey, and afterwards at Phillipsburg. Here he was a merchant in the old stone building at the corner of Main street and Reese's Court. He was a member of the Presbyterian church at Easton, where Dr. Gray was minister. Besides his business as merchant, he owned two farms. He is buried in the Greenwich cemetery, between Stewartville and Bloomsbury, New Jersey. He married (first) Mary, daughter of Brigadier General Maxwell, and (second) Ann, cousin of his first wife. General Maxwell came to Greenwich township in 1747. Children, three by first marriage: Jane; John Maxwell; James; Adam Jr., referred to below; Mary Ann.

(II) Adam (2), son of Adam (1) and Ann (Maxwell) Ramsay, was born in Phillipsburg, New Jersey, in November, 1807, and died March 16, 1879. He succeeded his father in the general store. He was also postmaster. He was a Presbyterian in religion, although not a church member; and a Republican in politics. He was a resident of Harmony all his life. He married, November 21, 1830, Anna M., daughter of Wilson and Abbie (Laury) Housel, who was born in 1811, and died in 1877. Children: Edmund, born June 14, 1835, now residing at Philadelphia; William, born July 26, 1837, died in April, 1907; Wilson H., born December 5, 1839, died September 26, 1841; Robert, born October 13, 1842, now residing at Mt. Pleasant, New Jersey; Theodore, born August 28, 1845, now residing at Philadelphia; Charles, referred to below.

(III) Charles, son of Adam (2) and Anna M. (Housel) Ramsay, was born at Harmony, Warren county, New Jersey, August 7, 1848. He was educated in the public schools of Harmony, and at Eastman's Business College, Poughkeepsie, New York. He was a clerk in a general store at Williamsport, Pennsylvania, and then traveled as a salesman. Returning home in 1871, he entered the general store at Harmony, with which three generations of the family have thus been connected, and has continued in this business to the present day. Since 1879 he has been postmaster of Harmony, to which office he was appointed by Postmaster General Key. He is a Republican, has served on the election board, and has always been active in the affairs of the township, and in efforts for its improvement and welfare. He is a member of Rappahannock Tribe, Independent Order of Red Men, of Rocksburg, New Jersey, and of the Royal Arcanum, Greenwich Council. He has also served as elder of the Presbyterian church at Harmony.

He married, at Uniontown, New Jersey, February 18, 1874, Madeline, daughter of Joseph A. and Sarah E. (Smith) Holden, who was born at Frenchtown, New Jersey, August 2, 1847, Rev. H. E. Spaid officiating. Mrs. Ramsay is the fifth of eight children, the others being: Mrs. John Allen, deceased; Joseph O., of Belvidere, New Jersey; James, of Milford, New Jersey; Mrs. Adam Rhinehart, deceased, mother of Charles Rhinehart, of New York City; William, deceased; Jacob, deceased; Thomas, of Easton, Pennsylvania. Children of Charles and Madeline (Holden) Ramsay: 1. Mary, born

December 26, 1874; educated at Moravian Seminary, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania. 2. Allen, born June 8, 1881; educated at the public schools and at Palm's Business College, Philadelphia; he has also taken a technical course with the International Correspondence School of America, Scranton, Pennsylvania, and is now a designer in a worsted mill at Plymouth, Massachusetts.

The progenitor of the New Jersey branch of the Meeker family was  
**MEEKER** William Meeker, who came to Massachusetts Bay Colony from England, about 1635, and removed thence to the New Haven Colony, of which he was one of the founders. Here he married, and in the spring of 1665, with his own family and other members of the New Haven Colony, whom tradition says he brought in his own sloop, he landed on the site that later became known as Elizabethtown Point, New Jersey, and with his eldest son Joseph was enrolled among the original "Associates" who acquired title to their lands by purchase from the Indians, as well as by grant from the royal governor, Nicholls. A portion of this ground now comprises the entire county of Union. Soon after the appointment of Sir Philip Carteret as proprietary governor of East Jersey, there came the troubles over the "land rights" and the revolt of the settlers against the proprietors, which resulted in the pardon episode and the flight of the governor. In all of these William Meeker took a prominent part, being chosen by the Associates, who forced his commission from Governor Carteret, as constable of the town; and when Captain James Carteret usurped the place of the absent governor, William Meeker became his active and enthusiastic adherent. For this offense his estate was confiscated in 1675, but the people of Elizabethtown and Newark appreciating his fidelity to and efforts in their interests, presented him with a tract of land, situated at Lyons Farms, where the old homestead of the family was erected by his son, and where the father died in 1690. William Meeker married (first) Sarah Preston, a native of Yorkshire, England, who had emigrated to the New Haven Colony, and who is generally considered to have been the mother of all of his children. In his will he names his wife Hannah, his three sons, and "my eleven grandchildren." Children: Joseph, born 1648-49, married, 1678, Comfort Marsh; Benjamin, born 1649, died at Lyons Farms, 1707, married, in 1678, Elizabeth Thompson; John, referred to below; Sarah, born 1653; Mary, born 1656.

(II) John, son of William and Sarah (Preston) Meeker, was born in New Haven, about 1660, and died in Elizabethtown, New Jersey, his will being proved February 18, 1730-31. In 1695 his name appears on the list of the second generation of Elizabethtown Associates, and in 1699 he signed the petition to the king, complaining about and asking redress for the landright grievances. He married Hannah, daughter of Jonathan and Rebecca (supposed to be Wood) Ogden, of Elizabethtown. Children: John, born about 1690, died about 1731, married Joanna Ogden; Eunice; David; Robert; James, referred to below.

(III) James, son of John and Hannah (Ogden) Meeker, was born in Elizabethtown, New Jersey, about 1709, and died there, January 11, 1777, aged sixty-seven years. He married Mary Crocheron, who was born about 1715, and died June 4, 1799, aged eighty-four years. She was possibly a daughter of John Crocheron Sr., of Staten Island, by his first wife. Children: Mary, born about 1739, died August 7, 1797, married (first, probably) ——— Davis, and (second), June 30, 1762, Ephraim Sayre; Isaiah, referred to below; Anna, died young; Hetty, married Samuel Foster, of Lyons Farms; Hannah, married Edward Hill, of Basking Ridge; Frances, born about 1749, died December 24, 1793, married Walter Burrows; Rebecca, born about 1753, died December 16, 1839, married Simeon Morehouse; James, born about 1755, died March 3, 1828, was a revolutionary soldier, married Hannah Foster; Aaron, born October 28, 1757, died March 4, 1789, married, November 14, 1779, Hannah Lyon.

(IV) Isaiah, son of James and Mary (Crocheron) Meeker, was born in Elizabethtown, or in Connecticut Farms, Essex county, New Jersey, in 1740, and died in Turkey, or New Providence, in the same county, February 23, 1814, aged seventy-three years. He removed to Turkey, later known as New Providence, in 1775, and settled on No. 18 of the Elizabethtown lots, which was first owned by William Broadwell, and after Isaiah Meeker's death, became the home of Abraham Kent. He married, about 1765, Deborah, daughter of General Joseph Halsey, of New Providence, and widow of Jonathan Magie, who was born about 1745, and died March 6, 1836. Her father, General Joseph Halsey, was born about 1695, and died in 1771; he lived in Elizabethtown, near Wheatshaf, and married (first) Elizabeth Harris, (second) Abigail ——. Jonathan Magie, first husband of Deborah Halsey, was the son of Joseph and Margaret Magie, of Elizabethtown, and was born about 1741, and died July 14, 1763. Children of Isaiah and Deborah (Halsey-Magie) Meeker: Abigail, born about 1767, died July 1, 1846, aged seventy-nine years, married, September 9, 1824, as second wife, Thomas Parrot, Esquire; Daniel Halsey, born about 1768, died May 27, 1798, aged thirty years, married, December 19, 1790, Sally, daughter of Captain Daniel S. Wood; Nancy, born about 1771, died July 30, 1842, aged seventy-one years, married, December 23, 1790, John Roberts; Caleb, referred to below; Jonathan Magie, born April 2, 1776, married Elizabeth, daughter of Richard and granddaughter of Effingham Townley, no children; Mary, married Arauna Muir, of New Vernon, Morris county, New Jersey; Isaac, born about 1778, married at New Providence, March 5, 1808, Jane Wilcox, of Westfield.

(V) Caleb, son of Isaiah and Deborah (Halsey-Magie) Meeker, was born in New Providence, Essex (now Union) county, New Jersey, about 1772, and died January 8, 1815, aged forty-three years. In 1802 he was living at Springfield. He married Charity, daughter of John Mills and Esther (Broadwell) Frost, and stepdaughter of Ichabod Ward, of Morris county, New Jersey, her stepfather, who was her mother's second husband, being the great-great-uncle of Hon. Marcus L. Ward, the distinguished war governor of New Jersey. Charity Frost was born about 1778, and died February 10, 1850, aged seventy-two years. Children, the first five baptized at New Providence: Mary, or Polly, baptized December 18, 1806, died November 27, 1831, married Amos Wilcox; Nancy, baptized December 18, 1806, probably died young; Betsey Townley, baptized December 18, 1806, probably died young; Charity Frost, baptized December 18, 1806, probably died young; Caleb Halsey, baptized March 27, 1808, married Hannah Gillam; Jonathan Magie, referred to below; Isaac, born December 8, 1811, married Mehetabel Barnet Wilcox.

(VI) Jonathan Magie, son of Caleb and Charity (Frost) Meeker, was born in New Providence, about 1809. He married (first) Almira Vadir, and (second) Mary Elizabeth Delegar, of New York City. Child of first marriage: Frederick; of second marriage: Mary; Alvin; William; Theodore; Ellis; Jonathan Magie (2), referred to below.

(VII) The Rev. Jonathan Magie (2), D. D., son of Jonathan Magie and Mary Elizabeth (Delegar) Meeker, was born in Elizabeth, Union county, New Jersey, September 20, 1850, and is now living in Hackettstown, Warren county, New Jersey. He entered Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut, in 1869, but on account of ill health left college in 1872. He received his B. D. degree from Drew Theological Seminary, Madison, New Jersey, in 1880, his Ph. D. degree from New York University in 1888, and his D. D. degree from Wesleyan University in 1908. In 1876 he became the first state secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association for the state of New Jersey, and retained the position for three years, until 1879, when he was ordained as a minister in the Methodist Episcopal church. He was appointed as pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church, at Raritan, Somerset county, New Jersey, in the same year; of

the church in South Orange, New Jersey, in 1880; of the one in Bound Brook from 1881 to 1883; of the Cross street church, Paterson, New Jersey, from 1884 to 1885; of the Emory church, Jersey City, from 1886 to 1888; of the Roseville church, Newark, New Jersey, from 1889 to 1892; and of the Hackettstown Methodist Episcopal Church in 1893. He was pastor of St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, Cincinnati, Ohio, from 1894 to 1896; of St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, Newark, New Jersey, in 1897; of the First church, Orange, New Jersey, in 1898; of the Market street church, Paterson, New Jersey, from 1899 to 1903; and of the Park avenue church, East Orange, New Jersey, from 1904 to 1905. He became presiding elder of the Newark district of the Methodist Episcopal Conference in 1906, and held that position until June 3, 1908, when he was elected president of the Centenary Collegiate Institute, at Hackettstown, Warren county, New Jersey, where he now is. He is a Republican in politics, and a member of Xi (Wesleyan) Chapter of Psi Upsilon college fraternity.

He married, September 3, 1873, Fannie Storer Denman, of Elizabeth, New Jersey.

Aaron Groff, the first member of this family of whom we have definite information, was born in Califon, Hunterdon county, New Jersey, February 28, 1812, and died February 10, 1860. His father had emigrated from Germany, and settled at Califon, where he lived to an advanced age. It is said that he served in the revolutionary war. Aaron Groff was a farmer, owning at one time a farm of one hundred and forty-three acres, near Phillipsburg, on which he resided. He afterward moved to a farm in Hunterdon county. His residence, at the time of his death, was at Jutland, Hunterdon county. He was a Democrat in politics, very active in county affairs, and served as collector of taxes and as constable. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, at Clinton. Mr. Groff married, June 17, 1835, Margaret, daughter of Henry and Margaret (Creveling) Stires, who was born at Bloomsbury, Hunterdon county, September 25, 1817, and died July 20, 1893. Her father was born February 21, 1789, died June 25, 1858; her mother was born March 26, 1796, and died May 17, 1827. Their children were: Delilah, born July 19, 1815, died in March, 1817; Margaret, married Aaron Groff, referred to above; Mary Ann, born July 27, 1819, now deceased; Daniel, born April 3, 1821, now deceased; Alexander, born April 1, 1823, now deceased; Peter, born April 13, 1825, now deceased; William, born March 10, 1827, now deceased; Manning Force Matthies, born June 5, 1838, now deceased. Children of Aaron and Margaret (Stires) Groff: John C., referred to below; Sylvester, born May 30, 1838; Mary Elizabeth, born April 12, 1840, died March 10, 1911, married Mentus Gustavus Weik (see Weik in index), resides in Washington; Henry, born February 24, 1842, died in Washington, New Jersey, in 1903, married Hannah Fisher, children: Frank, Alfred D. and James F.; Alfred B., referred to below; Emma Caroline, born February 3, 1850, died July 14, 1900, married Mentus Gustavus Weik (see Weik in index); Hannah Ann, born September 17, 1852, died March 22, 1854; James DeWitt, referred to below.

(II) John C., son of Aaron and Margaret (Stires) Groff, was born in Hunterdon county, New Jersey, August 30, 1836. His early life was spent on the farm, and after his marriage he rented a farm which he managed for about four years; after this he was employed for a year in the Warren Foundry, at Phillipsburg, and then for another year in the freight office, at Phillipsburg, of the Pennsylvania railroad. Coming to Washington, he engaged for himself in the express and hack business and carried the mails. Three years later he returned to Phillipsburg and for five years kept a grocery store; he removed again to Washington, having sold his grocery business, and was for seven years in partnership with his brother Alfred B. He sold his interest to his youngest brother, James DeWitt, and went to Clinton, Hunterdon county, and for five years was engaged alone in general mercantile business. In 1890 he repurchased his interest

in his brother's store, in Washington, and has continued in business with him. Mr. Groff is one of Washington's most respected citizens; he is independent in his political views, and has never accepted an office. The new Methodist Episcopal church, one of the first in the state, has a memorial window for his parents, and Mr. Groff and his family are members of this congregation. He is a member of Lodge No. 52, Free and Accepted Masons, of Phillipsburg; of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and of the Knights of Pythias. While living at Phillipsburg, Mr. Groff was organist of the Methodist church and leader of the choir. He married (first), in 1861, Amanda Agin; (second), in 1876, Elizabeth Williams; (third), in 1903, Josephine, daughter of Lewis W. Langdon, of Chester, Morris county, New Jersey, widow of ——— Seeley. Children of John C. Groff, except one who died in infancy, two by first marriage: Maggie, married J. W. Ader, reside in Trenton, and have a daughter Ethel; a daughter, died in infancy; son, died in infancy; Anna, married George W. Kitchen, reside in Trenton, and have a daughter Florence.

(II) Alfred B., son of Aaron and Margaret (Stires) Groff, was born February 24, 1842, twin brother of Henry. He has conducted a general store in Washington for over forty-six years, and has been in business for the longest period of his life of any citizen in Washington. He spent his early life on the farm, and received the education which the public schools of his day afforded. His parents came to Warren county when he was twelve years old, and he worked on his father's farm. In 1863 he came to Washington, and two years later established himself in general mercantile business. The first five years he rented a building and then purchased his present store from the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He has at various times purchased other valuable properties. His brothers have been associated with him in business, as mentioned above. Mr. Groff is interested in any movement for the welfare of the community. This effort to preserve the history of the county and its people has met his earnest approval and firm support. He is a member of the board of trade; his fraternal orders are the Red Men and the Junior Order of American Mechanics, of which latter he is the oldest member. He is a Methodist in religion, and a Democrat in politics. He married (first), in September, 1886, Esther, daughter of Abraham Millick, of Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania, who died in 1887, and is buried in the Washington cemetery. He married (second), March 6, 1888, Lydia, daughter of Alfred and Mary (Ramsey) Gardner. Children, both by second wife: Willard M., born April 12, 1890; Helen M., March 15, 1894.

(II) James DeWitt, son of Aaron and Margaret (Stires) Groff, was born in Harmony township, Warren county, New Jersey, October 15, 1855. He spent his early life on the farm, attending the public schools of the township and of Washington borough. He was eight years old when he came to Washington. In the year 1871 he went into the office of the *Washington Star* to learn the printer's trade, and remained there eleven months. He was then appointed to a clerkship in the office of the freight department of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, at Washington, during 1872, which position he held until 1899, when he was appointed general agent, having full charge of the company's business at this important station, where he remained until 1900, when he resigned to obtain a much needed rest. The same year he accepted the position of secretary of the National Stool Manufacturing Company, a new company having been organized in Washington. The following year he resigned this position to accept the agency of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, at Mauch Chunk, Pennsylvania, and four months later he was appointed general agent for this company at Easton and Phillipsburg. In 1902 he left their employment to become accountant for the National Fireproofing Company, at Port Murry, but returned in 1906 to the service of the Central railroad for a year, at High Bridge. Then he was employed for a year as accountant, at Hoboken, with the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railroad; his



next position was that of traffic manager for the Cornish Organ & Piano Company. Since 1909 he has been accountant of the First National Bank. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church at Washington, and is serving at present on the board of stewards. He has been vice-president of the board of education for a period of six years. In politics he is an active Democrat, having been elected three successive terms a member of the common council and made president of the board. His fraternal orders are: Mansfield Lodge, No. 36, Free and Accepted Masons; Temple Chapter, No. 12, Royal Arch Masons, of which he is past high priest; and past commander of DeMolay Commandery, No. 6, Knights Templar; member of Warren Council, No. 16, Junior Order of American Mechanics, of which he is a charter member; and Starlight Lodge, No. 12, Knights of Pythias.

He married, October 17, 1894, Jennie Irene, daughter of Frank Matthew and Lydia Ann (Bird) Uehlein, who was born February 20, 1869 (see Uehlein in index), the Rev. J. R. Bryan, of the Methodist Episcopal church, of Washington, officiating. Children: Margaret, born April 6, 1896; James DeWitt, born April 18, 1901.

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**TINSMAN** Peter Tinsman, the first member of this family of whom we have definite information, married Mary Hulshizer. Among their children was William, referred to below.

William, son of Peter and Mary (Hulshizer) Tinsman, was born June 8, 1818, and died March 1, 1885. He attended the public schools of Stewartsville, and spent his days on a farm, although he took a trip through the west. Liking his old home best, he returned to it, and at his father's death he and his brother bought the farm together, and their stepmother kept house for them. In 1863 he sold the farm and moved to Stewartsville, retiring from farming. He was a Democrat in politics, but did not aspire to office, finding his pleasure in his home. He is buried in the Lutheran cemetery, near Stewartsville. Mr. Tinsman married, October 6, 1861, Hannah, daughter of Daniel and Barbara (Wollever) Vliet, who was born in Hunterdon county, in April, 1832. She attended the Franklin public schools. Although a member of the Christian church, and a supporter of that church at Milford, she attended the Lutheran church. Mrs. Tinsman lives in New Village.

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**KAISER** Otto Kaiser, proprietor of the Belvidere Hotel, Belvidere, is a native of the German Fatherland, having been born September 10, 1867, in Solingen, Germany. His father, Carl W. Kaiser, was a manufacturer of knives, razors, and other articles of cutlery for domestic use. The products of his factory were sold by traveling agents, many of them coming to the United States. In 1878 Mr. Kaiser came to this country, settling in Newark, and six months later was joined by his family. From that time to the close of his life he carried on an extensive business, being chiefly engaged in bottling beer. His wife was Augusta Bonnier, her father being French and her mother German. A family of ten sons and three daughters were born of this union. Of these, two, Charles W. and Frank Kaiser, both of Newark, New Jersey, are connected with Otto Kaiser, as members of the Jersey Compound Company, of that city. The death of Mr. Kaiser, the father, occurred about 1890, and his widow is still living in the old house in Newark.

Otto Kaiser received his education in Germany and Newark, graduating from the grammar school of his adopted city. On completing his course of study he became associated in business with his father. His parents brought up their children in the German Lutheran Church, the father inculcating, both by precept and example, the strictest adherence to the principles of honesty, which he considered an essential element in a religious education. The influence of these teachings has shown itself in the

successful careers of the different members of the family. Frank Kaiser is manager of the Newark Composition Flooring Company, and Charles W. Kaiser, patentee of the Acetylene Gas Container, is a chemist of considerable note. He graduated from the Stevens Institute, Hoboken, in the class of 1908, and is now in charge of the laboratory of the New Jersey Boiler Compound Company, of Newark.

In April, 1904, Otto Kaiser came to Belvidere to take charge of the Belvidere Hotel, having bought out the former proprietor. Prior to this the management of the hotel had not been attended by successful results, but under the proprietorship of Mr. Kaiser a new order of things was inaugurated, to the great satisfaction of the traveling public and the citizens of Belvidere.

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MICHAEL Martin, the founder of the family of his name at present under consideration, was born in Germany, and emigrated to America in 1820. He left behind him in Germany two brothers, one a minister, the other a physician. He himself was a distiller. Reaching this country after a tedious and tempestuous voyage of ninety-six days, he finally settled at what is now known as Martin's Creek, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, where he died in October, 1888, aged ninety years. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Jacob Jumper, of Northampton county, Pennsylvania, who died about 1882. Children: John, Michael, Isaac, Joseph, Ulrich, Jacob, Charles; Rebecca, married Edward Erie; Adam, referred to below; also four other children that died in infancy.

Adam, son of Michael and Elizabeth (Jumper) Martin, was born in Northampton county, Pennsylvania, January 1, 1855, and is now living in Phillipsburg. After receiving his education in the public schools he spent three years as apprentice to a blacksmith, and then going to Cedarville, Pennsylvania, obtained employment in the iron mines there. After spending three more years at this work, he gave it up in order to work for his brothers, who were conducting a wholesale liquor business in Mauch Chunk; but after working at this for eighteen months he accepted the position of agent for the Port Allen Iron Works at Wheelport, Pennsylvania. Four years later he was offered a much better place in Easton, with the Eastern Car Company, which he accepted, but gave up soon afterwards to take a still better one with the Andover Furnace Company. He came to Phillipsburg, New Jersey, in 1878, opened a grocery store there. He rebuilt and remodeled his store and building in 1909, and at the present date has one of the most complete grocery stores in the county; the new building is made of reinforced concrete. For twenty years he has been in the contracting business, building sewers and street paving, reinforced concrete and cement work. He is a charter member of Elks Lodge, No. 295. He is a Democrat in politics and a Lutheran in religion.

He married, April 23, 1879, Martha, daughter of John Mutchler. Children: 1. Emma, married John Long. 2. Harlem, married Sarah F. Hill. 3. Neva, married Charles Wilson. 4. Frederick. And two that died in infancy.

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PIATT Henry Hawk Piatt, the first member of this family to become identified with Warren county, New Jersey, was born in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, December 25, 1832. He is the son of Frederick and Elizabeth (Hawk) Piatt, and his grandfather, Strauss Piatt, of Bucks county, Pennsylvania, represented the third generation of the family in America, which is said to have come from England before the revolution.

Henry Hawk Piatt was one of a family of nine children, and, leaving home while a young man, he struck out for himself, coming to Warren county, New Jersey, and finding work as a mason, having picked up for himself a knowledge of this trade. Shortly after this he obtained a position with the Morris Canal Company, for whom

he has been working ever since, being at present in charge of their lock No. 10, Plain, near Phillipsburg. During the seasons when the boats are not running he manages a small country store nearby. He is a member of St. James' (Straw) Lutheran Church, Greenwich township, New Jersey, and has for many years been treasurer of its Sunday school, held at No. 10 Plain school house. He is a Democrat in politics, and has served on the township school board. He married Catharine Reed, who was born June 5, 1833, and died December 19, 1881. Children: Josiah, born April 30, 1854, died June 7, 1881, unmarried; Edward, born March 20, 1856, living at 72 Summit avenue, Phillipsburg; Howard, born February 26, 1858, living on Mercer street, Phillipsburg; Mary E., born April 19, 1860; Samuel, born November 16, 1862, living at Bayonne, New Jersey; Orton J., referred to below; Frank, born August 4, 1868, living with his father; Annie S., born February 26, 1871, married William Willever, living at 1 Davis street, Phillipsburg; and Raymond, born May 24, 1874.

Orton J., son of Henry Hawk and Catharine (Reed) Piatt, was born at Greensbridge, near Phillipsburg, Warren county, New Jersey, November 5, 1865, and is now living in that place, his address being R. F. D. No. 1. For his early education he was sent to what is known as the No. 10 Plain school; but when he was only eleven years of age he started out like his father, to make his own living. For the first year he worked on the farm of Samuel Frey, and after that he was employed for some time by Jacob Feit. He then obtained a position with the Morris Canal Company, which he gave up fifteen months later in order to run a gravel train on the Pennsylvania railroad. After a year of this, he worked on the coal shutes of the Lehigh Valley railroad for three years, and then spent another year in farming. For the following three years he worked with the bridge construction gang of the Lehigh Valley railroad, and then took a position as fireman on the fast train of the Delaware & Hudson railroad, known as the "Boston Flyer." Two years later he lost this position, owing to business depression, but soon found another with the Alpha Portland Cement Company, where he began by running one of the Griffin mills. He was quickly promoted to the position of fireman, then to head of the boiler department, and later to the post of night foreman of the works. Three years later he was promoted to the position of general day foreman, and fifteen months later he was promoted to his present position of assistant superintendent. Besides his beautiful home, on Hunting avenue, Greensbridge, which he purchased from E. I. Hunt, Mr. Piatt owns a number of desirable building sites in the suburb. He is a Democrat in politics, and a member of St. James' (Straw) Lutheran Church. He is a member of Teedyscung Tribe, No. 17, Improved Order of Red Men, of Phillipsburg.

He married, February 17, 1886, the ceremony being performed by Rev. G. D. Bernheim, pastor of Grace Lutheran Church, Phillipsburg, Elizabeth R., daughter of Henry and Harriet (Rowe) Slight, who was born in Harmony township, Warren county, New Jersey, November 28, 1868. Her grandfather, George Slight, was a native of Warren county, who died as a comparatively young man, leaving a widow and five small children—Henry, Laney, Mary Katharine, William and Frederick. His widow, Elizabeth (Lowe) Slight, died in 1877, aged eighty-seven years. Henry, son of George and Elizabeth (Lowe) Slight, died in 1901, aged about seventy-nine years. He spent most of his life, with the exception of a year or so in Virginia, on the home farm in Warren county, and he was the inventor of the first grain drill. He married Harriet, daughter of William and Rhoda (Dod) Rowe. Children: Margaret, married George L. Parker, of Phillipsburg; Mary Alice, married William Kashline, of Stewartsville; Elizabeth R., referred to below; William, of Greensbridge, New Jersey; Mathis D., and Caroline, the last two now deceased.

Children of Orton J. and Elizabeth R. (Slight) Piatt: 1. Harriet M., born October 4, 1886; married John Haney; child, Helen M., born in August, 1907. 2. Stella M.,

born August 28, 1888; married J. Walter Rush; children: Edward O., born August 5, 1905, and Howard L., born July 5, 1907. 3. Frank H., born May 12, 1894. 4. Elizabeth D., born January 14, 1899. 5. Stewart R., born March 6, 1902, died April 10, 1902. 6. Harry H., born July 1, 1906.

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The Wyckoff family, of Warren county, is descended from Claes WYCKOFF Wyckoff, who came from Holland to New Amsterdam in 1636, and settled at Flatbush, Long Island. In 1656 he was superintendent of the farm of Director Peter Stuyvesant, some of whose descendants are also notable residents of Warren county. His son, Cornelius Preterse Wyckoff, owned one thousand and two hundred acres of land in Hunterdon county, three hundred acres of which, situated near Whitehouse, New Jersey, he gave to his son Simon, whose son, John Wyckoff, moved to Warren county in 1771 and settled at Jackson Valley, together with his son Simon, who is the ancestor of all bearing the name of Wyckoff in Warren county, except the Hon. Martin Wyckoff.

Simon's son, Jacob Wyckoff, born in 1784, inherited the homestead, as did his son, John K. Wyckoff, who married Sarah, daughter of George Perry, and was the father of Jacob, who remained on the old homestead, and of George P. Wyckoff.

George P. Wyckoff was born September 21, 1833, and died in January, 1900. He received a common school education, and was a progressive farmer until the latter part of his life, when he retired with a competence to enjoy the fruits of his long years of toil. He took deep interest in the welfare of the community, and served many years on the town committee and as treasurer of the township. He and his family were members of the Presbyterian church, in the work and support of which they took an active part. On December 1, 1859, he married Tamzen, daughter of Cornelius and Margaret (Lomerson) Carhart. Cornelius Carhart was the son of Samuel, and the grandson of Major Cornelius Carhart, of the Continental army. Major Carhart was the son of Robert and the grandson of Thomas Carhart, who arrived at New York on August 25, 1683, holding the appointment of private secretary to Governor Thomas Dongan. He married Mary Lord, daughter of Robert Lord and Rebecca Phillips, whose sister married John Alden, the son of John and Priscilla Alden, rendered famous by Longfellow. The children of George P. and Tamzen Wyckoff are: Jacob K., of whom further; Mary, who married Abraham L. Roseberry, and Edith, who married Wesley Fleming, a sketch of whom appears in this work.

Jacob K. Wyckoff was born at Port Colden, New Jersey, in 1861. He attended the public schools, and his entire career has been devoted to the development of his farm, which is highly productive on account of its being so well managed and taken care of. He has never aspired to public office, but is interested and takes an active part in all matters that pertain to the welfare and advancement of the community in which he resides.

He married Miss Eliza Hann, born in 1862, daughter of John Hann. Their children are: Elizabeth H., who married Elmer Petty, a milk dealer of Washington, New Jersey; Edith, and John.

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Edward Hayes, the founder of this family, was born in Ireland, and emigrated to this country in 1848. He settled in Wilmington, Massachusetts, and married there, in 1850, Hannah Hiland. Among his children was Thomas Henry, referred to below.

Thomas Henry, son of Edward and Hannah Hayes, was born in Wilmington, Massachusetts, April 23, 1852, and is now living in Belvidere, Warren county, New Jersey. After receiving his early education in the public schools of Woburn, Massachusetts, he engaged his time to learn the shoe leather manufacturing business, and in June, 1873, he left his home for Philadelphia, and in November, the same year, went to

Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania, and accepted a position with W. R. Bennett & Company, tanners of fine shoe leather. In 1878 he returned to Philadelphia, where he took charge of the leather factory of A. A. Dunk. In 1879 he engaged in business for himself in Camden, New Jersey, and in 1886 he purchased the tannery at Belvidere, Warren county, New Jersey, which he improved and enlarged, and in 1891 employed seventy-six men. He is now president of the Hayes Welting Company, of Belvidere, New Jersey. He was school director of Belvidere, and served one year as clerk of the board of education, in which capacity he was very actively engaged in securing the new school building. In 1909 and 1910 he was mayor of Belvidere. He is a past master of Warren Lodge, No. 13, Free and Accepted Masons, of Belvidere, New Jersey.

He married, in Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania, in 1874, Ariellah, daughter of Jesse and Sarah (Transue) Albert, of Williamsburg, Pennsylvania. Her father was a manufacturer of cigars, who afterwards moved to Stroudsburg. Children: Edward A., born in Stroudsburg, now a druggist, living in Newark, New Jersey; William F., now a dentist, living at Stroudsburg; Jesse T., now a traveling salesman for one of the leading drug firms.

(III) Robert, son of James (q. v.) and Rachel (Insley) Blair, lived at BLAIR Hope and Johnsonburg, Warren county, New Jersey. He married Mary, daughter of Isaac and Huldah Cummins (Shaw) Dennis, and granddaughter of Lewis and Mary (Dyer) Dennis. She was the eldest of eight children; her parents were married in 1812, and her mother was an aunt of the late George C. Shaw, of Newton, Sussex county, New Jersey. Children: James, referred to below; Sarah Peake, married ——— Adams, lived in Newton, New Jersey; Rachel, referred to below; Elizabeth, married ——— Armstrong.

(IV) James, son of Robert and Mary (Dennis) Blair, was born in Warren county, New Jersey, and died in Ohio. He removed to Tiffin, Ohio, while his children were comparatively young. The name of his wife is unknown. Among his children was James A. Blair, who became a prominent banker in the states of Ohio, Kansas and Missouri, and in 1890 became a member of the great banking firm of Blair & Company, of Wall street, New York City, of which the late John Insley Blair was president.

(IV) Rachel, daughter of Robert and Mary (Dennis) Blair, was born in Johnsonburg, Warren county, New Jersey, April 17, 1847, and died at Belvidere, Warren county, New Jersey, February 20, 1909. For some time before her death she lived with her sister, Mrs. Adams, at Newton. She received her early education in the public schools of Warren county, and then spent three years in the Blairstown Academy, at Blairstown, Warren county. The large estate left to her by her father required her close attention, and she had strong sympathies with the Republican party. She was a member of the First Presbyterian Church, of Belvidere. She married, in Johnsonburg, Warren county, New Jersey, October 13, 1869, Charles, son of William Armstrong and Martha E. (Roy) Greene, who was born April 13, 1843. His father, William Armstrong Greene, lived in Greenville, New Jersey, and was born June 27, 1816. He married, February 24, 1842, Martha E. Roy, who was born April 15, 1819. Their children were: Charles (Greene), referred to below; George (Greene), born October 4, 1846; Ephraim (Greene), born November 27, 1851; Martha (Greene). Children of Charles and Rachel (Blair) Greene: 1. Alice Elizabeth, born October 29, 1872; spent two years at the Blairstown Academy, one year at the Bradford Academy, one year at Helmuth College; now lives at Belvidere, New Jersey. 2. William Armstrong, referred to below. 3. Insley Blair, referred to below. 4. Helen Mary, born December 17, 1883; living at Belvidere, New Jersey; a graduate of Goucher College, Baltimore, Maryland; for several years supervisor of the Young Women's Christian Association for the preparatory schools in the states of New York and New Jersey.

(V) William Armstrong, son of Charles and Rachel (Blair) Greene, was born at Belvidere, Warren county, New Jersey, November 11, 1874. After spending two years at the Blairstown Academy, he entered St. John's Military Academy, Manlius, New York, and two years later entered the law school of the George Washington University, of Georgetown, District of Columbia. He is now a practicing lawyer, with his offices in the Pioneer Building, Seattle, state of Washington. He married, in 1905, Ada Prall. Children: George Prall, born in 1907; Rachel Blair, born in 1908.

(V) Dr. Insley Blair, son of Charles and Rachel (Blair) Greene, was born in Belvidere, Warren county, New Jersey, February 18, 1879. After receiving his Ph. B. degree from Yale University in 1902, he entered the medical department of Johns Hopkins University, and graduated in 1907. During 1907 and 1908 he was interne at the Methodist Episcopal Hospital, Brooklyn, New York, and since then he has been resident physician of the Seattle Municipal Hospital, Seattle, state of Washington, as well as a practicing physician in that city.

He married Mabel Curren, of Redlands, California. Child: Insley Blair (2), born in 1911.

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George M. Bartow, of Roselle, New Jersey, general agent of the Central BARTOW Railroad of New Jersey, is a representative of a family of French origin, the name having been spelled Barteau. The founder came to this country with General Lafayette when that hero placed his sword at the service of the struggling colonies in their war for independence. After the conclusion of the conflict, Mr. Barteau settled near Riegelsville, New Jersey, and when General Lafayette visited this country in 1824 some of the family who had served under him had the great pleasure of again meeting their old commander.

(I) Simeon Bartow, probably a son of the immigrant, was a farmer, near Hainesburg, New Jersey, and is buried in Union Brick Cemetery, near Blairstown, New Jersey.

(II) James, son of Simeon Bartow, was born in Hainesburg, New Jersey, and was a carpenter by trade. He married, in 1820, ——— Snover, and their children were: Isaac; Charles; Andrew J.; Aaron; David C., mentioned below; James; Ruth, and Hazen.

(III) David C., son of James and ——— (Snover) Bartow, long followed the calling of a miller. He married, June 1, 1856, Annie S., daughter of Jabez W. and Theresa (Decker) Shannon, and they were the parents of the following children: George M., mentioned below; John S., born November 7, 1870; and Mary L., born April 16, 1874.

(IV) George M., son of David C. and Annie S. (Shannon) Bartow, was born October 8, 1866, in Marksboro, Warren county, New Jersey, and received his education at the Lincoln high school, Oskaloosa, Iowa. From 1883 to 1893 he was employed by the United States Express Company at that place and at Keokuk, Iowa. After these ten years of service he returned to his native state and from 1894 to 1910 was engaged in farming at Bridgeville, New Jersey. In the latter year he became general agent for the Central Railroad of New Jersey, and has since filled this responsible position in the most thorough manner, satisfactory alike to the company and the traveling public. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Mr. Bartow married, June 29, 1899, at Bridgeville, New Jersey, Annie S., born at Hope, Warren county, New Jersey, daughter of Quintus and Mary (Flummerfelt) Shuler. Mr. and Mrs. Bartow have no children.

GARDNER William Gardner, the first of the line here under consideration, was a native of Scotland, from whence he emigrated at an early age to America, locating in Harmony township, Warren county, New Jersey, where he became an extensive landholder, donated the ground on which was erected the old Harmony Church. He was active in the affairs of the community, and was honored and respected by all. He married, and among his children was a son William, of whom see forward.

(II) William (2), son of William (1) Gardner, was born in Harmony township, Warren county, New Jersey, where he resided and where he performed his duties as a citizen in a highly creditable manner. He married and among his children was a son James (see forward).

(III) James, son of William (2) Gardner, was born in Harmony township, Warren county, New Jersey, and there followed the occupation of farming, which under his competent management proved highly successful. He was an active worker in the First Presbyterian Church, of Harmony. In 1857 he removed to Belvidere, New Jersey, where his death occurred in 1883. He married, and among his children was a son George I. (see forward).

(IV) George I., son of James Gardner, was born in Harmony township, Warren county, New Jersey, January 8, 1842. He obtained a practical education in the schools of the neighborhood, and at the age of seventeen began his active career at farming, which line of work he continued until twenty-one years of age, when he removed to Belvidere and embarked in the lumber business, also contracting for buildings, in which he achieved a large degree of success, the result of honorable methods, straightforward dealing and close application. He gave his political allegiance to the candidates of the Democratic party, and in community affairs took an active and leading part. He married Maria, daughter of Samuel Williams, of Delaware Water Gap, Pennsylvania, June 8, 1863. Children: Charles, Elizabeth, Mrs. Samuel Bedford, Samuel W. (see forward), and Henrietta.

(V) Samuel W., son of George I. Gardner, was born at Belvidere, New Jersey, August 8, 1872. He graduated from the Belvidere schools in his fifteenth year, after which he engaged in business with his father, becoming thoroughly familiar with all branches of the work, and in 1891 was admitted to partnership, the firm name being changed to that of S. W. Gardner & Company, which still continues. He is one of the public-spirited men of the community, contributing his share toward the general prosperity. He is an adherent of the principles of the Democratic party, and in 1893 was elected a member of the city council, in which body he performed his duty conscientiously and faithfully. He is a member of Warren Lodge, No. 13, Free and Accepted Masons; Royal Arch Masons, of Washington, New Jersey; DeMolay Commandery, No. 6, Knights Templar, of Washington; Improved Order of Red Men.

He married, May 29, 1895, Carrie Shield.

(V) Dr. Thomas Barber, son of Robert Kennedy (q. v.) and Mary BARBER (Stroh) Barber, was born May 11, 1868, at Phillipsburg, New Jersey. He received a practical education in the public schools of Phillipsburg, and later attended Lafayette College at Easton, Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated, after which he entered the University of Pennsylvania, receiving therefrom the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1898. He is now practicing his profession in Phillipsburg, and has built up an extensive and profitable practice, and is highly regarded by his fellow practitioners, also his patients. He is now holding membership in the State Medical Society, Warren County Medical Society, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Dr. Barber is unmarried.

Charles H. Reagle, Superintendent of the Public Schools of Belvidere, New Jersey, was born May 14, 1878, in Portland, Pennsylvania. REAGLE He is the son of Milo P. and Mary A. (Hiestand) Reagle, and grandson of William Reagle, a pioneer lumberman and justice of the peace of Mount Bethel, Pennsylvania. Milo P. Reagle, at present superintendent of the schools of Boonton, New Jersey, was for twenty-five years principal of the Hokendauqua schools, where his son Charles H. received his education, graduating from the high school of that place in 1894. In 1899 he received from Muhlenberg College the degree of Bachelor of Arts, Lafayette College being the *alma mater* of his father, who had prepared for matriculation by a full course in the Millersville State Normal College of Pennsylvania. Charles H. Reagle, after graduating from Muhlenberg College, took a special course in school lecture work at Columbia University.

Mr. Reagle began his career as a teacher by taking charge of a country school at Emans, in the Lehigh Valley, but his ability and faithfulness speedily won for him the recognition of a call to the vice-principalship of the Stroudsburg schools. He next accepted the principalship of school No. 6 at Perth Amboy, New Jersey, going from there to Roselle, and in 1909 coming to Belvidere to assume his present position which he has since filled to the perfect satisfaction of the students and the general public.

Mr. Reagle married, June 24, 1902, at Stroudsburg, Laura M., daughter of Arthur B. Staples, one of the leading business men, and mayor of the city.

Adam Hitzel, father of the founder of his name in New Jersey, and HITZEL the grandfather of Henry Hitzel, of Phillipsburg, was born August 10, 1792, and died a comparatively young man, leaving a widow with a large family. His wife, Magdalena, was born April 7, 1798, died July 24, 1868. Children: Adam, born July 28, 1821; Barbara, May 16, 1823; Leonard, January 30, 1825; Magdalena, December 29, 1826; Katharine, April 15, 1828; Frank, July 12, 1832, came to America and served in the civil war; Valentine, February 7, 1834; Gottfried, referred to below; Anna M., born August 11, 1839.

(II) Gottfried, son of Adam and Magdalena Hitzel, was born at Moemlingen, Lower Franconia, Bavaria, Germany, October 24, 1836, died in Easton, Pennsylvania, January 27, 1892. He emigrated to America in 1866, he stayed for a short while at Rondout, Kingston-on-Hudson, New York, but coming to Philadelphia in 1868, he finally settled in Easton. While in Germany, he learned the trade of cooper, and some years before his coming to this country, he had carried on a business for himself, employing about sixteen hands, and making wine and beer casks. After settling in Easton, he spent the remainder of his life in the employ of the brewers, Glantz and Koebler. He became quite prosperous, invested much of his savings in real estate, and owned at his death a number of valuable pieces of property, besides his residence in South Easton. He married Maria Anna Loebe, born June 23, 1838, died July 23, 1900. Children, the first three born in Germany, the last three in Easton, Pennsylvania: Henry, referred to below; Barbara, born January 17, 1863, married William F. Snyder, of South Easton, Pennsylvania; Anna, June 2, 1864, married Frederick Rosnagle, who is now deceased; Adam G., April 25, 1867, in New York City; John A., November 12, 1870; Charles A., November 12, 1873; Jacob, August 14, 1876.

(III) Henry, son of Gottfried and Maria Anna (Loebe) Hitzel, was born in Aschaffenburg, Bavaria, Germany, March 25, 1861, and is now living in Phillipsburg. He was brought to America by his parents when four years old, and received his education in the public schools of South Easton, Pennsylvania. When he was twelve years of age, he started to work as a driver on the Lehigh and Delaware Canal, and



later he worked on the Morris Canal. At fifteen years of age he became a machinist apprentice in the shops of Drinkhouse & Weaver, at Easton, and after serving his three years' time, was made foreman of their shops. Three years later he resigned this position in order to take charge of the installation of the boilers, engines and shafting of the new plant of the Beatty Organ Company, which was then in process of erection at Washington, New Jersey, and after this was done he was retained by that firm as master mechanic until the plant was destroyed by fire. Returning to Easton, about 1882, he entered into partnership with his old master, Mr. Weaver, and the two conducted a general repair shop business for about six months, when he sold out his interest to his partner and took a position in the pattern department of the Phillipsburg Stove and Manufacturing Company, where he remained for about two years. He was after this for about fourteen months in charge of the Underdunk Heating and Ventilating Works, after which he spent a year with the Phillipsburg Manufacturing Company, and eighteen months as chief engineer and roll turner of the American Sheet Iron Company. He then accepted his first position with his present employers, the Alpha Cement Company. Starting as master mechanic for the firm, he was made general manager of the machine shops in the following year, and in 1900 he became general superintendent. When the company purchased the Martin Creek and other plants, these were also put under the charge of Mr. Hitzel, and he was later made authorizing agent for the company with his office at Alpha. It should be noted that many of the important patents for the machinery of cement mills have been invented and patented by Mr. Hitzel. In 1905 he purchased and remodeled the residence at 132 Morris avenue, which is his present home. He also purchased and thoroughly equipped a farm of one hundred and thirty-two acres of land near Asbury, Warren county, New Jersey, and has built himself a summer residence there. He has besides a number of other real estate holdings both in Phillipsburg and Alpha. While living at Alpha, Mr. Hitzel was the principal agent in the building of the little Union Church there, and the pipe organ, the gift of a Philadelphian, was secured for the church, and mainly through the influence and efforts of Mr. Hitzel. He is a stockholder in the Alpha Cement Company and in the Pulverizing Mill Company, of Atlanta, Georgia.

He married, August 25, 1881, Georgianna, daughter of John and Catharine (Opdyke) Poulson, who was born June 1, 1861. Children: 1. Catherine, born September 13, 1883; graduated from the Phillipsburg high school in 1903, and from the State Normal School at Trenton, June 21, 1905. She was principal of the Shimer schools at Pohatcong township for four years, and is now studying chemistry in an equipped laboratory, given to her by her father. 2. Margaret, born April 4, 1885; graduated from the Phillipsburg high school in 1906, and is now (1910) employed in the millinery establishment of Josephine O'Neil, in Easton, Pennsylvania.

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Robert Haynes Richards, president of the American Saw Mill RICHARDS Machinery Company, of Hackettstown, is at the head of one of the largest concerns of the kind in the state. The company was organized in 1903, being an outgrowth of an export business of wood-working machinery established in New York in 1898. About eight acres of land were purchased and buildings erected, the main one being seventy-five by thirty feet. There was also a foundry, one hundred and ninety by sixty-five feet, and an office building, seventy-five by thirty-five feet. A power plant, fifty by forty feet, was established in another building. The company employ on an average about one hundred and twenty-five hands, having a weekly pay-roll of about seventeen hundred dollars. Their output is very large, shipments being made not only to different parts of the United States.

but to Canada, Central and South America, and Australia. Portable and stationary saw mills of all sizes are the principal articles manufactured. The officers of the company are: Robert Haynes Richards, president; M. L. Fletcher, treasurer; and W. E. Swanger, secretary.

Robert Carhart, the first member of this family of whom we have definite information, lived in Sussex county, New Jersey, until after the revolution, when his family removed to Hunterdon county. He is a descendant of Thomas Carhart, who emigrated from Cornwall, England, about 1650, and married Mary, daughter of Robert and Rebecca (Phillips) Lord, and settled in Woodbridge, New Jersey.

(II) William, son of Robert Carhart, of Sussex and Hunterdon counties, New Jersey, was a cabinetmaker by trade; afterward he engaged in the manufacture of sashes, doors and blinds. He married Willempje ———. Among their children was Robert Blair, referred to below.

(III) Robert Blair, son of William and Willempje Carhart, was born in Warren county, New Jersey, May 27, 1836. He learned the trade of a printer, and spent ten years in the office of the Belvidere *Apollo*. Then he went into the painting and paperhanging business, which he has followed ever since. In 1868 he came to Phillipsburg, where he established his present store. He is one of the most honored citizens of Phillipsburg, and has been prominent in the political affairs of Warren county, having been twice elected to the office on the Democratic ticket, and serving altogether six years. He is a Presbyterian in religion; a member of the Knights of Pythias, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the United Workmen. He married, December 31, 1857, Catharine, daughter of John M. and Anne G. (Stires) Bryan, who was born at Port Murry, Warren county, February 12, 1837. Children: Edward, born November 9, 1858, died December 24, 1892; William E., born April 12, 1860, died in 1869; Henry O., referred to below; Robert, born January 4, 1866, died at the age of two and one-half years; John E., born March 9, 1869, died December 24, 1875; Bartlett B., born April 23, 1874, married Ella Phillips, two children, Beatrice and Henry; Luella, born May 23, 1877, married Willard Hildebrant.

(IV) Dr. Henry O. Carhart, son of Robert Blair and Catharine (Bryan) Carhart, was born at Belvidere, New Jersey, June 13, 1863. When he was but four years old, his parents moved to Phillipsburg. After attending the public schools, he entered Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia, graduating in 1886 with the degree of M. D., and the following year practicing under Dr. John H. Griffith. In 1888 he came to Blairstown, where he has built up a large practice and is without doubt the leading physician of the town, and a very popular man. He is past master of Blairstown Lodge, No. 165, Free and Accepted Masons; a member of Baldwin Chapter, No. 17, Royal Arch Masons, of Newton, New Jersey; of De Molay Commandery, of Washington; of Blairstown Lodge, Independent Order Odd Fellows; of the Knights of Pythias Lodge, being surgeon of the uniform rank of that order; he is a past sache of Kittatinny Tribe, of Blairstown, and a member of Marksboro Council of the Royal Arcanum. Dr. Carhart is a Democrat in politics, and in 1894 was elected collector of Blairstown, and was reëlected for a three years' term in 1897. He was appointed county collector to complete the unexpired term of ex-Sheriff Mackey, and has twice since been elected for three-year terms. He holds this position at the present time. For the past fifteen years Dr. Carhart has resided at the corner of Main and Bridge streets.

He married, July 7, 1908, Elizabeth, daughter of John and Jean Gray, who died January 3, 1909, after less than six months of wedded life. Mrs. Carhart was born June 1, 1873, in Glasgow, Scotland. Her father came to this country alone, being

joined here a few years later by his wife and daughter. They settled in Paterson, New Jersey, this daughter being then only eight years old. She was a woman of more than the ordinary type, and well educated. She was trained as a nurse, having taken the three years' course at the Lying-in-Hospital in Philadelphia.

John Cole, the first member of this family of whom we have definite information, was born in Sussex county, New Jersey, about 1790. He may have been a son of the John Cole who died there in 1810. He was a farmer. Among his children was a son, Benjamin Parkhurst, referred to below.

(II) Benjamin Parkhurst, son of John Cole, was born in Sussex county, New Jersey, March 20, 1820, died in January, 1899. By occupation he was a blacksmith. He married Eustasia Clawson, who was born in Sussex county, New Jersey, in March, 1820. Two children, now dead, besides Robert Anson, referred to below.

(III) Robert Anson, son of Benjamin Parkhurst and Eustasia (Clawson) Cole, was born in Hackettstown, Warren county, New Jersey, March 18, 1846, and is now living in that town. He received his education in the Hackettstown public school and in Pennington Seminary, Pennington, New Jersey, and then entered the general store of Jacob C. Allen, in Hackettstown, in March, 1863, as clerk. January 1, 1864, he entered the Hackettstown National Bank as a clerk, and in the following March was appointed teller. January 1, 1873, he was appointed cashier of the bank, and March 19, 1877, he was elected a director. April 1, 1906, he severed his connection with the Hackettstown National Bank, and with a number of others organized the People's National Bank of Hackettstown, of which he was elected the president. The bank was opened for business, October 1, 1906. Mr. Cole was elected treasurer of the Hackettstown Building and Loan Association, and still holds the office. In September, 1891, he was elected treasurer of the Union Cemetery Association of Hackettstown, and in April, 1899, he was elected treasurer of the Methodist Episcopal church of Hackettstown. Both of these offices he still holds. He is a Republican in politics, and a member of the Hackettstown Club.

He married, October 29, 1872, Athalia J. Hamilton, who was born near Hackettstown. No children.

The first person bearing the Stockton name to come to this country was Rev. Jonas Stockton, M. A., who with his son Timothy, then aged fourteen years, emigrated to Virginia in the ship "Bona Nova," in 1620. He was for many years incumbent of the parishes of Elizabeth City and Bermuda Hundred, and became the founder of a numerous family of descendants many of whom have become distinguished. His cousin Prudence, daughter of Rev. John Stockton, rector of Alchester and Kingholt, married, June 18, 1612, Edward Holyoke, of Tamworth, later of Lynn, Massachusetts, and became the foundress of the Holyoke family in America. The next Stockton to emigrate was, according to Hotten's "Lists," Thomas Stockton, "aged twenty-one," who sailed from London for Boston in the ship "True Love," September 16, 1635. Of him nothing more is known. In 1649, a Richard Stockton witnessed a deed in Charlestown, Massachusetts, but whether he was the same as the founder of the family at present under consideration is still a mooted question. Richard Stockton, the founder of the New Jersey family of his name is named as one of the original patentees of the town of Flushing, Long Island, in Dongan's charter. He appears to have been a prominent man, being rated among the rather well-to-do citizens of the place, taking a prominent part in the controversies between the town and Governor Peter Stuyvesant on religious matters, holding the lieutenancy of the Flushing Horse Guards and declining, with the consent of Governor Nicolls, an election to the same position in the

Foot Guards. Between 1670 and 1680, he became converted to the tenets of the Society of Friends and, selling his Long Island property, he removed to Springfield township, Burlington county, New Jersey, where he purchased twelve hundred acres of land from George Hutchinson. Here he lived until his death, between January 25, 1705-06, and October 10, 1707, the dates of the executing and filing of his will. He married Abigail ———, who survived him, being alive April 14, 1714, and who, there is some reason to suppose, may have been his second wife. Children, all probably born in New England or on Long Island: Richard, referred to below; John, born in 1674, died March 29, 1747, married (first) Mary Leeds, and (second) Ann (Kendall) Ogborn, widow; Job, died in 1732, married Anna Petty; Abigail, died in December, 1726, married, as second wife, Richard Ridgway Sr.; Mary, married (first) Thomas Shinn, (second) Silas Crispin, and (third) Richard Ridgway Jr., being the second wife of all three husbands; Sarah, married (first), September 21, 1693, Benjamin Jones, and (second), in February, 1706-07, William Venicombe; Hannah, died before July, 1710, married Philip Phillips, of Maidenhead, their daughter Abigail married John Stockton (III), referred to below; Elizabeth, born in 1680, married, December 2, 1703, William Budd Jr.

(II) Richard (2), son of Richard (1) and probably Abigail Stockton, died in Piscataway, Middlesex county, New Jersey, between June 25 and August 15, 1709. He went from Flushing to Springfield with his father, but after his marriage removed to Piscataway. Later he bought the famous fifty-five hundred acres of land on which the town and university of Princeton now stand, but the assertion that he lived there is apparently without foundation and there is considerable evidence against it. In 1705, he was commissioned by Lord Cornbury, ensign of the militia company of Springfield and Northampton townships, under Colonel Richard Ellison, and in June, 1709, he became one of the trustees of the Stony Brook Friends' meetinghouse. He married, at Chesterfield monthly meeting, November 8, 1691, Susanna, daughter of Robert and Ann Witham, of Whitby, Yorkshire, England, and widow of Thomas Robinson, of Crosswicks, who was born in Whitby, November 29, 1668, and died April 30, 1749. After her second husband's death, she married (third) Judge Thomas Leonard, of Princeton. Children, all born in Piscataway: Richard, born April 2, 1693, died in March, 1760, married Hester Smith, of Jamaica, Long Island; Samuel, born February 12, 1694-95, died in 1739, married (first) Amy Doughty and (second) Rachel Stout, one child, Richard Witham, was the famous "tory major" and founder of the Nova Scotia branch of the family, and another, Ann, married Rev. Andrew Hunter, Sr., father of the distinguished revolutionary chaplain; Joseph, born May 5, 1697, died 1770, married Elizabeth Doughty; Robert, born April 3, 1699, died in 1744-45, married (first) ————, and (second) Rebecca Phillips; John, referred to below; Thomas, born about 1703, became *non compos mentis*, and was the ward of his Uncle Job.

(III) John, son of Richard (2) and Susanna (Witham-Robinson) Stockton, was born in Piscataway, August 10, 1701, and died in Princeton, New Jersey, in 1757. He built and lived in the famous Stockton mansion in Princeton, still standing and named by the wife of his son, Richard Stockton, Signer of the Declaration of Independence, "Morven." He married, February 21, 1729, Abigail, daughter of Philip and Rebecca (Stockton) Phillips of Maidenhead, who was born October 9, 1708, and was her husband's first cousin. Children: Richard, ("The Signer"), born October 1, 1730, died February 28, 1781, married Annis, daughter of Elias (3) and Catharine (Williams) Boudinot and sister to Hon. Elias Boudinot (4), the patriot; Sarah, born June 29, 1732, died in 1736; John, born August 4, 1734, died in 1736; Hannah, born July 21, 1736, died October 28, 1808, married Hon. Elias Boudinot (4), mentioned above; Abigail, born November 13, 1738, married Captain Samuel Pintard; Susanna, born

January 2, 1742, married Louis Pintard; John, born February 22, 1744, married Mary (Hibbits) Nelson, widow; Philip, referred to below; Rebecca, born July 5, 1748, married Rev. William Tennent Jr.; Samuel Witham, born February 4, 1751, died June 26, 1795, married Catharine, daughter of Colonel John and Esther (Bowes) Cox, see (VIII) below.

(IV) Rev. Philip, son of John and Abigail (Phillips) Stockton, was born at Princeton, New Jersey, July 11, 1746, and died there January 12, 1792. He married, April 13, 1767, Catharine, daughter of Robert and Mary (Noble) Cumming and sister to the revolutionary general John Noble Cumming, of Newark. She was born April 6, 1748. Children: John, born January 24, 1768, died September 21, 1838, married Jane Van Schaick of Albany, New York; Robert Cumming, born February 25, 1770, died March 3, 1770; Lucius Witham, referred to below; Elias Boudinot, born June 4, 1773, died August 15, 1798, unmarried; Susanna, born September 23, 1776; Maria, born April 20, 1779, died June 27, 1808, unmarried; William Tennant, born December 17, 1782, died August 24, 1823, married, December 22, 1805, Anna Williamson; Richard C., born July 24, 1788, died November 2, 1837, married, May 12, 1814, Eliza Potts, daughter of Colonel John and Margaret Robyis (Chamberlaine) Hughes, their daughter Katharine, married, as second wife, Lucius Witham Stockton (VI), referred to below. The "C" in this name does not as some assert stand for "Cumming," but is simply a distinguishing letter.

(V) Lucius Witham (1), son of Rev. Philip and Catharine (Cumming) Stockton, was born in Flemington, Somerset county, New Jersey, May 26, 1771, and died there in 1808. He married, December 16, 1795, Eliza Augusta, daughter of Charles and Rebecca (Wells) C oxe, of Sidney, New Jersey, who was born August 18, 1775. She was a great-granddaughter of Dr. Daniel Coxe, the distinguished proprietor of West Jersey. Children: Charles Coxe, born October 2, 1796, removed to Kentucky; Rebecca Augusta, born February 13, 1798, married, September 21, 1818, Major Richard Lewis Howell, son of the distinguished Governor of New Jersey; Lucius Witham (2), referred to below; Philip Augustus, born November 6, 1802, died May 30, 1876, married (first) in 1831, Sarah, daughter of General Zachary Canteley, of South Carolina, and (second), December 3, 1840, Mary Remington, Howard Stockton, of Boston, his son by his second wife, married Mary Mason, granddaughter of Hon. Jeremiah Mason and of Amos Lawrence, of Massachusetts, who is a distant cousin of Caroline (Abbott) Stockton, wife of Rev. Elias Boudinot Stockton (VIII), referred to below.

(VI) Lucius Witham (2), son of Lucius Witham (1) and Eliza Augusta (Coxe) Stockton, was born in Flemington, New Jersey, September 1, 1799, and died in Uniontown, Fayette county, Pennsylvania, April 5, 1844. He was president of the National Road Company, which built and controlled the road from Washington, District of Columbia, via Cumberland, Uniontown, Wheeling, West Virginia and Columbus to the Mississippi at St. Louis, Missouri, and the church of the Protestant Episcopal parish at Uniontown was built by him. He married (first), November 24, 1824, Rebecca Moore, who was born August 27, 1805, and (second), August 15, 1837, Katharine, daughter of Richard C. and Eliza Potts (Hughes) Stockton, his first cousin, who was born near Havre de Grace, Maryland, November 8, 1816, and died in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, November 26, 1901. Children, all born at "Ben Lomond," Uniontown, Pennsylvania; six by first marriage: Richard C., died in infancy; Daniel Moore, married and left a daughter who was adopted by her aunt Mrs. McKennan, referred to below; Lucius Witham (3), born November 3, 1829, died May 13, 1896, married Ellen Wishart; Margaret Moore, married Dr. Thomas McKennan, of Washington, Pennsylvania; Elizabeth, died in infancy; Rebecca Moore, married Captain Alexander Wishart, U. S. A.; Richard C., referred to below; James Hughes, died in infancy; Elias

Boudinot, died young and unmarried; Henrietta Maria, married Charles Lewis Leiper, brevet brigadier-general of Pennsylvania cavalry in the civil war.

(VII) Richard C., son of Lucius Witham (2) and Katharine (Stockton) Stockton, was born at "Ben Lomond," Uniontown, Pennsylvania, November 20, 1839, and died in Baltimore, Maryland, October 30, 1884. After graduating from St. James' College, Hagerstown, Maryland, he accepted the chair of classics in St. John's College, Annapolis, Maryland. At the outbreak of the civil war, his sympathies being with the south, he enlisted and served as quartermaster-sergeant in the Army of the Tennessee, in Mississippi and Alabama, under General Joseph E. Johnston, and took part in the battle of Salem and in the defense of Vicksburg. After the close of the war he married and settled in Baltimore. He married, July 10, 1865, Harriet Serena Chesnut, daughter of William Joshua (2) and Harriet Serena (Chesnut) Grant, of "Mulberry," Kershaw county, South Carolina, who is now living in East Orange, New Jersey. Her maternal grandmother, Mary (Cox) Chesnut, was the daughter of Colonel John and Esther (Bowes) Cox, of "Bloomsbury," near Trenton, New Jersey, and sister to Mrs. Samuel Witham Stockton, referred to above, and to Mrs. John Stevens, of Hoboken; Mrs. Francis Barton, of Philadelphia; Mrs. John Redman Coxe, of Philadelphia, and Mrs. Horace Binney, of Philadelphia. Her maternal uncle, General James Chesnut Jr., was senator from South Carolina at the outbreak of the civil war and was the first southern senator to resign his seat after the election of President Lincoln. During the war he served as aide on the staff of General Beauregard, and accompanying Major Wigfall to demand the surrender of Fort Sumter, he gave the signal for the firing of the first gun, by dropping his handkerchief into the bay as the boat returned to the shore. Children: Lucius Witham, born June 1, 1866, died June 13, 1868; Elias Boudinot, referred to below; James Chesnut, born in Baltimore, August 12, 1869, married, August 11, 1908, Jessie Ann, daughter of William and Ann (Jones) Potter, of Chester, England, and Manitoba, Canada.

(VIII) Rev. Elias Boudinot, son of Richard C. and Harriet Serena Chesnut (Grant) Stockton, was born at "Bloomsbury," Camden, South Carolina, February 4, 1868, and is now living in East Orange, New Jersey. He was educated in the private schools of Mr. William Martin and of Major Wilburn B. Hall, in Baltimore, and at Trinity College, Hartford, Connecticut, after which he taught classics and English philology in the high school of Quebec, Canada, and in Kemper Hall, Davenport, Iowa. He entered the General Theological Seminary, New York City, in 1893, and received his S. T. B., as one of the first six men of his class, 1897, in 1898. He was made deacon, June 13, 1897, by Rt. Rev. Ellison Capers, D. D., Bishop of South Carolina, acting for the Bishop of New York, in St. Chrysostom's Chapel, Trinity parish, New York City, and was ordained priest, December 21, 1897, by Rt. Rev. John Hazen White, D. D., then Bishop of Indiana, now Bishop of Michigan City, in Grace Church, Detroit, Michigan. His ministerial labors have been mainly of a missionary character in various parts of the east and middle west and as chaplain of different hospitals, sanatoria, prisons and schools. For many years he has been a student of family and local history, and he has made many contributions thereto, especially with regard to the old colonial New Jersey, Philadelphia and Dutch, Huguenot and Quaker families. He is a member of the New Jersey Historical Society, of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, of the Holland Society of New York, of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, of the New England Historical and Genealogical Society, and of several others. He married, in Goshen, Indiana, June 26, 1899, Caroline, daughter of William Wallace and Susan Burleigh (Rand) Abbott, who was born December 1, 1863, and is a descendant of George Abbott, of Rowley and Andover, Massachusetts, and of Richard Abbott, Lord Mayor of London, brother to George Abbott, Archbishop of Canterbury, in the reign of Charles I. Child: Mary Lewis, born, Winooski, Vermont, August 31, 1900, died, Goshen, Indiana, February 21, 1902.

REESE Dr. Jacob Reese, the first member of this family of whom we have definite information, was almost certainly a descendant of George Rees or Reese, whose children emigrated from Wales to Philadelphia, about 1700. Two of these children, David and Charles, settled in Eastern Pennsylvania, another in Delaware, and still a third in North Carolina. Dr. Jacob Reese was probably a grandson of David or Charles. Besides being a doctor, Jacob Reese was a tailor, and about 1787 removed from Easton, Pennsylvania, to Phillipsburg, Warren county, New Jersey, where in conjunction with Philip Saeger, he bought a considerable tract of land lying along George street (now South Main street) and extending to the Delaware river. Mr. Reese lived in a log house that stood on the lot now occupied by the Phillipsburg Hotel. In this house his son Jeremiah was born in 1797. He afterwards moved to the house in Hanover street, where he died, and in addition owned property, which included Mount Parnassus, then called Reese's Rock. His wife's name is unknown. Children: Philip; Jeremiah, born 1797; Thomas, referred to below; Mary; Jacob (2); Hiram.

(II) Thomas, son of Dr. Jacob Reese, was born in the old log house on South Main street, Phillipsburg. He was a farmer, carriage maker and blacksmith, and a member of the Presbyterian church. He married ——— Cline. Children: Adam Ramsey, referred to below; Jeremiah; Jacob; William; Elizabeth; Christian; John; Louisa; Thomas.

(III) Adam Ramsey, son of Thomas and ——— (Cline) Reese, was born in Phillipsburg, Warren county, New Jersey, where his family lived for several generations, and where he died in June, 1897. His business was that of a manufacturer of farm machinery, and he was not only a man of excellent ability but he was also an inventive genius and many of the patents which made the fortune of the McCormick Harvester Company were the product of his brain. Among these was the first self-raking harvester. He was a Republican in politics and the founder of the First Presbyterian Church of Phillipsburg. He married Rachel, daughter of Thomas Arnold, of Easton, Pennsylvania, who died in 1884. Children: James Mitchell, referred to below; Alice, married William Ashmore; Adam R.; Lewis H.

(IV) Dr. James Mitchell Reese, son of Adam Ramsey and Rachel (Arnold) Reese, was born in Phillipsburg, Warren county, New Jersey, July 27, 1858, and is now living in that city. He received his early education in the public schools and after graduating from Lafayette College, Easton, Pennsylvania, he began the study of medicine under Dr. J. F. Shepherd, of Phillipsburg. He then attended the course at the Bellevue Hospital College, New York City, and after his graduation in 1883 returned to Phillipsburg and opened his office there, where he built up a practice second to none in the city. During the administration of President Harrison, he was for four years one of the pension examining surgeons for the fourth congressional district. He is a member of the Warren County Medical Society, of which he has been president, and a member of the Lehigh Medical Association, and of the New Jersey State Medical Society. He has for many years been the Phillipsburg surgeon of the Pennsylvania and Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railroads, and the Lehigh Valley and Central Railroad of New Jersey. He has been a member of the board of education of Phillipsburg since 1884, and president of the board for ten years. He is now president of the Phillipsburg board of trade. For several years he was a member of the Warren county Republican committee. He is medical examiner of the A. Q. U. M. and has passed all chairs of the Knights of Pythias, and is a member of the Uniform Rank. For three years he was captain of Ortygia Division, after that colonel of the Second Regiment of the Knights of Pythias of New Jersey, and then in February, 1896, became brigadier-general of the New Jersey Brigade of the Uniform Rank. He is a member of Delaware Lodge, No. 52, Free and Accepted Masons, of New Jersey; of Eagle Chapter, No.

30, Royal Arch Masons; of DeMolay Commandery, Knights Templar, and of Salaam Temple.

He married, in April, 1895, Emma, daughter of John Scammell, of Trenton. Children: Dorothy Arnold and James Mitchell Jr.

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WIEDER Solomon W. Wieder, the first member of this family of whom we have definite information, was born in Pennsylvania. He was a Democrat and a Lutheran. He married Susan Brodhead. Children: David; John; Jonas; Jacob S., referred to below; Sally Ann, married ——— Angel; Margaret, married ——— Dennis; Elizabeth, married ——— Unangst.

(II) Jacob S., son of Solomon W. and Susan (Brodhead) Wieder, was born in Hunterdon county, New Jersey, August 6, 1821, died there, November 26, 1897. He married Elizabeth Vanderbilt, born December 3, 1824, died January 13, 1903. Among their children was Theophilus H., referred to below.

(III) Theophilus H., son of Jacob S. and Elizabeth (Vanderbilt) Wieder, was born at Finesville, Warren county, New Jersey, January 2, 1869. He received his education in the public schools of Finesville, and had been a farmer at that place since 1870. For ten years he has been a member of the board of freeholders of Warren county, and since 1908 has held the office of sheriff of Warren county. He is a member of Bethlehem Lodge, No. 140, Free and Accepted Masons, of Bloomsbury, New Jersey, and of Chapter No. 14, of the Tall Cedars of Lebanon. For eighteen years he has been a deacon of St. Peter's Lutheran Church of Riegelsville, Pennsylvania, and three years ago became a trustee of the same church.

He married, at Riegelsville, December 24, 1892, Annie M., daughter of Samuel and Esther (Nicholas) Zellers, of Riegelsville, where she was born. Her father was a farmer there and served in the civil war. Children: Pearl L. and Esther Elizabeth.

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SMITH Thomas Smith, the first of the line here under consideration, was born in England, April 9, 1794. He was a seafaring man, plying between New York and London. He married, May 5, 1810, Henrietta Gattey, born May 11, 1790, in New York City. Children: Henry Gattey, born December 7, 1811, see forward; Henrietta Gattey, died in infancy, at New Orleans; Thomas W., born in New Orleans, died in infancy.

(II) Henry Gattey, eldest child of Thomas and Henrietta (Gattey) Smith, was born in New York City, December 7, 1811, died in Essex, Connecticut, in April, 1887. His active career was devoted to agricultural pursuits, deriving therefrom a livelihood. He served in the capacity of school trustee in his community, captain of the Connecticut state militia, and held membership in the Congregational church. He was a man of strict integrity and his influence for good was felt in the neighborhood. He married Temperance Ellen Griswold, born 1814, died in March, 1887, at Essex, Connecticut, daughter of Selah (a veteran of the war of 1812) and Rosanna (Bull) Griswold. Children: Thomas Henry, now a resident of Fulton, Illinois; James Everard, a resident of Phillipsburg, New Jersey; Sylvester Comstock, see forward.

(III) Sylvester Comstock, youngest son of Henry Gattey and Temperance Ellen (Griswold) Smith, was born at Essex, Connecticut, April 17, 1851. His education was acquired in the common school adjacent to his home, Hill's Academy, Essex, and Lafayette College, from which institution he graduated in June, 1872. During his young manhood, from 1872 to 1875, he taught in the high school of Phillipsburg, New Jersey, reading law in the meantime, and in November, 1875, was admitted to the bar of New Jersey as attorney, and since then has practiced his profession in Phillipsburg. In addition to his professional duties, he serves as president of the Second National Bank of



Phillipsburg, as member of the board of education of Phillipsburg, having been elected in 1906, and from 1881 to 1891 was prosecutor of pleas of Warren county, New Jersey. He is a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Phillipsburg, Pomfret Club, Easton, Pennsylvania, and Rho Chapter of the Chi Phi Fraternity at Lafayette College. He is a Democrat in politics.

Mr. Smith married, January 30, 1884, at Phillipsburg, New Jersey, Mary Elizabeth Davis, born April 1, 1863, at Phillipsburg, daughter of Samuel V. and Selinda (Hartpence) Davis. Children: Harold Davis, born February 6, 1885, graduate of Lafayette College, 1907, now a teacher in the high school of Phillipsburg; Ellen Temperance, born May 29, 1887, a graduate of Bradford (Massachusetts) Academy, 1908; Marian Hartpence, born July 22, 1888, a graduate of Wells College, Aurora, New York, 1910, now a teacher in the high school of Perth Amboy, New Jersey; Francis Tiffany, born July 14, 1890, died October 18, 1890; Sylvester Comstock Jr., born August 27, 1894, a graduate of the high school of Phillipsburg, 1911, entered Lafayette College, Easton, Pennsylvania, as a member of the class of 1915; Sydney Griswold, born January 6, 1896, attending the high school of Phillipsburg, class of 1913. In 1907 Mr. Smith purchased a farm along the Delaware river, at Harmony Station, New Jersey, where he and his family spend the summer.

Samuel V. Davis, father of Mrs. Smith, born in Westfield, New Jersey, February 14, 1839, died June 4, 1907. From the age of fourteen he was connected with the Central Railroad of New Jersey, as fireman and engineer; he left the railroad in 1866 to become proprietor of the Stewartville Hotel; in 1869 he became the proprietor of the Union Square Hotel, and in 1879 of the Lee House, both of which were in Phillipsburg. Leaving the hotel business in 1891, he engaged in the coal business, and during that period was twice elected mayor of Phillipsburg, and twice elected assemblyman from Warren county on the Republican ticket. During the administration of the late President McKinley, he was appointed postmaster of Phillipsburg, and was reappointed under President Roosevelt. He married Selinda Hartpence. Children: Mary Elizabeth, aforementioned as the wife of Sylvester C. Smith; Carrie Belle, died in infancy; Ida Hartpence, wife of John Frederick Tim, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

James DeWitt, the first member of this family of whom we have definite information, was born at Harmony in 1827. The descent of the DeWitt family in Holland is recorded without break from 1295 to 1639, in the Royal Library in the Hague. The ancestral home was at Dordrecht, famous in art as the birthplace of Cuyp and Ary Scheffer and in theological history as the place of meeting of the synod of Dort. The family were zealous in support of William the Silent and in the Dutch struggles against Spain. Jacob DeWitt held various public offices in the seventeenth century and has been called "the glory of his native town." John DeWitt, his son, was grand pensionary of Holland from 1653 to the opening of the thirty years' war, a twenty years' period of most troublesome character, in which his ability guided Holland from impending ruin to a position of strength. His brother Cornelius was also a leader in these times, who, on a Dutch fleet, with an "admiral to do his bidding," sailed up the Thames, burning English ships and sending consternation into the very heart of London. They were men of pure and upright character; John, in particular, has been said to be "head and shoulders above nearly all the notable men of his time." The first American DeWitts are found about the year 1639. The mother of DeWitt Clinton and of DeWitt Talmage was of this family.

Shortly before the revolution, Peter DeWitt removed from Ulster county, New York, to Harmony township, Warren county, New Jersey. His sons served in the revolution and subsequently became large land owners and farmers. James

DeWitt attended the public schools at Harmony township, supplementing this course with private instructions and commenced his medical studies under Dr. Stiles, of Harmony, and afterwards took an advanced course in the medical department of the University of New York, graduating with the degree of M. D. in 1849. Dr. Weir Mitchell, the author and physician of Philadelphia, was a member of this class, and many of its graduates have been eminent in professional and civic life; it was an unusually large class, and Dr. DeWitt graduated second in the class. He at once returned to Harmony and began the practice of medicine. In his early days his "field" covered an area of thirty square miles. He is an interested member and earnest supporter of the Methodist Episcopal church at Harmony. Dr. DeWitt's attractive character has brought him the love and estimation of his patients and fellow citizens in general. He is a public-spirited citizen and a leader in the affairs of the community; for many years has been the physician of the Warren county board of health, and the president of the board of education. He is a Democrat in politics and is a member of the Free Masons.

Dr. DeWitt married Rachel B., daughter of David D. Brands. She has been a true help in his life and work and should share the credit of his success. Her father was a wealthy land owner in Warren county. Children: Mabel, married Dr. M. F. Warner; Ida, married Rev. Frank Bruce Lynch, D. D.; Kate DeWitt, referred to below.

(II) Kate DeWitt, daughter of James and Rachel B. (Brands) DeWitt, was born on the old homestead in Harmony township. She graduated from Wyoming seminary, at Kingston, Pennsylvania. After her husband's early death, in 1883, she resolved to follow in the footsteps of her father and entered the Woman's Medical College at Philadelphia, graduating in 1889 with the degree of M. D. She opened an office in Easton, and has a large practice; in fact Mrs. Miesse has been successful from the start. Advocates of the potency of beneficent heredity may find in her case an argument for the soundness of their position; and she clearly illustrates the capability of women to perform the duties of the medical profession. There is in her no narrow limitation of interest to the professional field; Dr. Miesse has been active in the work of civic and charitable associations of Easton, especially bringing her knowledge and interest to bear on efforts for amelioration of the sanitary conditions of the poor. She holds a distinct place in the life of Easton which would be hard to fill. Dr. Miesse is a member of the American Medical Association, of the Lehigh Valley Medical Association, of the Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania, and of the Medical Society of Northampton County, and an associate member of the Woman's Medical Society of New York State, and is active in the affairs of the Woman's Medical College Alumnae Society.

She married, in 1880, William H. Miesse, of Ohio, who died in 1883. Her husband had been admitted to the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church; he was appointed to a charge in Cincinnati, Ohio, but lived only two years. Child: Edith DeWitt, who is a graduate of the Woman's College, Baltimore, and the wife of S. T. D. Jones, a Princeton College graduate, and a member of the New York Bar Association.

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(III) Robert Blair, son of James (q. v.) and Rachel (Insley) BLAIR-GREENE Blair, lived at Hope and Johnsonburg, Warren county, New Jersey. He married Mary, daughter of Isaac and Huldah Cummins (Shaw) Dennis, and granddaughter of Lewis and Mary Dennis. She was the second of eight children, her parents were married in 1812, and her mother was an aunt of the late George C. Shaw, of Newton, Sussex county, New Jersey. Children: 1. Sarah Peake, married Levi Adams; died in 1892; lived in Newton, New Jersey; no

children. 2. Rachel, referred to below. 3. Elizabeth, died July 3, 1911; married Dr. Milton N. Armstrong; Dr. Armstrong lives at Atlanta, Georgia; children: Robert Blair Armstrong and Mary Blair Armstrong. Robert Blair Armstrong married Anita Stewart, of Atlanta, Georgia, in 1911. Mary Blair Armstrong married and has two children, Mary and a son.

(IV) Rachel, daughter of Robert and Mary (Dennis) Blair, was born in Johnsonburg, Warren county, New Jersey, April 17, 1846, died at Belvidere, Warren county, New Jersey, February 20, 1909. She received her early education in the public schools of Warren county, and then spent three years in the Blairstown Academy, at Blairstown, Warren county. The large estate left to her by her father required her close attention and she had strong sympathies with the Republican party. She was a member of the First Presbyterian Church, of Belvidere. She married, in Johnsonburg, Warren county, New Jersey, October 13, 1869, Charles, son of William Armstrong and Martha E. (Roy) Greene, who was born April 13, 1843. They went to Tallula, Illinois, where Mr. Greene had a store, and there their two oldest children were born, from there they moved to York, York county, Nebraska, where he had a store and were among the early settlers. The first brick chimney in the town was built on their store. His father, William Armstrong Greene, lived in Greenville, New Jersey, and was born June 27, 1816, died October 15, 1888. He married, February 24, 1842, Martha E. Roy, who was born April 15, 1819, died December, 1875. They went to Illinois. Their children were: Charles, referred to above; George, born October 4, 1846; Ephraim, born November 27, 1851; Martha. Children of Charles and Rachel (Blair) Greene: 1. Alice Elizabeth, born October 29, 1872; spent two years at the Blairstown Academy, one year at the Bradford Academy, one year at Hellmuth College; now lives at Belvidere, New Jersey. 2. William Armstrong, referred to below. 3. Insley Blair, referred to below. 4. Helen Mary, born December 17, 1883; living at Belvidere, New Jersey; a graduate of Goucher College, Baltimore, Maryland; for several years supervisor of the Young Women's Christian Association for the preparatory schools in the states of New York and New Jersey.

(V) William Armstrong Greene, son of Charles and Rachel (Blair) Greene, was born at Tallula, Illinois, November 11, 1874. After spending two years at the Blairstown Academy, he entered St. John's Military Academy, Manlius, New York, and two years later entered the law school of the George Washington University, of Washington, D. C. He is now a practicing lawyer, with his offices in the Pioneer building, Seattle, state of Washington. He married, in 1905, Ada Prall, daughter of George G. and Elizabeth (Beck) Prall, of Belvidere, New Jersey. Children: George Prall, born April 4, 1907; Rachel Blair, born August 10, 1908.

(V) Dr. Insley Blair Greene, son of Charles and Rachel (Blair) Greene, was born in York, York county, Nebraska, February 18, 1879. After receiving his Ph. B. degree from Yale University in 1902, he entered the medical department of Johns Hopkins University, of Baltimore, Maryland, and graduated in 1907. During 1907 and 1908 he was interne at the Methodist Episcopal Hospital, Brooklyn, New York, and since then he has been resident physician of the Seattle Municipal Hospital, Seattle, state of Washington, as well as a practicing physician in that city, with his offices in the Central building. He married Mabel Currer, of Redlands, California. Child: Insley Blair (2), born December 12, 1911.

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