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HISTORY
OF
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Brief History of Chatham

Morris County, New Jersey

By
Charles A. Philhower, M. A.



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PREFACE

The first thought of compiling this history of Chatham was prompted by the assembling of certain facts concerning the town for use in composing a community drama entitled "Amanda Minton's Dream." After the writing of this play by Mr. H. T. Strong and myself, and the successful rendition of it by "The Chatham Players," I set about to amplify the brief data assembled and to put that which I found in readable form. Urgent requests were made by many of the citizens of the town that the material collected be published. When the History of Morris County was undertaken in 1913 by the Lewis Historical Publishing Co., Mr. Chas. M. Lum was chosen as one of the editorial staff, and it was in response to Mr. Lum's request that this brief sketch was written for that publication. After the manuscript was finally accepted many of the citizens of the town expressed the desire to have the material bound in a separate pamphlet. This was found feasible at a small expense on the publishing side, and in consequence this history of the town is submitted.

Grateful acknowledgment is herewith made to all who contributed in any way whatsoever to this work. Especially do I wish to make mention of the materials presented by H. T. Strong, James R. Littlejohn, Wm. H. Lum, Geo. Spencer, Guy Minton, Washington Bond, Nelson Kelley, Sr., and Miss Phoebe Potter.

The work done by Mr. James R. Littlejohn in compiling data and making the maps in this pamphlet is of inestimable worth.

While individuals might observe omissions and question certain statements, the greatest precaution has been exercised, and wherever it has been thought advisable the source of information has been interpolated in the text.

C. A. P.

Oct. 9, 1914.

CONTENTS.

Geological Story.....	1
Geological formation—Glacial period—Lake Passaic—Dead Lake.	
Indian Occupation.....	2
Land of Scheyichbi—Minsi Indians—Local tribes—Passaics—Sachems—Indian villages.	
Early Settlement.....	4
New York—Bergen—Newark—Elizabeth Town—First Purchases—Gov. Nicholls—Geo. Carteret—Confirmations to inhabitants of Newark—Assignment to Robt. Gordon—Settlement at Whippany—West Jersey Proprietors—Conflicting Claims—First Settlers—Development of town east of river.	
Revolutionary Period.....	10
Declaration of war—Gen. Chas. Lee and his army—Col. Ford's Militia—Gen. Maxwell's Troops—Gen. Sullivan—Tories—Sentinel at Prospect Hill—Revolutionary Soldiers—Patriotism of Whigs—Col. Sheldon—New Jersey Journal—Shepard Kollock—Chatham Imprints—Encampment at Lowantica, 1776-1777—Count D'Anteroche—Exchange of Prisoners—Encampment at Morristown, 1779-'80—General Court-martial at Chatham—Inroads of British Soldiery—Gen. Maxwell's Brigade—Battle of Connecticut Farms—Battle of Springfield—Mutiny of N. J. Troops—French and Continental Troops March through Chatham, 1781—Imprisonment of Capt. Asgill—Poem "Chatham Bridge."	
The War of 1812—Visit from Lafayette.....	26
Churches	26
Indian Missionary, Rev. David Brainard—Presbyterian Church at Bottle Hill—Methodist Church at Turkey—Union Church at Chatham—First Presbyterian Church—First Methodist Church—Catholic Church—Congregational Church—Episcopal Church—Cemeteries.	
The Public Schools.....	30
Old Log School House—"Old Academy"—Teachers of the Academy—School on Passaic Avenue—School on Fairmount Avenue—List of Principals—Private Schools—Schools at Coleman's Hill, Union Hill, and Long Hill—State School Funds—Nathaniel Niles.	
Travel	34
Minisink Path—Road to Elizabeth Town—Newark and Morris Turnpike—Original Names of Streets—Morris & Essex R. R.—D. L. & W. R. R.—Morris County Traction Co.—Elevation of Railroad Tracks.	
Hotels, Stores and Post Offices.....	35
Timothy Day's Tavern—Crowell's Tavern—Condit's Tavern—Merchants: Jacob Morrell, Foster Horton, Rev. James Caldwell, "Gen." Mahlon Minton—Postmasters: Daniel Crane, Wm. R. MacDougal—Stanley Post Office.	
Chatham Fish and Game Protective Association—Chatham Wheelmen	38
Industries	38
"Old Forges"—Distillery—Saw Mills—Flour Mills—Brick Making—Rose Growing—Vapo-cresoline—Building Sand.	

Bobilation Day	41
Doctors and Lawyers.....	41
Dr. John C. Budd—Dr. Jephtha B. Munn—Dr. Geo. M. Swaim, et al. Lawyers: Frederick H. Lum—Chas. M. Lum—Guy Minton, et. al.	
Slavery	44
Civil War.....	45
Liberty Pole—Company C, 15th N. J.—List of soldiers from Chatham.	
Modern Growth.....	47
Chatham Library—Chatham Press—Village of Chatham, Borough of Chatham—Mayoralty of Frederick H. Lum—Mayoralty of Frank L. Kelley.	
Officials of the Borough of Chatham, 1913.....	49

ILLUSTRATIONS:

The Munn House, McLaughlan House, Railroad Station.
 Bonnel House, Day House, Morrell House.
 Lum House, Chatham Hotel.
 Stanley Mill, Parrot Mill.

MAPS:

Plots of land, 1695.
 John Day's Bridge, 1749.
 Map of Revolutionary Time.
 Map of 1845.

HISTORY OF CHATHAM

The history of Chatham may be considered under seven divisions, as follows: Geological story, Indian occupation, early settlement, Revolutionary period, community development, Civil War period, and modern growth.

While the geological story of a locality is popularly not deemed a part of its history, yet it seems permissible to include such consideration when the record is especially noteworthy. Consequently, since the vicinity of Chatham has had a most remarkable geological career, it has been concluded wise both from the point of interest and of information to make it a part of this brief treatment.

The region about Chatham like all others has passed through those formal periods of geological history which in the aggregate cover approximately from 75,000,000 to 100,000,000 years. It had its beginning of life in the Archean era, when from 5,000 to 10,000 feet of sandstone and shale were laid down on various parts of the earth's crust. Then came the period of old life or paleozoic era at which time contemporaneously with the formation of limestones, quartzites, and schists, swarms of animal life filled the waters and impenetrable jungles of vegetable growth covered the land. At the expiration of this period which possibly marks the termination of some 80,000,000 years, our specially considered locality had not yet protruded from the antediluvian seas.

Within the mesozoic era or period of middle life massive beds of red sandstone were deposited to the depth of 15,000 feet, and the vicinity of north central Jersey became a part of the continental mass of land. Soon after this event a great geological catastrophe took place. Those gigantic strata which made up the immediate bed-rock of much of the eastern part of Morris county were tilted, bent, warped, and broken. Great upheavals of molten rock emitted from the interior of the earth and the consequent result was the Long Hill Mountain, the First and Second Watchung Mountains, Riker's, and Hook's Mountains, together with the Palisades on the Hudson. On the outskirts of these mountains abbreviated lava flows were deposited and across the valleys dikes of trap rock were pushed up as adamantine as the surrounding hills.

For some unknown reason the climatic conditions changed and in a brief geological period which followed, this region of volcanic heat and eruption was transformed into one of a most arctic character. It should be stated however that this transformation took place within that modern geological time known as the cenozoic era or period of new life. There was so much snow and the cold was so intense that a great layer of ice was formed over the whole upper half of North America, reaching as far south as central New Jersey. This enormous ice sheet had a depth of a mile or more, and the limit of the southward advance of this extensive glacier was marked by a long line of glacial gravel which passed through what is now Chatham in its upward curve across the State from the site of Amboy on the

coast to Riegelsville on the Delaware. Later there was another change in the climate and the thick floor of ice began to melt. Large streams of water flooded over this ice front and eventually heaped up great mounds of gravel like Coleman's Hill, Duchamp's, and Molitor's sand pits. In certain stagnant pools a silty limestone sediment was laid down making clay beds like those of the old brick yard and the deposit west of Passaic avenue, in the vicinity of the old school. Previous to this glacial period the trunk stream which drained the country west of the Watchung Mountains flowed through a deep gap beneath what is now Morris avenue in Summit. When the glacier receded this gap was filled with gravel and sand to a depth of about 200 feet, and the water from the melting ice was shut in behind the hills making a lake extending from Pompton and Little Falls around to Millington and the Great Swamp. When this lake was at its maximum depth the vicinity of Chatham was about 150 feet beneath its surface, and the outlet was at Muggy Hollow near Liberty Corner. Finally the lake broke through the First and Second Watchung Mountains at Little Falls and Paterson, and drained the consequent valley through the present stream bed of the Passaic river. The gravel of the terminal moraine originally piled up by the glacier formed a barrier in the drainage of this lake at Stanley, and for a considerable time a minor body of water referred to in geological history as Dead Lake, extended southwestward from Stanley towards Millington. This lake eventually broke through the gravel deposit at Stanley, and the Passaic Valley throughout its whole extent was finally drained, leaving no vestige of the former lake excepting shore deposits now observed here and there on the hill sides. (U. S. Geolog. Survey, Passaic Folio 1.) Even to the present day remembrance of "old Lake Passaic" is had in the springtime in the way of the freshet which overflows the meadows for many miles. After its drainage there were without doubt many marshes left in the vicinity of the lake bottom. That locality known from the earliest settlement as the "sunken lands" in and about Canoe Brook is a typical form of those marshes.

Considerable evidence attests that the hills and valleys of this region were overrun with animals of a gigantic size. Direct proof of this is had in finding about the year 1865 the teeth and bones of a mastodon in the bottom of a spring in the sunken lands on the Morhouse farm. One of these teeth is now in the possession of Mr. David Dickinson. However plentiful these animals might have been very few remains are found, and it is certain that they were extinct long before the coming of the American Indian.

Indian Occupation—The Lenni-Lenape Indians who were the original inhabitants of the land of Scheyichbi (Indian name for New Jersey) came into this country from beyond the Delaware or Lenapewihittuck (The River of the Lenape) at a very early date, probably 800 to 1000 years ago. [Stockton's "Stories of New Jersey," p. 11.] These Indians were divided into three divisions; the Minsi of the northern part of New Jersey, the Unami of the Central, and the Unalachtigo of the southern part. The vicinity of Chatham lay within the dominion of the Minsi. The central seat of their encampment however was back of the Blue Mountains along the Delaware north of the Water Gap. It is said that regularly in the springtime these Indians would migrate over the old Minisink trail, which path came through Culver's Gap, by way of Lake Hopatcong, through Dover, and Chatham, through the Short Hill's Gap, thence to Elizabeth Town, and across the Raritan at Perth Amboy to Shrewsbury Inlet. There they would enjoy themselves feeding on the oysters of the coast. The name Minisink Crossing which was applied to the ford of the Passaic River in Chatham

derived its name from this practice, and was one of a number of river crossings in the path leading from the Minisink country.

It is questionable whether that tribe of Indians known as the Sanhicans which lived on the flats east of the Watchungs, and were inveterate enemies of the Manbatae held dominion west of the Watchung Mountains. [Barber & Howe, p. 60.] Tradition has it that the local tribe of Indians resident in the Passaic Valley in and about Chatham were known as the Passaics or Passaya. The name Passaic is of Indian origin, and was without doubt the name of the tribe which inhabited the valley west of the Watchungs. The original pronunciation is rather uncertain. Even the word *Pecheise* is used in early documents. [Answer to Bill of Chancery, p. 38.] Various members of the tribe pronounced the name with slight variations in consequence of speech impediments and characteristic enunciations. This is evidenced by the various spellings of the name in the old Indian deeds and consignments. The following are some of the original spellings: Passaya, Pessaya, Pessayak, Passayonck, Pasagack, Passawa, Pasawack, Pishawack, Passawick, Pesawick, Piscawick, Pesainck, Pesoick, Passaiacke, Pissaick, Pisaicke, Passick, Passaick, Passaic. [Collected from N. J. Arch., 1st series, vol. xxi.] It will be observed that there is a rather interesting evolution of the pronunciation from Passaya to Passaic. The first spelling given is that found in an Indian deed to Arent Schuyler, dated June 6, 1695, and is doubtless the most nearly correct of any. The Minisink Crossing of the Passaic is sometimes referred to as the crossing of the Fishawack in the valley of the great Watchung. This word Fishawack is probably a corruption of Pishawack. The letter P was possibly misinterpreted for the letter F. The Indian interpretation of the word is a valley, however the word Passayak has been interpreted as meaning peace.

John Reid's account of the "mountainous districk" of Nova Caesarea, 1685, states "Indian natives are few." [The Model of the Government of the Province of East New Jersey in America, Edinburgh, John Reid, 1685, p. 70.] Reference to a tribe of Indians called the Passayoncks is made in the "Hand Book of American Indians" and reads as follows: "A Delaware village on Schuylkill River, Pennsylvania in 1648. Macaulay calls the band a part of the Manta, and says that they lived along the west bank of the lower Delaware extending into the state of Delaware." [Hand Book of American Indians, ii, p. 208.] Manta according to Brinton is a corruption of Monthee, the dialectic form of Munsee or Minsi among the Mahicans and tribes of Northeast Jersey. Later these east Jersey Indians lived on the eastern bank of the Delaware in the vicinity of Salem. This is quite conclusive evidence that the Passayoncks were none other than a division of the Minsi who occupied the Passaic valley in the 16th century, left this locality in the early part of the 17th century, and migrated to south Jersey where in the 18th century they were incorporated with the Unalachtigo Delawares. Thence they went to Pennsylvania and northern Delaware. In consequence the Passaic Valley was found in 1685, according to John Reid, inhabited by few Indians.

The names of sachems or chiefs of the petty kingdoms east of the Passaic were Seweckroneck, Mindowaskein, and Canundus. The Indian sachems living on the western side of the Passaic and at the foot of Long Hill (known and called by the Indians Tantomwom) were Sennachus, Nonsechem, and Nowenock. [Bill of Chancery, pp. 56-59.]

Much evidence concerning the location of Indian villages in this vicinity

is obtained through the implements picked up. From arrow heads and stone axes found it has been concluded that there were camp sites at the following places: Dickinson's farm, the Budd farm down Budd Lane, Coleman's Hill, Duclanp's sand pit, the spring near the pumping station, the bluff on the western bank of the Passaic north of Main street, the knoll on the Vanderpoel estate, the hillside in the vicinity of Stanley, and the farm of Mr. Schwartz on the Black Swamp. Some of these sites were probably not permanent, being used occasionally during the wanderings of the Indians over the state. As recently as the early part of the 19th century the Indians were known to pass through Chatham on their way to the coast. The late Barnabas Bond said that he remembered the Indians stopping for the night in his father's barn, and that he had vivid recollections of seeing them pay for their night's lodging by performing a war dance in the morning as an amusement for the town folk. It is said that up to 1850 delegations were sent from the remnant tribes of this locality living at that time in the west, to look over their old hunting fields in the Passaic Valley, the Indian burial ground at Hanover Neck, and to renew in their traditional history recollections of the old land marks. [Tradition, reported by Wm. Budd.]

Previous to the year 1680 the Watchung Mountains formed a frontier barrier beyond which the white man dared not venture. Hostile Indians had their encampments dotted throughout this wilderness, and trails led from one Indian settlement to another. The clearings along the banks of the Passaic are said to have been the scene of many a battle between the aboriginal tribes. The fields beyond the Cheapside Bridge are often referred to as one of these battle grounds. The Indian has now long since left this valley and the only recollection of him at the present time is the occasional arrow-head picked up by the farmer or the student of Indian lore.

Early Settlement—It was seventy-five years or more after Henry Hudson first sailed up the river bearing his name, in 1609, before any settlement was made by the white man beyond the Watchung Mountains. A trading post was established at Bergen (Jersey City) in 1614, and scattered settlements were made at Hoboken in 1641. After the Indian massacre in 1643 and the consequent outbreak of the Indians against the whites in Pavonia (name for the Jersey shore of the Hudson) in 1654, emigrants were advised to make their settlements in groups in order to protect themselves from the Indians. In consequence of this, the first concentrated settlement was made at Bergen, 1660. Four years later a settlement at Elizabeth Town was headed by Daniel Denton, and in 1666 some New Englanders from Connecticut settled at Newark. It was from these settlements, particularly the latter, that early adventurers came into the land beyond the Great Watchung.

One of the first descriptions of this territory is contained in the following: "There are little hills from the Raritan River which is about the middle of this Province, that go to the very North-West bounds of it, in which are abundant of good Mill Stones to be had, and there are many, both corn and Saw Mills set and setting up already, also on the other side of these Mountains, there is found fresh Rivulets, fit for setting of In-Land-Towns, and a great deal of Meadow-ground upon the banks thereof so that there is abundance of Hay to be had for Foddering of Cattle in the Winter time and these meadows show the Country is not altogether covered with Timber." [The model of the Gov. of the Prov. of East New Jersey in America, Edinburgh, John Reid, 1685, p. 68.]

The first purchase including the territory west of the Watchung Moun-

tains was made by Governor Nicolls, on October 28, 1684, from the Indian chief Matano. The land covered by this patent was of great dimension and embraced not only the present Union county, but also a small part of Morris county and a considerable portion of Somerset. The Nicolls Grant covering the western part of Morris county included Chatham. Stephen Osborn accompanied by the Indian sagamores marked out the boundaries of the purchase. The particular Indian who helped decide the western boundary was Wewanapo, a cousin of one of the sagamores that sold the land originally. The line which was established on the 16th day of July, 1684, and set the first boundaries of Elizabeth Town, ran from Piscataway westward towards the Green river near where it comes out of the mountain; from thence the surveyors encompassed the foot of the mountain directed by the Indian till they came to the Minisink Path, and then came down to Elizabeth Town. It was affirmed however by an Indian chief that this compass included only a part of the town's land. [Hatfield's "History of Elizabeth Town," pp. 36 and 228.] When the boundaries of Elizabeth Town were definitely passed by the Assembly in October of the year 1693, a great part of Morris county was included within the township. It was described by the legislature as follows:—"The Township of Elizabeth Town shall include all the land from the mouth of the Raway River west to Woodbridge-Stake, and from thence westerly along the Line of the County to the Partition Line of the Province, and from the mouth of the said Raway River, up the Sound to the mouth of the Bound Creek, from thence to the Bound Hill, and from thence northwest to the Partition Line of the Province." This territory included Union county and large portions of Somerset, Hunterdon, Morris, Warren and Sussex counties including Chatham, Morristown, Schooley's Mountain and Newton. [Hatfield's Hist, Elizabeth Town, page 240.]

The Indian sachems, Wewanapo, Sennachus, and Nonsachem sold to George Carteret for the sum of £55, on April 23, 1680, a tract of land lying up in the mountains. This purchase lay upon the brook, "called by the Indians Oppinqua," (possibly Day's Brook), "there being a long mountain called by the Indians Tantomwom." Proof is given in the Bill of Chancery [p. 60] that this Long Mountain was Long Hill. If the Oppinqua were Day's Brook the purchase covered this immediate vicinity. It is possible that the brook referred to might have been the Black Brook of the Great Swamp. On October 30, 1684, Gawen Lowry and others of Elizabeth Town bought of the Indians, Seweckroneck, Mindowaskein, Canundus and Wewanapee large tracts about Green Brook and the Blue Hills (the Watchung Mountains were referred to in the early times as the Blue Hills). This purchase lay on the eastern side of the Passaic river and extended from Scotch Plains northward to the locality of Canoe brook. A part of this land is known in the Bill of Chancery as lots 125 and 126. [Bill of Chan., p. 56.]

Land was frequently purchased by the whites through deceptive bargainings with the unsophisticated Indians. A tricky method resorted to by the settlers in making purchases along the Passaic has been handed down to his posterity by Mr. Harvey Lum. Occasionally agreements were made for tracts of land as large as that which could be embraced with the hide of an ox. The Indian, thinking that the land in question was no larger than that which the hide would cover, made the exchange for a small consideration. But the interpretation placed on the bargain by the white man was quite different from that understood by the Indian. Instead of the land being the size of the hide, it was, to the contrary, of rather extensive dimensions. The

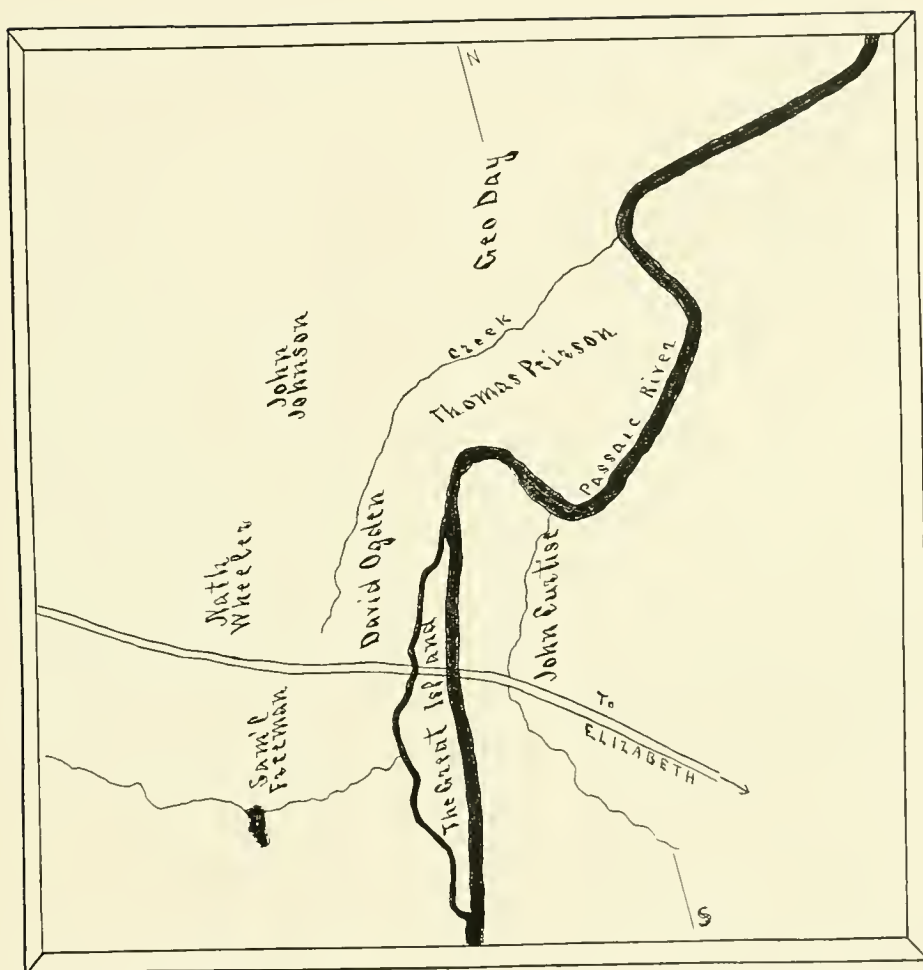
ox hide was cut into the narrowest possible strips and linked together into one continuous cord. In consequence of this strategy the land embraced became a lot of considerable size. On not a few occasions was property thus inveigled from the original inhabitants of this locality.

It appears in the records in Trenton among the deeds and assignments of land between 1664 and 1703 that small plots of land were sold to the inhabitants of Newark at the point where the Indian trail to Minisink crossed the Passaic river. Considering that the size of these plots was somewhere about twenty acres, one may justly conclude they were purchased for the purpose of making a settlement. Tuttle, in his history of the Presbyterian Church of Madison, states that about 1685 a few families from Elizabethtown and Newark settled beyond the Watchung Mountains. The following confirmation shows that a number of the inhabitants of Newark had purchased land previous to the year 1698 at the Minisink crossing in Chatham and is rather conclusive evidence that a settlement was made soon after this date.

The following is an excerpt taken from the records in Trenton: "1698, March 28. Confirmation to Elizabeth, widow of David Ogden, in Newark, in right of her father, Capt. Samuel Swaine of Newark, deceased, of twenty acres there on the south side of Long Hill, south the road, west Nathaniel Wheeler and John Johnson, north George Day, east John Curtis and a piece of meadow, northeast Thomas Peirson, southeast the "great island," southwest Samuel Freeman, northwest the creek." [N. J. Arch., 1st series, vol. 21, p. 281.] Each of these landowners lived at the time in Newark. It is quite probable that Day and Peirson moved on their lands soon after this date. This particular tract was located west of the Passaic river and north of the Minisink trail. The great island referred to was without doubt the island in the river at the crossing which was possibly called, "the great island," in contradistinction to the little island at the crossing in Stanley. The location of this tract is most definitely determined through the combined references to Long Hill and this island, since there is no other island in the Passaic river to which reference may be made as, "the great island," in the vicinity of Long Hill. The statement that this land was on the side of Long Hill does not necessarily place it immediately on the slope of the mountain. The land at this juncture along the river might justly have been referred to at this time as lying on the side of Long Hill.

Another reference in the same volume goes to verify the location of this tract of land at the place heretofore selected. "1702, April 1. confirmation to John Johnson of Monmouth County in right of headlands, of a lot in Essex County on the Passaic River where the road from Minisinks to Elizabethtown crosses it." [N. J. Archiv., 1st series, vol. ii, p. 334.] The limits of the counties at this time were quite indefinite and a lot at the crossing might have been referred to as lying in Essex county without any great mistake in location.

In the earliest time there were two gate ways through which the settlers were able to reach the country beyond the Watchung Mountains. These were the gaps at Scotch Plains and at Short Hills through which Indian paths ran to the open low lands lying to the southeast. Scotch Plains was settled by Thomas Gordon as early as November 18, 1685. [Contributions to East Jersey History, Whitehead, p. 62], and surveys were made in the Passaic Valley, according to a map dated May 3, 1749, taken from a survey made for a Mr. Gordon of Gordonston in Scotland. This map is in the possession of Mr. David Dickinson. The survey made for Mr. Gordon was for his first



Original owners of lands at Minnisink Crossing, 1698. They were residents of Newark.
Map drawn by James M. Littlejohn, Chatham.

division of land in the province, and consisted of an allotment of fifteen hundred acres as the following item shows: "1701, June 10, Confirmation to Sir Robert Gordon of Gordonston, Scotland, as his first division of land in the province, fifteen hundred acres on the south side of the Passaic along the path from Elizabethtown to Minisink." [N. J. Arch., 1st series, vol. 21, p. 151.] Sir Robert Gordon was one of the proprietors of East Jersey and this is indisputable evidence that his first allotment of land lay on the east side of the Passaic at Chatham. From this map of 1749 it may be concluded that settlements were made in this section of the Passaic Valley by pioneers from Scotch Plains.

It is stated that settlements were made in Morris county as early as 1685 but no definite information concerning them is given. [Barber and Howe, p. 379; also Hist. Madison Pres. Church, Tuttle, p. 10.] Soon after the Robert Treat and Daniel Denton settlements, pioneers came over the Blue Hills from Newark and Elizabeth Town. In their attempt to cross the mountains there was but one way of ingress. This was by the old Minisink Indian Trail which passed through the Short Hills Gap and led directly to Chatham. The ford of the river was known in those early times as the Crossing of the Fishawack in the Valley of the Great Watchung. The chief settlement at that time was probably made at Whippanong or Whippany. There is considerable evidence that a settlement was made at the time mentioned in the attractive locality near the crossing of the river at Chatham. However, no authentic record has been found.

The settlement at Whippanong which included the vicinity of Chatham, was organized into one of the townships of Burlington county in the year 1700. [Proceedings N. J. Hist. Soc., 2d series, vol. 2, p. 18.] Since Chatham lay in the territory of the disputed claims between East Jersey and West Jersey, considerable confusion arose concerning the county to which the town belonged. Frequent references are found in which the territory is placed in Burlington county of West Jersey, and likewise, almost as many references locate it in Essex county of East Jersey. Tradition has it that William Penn owned a large tract of land in the upper part of Burlington county about the year 1701. Purchases were made from this tract by many of the proprietors of West Jersey. This land rightfully belonged to East Jersey and these purchases led to the conflicting claims between the proprietors of East and West Jersey.

It is definitely known that families moved from Newark and Elizabeth Town west of the Passaic and settled along its banks in the year 1710. The attraction which lured the adventurer beyond the Blue Hills or Watchung Mountains was not only the fertile land in the Valley of the Great Watchung but also the iron ore deposits lying in the hills of north central Jersey. Deposits of ore were discovered by Arent Schuyler previous to 1695 and in consequence of his discovery many forges were located throughout the territory of Morris county and the locality became known as "The Old Forges." In a letter written by Washington during the Revolutionary War he states that there were from 80 to 100 forges within the limits of this county. Tradition says that one of these forges was situated at the crossing of the Passaic river, near where the mill now stands. Local evidence points toward the possible site of this forge having been near the crossing of the Passaic river at Summit avenue. Another of these forges was located at Green Village. It is said that the iron ore found at Hibernia and Wharton was transported by means of pack horses and manufactured into arms,

ammunition, farming utensils, and ship trimmings. These were later transported to Newark and Elizabeth Town for sale.

In the year 1713 the township of Hanover ceased to be a part of Burlington county through the setting off of the county of Hunterdon, and for the next twenty-two years the territory in and about Whippanong was a township in that county.

As previously stated, the land in this locality was in the early part of the 18th century the cause of a great deal of controversy which was brought about by the conflicting claims between the proprietors of East and West Jersey. The proprietors of West Jersey in their ambition for the acquisition of land did not stop with the limit of the old Keith Line established in 1687 between the two Jerseys, but extended their claims over into the Passaic Valley making the eastern boundary of West Jersey the Passaic river. William Penn, John Budd, and John Hayward were the principal proprietors who laid claim to the land of this immediate vicinity. According to a map made April 4, 1744 showing the encroachments of the West Jersey proprietors east of the Quintipartite Line, Thomas and Richard Penn owned 4,937 acres in the Great Black Swamp. [This map is in the Surveyor General's office at Perth Amboy.] To William Penn belonged in the year 1715, 1250 acres in the vicinity of Dutch Town (Floral Hill) and to Abraham Chapman 833 acres in and about Stanley. John Budd besides possessing a great tract at Whippany, owned 1250 acres extending westward from the Passaic river through the present property of Frank M. Budd. In the immediate locality of Chatham 870 acres were purchased by John Budd for John Hayward in the year 1716. According to tradition, in 1721 John Budd was the owner of a tract of land to the extent of 847 acres including Chatham. This tract was probably the identical tract formerly owned by Hayward less a narrow strip of possibly twenty-three acres which extended to the west towards Madison. John Budd did not live on this tract, for a bill of sale, dated December 20, 1731, reads as follows: "From John Budd of Hanover to Samuel Bustill a certain brick dwelling house, etc." [Liber C—3 Burlington, p. 89.] Hanover was the home of the Budds until the time when Dr. John C. Budd moved from that place to the farm which is now in the possession of Mr. Frank M. Budd down Budd Lane. With all the diligent research which has been made the most definite date arrived at concerning the early settlement of Chatham is that of 1730, when John and Daniel Day settled in the locality where the road crossed the Passaic river west of the Watchung Mountains. These men came from Long Island. It is reported that John Day bought 250 acres of land from John Budd. George Day came into New Jersey and lived on the north side of Long Hill. [Littell's Genealogy, p. 113.] On the map formerly referred to in the possession of Mr. David Dickinson it is recorded that a George Day lived near the Passaic river south of the road leading to Elizabeth Town near the crossing in Chatham, at that time spoken of as "John Day's Bridge." It is possible that this was the George Day who settled on the north side of Long Hill. At this time, 1749, John Day owned the land west of the Passaic river including the present limits of Chatham. Nathaniel Bonnel came from Long Island to Elizabeth Town, from thence he moved to the Passaic river, and became one of the earliest settlers in Chatham. There is slight evidence in the map referred to above that a Mr. Bonnel lived on the present site of the Vanderpoel estate in 1749. However it is stated that the Bonnells settled originally on the present Bonnel homestead in Stanley. The first settlers in the Passaic valley west of the Watchung Mountains were of English and



Jacob Morrell House of Revolutionary times, East Main Street, Chatham.
Washington stopped here frequently.



Day Mansion, in which Washington was entertained, Elwood Avenue, Chatham.



Bonnell Homestead of Revolutionary times, Watchung Avenue, Chatham.

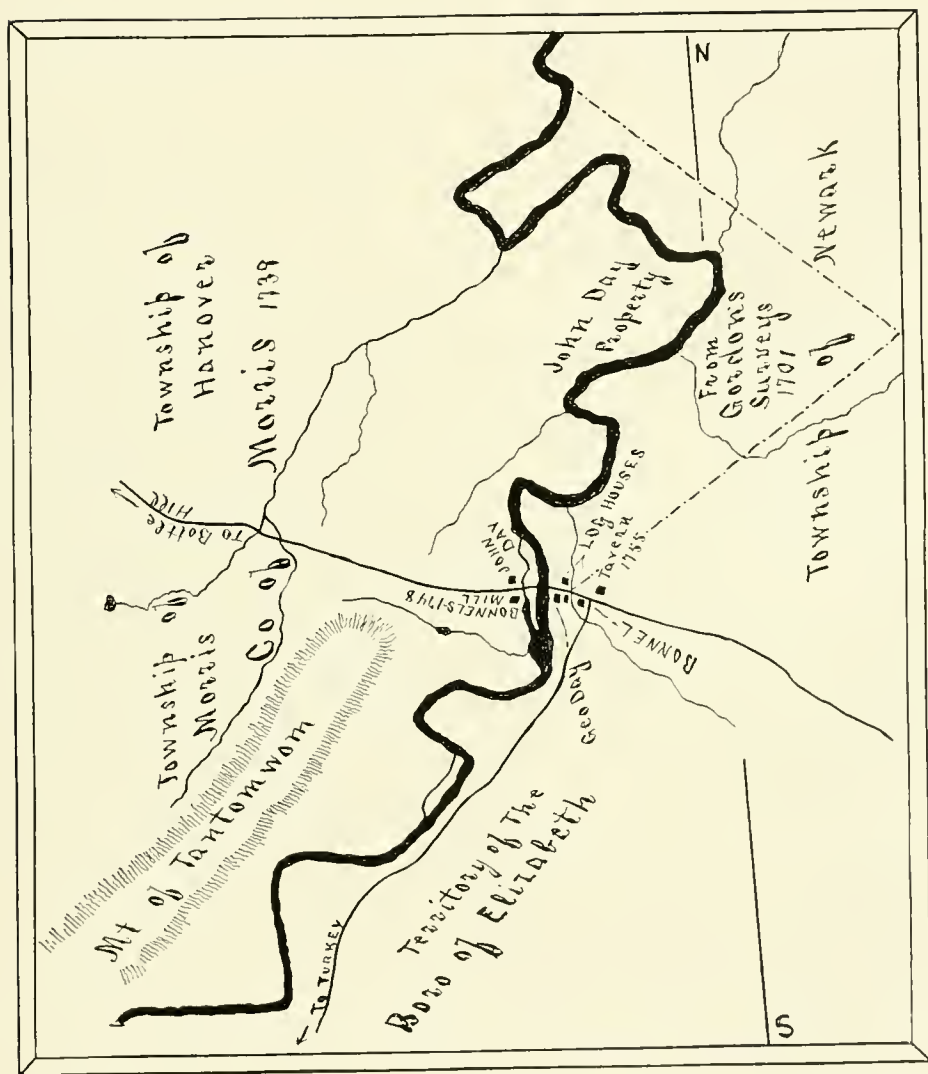
Scotch origin. The former came from Connecticut to Long Island and thence to Newark. The latter landed at Elizabeth Town and came over the mountains either directly from Elizabeth or from the Scotch Plains Settlement. The early family names in and about Chatham in Morris county, which county was set off from Hunterdon in 1798, we find are Day, Bonnel, Budd, Carter, Raymond, Gentung, Lum, Ward, Bruen, Spencer, and Morhouse. The homestead of the Day family was located on the present site of the Ogden Memorial Presbyterian Church. It is said however that originally the family of Days lived somewhere near the hotel on the western side of the Passaic river north of Main street. Dr. John C. Budd was the first of the Budd family to live in this vicinity and through his reputation as a doctor the land about the farm where Frank M. Budd now lives became widely known. The road leading from Main street to his farm was in consequence named Budd Lane. Unfortunately the name of this street was changed to Passaic avenue. Previous to the Revolution there were two roads leading from the road to Elizabeth Town to the Cheapside Bridge. One followed the river and left Main street opposite the old Jacob Morrell house and came out on the present Passaic avenue just beyond the Budd farm. The other went down Elmwood avenue, running north of Coleman's Hill. The present Passaic avenue evidently was built to take the place of the two. The nucleus of the Bonnel family was located in the vicinity of Stanley where a Mr. Bonnel built a grist mill. For many years this locality was referred to as Bonnel Town. In 1749 a Peter Raymond lived on the Ridge Farm back of the present Allen estate east of the Passaic river. The Genungs originally settled on the slope of the Hill south from Division street. The oldest known residence of the Lums in Chatham was on the corner of Fairmount avenue and Main street. The progenitors of this family owned land in the vicinity as early as 1730. It is reported that the farm of Frank M. Budd was called the "Lum Estate," during pre-Revolutionary times. The dwelling on Coleman's Hill was known as the Ward Mansion and was the home from which many of the noted men of that family sprang. Mr. Montgomery Ward, a notable merchant of Chicago, was a descendant of this family. He was born in Chatham, in 1843, in the house on East Main street now owned by Mr. Russel Budd. Israel Ward, of Revolutionary times, was the great-grandfather of Montgomery. Israel was a captain in the Eastern Battalion in the Revolution, and also earned a military title in the French and Indian war. Mr. Ward's property on Coleman's Hill was later occupied by his son Aaron Ward who died 1811. It is said that Gen. Washington was entertained at the home of Israel Ward when Aaron was a small child. The Morhouses referred to in Chatham history lived in the vicinity of the Orange water works. For a time previous to the purchase of the present Vanderpoel estate by David Vanderpoel in 1771, Moses Carter owned that farm. At Union Hill the first settlement was made by the Bruens prior to the Revolution and various members of the family have lived in this vicinity ever since that time.

The earliest history of Chatham deals with that locality east of the Passaic river and at the crossing about Parrot's Mill. The notable Day's Tavern often spoken of in connection with Washington, was located on the north side of the turnpike just east of where the River road turns off to the south. For a long time a mass of shrubbery and an old stone horse-block marked the site of this public house which was built about the year 1750. Foster Horton's store of the Revolutionary times was situated west of the Passaic on the south side of the turnpike road near the old mill pond.

Foster Horton was notable especially through his father, Azariah Horton, who was the first American foreign missionary. [Hist. Discourse, Rev. E. P. Gardner, p. 7.] Colonel Seeley of Revolutionary fame kept a tavern previous to the Revolutionary War, just west of Foster Horton's store, on the same side of the road to Elizabeth Town. Not far west from Colonel Seeley's tavern, on the south side of the road, was the home of Jacob Morrell, now occupied by Mr. Fred Tallmadge. It is said that the residence of John Day was located on the north side of the road, west of the Passaic and near the river. A map heretofore referred to, which was found by the author of this sketch in the year 1912 represents a survey made for Andrew Johnson on May 3, 1749. This map was among some old papers in the home of Mr. David Dickinson, and the same is now in his possession. The dwellings of George Day and Peter Raymond to whom references has been made, are definitely located thereon. This little settlement lying peaceably along the Passaic was known until 1775 as John Day's Bridge. The name was changed about this date and the town was henceforth called Chatham after William Pitt, the Earl of Chatham. In consequence of his speeches in Parliament in defence of the colonies many towns throughout the east were given his name. The derivation of Chatham is from the Anglo Saxon—chete, cottage; ham, village; a village of cottages.

Revolutionary Period—When the declaration of war was announced by the Continental Congress the quiet little town of Chatham came forward with its aid for the great cause. There had been much talk of British oppression and the likelihood of war, and when the final decision was made many were ready to enlist in the army. From this time forth until the close of the conflict Chatham was the scene of constant military maneuvers. Part of the army was doubtlessly kept stationed here throughout the whole eight years following 1775. Lord Stirling of Basking Ridge assembled troops in the early part of 1776, and men from Chatham joined these ranks. A liberty pole was raised in front of Day's Tavern. Young men joined themselves into battalions and began drilling. An eighteen pound cannon was planted on Prospect Hill, since called Hobart's Hill, to give the alarm by day in case of the approach of the enemy and a tar barrel was fixed on the top of a pole near by to be set on fire to give the alarm by night.

November of 1776 was a time that tried the loyalty of the staunchest patriot. Washington had lost at White Plains; Fort Washington was taken November 16th; Fort Lee was evacuated on the 18th; and the retreat across New Jersey began, with the British close upon the rear guard of the army. Families in Elizabeth Town and Newark, seeing the sorry plight in which they would be placed by the British occupation, hastily loaded their belongings and started over the turnpike road westward. For many days the highway through Chatham was the scene of passing families with wagon loads of personal property seeking safety beyond the Passaic river. Together with these were many soldiers who had left the army on account of sickness. General Charles Lee was ordered to follow Washington across the State with reinforcements. Washington wrote to him from Philadelphia saying "Do come on, your arrival may be fortunate." Leaving Peekskill, Lee reached Morristown, December 8, 1776, with his division of 4,000 men. In a letter written from that place to a committee of Congress he said, "If I was not taught to think the army with Gen. Washington had been considerably reinforced, I should immediately join him; but as I am assured he is very strong I should imagine we can make a better impression by beating and harassing their detached parties in the rear, for which



Chatham, John Day's Bridge, or Minnisink Crossing, 1749. From original in hands of David Dickinson. Drawn by James M. Littlejohn.

purpose a good post at Chatham seems the best calculated. It is at a happy distance from Newark, Elizabeth Town, Woodbridge and Bound Brook. We shall, I expect, annoy, distract, and consequently weaken them in a desultory war." (American Archives, 5th Series, vol. iii. p 1121, and Life of Washington, Irving, chap. XLII.)

Evidently Lee came down to Chatham from Morristown to look over the ground, for on the same day, December 8, he wrote from Day's Tavern, Chatham: "In reply to Washington's letter by Maj. Hoope just received, I am extremely shocked to hear that your force is so inadequate to the necessity of your situation, as I had been taught to think you had been considerably reinforced. Your last letter proposing a plan of surprises and forced marches, convinced me that there was no danger of your being obliged to pass the Delaware; in consequence of which proposals, I have put myself in a position the most convenient to co-operate with you by attacking their rear. I cannot persuade myself that Philadelphia is their object at present. * * * It will be difficult, I am afraid to join you; but cannot I do you more service by attacking their rear?" Washington replied instantly: "Philadelphia beyond all question is the object of the enemy's movements, and nothing less than our utmost exertions will prevent Gen. Howe from possessing it. The force I have is weak, and utterly incompetent to that end. I must therefore entreat you to push on with every possible succor you can bring." (Am. Archives, 5th Series, iii, 1138.)

On the 9th of December, Lee, who was stationed at Chatham, received information from Heath that three of the regiments detached under Gates from the Northern army had arrived from Albany at Peekskill. He instantly wrote to him to forward them to Morristown without loss of time. "I am in hopes to reconquer (if I may so express myself) the Jerseys. It was really in the hands of the enemy before my arrival."

Lee left Morristown a few days later, marched to Vealtown (Bernardsville) and made his quarters at Basking Ridge, some distance from the encampment of his army where he was captured by the enemy. Gates at once started from Peekskill to march for Morristown, but got no further than Walpack, Sussex county, where he was snowed in. Lee at this time was known to have made many sarcastic remarks about the commander-in-chief, and wrote to Gates: "Entre nous, a certain great man is most damnably deficient."

These actions, remarks, and responses by Charles Lee show the caliber of the man. He was ambitious to be commander-in-chief, set his opinions against those of Washington, attempted to persuade Congress that Washington was incompetent, suggested mutiny within the army, and finally exposed himself to capture. His keeping his quarters at Chatham while his army was at Morristown was much in line with his practice at Basking Ridge and might have led to similar results.

Colonel Ford's militia was stationed back of Short Hills for the purpose of watching every movement of the enemy on the plains toward Elizabeth Town. Rev. Mr. Caldwell, who had removed with his family from Connecticut Farms to Turkey (New Providence), wrote to General Lee on the 12th of December as follows: "At a Council of the Field Officers this morning, a majority of them advised to remove the brigade of militia back again to Chatham, for which they assign these reasons. Many of the Militia, rather fond of plunder and adventure, kept a continual scouting, which kept out so many detached parties, that the body was weakened; and the enemy now being stronger at Elizabeth Town than they

are, they thought they would better serve the cause by lying at Chatham till the expected army approaches for their support." [American Archives, 5th series, vol. 3, p. 1189.] This letter did not reach Gen. Lee for on the next morning he was captured. Colonel Ford evidently fell back to Chatham for on the night of December 17th he wrote the following letter from Chatham to General Heath: "We have since sunset had a brush with the enemy, four miles below this, in which we have suffered, and our militia much disheartened. They are all retreated to this place and will in all probability be attacked by day-break. The enemy, we have reason to believe, is double our numbers. If in your wisdom you can assist us, we may possibly beat them yet; but without your aid we can't stand. They are encamped (say 1000 British troops) at Springfield, and will be joined by four hundred and fifty Waldeckers from Elizabeth Town, by the next morning's light." [Am. Arch., vol. 3, pp. 1235, 1260, 1277.] Jacob Ford Jr. was the colonel commandant of the American troops lying at Chatham. Major Spencer dispatched a light horseman to Colonel Ford with word that the British were approaching Springfield. The colonel went immediately to his aid, the enemy was driven back, and a brief campaign followed in which the brave and courageous Colonel Ford was much exposed and exhausted. Soon afterwards he was seized with an attack of pneumonia and died in January, 1777. [Morristown Bill of Mortality, p. 29.] A letter of Colonel Symmes gives a much more detailed account of this transaction. [N. J. Journal, No. 4636.]

On the 20th of December, 1776, General Maxwell was ordered by Washington to take command of about 800 militia and to annoy and harass the enemy in the vicinity of Elizabeth Town and to cut off his convoys. The state of affairs at this time was reported from Chatham by General McDougall as follows: "John Halstead left Elizabeth Town this morning at eight o'clock. Says there is no troops in Elizabeth Town but Waldeckers, the same that has been there for two weeks past. Says the drums beat this morning about day-break, and he understood they were to have marched; but that they did not, and the reason why, as he understood, was the badness of the weather. Knows not which way they were to march, but it is said they were to have a little march out o' town; that he thinks six or seven hundred British troops went through town the day before yesterday, near 12 o'clock towards Newark, and that they have not as yet returned." [Spark's Washington, book 4, pp. 239, 249.] How this information was communicated is not certain. However it is known that a faithful scout by the name of Karmel operated in this locality, and such information as here recorded may be accredited to him. Sylvanus Cobb Jr. in 1855 made this certain Karmel a hero of a novel called "Karmel the Scout," which was subsequently dramatized and played in New York City.

On the 30th of December Washington wrote from Trenton to General Maxwell, "Collect as large a force as possible at Chatham and after gaining the proper intelligence, endeavor to strike a stroke upon Elizabeth Town or that neighborhood." [Hatfield's Hist. Elizabeth Town, p. 454.] General Maxwell prepared at once to carry out these instructions. The victories at Trenton and Princeton followed soon after this, and the British in the vicinity of Elizabeth Town were thrown into consternation. General Maxwell left Chatham, had a brush with the enemy at Springfield, compelled them to evacuate Newark, drove them out of Elizabeth Town, and fought them at Spank Town (Rahway) a couple of hours. Maxwell held Elizabeth Town but the British did not leave the community for the first half of the

year 1777. The whole country was put in a state of excitement. General Sullivan kept watch over the movements of the enemy while Maxwell occupied Elizabeth. "Their troops were continually moving from Chatham to Springfield, or from Westfield to Scotch Plains, watching for opportunities to cut off the foraging parties, or to pick up the scouts of the enemy. Skirmishes, more or less severe, were of almost daily occurrence." [Hatfield's Hist. Elizabeth Town, p. 459.] This winter was doubtless for the village of Chatham one of the most exciting of the whole war. It was during this season of 1776 and 1777 that Washington was encamped in the Lowantica Valley.

The northern part of the State was filled with Tories, and Morris county had its share of them. It was often hard to tell in what direction a man's sympathies lay. The entire country throughout this locality was filled with renegade disturbers and many were ready to take out "protection papers" and espouse the British cause. But with all the Tory spirit which permeated the country there were many staunch patriots in sympathy with the army at Lowantica and ready to make every effort possible to relieve them in their state of privation. Many of the soldiers were housed in the homes of patriots. Food and clothing were supplied from various parts of the community, and during the epidemic of smallpox much heroic service was rendered the suffering army.

Throughout the winter of '76 and '77 an armed sentinel was kept stationed on Prospect Hill ready to signal the country far and wide through the burning of the tar barrel at night, or the booming of the "Old Sow" by day, should the enemy be seen advancing on the Elizabeth Town road toward Chatham. It is said that more than once the country was set ablaze with patriotic fervor, caused by the signals given from Prospect Hill during that winter. The following paragraph by Rev. Joseph F. Tuttle beautifully describes the condition of affairs: "There was continual excitement and solicitude. The alarm gun was firing, or the beacon light was burning, or the sounds of the fife and drum were heard, or companies of soldiers were passing and repassing, or the minute men of the vicinity were hurrying back and forth, or the commander-in-chief and his suite and life guards were going from or returning to headquarters, or some general parade was taking place upon the camp ground, or some Tory spies were seen prowling about, or some company of the enemy's troops under the conduct of Tory guides was committing depredations in various parts of the country, or some other thing of similar character was continually occurring to keep those who resided here in a state of excitement and fear, and it was no unusual thing to see General Washington and his accomplished lady mounted on bay horses, and accompanied by their faithful mulatto "Bill" and fifty to sixty mounted guards passing through the village with all eyes upon them." [Hist. Morris County, N. J., Munsell & Co., 1882, p. 192.] Many lives were lost during this winter through the scourge of smallpox and other diseases, and the moral standards of the community were broken down by the reckless practices of the soldiers.

Among the men who served their country during this winter of hardships those from the vicinity of Chatham were: Lieutenant Silas Hand, John Miller, Samuel Denman, John Minthorn, Jabez Titchenor, Lieutenant Noadiah Wade, Surgeon Peter Smith, Captain Benj. Carter, Lieutenant John Roberts, Luke Miller, Josiah Burnet, Jeremiah Carter, Cornelius Genung, Captain Thompson of the New Jersey artillery (This Mr. Thompson had both legs shot off at the battle of Springfield and died urging his

soldiers never to give up to the enemy. He is said to have been captain of a company of soldiers here in Chatham, which drilled upon the ground, south of Main Street and east of Summit Avenue), Captain Eliakim Little of the New Jersey artillery (It was his company which by desperate fighting, held the enemy at bay for two hours until they were reinforced and the enemy routed at Springfield), Samuel Paul, John Bonnel, Robert Pollard (This man was shot through the body at Connecticut Farms, and yet survived many years after the war was ended), Ephraim Sayre, James Brookfield, Second Lieutenant Samuel Day, Ellis Cook, Caleb Horton, Joseph Bruen, Benj. Harris, Captain William Day, Benj. Bonnel (He assisted in carting the guns which were captured by the Continental troops from a British sloop grounded in Elizabeth Town Creek. The guns were taken to the armory at Morristown.) Lieutenant Stephen Day, Captain John Howell, Colonel Seeley, Gilbert Bonnel, Wright Reding, Israel Lum (he fought in the battle of Monmouth), Samuel Lum, son of Israel, Benj. Robinson, Matthias Lum, Ed. McDonald, James Richardson, and Philip Lunney.

With all the heroism that was shown by the men of the country equally as great was the heroism shown by the women. They made clothing for the soldiers and helped care for the sick and the dead. In many instances women harrowed and plowed the fields and threshed the grain. It is said that the home of Aaron Ward located on Coleman's Hill, was always kept in readiness for General Washington. Whenever the soldiers came to the house, Mrs. Ward fed them with the best that could be had; and often the whole first floor was given over to them for lodging during the night, while the family occupied the rooms up stairs. On one occasion when a child of the family had the croup, Mrs. Ward in order to get medicine from the closet down stairs, was obliged to step over the bodies of the sleeping soldiers who were packed in upon the kitchen floor. This is but one illustration of the hospitable spirit of the staunch Whigs of the town of Chatham.

Washington Irving, in his "Life of Washington," makes the following mention of the staunch patriotism of the citizens of Morris: "To the honor of the Magistrates and people of Jersey, Washington testifies that requisitions for supplies were punctually complied with. Jos. Tuttle says provisions came in with hearty good will from the farmers in Mendham, Chatham, Hanover and other rural places, together with stockings, shoes, coats, and blankets; while the women met together to knit and sew for the soldiery." (Life of Washington, vol. iv, p. 5.) The suffering at Valley Forge was scarcely more severe than that of the winter of '76-'77 at Lowantica.

In the fall of '77 General Sullivan by order of Washington left our community en route for Wilmington, Delaware. Chatham was consequently somewhat relieved from scenes of warfare until the winter of 1779. However the town continued a military station. The Continental Congress on March 2, 1778, ordered that horses should be assembled in various parts of the state for the use of the army. Under the date of March 5th, 1778, advertisements were placed in the newspapers that purchases should be made at the following places: by Captain Harrison at Pennington, Colonel Sheldon at Chatham, Major Clough at Trenton, and Lieutenant Colonel White at Brunswick. [N. J. Gazette, Nos. 178, 180.] These men were the commanding officers at the places mentioned. It is quite evident from this notice that even through the period from '76-'79, the crossing of the Passaic on the road to Elizabeth Town was sufficiently guarded.

One of the most noteworthy events in the history of Chatham is that of the publishing of the New Jersey Journal by Shepard Kollock. Mr. Kollock was born at Lewes, Delaware, in September of the year 1750. He learned the art of printing in the office of the Pennsylvania Chronicle at Philadelphia. During the beginning of the Revolutionary War he entered the army and served as first lieutenant with Colonel Neill of the Continental artillery. At the close of the campaign in 1778, through the advice of Gen. Knox, he began the publishing of his Journal in Chatham. The New Jersey Journal was a weekly publication and the first number bears the date Tuesday, February 16, 1779. [N. J. Journal, vol. 1, No. 1, N. Y. Hist. Soc. Lib., 170 W. Cent. Park, N. Y. Copies were sent by the printer to Mr. Gerardus Duyckinck, a druggist in Morristown, at the time. Mr. Duyckinck was a regular subscriber, and an advertiser in the Journal.] After Tuesday, January 25, 1780, the paper was issued on Wednesday. It was a national publication, an ardent supporter of the cause of independence, and the second newspaper printed in the State of New Jersey. The New Jersey Gazette preceded it. The first issue of the Gazette was published at Burlington by Isaac Collins, December 5, 1777. Shepard Kollock's publication was known to the British as the "Rebel Paper." It was rumored that Mr. Kollock thought of locating his paper in Elizabeth Town; but the conditions there were so threatening that he chose Chatham, a town beyond the hills "where no British soldiery ever trod." It has been handed down through tradition that the first location of his printing office was on the island north of Main street in the Passaic river, and that afterwards Mr. Kollock bought the old parsonage in which Ebenezer Bradford taught school in Madison. This building was removed to Chatham village during the Revolutionary War, where Mr. Kollock utilized it as a printing office. [Hist. Madison Pres. Church, Rev. Samuel L. Tuttle, p. 31.] It was located on the north side of Main street opposite Jacob Morrell's dwelling house, the present home of Mr. Fred Tallmadge. The old printing house was burned during the Civil War. It is possible that at one time the newspaper press of the New Jersey Journal was in the end of the old tavern located west of Foster Horton's store. Shepard Kollock's advertisement in his Journal of April 5, 1780, helps to locate his printing office. The notice reads as follows: "The highest price is given for clean linen rags by Shepard Kollock in Chatham near the liberty pole." This notice is also found under the dates August 2, and December, 1780, showing that he lived at this place during the greater part of that year. The liberty pole of Revolutionary times stood in front of the tavern kept at that time by Timothy Day. Besides printing a paper here Shepard Kollock printed books and pamphlets; and in connection with his printing office he had a store in which he sold anything from a pound of tea to farms and slaves. The following advertisement is taken from the pages of the New Jersey Journal, "To be sold at the printing office at Chatham; Swift's works, 13 volumes; Spectator, 8 volumes; Clarissa, 8 volumes; Beauties of Prose, 4 volumes; Triumvirate, 2 vols; Collection of poems, 2 vols; Ogilvies Poems; Theoron and Aspasia; Bradford Abbie; David's Repentance; Life of Alexander Pope; History of Greece; Lord Somners on Jurors; Testaments, and Spelling Books; also Cole's Latin Dictionary; Greek Lexicon; Kent's Lucien; Intro. to making Latin, etc."

Three Chatham imprints are in existence. One is "A Fast Day Sermon" delivered by Jacob Green, A. M., at Hanover, New Jersey, April 22, 1778. The following line is at the bottom of the pamphlet: "Chatham, printed by Shepard Kollock, at his office, 1779." Another imprint is entitled, "Upon

Persons Possessing Iniquities of their Youth in After Life," by Jacob Green, printed by Shepard Kollock in Chatham, 1780. Sprague in his annals "The American Pulpit" states that Jacob Green published three sermons. It is quite probable that Shepard Kollock printed the third which has not yet been discovered. The first of these pamphlets is in the possession of Rev. Joseph Folson of Newark and the other is owned by William Nelson of Paterson. The most considerable Chatham imprint of Shepard Kollock's is a small 16mo. volume of the Psalms of David by Isaac Watts. The writer has an original copy of this Chatham imprint. This volume was printed in 1783 and contains more than 300 pages. This issue was probably published to supply the deficiency of Watts' Hymnals made by Parson Caldwell at the battle of Springfield on June 23, 1780. During this battle the Rev. Mr. Caldwell, seeing that the soldiers were in need of wadding for their muzzle-loading rifles, went to the church and brought forth an armful of these Hymnals which he passed out to the soldiers, saying as he presented them, "Now put Watts into 'em, boys!"

A complete list of Shepard Kollock's publications in Chatham, as far as it is known, is as follows: 1779, Oct. 12, Poems on Several Occurrences, Rev. Wheeler Case; 1. A contest between the Eagle and the Crane; 2. A Dialogue between Col. Paine and Miss Clorinda Fairchild; 3. St. Clair's Retreat and Burgoyne's Defeat; 4. The First Chapter of the Lamentations of Gen. Burgoyne; 5. The Fall of Burgoyne; 6. The Vanity of Trusting in an Arm of Flesh; 7. The Tragical Death of Miss Jane M'Crea; 8. An answer for the Messenger of the Nation. 1779, Verses on the Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Chapters of Genesis, Stephen Hand; 1779, Feb. 16 to Dec. 3, 1783, New Jersey Journal; 1779, Sept. 7, A Fast Day Sermon, Rev. Jacob Green, A. M.; 1779, July 20, Spelling Book; 1779, U. S. Almanac for 1780; 1780, May 24, A Short Introduction to English Grammar; 1780, Sermon at Newark, Uzal Ogden, Aug. 15, 1779; 1780, Apr. 12, A Sermon Designed for Instruction and Warning to Youth of both Sexes, From Job 12-26, Rev. Jacob Green, A.M.; 1780, Dec. 6, Sermon on Practical Religion, Rev. Uzal Ogden; 1780, United States Almanac for 1781; 1781, Apr. 25, A View of the Christian Church and Church Government, by the Associated Presbytery of Morris Co.; 1781, A Sermon on Funeral of Elizabeth Hackett, Uzal Ogden; 1781, Nov. 30, United States Almanac for 1782; 1782, Dilworth's Spelling Book (?); 1782, New England Primer (?); 1782, U. S. Almanac for 1783 (An imperfect copy of this almanac is in the New York City Library); 1783, Elogy on Francis Barker, Dr. Ebenezer Elmer; 1783, The Covenant Interest of the Children of Believers, Rev. Amzi Lewis; 1783, Regeneration, A Sermon, Rev. Mr. Ogden (?); 1783, Psalm of David, Isaac Watts.

The rebel paper, printed in Chatham was of much concern to the British. Major Andre, the spy, in his poem entitled "The Cow Chase," made the following reference to this Whig publication. Andre pictured the parson as viewing "Mad" Anthony Wayne's retreating train after his futile attempt to capture the block house on the palisades above Weehawken.

"In his dismay, the frantic priest¹
 Began to grow prophetic,
 You had sworn, to see his lab'ring breast,
 He'd taken an emetic.

'I view a future day,' said he,
 'Brighter than this day dark is,
 And you shall see what you shall see,
 Ha! Ha! one pretty marquis.'²

And he shall come to Paulus' Hook,³
 And great achievements think on,
 And make a bow and take a look,
 Like Satan over Lincoln.⁴

And all the land around shall glory
 To see the Frenchman caper,
 And pretty Susan⁵ tell the story
 In the next Chatham paper¹.

(Patriotic Poems of New Jersey by Wm. C. Armstrong, p. 109.)

¹ Rev. James Caldwell. ² Lafayette. ³ Jersey City. ⁴ A figure of the devil on top of Lincoln College, Oxford University, England. ⁵ Susannah Livingston of Elizabeth, N. J., daughter of Gov. Wm. Livingston, was said to have contributed political articles to the Journal published at Chatham.

The New Jersey Journal was printed in Chatham until December 3, 1783. At this time immediately after the evacuation of New York by the British, Mr. Kollock moved to that city and began the publication of the "New York Gazetteer and the Country Journal." The removal of Kollock from Chatham led a Mr. David Cree to attempt the publishing of a paper in 1784; but little is known concerning it. Not even the name is remembered. [New Jersey as a Colony and as a State, Lee, p. 53.] While in New York Mr. Kollock conducted a weekly paper in New Brunswick, New Jersey, as early as July, 1784. About April, 1785, this publication was transferred to Elizabeth Town and was there styled the "New Jersey Journal and Political Intelligencer." Later on Shepard Kollock was judge in the court of common pleas in the county of Essex. Mr. Kollock died July 28, 1839, in Elizabeth Town, at the age of eighty-eight years. He was a brave soldier, a zealous patriot, a strenuous advocate of the Republican principles of government, and did good services for his country as a soldier and as an editor. His name deserves to be placed among the most noteworthy patriots of the Revolutionary times.

After the encampment of Washington at Lowantica in the winter of '76 and '77, the scene of warfare was removed to the south. The winter of '77 and '78 was spent by Washington with the main army at Valley Forge. There was a recurrence of hostilities in New Jersey during the year 1778, and in the winter of '78 and '79 Washington was found encamping at Middle Brook, New Jersey. On the breaking up of camp at Middle Brook, the commander-in-chief, with his army crossed over to Staten Island, evacuating New Jersey. Later he passed back through the central part of New Jersey to Philadelphia where he interviewed Marquis de Lafayette, who had just arrived in that city. After a strenuous campaign in watching the movements of the enemy in central New Jersey, Washington removed from Scotch Plains to Morristown for winter-quarters. On December 13th a large detachment of the army passed through Chatham toward Bottle Hill (Madison), where an encampment was made. It is possible that this detachment was in charge of Lafayette, and that at this time the pleasing love episode between Count D'Anteroche, one of the aids of the Marquis, and Polly Vanderpoel took place. The story is told that the young count while riding through Chatham over the Morris Turnpike in company with some American officers, encountered near the bridge over the Passaic river a pretty girl who had just stepped out of her father's house, which was located on the slope above the river. On looking into the sweet face of Miss Polly Vanderpoel the young French officer lost his heart. David Vanderpoel upon being informed of his daughter's suitor raged, stormed, and swore

that she should marry, "no d-m Frenchman." The young chevalier upon hearing the stand taken by Captain David became heart sick and took to his bed. Turning his face to the wall, he said "Let me die! Let me die!" Finally the stern father relented and casting his prejudice aside withdrew all hindrance against his daughter's suitor. Their troth was plighted and in one of the severest winters on record, on the 30th of January, 1780, the twain were made one by good old Dr. Bradford of Bottle Hill. After the war Count D'Anteroche and his charming wife removed to Elizabeth Town, where they lived for a number of years with some of the Count's compatriots. The hero of this romantic story died some years afterwards while on a visit to France. Mrs. Mary Vanderpoel D'Anteroche continued to live in Elizabeth Town until her eighty-sixth year. When Lafayette revisited this country in 1824, she and her children were greeted by him with the affection of a dear relative.

It was during the severe winter of 1779 and '80 that many of the most interesting episodes of the Revolutionary period in Chatham took place. It is said that the temperature was so low throughout this winter that New York Bay was frozen over to such an extent that the British cavalry could pass back and forth into New Jersey at will. Many devastating inroads were made in this part of the State. In consequence of this condition of affairs it was found necessary to keep the bridge at Chatham constantly guarded in order that no British soldier should pass. A company of militia under Col. Jacob Miller was for a considerable time the custodian of this bridge. Ashbel Green a youth of fifteen years was one of the guards and there is record of his having unceremoniously shot down a man who attempted to pass without giving the necessary countersign.

During this winter of '79 and '80 an exchange of prisoners was arranged for at the bridge in Chatham. General Winds was deputed to officiate for the continentals. After the transaction was completed the British field officer remarked on parting, "We are going to dine in Morristown some day." "If you do," said Winds, "you will sup in h—l in the evening." This reply was not made through the habit of profanity, but on the contrary through the fervid patriotic spirit which pervaded the general. In Mr. Platt's poem, entitled, "Chatham Bridge," this incident is one of a number referred to. He also treats of an attempted capture of Washington by the British in the winter of '79. As he speaks of it the soldiery which made this attempt passed beyond the river and as far as Union Hill. There is dispute regarding this statement for in a letter which is herein given, it will be found that the storm of the night and the crust on the snow prevented the detachment from going any further than David Vanderpoel's house which was located east of the river. Furthermore had this company of British soldiers gone beyond the bridge, it could not have been said as it so often was that the bridge at the river was a "closed gate and secure" through which no British ever trod.

The signal gun, on Prospect Hill, was ever in readiness to fire the alarm and the tar barrel blazed forth whenever any movement of the enemy over the eastern plain portended harm to the inhabitants of this vicinity. It is quite probable that numerous officers were quartered in the village and that a detachment of the army was stationed here in the fall of 1779. The oldest inhabitants were wont to relate that Washington accompanied with his retinue of officers frequently passed through the town, and that on various occasions he was accompanied by his distinguished friend, Marquis de Lafayette.

During the year 1779 the vicinity of Morris county was overrun with spies and banditti of the British soldiers. The following item is indicative of the condition of affairs at that time: "Four armed men were seen south of Chatham. A posse of men, accompanied by dogs, was sent after them. Two were caught and two got away. One of the men caught was George Whelps, Esq., from Coshecton, N. Y. It is hoped he will be treated to a taste of American hemp." [N. J. Journal, April 11, 1779.] The above men proved to be British spies.

The location of Chatham with its protecting hills made it not only a safe retreat for Shepard Kollock, but also a place where patriots unmolested could meet and discuss questions of vital interest concerning the nation's welfare. The following extracts show with what importance the location was considered.

A general courtmartial of the state of which Col. Neilson is appointed president is ordered to set at Chatham on the 27th instant. Col. Frelinghuysen and Van Dyke (Lieutenant), Colonels Jacob Crane and Benoni Hathaway, Majors William Davison and Joseph Lindley, Captains Peter Latham and Daniel Cook, Gawen McKoy, Stephen Monson, Joseph Beech, James Kean are appointed members. Mr. Wilcox is appointed to act as judge-advocate of the court by order of His Excellency, Governor Livingston. April 10, 1780. [N. J. Journal, Vol. 2, No. 61, April 12, 1780.]

The committee of Essex County Associators request the Whig inhabitants of Morris County to meet them at the house of Matthias Woodruff in Chatham on Tuesday the 24th, this month, precisely at one o'clock, on business of the greatest importance. Signed, Vauxhall, April 17, 1781. [N. J. Journal, *ibid*, No. 113, April 18, 1781.]

This quotation from an old letter is further evidence of how strategic a point was the town of Chatham during Washington's encampment at Morristown in the winter of '79 and '80.

Immediately opposite the Presbyterian Church is still standing a frame dwelling owned by Mrs. Mary J. Tallmadge in which Washington at various times sought shelter and relief from the burdens pressing him. It was the home of Jacob Morrell at the time Washington was in Morristown.

In the winter of 1780 while Washington accompanied by his faithful aide, Alexander Hamilton, and his two faithful servants, was temporarily quartered in this building, the American army being encamped at Morristown, a party of one thousand British cavalry left New York with the intention of taking Washington prisoner. They came by the way of Elizabethtown. During the night a violent storm of hail, snow, and rain set in, forming a thick crust which cut their horses' feet, and rendered the road so impassable that when daylight dawned, having journeyed no further than the Passaic River, near what is now known as the Vanderpoel residence, they deemed it prudent to return. Standing in fear of their guide, an American spy, they enclosed him in the center of a hollow square, and then rode with drawn swords.

While Washington was temporarily stopping at the house already alluded to, a scout called Karmel, belonging to the American Army, was on his way from Perth Amboy with important dispatches to Washington's headquarters then at Morristown. When the scout reached Elizabethtown he was overtaken by a blinding snow storm. He proceeded on his way, however. Before reaching Chatham the snow had changed to hail and rain, which froze as it fell, forming a thick crust. His horse's feet were so badly cut by the sharp crust that he was obliged to seek shelter in the dwelling which stood on the site now occupied by the residence of Mr. Vanderpoel, and at which time was owned and occupied by David Vanderpoel, the great grandfather of the present owner. Here the scout learned that Washington had taken refuge from the same storm in the house of one of Chatham's patriotic citizens.

Karmel had not yet retired, although he had been shown to his room, when he heard the tramping of a party of horsemen. His suspicion that something was wrong, having been aroused, he stole noiselessly out of the house to ascertain the cause of the commotion. He was not long in learning that it was a company of British soldiers. He readily surmised from the little he heard of their conversation that Morristown was their destination and the capture of Washington their mission.

Had they succeeded in their undertaking, the American Revolution would have

been known in history as America's Rebellion, and instead of a Union of forty-five states, we would probably to-day still be provinces of Great Britain.

However, fate had decreed it otherwise, and Karmel the scout, to whom history has scarcely done justice, pushed on that night from Elizabeth Town to Chatham through the sleet and snow. He arrived in time to warn Washington who later made his escape. [Early files of Chatham Press.]

During one of the frequent adventures of the British soldiers in this locality in the winter of '79 and '80 the following occurrence is said to have taken place at Timothy Day's hotel on the eastern side of the Passaic River. The story was related to the author by Miss Phebe Potter. Mr. Day's hotel was opposite the Vanderpoel estate. The family upon seeing the approach of the British soldiers left the hotel and hid behind a stone wall at the rear of the house. The redcoats walked lawlessly into the house and ransacked it from cellar to attic. After their departure Mr. Day found on his return that the spigots of the wine barrels in the cellar had been opened, and that the cellar floor was flooded with wine. Not satisfied with this they had taken the feather ticks from the beds and had emptied the contents into the wine on the cellar floor making a gruesome concoction of feathers and wine. At this hotel, Jacob Morrell's dwelling house, and at the homes of Stephen Day and Aaron Ward, Washington is reported to have been a frequent visitor.

On January 30, 1780, Chatham witnessed preparations for a most daring enterprise. It was Lord Sterling's hazardous attempt to attack the enemy at Staten Island. The detachment left the town with great aspirations, but returned much chagrined.

In the spring of 1780, Maxwell's brigade was stationed at Chatham. Following the severe winter there was a very late spring, even on May the 18th the grass was not yet green. Knyphausen was in command of the British force in New York and planned to invade New Jersey and expel from its confines the patriotic army. Consequently in the early part of June, he crossed to Staten Island and thence to Elizabeth Town. These movements of the British electrified the community of Chatham with military excitement and put Maxwell's troops in readiness for an encounter. It was reported that they were on their way to Morristown to capture the main depot of the army's supplies and to drive the rebels out of "the Jerseys." As soon as the force of the enemy, in order and splendid array, left Elizabeth Town on the Turnpike Road towards Springfield, word was quickly passed along to Prospect Hill where the eighteen-pound signal gun, the "Old Sow," and the tar barrel were fired. Patriotic citizens of the whole country round flew to arms. The army drums at Morristown beat the soldiers in line and under the command of Washington troops marched down to Bonnel Town near Chatham to check the on-coming enemy beyond Short Hills. The militia of the surrounding country joined the main army on its way to the field of action. At Connecticut Farms the onset was checked by the forces of General Maxwell and Colonel Dayton, and the splendid army which marched out from Elizabeth Town went back to Staten Island more or less demoralized.

It was at the battle of Connecticut Farms where Mrs. James Caldwell, formerly Miss Hannah Ogden, was barbarously shot by a British mercenary. [Hatfield's Hist. Elizabeth Town, p. 488.] Mrs. Caldwell was a sister of Mrs. Stephen Day of Chatham, who lived on the northwest corner of Main and Elmwood Avenue. After the murder of his wife, Parson Caldwell moved with his children to Chatham to live with Mrs. Day. From this time until the end of the war, Parson Caldwell kept an ammunition store

in Chatham near Shepard Kollock's printing office. He was later murdered at Elizabeth Town by a man named Morgan, one of the rebel sentinels. The following incident shows how the Parson was regarded by the patriots of Chatham. Mr. Tuttle narrates that at one time when the Rev. Mr. Caldwell was about to preach in the open air in Chatham, an old soldier crowded to the front and cried out, before there was time to build a platform, "Let me have the honor of being his platform! Let him stand on my body! Nothing is too good for Parson Caldwell."

After the battle of Springfield, General Washington on his return to Morristown sent word ahead to Mrs. Stephen Day that he would stop off to see her on his way through Chatham. Accordingly Mrs. Day dressed herself in a fine black silk gown with a large white scarf about her neck and awaited the coming of her distinguished visitor. A small mahogany table was placed on the lawn in front of the house, and a pleasing repast was prepared for the General. The call was made and heartfelt words of sympathy were extended to Mrs. Day in behalf of the horrible murder of her sister at Connecticut Farms. Much appreciation was shown by the General for her hospitality and often afterwards it is said that Washington called at the Day Mansion. Captain Stephen Day, the husband of Mrs. Jeremiah Ogden Day was one of the staunchest patriots. He was justice of the peace under both the British and Continental rule, served in the army, and was one of the first to aid the Continentals when requisitions for supplies were made. It is said that he gave a whole beef when the first call was issued.

The British were not vanquished by the repulse at Connecticut Farms, and on the 23rd of June, 1780, early in the morning they left camp at Elizabeth Point and set out, five thousand strong under Knyphausen, in the direction of Short Hills. Again the old eighteen pounder and the tar barrel on Prospect Hill gave signals of the approach of the enemy. The militia was hastily collected from every quarter to guard the pass over the hill. A fierce encounter took place in Springfield at the end of which the Continentals came off victorious. Parson Caldwell was very active in this engagement. It was here that he supplied the soldiers with psalm books, out of which to make wads. Although the enemy was finally driven back to Elizabeth Town, it was not done until great damage was committed in the town. It is said that all the houses were burned excepting four. The Americans under General Green lost thirteen killed, forty-nine wounded. First Lieutenant Thompson of the New Jersey artillery was one of the slain. The loss of the enemy is not recorded but it was doubtless much greater than that of the Americans. With this victory, ended all possibilities of the British ever passing beyond the Watchung Mountains.

When the news came that the British were advancing towards Springfield, there was great consternation in Chatham. The possibility of their defeating the Americans, threatened an invasion of the country beyond the mountains, and in order to safe guard themselves, the greater part of the inhabitants packed their goods in readiness to flee, and in excitement, awaited the outcome of the battle. There was great relief when Mr. Ball on horseback came over the hill with the news that the enemy had been driven back.

The soldiers wounded at Springfield were brought to Chatham and cared for in Timothy Day's Tavern, which became a veritable hospital. Parson Caldwell and many heroic women joined in relieving the suffering soldiers housed within the town at this time.

Colonel Barber's detachment fell back to Chatham for a short period and then set out for Elizabeth Town. Washington at this time lay in the vicinity of Rockaway ready to reinforce his troops if necessary. Throughout the winter of 1780 and '81, the Pennsylvania troops of Mad Anthony Wayne were stationed at Morristown. It was during this winter of hardship caused by the lack of money in circulation and the wholesale counterfeiting by the tories of the community, that the soldiers under General Wayne mutinied and marched to the Continental Congress at Princeton. Much heroism was shown by the patriots of this vicinity in their attempt to relieve the distressed army at Morristown. The story of Rhoda Farrand's driving around and collecting clothing for the soldiers is illustrative of the loyal spirit ardently aglow in the breast of each patriot. The success of the Pennsylvania regiments in obtaining redress of their grievances, prompted the New Jersey troops at Pompton to attempt the same performance. On the night of the 20th of January, 1781, a brigade of one hundred sixty men from Pompton marched to Chatham and urged the troops stationed there to join them in their revolt. General Washington on hearing of their plans immediately dispatched under General Howe a detachment to arrest the movement and to punish the leaders. Howe arrived in the village on the morning of the 21st and surrounded the mutineers encamped in front of Timothy Day's Tavern. Colonel Barber commanded them to parade without arms to designated grounds. The revolters hesitated to obey and Colonel Sprout was ordered to advance with his regiment and give them five minutes to comply with the command. Under the threat of bayonets and leveled muskets they instantly complied with the order. Three of the leaders were tried and executed on the spot. This was probably the most exciting military maneuver of the war in the immediate confines of Chatham. [Hist. of New Jersey, Sypher and Apgar, p. 175, Memoir of Major Shaw, by Hon. Josiah Quincy, p. 89.]

Soon after the victory at Springfield the scene of action shifted to the south. On the 23d of August, 1781, the French army crossed the Hudson and proceeded on its march to Chatham where for more than ten days artificers were building ovens and forming an encampment on the east side of the Passaic in order to deceive Sir Henry Clinton then holding New York. [Diary of American Revolution, Frank Moore, p. 466.] Washington had decided to close up the war by coupling Cornwallis with the main British army in Yorktown, Virginia. In accordance with this idea he had ordered the French regiments and the New Jersey brigades to move southward to Virginia, and in order to mislead Clinton, these pretences of establishing permanent quarters at Chatham were made. On the arrival of the French army at Chatham Dayton's brigade was found stationed at this place. The French division, uniformed in black, with red trimmings, made a most striking spectacle. The Royal Deux-Ponts were decked in white broadcloth coats faced with green, and the heavy artillery men in blue with white facings. The French grenadiers who were acknowledged as the elite of the corps marched at the head of each battalion, wearing buckskin hats and distinctive uniforms. No grander spectacle of military parade has ever been presented to the people of Chatham before or since. The allied armies of the French and the Americans marched by different routes in four divisions across the state towards Trenton on their way to Philadelphia. The right column of the Continentals, composed of Hazen's regiment, the corps of sappers and miners, the artillery stores, the baggage, and the thirty flatboats on carriages passed on the 28th through Chatham on its way to

Bound Brook. The left column under Major General Lincoln separated from the right at Chatham and joined the left at Trenton on the 31st, having marched by way of New Brunswick to Princeton. It can readily be imagined, on the arrival in Chatham of the right and left Continentals driving great herds of cattle before them, with many covered wagons carrying the baggage and tents, and the troops of soldiers permeated with the spirit of victory, that an unusual spectacle was presented to the patriots of this vicinity. Those too sick or lame to march were permitted to ride. It is said that the women contingent to this military procession, were of considerable annoyance since they were not amenable to military discipline. The following order was issued in consequence of their behavior: "Prior to the commencement of our march this morning the commanding officers will inform the women of their respective corps that the General saw many of them yesterday from their proper line of march, strolling in gardens and orchards, an irregularity which must not be repeated. Should any attempt it hereafter they will be denied their rations and prevented farther from following the army." [Story of an Old Farm, A. D. Mellick, p. 536.]

Both the French and Continental troops, which came down from the north with all their artillery and baggage wagons, encamped immediately in front of Day's Tavern, east of the road leading southward to Turkey. Many of the soldiers were quartered in the homes of the community. The Bonnel house on Watchung avenue, in Stanley, was filled to its utmost capacity. Mrs. Bonnel was not content with giving them shelter alone; but all the night long by the stepping back and forth over the soldiers sleeping on her kitchen floor she baked bread that the needy army might be better fed on their long march to the south. What a beautiful exhibition of patriotism this was! On a certain evening the camp looked as usual; fires were lighted, sentries were set, and all the soldiers numbering at least 6,000 were apparently ready for the night. On the following morning, both as a surprise to the local inhabitants and to the British spies who were lurking in the community, there was nothing left on the site of the encamping army excepting wooden sheds and the ovens which the soldiers had built. The two divisions marched in separate directions as heretofore stated. This gorgeous exhibition of military pomp was a fitting close to the Revolutionary excitement of the unmolested country, lying to the west beyond the hills.

As the winter of 1782 drew to a close the sounds of war died out with only occasional reminders by the way of news through some express rider who brought accounts of the closing events, or groups of soldiers returning home honorably discharged from service. For some years after the war, the log cabins used during the winter of 1776 and '77, were to be seen at Lowantica; and the old pretentious sheds and ovens opposite Day's Tavern were ostentatious reminders of the long and dreadful conflict. The ovens were thoughtlessly torn down in 1835.

A few troops, some officers, and prisoners of war were quartered in Chatham up to the time of the signing of the Treaty of Paris. It would not be fitting to close the Chatham account of the Revolutionary struggle without making mention of the ill-fated Capt. Asgill who was for a time immediately following the war imprisoned in the town. Captain Josiah Huddy was an active patriot of Monmouth county, and through his vigilant action in suppressing the Tory insurrections he became a marked man by the treacherous refugees. In the spring of 1782, Huddy was captured at Tom's River and transported to New York. He was

charged with the killing of a man by the name of White, and was barbarously hanged under the command of Captain Lippincott at Gravelly Point, Staten Island. This inhuman murder filled the country with indignation. It was insisted that the British commander should deliver up Lippincott or otherwise some English officer in the hands of the Continentals should die instead. Steps were taken to carry out this threat by selecting eight Captains and five Lieutenants, on parole in Pennsylvania, from among whom one man, to be fated by lot, was to pay the penalty. The die was cast in Lancaster, Pa. at the Black Bear Tavern, and the unfortunate lot fell to Captain Asgill of the foot guards the youngest officer present. The ill-fated officer was escorted by Major Gordon to the Jersey line. At Chatham, the place assigned for his execution, he was put in the charge of Colonel Elias Dayton of the second New Jersey regiment. Washington wrote to Colonel Dayton on the 4th of June, 1781, as follows: "Treat Captain Asgill with every tenderness and association, and politeness consistent with his present situation which his rank, fortune, and connections, together with his private state, demands!" A few days later Washington wrote the following: "Sir, I am informed that Captain Asgill is at Chatham without a guard, and under no restraint. This, if true, is certainly wrong; I wish to have the young gentleman treated with all possible tenderness consistent with his present situation, but considered as a close prisoner and kept in the greatest security. I request, therefore, that he may be sent immediately to the Jersey Line where he is to be kept close prisoner in perfect security till further orders." [Story of an Old Farm, A. D. Mellick, p. 545.] Ultimately Sir Guy Carlton succeeded in satisfying the colonial government that the execution of Huddy was not without good reason. Meanwhile Congress was besieged with communications for the release of Asgill. This together with the prospect of peace impelled Congress finally to grant to Asgill a reprieve. On the 7th of November, Colonel Dayton at Morristown gave his prisoner unconditional liberty.

The part played by Chatham in the struggle for freedom was no small one. Not only was the place a strategic point while Washington was encamped during the two trying winters at Morristown, but it also sent its full quota of men to the firing line and furnished a large amount of supplies for the needy army. Some fitting memorial should be erected in honor of the service rendered by this community during those threatening days of the Revolution. In closing this part of the history of Chatham it is quite appropriate to insert a eulogy written by the poet, Charles D. Platt, of this county:

CHATHAM BRIDGE.

Not far to seek is Chatham Bridge
 As on the highway you may ride
 From Morristown along the ridge
 To Madison; here let us bide
 A moment—list! the ghostly tramp
 Of troops who once came here to camp.

Then on we ride through Chatham, till
 The Chatham Bridge at last we reach;
 Here as we rest let memory fill
 The mind with what this spot can teach;
 Here let us think of the days of old
 And tales that of those times are told.

Hither came all who sought to cross
 Passaic's stream and onward fare;
 Here guards were set, for it were loss
 If o'er this bridge the foe should dare
 To pass and raid the land or make
 Some prisoner—all was here at stake.

A company was ordered here
 By good Benoni Hathaway
 Of Morristown; it doth appear
 In pension lists of that far day,
 That they were led, that company,
 By Timothy Tuttle of Whippany.

And here on guard stood Ashbel Green
 A little time as sentinel,
 When but a youth; his age, I ween,
 Was fifteen years, yet he guarded well
 This Chatham Bridge and made arrest
 Of one whose case was none the best.

And here it was that General Winds
 Met a British officer afield:
 Here those two warriors spoke their minds
 And the Briton thought it best to yield;
 So Winds escorted him on his way
 As he retreated home that day.

These are but trifling tales, in sooth,
 And yet they point to matters fraught
 With destiny, this is but truth,
 As you shall quickly now be taught;
 'Tis in the annals of our State
 With other matters small and great.

1779-'80.

On Kemble hill our army lay
 And Washington his quarters had
 In Morristown and made his stay
 At Colonel Ford's, as I might add;
 When forth there rode a daring force,
 A squadron of the British horse.

From Staten Island on they came
 And in the night they took their way;
 They passed the sentinels, the same
 That at Short Hills were set to stay
 Marauding bands, o'er Chatham Bridge
 They crossed, and started up the ridge

To Bottle Hill; but snow and hail
 Had clogged their speed through all the night;
 They saw their plan would surely fail
 And back they turned in sorry plight;
 For their steeds were lamed by icy crust
 That cut their feet—retreat they must.

Their guide, he was I know not who,
 But that he was an American;
 And, fearing he would not be true
 Unto their cause, they set the man
 Within a hollow square, and so,
 Swords drawn, in haste they homeward go.

Back to the point they safely rode
 To which they had crossed when they set out
 From Staten Island, their abode.
 'Twas known then what they were about,
 And moved was all the country side
 On hearing of that midnight ride.

For had their errand met success,
 What it had wrought, no man can say;
 Our cause had been one man the less;
 One man the less, mean what that may;
 Ah! Had they stolen our Washington,
 Our cause, God wot, had been undone.*

*Ballads of New Jersey in the Revolution, Chas. D. Platt, p. 141.

[Other residents besides those mentioned on map entitled Revolutionary Era, were William Darling, Thomas Randall, Mathias Woodruff, Joseph Grummon, Samuel Alling, Elihu Linley, Jacob Hallet (had store 1779).]

The War of 1812—The community of Chatham was ever characterized by its military spirit. Not only was this shown in Revolutionary and Civil War times but also in the War of 1812. Captain Abraham Brittin who lived at Union Hill, and was allied with the spirit of the town was one of the leaders in military affairs. After the Revolution he was captain of a group of soldiers known as the fusiliers of Chatham. This company with Captain Brittin at the head went to the front during the war and was in active service from September 1, 1814, until December 3 of the same year.

Visit from Lafayette—The year 1824 is a memorable one in the history of Chatham. Forty-one years had passed since the dreadful Revolutionary conflict had ended. It was at this time that a noted warrior of the Revolution now an aged man came to visit the scenes of warfare between Great Britain and her transatlantic colony. Again he passed over the road from Elizabeth Town to Chatham where his aide and distant relative, Count D'Anteroche, won the love of Polly Vanderpoel.

Elaborate preparations were made for the great general. The stars and stripes were flung from every home, and veterans of the war stood with uncovered heads when the revered Marquis D'Lafayette passed by. In the house where Mrs. Hamblen now lives, on the northeast corner of Main and Elmwood Ave. the Marquis was entertained. The main reception was held in Madison. A great number of the young girls of the town of Chatham, dressed in their prettiest costumes, took part in the formal exercises of the reception. No greater honor and heartfelt gratitude was ever given to any foreign visitor than that extended to the aged Lafayette.

Churches—The Rev. David Brainard, of the school of Jonathan Edwards, was the first missionary to the Indians in New Jersey. His evangelistic work extended throughout the State, and was exercised not only toward the Indians but also toward the white settlers. In his journal he relates traveling from Crosweeksung, at the forks of the Delaware, to Elizabethtown. This journey, which was made in 1746, led him over the old Minisink trail which passed through Chatham. He further states that he stopped at Connecticut Farms and preached. While there is no statement to the effect that he visited the church at Hanover yet we are led to infer that he did not pass it without a visitation. [Life of Brainard, by Jonathan Edwards, pp. 254, 273.]

The early settlers of the upper Passaic were Scotch Presbyterians and

attended religious services at Whippany where a Presbyterian church was built in 1718. [History of Presbyterian Church at Madison, p. 10.] In 1748 a church was built in South Hanover, Hanover Neck, which the members of the Whippany church in this part of the township of Hanover attended. The Presbyterian church at Bottle Hill, Madison, was built in 1765, and was largely composed of patrons from the town of Chatham.

The Methodists of this vicinity previous to 1800 were related to the church at Turkey, New Providence, until a union meeting house was built in the year 1808, for the accommodation of both Methodists and Presbyterians. This building stood north of Main Street and west of the bridge near General Mahlon Minton's store. This first church in Chatham was a two story building without bell or cupola, and had galleries on three sides of its walls. These were used only when the congregations were unusually large, which happened invariably on the occasion of a funeral.

There were no stoves in this church until the year 1820. Previous to this date each worshipper either brought a foot warmer with him or suffered from the cold. The only lights used were candles, and those who attended church went on foot, horseback or in a springless wagon. Beside the minister in the elevated pulpit there regularly stood at his right the chorister whose business it was to set the pitch with his tuning fork and lead the singing.

The Presbyterians of the town were organized as the Chatham Village Church in 1823. There were thirty-eight members at this time. The first pastor of the congregation was Rev. Asa Lyman. The upstairs rooms in the old academy were used for Sunday school and prayer meeting in consequence of the two congregations using the regular union meeting house. In 1828 Rev. Joseph Meeker Ogden was called as the second pastor, and served the people of his church in a most meritorious pastorate until the year 1873. Mr. Ogden was graduated from Princeton College in the class of 1823. He was a scholar of high standing both in Greek and Hebrew and for many years was the examiner in these subjects in the theological school of his Alma Mater. The Rev. Mr. Ogden was well known among the church authorities and had an exalted reputation as a preacher of the gospel.

The members of both the Presbyterian and Methodist congregations who used the union church found it very hard to work in harmony. Considerable feeling eventually arose between the two organizations and the most bitter hatred was finally exercised in what was known as the "Battle of the Churches" in ancient Chatham. The quarrel between the Presbyterians who wanted to withdraw and build a new church, and the Methodists who cared not to permit this procedure became so heated that the members of the Presbyterian faction ultimately under the cover of nightfall, in the year 1830, hitched oxen to the corner of the church and pulled it down. The poem herewith presented was written at the time and fully describes the event although throughout a biased opinion is rather evident. This poem, the literary critic will observe, is not without considerable merit.

A MODERN, OR SECOND MONTPELIER.

Montpelier in miniature arrayed,
 Or papacy as modernly displayed:
 Montpelier a noted town in France,
 Rose to a city, 'twas by art or chance.
 'Twas at Montpelier a church once stood,
 Devoted by the Huguenots to God:
 'Twas here the Huguenots with cries and tears

Sent forth to heaven their fervent, humble prayers;
 But ah! how soon deprived of this retreat,
 To pay their homage at their Saviour's feet;
 Louis the fourteenth, tyrant of his age,
 Commands, and lo! they pull it down in rage;
 Poor Huguenots, they pile the sacred stones
 In memory of their pious fathers' bones.
 Their warm attachment and regard they prove
 By this last token of paternal love.
 But lo! we turn from ancient 'peliers down
 To one of recent date and one of home.
 I've lived to see said 'peliers rise of late,
 And lived to see said 'peliers mournful fate.
 In Morris County, near Passaic's flood,
 In Chatham town, a Chapel long has stood,
 Built by the Methodists in days of yore,
 And stood the test near forty years or more.
 Yet built for all denominations free,
 On principles of pure philanthropy;
 Near thirty years the house was occupied
 By Methodists more than all sects beside;
 But right was not denied, to sect or name,
 Till Presbyterians usurped their claim.
 Perhaps they think as Irish rebels thought,
 None should, but their divinity be taught—
 And they, in eighteen hundred thirty-two,
 Commenc'd a Chapel of their own, 'tis true,
 When rear'd and covered, and adorned with paint,
 In imitation of a half washed saint;
 They held a party caucus in the town,
 And there agreed to pull Montpelier down;
 A host of men, deliberately led
 By men in trust, and deacons at their head,
 Proceed in purpose firm, without a jar,
 With one intent, pull down the house of prayer;
 Took out the windows, and unhinged the doors,
 Knocked off the boards and then took up the floors;
 Took off the roof and then the frame took down,
 And laid poor 'pelier level to the ground.
 Then bore their booty from the spot away,
 As heroes do the trophies of their prey;
 The shatter'd fragments advertise for sale,
 And I suppose will pocket the avail—
 I called to mind the faithful Hittites' lamb,
 And cried, oh if I am bereav'd I am.
 But here I rest—the bigotry or spite,
 Leaves men to judge, if wrong was ever right—
 May generations yet, unborn and free,
 Proclaim the deed to late posterity,
 May Gospel, Christian herald, public news,
 The tidings, o'er this continent diffuse;
 May packet ships convey the news to France,
 That 'peliers sons may at tidings glance;
 May England hear, and all her subjects see
 The blest effects of free born liberty—
 And may the archives of a free born seed,
 In faithfulness record the noble deed
 May a new era in our history rise,
 To be observed,—till time and nature dies,
 May travelers of every cast and lot
 While passing by, point out the sacred spot.
 And call to mind, 'twas here! 'twas surely here
 The Methodists once owned a house of prayer.
 But Presbyterians in the warmth of zeal,
 With their adherents marching at their heel
 Pull'd down the house of prayer.

These facts are true,
As here presented to the public view.

Chatham, Morris County, New Jersey, September 3, 1832.

After the wave of spirited feeling had subsided in the year 1832, the Presbyterians built on the site of the razed structure a church edifice in which building the Rev. J. M. Ogden was the first pastor. (See Addenda, p. 51.) Following is a list of the ministers who succeeded Dr. Ogden: Rev. A. V. C. Johnson, Rev. W. F. Anderson, Rev. J. B. Beaumont, Rev. Dr. E. P. Gardiner, Rev. Dr. John Macnaughtan.

The first reference to Methodism in the territory is found in the quotation which follows: "1786 Rev. Ezekiel Cooper made a visit of two weeks to New Jersey." [Light on Early Methodism, p. 43.] Mr. Cooper preached in Chatham during this visit at a Mr. Clark's and Colonel Crane's. [History of Chatham Methodism, Rev. Wm. J. Hampton, p. 8.] It is said that the Presbyterians doubted the authority of the Rev. Mr. Cooper to preach and demanded by what right he undertook so divine a calling. He was about to be arrested but the procedure was obviated through his identification with the Elizabeth Town circuit. Quarterly meetings were held in Chatham as early as January 16 and 17, 1802. However Father John Hancock of Springfield writes February 23, 1849, that a church was built in Chatham at an early period prior to 1807 where for many years up to about 1830, regular services were held by circuit preachers. This same Father Hancock at one time conducted services in Chatham. Mr. Tuttle relates in the history of the old classical academy of Bottle Hill, in which Rev. Mr. Bradford taught school, that the first Methodist Episcopal services held in Chatham Township were conducted in this building. It will be recalled that it was in this house after it was removed from Madison to Chatham that Shepard Kollock printed the New Jersey Journal. It was after his abandonment that it was used as a church. This tradition was handed down to Mr. Tuttle by Mr. Enos Bonnel of Chatham. Brainard Dickinson, Matthias Swain, and Isaac Searles were the staunch supporters of this early Methodist organization. The last one mentioned is referred to in the Christian Advocate as having been the founder of Chatham Methodism.

After the destruction of the union church a house of worship was built by the Methodists on the southeast corner of Main and Summit avenue. William H. Dickerson was the first regular pastor of the congregation in 1852. Previous to this date the church in Chatham was an adjunct to the Madison circuit. The building on Summit avenue was used until the year 1896, when it was pronounced unsafe and the congregation removed to Kelley's Hall for the next two years. During this time a beautiful building was being constructed on Center street, to which many Presbyterians whose ancestors many years before had spitefully opposed and fought the promulgation of the Methodist doctrine, contributed liberally. Happily all the fervid animosity of former times has disappeared and both congregations are now observed working harmoniously to the one end of Christian uplift.

The brick industry which was begun about the year 1830 later attracted a great many Irish Catholics to Chatham. In 1870 it was apparent to the Right Rev. William M. Wigger that there was need of a Catholic mission in the town. Through the advice of Mr. John McCormack, property was purchased of Mr. Paul Lum for a school. This location was later exchanged for a plot of land then belonging to Mr. John Doran, which was nearer the centre of population. A school was erected in 1872 at a cost of \$4000, and

was used for the two-fold purpose of mission and school. Since a number of parishoners worked in the near-by brickyard, sufficient bricks were contributed for the construction of the building. For a time the "fog" in Chatham was a damper on the courage of the Bishop to establish a church along the Passaic. However, the difficulty was overcome in 1887, and a church was founded by Bishop Wigger, on the corner of Washington avenue and Oliver street. Rev. Muhl was the first acting priest of the parish. Following him came successively Father McGahan, Rev. Joseph C. Dunn, Rev. William T. McLaughlin, Rev. James M. McCormack, Rev. Samuel Hedges and Father Keyes. At the present time the church is under the leadership of Rev. P. A. Maher.

In consequence of a flourishing paper manufactory in Stanley, Mr. George Shepard Page organized a Sunday school for his employees in the year 1867. Services were held in an upstairs room opposite the old paper mill on the River Road. This group of worshippers grew until a building was erected and named Stanley Hall, in honor of Mr. Page's mother, which building is the present Vapo-Cresolene factory. In the year 1873 the Congregational Church of Stanley was organized, and Stanley Chapel was built in 1881 on the corner of Hillside and Watchung Avenues. Messrs Abram French and John Munn were active in this movement. The first pastor of the church was Rev. F. S. Palmer, who served in this capacity from the year '73 to '75. In 1902 a handsome gray stone edifice was built by the Congregationalists on the corner of Fairmount avenue and Oliver street. A flourishing organization of about two hundred members now supports this church under the leadership of Rev. Dr. Charles E. Hesselgrave.

The beginning of the Episcopal church in Chatham was in the parlor of Mr. John Gould, on Elmwood avenue. A Rev. Mr. Lyburn was the first rector, from 1897 to '98. Mr. Gould at his death gave a plot of ground adjoining his property on which to build a chapel. Funds were not available for some years following and in 1902, when the Presbyterians decided to build a new church, the chapel on Main street, east of the Fairview Hotel, was purchased; and the Presbyterians bought the lot which lay near the corner of Main and Elmwood avenue, where the present Presbyterian church stands. The Rev. J. W. Van Ingen, of Milburn, is the officiating pastor.

For a number of years there were no cemeteries in juxtaposition to the churches of the town. The Methodists buried in Turkey (New Providence) and the Presbyterians in Bottle Hill (Madison). The first graveyards of Chatham were in connection with the Methodist and Presbyterian churches and were located near these places of worship—the Methodist on the corner of Main and Summit, and the Presbyterian north of Main street and west of the river. These continued until the year 1859, when Fairmount Avenue Cemetery was incorporated. The east side of Long Hill was selected as the site, and the bodies in the old cemeteries were disinterred and placed in this new burying ground. A small family burial plot was at one time located on the present clubhouse grounds. This was used by the Days and later by the Browns. The bodies buried in this plot were also disinterred and placed in the Fairmount Cemetery.

The Public Schools—It is reported that from the earliest time the people of Chatham and Morris County gave special attention to the education of their children. After a long research it has been quite impossible to find where within the present borough limits the earliest building for the use of school purposes was located. In the history of every town a brief account

of the old log schoolhouse is invariably presented. Such account concerning Chatham cannot be given for no one knows of the existence of an original log structure. The first school house might have been located across the river near Timothy Day's hotel, since that was the centre of the town previous to 1800. Shepard Kollock entered the following advertisements in his Journal under each of the dates, May 10, 1780, and January 3, 1781. "A schoolmaster that can be well recommended may find employment by applying to the printer hereof." There is also reason to infer that the original building was located on the exact site of the old Academy. This may explain why no trace of the first school of the town can be found. The first reference regarding a school in this vicinity reads as follows: "Joel Jones came from Massachusetts about the year 1787. He kept school on Long Hill." [Littell's Genealogy, p. 196.] The school here referred to might have been one located on the site of the present red schoolhouse.

The first schoolhouse within the limits of the borough of which any definite record exists was that known as the "Old Academy." This building was located on the north side of Main Street on the present site of the Episcopal Chapel. This structure was erected about the year 1800 and was used until 1873. It contained two stories. On the first floor the common public school was held, and part of the time the upstairs room was used for Sunday School purposes. Eventually the school was divided into two parts; one, a select school in which the pupils paid for their tuition, and the other, a common free public school. This was one of the many academies established throughout the state in the early part of the nineteenth century through the solicitation of Yankee schoolmasters who came down from New England and sought patronage from the parents in various vicinities. These teachers "boarded around" and charged a certain amount for the tuition of each pupil in addition to their board and lodging which was furnished by the patrons. The bell of this academy is at the present time on the colored meeting house in Madison and bears the date 1806. Herein is a clue respecting the time when the building was erected.

The names of many of the teachers of this academy have been lost. However, among some old papers found in the possession of Mr. Washington Bond were discovered receipts given to Thomas Bond who was a trustee of the academy in the early part of the century; and from these the following names have been assembled: Under the date February 26, 1803, N. C. Everett was the teacher; March 24, 1804, Anthony Cameron; March 28, 1836, Thomas M. Dooley; October 26, 1840, Mary M. Walker; 1846, John O. Day, George H. Cook; 1855 (?), Richard Robinson, Lewis Case Carpenter, Dr. Forgas, Mr. Howard, Mr. Morey, Mr. Fox, Benjamin Felch, Hugh Cox, Mr. Henderson; June 23, 1865, William F. Morrow, Jessie Cutler, Thomas H. Briggs; 1868-'70, W. C. Sandy, Thomas T. Collard. The following receipt is typical of the evidence from which a number of these names were taken:

Chatham, March 24th, 1804.

MR. THOMAS BOND,

TO ANTHONY CAMERON, DR.

Jan. 15, 1804—To teaching your son Maxfield, Latin, 40 days at 4d. per day	£0	13s.	4d.
Melissa, 45 days.....	0	7	6
Tom Bond, 45 days	0	7	6
To bal. of a former account	0	5	9
	<hr/>		
	£1	14s.	1d.

Notable among these teachers was Geo. H. Cook of Hanover, for many years State Geologist of New Jersey. One of the most reputable teachers of this list was Mr. Thomas H. Briggs, who was said to be the severest of all schoolmasters. Mr. Briggs had but one leg, and was consequently confined to the use of a crutch. Men now living who attended his school report that his favorite method of discipline was by throwing the dried up pigtail which he always kept at his right on the desk to the unruly boy, requiring him to bring it forward to receive punishment. Mr. Briggs was very dexterous in going about the schoolroom. By means of his crutch he was able to cover the distance between his desk and the pupil in a surprisingly short time.

Many were the unruly acts committed on the teachers by the pupils of the "Old Academy." These outbreaks of deportment toward the new teachers frequently led to violence. It is said that some were "smoked out," by locking the master in, closing the shutters, and then sealing up the chimney. Occasionally a disreputed teacher was snowballed out of town. Then too, the big boys who attended in the winter would often pick a quarrel with a likely master and give him a thrashing. It is reported that previous to the coming of Thomas Briggs there had been four schoolmasters driven out successively. Each one stayed no more than a month. The jokes and unruly conduct were not committed toward the men teachers alone; however respect for the women of the profession never permitted any to commit acts of violence. The story is told of a rather bold joke on Miss Elizabeth Magee. It appears that she had a young man admirer by the name of Solomon Parsons. His attentions to Miss Magee were so well known by the boys that jokes about him became frequent in occurrence, and successively more harsh in character. The climax was reached when some culprit of the school took a jackass from the stable of a townsman and led him to the Academy. On the arrival of Miss Magee in the morning, she was put in much of a quandary on her approach to the school, because of the frequent clinking of the school bell. She hurried to the building, anxious to find the cause. On opening the door at a glance all was explained. The rogue had taken the donkey into the building and tied him to the bell rope; but that was not all. In large letters on a placard fastened about the animal's body was the inscription, "I am Sol Parsons." Miss Magee saw at once the whole intent of the joke. The beast was hastily removed, and the punishment inflicted on the culprit, were he discovered, it might be inferred, was severe.

Mr. Thomas Collard taught both in the old academy and the new school building which was constructed on Passaic Avenue in the year 1873. Miss Elizabeth McGee, niece of Rev. Joseph Meeker Ogden, and daughter of Dr. McGee of Elizabeth Town, for many years during the 50's conducted a select school upstairs in the old academy. Miss Alice Arnold and a Miss Genung were also teachers in this select school.

On the occupancy of the school on Passaic avenue, there were but two teachers, Mr. Collard and Miss F. H. Megie. Following Mr. Collard in 1877, Mr. Peter Garabrant was the teacher. A most unique coincident accompanied his conducting the school. Mr. and Mrs. Garabrant were the sole teachers in the school, their home was in the rooms of the building upstairs, and their children were part of the school. The enrollment at this time was about 130 pupils.

A complete list of the teachers from the time of Mr. Garabrant until the present is herewith presented: 1883-85, Albert Brugler; 1885-87, Walter

D. Wheat; 1887-90, J. L. Snook; 1890-96, Frank O. Payne; 1896-97, Russell M. Everett; 1897-99, W. L. Sprague; 1899-1900, A. F. Stauffer; 1900-01, Ralph W. Jones; 1901-05, W. A. Ackerman; 1905-09, Arthur E. Lovett; 1909—Charles A. Philhower.

In 1909 it was found necessary to make further provisions for the children of the town. The old building was more than filled, and for seven years Kelly Hall on Main street had been used for the overflow. In accordance with this demand a new building was erected on Fairmount avenue in 1910, and occupied at that time with an initial enrollment of 310 pupils and 13 teachers. This was an increase of four teachers over the number in the old school. At the present time the enrollment of the public school is 425.

Various private schools have been conducted in the town. Most popular of these were Miss Cooley's school above Dr. Swain's drug store, Miss Hannah Bower's school on Bower Lane, and Miss Thring's school on Main street, near Passaic avenue.

Previous to the year 1856 the schools of the State were governed by township superintendents. Mr. Stephen Ward, of Chatham, was one of the first to act in this capacity, and for many years was employed as superintendent of Chatham township. The Rev. J. M. Ogden was the leading trustee in this township, and in the Report of the State Superintendent of Education in the year 1856, Mr. Ogden gave a very excellent account of the status and progress of the schools of Chatham. At that time the township was made up of a number of one-room schools. In the immediate vicinity of the town there were three outlying schools: one was situated south of Coleman's Hill on the right hand side of the road going down Budd Lane, one at Union Hill, and another which probably antedates these two was situated on Long Hill where the present red schoolhouse is located.

The school at Union Hill continued until the year 1863 and was located at the corner of Division street and Kings Road. The building was eighteen by thirty feet, and had a large fireplace with a great stone chimney in one end. About the year 1846 this fireplace was removed and a tinplate stove was substituted. It is thought that this building was erected somewhere about the year 1800. In 1862 in consequence of the reconstruction of school districts a new building was erected west of Union Hill and north of Main street in the borough of Madison. The various teachers of the original Union Hill School of Chatham as accurately as they can be recollected by Mr. Frank Bruen were: Miss Hannah Bower, Miss Marietta Tuttle, Mr. John Condit, Dr. Forgas, Mr. James K. Magie, Miss Sarah A. Carter, Mr. Parsons, Mr. Charles Sayre, Mr. Ashbel Wright, Mr. Henry Smith, Miss Anna E. Thompson, Mr. Stephen H. Ward, Miss Johanna B. Thompson, Mr. Van Cleve, Mr. Francis Smith, Mr. Richard Robinson, Mr. Wilbur F. Morrow, 1863. (The Public Schools of Madison, N. J., by Fred B. Bardon, p. 57.)

From these crude and illy kept country schools many men of note received their early education. However the great mass of pupils in the district frequently suffered for want of attention denied them on account of the demands of a few brighter pupils in the school. The present practice of grading the schools is a great departure from this old method of conducting these public institutions. Under this system each pupil in the grade receives equal attention. The school at the present is composed of an up-to-date kindergarten, eight well regulated grades in the grammar depart-

ment, and a four-year high school which offers three courses; classical, scientific, and commercial. The first two courses mentioned admit pupils to college without examination. The high school was placed on the State Approved List in the year 1910.

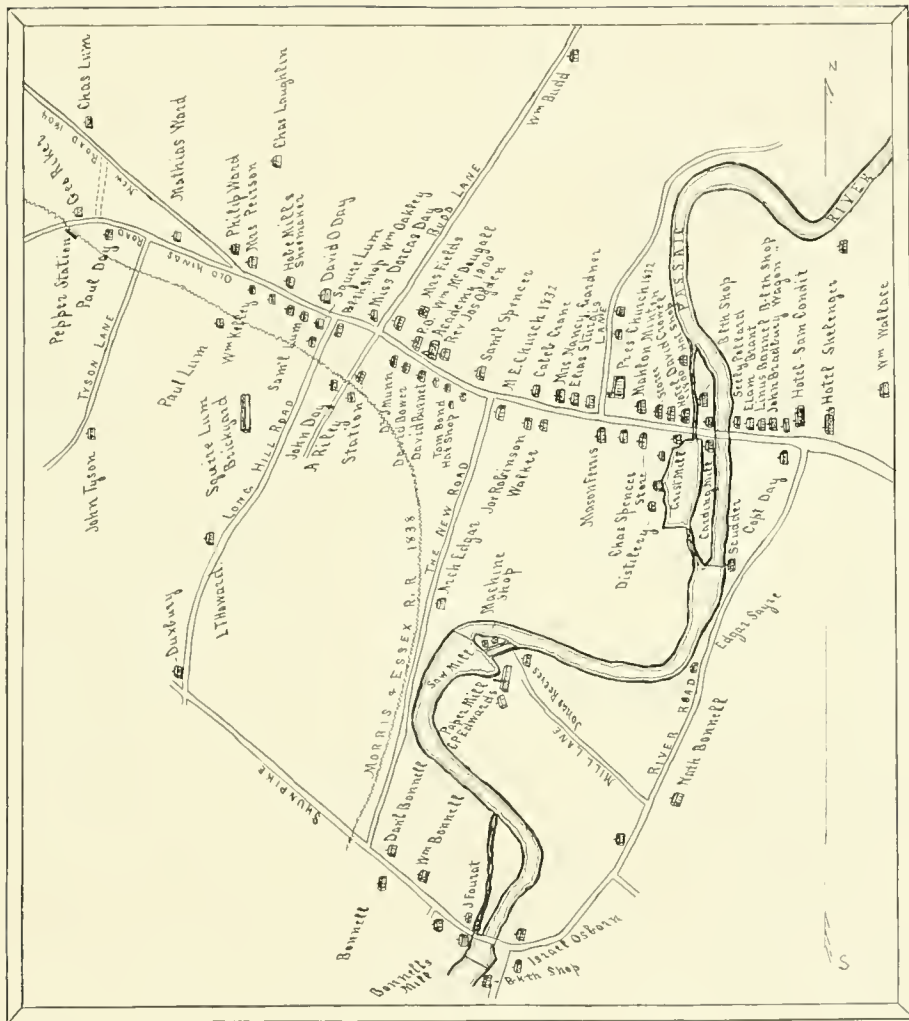
New Jersey was the first State to encourage the development of public school libraries. This was done by a law which provided that for every \$20 raised by a school district for the establishment of a public school library, the State would give an equal amount, and during each succeeding year thereafter, on the event of the district raising \$10 for the further development of said library, \$10 would be donated by the State. The originator of this bill was the Hon. Nathaniel Niles, of Union Hill, whose estate is located on Division street. Mr. Niles was at this time, 1871 and 1872, a member of the Assembly from Morris County, and speaker of the house in '72. He was the staunch supporter of the public schools of the State. To his honor lies the credit of establishing the school system of the State on a firm financial basis. This was done by means of an annual redistribution of the State school tax according to the school population of each county. Through its operation for the past forty years this law has proved most practical and has enabled the poorest county of the State to offer to its children school advantages equal to any. [Modern Battles of Trenton, Sackett, p. 78.]

Travel—From the time the earliest settlers came to Chatham the great thoroughfare of travel was over the "Road to Elizabeth Town," the course of which was determined by the Minisink Indian trail leading from the upper Delaware to the coast. In 1790 a stage coach was running from Wm. Parrott's hotel in Chatham to Paulus Hook, Jersey City. It is recorded that this stage also stopped at Timothy Day's hotel in Chatham. From Jersey City to New York there was a relay which enabled the traveler to go from Chatham to New York and back in three days. The main turnpike road led to Elizabeth Town.

The Newark and Morris Turnpike was built on the old stage route in the year 1840. Toll gates were located near the present Canoe Brook Golf Club and at Union Hill. Mr. George Lees who died recently at the age of eighty-three for many years kept the toll gate near the Canoe Brook Golf Club. As a result of these toll gates the present Watchung avenue was used as a "Shunpike" over which wagons loaded with produce on the way to Elizabeth or Newark could shun the tolls of these two gates. On account of this practice the road became known by that name.

In order that the original names of the roads in and about Chatham be not lost, a list is herewith presented including some which heretofore have been referred to incidentally: Main Street, known as Minnisink Path, road to Elizabeth Town, and Morris Turnpike; Passaic Avenue, Budd Lane; River Road, road to Turkey; Watchung Avenue, Shun-pike; Fairmount Avenue, Long Hill road; Red Road, Maple Avenue (changed back to Red Road), named Red Road because of outcropping of red shale; Jockey Hollow road, ran from Summit avenue along the river to Watchung avenue, was abandoned when the second track of the railroad was laid; Lafayette avenue, Tyson Lane; Summit avenue, New Road.

The Morris & Essex Railroad was built in the year 1837 and marks a great step in the means of travel to and from New York. This road extended at first from Newark to Morristown. The rails of the tracks were made of wood with a thin strip of iron on the top. The locomotive first used was a queer sort of "dinky" engine with a single driving wheel. Wood was used for fuel. There were three trains daily each way, and it was not until



Chatham in 1845. Drawn by James M. Littlejohn.

the year 1899 that regular Sunday trains were put on. The business of the road became so profitable that in 1867 a second track was laid.

For a number of years about 1860, Chatham was a kind of terminus for the western coal traffic. It was not an uncommon sight to see dozens of trains made up of "coal jimmies" lying in the switches at this junction. Chatham was a reserve coal station from which train loads of coal were taken to the cities as needed. The Lehigh Valley railroad ran most of its coal over the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western at this time. Crews coming in on loaded coal trains would lie over here for a day and then return to the coal fields of Pennsylvania on empty trains. On account of this custom, many reckless trainmen were brought to the town, and through their conduct about the hotels and saloons they became quite intolerable to the inhabitants. So aggravating was their behavior that in 1870 through the efforts of Mr. George Shepard Page, all hotels and saloons were closed.

Until the year 1902 an engine house was located in the railroad yard south of Summit avenue. This was used for the engine of the Chatham accommodation train. At one time six engines were housed in this building.

For a long time the low marshy land north of the old railroad station was an unsightly menace to the town. In 1896, through the efforts of the ladies of Chatham and Mr. Reasoner, superintendent of the Morris & Essex railroad, this land was purchased and filled in. The ground was graded, shrubbery planted, and a park laid out, which was named for Mr. Reasoner.

At one time there were four stations within the present limits of the borough. They were located, one at Stanley at the River road crossing, one on the northeast corner of Passaic avenue and the railroad tracks, one at King's Road crossing, and one at Division street. Ultimately there was but one station, which was situated in Reasoner's Park. On the event of the elevation of the tracks in the fall of 1913, the site of the station was changed from Reasoner's Park to its present location west of Fairmount avenue and south of the tracks, where a new station was built.

After considerable controversy between the citizens of the town and the council, whether the railroad should elevate or depress its tracks, in the year 1913 a decision was rendered in favor of elevation. The railroad company began the project in the fall of that year. It was agreed to close Willow Street, Red Road and Fuller Avenue. Great excavations were made between Summit Avenue and the river, and a freight-yard was laid out in which were located the freight-station and coal yard. An average elevation of about ten feet was made, and the double curve in the Stanley section was eliminated. On changing the site of the station to its present location the old coal yard and brick yard pond was transformed into a park.

The traffic on this road has ultimately made it such a profitable enterprise that the stock stands among the highest in the country and there now are instead of three trains daily thirty-two each way with nearly as many on Sunday.

It was not until the year 1912 that Chatham was favored with trolley service. At this time the Morris County Traction Company was granted a franchise over the main street. Double tracks were laid and cars run every half hour. The main street was paved with amesite and in consequence greatly improved.

Hotels, Stores, and Post Office—The early growth of Chatham must be attributed to some extent to the location of its first hotel or roadhouse which was built about the year 1755. A second was erected soon afterward. The great practice of farmers carting their produce from the central part of the

State to Elizabeth Town and Newark made a demand for these hotels. Chatham lying on the turnpike road was about one day's journey from the center of the State. Farmers on their way to market were accustomed to stay over night at the hotels of the town. The next day by starting very early in the morning they would continue to Newark or Elizabeth Town and return in the afternoon. Men doing this would "put up" the second night in Chatham and on the third day go on to their homes. So extensive was this practice that the Rev. Joseph M. Ogden related he had seen at one time as many as forty Conestoga wagons in line coming over the hill from Madison on their way to Newark or Elizabeth Town. The yards of the various hotels which flourished here were frequently filled with these wagons and in consequence this little village was periodically a scene of considerable excitement. Loads of charcoal frequently passed through the town, and herds of cattle were often kept over night on the flat east of the river. Timothy Day was among the first who kept a hotel east of the river. This tavern was situated near where the road branches off to Turkey. About 1820 it was known as Condit's tavern. Samuel Lee kept a hotel west of Condit's tavern. In the year 1808 Israel Lum was the proprietor of an inn on the southwest corner of the Turnpike and Long Hill Road (Fairmount avenue). From the early part of the nineteenth century the hotel west of the river and north of the Turnpike road was known as Crowell's tavern. About 1865 this tavern was kept for several years by a George Phillhower. Squire Spencer's hotel and store combined was located west of the river and south of Main Street nearly opposite Crowell's tavern. About thirty years ago on the site of the Widow Field's mansion, William Martin built a summer hotel which is now known as the Fairview House. Some years ago the business of catering to summer boarders was extensively carried on at this hotel which accommodated in the maximum about one hundred-fifty guests.

In Revolutionary times two stores were spoken of in the *New Jersey Journal*. One was probably located east of the river and the other west; the former was Jacob Morrell's, and the latter Foster Horten's. Advertisements concerning these stores are found in the *N. J. Journal* under the date May 11, 1779.

The Rev. James Caldwell, in his capacity as deputy quartermaster-general, kept a store in the village during the Revolution. [Proceedings of Hist. Assn. of N. J., vols. 3-4, 1st series, p. 82.] The following amusing incident is recorded concerning the parson's ammunition and army provision store. Over the door of his establishment were the letters D. Q. M. G. (deputy quartermaster general). Abram Clark, a citizen of the town, one day was found by the parson gazing intently at these letters evidently trying to interpret their meaning. "What are you looking at so earnestly?" asked the parson. The reply was, "I am trying to make out what those letters mean." "What do you think," questioned Rev. Caldwell. "Well," said Mr. Clark, "I can see nothing else in them but, Devilish Queer Minister of the Gospel," over which remark the good old parson jocularly laughed.

For a number of years the most popular store of the town was kept by "General" Mahlon Minton. This building was located opposite George Parrot's house now occupied by Mr. H. B. Stopford. Some rather exciting tales are told about the robberies committed at the old Minton store. Previous to 1860 it was not an unfrequent occurrence for ruffians to come out from the cities or larger towns and successfully rob the country stores. On one particular occasion the inhabitants of Chatham were awakened on a frosty morning by the cries of fire. It was soon discovered that "General"



Lum Homestead, corner of Main and Fairmount Avenue, Chatham.



Chatham Hotel (Crowell Tavern), East Main Street, Chatham.

Minton's store was ablaze. On arriving at the store it was observed that the doors were open and that a robbery had been committed in addition to the firing of the building. All joined in fighting the fire excepting Samuel Lee, proprietor of one of the hotels east of the river, who conceived the idea that the culprit was not far on his way down the turnpike road. Jumping on a horse he set out in pursuit of the suspected burglar. Beyond Springfield he overtook a suspicious character with a load of store goods. Mr. Lee rode up and commanded him to stop. The thief drew a single barrel pistol and attempted to shoot his assailant, but luckily the weapon would not go off. Lee dismounted and a tussle ensued in which the thief was bound and brought back to Chatham. On Mr. Lee's return he found the fire extinguished. The goods were restored and the convict was sent to prison, where he died.

Another incident is related of thieves entering General Minton's house. This was one winter evening when Sarah E. Minton, the daughter, was away at boarding school in Newton. It was Miss Minton's custom to sleep in a down stairs bedroom. In the middle of the night Mrs. Minton was partially awakened for some unknown reason, and in her half conscious state noticed flashes of light on the ceiling. This phenomenon though unusual faded from her consciousness, and she dropped off to sleep. In the morning it was discovered that the home had been robbed, and upon investigation dirty finger prints on the white counterpane of the empty bed of their daughter Sarah, and the open window under which the bed stood revealed that this had been the source of entrance to the house. Further findings proved that Miss Minton's absence was fortunate for her, for upon the capture of the thieves to the surprise of the country folk it was found that they were two burly negroes. One in confessing his criminality stated that he stood over the bed of Mr. and Mrs. Minton with an ax in hand determined to dispatch its occupants should they awaken while his accomplice was looting the house. (Tradition from Mr. Guy Minton.)

The first postoffices established in New Jersey were at Trenton, Princeton, and Elizabeth Town. Chatham in the latter part of the eighteenth century was an outpost of the Elizabeth Town office, and mail was delivered at the stores by stage. This mail which was addressed Elizabeth Town reached the various inhabitants of this territory through voluntary distribution by the merchant of the town with whom most of the people of the community traded. Of course there was very little correspondence and a letter was seldom received. However the practice of letter writing, both of a social nature and for business purposes, grew until on July 1, 1808, Chatham became a postoffice station, with Daniel Crane as postmaster. Mr. Crane was succeeded on July 1, 1814, by David L. Osborne. In the year 1822 Gideon Burnett was the postmaster. Later Samuel Crane and Paul Day served in this capacity. The stage route which ran from New York to Easton by way of Schooley's Mountain passed through Chatham and left mail there at this time. In the year 1851 William R. MacDougal was postmaster and continued in his relationship to the national government for thirty-one years. The office was in his store which occupied the east end of the present dwelling of Mr. Geo. MacDougal. After his incumbency the postoffice was located on Bower Lane. Later it passed to Hudson Minton's store on the corner of Fairmount and Main, and ultimately to the Wolfe building, in which it is located at the present time with Dr. William J. Wolfe as postmaster. Dr. Wolfe was preceded by Mr. Ezra F. Ferris who was postmaster in the borough for fifteen years.

A postoffice was established in Stanley about the year 1865, in consequence of the large paper manufactory along the river. This office, though small has had an uninterrupted existence from the above date until the present.

The Chatham Fish and Game Protective Association, which has for a number of years been not only of great social but of considerable moral benefit to the town, was organized April 11, 1889, by a few gentlemen who were interested in field sports. The purpose of this association was to protect more effectually game and game fish. Its members consisted of many noted men of New York City and New Jersey who for a few days in the year would come to the club to enjoy gunning in the adjacent country. A great many quail were set free, the river was stocked with bass, and the smaller streams with trout. Trap shooting was indulged in to a great extent. The charter members of the club were George Shepard Page, William W. Ogden, James H. Valentine, William H. Lum, William E. Budd, William Elder, Frederick H. Lum, Addison H. Day, Josiah Jowitt, all of Chatham, and William F. Bailey of Summit, New Jersey. The first officers were George Shepard Page, president; William W. Ogden, vice-president; William Elder, treasurer; Edward H. Lum, secretary, and William M. Hopping, assistant secretary. In the year 1907 a large plot of land, east of the property on which were situated at the time a great many ramshackle houses, was bought, and the present beautiful lawn and tennis courts were built.

The club known as the Chatham Wheelmen was organized in 1893, when the bicycle craze was rife throughout the country. It was strictly a wheelmen's club and enrolled in its greatest prosperity 160 members, most of whom were actual bicycle riders. Frequently large numbers would take long wheeling detours over the country. With the subsidence of the novelty of the bicycle the club slowly evolved into a social organization, and were it not for the name, the original significance of the club would be lost. Mr. Cyril G. Smith was the first president. The club now numbers about seventy-five members.

Industries—One great factor in the attraction of settlers to this locality was its water power which was caused by a slight fall in the flow of the river over the remaining terrace of the terminal moraine of the glacial period. This in fact was the most deciding element in the location of the village. There were mills at four different points in this immediate vicinity; one at the crossing of the Passaic by the road to Elizabeth Town, one at the crossing of Summit avenue, one at the crossing of the Shun-pike in Bonneltown, and one a short distance up the river above the railroad culvert. It is possible that the "Old Forge" was located on the west side of the tail-race near Main Street. In about 1850 Parrott's mill was built east of this race way. Previous to Parrott's mill there were on that site at different times a small carding mill, a flour mill, and a fulling mill. About 1845 Mr. Chas. Spencer had both a cider mill and a saw mill west of the pond. In conjunction with these two industries he also ran a store in which he sold the product of his cider mill. The names Uncle Bobbie and Aunt Affie as applied to the Spencers are familiar cognomens to the oldest inhabitants of the present time.

The story is told that Uncle Bobbie, consistent with his penurious disposition, in selling whiskey would always put his large thumb inside the quart can in which the liquid was drawn, and in this way would profit by the amount displaced. On account of this characteristic method of doling out his liquor the young men of the town were always on the alert in order

to get even with Uncle Bobbie. It is said that one Thomas Bond on a certain occasion came into Mr. Spencer's store and asked for a quart of spirits. Inquiry was made concerning what he had in which to put it. Mr. Bond brought forth an old green bottle with a hollow bottom. Uncle Bobbie retorted at once saying, "That bottle won't hold a quart." After much arguing pro and con Spencer said, "Tommy, if we can get a quart of whiskey in that bottle, I will give it to you." He proceeded at once to fill the bottle from his quart measure, this time measuring without a big thumb inside the receptacle. The bottle was filled and there was still some whiskey in the measure. "There," said Uncle Bobbie, "I told you so." At which remark Bond calmly shoved the cork into the bottle, turned it upside down, and said, "You can put the rest in there." Mr. Bond drank the spirits from the bottom of the bottle and walked out of the store with a quart of whiskey which cost him nothing more than the exercising of his wit.

At another time this same Bond was short of cash and desired a drink of Uncle Bobbie's refreshing liquor. Before going to the store he wagered with the boys that he could get a quart of Mr. Spencer's whiskey "on trust." This the crowd felt assured was impossible for Bond already owed Spencer for too many quarts for which Uncle Bobbie knew there was little chance of making settlement. It was winter and Bond wore a long coat. In preparation he got two quart bottles, filled one with water, and put one in each of his hip pockets. After his cronies had assembled in the store Bond walked in and asked for a quart of spirits. Mr. Spencer drew the quart which Tommy at once thrust into his pocket saying, "I can't pay you for this today." After some parleying Uncle Bobbie became angry and said, "Then give it back to me. I won't trust you for any more." "All right," replied Bond and reaching into his pocket unawares to his humble landlord he presented the bottle filled with water. Uncle Bobbie poured it back into the barrel and returned the bottle to Bond. The boys went out at once, leaving poor Bobbie the victim of their joke.

One of the "old boys" of the town on a certain occasion when he had no money was refused the accustomed quart of whiskey by Mr. Spencer. He was very thirsty and in consequence was impelled to devise some scheme by which to solve the difficulty. It was the practice in those days to take in exchange for whiskey, eggs, butter, grain, and whatsoever could be sold from a country store. The man in question knowing that Uncle Bobbie had a number of hens "setting" at the time, went to the nests in the adjacent wagon house and brought back with him a sufficient number with which to purchase a quart of whiskey. It chanced that these eggs were soon afterwards sent in to Aunt Affie to be used in cooking, who found them to be unfit. A few days afterward Uncle Bobbie discovered that they were the eggs from under the "old blue hen" in the corner of the wagon house; but alas, the clever boy had already disposed of the whiskey.

A most amusing incident happened with "Aunt Affie" Spencer on the occasion of a hunter coming to the store to buy a pound of shot. The customer was in a hurry and "Aunt Affie" in her anxiety to accommodate her patron could not find the pound weight of the scales with which to weigh the desired amount of shot. Finally becoming confused in her futile search she jocularly cried "Well, a pint's a pound the world around," and gave the patient man a superabundant measure full, none the wiser of her unaccustomed liberality. Considering Aunt Affie's penurious disposition the joke on her was highly appreciated by the town folk.

Where Summit avenue crosses the Passaic, mills were located. One of these was known as Edward's saw mill. A paper mill was also located here. In 1850 there was a millwright shop at this point.

In an issue of the New Jersey Journal in 1780 there is an advertisement of the vendure of a farm which was located about a mile from Chatham near the "Old Mill." This old mill could have been none other than the mill at Bonneltown, at one time called "Goose Town," and suggests by its name that a mill was built at this crossing at an early date. The name "Bonnel's Mill" was applied very appropriately to the mill situated in this locality since it was owned and operated for a number of years by members of this family. Later it was known as Franklin's mill of Bonneltown. The name Ross's mills which applied to a combination grist and saw mill is also mentioned in the early records.

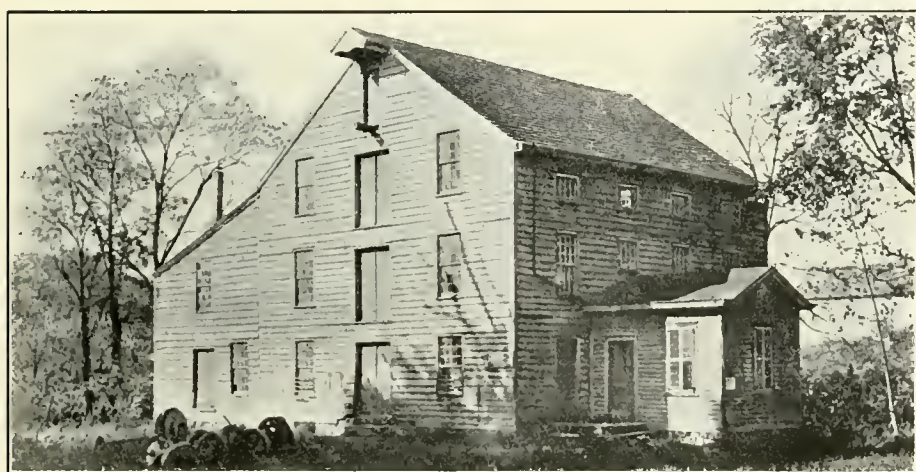
Further up the river was located the old paper mill. The principal product of this establishment was pasteboard. Jonathan C. Bonnel was the first proprietor of this business. The various firms which conducted businesses on the Bonnel Mill property were Page, Kidder, and Fletcher (felt paper, in 1868); Page and Kidder, (same business, mills burned in 1870); Armour and Co., (manila paper). Later malt creamlets were manufactured here. The buildings were also used at one time as a hat manufactory. Page and Kidder continued a business of making tar roofing paper on Willow street in Stanley. It was here through the experiments of a Mr. Cheever, a chemist, with the waste-tar products, that cresolene was discovered.

One of the earliest industries carried on to any great extent in this borough was that of the making of brick. The oldest inhabitants say that bricks were first made of clay taken from a pit opposite the old school on Passaic Avenue, however none are now living who remember seeing bricks made in this locality. It is quite likely that the business there antedated 1835. Brick clay was found after that date near the present "old brickyard" back of the new school on Fairmount Avenue, and one of the earliest promoters of this industry was Benjamin P. Lum, known popularly as "Squire Lum." Mr. Nelson Kelley relates that as a boy he was greatly interested in their primitive methods of making brick. Clay was mixed in a large hollow in which chunks of earth were thrown and over which oxen were driven round and round in order to "temper the mortar," as it was then termed. Afterward this clay mortar was thrown into a large receptacle and ground by means of the old time lever-power. Bricks were made by hand. The man making them had six molds in front of him which he filled with his hands and leveled with a straight stick called a "striker." The bricks were then carried off to one side to be dried in the sun. Later kilns were constructed for this purpose. After the death of Benjamin P. Lum this business fell into the hands of Messrs. Charles and Harvey Kelley, and was run by them until 1892 when the industry was discontinued on account of the scarcity of clay. The maximum output of this business was reached in about the year 1875 when 3,000,000 or more bricks were manufactured each year.

If there is one industry in this locality that stands out more prominently than any other it is that of rose growing. The earliest promoter of this business was Mr. James M. Littlejohn who was the first to send roses as merchandise from New Jersey to New York City. This was in the year 1867 at which time Mr. Littlejohn worked in Madison. Later he built the first greenhouse in Chatham which was located on Lum avenue. The business was continued at his death by his son, James R.



Stanley Mill, near Chatham, along Passaic River.



Parrott's Mill, Chatham.

Littlejohn who erected the present greenhouses east of the clubhouse grounds. This industry has grown until at the present time we have the following greenhouses located within the borough limits; those of Frank L. Moore, Fairmount avenue; David Falconer, Hillside avenue; G. F. Neipp and William J. Badgley of Floral Hill; Pierson & Green and Smith & Company on Lum avenue, Samuel Lum on Main street, John Roper near Division street, Phipps Brothers on Hedges avenue, and J. T. Wagner in Stanley.

In connection with the growing of roses it is interesting to note that the widely reputed pink Bridesmaid rose was first grown in this town by Mr. Frank L. Moore in 1891. This variety was for a long time the popular rose of New York City, and the honor of its original culture lies to the credit of Mr. Moore of Chatham who discovered it as a sport on a bush called the Catherine Mermet.

The manufacture of vapo-cresolene began on Main street in the upstairs rooms of Nelson Kelley's store. The early promoter of this compound was J. H. Valentine. Later Mr. George Shepard Page, who was at the time engaged in a tar paper manufactory in Stanley, took up the industry and developed it to its world-wide extent of the present time. The proprietors of the present business are Messrs. Laurence S., Harry DeB., and Albion L. Page.

The grinding of wheat flour was at one time the predominant business of Chatham. Mr. George T. Parrott for a number of years conducted a very flourishing flour industry at the river. Farmers from Sussex, Warren, and the northeastern part of Hunterdon were accustomed to bring their grain to Parrott's mill to be ground into flour. This business thrived until the extensive flour mills of the west crowded it out of existence on account of the subtle competition.

For some years past the business of digging building sand from various glacial deposits in the vicinity has grown to a considerable extent. This began in the sand pit formerly known as Gould's sand pit and later as Duchamp's. At the present time it is in the possession of Mr. Jacob Snook. Mr. August Molitor has developed at Stanley a similar industry which has reached a large annual output. Sawmills of this community were also instrumental in attracting people to the town and helping to make this little hamlet west of the second mountain the center of business.

For many years about the time of 1850 the "great island" of former times, (known at this date as "the island"), was the place where special gatherings of the community were held. Before the time of mosquitoes the people of Chatham would often have evening teas on the island, picnics, and Children's Day celebrations. However the one great occasion of the year was that known as "Bobilation Day." This particular event was celebrated on the fifth of July and was a day set aside on which the colored people of the northern part of the State might celebrate the anniversary of the Independence of America. A considerable feeling was at this time held against negroes and they were not privileged to celebrate on the same day with their superiors, the white people. The one great attraction on "Bobilation Day" which brought hundreds of people from Newark and the surrounding country was a butting match between two negroes. It is said that a scene of this kind was witnessed annually and that in a certain contest one of the negro contestants had his neck broken and died instantly. The immediate locality of these celebrations was on that part of the island which extends north of the bridge and at the present time is but a narrow strip of land in the river. When the earliest settlements were made here this island was

undoubtedly many times larger than it now is, otherwise the name "great island" could not have been appropriately applied. It is said that for a number of years the southern end of the island was used as a place to bury the slaves of the community.

Doctors and Lawyers—The locality of Chatham was made famous in the time following the Revolutionary War by one of its inhabitants known as Dr. John C. Budd. He was born in the year 1762 and was the son of Berne Budd, a physician at Hanover. In the early part of the nineteenth century on the death of Mrs. Moses Lum who occupied the farm now owned by Mr. Frank M. Budd, and that time known as "The Lum Plantation," Mr. Budd moved from Hanover to this place. Mrs. John C. Budd was the daughter of Moses Lum and inherited the right to the farm. The Doctor lived to the age of eighty-four and was known in the latter part of his lifetime as "Old Doctor Budd." Not only was he a physician of great repute within his own vicinity, but he also had a high reputation both in the city of New York and throughout the whole northern part of New Jersey. Many young men received their medical instruction and first practice under the direction of Dr. John C. Budd. It was for him that the road leading to Cheapside Bridge, or the lower Chatham bridge, was named Budd Lane. Besides his great ability as a physician Dr. Budd was reputed to have control over the evil spirits. Many incidences occurred where he was reported as threatening the visitation of his Satanic Majesty and likewise where he, as it were, "cast out devils." At one particular time it is said that the doctor was frightened by his own devil. One evening on his way from visiting a patient at Springfield he stopped at Mrs. Day's hotel east of the river. It was late and Mrs. Day was prevented from closing her place of business on account of some town characters who continued to play cards in front of the open hearth. The doctor on entering was asked by the proprietress to help her in her trouble. Willing to be of service to her, he said to the boys, "The devil will get you fellows if you don't stop playing cards at this late hour of the night." Notwithstanding his admonition, they kept on playing and the doctor finally became interested in the game, too. Mrs. Day much exasperated called from out of the room one of the chimney-sweepers who was stopping off for the night on his way from Newark, and prepared to dispel the loafers. In the barn was a cowhide with the hoofs still attached to it. This she fastened on the chimney-sweep, setting horns and tail in place. Then with some heel chains in his hand she sent the urchin to the top of the house to play the devil coming down the chimney. The fire on the hearth was about burned out, and presently in the dim candle light chains were heard in the chimney. Before the company could explain the noise "the devil" dropped into the ashes with a thud and began scrambling about. The frightened party together with the Doctor made hasty exits through doors and windows, and Mrs. Day promptly closed the hotel for the night. [The Medical Men of N. J., 1666 to 1866, by J. Henry Clark, p. 26.]

The next doctor of considerable repute was Jephtha B. Munn who lived in the latter days of J. C. Budd and fell heir to a great part of his practice. His home was opposite the Fairview Hotel in the house occupied at the present time by Mr. William Riker. Dr. Munn was very active in the politics of Morris County and was made a member of the council (senate) of New Jersey in the year 1835. He was elected vice-president of that body, and it is said that during the absence of the governor, Hon. Peter D. Vroom, Dr.



Home of Hon. Jephth B. Munn, East Main Street, Chatham.



McLaughlin Home of Revolutionary times, North of West Main Street, Chatham.



Park at Railroad Station, Chatham.

Munn was the acting governor of the State of New Jersey, and in this capacity signed a number of bills. Dr. Munn was a member of the order of Free and Accepted Masons and filled the most exalted office of that organization in the State of New Jersey as right worshipful grand master. Following Dr. Munn came Dr. George M. Swaim, who was the next doctor of any length of service in the town of Chatham. He was of an old Newark family members of which were among the early settlers of that city. Dr. Swaim in connection with his practice had a drug store near the corner of Main and Center Streets. He was a surgeon in the Civil War and served with Sherman on the march to the sea.

The next physician of prominence to come to Chatham was Dr. William J. Wolfe who has been a highly successful practitioner in his profession in the village since 1885. He has been active in both borough and school affairs. At present he is the borough postmaster, and is the owner of one of the largest business blocks.

Other physicians of the town at present are Drs. F. Irvin Krauss and Bert A. Prager. Dr. Walter A. Jaquith, chief of the medical staff of the Prudential Life Insurance Company, and Dr. Joseph E. Pollard, also a member of this staff, are residents of Chatham.

For the past fourteen years Dr. Frederick H. Lum Jr. has practiced dental surgery in the borough. He has not only a large patronage in the town but attracts patients from many of the cities in the northern part of the State. Dr. J. P. Ekins has recently established a practice in this profession in Chatham. Drs. C. S. Van Orden and his son Charles are prominent dentists of Brooklyn, New York, who reside in the village.

Most prominent among the lawyers of the town was Frederick H. Lum who spent his whole life as a most worthy citizen of Chatham. He was not only the organizer of the borough but also the guiding spirit of its initial success. The highest respect was given him by the populace whom he served consistently until his untimely death. Mr. Lum was born in 1848. His early education was received in the public school of the town. Later he attended the private school of Julius D. Rose, of Summit, New Jersey. After leaving this institution he took up the study of law, under Judge John Whitehead and Wm. B. Guild, Esq. of Newark. He was admitted to the bar in 1870, and in 1873 became one of the original members of the firm of Guild & Lum, which firm at the present continues in the family as Lum, Tamblyn, and Colyer. To the great grief of his many friends on account of over work Mr. Lum's health broke in the year 1904, and with the best medical aid he was not able to recover. In his death in 1906 the Borough of Chatham lost its greatest benefactor.

Another of the prominent lawyers of the town is Mr. Chas. M. Lum. After graduating from Columbia College as an honor student, Mr. Lum was admitted to the bar as attorney in the State of New Jersey, in 1884, and as counsellor in 1889. He became a member of the firm of Lum, Tamblyn & Colyer, of Newark, in '89, and has since distinguished himself as a counsellor at law. In this capacity he has rendered invaluable service to numerous large estates and corporations. Mr. Lum has always exercised great interest in the welfare of Chatham. From the inception of the Free Public Library he has been its president. For a number of years he was the president of the Chatham Fish and Game Protective Association, and in addition to this has given like service as the chief official of the Board of Trade. Mr. Lum has not only exercised a great deal of interest in and attention to the history of Chatham, but has also reached out into the

broader field of the history of the state. He is at this writing honored with the vice-presidency of the New Jersey Historical Society.

Prominent among the lawyers of Chatham is Mr. Guy Minton who has had his law office in Morristown since he began practicing in 1868. At this time he was admitted to the bar of New Jersey and succeeded in the practice of Mr. George Gage under whom he studied. Mr. Minton is connected with various business enterprises of Morristown such as the Morris County Insurance Company, Morris County Savings Bank, and the First National Bank of which he is the vice-president. He is a most active official in the Ogden Memorial Presbyterian Church of Chatham, and shows a lively interest in all the projects of the municipality.

Mr. Ralph E. Lum, although young in the law profession, has already made himself prominently successful. As a pleader in court he has few equals. Mr. Lum was graduated from Columbia University in 1900, took a post graduate course in law at New York University, and entered the bar in New Jersey as an attorney in November, 1900. He was admitted as a counsellor in 1903. For a number of years Mr. Lum has given his service gratis as counsel for the borough of Chatham. In his practice in Newark he stands among the highest and in consequence is entrusted with a large and distinctive clientele.

Among the younger promising men of Chatham in the law profession should be mentioned Mr. Lawrence Day, who is practicing in Morristown, and Messrs. Ernest Lum and Ernest L. Quackenbush, practicing in Newark.

Slavery—Although slavery in its greatest extent was confined to the South, the practice was participated in to no small extent in our Northern States, and New Jersey was not least among them in the holding of human chattels. The institution was formally abolished by the State legislature in 1820. Previous to this time the more wealthy families of the locality held from one to a half dozen colored men and women in bondage. Mr. Thomas Bond, Dr. Jephtha Munn, and Dr. John C. Budd, of Budd Lane, were the last to liberate their slaves. The following copies of agreements found among the papers of Mr. Washington Bond are in brief the history of the negro man Jack, who belonged at one time to Mr. Thomas Bond.

Know all men by these presents that I, John B. Miller, of the County of Morris and State of New Jersey do this day sell and deliver to Thomas Bond for the sum of two hundred and twenty-five dollars my Negro man Jack to serve him for the term of seven years at the expiration of the said time Thomas Bond is to manumet and set free the said Negro man Jack and should the said Jack run away and put the said Thomas Bond to any expense to recover him, he the said Jack shall continue in said Bond service to pay said expense and loss of time and I do warrant the property of said Negro man Jack against me or any other person whatsoever as witness my hand this 29th day of December 1823.

JOHN B. MILLER.

On the back of said document the following entry is made:

I do hereby certify that the within named (Negroman) Jack was sold by me to John B. Miller and his age is not to exceed thirty-four years.
January 10—1831.

ISRAEL DAY.

Another document reads as follows:

STATE OF NEW JERSEY

MORRIS COUNTY

To wit we do hereby certify, that on this fifth day of March in the year of our Lord, One thousand eight hundred and thirty one—, Thomas Bond of the township of Chatham, in the said County of Morri sbrought before us two of the overseers of the poor of said township and two of the justices of the Peace of said County,

his slave named Jack, who on view and examination appears to us to be sound in mind, and not under any bodily incapacity of obtaining a support, and also is not under the age of twenty-one years nor above the age of forty years. In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands, the day and year above written.

ZOPHAN FREEMAN
Overseer of Poor
ARCHIBALD TAYLOR
Overseer of Poor
AZARIAH CARTER
WILLIAM BRITTIN

Overseers of the Poor of said Township of Chatham.

Justices of the peace in and for said County of Morris.

On the reverse side is written:

Certificate of Overseers of the Poor of the Township of Chatham and two of the Justices of the County of Morris.

Rec'd. and Recorded in the Morris County Register of Manumissions 12th March 1831 (Liber C, Fol. 16).

DAVID DAY, Clerk.

Fee paid.

There was considerable practice of kidnapping in this vicinity in these days of slavery. The following incident was related by Mr. William Budd, concerning a slave girl of Dr. John C. Budd. So bold were these kidnappers that on an evening in the year 1814, while the family was at tea, they came through the back door of Budd's house into the kitchen with a large plaster which on catching her was placed hastily over the mouth of the slave. In their attempt to take her from the kitchen, she caught hold of the cupboard filled with dishes and upset the same. This aroused the family and the poor girl was left behind by the kidnappers, who were fortunate in escaping. Many incidents of this kind happened within our vicinity during the time of the holding of slaves. Kidnapping was a business with some of the reprobrates of New York City and other towns.

The following advertisement taken from the files of the New Jersey Journal suggests the difficulties encountered by slaveholders of this vicinity:

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD—Ran away from the subscriber, early this morning, from Mr. John Leary's, at Chatham, a negro man named Scipio, about 5 feet 9 inches high, about 45 years old, not married, with a flat face and nose, large eyes, and grey hair on his head; he had on a claret colored short coat, with lapels, a gold lace or old plain hat, short waistcoat, and leather breeches, a pair of shoes without buckles. He had a bundle with him containing four shirts, a blanket, and a pair of breeches, etc. Whoever will take up said negro, and deliver him to Captain Jacob Arnold, at Morris Town, shall have the above reward, and all reasonable charges paid by

JOHN BARRERE.

Civil War Period—When the Civil War broke out, the patriotic spirit of the citizens of Chatham was shown by the way in which its sons responded to the national call for the defense of the Union. About ten per cent. of the male population of the town left their homes and enlisted.

Again the custom of erecting a liberty pole established in Revolutionary times was participated in, however the location was not the same since the center of the village had changed. It was no longer east of the Passaic. The coming of the railroad and the location of its station attracted the inhabitants westward, and at this time the business section was at the crossing of Passaic avenue and Main street. Here in '61 a liberty pole was erected. This first one was unfortunately blown down. In an attempt to erect another in its place, the pole fell and was broken to pieces. Although this seemed to be an omen of an unfortunate outcome of the war, the population of the borough was determined to be represented as standing ardently in behalf of the united nation by a pole from which the stars and stripes should be floated to the breeze. The third attempt was successful and the pole stood for many years. At this time Aunt Dorcas Day, a weaver of

rag carpets, lived on the corner of Passaic avenue, where Mr. Nelson Kelley's house is now located. One of the guy ropes was fastened to the pear tree standing on the ground of Aunt Dorcas's lot. In the second attempt to erect the pole this tree was uprooted and the derrick and pole fell to the ground and was broken in pieces. It is said just at this time the mail train bound for Newark stopped at the station. Many of the passengers seeing the plight that the people were put in by this unfortunate happening, stepped from the train. Among the arrivals was one Joseph P. Bradley, who afterward became a justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. Seizing the opportunity offered him, he climbed upon the roof of the scale house situated near the corner of the Long Hill road and the turnpike and extemporaneously made the speech of the day. This stirred the villagers to a renewed effort and within a short time two large timbers were hewn out, fashioned and spliced by the millwrights and carpenters, and soon became the liberty pole of the town. The great flag which floated from this pole was the product of the skillful hands of the patriotic women of Chatham.

So anxious were the young men of the town to enlist in the army that a load of sixteen was assembled and driven by Mr. Paul Lum to the county seat of Hunterdon County, at Flemington, New Jersey. There these anxious young patriots became members of Company C, 15th New Jersey Infantry, on August 7, 1862. Of these sixteen, five were killed in the service and six wounded. It should be noted that this 15th New Jersey composed of citizens of Morris, Sussex, and Hunterdon counties stood seventh in the list of the three hundred fighting regiments of the war in the number killed and wounded in battle. Of the one hundred five members of Company C, the record shows that there was not one deserter among them.

It is said by one of the number who joined the army from Chatham, that when the news of the firing on Fort Sumter reached the village, the excitement was so great that more than half of the men of the town volunteered their services. Messrs. Hudson Muchmore and William Lum were among the most active, and took their places at once as officers of companies of boys who began drilling, hopeful that they might soon enter the army.

The following is a list as accurate as could be had from the minds of veteran residents of the town, Messrs. William Lum and George Spencer, of those men who left Chatham and went to war: Merritt Bruen, first lieutenant, quartermaster in Co. K 7th New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, died in the army; Theodore Bruen, brother of Merritt; Joseph Marsh; Lewis Bruen; Stephen Bruen, brother of Lewis; Andrew Genung, killed at Spottsylvania; Israel D. Lum, color-sergeant, was wounded by a bullet that killed the color bearer in his regiment; William Lum, brother of Israel; Elias Muchmore, captured at Monocacy, Md., died in Danville prison; Oscar Brokaw, killed at Salem Heights, Virginia (When the report reached Chatham of a certain important battle in which the North lost, he was working in a carpenter shop of Mr. Harvey Lum. Mr. Brokaw was planing a board when the news arrived. He stopped work at once and said to his employer, "I shall not complete the planing of that board until the war is over." He joined the load of sixteen which went to Flemington and became a member of Company C of the 15th N. J. Soon after his departure news came of his death. Mr. Brokaw was over six feet tall, and was killed with a bullet which struck him in the very topmost part of the head. Had he been two inches shorter he would have escaped the fatal shot); William Brokaw, brother of Oscar; Albert Nichols; John Nichols, brother of Albert; Samuel Ball; Job Hardman; William Kelley, navy; Isaac Day, missing after the

battle of the Wilderness, and never heard from; Edward Day, brother of Isaac, was killed at Cold Harbor, Virginia; Vincent Clark, navy; William Howard, army and navy; Silas Eugene Wonderley; John Tyson; William Trelease (He was the son of a widow in town and worked in the wagon-maker's shop. Mr. Trelease was mortally wounded at Spottsylvania, Virginia. Israel Lum was marching at his side when he was shot and bending over him at his dying moments, asked whether he had any word to send to his mother. The response of the patriotic son of Chatham was made in the words of Nathan Hale: "Tell mother that 'my only regret is that I have but one life to give for my country'"); Lewis Turner; Frank Pollard, son of John Celey Pollard, wounded and confined during the latter part of the war in Libby prison; Eugene Pollard, brother of Frank; Marsina Pollard; Munn Pollard, brother of Frank, died in Andersonville Prison; Joseph Spencer, killed before Petersburg; Charles Spencer, died in hospital in Nashville, Tennessee; William H. Thomas; Joseph C. Bower; Manning C. Broadwell; Henry W. Pierson; Thomas Phipps, killed in service; William Phipps, brother of Thomas, carries in his body to this day a bullet received while on duty on the firing line; Henry C. Addison; James Riker; George Oakley, navy; Sylvanus Oakley, brother of George; Daniel Stickles; Frank Camp; Minard Farley Miller, enlisted a second time; William H. Miller, lost an arm at Gettysburg; William Brewster; James Brewster, brother of William; Philip Ryan; Alonzo Edgar; William Oliver, killed in service; John N. Wilkinson, died in Andersonville prison; William Highland; Charles Cucuel; Brittin Durie, William Brant, William Young, wounded; Jacob Miller; Charles Miller, brother of Jacob; Samuel Parsons; Aaron Parsons, brother of Samuel—these two brothers joined a New York regiment; John Dennis Ferris, joined the 3rd New York.

Modern Growth—The Chatham Library began previous to the year 1870 in a most humble way in the upstairs rooms of the old D., L. & W. R. station. A few books were assembled and were read by the people of the town who were interested in the project. The use of these rooms for religious services caused the promoters of the library to abandon the project. In 1875 a committee consisting of Rev. Jas. B. Beaumont, Charles M. Lum, William H. Lum, Charles H. Hoyt and Dr. George S. Swaim established the organization. The library was located in the home of David S. Bower, with Miss Nettie McDougal as librarian. Later it was moved to Kelley's Hall, where Mrs. Swaim was librarian for a time. A number of books and pictures were donated by Mr. William A. Martin. Under this organization it continued for about ten years. In the year 1886 the institution was revived by James Littlejohn and George MacDougal. At Mr. William Martin's death a legacy of \$1000 was bequeathed, the interest and principal of which were to be used only for the purchase of books. The library at this time consisted of about 2500 books, which were kept in the house of Mr. Bower. Members of a committee served gratis as librarians. For a long time this committee consisted of John Tallmadge, James Littlejohn, Fred Sayre, and Charles E. Genung. Mr. Littlejohn was one of the most active. When the municipality in 1906 voted one-third mill of the total borough assessment for the maintenance of a library, \$700 of the Martin endowment together with the books were handed over to the borough. For a number of years the leading spirit in the library movement has been Mr. Charles M. Lum, who is now the president of the association. Under Mr. Lum's wise guidance it has grown to a collection of about 6000 volumes. Since the library has been under municipal ownership

it has been located in the town hall where Miss Lynda Phillips has for the past eight years served the public most acceptably as the borough librarian.

After the discontinuance of the *New Jersey Journal* in 1783, no other publication of any importance was undertaken in the town until March, 1897, when Mr. John DeWitt began the weekly issue of the *Chatham Press*. Previous to this date, Chatham news was published in both the *Summit Herald* and the *Madison Eagle*. Many of the citizens of the town were ardent supporters of these papers. In September, 1898, Mr. J. Thomas Scott became the proprietor of the *Chatham Press*, and since that time he has issued a very commendable publication which now has a circulation of approximately one thousand copies per week. It is of interest to note that a few issues of a two-page leaflet called *The Pioneer* were published in 1871. This paper appeared monthly, and was edited by Mr. W. E. Gould.

Until 1892, the government of the town was subject to that of Chatham township. In this year under an act of the legislature the community was organized into the Village of Chatham and was governed by a body known as the village trustees. There were two hundred forty voters in the village at this time. The following gentlemen composed the first body known as the village trustees: Frederick H. Lum, president; H. Jowitt, J. T. Wagner, George T. Parrott, and Dr. William J. Wolfe. Mr. Hudson Muchmore was the clerk. The town existed under this form of government but for five years, at the end of which time it was incorporated as a borough, with Frederick H. Lum as its first mayor. In the year 1897 the voters had increased to three hundred thirty-six.

It was through the efficient leadership of Mr. Frederick H. Lum that the borough affairs were so successfully begun. Much wisdom was exercised in all his acts and in his reviewing of the acts of the council. The first council was made up of Edward L. Phillips, Thomas W. Dawson, Edward Taylor, C. J. Miller and William L. McCormick. Chatham was the first town to be incorporated under the borough act of '97, and many of the forms necessary to carry out the workings of a borough were drawn up by Mr. Lum originally, and used by the State as copies. Under Mr. Lum's mayoralty the town was furnished with water which was turned on February, 1898. Under the efficient supervision of Mr. Edward L. Phillips and his two co-workers on this committee, Thomas W. Dawson and Frank L. Kelly that work was consummated. Electric lights were put in the town in the year 1901, through an increased bond issue of \$15,000, which made the total at this time \$60,000. To Mr. Lum's credit belongs also the installation of the phone service, police protection, and the organization of a volunteer fire company. Mr. Lum is a descendant from a long line of ancestry of the Lum family which was without doubt among the first settlers in the present confines of the borough. His immediate line lived on the homestead property located at the corner of Fairmount avenue and Main street. No one family has stood out so prominently in the history of affairs in the town as that of the Lums. From service in the Revolution and the Civil War, to the business enterprise and general welfare of the community, its members have been zealously active.

Following the service of Mr. Frederick H. Lum as mayor of the town, came Mr. Frank L. Kelly, who was elected in 1903. For many years Mr. Kelly had been a co-worker with Mr. Lum and through his tutelage had grown to be very competent in municipal affairs and thoroughly capable, as his long and successful service has shown, to be placed at the head of the borough. Under his mayoralty the water and light plants were enlarged

and extended, municipal building was erected 1906, a sewer system in conjunction with the borough of Madison was installed June 1, 1911, a franchise was granted to the Morris County Traction Company in 1912 to run trolleys on the main street, miles of permanent sidewalks were laid, a gas franchise was granted to the Public Service Gas Company in 1911, the Lackawanna railroad tracks were elevated in 1913, the town was practically freed from mosquitoes through the combined laying of the sewer and the work of the Board of Health, and throughout the town hundreds of shade trees were planted by the shade tree commission appointed by Mr. Kelley. In consequence of these many improvements made during Mr. Kelley's administration the borough of Chatham offers to all prospective citizens the most modern conveniences.

When the village was set off in 1892 it was divided into two districts the northern and the southern, with the railroad track as the dividing line. At first the greater population of the southern district was made up of the people of Stanley and a few residents on what was known as Duxbury Hill, the locality in and about the crossing of Watchung and Fairmount avenues. There was little growth for a number of years because of the real estate being in the possession of the older residents who would not sell. However in the year 1900 considerable development began, and from a village of about 1200 the town grew to approximately 2000 within ten years. The great majority of the newcomers were from Brooklyn and sought homes in "high and healthful Chatham," because of its salubrious air and pure water. At the present it is a town of commuters, men whose businesses call them daily either to Newark or New York. (Josiah Muir, it is said was the first commuter from Chatham to New York.) The growth of the borough has not stopped. With all the modern improvements it is quite likely that within the next ten years the population will be doubled. No one village west of the Watchung Mountains can offer more pleasant building sites with greater town accommodations than that of the borough of Chatham.

Officials of Borough of Chatham, 1913.—Mayor, Frank L. Kelley. Council, Alfred M. Trowbridge, president; William G. Badgley, Percy B. Lum, Emory N. Faulks, James W. Wagner, James Whitton. Borough clerk, William S. Angell; borough counsel, Ralph E. Lum; borough attorney, Lawrence Day; recorder, Ezra F. Ferris; overseer of the poor, William S. Shuster; collector, G. Vernon Lum; street commissioner, Paul Molitor; assessor, Charles A. Miller; borough electrician, Harvey Vance; borough tapper, Charles H. Van Wert. The council meets the first Monday evening of each month. Committees—Roads, Trowbridge, Whitton; finance, Faulks, Wagner; police, Badgley, Faulks; fire, Lum, Badgley; sidewalks, Whitton, Lum; sewerage, Councilmen Trowbridge, Badgley, Faulks; Members, W. M. Hopping, J. H. Macintyre. Police, Francis L. Heater; marshals, William Shuster, Paul Molitor, David H. Crawford, Walter H. Hand. Board of Water Commissioners, Alfred M. Trowbridge, William M. Hopping, Emory N. Faulks. Board of Health, meets last Monday evening of each month. President, Dr. B. A. Prager; Hervey S. DeGroodt, J. Thomas Scott, C. I. Budd; D. H. Crawford, secretary and registrar of vital statistics; J. J. McCormack, health inspector; George L. Kelley, plumbing inspector. Board of Education—James H. Macintyre, president; Joseph H. Conklin, vice-president; William M. Hopping, district clerk; Walter V. Sayre, Herbert T. Strong, David Falconer, Charles A. Van Orden, William Riker, J. Thomas Scott; Lawrence Day, counsel. The school board meets the last Tuesday

evening in each month. Joint Sewer Commission: Frank L. Kelley, chairman; J. Thomas Scott, secretary; George W. Downs, treasurer. This commission meets on the third Mondays of January, April, July, and October, alternating between Madison and Chatham Council Rooms.

The newly elected officers at the November election 1913, were Mayor Laurence S. Page, to succeed F. L. Kelly, and councilmen Lawrence Day and Wesley R. Conklin to succeed Alfred M. Trowbridge and Emory N. Faulks.

Schools—Public School No. 1, with an approved four-year high school course. Supervising Principal, Charles A. Philhower. St. Patrick's Parochial School.

Churches—The Ogden Memorial Presbyterian Church, Rev. Dr. John Macnaughtan, pastor; Methodist Episcopal Church, Rev. J. H. Egbert, pastor; St. Patrick's R. C. Church, Rev. P. A. Maher, rector; Congregational Church, Rev. Dr. C. E. Hesselgrave, pastor; St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Rev. J. W. Van Ingen, rector.

Lodges—Chatham Lodge, No. 245, I. O. O. F., meets every Friday evening in the Wolfe building. Sunset Council, Jr. O. U. A. M., meets every Tuesday evening in the Wolfe building. Pride of Sunset Council, Daughters of Liberty, meets every Wednesday evening in Wolfe building. U. S. Grant Post, No. 117, G. A. R., meets second and fourth Saturday evenings of the month in the Wolfe building. Chatham Fish and Game Club. Chatham Wheelmen Club.



ADDENDA

Page 29, line 6—This church was used for seventy-three years. Until 1874 it had been the practice of the Presbyterian congregation to hold Sunday School, mid-week prayer meetings and Sunday evening services in the upper room of the Old Academy. When the new school was built on Passaic Avenue the Old Academy was moved to Summit Avenue where it now stands. The Presbyterians, in order to continue their meetings in a central locality, built a chapel on the site of the Old Academy and used it for Sunday School and prayer meetings until 1905. The congregation decided to build a church in 1902, and land was purchased for this purpose on the corner of Main Street and Elmwood Avenue. The work was begun in 1904 and on June 5, 1905, the Ogden Memorial Presbyterian Church was dedicated to the honor of The Rev. Jos. Meeker Ogden, who had served the church for forty-five years from 1828 to 1873.

INDEX.

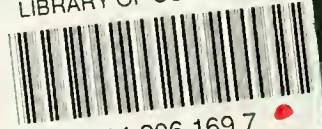
- Academy, Old, 31, 32.
 Andre, Major, 16.
 Archean Era, 1.
 Asgill, Captain, 23, 24.
 Battle of the Churches, 27.
 Bergen, 4.
 Bobilation Day, 41.
 Bonnel's Mill, 40.
 Bonnel Town, 40.
 Borough of Chatham, 48, 49.
 Bradley, Hon. Jos. P., 45.
 Brainard, Rev. David, 26.
 Brick-Making, 40.
 Brittin, Capt. Abraham, 26.
 British Soldiers, 19, 20.
 Budd, Dr. John C., 9, 41.
 Budd, John, 8.
 Budd Lane, 9.
 Budd Lane School, 33.
 Burlington County, 7, 8.
 Caldwell, Rev. Jas., 11, 20, 21, 36.
 Caldwell, Mrs. James, 20.
 Canoe Brook, 5.
 Carteret Purchase, 5.
 Catholic Church, 29.
 Cemeteries, 30.
 Cenozoic Era, 1.
 Chatham Bridge, 18, 24.
 Chatham Bridge (Poem), 24, 18.
 Chatham Imprints, 15.
 Chatham, Name, 10.
 Chatham Press, 47.
 Chatham Wheelmen, 38.
 Civil War, 45.
 Company C, 15th N. J., 46.
 Condit's Tavern, 36.
 Congregational Church, 30.
 Conflicting Claims, 8.
 Connecticut Farms, Battle of, 20, 21.
 Continental Troops, 23.
 Council, First, 48.
 Court-Martial, 19.
 "Cow Chase," 16.
 Crane, Daniel, 37.
 Crowell's Tavern, 36.
 Day, John, 8.
 Day, Stephen, 20, 21.
 Day's Tavern (Timothy Day), 9, 20, 21, 22.
 D'Anteroche, Count, 17.
 Dead Lake, 2.
 Delaware & Lackawanna Railroad, 35.
 Distillery, 38.
 Elevation, Railroad, 35.
 Elizabeth Town, Township of, 5.
 Episcopal Church, 30.
 Fairmount Avenue School, 33.
 Families, Early, 9.
 Fish and Game Club, 38.
 Fishawack, 3, 7.
 Flour Mills, 38, 41.
 Ford, Col. Jacob, 11, 12.
 Forges, Old, 7, 38.
 Franklin Mill, 40.
 French Regiment, 22, 23.
 Gas Company, Public Service, 48.
 Geological Story, 1.
 Glacial Deposits, 2.
 "Goose Town," 40.
 Gordon Survey, 7.
 Gould, John, 30.
 Great Black Swamp, 8.
 Hamilton, Alexander, 19.
 Hancock, Father John, 29.
 Hayward, John (Purchase), 8.
 Horton, Azariah, 10.
 Horton, Foster, 9, 36.
 Hunterdon County, 5, 8, 9.
 Ice Sheet, 1.
 Indian Sachems, 3, 5.

- Indian Villages, 4.
 Island, Great, 6, 41.
 "John Day's Bridge," 10.
 "Karmel the Scout," 12, 19, 20.
 Kelley, Frank L., 48.
 Kollock Shepard, 15, 17.
 Lafayette, Marquis de, 17, 18, 26.
 Lake Passaic, 2.
 Lee, Gen. Chas., 10, 11, 12.
 Lenni-Lenape Indians, 2.
 Liberty Pole, 15, 45.
 Library, 47.
 Littlejohn, Jas. M., 40.
 Log School House, 31.
 Long Hill, 3, 6.
 Long Hill School, 33.
 Lowantica, 17, 13, 23.
 Lum, Benjamin P. ("Squire Lum"), 40.
 Lum, Chas. M., 43, 47.
 "Lum Estate," 9, 42.
 Lum, Fred H., 43, 48.
 MacDougall, Wm. R., 37.
 Mastodon, 2.
 Maxwell's Brigade, 20.
 McDougall, Gen., 12.
 Mesozoic Era, 1.
 Methodist Church at Turkey, 27.
 Methodist Church, First, 29.
 Miller, Col. Jacob, 18.
 Minnisink Crossing, 2, 3, 6.
 Minnisink Trail, 2, 34, 5, 7, 26.
 Minsi, 2, 3.
 Minton, "General" Mahlon, 56.
 Minton, Guy, 13.
 "Modern Montpelier," 27.
 Morrell, Jacob, 9, 10, 19, 36.
 Morris County, 9.
 Munn, Hon. Jephtha B., 42.
 Nicholl's Grant, 5.
 Niles, Hon. Nathaniel, 34.
 New Jersey Journal, 15, 17.
 New Jersey Troops, Mutiny of, 22.
 Officials, 1913, 49.
 Ogden Memorial Presbyterian Church, 9.
 Ogden, Rev. Jos. Meeker, 27, 33, 36.
 "Old Forges," 38.
 "Old Sow," 10, 13, 18, 20.
 Page, Geo. Shepard, 30, 35, 38, 41.
 Page, Laurence S., 41.
 Paleozoic Era, 1.
 Park, Reasoner's, 35.
 Parrot's Mill, 9, 41.
 Passaic Indians, 3.
 Passaic, Name, 3.
 Passaic Valley, 4.
 Pennsylvania Troops, Mutiny of, 22.
 "Pioneer, The," 48.
 Presbyterian Church at Bottle Hill, 27.
 Presbyterian Church, First, 29.
 Principals of School, 32.
 Proprietor, West Jersey, 7.
 Purchases, Early, 6.
 Railroad, Morris and Essex, 35.
 "Rebel Paper," 15, 16.
 Revolutionary War, 7, 10.
 Road to Elizabeth Town, 34.
 Rose, Bridesmaid, 41.
 Rose Growing, 40.
 Ross's Mill, 40.
 Sand Pits, 41.
 Saw Mills, 4, 38, 39.
 Scheyichbi, 2.
 School at Passaic Avenue, 32.
 Scotch Plains Gap, 6.
 Scotch Presbyterians, 26.
 Seeley's Tavern, Col., 10.
 Settlements, 4, 7.
 Sheldon, Col., 14.
 Short Hills Gap, 6.
 Shunpike, 34.
 Slavery, 44.
 Soldiers of Civil War, 46.
 Soldiers of Revolution, 13.
 Spencer, "Aunt Affie," 31.
 Spencer, "Uncle Bobbie," 38, 39.
 Spies, British, 19, 23.
 Springfield, Battle of,
 Stanley Hall, 30.
 Stanley Post-Office, 37.
 State School Funds, 34.
 Sterling, Lord, 10, 20.
 Streets, Original Names of, 34.
 Sullivan, Gen., 14.
 Sunken Lands, 2.
 Swaim, Dr. Geo. M., 42.
 Tantomwom, 3, 5.
 Teachers, Early, 31.
 Terminal Moraine, 2.
 Timothy Day's Tavern, 36.
 Toll-gates, 34.
 Tories, 13, 19.
 Traction Company, Morris Co., 35, 48.
 Track-rock Eruption, 1.
 Turnpike, Newark and Morris, 34.
 Tuttle, Rev. Jos. F., 13, 14.
 Unalactigo, 2, 3.
 Unami, 2.
 Union Church, 27.
 Union Hill School, 33.
 Valley of Great Watchung, 7.
 Vanderpoel, Polly, 17.
 Vapo-cresoline, 41.
 Village of Chatham, 48.
 Village Trustees, 48.
 Volcanic Action, 1.
 Ward, Aaron, 14.
 War of 1812, 26.
 Washington, Gen. Geo., 11, 12, 13, 10,
 19, 21, 24.
 Washington Irving, 14.
 Whippany, 7.
 Wigger, Right Rev. Wm. M., 29.
 Winds, Gen., 18.
 Women of Revolution, 14.

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