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THE
HISTORY
OF
CAMDEN COUNTY,
NEW JERSEY.

BY GEO. R. PROWELL.

Member Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

ILLUSTRATED.

PHILADELPHIA:
L. J. RICHARDS & CO.
1886.

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PREFACE.

THE evident want of a comprehensive history of Camden County and the encouragement given by many prominent citizens whose opinions were consulted in regard to that need, induced the publishers to undertake the task of preparing this volume. The promises made by the people of the county were generously fulfilled. After a year's diligent, faithful and well-directed effort, the book has been completed. It is now presented for the consideration and criticism of the intelligent reader, believing that it will meet his entire approval. Every effort has been made to prepare a work acceptable to its patrons, creditable alike to its author and the publishers, and worthy of the dignified name of history.

Great credit is due the Hon. John Clement, of Haddonfield, whose efficient aid and wise counsel were of inestimable value during the whole period of the preparation. His interest in local history was inspired by his intelligent father, and being a lineal descendant of one of the first settlers of West Jersey, he was naturally impelled to continue his investigations. The knowledge which he possesses in this field, was acquired after long and diligent research among original records and innumerable authorities.

Among the publishers' corps of writers were Edington P. Fulton, now on the editorial staff of the *Philadelphia Times*, Alfred Mathews, Austin N. Hungerford, J. L. Rockey, Edgar O. Wagner, Captain Frank H. Coles and Frank J. Richards. Dr. John R. Stevenson, of Haddonfield, prepared the chapter on medicine, Rev. F. R. Brace, the chapter on education and Hon. Edward Burrough the history of Delaware township. Benjamin M. Braker contributed material for the chapters upon Camden and Gloucester cities. Acknowledgements are due Peter L. Voorhees, Esq., for valuable suggestions, S. H. Grey, Esq., and Colonel S. C. Harbert, for the use of files of early newspapers, to John W. Wright, Colonel Robert B. Hull, Isaac C. Martindale and Howard M. Cooper, Esq., and to the members of the press and the clergy of the county.

In concluding these few lines a word concerning the department of illustrations, which supplements the literary contents of the volume, is not out of place. The illustrations consist largely of portraits of some of those men who have been, or are, prominent residents of the territory to which this volume is devoted. These portraits, with the accompanying biographical sketches, form a feature which is sometimes the subject of ill-considered criticism, on the ground that they are of persons living. Nevertheless, in the judgment of the publishers, and of a great many persons who have given the matter careful consideration, the department is one which should neither be omitted nor limited by the insertion of the portraits and sketches of those only who are deceased. When it is borne in mind how swiftly the stream of life and time sweeps on—how quickly the present glides into the past—there will be few to find fault with this department; and when a score or more of years have elapsed—when the generations now marching in the front, and in the closely succeeding ranks, shall have passed away, this feature will be invaluable, serving as the best reminder of some of their most conspicuous and honored characters, to those who remain.

G. R. P.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov., 1886.

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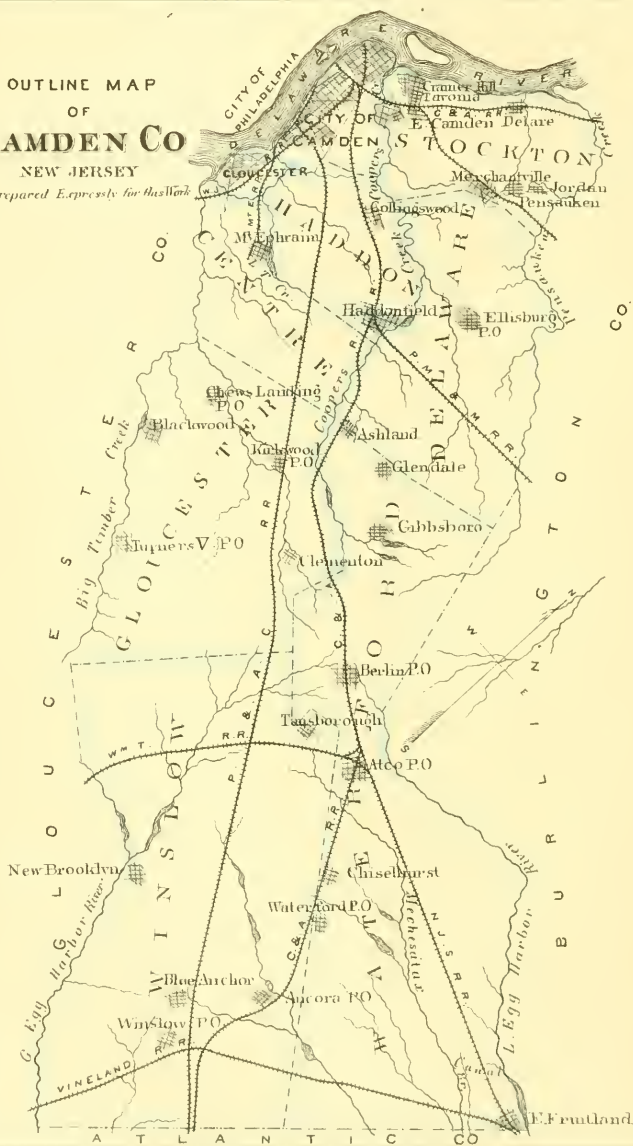
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HISTORY

OF

CAMDEN COUNTY, NEW JERSEY.

CHAPTER I.

TOPOGRAPHY AND BOTANY.

TOPOGRAPHY.

CAMDEN COUNTY has a front on the Delaware River of ten miles, and extends southeasterly about thirty miles to the line of Atlantic County. Timber Creek, from the river, bounds it on the southwest to the head of the south branch of that stream, and by a short land line to the head of Four-Mile Branch, and down the whole length of that stream to Great Egg Harbor River and thence down that river to the Atlantic County line. On the northeast Pensaukin Creek from the river bounds the county to the source of the south branch, and by a line across the country to near the head of Mullica River, or a branch thereof, known as Atco Atco, and thence down the stream to where Atlantic County makes a corner near Atsion.

The streams running out of the hills are rapid, yet the volume of water has been materially diminished by the gradual removal of the timber from the upland and swamps. The effect of the tides from the Delaware River in these streams is felt for ten or twelve miles inland, although its flow is hindered by mill-dams in many places. The

land in parts is hilly and rolling, but no part is so flat or level but that it can be readily drained. The highest point, as appears by the gradients of the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, is near Berlin, and shows an elevation of one hundred and ninety-six feet above low tide-water at Camden. There is a gradual rise from the river southeasterly until it reaches the highest point at or near Berlin, and all the streams running northwesterly to the river find their sources in that region. The same features exist on the southeasterly slope, and the streams that drain their waters into the Atlantic Ocean, originate near the same place, thus making the region about that town the water-shed for a large extent of country. It may therefore be seen that the springs of water that come to the surface near Berlin find their way to the Delaware River by Timber Creek, Coopers Creek, Pensaukin Creek and Rancocas Creek on the western slope of the county, while the sources of Great Egg Harbor River and of Mullica River and their tributaries, which drain the eastern slope and empty into the Atlantic Ocean, may be found near the same place.

Timber Creek is navigable for vessels of light draught to Chews Landing, about ten miles from its mouth, and Coopers Creek

to Coles Landing, about the same distance. Pensankin Creek is available for the same purpose to the dam at the junction of the north and south branches of that stream. Along both sides of these water-courses are extensive tracts of low, marshy land, upon which the tide leaves a fertile alluvion deposit, and which, when banked and drained, makes valuable meadow, while towards the heads of the streams good water-powers have been made and used for milling and manufacturing purposes. Black, yellow and green marl is found in the belt that crosses the county in a northeasterly direction, and for building purposes a red sandstone is found in many localities, generally in thin layers near the surface, but occasionally in thick, compact bodies. Loam suitable for moulding purposes is found in some of the hills along the streams and clays for brick-making and pottery crop out in various places.

BOTANY.

To outline the flora of so small a section of country as is usually embraced within county lines would ordinarily furnish but little matter of interest, and where an exception to this general rule is known it becomes not only proper, but very desirable, to have it so appear, in order to obtain the most complete local history that can be prepared. That this exception is realized in Camden County is made abundantly manifest.

It is well known that the State of New Jersey, with its surface of seven thousand five hundred and seventy-six square miles, furnishes greater opportunities for the study of a varied flora than almost any other State or district of similar size in the whole United States. The more elevated or mountainous section in the north gives a somewhat sub-alpine flora; the southern counties receive, by the washing of the waves from the shores of the Southern States, and by the birds in their migratory flights northward, the seeds of many strictly southern plants; the eastern

section supports the usual marine flora, and the western the usual fresh-water flora, while a section of the interior of the more southern counties give us what is elsewhere known as the "pine barrens of New Jersey," furnishing a peculiar vegetation, one unlike that of any other State of our Union.

O. R. Willis, in his "Catalogue of Plants growing without Cultivation in the State of New Jersey," says of these floral features,— "The difference of elevation from the south towards the north gives a wide range of temperature, so that while in the northern boundaries of the State plants are found common to New England, the southern and coast regions yield the vegetation of Eastern Virginia.

"The whole western border is washed by the Delaware River, fed by tributaries from Pennsylvania and New York, bringing to its banks the seeds of a vast territory north and west of it. Its eastern shores are washed by the Hudson River and the Atlantic Ocean, wafting the seeds of many lands to the alluvial plains which skirt its eastern boundaries. Its varied soil is another remarkable feature of this State: limestone in the north, accompanied by iron and peat, marl, alluvial, arenaceous and clay deposits; with red shales and heavy loam, impregnated with iron, in the middle; while in the south and east loose sands, peat and sphagnous bogs and green sand deposits alternate with patches of loam, in which clay more or less predominates. The wonderful variety of soil, the differences of elevation and the wide range of temperature combine to give rise to one of the most varied and remarkable floras of the Western Continent. The cedar swamps, with which the pine regions are besprinkled, are the homes of the most beautiful and remarkable individuals of the flora of the temperate zones. There the pogonia, the habernaria, the orchis, the arcthusa, the calopogon and the sarraecenia flourish; while the forests of the north and middle are adorned with the lir-

iოდendron, the magnolia, the ilex, the kalmia and the rhododendron."

Among those who early gave attention to botanical investigation in this district, or who became quite familiar with its flora, may be found the names of Bartram, Collins, Kalm, Michaux, Schweinitz, Barton, Pursh, Nuttall, Durand and others, many collections of New Jersey plants being scattered through the herbaria of Europe as well as of America. The conditions they found have, in the lapse of many years, been very much changed. The marshy ground along the Delaware River just south of Camden, and running back into the country for some distance, was a noted place to visit in those early botanical days, many of the rarer plants of this section being found therein, some decidedly of a southern range, and which of late years have not been met with at all. Near Haddonfield is another locality, where recently has been collected a species not heretofore known to occur north of Virginia. The townships of Waterford and Winslow extend into the "pine barren" region, above referred to, where the rare and beautiful plants which characterize its flora may be found. On the banks of Little Timber Creek may, in sheltered places, still be found plants of a more northern habitat, and this is, perhaps, the only place south of Trenton where they occur. An enumeration of these species would greatly interest persons scientifically inclined, and there are many such devotees among us, but it would be too voluminous to be inserted here; suffice it to say that many of these plants, which are to be found described in the various text-books of botany, are yet quite local. This section has been so thoroughly explored that very few species new to science have been detected within the past thirty-five years.

Of introduced plants, those whose home is in other parts of the world, Camden County has more than a full share, owing to circumstances which are not likely to affect any

other county in the State. Isaac C. Martindale, of Camden, who is probably better acquainted with the flora of this section of New Jersey, and the localities where its rare plants may be found, than almost any other person now living, and who has of late years given special study to the introduction of foreign species and the geographical distribution of plants, says that the past twenty-five years has given a large influx of these. Nearly as far back as 1860 the late Charles F. Parker, of Camden, and himself, while botanizing on the Pennsylvania side of the Delaware, detected a number of European plants growing on heaps of ballast that had been unloaded from vessels, most of which were not enumerated in the text-books of North American botany, and as a new field for investigation was thus opened, the whole of the Delaware River front, both in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, was carefully examined during the succeeding years, and the character and habits of the plants studied, it was found that many of the species of European origin were evidently from the middle section of the continent, and a close investigation developed the fact that large quantities of coal oil were being shipped from Philadelphia to the seaport towns of Germany and those along the Mediterranean Sea; so large a trade had sprung up in this enterprise within a few years that many sailing-vessels were engaged in its transportation. Many cargoes of coal oil were thus shipped, and if no freight could be obtained for a return, the vessels came back in ballast, which was largely unloaded in the southern part of the city of Camden, where scores of acres of low, marshy land existed. This ballast material of course contained many seeds of plants, which in due season vegetated, and thus furnished, as it were, a new link in Flora's chain on American soil. Occasional vessel-loads of ballast came from other parts of the world—some from Africa, Eastern Asia, South America and the West Indies. A few California

plants have also in this way been brought to our doors.

It is well known that during the War of the Rebellion many vessels were engaged in carrying supplies to ports on the South Atlantic seaboard and to the Gulf States. As no return cargo could be obtained, vast quantities of ballast were used. Much of this in time reached here also, and in consequence a large number of strictly southern plants were introduced. Partial lists of these have from time to time appeared in the scientific periodicals of the country, and Mr. Martindale, we learn, is at present engaged in the preparation of a complete history of this department of his favorite study.

Of the foreign plants thus introduced, numbering perhaps hundreds of species, many never appeared but once, others maintained a foothold for a few years and then disappeared, whilst a large number of species have been found year after year, showing that while an unusual combination of circumstances may have led to their introduction, they have nevertheless come to stay, often rooting out the native plants and absolutely taking possession of the soil, in fair illustration of the old story of the survival of the fittest in the race for existence. The introduced element being more vigorous, obtained the mastery, and the native was obliged to yield possession, an exact repetition of the history of the settlement of the country by the European nations, where the foreigners held possession and the native American Indian, proving to be the weaker vessel, has been gradually pushed farther and farther inland.

The greater part of the soil of Camden County being easily cultivated, the trees have been largely removed; hence the acreage of forest has become very small and little of especial character in this line now exists that requires mention at our hands. The original timber has all been cut off and now but few trees of large or unusual size remain. The

wooded sections of the most eastern townships have for years furnished very largely the supply of charcoal for the Philadelphia markets. Immense numbers of hoop-poles were also shipped to those engaged in the West India sugar and molasses trade. The white cedar swamps have also furnished thousands of cedar rails annually for shipment to other sections, but the great demand for these articles has nearly exhausted the supply and these branches of industry are almost destroyed.

CHAPTER II.

THE INDIANS.

EARLY historians, probably through lack of study of the literary remains of the pioneers and settlers of the seventeenth century, have very much too liberally overestimated the number of Indians in New Jersey at the time when the first settlements by the whites were made here. In this error they but shared the once common belief that the aborigines of North America three hundred years ago were a powerful and numerous people. Recent investigations have proved the inaccuracy of this belief.

The historian Robert Pond estimated the number of fighting men of eighteen given tribes east of the Mississippi River at twenty-seven thousand nine hundred, and total number of souls one hundred and thirty-nine thousand five hundred. An historical account printed in Philadelphia of Colonel Bouquet's expedition in 1763 against the Ohio Indians, asserts that there were then fifty-six thousand five hundred and eighty fighting men of such tribes as the French were in connection with in Canada and the West. Assuming this number to be one-fifth of the population, they would have had at that date two hundred and eighty-two thousand nine hundred in the territory now

embraced in the United States. According to the figures of the Indian Bureau of the government, there are now about two hundred and seventy-five thousand Indians in the United States, or within a few thousands of as many as ever roamed over the area now embraced within the States and Territories. Statistics and careful investigation have thus shattered the romance of the extinguishment of the Indian race, upon which innumerable pathetic tales have been founded. The conditions of Indian life were in every way opposed to the rapid increase of population.

All the collateral evidence goes to sustain the theory that if Hendrick Hudson could have made a census of the Indians in Scheyichbi (their name for the territory almost identical with the present State of New Jersey), he would not have counted many more than two thousand when, in 1609, he and his companions in the "Half-Moon" skirted the coast of what is now New Jersey. Master Evelyn, writing in 1690, used this language: "I doe account all the Indians to be eight hundred;" and Oldmixon, in 1708, computed that they had been reduced to one-fourth that number. Evelyn and Oldmixon were below the mark, but they were much nearer it than those writers who have spoken of the "teeming thousands" of red men. Such miscalculations are largely traceable to circumstances which, in their turn, are a revelation of the physical condition of Scheyichbi when the white man was moving to plant his dominant standards upon its soil. The State of New Jersey is so rich in Indian relics that hasty observers came to the conclusion that it must have supported a comparatively dense Indian population. "So abundant were the Indian villages," says Charles C. Abbott, in his "Stone Age in New Jersey," "that almost every brook that harbors a fish has now lying among the pebbles on its bed or in the turf upon its banks flinty arrow-points or delicate fish-spears." When it is remembered that these remains are in a great por-

tion those of tribes that came to New Jersey in the seasons for hunting and fishing, and had their permanent locations beyond its confines, we understand the great attractions of the region for a primitive people, and also the source of the errors that have been made in enumerating the Indians of New Jersey two centuries ago. To them and to the



strangers who foraged in it from the North and West it was a land of plenty and fatness. The streams were well supplied with fish, and the forests and the plains with game. The recession of the glaciers had left a soil that so easily absorbed rain that it made quick and prodigal return for the work of the red husbandman, who cultivated In-

dian corn, pumpkins and beans. The inlets of the bay and sea were opulent with oysters and clams, and when the Indians had eaten of these luscious bivalves their shells were useful for conversion into wampum.

They were of the great Leni Lenape nation, which then occupied the central portion of what is now the United States, and were hemmed in by the Natches, south of the Potomac River, and the Iroquois, north of the southern border of New York. They had sacredly preserved that curious tradition of an origin in the far West, of a march to the eastward, a joint victory with the Iroquois over the Allegivi (Alleghenies) in a terrible battle and the final establishment of a new home upon the shores of the ocean from which the sun rises. The myth has long ago been resolved into an incident of the sun or fire worship common to prehistoric faiths.

INDIAN TRADITIONS.—A writer in the "History of Philadelphia," published in 1880, gives the following interesting, though fanciful, traditions relating to the origin of our Aborigines :

"As to their origin as members of the human family, they have divers legends. They claim to have come out of a cave in the earth, like the woodchuck and the chipmunk, to have sprung from a snail that was transformed into a human being and taught to hunt by a kind of Manitou, after which it was received into the lodge of the beaver and married the beaver's favorite daughter.

"In another myth a woman is discovered hovering in mid-air above the watery waste of chaos. She has fallen or has been expelled from heaven, and there is no earth to offer her a resting-place. The tortoise, however, rose from the depths and put his broad shield-like back at her service, and she descended upon it and made it her abode, for its dome-like oval resembled the first emergence of dry land from the waters of the deluge. The tortoise slept upon the deep, and round the margin of his shell barnacles gathered, the scum of the sea collected and the floating fragments of the shredded sea-weed accumulated until the dry land grew apace, and by and by there was all that broad expanse of land which now constitutes North America. The woman, weary of watching, worn out with sighs for

her lonesomeness, dropped off into a tranquil slumber, and in that sleep she dreamed of a spirit who came to her from her lost home above the skies, and of that dream the fruits were sons and daughters, from whom have descended the human race. Another legend personifies the Great Spirit under the form of a gigantic bird that descended upon the face of the waters and brooded there until the earth arose. Then the Great Spirit, exercising a creative power, made the plants and animals and, lastly, man, who was formed out of the integuments of the dog, and endowed with a magic arrow that was to be preserved with great care, for it was at once a blessing and a safeguard. But the man carelessly lost the arrow, whereupon the Great Spirit soared away upon its bird-like wings and was no longer seen, and man had thenceforth to hunt and struggle for his livelihood.

"Manabohzo, relates the general Algonkin tradition, created the different tribes of red men out of the carcasses of different animals, the beaver, the eagle, the wolf, the serpent, the tortoise, etc. Manabohzo, Messon, Michaboo or Nanabush is a demi-god who works the metamorphoses of nature. He is the king of all the beasts ; his father was the west wind, his mother the moon's great-grandfather, and sometimes he appears in the form of a wolf or bird, but his usual shape is that of the gigantic hare. After Manabohzo masquerades in the figure of a man of great endowments and majestic stature, when he is a magician after the order of Prospero ; but when he takes the form of some impish elf, then he is more tricky than Ariel and more full of hobgoblin devices than Puck.

"Manabohzo is the restorer of the world, submerged by a deluge which the serpent-Manitous have created. He climbs a tree, saves himself and sends a loon to dive for mud from which he can make a new world. The loon fails to reach the bottom ; the muskrat, which next attempts the feat, returns lifeless to the surface, but with a little sand from which the Great Hare is able to re-create the world.

"In other legends the otter and beaver dive in vain, but the muskrat succeeds, losing his life in the attempt."

Students of the Aryan legends regarding the creation of the world and the Eastern mythology concerning the birth of demi-gods by the union of a supernatural man with a female human being, will detect at once the kinship of the myths of the Occident with those of the Orient. How far they aid in

determining the origin of the American Indians on the Asiatic plateau is a question which ethnologists are still busily discussing.

THE LENNI LENAPE, OR DELAWARE INDIANS.—The name Lenni Lenape signifies "original people," and came to be applied to the river upon which they dwell, until the English decided that the name of the river should be the Delaware. They translated the Indian generic title into Delaware also. With the Iroquois the Delaware formed the Algonquin division of the aborigines, and were at its head; but not later than the middle of the seventeenth century they surrendered their primacy at the dictation of the Iroquois and accepted the humble place of a subordinate nation. In this condition they were bound to abstain from war and in return they were protected from invasion. The pacific relations which existed between them and the Europeans in New Jersey is partially explainable by their virtual abandonment of the belligerent attitude which had been their normal status.

Along the Delaware, from the mouth of the bay northward on the eastern side, were perhaps twenty sub-divisions of the Lenni Lenape people. The names which have been preserved are in some instances generic and in others merely indicate the localities. Isaac Mickle, in his "Reminiscences of Old Gloucester County," hands down those of the Sewapooses, Siconnesses and Naraticons upon Raccoon Creek, the Manteses or Mantas on Mantua Creek and the Arnewamexes or Arwames on Timber Creek. These last-named must have extended their possessions over the present limits of Camden County. There are no reasons to suppose that they

differed in any way from their neighbors of the Lenape. According to Pastor Campanius, in his "History of New Sweden,"¹ they constructed their lodges by placing a bark roof upon poles, and when they desired to fortify a village they made a palisade of logs and dug a ditch on the outside. They could fashion rude household utensils of pot-



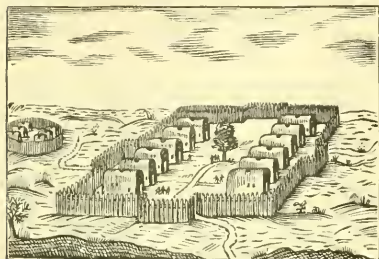
DELAWARE INDIAN FAMILY.

From Campanius' "New Sweden."

tery and they made dishes of bark and cedar

¹ "The Indians of this region had no towns or fixed places of habitation; they mostly wander around from one place to another and generally go to those places where they think they are most likely to find the means of support. . . . When they travel they carry their mats with them wherever they go and fix them on poles, under which they dwell. When they want fire they strike it out of a piece of dry wood, of which they find plenty."

wood and wove baskets of withes. They were utter strangers to the uses of metals until they learned of them from the Europeans, but of stones they made arrow-heads and spear-heads, a queer sort of a "gig" for



AN INDIAN FORT.

catching fish, war-clubs, hatchets, axes, daggers and pestles and mortars, with which they pounded corn into meal or clay into paint. The neolithic or new stone implements and weapons unearthed throughout this county belonged to the Lenape Indians, just as the paleolithic or older and ruder stone tools did to the unknown people who preceded them and perished without leaving any records.

THEIR RELIGIOUS BELIEF AND OTHER CHARACTERISTICS.—

The Indians worshipped a Great Spirit under various forms, but the dance was their sole religious ceremonial. The nature of their belief in a Supreme Being has never been more clearly illustrated than in the following letter written to a friend about 1746 by Conrad Weiser, well known in the early history of Pennsylvania as the great interpreter of the Indian language:

"If by religion people mean an assent to certain creeds or the observance of a set of religious duties, as appointed prayers, singing, preaching, baptism or even heathenish worship, then it may

be said the Five Nations (Iroquois Indians) and their neighbors have no religion. But if by religion we mean an attraction of the soul to God, whence proceeds a confidence in and hunger after the knowledge of Him, then this people must be allowed to have some religion among them, notwithstanding their sometimes savage deportment. For we find among them some traits of a confidence in God alone, and sometimes, though but seldom, a vocal calling upon Him."

Weiser then cites the case of an Indian who accompanied him upon one of his journeys, and who, on being rescued from a fall over a great precipice, exclaimed,—

"I thank the great Lord and Governor of this world in that He has had mercy upon me and has been willing that I should live longer."

A few days later, when Weiser himself was in danger of death, the same Indian addressed him thus,—

"Remember that evil days are better than good days, for when we suffer much we do not sin; sin will be driven out of us by suffering; but good



MORTAR AND PESTLE.

days will cause men to sin, and God cannot extend His mercy to them; but, contrariwise, when it goeth evil with us God hath compassion on us."

Again, when, in 1760, a number of Indians came from Wyalusing to Philadelphia to confer with Governor Hamilton on various subjects, Chief Papouman is recorded by

Conrad Weiser to have said to the Governor,—

“I think on God who made us. I want to be instructed in His worship and service; the great God observes all that passes in our hearts and hears all that we say to one another.”



FLINT KNIFE.
8 $\frac{1}{4}$ by 3 inches.



FLINT KNIFE.
8 by 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

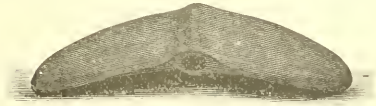
Of course all these Indians whom he quotes had derived some religious ideas from their communication with the whites: they



PARTLY DRILLED PIECE OF STEATITE.

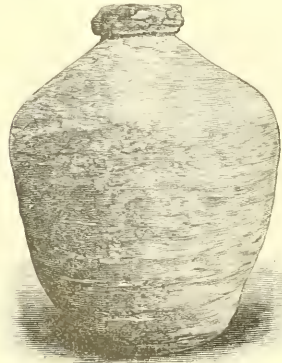
had, in fact, superimposed these impressions upon the vague and misty idealism which formed the basis of their original devotions.

If the word had been invented in Weiser's day, he might have entitled them Pantheists. It must be kept steadily in mind, however,



CEREMONIAL STONE OF GREEN.

that Indian sentimentalism concerning the supernatural was very apt to yield to enticements, to plunder, bloodshed and debauchery. Yet they became skilled theological controversialists, if we are to place reliance upon the alleged reply of an Indian chief to a Swedish missionary who preached upon original sin and the necessity for a mediator, at Conestoga, Lancaster County, Pa., in 1710. The



HAND-MADE AND FINGER-MARKED VESSEL OF POTTERY.

story runs that the missionary was so puzzled by the Indian logic that he requested the University of Upsal to furnish him with a confutation of it. The Indian speech, translated from the Latin in which the worthy cleric embalmed it, is in part as follows:

“Since the subject of his (the missionary's) errand is to persuade us to embrace a new doctrine, perhaps it may not be amiss, before we offer him the reasons why we cannot comply with his re-

quest, to acquaint him with the grounds and principles of that religion which he would have us abandon. Our forefathers were under a strong persuasion, as we are, that those who act well in

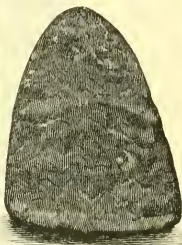


HOE OF GREY FLINT, $7\frac{1}{4}$ BY $5\frac{1}{4}$ INCHES.

this life shall be rewarded in the next, according to the degree of their virtue; and on the other hand, that those who behave wickedly here will undergo such punishments hereafter as are propor-



HORNBLLENDE AXE.



POLISHED FLESHER.

tionate to the crimes they are guilty of. . . . We think it evident that our notion concerning future rewards and punishments was either revealed im-



GROOVED HAMMER.



POLISHED AXE.

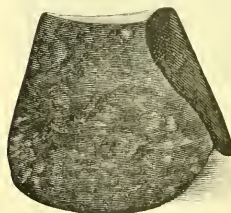
mediately from heaven to some of our forefathers and from them descended to us, or that it was im-

planted in each of us at our creation by the Creator of all things. . . . Does he believe that our forefathers, men eminent for their piety, constant and warm in the pursuit of virtue, hoping thereby



ORNAMENTAL POTTERY. GROOVED HAMMER.

to meet everlasting happiness, were all damned? Does he think that we, who are their zealous imitators in good works, earnestly endeavoring with the greatest circumspection to tread the paths of



FLESHER WITH HANDLE.



PIERCED RECORD TABLET.

integrity, are in a state of damnation? . . . The Almighty, for anything we know, may have communicated the knowledge of Himself to a different race of people in a different manner. Some say



BIRD AND TORTOISE PIPE. BLACK FLINT KNIFE.

they have the will of God in writing: be it so; their revelation has no advantage above ours since both must be equally sufficient to save, otherwise the end of the revelation would be frustrated. . . . Then say that the Almighty has permitted us to



FLINT PERFORATOR. DUCKS' HEAD PIPE. FLINT SKIN SCRAPER.

remain in fatal error through so many ages is to represent Him as a tyrant. How is it consistent

with His justice to force life upon a race of mortals without their consent and then damn them eternally without opening the door to their salvation? . . . Are the Christians more virtuous, or rather, are they not more vicious than we? If so, how came it to pass that they are the objects of God's beneficence, while we are neglected? In a word, we find the Christians much more depraved in their morals than ourselves, and we judge of their doctrines by their conduct."

Different styles of painting the body and face were adopted for feasting and for war, and tattooing with charcoal for permanent ornament and for inscribing the "totem," or representative animal or sign upon the individual. The totems also served to distinguish the tribes: as, for instance, those which occupied New Jersey south of the Muncietong Mountains were the Unamis, or turtle, and the Unalachtgo, or wolf, between whose territories there seems never to have been any definite delineations. The men were warriors, hunters and fishers, while the women tilled the soil and performed all the domestic and household work.

William Penn, in a letter to Henry Savell, dated Philadelphia, 30th of Fifth Month, 1683, affirms that "the natives are proper and shapely," and that he had "never found more naturall sagacity, considering them without y^e help—I was almost going to say y^e spoyle of tradition." But in comparing the testimony of all the pioneers who recorded their impressions, the conclusion is evident that the primitive Indian was characterized by the same vices that mark his descendants in our time.

The red inhabitants on the banks of the Delaware possessed a willingness to be at peace with the white man, if the white man would permit. In proof of their early pacific disposition, it is pertinent to introduce here the evidence of Thomas Budd, who was a party to the conference held at Burlington in 1668. The whites were fearing an attack by the Indians, because the latter were reported as being angered at the whites for

having sold them match-coats infected with small-pox. The chiefs were asked to a meeting with the settlers, and when it took place one of them spoke in behalf of all in the following lofty strain, as reported by Budd, and believed not to have been corrupted by any modern improvements upon his text:

"Our young men may speak such words as we do not like nor approve of, and we cannot help that, and some of your young men may speak such words as you do not like, and you cannot help that. We are your brothers, and intend to live like brothers with you; we have no mind to have war; . . . we are minded to live in peace. If we intend at any time to make war, we will let you know of it and the reason why we make war with you; and if you make us satisfaction for the injury done us, for which the war was intended, then we will not make war on you; and if you intend at any time to make war on us, we would have you let us know of it and the reason, and then if we do not make satisfaction for the injury done unto you, then you may make war on us, otherwise you ought not to do it; you are our brothers, and we are willing to live like brothers with you; we are willing to have a broad path for you and us to walk in, and if the Indian is asleep in this path, the Englishman shall pass by and do him no harm; and if an Englishman is asleep in this path, the Indian shall pass him by and say, 'He is an Englishman, he is asleep; let him alone, he loves to sleep.'"

Budd was so moved by this eloquent and amicable demonstration that he added,—

"The Indians have been very serviceable to us by selling us venison, Indian corn, peas and beans, fish and fowl, buck-skins, beaver, otter and other skins and furs; the men hunt, fish and fowl, and the women plant the corn and carry burthens. There are many of them of a good understanding, considering their education, and in their publick meetings of business they have excellent order, one speaking after another, and while one is speaking all the rest keep silence, and do not so much as whisper to one another. . . . The kings sat on a form and we on another over against them; they had prepared four belts of wampum (so their current money is called, being black and white beads made of a fish shell) to give us as seals of the covenant they made with us; one of the kings, by consent and appointment of the rest, stood up and spoke."

It is interesting to compare the above with

the instructions issued by the lords proprietors to Governor Philip Carteret, February 10, 1664,—

"And lastly, if our Governors and Councillors happen to find any Natives in our said Province and Tract of Land aforesaid, that then you treat them with all Humanity and Kindness and do not in anywise grieve or oppress them, but endeavour by a Christian carriage to manifest Piety, Justice and Charity, and in your conversation with them, the Manifestation whereof will prove Beneficial to the Planters and likewise Advantageous to the Propagation of the Gospel."

It is a matter of no little difficulty to sift the truth from the voluminous tales of the Swedish, Dutch and English chroniclers who were among the first voyagers and settlers.

It happily remained for the more sober and prosaic clerks who came up the Delaware before and during Penn's days to temper with a regard for truth the temptation to extravagant writing. Easily first among these was Rev. John Campanius, Swedish chaplain of Governor Printz, who resided on Tinicum Island, near the mouth of the Schuylkill, from 1642 to 1648, and was in his leisure hours much of a rover on both sides of the Delaware. Writing of what he saw of the natives in those six years, he said,—

"Their way of living was very simple. With arrows pointed with sharp stones they killed the deer and other creatures. They made axes from stones, which they fastened to a stick, to kill the trees where they intended to plant. They cultivated the ground with a sort of hoe made from the shoulder-blade of a deer or a tortoise-shell, sharpened with stones and fastened to a stick. They made pots of clay, mixed with powdered mussel shells burned in fire. By friction they made fire from two pieces of hard wood. The trees they burnt down and cut into pieces for fire-wood. On journeys they carried fire a great way in punk, or sponges found growing on the trees. They burned down great trees, and shaped them canoes by fire and the help of sharp stones. Men and women were dressed in skins; the women made themselves under-garments of wild hemp, of which they also made twine to knit the feathers of turkeys, eagles, etc., into blankets. The earth, the woods and the rivers were the provision stores of the Indians; for

they eat all kinds of wild animals and productions of the earth, fowls, birds, fishes and fruits, which they find within their reach. They shoot deer, fowls and birds with the bow and arrow; they take the fishes in the same manner; when the waters are high the fish run up the creeks and return at ebb-tide, so that the Indians can easily shoot them at low water and drag them ashore.

"They eat generally but twice a day, morning and afternoon; the earth serves them for tables and chairs. They sometimes broil their meat and their fish; other times they dry them in the sun or in the smoke and thus eat them. They make bread out of the maize or Indian corn, which they prepare in a manner peculiar to themselves: they crush the grain between two great stones, or on a large piece of wood; they moisten it with water and make it into small cakes, which they wrap up in corn leaves and thus bake them in the ashes. They can fast, when necessity compels them, for many days. When traveling or lying in wait for their enemies they take with them a kind of bread made of Indian corn and tobacco juice to allay their hunger and quench their thirst in case they have nothing else on hand. The drink before the Christians came into this country was nothing but water, but now they are very fond of strong liquors.¹ Both men and women smoke tobacco, which grows in their country in great abundance. They have, besides corn, beans and pumpkins, a sort of original dogs with short, pointed ears. . . . When a Christian goes to visit them in their dwellings they immediately spread on the ground pieces of cloth and fine mats or skins; then they produce the best they have, as bread, deer, elk or bear's meat, fresh fish and bear's fat, to serve in lieu of butter, which they generally broil upon the coals. These attentions must not be despised, but must be received with thankfulness, otherwise their friendship will be turned to hatred. When an Indian visits his friend, a Christian, he must always uncover his table at the lower end, for the Indian will have his liberty; and he will immediately jump upon the table and sit upon it with his legs crossed, for they are not accustomed to sit upon chairs; he then asks for whatever he would like to eat of."

Smith, in his "History of New Jersey," gives in more detail and interest than

¹ It is believed to be a fact, and a remarkable one too, that the North American Indians are, with the exception of the Eskimo, the only people on the face of the globe who did not make for themselves some intoxicating or stimulating liquor.

any other writer, facts relating to the social life of the Indians who dwelt on the east bank of the Delaware. The subjoined description may be accepted as a faithful picture of the Armewamexes, a local name for a small tribe who for a time inhabited the locality of the city of Camden and gave to the supposed island site of the city the name of Aquikanasra :

"It was customary with the Indians of West Jersey, when they buried their dead, to put family utensils, bows and arrows and sometimes wampum into the grave with them. When a person of note died far from the place of his own residence they would carry his bones to be buried there. They washed and perfumed the dead, painted the face and followed singly, left the dead in a sitting position and covered the grave pyramidically. They were very curious in preserving and repairing the graves of their dead and pensively visited them; did not love to be asked their judgment twice about the same thing. They generally delighted in mirth; were very studious in observing the virtues of roots and herbs, by which they usually cured themselves of many bodily distempers, both by outward and inward applications. They besides frequently used sweating and the cold bath. They had an aversion to beards and would not suffer them to grow, but plucked the hair out by the roots. . . . Their young women were originally very modest and shame-faced, and at marriageable ages distinguished themselves with a kind of worked mats or red and blue bags interspersed with small rows of white and black wampum, or half-rows of each in one, fastened to it and then put round the head down to near the middle of the forehead. The Indians would not allow the mentioning of the name of a friend after death. They sometimes streaked their faces with black when in mourning, but when their affairs went well they painted red. They were great observers of the weather by the moon, delighted in fine clothes, were punctual in their bargains and observed this so much in others that it was very difficult for a person who had once failed herein to get any dealings with them afterward.

"Their language was high, lofty and sententious. Their way of counting was by tens: that is to say, two tens, three tens, etc.; when the number got out of their reach they pointed to the stars or the hair of their heads.

"Their government was monarchical and successive, and mostly of the mothers' side, to prevent a

spurious issue. They commonly washed their children in cold water as soon as born, and to make their limbs straight, tied them to a board and hung it to their back, when they traveled; they usually walked at nine months old. Their young men married at sixteen or seventeen years of age, if by that time they had given sufficient proof of their manhood by a large return of skins of animals. The girls married at thirteen or fourteen, but stayed with their mothers to hoe the ground, bear burdens, etc., for some years after marriage. The marriage ceremony was sometimes thus: the relations and friends being present, the bridegroom delivered a bone to the bride, she an ear of Indian corn to him, meaning that he was to provide meat, she bread.

"Some tribes were commendably careful of their aged and decrepit, endeavoring to make the remains of their lives as comfortable as they could. It was pretty generally so, except in desperate decays; then, indeed, as in other cases of the like kind, they were sometimes apt to neglect them.

"The native Indians were grave, even to sadness, upon any common, and more so upon serious, occasions; observant of those in company; of a temper cool and deliberate; never in haste to speak, but waited for a certainty that the person who spoke before them had finished all he had to say. Their behavior in public councils was strictly decent and instructive; every one in his turn was heard according to rank of years. Liberty in its fullest extent was their ruling passion; to this every other consideration was subservient. Their children were trained up so as to cherish this disposition to the utmost; they were indulged to a great degree, seldom chastised with blows and rarely chided. They dreaded slavery more than death. Companies of them frequently got together to feast, dance and make merry; this sweetened the toils of hunting; excepting these toils and the little action before described, they scarcely knew any."

THEIR GOVERNMENT.—A rough sort of communal system was the basis of Indian politics and government. Each tribe held its lands in common, and all its males took part in any council that was to decide questions pertaining to the public weal. The administration of government was a matter far from being confided to the chiefs or sachems alone. Charles Thomson, secretary of the Continental Congress, whose fragmentary "Essay upon Indian Affairs" is invaluable,

points out that a nation was composed of a number of tribes, families and towns united by relationship or friendship, each having a particular chief. These components of the nation were united under a kind of federal government, with laws and customs by which they were ruled. Mr. Thomson adds—

“Their governments, it is true, are very lax, except to peace and war, each individual having in his own hand the power of revenging injuries, and when murder is committed, the next relation having power to take revenge by putting to death the murderer, unless he can convince the chiefs and the head men that he had just cause, and by their means can pacify the family by a present and thereby put an end to the feud. The matters which merely regard a town or family are settled by the chiefs and head men of the town; those which regard the tribe, by a meeting of the chiefs from the several towns; and those that regard the nation, such as the making war or concluding peace with the neighboring nations, are determined on in a national council, composed of the chiefs and head warriors from every tribe. Every tribe has a chief or head man, and there is one who presides over the nation. In every town they have a council-house, where the chief assembles the old men and advises what is best. In every tribe there is a place, which is commonly the town in which the chief resides, where the head men of the towns meet to consult on the business that concerns them; and in every matter there is a grand council, or what they call a council fire, where the heads of the tribes and the chief warriors convene to determine on peace or war. In a council of a town all the men of the town may attend, the chief opens the business, and either gives his opinion of what is best, or takes the advice of such of the old men as are heads of families or most remarkable for prudence or knowledge. None of the young men are allowed or presume to speak, but the whole assembly at the end of every sentence or speech, if they approve it, express their approbation by a kind of hum or noise in unison with the speaker. The same order is observed in the meetings or councils of the tribes and in the national councils.”

LATER HISTORY OF THE DELAWARES.—The declining days of the Lenni Lenape or Delaware Indians began with their acceptance of neutrality at the dictation of the Iroquois, as already alluded to. From thence onward they decreased in numbers and importance

until the year 1742, when, at the instance of the Governor of Pennsylvania, they were ordered by the Iroquois sachems to remove westward from their domain in the Delaware Valley. How completely they were under subjugation to the sturdy braves of the North, the form in which the command was issued to them attests. They were, when they ventured to remonstrate, told that they were women and had no rights in the land except by the consent of their masters, and were menaced with extermination if they resisted. Sadly they obeyed and removed into the interior of Pennsylvania, where they were subsequently joined by their kindred, the Shawanese, from Virginia, and by some fragments of Maryland and other tribes. There they recovered somewhat of their ancient spirit; they made war upon the whites, and after the Revolution they formed a combination with Eastern and Ohio tribes, which forced the Iroquois to remove the stigma of neutrality and womanhood from them.

This compulsory migration was not so thorough, however, but that it failed to include some scattered bands south of Trenton, in this State. In 1749 Governor Belcher wrote that they amounted to no more than sixty families; but three years prior quite an alarm had been created by reports that a large number of Indians from the northeast had come into New Jersey with a view to stirring up the natives to bloodshed, or as allies of white insurgents who had organized to resist enforcement of the laws respecting land-titles. The panic was short-lived, it soon appearing that the errand of the strangers was to listen to Rev. Brainerd, the famous missionary, who was then preaching in Monmouth County. Among these visitors was the Delaware chief Teedyuscung, who had come down from the Susquehanna Valley.

THE LAST INDIANS OF NEW JERSEY.—In 1755 the Indians who remained on the West Jersey side of the Delaware manifested

much restlessness because of impositions upon them and the occupation by whites of lands which they had not sold. In 1757 laws were passed for their protection, but were of such little effect in restoring order that from May, 1757, to June, 1758, twenty-seven murders of whites were committed in West Jersey by the Minisinks.¹ In October of the latter year Governor Bernard, through the intervention of Teedyuseung, obtained a conference at Easton, Pennsylvania, with the Indians who had not sold out their lands. The whole of the remaining titles were then extinguished for the consideration of one thousand pounds, except that there was reserved to the Indians the right to fish in all the rivers and bays south of the Raritan, and to hunt on all the uninclosed lands. A reservation of three thousand acres was provided for them at Edge Pillock, Burlington County, and here the sixty individuals, who were all that remained of the race that once possessed the soil, were located, and there they and their descendants dwelt until 1802, when they joined the Stockbridge tribe at New Stockbridge, New York. Thirty years later a revival of the claim that they had not been sufficiently compensated for their ancient hunting and fishing privileges in New Jersey led to the mission of Shawu-kukhkung, a Christian Indian, who had been educated at Princeton College, and by the whites given the name of Bartholomew S. Calvin. He presented a memorial to the Legislature, which agreed to pay the Indians their full demand of two thousand dollars, although it was clear that the previous settlement had been intended to be final. In a letter to the Legislature on the passage of the bill, Calvin wrote,—

"The final act of official intercourse between the State of New Jersey and the Delaware Indians, who once owned nearly the whole of its territory, has now been consummated, and in a manner which must redound to the honor of this growing State, and, in all probability, to the prolongation

of the existence of a wasted yet grateful people. Upon this parting occasion I feel it to be an incumbent duty to bear the feeble tribute of my praise to the high-toned justice which, in this instance, and, so far as I am acquainted, in all former times, has actuated the Councils of this Commonwealth in dealing with the aboriginal inhabitants.

"Not a drop of our blood have you spilled in battle; not an acre of our land have you taken but by our consent. These facts speak for themselves and need no comment. They place the character of New Jersey in bold relief and bright example to those States within whose territorial limits our brethren still linger. Nothing but benisons can fall upon her from the lips of a Lenni Lenape. There may be some who would despise an Indian benediction; but when I return to my people and make known to them the result of my mission, the ear of the Great Sovereign of the universe, which is still open to our cry, will be penetrated with the invocation of blessings upon the generous sons of New Jersey."

WAMPUM. — The following quotations from works issued by the publishers of this book are of special interest:

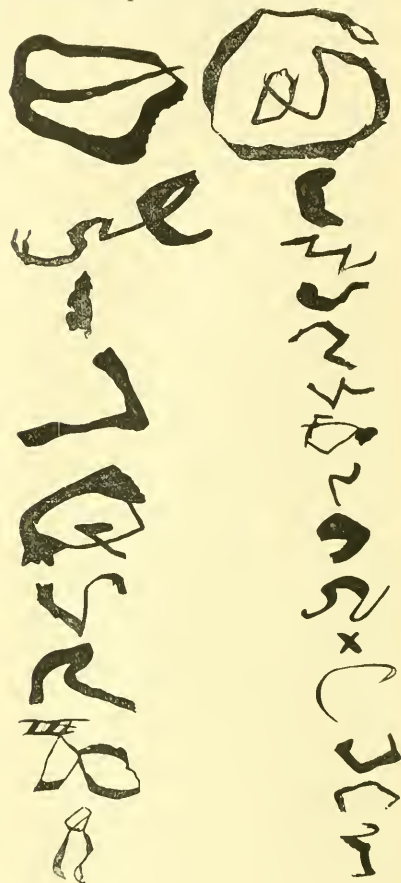
"Wampum passed as current money between the early whites and Indians. There were two kinds of it, the white and purple. They were both worked into the form of beads, generally each about half an inch long and one-eighth broad, with a hole drilled through them so as to be strung on leather or hempen strings. The white was made out of the great conch or sea-shell, and the purple out of the inside of the mussel shell. These beads, after being strung, were woven by the women into belts, sometimes broader than a person's hand and about two feet long. It was these that were given and received at their various treaties as seals of friendship; in matters of less importance only a single string was given. Two pieces of white wampum were considered to equal in value one of the purple."—*History of Montgomery County.*"

"There is enough concurrent testimony to warrant the conclusion that the original purpose of wampum was exclusively mnemonic. It was a sort of *memoria technica*, like the knotted cords of the ancient Peruvians, and doubtless, if the Indians had had intelligence to word it out, a system of written language could have been constructed of written language could have been constructed of wampum bead figures as expressive as that of a single code and more serviceable than the Runic arrow-head writing of the Northmen. Wampum

¹ New Jersey Historical Collections, page 61.

was given not only as a present and a courteous reminder, but also as a threat and a warning. Thus, when, at Lancaster, Pa., in 1747, the chiefs of the Five Nations forbade the Lenapes to sell any more land and ordered them to remove to the interior, they emphasized the command by handing them a belt. As money, its use came about in this way: It was a memorandum of exchange, of business transactions. Passyund, of the Munsis, agreed to let his daughter marry the son of Secanee, of the Unamis, and to give with her a dowry of so many beaver skins, in return for which Secanee's son was to hunt so many days for Passyund. How bind the bargain and prove it? By making a mutual note of it in the exchange of wampum. That particular belt or string vouched for that particular transaction. Menancee, on the Allegheny, agrees to sell to Tamanece, on the Delaware, a dozen buffalo robes for forty fathoms of duffle, with buttons, thread and red cloth to ornament. A belt is exchanged to prove the transaction. But that cannot be completed until the goods are exchanged. The next step is easy: to put a certain fixed value on each bead, so that when Tamanece pays a belt to Menancee for his robes, Menancee can at once hand the belt over to the trader who has the goods and get from him the duffle and the trimmings. Viewed in this light, wampum takes rank as an instrument of as various and important uses as any ever employed by man. It is as if the rosary of the pious Catholic were suddenly invested with the powers of a historical monument, a diplomatic memorandum and a business 'stub' book, a short-hand inscription system which is equally understood by tribes of every variety of language and dialect, a currency of uniform value and universal circulation in the exchange of a continent, a bank of deposit, a jewelry and personal ornament, all in one. There is no parallel instance in all the economic history of mankind of an article so utterly useless and valueless in itself acquiring such a wide and multifarious range of derivative values and uses."—*History of Philadelphia.*"

INDIAN AUTOGRAPHS.—The following are characteristic specimens of Indian autographs,



CHAPTER III.

EARLY COLONIAL HISTORY.

The First Navigators—Royal Grants—Settlements of the Dutch, the Swedes and the English—New Jersey Established—Division of the Province into East and West Jersey.

ENGLAND, Holland and Sweden each bore a part in the discovery and colonization of New Jersey, and their claims so overlapped each other that bloodshed and diplomatic complications marked the progress of events from the first attempt at settlement within the province, in 1623, until its final conquest by the English, in 1664. The forty years intervening witnessed the coming of people representing three different nations, the conversion of the proprietorship of much of the land from the Indians to the whites, the founding of towns on either bank of the Delaware and the laying of the foundation of the civilization and enlightenment that now prevails. The English claim to the possession of this territory grew out of the voyages of John and Sebastian Cabot, who, acting under commission from Henry VII., sailed along the coast from Newfoundland to about the latitude of Cape Hatteras in 1497-98. They bore the royal authority to plant the banner of England on any undiscovered lands, and occupy them in the name of the crown, but as they took no steps towards planting a colony to establish English dominion, the way was thus left open for the conflict of claims to the sovereignty of the territory that subsequently occurred, although the English position was sought to be affirmed in the New England and Virginia patents of King James I.

THE DUTCH.—The next claim in the order of time was that of the Dutch. On August 28, 1609, Henry Hudson, an English seaman in the service of the Dutch East India Company, entered the mouth of Delaware Bay, but did not sail up it because of finding shallow water and sand-bars, which

he thought rendered navigation unsafe. He was, therefore, the discoverer of this estuary of the ocean, as well as of New York Bay and the Hudson River, and it was upon his achievements that the Dutch very justly based their claim to the regions binding upon the North (Hudson) River and the Delaware, or, as they termed it, the Zuydt (South) River.¹

Hudson's report of his expedition up the Delaware was not calculated to cause the Dutch to turn their commercial eye toward this region, and all their enterprise in this direction was turned toward Manhattan. Captain Cornelis Hendrick sailed up the bay in 1615-16 and encountered some of the



HENRY HUDSON.

Minaqua Indians in the neighborhood of Christiana, from whom he purchased some furs. This was the beginning of the trade that was soon to induce the colonization of the river-shores. The Dutch States-General

¹ The Dutch claim to what is now New Jersey was further increased by the voyages of Captain Block and Captain Jacobse Mey. When they rendered an account of their discoveries, the company by whom they had been employed caused a full report of the voyages, with a map of the countries that had been explored, to be laid before the States-General, with an application for the privileges allowed in the late edict of the State to all discoverers. Accordingly, on the 11th of October, 1614, a special grant was made in favor of the company. They were to have the exclusive right to visit the lands and navigate the streams described, "situate in America between New France and Virginia, the sea-coasts of which lie between the fortieth and forty-fifth degrees of latitude, and which are now named New Netherland."

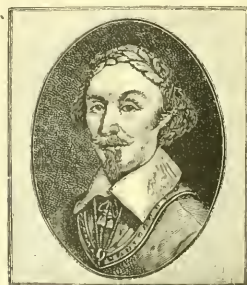
in 1621 chartered the West India Company, with especial commercial privileges, and in 1623 this corporation dispatched a ship under command of Captain Cornelius Jacobse Mey, with settlers fully provided with means of subsistence, and a large stock of articles for traffic with the red men. He landed some of his people on the Hudson, and with the remainder entered the Delaware, and it is from him that Cape May takes its name.¹

Mey fixed upon a place for a settlement at Hermaomissing, at the mouth of the Sas-sackson, the most northerly branch of the Gloucester River, or Timber Creek, "from the great quantities of curious timber," says Gabriel Thomas, "which they send in great floats to Philadelphia." (?) Here he built a stockade of logs and named it "Fort Nassau," in honor of a town in the circle of the Upper Rhine, in Germany. This was the first attempt to establish a settlement upon the eastern bank of the Delaware and in West New Jersey.²

A body of men remained at Fort Nassau to carry on trade with the natives, but contemporary records are almost a blank as to their history while there. It is probable that the fort was alternately occupied or deserted as the demands of trade required. In a legendary channel the information is conveyed that Mey succeeded in opening intercourse with the natives and that the communication between them was such as to give rise to feelings of confidence and kindness.

In 1633 De Vries found the Indians in possession of the post. The Walloons, whom they had placed there, had returned to Manhattan, (New York), having been taken off by one of the vessels which the Dutch annually sent around from New York Bay. Van Twiller,

then the Governor of the New Netherlands, restored the fort and was accused of incurring extravagant expenses in this reconstruction. The Dutch made some use of it for trading purposes until 1650 or 1651, when they concluded that it was too far up the river to be of much value and so destroyed the stockades and buildings, Van Twiller ordering Commissary Arent Corssen to select the site for another structure on the river. In 1635 it was attacked by the English, who failed to capture it from its vigorous Dutch defenders. The Swedes repeatedly denied that the Dutch had any fort on the Delaware in 1638, but against their assertions can be



DAVID PIETERSEN DE VRIES.

placed the Dutch accounts of expenditure for the maintenance of Fort Nassau charged for that year in the West India Company's books. There was certainly enough of a garrison in the fort to report at once and protest against the Swedish settlement at Christina in April, 1638. Four years later the garrison consisted of twenty men and the fort was continually occupied thenceforward until the Dutch destroyed it.

The exact site of this historic place is not determinable and the original Indian name of the spot cannot be given, but among the tribes who surrounded it were the Arwames, who hunted game and took fish where are now the towns and farms of Camden County.

The claims of the Hollanders upon West

¹ Dr. Mulford's "History of New Jersey" makes it appear that about the time of Hendrick's voyage to the Delaware, Mey made a similar trip from New Amsterdam, and then named the Cape, but there is no evidence that he landed at any point, and he certainly made no attempt to found a settlement.

² See history of Gloucester City.

New Jersey was weakened because they had more important business to attend to. The fur trade of the Delaware had dwindled into insignificance in comparison with the splendid spoils of conquest upon the sea and in South America. The West India Company in two years paid a dividend of fifty per cent. from the capture by its ships, which were duly commissioned as men-of-war, of Spanish silver-laden galleons. It was the era of Dutch supremacy on the ocean; the era also in which the canny and brave Hollanders invaded South America and, after the capture of Bahia and Pernambuco, in Brazil, aspired to the conquest of the whole continent. The neglect to cultivate the field open to them on the Delaware brought about very momentous consequences, one of which was no less than the entrance of the Swedes. William Usselinex, the founder of the company, was one of its very few members who did not lose sight of the rich opportunities on the Delaware in the successes of Dutch victories elsewhere. He made a failure in endeavoring to bring his business associates to his way of thinking, and in 1624 he abandoned them, and, transferring his field of endeavor to Stockholm, inspired that wise statesman, King Gustavus Adolphus, of Sweden, with the idea of forming a Swedish West India Company.

Yet all the sagacity did not depart from Holland when Usselinex went to visit the Swedish King. John De Laet, Killian Van Rensselaer, Samuel Godyn, Samuel Blommaert and other rich merchants of Amsterdam had received word from Isaac De Rasieres, secretary to Peter Minuet, predecessor of Van Twiller as Governor of the New Netherlands, that while the Dutch were being compelled, through fear of the Indians, to concentrate at New Amsterdam (New York), there was a chance for a vast land speculation on the Zuydt River. They secured from the States-General a feudal constitution, which gave them great privileges of

land acquisition outside of Manhattan Island, and they formed an agreement by which Godyn and Blommaert became the proprietors of a tract of land thirty-two miles long and two miles deep, "from Cape Heulopen to the mouth of a river." They took into partnership David Pietersen De Vries, and in 1631 sent Captain Heyes to the Delaware in the ship "Wahrus." The latter established on the Horekill Creek, where the town of Lewes now stands, a colony called Swaennendael (the Valley of Swans), and constructed Fort Oplandt for their protection. Heyes placed Gilliss Hossett in command, and then, crossing to the Jersey shore, bought from ten chiefs there, on behalf of the Godyn and Blommaert syndicate, a block of territory extending twelve miles northward along the bay from Cape May, and the same distance inland. In May, 1632, De Vries was ready to set sail from the Texel for the Delaware, when the news was brought him that the garrison of Fort Oplandt, some thirty men, had been massacred by the Indians. Arriving off Swaunendael in the following December, he found it utterly destroyed, and the remains of men and cattle mingled with the charred fragments of the block-house and palisade. He was told that an Indian chief had stolen the Dutch coat-of-arms, erected in front of the fort; that, to appease the whites, the Indians had brought them the head of the robber, and that the tribe, of which he was a member, had slaughtered the colonists in revenge. De Vries' journal demonstrates that he placed no confidence in this story, but explained the massacre by attributing to the Dutch shocking perfidy and cruelty in their dealings with the Indians, and in the treatment of their squaws, that had provoked the latter to inflict a fearful punishment.¹

De Vries accepted this melancholy and

¹ According to Acrelius and Onderdonck, the garrison remaining in Fort Nassau were also massacred by the Indians when they slaughtered the people at Fort Oplandt.

sanguinary event as terminating for the time being all schemes of colonization on the Delaware, but he did what he could to restore confidence by negotiating the first treaty of peace ever concluded with the Indians and propitiating them with gifts. Trading with them for furs as he advanced, he, on January 10, 1633, cast anchor on the bar of Jacques Eylandt (Windmill Island), opposite where the city of Camden is now built. For much of the winter his ship was held in the river by the ice, and when released, in March, he ran down the coast to Virginia, and then returning to the Delaware, embarked his compatriots along its shores and turned the prow of his vessel homeward. Thus was relinquished the Dutch enterprise of colonization on this stream, and Indian possession of it remained unbroken until the Swedes came, in 1638, except for the occasional occupancy of Fort Nassau by trading parties who came southward from Manhattan. There remained nothing to show for the ambitious efforts of the West India Company except what little profit had been made in the trade in furs.

THE SWEDES.—Upon the settlement of the Swedes at Tinicum, under Governor John Printz, a few families crossed to the east side of the river and made a settlement called Elfsburg, now in Elsinboro' township, Salem County. Another settlement was made on Raccoon Creek, in Gloucester County, where now the village of Swedesboro' stands. This settlement became the chief port on the east side of the Delaware. It grew and prospered, and its people purchased titles to the lands of the proprietors under the grant to the Duke of York. A few families of Swedes also settled at the mouth of Woodbury Creek, but they remained there only a few years.

In the limits of what is now Camden County a few Swedes settled and remained for a short time at Fort Eriwomac, after its abandonment by the adherents of Sir Edmund Ployden, and from that time to the

occupancy of the territory under the grant to the Duke of York, March 12, 1664, it remained in the possession of the Indians. A few Swedes remained in the lower part of Gloucester County.

THE ENGLISH.—The occupancy of West Jersey by the English was under Sir Edmund Ployden, who, June 21, 1634, received a letter from Charles I., King of England, for all that territory lying between New England and Maryland. In this, as in most early grants, no regard was paid to previous claims, and in 1664 it was entirely ignored by the King in the grant to the Duke of York.

The government of the territory under the grant to Ployden was vested in him, and he styled it the province of New Albion. Some of his friends, among whom were Captain Young, Robert Evelyn and thirteen traders, left England soon after the grant was obtained, and sailed for the new territory. They came up the Delaware River and landed at the mouth of Pensaukin Creek (now in Stockton township, Camden County), where were living a few families of Indians under a chief by the name of Eriwomac. At this place a fort was built, which was named Fort Eriwomac, where the settlers remained four years, expecting that Ployden would send over to them a colony of settlers. In the meantime he formed a government in England to take possession of the province. A colony, in 1636, sailed up the Delaware River about sixty miles, to near what is now the town of Salem, and settled there.

A number of "Knights and Gentlemen" chose Beauchamp Plantagenet to select a site for them to establish a colony in New Albion, and they were combined with Ployden to raise the energies of the latter's company. To excite the greater interest, an order of knighthood was instituted, which should have for one of its objects the conversion of the Indians to Christianity. Their title was "The Albion Knights of the Coun-

version of the Twenty-three Kings," the designation having reference to the number of Indian chiefs supposed to exercise sway in the province. But this ambitious project came to naught, and Ployden and Plantagenet made no second visit to the Palatinate, as New Albion was officially styled. Their operations are by no means clearly recorded, but what is positively known of them invests them with a fascination for students of the secrets of history.

The settlers at Fort Eriwomac became disheartened in waiting for the earl, and after four years abandoned the fort and settled above and below it,¹ along the shores of the Delaware.

Evelyn soon returned to England and wrote a glowing account of the country, urging the earl to visit the country and take with him "three hundred men or more, as there is no doubt but that he may do very well and grow rich." Plantagenet laid out the territory on the banks of the Delaware into manors and named them Watcessit. The manor embracing what is now Salem County was chosen and set apart for the earl. It was described by Plantagenet as being on "the Manteses plain, which Master Evelyn voucheth to be twenty miles broad and thirty long, and fifty miles washed by two fair navigable rivers, of three hundred thousand acres fit to plow and sow corn, tobacco, flax and rice, the four staples of Albion." Three miles from Watcessit lay the domain of Lady Barbara, Baroness of Riehneck, adjoining Cotton River (Alloway's Creek), "so named of six hundred pound of cotton wilde on tree growing." The historian of Albion added that this property was "of twenty-four miles compasse, of wood, huge timber trees, and two feet black mould, much desired by the Virginians to plant tobacco." The earl came to the manor in 1641 and remained

here with him, and they "marched, lodged and cabined together among the Indians" for seven years. When he published his book, in 1648, it was with the object of furthering a project for the emigration of the "viscounts, barons, baronets, knights, gentlemen, merchants, adventurers and planters of the hopeful colony," who had bound themselves in England to settle three thousand able, trained men in the Palatine's domain. But they failed to fulfill their contracts, perhaps because in the convulsions at home that were forerunners of the execution of Charles I. and the establishment of the Protectorate under Cromwell, enterprises in the New World were dwarfed out of sight. Nothing more is known of Ployden and New Albion, for a new class of contestants was about to fill the stage.

NEW JERSEY ESTABLISHED.—The Duke of York, on casting about for court favorites high in rank and wealth to whom to assign some fractions of the territorial succession made him by the crown, selected Lord Berkeley and Sir George Carteret, to whom he conveyed the land specified as follows:

"This indenture made the three and twentieth day of June, in the sixteenth year of the Raigne of our Sovereign Lord Charles the Second, by the Grace of God of England, Scotland, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the faith—Anno Domini 1664. Between his Royal Highness James Duke of York and Albany, Earl of Ulster, Lord High Admiral of England and Ireland, Constable of Dover Castle, Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, and Governor of Portsmouth of the one part; John Lord Berkeley, Baron of Stratton, and one of his Majesty's most honorable Privy Council; and Sir George Carteret of Sattum, in the county of Devon, Knight, and one of his Majesty's most honorable Privy Council, of the other part, Witnesseth that said James Duke of York, for and in consideration of the sum of ten shillings of lawful money of England, to him in hand paid, by these presents doth bargain and sell unto the said John Lord Berkeley and Sir George Carteret, all that tract of land adjacent to New England, and lying and being to the westward of Long Island: Bounded on the east part by the main sea, and part by Hudson's River, and hath upon the west Delaware

¹ See history of Stockton township.

Bay or River, and extendeth southward to the main ocean as far as Cape May, at the mouth of the Delaware Bay, and to the northward as far as the northernmost branch of said Bay or River of Delaware, which is in forty-one degrees and forty minutes of latitude, and worketh over thence a straight line to Hudson's River—which said tract of land is hereafter to be called by the name or names of Nova Casarea or New Jersey."

The name was given in honor of Sir George Carteret, who in 1649 was Governor of the Isle of Jersey, and had made a most gallant defense of it for the Royalists. He was treasurer of the navy and vice-chamberlain of the King's household under the Restoration. Being detected in speculation, he was eventually expelled from the House of Commons in 1669.

The grant to Berkeley and Carteret was a conveyance of the powers of government as well as of the rights of property, and they thus became rulers as well as owners of the country. On February 10, 1664, they issued the first Constitution of New Jersey, which continued in force until the province was divided, in 1676. It was entitled "The Concession and Agreement of the Lords Proprietors of the Province of New Casarea or New Jersey to and with all and every of the adventurers and all such as shall settle or plant there." It provided for a government composed of a Governor and Council and General Assembly. The Governor was appointed by the Proprietors and he selected six Councillors at least or twelve at most, or any even number between six and twelve. These constituted the General Assembly, with the addition of a representative body to be chosen by the people, as follows: So soon as the proprietors' commission should be received in the province, a writ should be issued by the Governor for the election of twelve deputies by such inhabitants as were freemen or the chief agents of others. But so soon as parishes or other divisions of the province should be made, the inhabitants or freeholders of the several divisions should by

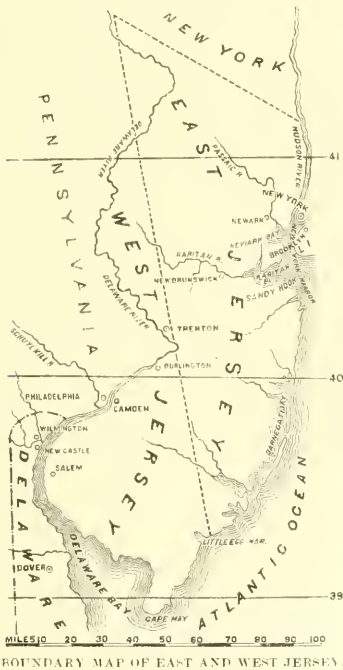
writ meet on each 1st of January and choose freeholders for each respective division, to be deputies or representatives of the same, which body of representatives, or a major part of them, should, with the Governor and the Council, compose the General Assembly. Of the general scope of the form of government thus set up, Dr. Mulford, in his "History of New Jersey," says,—

"It embodied many of the principles which belong to the most liberal institutions. It gave entire exemption to the people from all taxation, except such as their representatives should assent to, and as a further security of property, it gave to the Assembly the full control over all the expenditures of government. Freedom of conscience and worship was secured to every one who should conduct himself as a peaceable citizen. The lands of the province were distributed to the settlers for a quit-rent of half a penny per acre, not to be paid until 1670. Justice was to be administered by tribunals erected under popular authority, and an additional security against the arbitrary exercise of power was given by the concession of an unlimited privilege of appeal or petition. . . . By the increase of numbers in the representative branch of the General Assembly the popular element would have finally acquired a degree of strength that must have given it a controlling influence, but the actual working of the plan did not entirely agree with its general theory."

Simultaneously with signing the "Concessions," the proprietors appointed Philip Carteret, a brother of Sir George, Governor of New Jersey, and in August, 1665, he landed at a place to which he gave the name of Elizabeth, in honor of his sister-in-law, Lady Carteret. This was the first permanent settlement in the province. He found trouble on his hands at the moment of his arrival. Colonel Nicholls, who had been placed in charge of affairs at New York by the Duke of York, had already exerted authority over New Jersey, which he had named Albania, and under his plan of settlement, parties had acquired from the Indians titles to the Elizabethtown tract and the Monmouth patent, which later was the found-

dation of Middletown and Shrewsbury. He entertained exalted notions of what he might accomplish in "Albania" and argued fluently with the duke for the revocation of the Berkeley and Carteret grant, and while he was compelled to surrender New Jersey, he sowed the seeds of ultimate dissension and confusion, but he could not prevent Philip Carteret

they named the province, on a working basis when the treaty of peace between England and Holland restored the country to the former. King Charles II. issued a new patent to the Duke of York, covering the same territory as that of 1663, and the duke executed a new conveyance to Sir George Carteret, Lord Berkeley having, on March 18, 1673, sold the whole of his right and title to the province. But just previous to making the deed to Carteret, the duke gave a commission to Edmund Andros as Governor of the whole country from "the west side of Connecticut River to the east side of Delaware Bay;" and this duplicity of the



WILLIAM PENN'S COAT OF ARMS.

from taking possession of the new settlement. Elizabethtown was made the capital of the colony; Newark was founded; flourishing hamlets appeared on the shores of the bay as far south as Sandy Hook.

From July 30, 1673, to February 9, 1674, New Jersey was again in the possession of the Dutch, in consequence of the surrender of New York to the Dutch fleet. They had just put a government in Achter Kol, as

duke's, the exactions of Andros and the sale made by Berkeley gave rise to much trouble. Carteret defended his claim against Andros, but Berkeley sold his interest in New Jersey to John Fenwick, to be held in trust for Edward Byllinge.

Philip Carteret, in 1671, resumed the government of the province. He was opposed in every act by Andros, who kept the colony in an uproar. Carteret was finally arrested and taken to New York for trial. In the mean time Byllinge made an assignment of his property to William Penn, Gaven Laurie and Nicholas Lucas, who were prominent members of the Society of Friends in England.

Penn and his associates applied to Sir George Carteret and secured assent for a division of New Jersey so that the interests of the Friends and that of Carteret would be separate. The line of division was drawn from the southern point of land on the east side of Little Egg Harbor to a point on the Delaware in the latitude of forty-one degrees and forty minutes. The part east of the line remained to Sir George Carteret as sole proprietor and was named "East New Jersey." The part lying between the line and the Delaware was called "West New Jersey" and passed under the control of William Penn and his associates.

GOVERNORS OF NEW JERSEY—Chronological List.

GOVERNORS OF EAST JERSEY.

Philip Carteret.....	1665 to 1681
Robert Berkeley.....	1682 to 1685
Thomas Rudyard, Deputy-Gov.....	1683
Gawen Lawrie.....	1683
Lord Niel Campbell.....	1685
Andrew Hamilton.....	1692 to 1697
Jeremiah Basse.....	1698 to 1699

GOVERNORS OF WEST JERSEY.

Samuel Jennings, Deputy.....	1681
Thomas Oliver, Governor.....	1684 to 1685
John Skein, Deputy.....	1685 to 1687
William Welsh, Deputy.....	1686
Daniel Cox.....	1687
Andrew Hamilton.....	1692 to 1697
Jeremiah Basse, Deputy.....	1697 to 1699
Andrew Hamilton, Governor 1699 till surrender to the Crown in 1702.	

EAST AND WEST JERSEY UNITED.

Lord John Cornbury, Gov.....	1703 to 1708
John Lovelace (died in office).....	1708
Richard Ingolsby, Lieut.-Gov.....	1709 to 1710
Gen. Andrew Hunter.....	1710 to 1720
William Burnet.....	1720 to 1727
John Montgomery.....	1728 to 1731
Lewis Morris.....	1731 to 1732
William Crosby.....	1732 to 1736
John Hamilton.....	1736 to 1738

The above were also Governors of New York at the same time.

SEPARATE FROM NEW YORK.

Lewis Morris.....	1738 to 1746
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John Hamilton.....	1746 to 1747
Jonathan Belcher.....	1747 to 1757
John Reading.....	1757 to 1758
Francis Barnard.....	1758 to 1760
Thomas Boone.....	1760 to 1761
Thomas Hardy.....	1761 to 1763
William Franklin.....	1763 to 1766

REVOLUTIONARY AND STATE GOVERNMENT.

William Livingston.....	1776 to 1790
William Patterson.....	1790 to 1792
Richard Howell.....	1792 to 1801
John Lambert, Vice-Pres. of Council.....	1802 to 1803
Joseph Bloomfield.....	1803 to 1812
Aaron Ogden.....	1812 to 1813
William S. Pennington.....	1813 to 1815
Mahlon Dickerson.....	1815 to 1817
Isaac H. Williamson.....	1817 to 1829
Garret D. Wall (declined).....	1829
Peter D. Vroom.....	1829 to 1832
Samuel Southard.....	1832 to Feb., 1833
Elias P. Seeley.....	1833 to 1834
Peter D. Vroom.....	1835 to 1836
Philemon Dickerson.....	1836 to 1837
William Pennington.....	1837 to 1843
Daniel Haines.....	1843 to 1844

UNDER NEW CONSTITUTION.

Charles C. Stratton.....	1845 to 1848
Daniel Haines.....	1848 to 1851
George F. Fort.....	1851 to 1854
Rodman M. Price.....	1854 to 1857
William A. Newell.....	1857 to 1860
Charles S. Olden.....	1860 to 1863
Joel Parker.....	1863 to 1866
Marcus L. Ward.....	1866 to 1868
Theodore F. Randolph.....	1869 to 1872
Joel Parker.....	1872 to 1875
Joseph D. Bedle.....	1875 to 1878
Gen. George B. McClellan.....	1878 to 1881
George C. Lindlow.....	1881 to 1884
Leon Abbott.....	1884 to 1887

CHAPTER IV.

THE FRIENDS IN WEST JERSEY.

NEARLY all of the people who lived on the territory now embraced within the county of Camden and of the most part of West Jersey, for one hundred years after the first settlement was made, were members of the Society of

James.

(THE DUKE OF YORK—JAMES II.)

GEORGE CARTARET

(SIR GEORGE CARTARET.)

JOHN BERKELEY

(SIR JOHN BERKELEY, PROPR.)

W. CARTARET

GOV. P. CARTARET.

EDMUND ANDROS

(SIR EDMUND ANDROS.)

EDWARD HYDE, LORD VISCOUNT CORNBURY

(EDWARD HYDE, LORD VISCOUNT CORNBURY.)

EDWARD BYLLINGE

(EDWARD BYLLINGE, PROPR.)

ROBERT BARCLAY

(GOV. ROBERT BARCLAY.)

THOMAS CODRINGTON

(THOMAS CODRINGTON, PROPR.)

LORD NEILL CAMPBELL

(LORD NEILL CAMPBELL.)

ROBERT VAUQUELLIN

(ROBERT VAUQUELLIN, PROPR.)

Friends. They were the representative people of the western division of the colony and for many years controlled the Legislative Assembly. Their history in this province, as well as in that of Pennsylvania, is fraught with much interest and instruction.

THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS, OR QUAKERS, arose in England about the middle of the seventeenth century, a time of considerable religious excitement, when the honest-hearted were aroused by the general prevalence of vice and immorality in which the King and court were but examples. The term Quaker (*i.e.*, Trembler) was first used in 1650, and was given to the Friends in derision by Justice Bennet, of Derby, because George Fox, the founder of the society, bade him and his companions to tremble at the word of the Lord. Its application was further induced by the fact that some of the early preachers and others trembled violently when under strong religious exercise. They even accepted the name Quaker, so far as to style themselves "the people called Quakers" in all official documents intended for publication to the world at large. The early form of marriage certificates contained the expression "the people of God called Quakers," but in 1734 the Yearly Meeting for Pennsylvania and New Jersey agreed "that ye words 'of God' and 'called Quakers' be left out of that form for the future." In 1806 the expression was changed to the "religious society of Friends." Some of their principal characteristics, as differing from other professing Christians, was in opposition to all wars, oaths and a paid ministry, or grace of God, which is given to every man as a guide to salvation. George Fox says, moreover, "When the Lord sent me forth into the world, he forbade me to put off my hat to any one, high or low, and I was required to thee and thou all men and women, without any respect to rich or poor, great or small, and this made the sex and professions to rage, but the Lord's power carried me over all to His glory, and many

came to be turned to God in a little time, for the heavenly day of the Lord sprang from on high and broke forth apace."

For refusing to pay tithes in England, the goods of Friends were taken to many times the value; for absence from the national worship twenty pounds per month was imposed, and when brought before the courts, the oath of allegiance was tendered to them as a pretext, upon their refusal to disobey the injunction "swear not at all," for the imposition of further penalties. Meetings of the Friends were broken up, and in many cases they were shamefully abused. The sober, upright lives of Friends were a constant reproach, and aroused the hatred of many around them. It is probable that fully one-half of their sufferings were due to this cause, as their persecutors certainly cared little for religion.

In 1659 a petition was presented to Parliament, signed by one hundred and sixty-four Friends, offering their own bodies, person for person, to lie in prison instead of such of their brethren as were under confinement and in danger as of their lives therefrom. More than two hundred and fifty died in prison, and while some in England were sentenced to banishment, it was only in New England that a few were hung and others had their ears cut off.

THEIR EMIGRATION TO AMERICA.—Persecutions were continued with more or less severity until the accession of William and Mary to the throne of England, when an act of toleration was passed in 1689. Prior to this, however, many Friends had sought a home for religious liberty in Massachusetts, Long Island and New Jersey, and when William Penn established his colony, in 1682, it was but natural that a large number should have been attracted thither. The first settlement of Friends in New Jersey was at Salem in 1676, and at Burlington in 1678.

A few of the early settlers within the present limits of Camden County came here

from Burlington settlement, and from that source obtained authority for the organization of their religious meetings.¹

The little notice taken of the interests of William Penn in New Jersey and of his connection with the initiatory steps for colonizing the territory and establishing a form of government, is a noticeable feature in the writings of his biographers. This may be accounted for by the willingness of his admirers to subordinate everything to his successful efforts in founding a colony of his own, which soon overshadowed the sparse settlements on the east side of the Delaware River, which had been planted by and were under the patronage of John Fenwick. It was more than seven years before he received the grant for Pennsylvania that Penn became interested in the effort to establish in America a colony where Friends could enjoy with freedom the dictates of their conscience.

¹ PLANS OF ORGANIZATION.—The organization and subordination of the Meetings of Friends are as follows: One or more Meetings for worship constitute one Preparative Meeting; one or more Preparative Meetings constitute one Monthly Meeting; several Monthly Meetings constitute one Quarterly Meeting; several Quarterly meetings constitute one Yearly Meeting, which is an independent body; yet the different Yearly Meetings maintain more or less of correspondence with each other.

The Preparative Meetings are held monthly, and generally in the month prior to the regular Monthly Meetings, for the preparation of reports and other business to be presented thereat. The Monthly Meetings are the principal executive branch of the Society for the exercise of the discipline over members. Regular and voluminous reports of the proceedings are recorded, as well as records of births, deaths and marriages. "Indulged" Meetings for stated periods are held by sanction of Monthly Meetings; but all Meetings subordinate to are established permanently by authority of the Quarterly Meetings, and these in turn by the Yearly Meeting.

The first Meeting established in what is now Camden County was the old Newton Meeting. There are at present four meetings in the county,—Haddonfield Meeting, Newton Meeting and Hicksite Friends' Meetings in Haddonfield and in Camden. Sketches of each of them are given in the history of the places in which they are situated.

When Lord Berkeley (on March 18, 1673), as mentioned in the preceding chapter, conveyed to John Fenwick his individual moiety of New Jersey, for reasons which do not appear, the right was questioned by the creditors of Edward Byllynge, a brewer of Westminster, London, at that time insolvent, they suspecting that Edward Byllynge had paid for the grant with money justly due to them. After much controversy between John Fenwick, Edward Byllynge and Edward Byllynge's creditors, William Penn was called upon to act as arbitrator; who, after careful examination and inquiry, decided that John Fenwick was entitled to but ten parts, and that he (Fenwick) should convey the ninety parts of said territory to such persons as should be chosen as trustees for the benefit of Edward Byllynge's creditors. The creditors, who were mostly Friends, pressed Penn into their service as one of the trustees in the sale of these lands and in the payment of Byllynge's debts, the others being Gawen Laurie and Nicholas Lucas. On February 9, 1674, John Fenwick made conveyance of the ninety parts to said trustees, reserving ten parts whereon was planted his colony. In the discharge of the intricate duties which his position as trustee imposed upon him, Penn's sense of justice and fair dealing was often displayed, as were also his foresight and business penetration. The records of the times prove that while thus engaged he rendered many valuable services not incident to his stewardship, and also helped to frame a form of government acceptable to adventurers, that met the wishes of the owners as well.

During these days the leading and more thoughtful members of the Society of Friends were casting about them for some "new country" where the adherents to their religious belief could be at peace, and where their persons and estates would be secure from the hands of those who, under the color of law, excused their shameless persecutions. "The

plantations in America," as heretofore stated, were attracting some attention, and the reports from there as to climate and soil were good. William Penn was at that time a prominent and influential member of the Society, and being one of the trustees of Byllynge, New Jersey was naturally looked to as the spot where their wishes could be realized, and in its settlement they became interested.

The primary object was to sell the land to colonists, or the debts of Edward Byllynge could never be discharged, and to prompt Friends to avail themselves of the opportunity which now offered, a form of government had to be established and promulgated embodying the fundamentals sought for, but not so much at variance with the home policy as to be rejected by those in authority. This was a delicate task, and yet a necessary one, for this wilderness country had few inducements to cause people to break up their homes and settle here. Passing over the Concessions and Agreements published by Berkeley and Carteret, in 1664, as applied to the whole territory of New Jersey, "The Concessions and Agreements of the proprietors, freeholders and inhabitants of the province of West New Jersey in America," as made in 1676, show the success of William Penn and his associates in their first efforts to establish the true basis of a representative government by placing the fountain of power in the people.

These "concessions," contained in forty-four chapters, are the best evidence of the broad views and liberal sentiments of the framers whose object was to secure those who came within their operation and control against the encroachments and abuses from which they were then suffering. No one can read them without being convinced that men of strong minds and decided purpose only, could so well put their intentions into words.

Touching the vital question of taxation, the subject was met in this plain and direct manner:

"They are not to impose, or suffer to be imposed, any tax, custom or subsidy, tollage, assessment, or any other duty whatsoever, upon any color or pretence, how specious soever, upon the said province and inhabitants thereof, without their own consent first had, or other than what shall be imposed by the authority and consent of the General Assembly, and that only in manner and for the good ends and uses as aforesaid."

And again, that of "the exercise of their consciences in matters of religious worship," is neither vague nor ambiguous.

"That no man, nor number of men upon earth, hath power or authority to rule over men's consciences in religious matters; therefore it is consented, agreed and ordained that no person or persons whatsoever within said province at any time or times hereafter, shall be any ways, upon any pretence whatever called in question, or in the least punished or hurt, either in person, estate or privilege, for the sake of his opinion, judgment, faith or worship towards God in matters of religion, but that all and every such person and persons may from time to time and at all times freely and fully have and enjoy his and their judgments, and the exercise of their consciences in matters of religious worship throughout all the said province."

In these "concessions and agreements" almost every detail necessary to the proper working of a new system was anticipated and provided for, and, as was demonstrated, it only needed a sufficient number of settlers in the colony to warrant its success.

To say that William Penn had neither part nor lot in the production of this document would be to ignore all knowledge of the man, and his subsequent life of usefulness devoted always to the advancement and benefit of his fellow-creatures.¹

¹ William Penn afterwards became proprietor of the Province of Pennsylvania, and with his further history every intelligent reader is familiar. After a life of great usefulness, he died on the 30th day of the Fifth Month, 1718, in the 74th year of his age. His remains

Not one of the New England States, nor New York nor Virginia was quite equal to West New Jersey in its love and practice of perfect religious toleration. Under the dominant ideas of the Friends governing here, no man was asked for or about his creed when offering himself as a candidate for public office. Never before, anywhere else that we know of, was there set to the world such an example of absolute and harmless toleration. The Puritans did noble things for liberty; the Hollanders did nobler; but the Friends, as far as their influence extended, did noblest.

The authors of this remarkable Constitution addressed the Society of Friends of England, recommending the province, and invited them to emigrate to it. The invitation was not in vain, and before the end of the year 1677 a colony of more than four hundred Friends found homes in West Jersey, and many more during the years immediately succeeding. When the ships bearing the Burlington immigrants in the year 1678, arrived in the Delaware the agent of Andros, at New Castle, required them to pay duties at that point, but Sir William Jones decided this to be illegal, and the claims of the Duke of York on West Jersey were then withdrawn and the Friends were left in the full enjoyment of independence. In November, 1689, Samuel Jennings, the Deputy-Governor of West Jersey, convened the first General Assembly, and the Friends met together to make their own laws. They reaffirmed the Concessions, declared all races and religions equal, forbade imprisonment for debt and the sale of ardent spirits to the red men, demanded that lands be acquired from the Indians by purchase,

were interred in the burying-ground surrounding Jordans Friends' Meeting-House in Buckinghamshire, England.

and permitted that a criminal might be pardoned by the person against whom the offense was committed.

William Penn and eleven other Friends purchased the province of East Jersey in 1682. Robert Barclay, of Scotland, author of a book entitled "Barclay's Apology," was appointed Governor for life, and the whole of New Jersey was then controlled by the Friends. During Barclay's administration there was a large immigration of Scotch and Irish Friends, who came to this province to find freedom.



WILLIAM PENN'S BURIAL PLACE.

The first settlers of these people who purchased lands in what is now Camden County, obtained shares in the proprietary right of Edward Byllynge's trustees about 1677, and a few years later they came to this county and located. The line fixed between East and West Jersey, July 1, 1676, provided that the territory of the province be laid off into ten precincts, which, however, were not so laid off until January 14, 1681, old style. At that time Daniel Leeds was surveyor-general of the Province and was ordered by the commissioners to divide the river-front of the Delaware from Assaupink to Cape May into ten equal parts, running

each tenth "so far back into the woods" as to give it an area of sixty-four thousand acres. This was accomplished, and the third and fourth tenths extended from the river Crapwell, or Pensaukin Creek, on the north to the river Berkeley, or Oldmans Creek, on the south; each of the tenths laid out as above mentioned were also divided into tenths, and were each called a share of propriety. Many of the Society of Friends had fled from the persecutions to which they were subjected in England to Dublin, Ireland, and their attention was attracted to the new country by the exciting troubles between Edward Byllynge and John Fenwick, and on the 12th of April, 1677, Robert Turner, Robert Zane, Thomas Thackara, William Bates and Joseph Sleight, all of Dublin, with the exception of William Bates, who was of the county of Wicklow, Ireland, purchased one whole share of propriety of the trustees of Byllynge, which included the right to locate within the limits of West Jersey. The proprietors of West Jersey then set aside for this colony of Friends the third tenth, which was from that time called the third or Irish tenth.¹ In the years 1681-82 it was provided that each tenth on which there were settlements should send to the Assembly ten delegates. The third or Irish tenth having at this time passed to the occupancy of the Dublin colony, seven of them were chosen to represent the district, viz.: William Cooper, Mark Newbie, Henry Stacy, Francis Collins, Samuel Cole, Thomas Howell and William Bates. The fourth tenth was not represented, as few, if any, English people were at that time within its limits. This Assembly met yearly until 1685, when, by reason of confusion arising from the attempt of Byllynge to assume the government, the Assembly did not meet again until November 3, 1692.

From the first landing of the Dutch, in

1623, to 1682 no permanent settlement of the English had been effected within the limits of what is now Camden County. The foregoing has brought us down to the time when the inhabitants of the third tenth and fourth tenth in the Province of West Jersey was represented in the Legislative Council of the State, from which time begins the early history of old Gloucester County, as given in the succeeding pages.

CHAPTER V.

EARLY HISTORY OF OLD GLOUCESTER.

THE preceding chapter described the royal grants and the occupation under them, of the Dutch, the Swedes and the English, from the grant of 1621 to the settlement of the Dublin colony on the third or Irish tenth, which comprised the territory now embraced in Camden County. Soon after the meeting of the Assembly in November, 1685, the proprietors, freeholders and inhabitants of the third and fourth tenths, who had been subjected to many inconveniences for the transaction of public business by reason of the distance from the county-seat of Burlington and Salem, met at Arwames (Gloucester Point), pursuant to public notice, on the 26th of May, 1686, during the administration of Governor Samuel Jennings, and, after much discussion and mature deliberation, adopted a Constitution for the government of the territory lying between Pensauken Creek and Oldmans Creek, it being the third and fourth tenths, to which they gave the name Gloucester County; it thus became the only county in West Jersey organized directly through the action of its own people. This Constitution provided for the holding of courts at Gloucester and Red Bank, and for the election of county officers. It also prescribed the details of legal practice and provided for the recording of the marks of hogs and cattle. The

¹ A further account of the settlement of this colony will be found in the history of Haddon township, in this volume.

erection of Gloucester County by the authority of the inhabitants within its bounds was confirmed by the General Assembly of the province in 1694. Its boundaries were not definitely defined and it is evident from an act of Assembly, passed the same year the erection of the county was confirmed, that it did not extend to the sea-coast, as the act referred to provides that the few settlers residing at Egg Harbor shall be under jurisdiction of Gloucester County until there shall be a sufficient number to constitute a county. In January, 1709, an act was passed more clearly defining the county boundaries, and in that act Egg Harbor and its vicinity were embraced in Gloucester County. Its bounds were given as follows: "Gloucester County begins at the mouth of Pensaukin Creek; thence up the same to the fork thereof; thence along the bounds of Burlington County to the sea; thence along the sea-coast to Great Egg Harbor River; thence up said river to the fork thereof; thence up the southernmost and greatest branch of the same to the head thereof; thence in a direct line to the head of Oldmans Creek; thence down the same to the Delaware River to the place of beginning." In 1837 Atlantic County was erected, as contemplated in the act of 1694, out of the sea-coast townships, and in 1844 the townships of Camden, Waterford, Newton, Union, Delaware, Gloucester and Washington, then constituting a part of Gloucester County, were erected into the new county of Camden, which was named after the city designed to be its county-seat.

EXTRACTS FROM GLOUCESTER COUNTY RECORDS.—The first court for the original county of Gloucester was held at Gloucester in September, 1686, with Justices Francis Collins, Thomas Thackara and John Wood on the bench. The sheriff's jury list included the names of William Hunt, William Bates, William Alverson, William Lovejoy, Henry Wood, Jonathan Wood, John Hugg, James Atkinson, Thomas Sharp, Thomas Chann-

ders, George Goldsmith, John Ladde, Daniel Reading, John Ethel, John Bethell, Thomas Matthews, William Dalboe, Anthony Neilson, John Matson, Thomas Bull, John Taylor, William Salisbury, Matthew Medcalfe and William Cooper. The findings of this court are evidence that after the adoption of the Arwames Constitution the people of Gloucester County considered themselves an independent government, with the power to levy taxes, fix boundaries, etc. The December court at Gloucester in 1687 presented two Burlington officers for conveying accused persons out of its jurisdiction for trial at Burlington, and compelled one of them to make apology. This difficulty was caused by a dispute concerning county boundaries. The grand jury, at the February Session of the court for the same year, ordered the first tax to be laid, levying a shilling for every hundred acres of land, two pence for each head of cattle, a tax of two pence on each freeman having neither land nor cattle and an additional head tax of one shilling on all men not possessed of such property. Taxes were made payable in money or produce, and an increase in double the amount could be distrained for in case of delinquency. Taxes continued to be laid by the grand jury till 1694, when the power was vested by Provincial Assembly in a quorum of the county justices, "with the advice, concurrence and assistance" of the grand jury. In 1713 this power was vested in the justices and chosen freeholders, where it remained until the organization of the Board of Freeholders of the members from each township, on February 13, 1798. From a taxing act passed in 1750 it appears that there were then in the county fourteen stores and shops, twenty-seven mills, five ferries and more than twenty-five taverns.

The first murder trial was a case of infanticide which occurred in 1701, but the court record does not show what penalty was inflicted on the defendant.

The case was tried by the Governor, Lord Cornbury, in person, and on December 19th the following record was made :

" We, the Grand Jury of the County of Gloucester, doe order eighteen pence to by twelve bushels of charcoal for the prisoner, and two pounds two shillings to by three match coats for the prisoner's use so long as she hath occasion for it, and then to be reserved for the County's use. We allow seven shillings and sixpence to the clerk for five warrants to the collector to gather the above tax. We further allow Matthew Metcalfe twelve shillings and six pence for defraying the Lord Cornbury's retinue's expenses when he was lately at Gloucester, and six shillings to John Siddons for a Coffin for the murdered child, and six shillings more we allow him by discount of his old tax in 1694 for bringing the Justices and Coroner to Gloster. We allow eight pounds four shillings and four pence for defraying the Lord Cornbury's and his attendance's expences when he was lately at Gloucester."

Among the earliest marriages recorded in the county was that of Samuel Taylor and Elizabeth Ward, on January 13, 1687, and George Ward and Hannah Waynwright, on November 17, 1697. The first birth recorded was that of the child of John and Jane Burroughs, of Gloucester River, March 14, 1687.

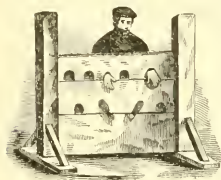
The earliest recorded meeting of justices and freeholders was held on the 5th day of the Second Month, 1715. The justices present were Richard Bull, John Inskeep, George Lawrence and John Rambo; the freeholders, John Kaighn, Peter Long, John Ladd, Jacob Clement, Joseph Cooper, Jacobus Collin and John Shivers. They provided for the building of a new prison and court-house by a tax of eighty pounds, and made another levy of fifteen pounds to pay bounties for the destruction of wolves, panthers and red foxes. The sum of thirty pounds was ordered raised in 1716 for the same purposes, and in 1717 the board levied a tax of ten pounds for completing the prison, twenty pounds for wolves, panthers and red foxes, and seventy pounds for Tim-

ber Creek bridge. Assessors, collectors and commissioners were appointed to carry the action of the board into effect. At the meeting of November 1, 1721, the sheriff, Josiah Kay, was allowed James More's horse, saddle and brass pistol for executing the man, who seems to have been convicted of highway robbery, and £9 8s. for executing Christiana Boff, the murderer of her child. In the minutes of the board on May 3, 1750, Samuel Harrison, the sheriff, brought in a bill of £17 12s. for whipping James McBride and for executing John Johnson, John Steward and Ebenezer Caral. On this claim the following entry was made :

" The Board, taking sd bill into Consideration, allow for ye Ropes and diging ye Graves, 14s. 8; & for ye rest are of Opinion yt its ye Sheriff's Office to see ye Law Executed upon Convicts; and as they know no Law yt Intitles him to any Pay for ye Execution of his Office in Such Case, think, therefore, it would be a ill Presedent and not warrentable in them to allow said Bill or any of ye like kind."

The court and jury seem always to have had a lively sense of their dignity and to have been jealous of maintaining it. On June 1, 1702, Nathaniel Zane was fined ten shillings for his "affront, Abuse and undervallueing of ye forman of ye Grand Jury;" and on December 1st, Jeremiah Bate was fined thirty shillings "for several Contemptuose and Reflecting, Abusive Expressions used towards ye Bench;" but "upon his humble submission to ye Bench and desire of forgetfulness, ye same is remitted and forgotten." An instance of the anxiety of the Friends, who were the principal settlers of Gloucester, to purge the community of all questionable characters, was the case of Amos Nicholson, who, having come into the town of Greenwich, was presented by the grand jury, June 2, 1701, as "being a man of ill-fame," and required to leave the township or give security to indemnify the township against his becoming a dangerous or trouble-

some neighbor. A vagrant negro, having been brought into court September 1, 1701, by the sheriff, whose charges amounted to £9 8s., the negro was ordered to be sold for



THE STOCKS.

two years to any one who would pay the charges, his master having the privilege of reclaiming him by making the same disbursement.

The stocks, the pillory and the whipping-post were used in Colonial days for the punishment of criminals on various occasions. They were doubtless brought into use under the authority of the old Gloucester courts. The punishment by the pillory was severe and excruciating, the criminal being placed in a standing position. It was not uncommon for men to swoon under the pain of the pillory or the stocks.

The system by which assisted immigrants performed service in return for the payment of their passage-money to this country was in full force, as appears in this minute of the court's proceedings of March 2, 1701 :

"Griffith Morgan makes complaint agst a Servant woman of her deserting of his Service ye 1st of Instant. The servant appearing and alledging that her passage was paid in Scotland, she came from, and that she was not any servant; upon which ye sd Griffith produces an order of Chester Court, in Pensylvania, for her service of five years to one E. Evan, &c., and his assignment to ye sd Griffith. Whereupon ye Bench order that ye sd Servant perform her time of Servitude, according to ye sd assignment."

The township and county boundaries were

determined in 1761, Richard Matlack, Henry Wood, John Hinchman, Wm. Davis, James Whiteall, Joshua Lord, Francis Battin and Jacob Spicer having been appointed by the Board of Freeholders, on May 13th, to have the work done. They employed as surveyor Samuel Clement to run the line, and his completed work was submitted to the board at the September meeting. In 1764 Surveyor Thomas Denny ran and marked the lines between Gloucester and Salem Counties. He was, himself, a member of the commission charged with the undertaking, his associates being Francis Battin and George Flanigan. In the following year the arms belonging to the county were, by order of the justices and freeholders, divided into four equal lots and delivered to John Hinchman, John Mickle, Samuel Harrison, John Hider, Alexander Randall, George Flanigan, Michael Fisher and John Sparks, who, pursuant to instructions, sold them and turned the proceeds into the county treasury.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.—A jail was built at Gloucester in 1689. (See history of Gloucester City). Courts were held in taverns and private houses until 1696, when a court-house and jail as one building was erected, which, with additions and repairs, was used until 1786, when it was destroyed by fire, and a majority of the Board of Freeholders voted in favor of erecting new structures instead of repairing the old ones, and agreed to petition the General Assembly for an act to erect new buildings at such a place as shall be designated by a majority of the people of the county at an election to be held for that purpose.

WOODBURY BECOMES THE COUNTY-SEAT.—Notwithstanding that there is no recorded evidence of the matter, it is a generally accepted belief that the election was held, that the people voted to locate the new building at Woodbury, and that this decision transferred the county-seat from Gloucester to that town.

On August 3, 1786, James Brown, John Jessop and Samuel Hugg were constituted "to agree with the workmen and purchase materials for the building of the gaol and court-house at Woodbury," and a tax of £108 6s. 8d. was ordered to defray the expense. At the meeting of the board, on September 29, 1786, the board accepted John Bispham's offer of a lot at Woodbury, and James Wilkins, John Wilkins and Joseph Reeves were appointed a committee to survey the lot and receive the deed, for which they were authorized to pay fifty pounds. When the managers' accounts were finally passed, on June 18, 1790, it was found that the cost of the court-house and jail had been more than twelve thousand dollars. The interior of the house is now very much like what it was when first built. The stone columns, steps, etc., in front were added many years ago, and the steeple and belfry have been more than once rebuilt.

Joshua L. Howell, Phineas Lord, John Blackwood, John Brick, John E. Hopkins and John Thorn were commissioned, on November 24, 1797, to buy a lot at Woodbury and erect a building for the keeping of the records removed from Gloucester. This structure has been occupied since 1820 as the surrogate's office, while the building then erected for the surrogate has been made the clerk's office.

Woodbury, the seat of justice of Gloucester County since its removal from the town of Gloucester, in 1787, and the place where the law was dispensed to the citizens of what is Camden County, previous to its erection in 1844, is located at the head of navigation on Woodbury Creek, and was probably settled as early as 1681. Richard Wood took up land a mile farther down the creek in that year, and some time between then and 1684 his brother made a home on the present site of the town. The Woods came from some one of the many towns in England named Bury, and hence the derivation of the name

of the new settlement.¹ In 1688 four hundred and thirty-two acres of land on Woodbury Creek were surveyed for Jonathan Wood. From that date until the War of the Revolution the place is destitute of any history that has been preserved, but the incidents of the military movements in 1777 in the neighborhood go to show that it must then have had a population of two hundred or more. During the winter of 1777, Lord Cornwallis had his headquarters in the residence now occupied by the family of the late Amos Campbell, and the doors and cupboards still bear the marks of the British bayonets used in forcing them open. In 1815 the town had grown so as to require four taverns for the local and traveling trade; it had also seven merchants and three physicians and there were seventy-one dwellings. Among the leading citizens then were James Roe, John C. Smallwood, John M. Watson, John Mickle, Robert K. Matlack, Thomas Jefferson Cade and Benjamin P. Howell. The oldest dwelling-house now standing is the Joseph Franklin residence, which was built in the early part of the eighteenth cen-

¹ "It seems the little colony soon became short of provisions and none being nearer than Burlington, the male colonists started off in canoes for that place to obtain some. A storm prevented their return as soon as expected,—the provisions left for the women were exhausted,—and the poor creatures, overwhelmed with grief, looked for nothing but starvation in a strange land with none of their kindred near to soothe their dying moments. Thus they were grouped together at the bend of the creek, watching with tearful eyes the flowing tide and listening in vain for the sound of the returning paddles, when an Indian woman appeared on the opposite bank, saw they were in trouble and stopped. By their signs she understood their wants and then disappeared in the shade of the forest. In an hour or two (for she had gone several miles) she returned loaded with venison and corn bread. These she placed on a long piece of bark and, walking a good way to tideward, set it afloat and gave it a push across. It came to where the white women were and its contents saved their lives; for their husbands returned not for such a length of time that but for her, starvation would have been inevitable."—*New Jersey Historical Collections*.

tury. Woodbury was incorporated as a borough in 1854 and as a city in 1870. Included in the old organizations of citizens were the Fox Hunting Club, established in 1776; the Library Company, instituted in 1794; and the Whirligig Society, which was organized in 1809 "with authority to suppress all riots and whirligig all gamblers, showmen and such characters as are commonly called *Fair Plays*." The Friends erected a meeting-house in 1715 or 1716, and the Presbyterians had a log church in 1721. The Methodist Episcopal Society was organized in 1803 and the African Methodist Episcopal in 1817.

CHAPTER VI.

THE FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR.

ALTHOUGH New Jersey was at no time seriously threatened by the war which England waged with the French and their Indian allies in North America, and which may be said to have virtually begun in 1749, and continued until the utter defeat of the French and the treaty of peace in 1763, the meagre information which has been preserved of her action demonstrates that she was in no wise backward to obey the calls for troops to serve against the common foe.¹

¹One of the scanty references to this epoch is contained in Wickes' "History of Medicine in New Jersey," which says: "We date a positive advance in medicine in New Jersey from the French and English War. . . . New Jersey raised a complement of 1000 men, built barracks at Burlington, Trenton, New Brunswick, Amboy and Elizabethtown, each for the accommodation of 300 men. It maintained this complement for the years 1758, '59 and '60, and in the two succeeding years furnished 600, besides men and officers for garrison duty. These popular measures furnished the school much needed for training a soldiery to be available for the defence of American liberty a decade afterward, and for the training of medical men no less. The physicians who were commissioned as surgeons and surgeons' mates, being brought into association with the British officers, were led to know their inferiority,

The conflicting territorial claims of England and France on the American continent, the long-standing animosity of the two people, and the competition between the French and English frontiersmen on the upper tributaries of the Ohio River explain the outbreak of the war. In 1746 New Jersey was required to furnish five hundred men for service under the English flag, and in response six hundred and sixty offered themselves for enlistment. Again, in 1755, the Assembly resolved to raise and equip a battalion of five hundred men, and an excess presented themselves for enlistment. When the enemy reached the country west of the Delaware, New Jersey received many refugees who had been driven out from their homes, while her wealthy citizens bore a large part of the expense in raising troops to defend the western border. It is said that one thousand were sent from the colony after the surrender of Castle William, on the southern shore of Lake George, and three thousand more were put in readiness to march should occasion require. During 1758, 1759 and 1760 the colony kept her complement full of one thousand men in the field, and in 1761-62 six hundred, besides a company of sixty-four for garrison duty during the latter year. The annual expense of this military establishment is represented at forty thousand pounds.²

We are not allowed to suppose that any considerable proportion of these troops came from the Camden vicinage, or even that old Gloucester County was largely represented in the ranks. A hundred and thirty years ago Southern and Western Jersey was too sparsely populated to be of great value as a

and were stimulated to improve their opportunities of practice and of intercourse with their more cultivated compeers."

²Cushing's "History of Gloucester County." Mulford's History says: "New Jersey had raised, at different periods, near £300,000, and for a great part of the time had maintained a force of 1000 men, besides particular bodies for special services."

recruiting ground ; and, moreover, more than half the people were Friends and forbidden by their religious principles to engage in warfare. In and around Haddonfield linger traditions of the departure of a small squad or two, to join the forces at the front, but the very names of these volunteers have perished, and if any of them distinguished themselves in the combat against the French and their savage allies, they have passed to the roll of unsung heroes.

CHAPTER VII.

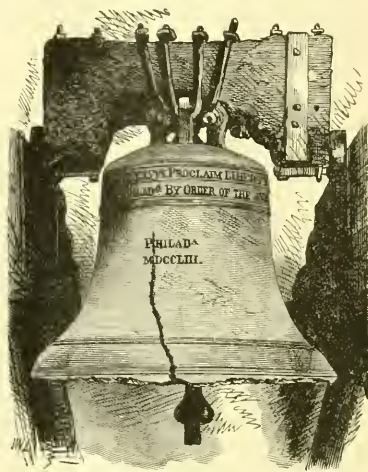
THE WAR OF THE REVOLUTION.

IN the War of the Revolution New Jersey bore a conspicuous and honorable part, and the county of Gloucester, of which Camden County then formed a part, is fertile in historical associations of that eventful period. A faithful effort has been made to portray them in the succeeding pages of this chapter and weave around them every interest which their importance demands, as well as to show the relation of the State and county to that ever memorable war. Gloucester County furnished a large number of soldiers who joined the patriot army, participated in numerous battles and won many brilliant achievements.

CAUSES OF THE WAR.—The colony of New Jersey shared with her sister colonies that devotion to the crown at the termination of the French and Indian War which William Griffith has so lucidly described in his "Historical Notes of the American Colonies and Revolution."¹

¹ This is a rare and invaluable book. It was designed by the author as an introduction to his "Law Register," but he died before its completion. It was published by his executors in 1836, and after it was printed some controversy arose between the persons concerned, in consequence of which the entire edition, with the exception of six copies, was destroyed. One of those saved is in the possession of Judge John Clem-

"At the close of the war (of 1756) between Great Britain and France, terminated by the Treaty of Paris, in 1763, the British Colonies of North America were attached to the mother-country by every tie which could add strength to the connection; by the sympathies of a common extraction and history and the more endearing affections and solitudes which flowed from domestic affinities and private interests, encircling and blessing all. . . . The recent war, so glorious to both in its prosecution and results, so peculiarly American in its origin and objects, and in which they co-operated in so many arduous military enterprises, had inspired mutual respect and a warmth of attachment unfelt before; there was a confi-



INDEPENDENCE BELL.

dence also reposed by the colonies in the affectionate disposition and mighty power of the mother-country, unrestrained by any fear or jealousy: — George III., then in the third year of his reign, by the splendor of the British arms in all quarters, the extension and security which war had given to his realms and by his vast military and naval superiority, with an extent of manufactures and commerce unequalled, was universally deemed the most powerful monarch at that time in Europe, and highly popular in all his dominions.

"This flattering scene, however, was soon to be changed; those sentiments and interests which, if ent, of Haddonfield, by whose kind permission the use of the work was accorded to the writer,

cultivated, might have long (though not always) retained the colonies a part of the British empire, were suddenly extinguished by the folly and arrogance of British ministers: men ignorant of human nature, and in government, and deaf to admonition and experience—fortunate indeed for America and mankind!—but affording a solemn lesson to every people who repose a blind confidence in the talents or virtues of particular men, however popular or whatever be their pretensions.

“The triumphs of the war and the promised blessings of peace and concord were at once forgotten and lost in sordid views to revenue—views equally hostile to justice and to policy. Not satisfied with the monopoly of the whole product of American industry and trade, expended for her manufactures and articles of consumption, increasing beyond calculation, silently pouring millions into the lap of England, her infatuated ministers resolved to force upon the colonies a system of internal taxation, limited only by the will of a British Parliament, prescribing its objects, its extent, continuance and means of collection, without the consent or participation of millions of British subjects doomed to bear the burden and the disgrace. No choice was proffered but submission or resistance, and the colonies did not hesitate; they resolved that no power on earth should wrest from them property and the fruits of their toil and industry without their consent. This was the origin of the most extraordinary revolution on record, and upon this issue did the contest turn.”

The colonists claimed that to them, as well as to any other subjects of the crown, belonged immunity from all taxation, except such as they might assent to, either directly or by the representatives they had chosen, and the people of West Jersey had stood upon this ground in resisting the attempt of Governor Andros to impose custom duties upon the commerce of the Delaware as early as 1680. But first the crown and then Parliament insisted upon the power to tax the colonies as they pleased, and they made the cost of the war with France a special pretext for enforcing this claim, because, as the ministry argued, the war had been of American origin, and in its prosecution the mother-country had accumulated an enor-

mous debt for the protection of her domains on this side of the Atlantic. The enactment of a duty on stamps was carried in Parliament March 22, 1765, and William Coxe was appointed the collector of New Jersey. Massachusetts proposed a Congress of Commissioners from all the colonies, to meet for consultation in New York on the first Tuesday of October. The New Jersey Assembly received the Massachusetts circular June 20, 1765. William Franklin,¹ the Governor, was in so much the opposite of his patriotic father as to be a firm ally of the crown, and he influenced the House, which was on the eve of adjournment, to return a hasty and ambiguous answer, which gave rise to a sharp correspondence between the Governor and House. He contended that the House had taken the Massachusetts proposal into “deliberate consideration,” and had “unanimously resolved against connecting on that occasion.” The House declared (July 27, 1776) that the Speaker agreed to send members to the intended Congress, but that he changed his mind upon some advice that was given to him, and that this sudden change of opinion displeased many

¹ William Franklin was a natural son of Dr. Benjamin Franklin, and was born about the year 1730. His father had but one other son, Francis Folger, who died when a little more than four years old. William was carefully educated, aided his father in his philosophical experiments, and through his influence was at an early age appointed clerk of the Assembly of Pennsylvania, and postmaster of Philadelphia. In 1756, when he was about twenty years of age, his father was appointed the agent for Pennsylvania (and afterwards of New Jersey) in England, and the son had leave from the Assembly to resign his office of clerk that he might accompany him to London. Upon his arrival there he entered the Middle Temple to prepare himself for practice as a lawyer in Philadelphia, and was in due time called to be a barrister. Afterwards he received from the University of Oxford the honorary degree of Master of Arts.

In 1762, having ingratiated himself with Lord Bute, then the principal favorite of the King, through his influence, without the solicitation of his father, he was appointed Governor of the province of New Jersey, an office then much sought for.

of the House, who, seeing the matter dropped, were indifferent to it. But they said that the letter of the House was not such as the Governor represented it, and that if the strong expressions mentioned were used, an alteration must have been made, and they intimated that Governor Franklin had been instrumental in making it.

The Legislative Assembly considered their action, and at a convention called at Amboy by the Speaker they chose Joseph Ogden, Hendrick Fisher and Joseph Borden delegates to the Congress, which met in New York at the appointed time and formulated the memorable petitions to the King and Parliament that were a warning of the coming uprising. When the Assembly reconvened in November, it approved the action of the Congress, and the House declared that as the Stamp Act was utterly subversive of privileges inherent in and originally secured by grants and concessions from the crown of Great Britain to the people of the colony, they considered it a duty to themselves, their constituents and posterity to leave a record of their resolves upon the journal.

Stamp Officer Coxé resigned, declaring that he would never act under the law, and organizations of the "Sons of Liberty" were formed, who bound themselves to march to any part of the continent at their own expense to support the British Constitution in America, by which opposition to the stamp tax was meant. As the use of all but stamp paper was forbidden in legal transactions, a period of much confusion ensued, during which the courts were closed and business almost suspended; but in February, 1766, a meeting of the members of the Jersey bar at New Brunswick resolved to continue their practice regardless of the statute; the public offices and the courts were reopened and the people resumed the transaction of affairs. When the General Assembly met in June, the members were officially informed by the Governor of the repeal of the obnoxious act,

and they joined in an address to the King and Parliament expressing gratitude for the abrogation of an "impolitic law."

Whatever hopes might have been entertained that this concession meant future just dealing with the colonies were doomed to disappointment. The repeal of the Stamp Act had been accomplished by an affirmation of the right of Great Britain to bind the colonies in all cases whatever, and the government soon proceeded to act on that assumption. Increased numbers of British soldiers were quartered upon the people, who were required to furnish them with fuel, bedding, candles, small beer, rum, etc. When the requisition was laid before the New Jersey Assembly, in June, 1766, the House directed that provision be made according to the former laws of the colony, and then informed the Governor that they looked upon the act for quartering soldiers in America to be virtually as much an act for laying taxes as the Stamp Act. It was followed in 1767 by the enactments levying duties on imports of glass, paper, paste-board, white and red lead, painters' colors and tea into the colonial ports, and authorizing the King to appoint in America commissioners who should have entire charge of the customs and the laws relating to trade.

Massachusetts again led the column of resistance, and her circular letter was presented to the New Jersey House April 15, 1768. The House made a suitable reply and also adopted a respectful address against taxation without representation. On December 6, 1769, it passed resolutions condemning the threat of the royal authorities to transport to England for trial persons ac-



BRITISH STAMP.

cused of crimes in the colonies, and also approved the resolution of the merchants to cease to import British merchandise until the offensive duties were repealed. The duties, except that on tea, were repealed in 1770, but this by no means satisfied the Americans.

On February 8, 1774, the Assembly of New Jersey resolved "that a Committee of Correspondence and Inquiry be appointed to obtain the most early and authentic intelligence of all acts and resolutions of the British Parliament, or the proceedings of administration, that may have any relation to, or may affect the liberties and privileges of His Majesty's subjects in the British colonies in America, and to keep up and maintain a correspondence with our sister colonies, respecting these important considerations; and that they occasionally lay their proceedings before the House." The committee named in the resolution were James Kinsey, Stephen Crane, Hendrick Fisher, Samuel Tucker, John Wetherill, Robert Friend Price, John Hinchman, John Mehelm and Edward Taylor. The Gloucester County members were Messrs. Price and Hinchman. Governor Franklin strove to minimize the significance of this action. "I was in hopes," he wrote to Lord Dartmouth on May 31st, "that the Assembly of this Province would not have gone into the measure; for though they met on the 10th of November, yet they avoided taking the matter into consideration, though frequently urged by some of the members, until the 8th of February, and then I believe they would not have gone into it but that the Assembly of New York had just before resolved to appoint such a committee, and they did not choose to appear singular."

ACTION OF NEW JERSEY.—The Governor misrepresented the temper of the people of New Jersey. On the reception of the news that the British Parliament had closed the port of Boston to all commerce, because of the throwing into the harbor of one of the

cargoes of tea, which the government was endeavoring to induce the people to accept by rescinding the export duty of 12*d.* per pound, while retaining the import duty of 3*d.* per pound, "the Colony of New Jersey broke out in a simultaneous blaze of indignation from Sussex to Cape May, and immediate measures were taken to organize the various counties into a combination of the friends of liberty which should secure promptitude and unity of action throughout the province."¹

The Boston Port Bill was appointed to go into operation June 1, 1774, and, in accordance with the recommendation of Virginia, the patriots observed it as a day of mourning. On that day the Committee of Correspondence and Inquiry held at New Brunswick what was probably their first meeting, and, according to the authority of Dr. Mulford, in his "History of New Jersey," they replied to the communication that had been received from Massachusetts, expressed their sympathy with the people of Boston and condemned in strong terms the course of the ministry. A letter written by one of the members, under date of the 2d, says,—

"I returned yesterday from New Brunswick, where six of our committee met. We answered the Boston letters, informing them that we look on New Jersey as eventually in the same predicament with Boston, and that we will do everything which may be generally agreed on. We have signed a request to the Governor to call the General Assembly to meet at such time as his Excellency may think proper before the 1st day of August next. Our committee is well disposed in the cause of American freedom."

Governor Franklin wrote to Lord Dartmouth from Burlington June 18th,—

"I have likewise had an application made to me by some of the members of the House of Representatives to call a meeting of the General Assembly in August next, with which I have not and shall not comply, as there is no publick business of

¹ Charles D. Deshler's address to the New Brunswick Historical Club, December 16, 1875.

the province which can make such a meeting necessary."

The disaffection of the Governor and his refusal to assemble the Legislature made it necessary for the people to speak out through the medium of their town-meetings. These were held in nearly all the counties at the call of leaders of the culminating revolutionary movement. The purpose was to organize and direct the impulse of resistance to British encroachments, to acquaint the people with the total imperilment of their liberties and particularly to select delegates to a

Dr. Fithian, in a communication in the *Woodbury Constitution*, says,—

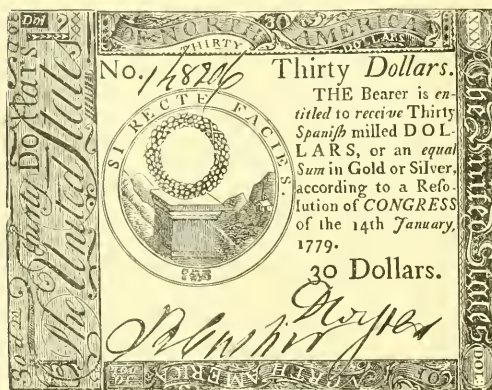
"In the County of Gloucester committees were appointed in each of the townships to receive donations 'for the relief of our suffering brethren of Boston,' and a general treasurer (Joseph Ellis) was appointed, who was authorized to procure a place to store the provisions that should be furnished, and the sum of £534 in money was at one time ordered to be paid on account of subscriptions."

The first of these meetings for the purpose of electing delegates to meet in a General Congress was held on June 6, 1774, at Lower Freehold, Monmouth County, and the next at Newark, on the 11th. The latter meeting issued a circular calling attention to the oppressive measures of Parliament, and set forth that as the neighboring colonies were prepared for a Congress, and as the New Jersey Assembly was not likely to be in session in time to answer the end proposed, it was proper and important that meetings should be held in the counties to appoint committees that would, in conjunction, act in unison with the sister colonies.

The County Committees thus chosen met at New Brunswick on the twenty-first of July, with seventy-two delegates in attendance, and organized by the election of Stephen Crane as chairman and Jonathan D. Sargent as clerk.¹ Resolutions were passed declaring that the proceedings of

general congress of deputies from the several colonies, which the Virginia House of Burgesses had proposed should be held to form a plan of union and devise measures for the public welfare.

In June, 1774, William Peartree Smith, chairman of the New Jersey Committee of Correspondence and Inquiry, conducted a correspondence with the Massachusetts committee, in which he tendered material aid for the people impoverished by the closing of Boston to commerce, and inquired whether it had better take the shape of clothing, provisions or cash. The Massachusetts men replied that cash would be most acceptable.



CONTINENTAL CURRENCY.

¹ There appears to be nowhere any record of a meeting held in Gloucester County to appoint delegates to the New Brunswick convention. Yet the county was represented in that body by Robert Friend Price, if by no other delegate or delegates, and the tenable theory is that he at least was elected at some meeting of the citizens of the county, of which no mention is made in contemporary annals. Price's name occurs on page 103 of Griffith's "Notes on the American Colonies," as a member of the Committee that signed the credentials of the delegates to the General Congress.

Parliament with respect to Massachusetts, "so violent in themselves and so truly alarming to the other colonies (many of which are equally exposed to ministerial vengeance), render it the indispensable duty of all heartily to unite in the most proper measures to procure redress for their oppressed countrymen, now suffering in the common cause; and for the re-establishment of the constitutional rights of America upon a solid foundation." James Kinsey, William Livingston, John De Hart, Stephen Crane and Richard Smith were chosen to represent New Jersey in the Congress which met at Carpenters' Hall on Sept. 5, 1774. They joined heartily in its general declaration of rights and its recommendations for aid to the distressed people of Boston. Their doings were approved by the General Assembly of the colony in January, 1775,¹ in the face of the condemnatory message of Governor Franklin, who insidiously strove to provoke the jealousy of the Assembly by the argument that the New Brunswick convention had, by appointing the delegates to the Colonial Congress, usurped the powers which belonged to the Assembly alone. The Assembly answered by re-appointing these very delegates, but they followed the recommendations of the Governor to present the crown with still another remonstrance against its impositions upon the colonists. Franklin saw that the day of reconciliation was past. He said in a supplementary message,—

¹ "Such members as were Friends excepting only to such parts as seemed to wear an appearance or might have a tendency to force, as inconsistent with their religious principles."—*Gordon's History of New Jersey*, 22

"It is now in vain to argue, as you have, with the most uncommon and unnecessary precipitation, give in your entire assent to that destructive mode of proceeding I so earnestly warned you against. Whether after such a resolution the petition you mention can be expected to produce any good effect, or whether you have consulted the true interests of the people, I leave others to determine."



CARPENTERS' HALL, PHILADELPHIA.

During the winter of 1774-75 Parliament, in obedience to the crown and the administration of Lord North, and despite the warnings of Chatham and Burke, went on with a stubborn resolution to crush the colonies. Boston was the objective-point of their repressive programme, and the battle of Lexington occurred on April 19, 1775,

On May 2d the New Jersey Committee of Correspondence met at New Brunswick, having been informed that "the embattled farmers" had fired the shot that was heard around the world. There were present Hendrick Fisher, Samuel Tucker, Joseph Borden, Joseph Riggs, Isaac Pearson, John Chetwood, Lewis Ogden, Isaac Ogden, Abraham Hunt and Elias Boudinot. They instructed the chairman

"To immediately call a Provincial Congress to meet at Trenton the 23d day of this instant, to consider and determine such matters as may then and there come before them; and the several counties are hereby desired to nominate and appoint their respective deputies for the same as speedily as may be, with full and ample powers for such purposes as may be thought necessary for the peculiar exigencies of this province."

Gloucester County was prompt in its response to this notice. The proceedings were as subjoined in Dr. Fithian's notes,—

"At a meeting of a majority of the Committee of Correspondence for the County of Gloucester, on the 5th day of May, 1775,—present, Samuel Harrison, chairman; John Hinchman, John Cooper, John Sparks, Joseph Ellis, Joseph Low, Isaac Mickle, Joseph Hugg.

"In consequence of intelligence received from the Committee of Correspondence from New Brunswick, and at their request, the committee above named have taken the same into consideration, and do unanimously agree and think it our indispensable duty in this alarming crisis forthwith to request a meeting of the inhabitants of the county for the purpose of choosing members to meet at the Provincial Congress at Trenton on the 23d day of this instant, May.

"Ordered that the clerk get a number of notices immediately printed and disperse them throughout the country—that a person be sent express to Egg Harbour with part thereof and alarm the inhabitants of the consequence thereof and the necessity of a meeting.

"By order of Committee.

"JOSEPH HUGG, *Com. Clerk.*"

"Committee met pursuant to adjournment, on the 10th inst., at the house of William Hugg—present, Samuel Harrison, John Cooper, Joseph Ellis, John Sparks, Isaac Mickle, Doc. Vanleer, Joseph Cooper, Peter Cheeseman, Joseph Hugg.

"In Committee, ordered that every member of this Committee meet at the house of William Hugg, on the 18th inst., by 10 o'clock, A. M., and that notice issue for this purpose, to which time this Committee is adjourned.

"By order of Committee,

"JOSEPH HUGG, *Clerk.*"

"At a meeting of a very respectable number of the inhabitants of this county, on the 18th day of May, 1775, pursuant to a notice from the Committee of Correspondence for that purpose.

"At said meeting the inhabitants taking into consideration the intelligence communicated from the Committee of Correspondence of New Brunswick, do unanimously

"*Resolve*, That it is highly necessary that there should be a Provincial Congress held at the time and place appointed by the said Committee, and do unanimously

"*Resolve* and agree that seven persons be chosen for said service to represent this county.

"And accordingly Robert Friend Price, John Hinchman, Elijah Clark, Esqs., and Messrs. John Cooper, Joseph Ellis, John Sparks and Joseph Hugg were unanimously chosen to continue for twelve months, and any three or more attending said meeting to be a sufficient representation.

"*Ordered*, That the members attending from this county do use their endeavors, when met in Congress, to confirm and reappoint the delegates appointed by the General Assembly of this Province.

"*Ordered*, That the instructions drawn by Mr. Cooper for said Provincial Congress be taken by the members of this county to said Congress for their own guide—but not to be published.

"On the question being put, whether the Committee of Observation be authorized to carry into execution the resolves of the Provincial Congress, and to perform such services as the emergency of the case may require, it was resolved *nem con.*

"By order of the county,

"JOS. HUGG,
"*Clerk.*"

These Committees of Observation and Inspection were formed in each county of the colony. Their title specifies the duties with which they were charged.

THE FIRST PROVINCIAL CONGRESS OF NEW JERSEY.—The Provincial Congress assembled at Trenton on May 23d, 1775, the delegates in attendance from Gloucester County

being John Cooper, Elijah Clark and John Sparks. Resolutions were passed that one or more companies of militia be raised in each township or corporation, that all men between the ages of sixteen and fifty be enrolled by the committee, and that the officers of the requisite number of companies combine them into regiments. To meet the expense, ten thousand pounds of paper or "Proclamation" money was ordered to be raised, of which the proportion of Gloucester County was £763 8s. 2d. This Congress sat eleven days, and was reconvened at Trenton on August 5th, in consequence of the battle of Bunker Hill and Washington's siege of the British forces in Boston. To this meeting there came, as the representatives of Gloucester, John Sparks, Joseph Hugg, Joseph Ellis and Elijah Clark. It was resolved to raise and organize a number of troops equal to about twenty-six regiments and to enforce the collection of ten thousand pounds tax ordered at the May session, it appearing that many obstacles had been encountered in the collection, and that in a great number of instances payment had been avoided or refused.

For this military levy Gloucester County was required to furnish three battalions, and she was placed third among the counties in precedence of rank, in which Essex was first and Salem second. Besides providing for this organization an armament, this Congress resolved to enroll four thousand minute-men, "who shall hold themselves in constant readiness, on the shortest notice, to march to any place where their assistance may be required for the defence of this or any neighboring colony." Gloucester's proportion of this force was four companies of sixty-four men each. The August session lasted until the 17th, and before adjourning the Congress appointed as a Committee of Safety,—Hendrick Fisher, Samuel Tucker, Isaac Pearson, John De Hart, Jonathan D. Sergeant, Azariah Dunham, Peter Schenck, Enos Kelsey, Joseph Borden, Frederick Frelinghuysen and John

Schueman. When this Congress was not in session this committee wielded extraordinary and almost unlimited power as the executive branch of the government.

THE SECOND PROVINCIAL CONGRESS OF NEW JERSEY.—At its August session the Provincial Congress had provided for a new election of deputies from the counties, and under this provision Gloucester County chose John Cooper, Joseph Ellis, Thomas Clark, Elijah Clark and Richard Somers, who, with forty-five other delegates, formed the Second Provincial Congress, which convened in its first session, at Trenton, October 3, 1775. Further legislation was enacted for the collection of the ten thousand pounds tax by distraint and sale of the property of delinquents, and for the enrollment in the militia of all able-bodied male inhabitants of the province, between the ages of sixteen and fifty years (except those whose religious principles forbade them to bear arms), their muster, equipment and instruction in military tactics under the command of proper officers. This law was singular in requiring that each enrolled man should provide himself with a musket, a sword, a tomahawk, a cartridge-box and knapsack. The raising of troops and the finding of funds wherewith to fit them out taxed the ingenuity of the Congress during this and the succeeding session of February, 1776, and on the 20th of that month a bill was passed for printing £50,000 5s. of fiat money, which it was ordered should pass current until December 21, 1791.¹ For redemption of this issue, a sinking fund of £10,000 1s. annually from 1787 to 1791 was provided, and an allotment of payments was made among the counties. Gloucester was assessed for £763 2s. 8d. each year for the five years.

The fifty thousand pounds was divided into equal parts to be expended by commissioners for the Eastern Division and the

¹This money was reckoned at 7s. 6d. to the dollar.

Western Division "for the use of the colony." William Tucker, Abraham Hunt, Joseph Ellis and Alexander Chambers were made commissioners for the Western Division. The commissioners were directed to purchase three thousand stand of arms, ten tons of gunpowder, twenty tons of lead, one thousand cartouch-boxes, medicine-chests and surgical instruments, four thousand tents, two thousand blankets, a train of artillery to consist of twelve pieces, and axes, spades and other entrenching tools. They were also instructed to furnish the troops with one month's subsistence, at one shilling per day per man, or provisions to that amount if necessary, provided that the expense did not exceed one thousand four hundred pounds in value; and one month's pay for the troops when called into actual service, provided that the Continental Congress did not make provision for the same, and provided that the pay of such troops did not exceed four thousand pounds in value. The recruitment of the two battalions which Congress at its previous session had ordered to be raised had proceeded successfully and with rapidity. Lord Stirling had been commissioned colonel of the command raised in East Jersey, and William Maxwell colonel of the West Jersey battalion, which was ordered to the vicinity of the Hudson River and mustered into the Continental service in December, 1775.

THE THIRD CONGRESS OF DELEGATES.—In the meantime the old Colonial Legislature of New Jersey had been holding intermittent sessions and receiving protests from Governor Franklin against the doings of the Provincial Congress, which had, in fact, superseded it. He had prorogued it from December 6, 1775, to June 3, 1776, but the December meeting was its last. When the new or Third Provincial Congress met, in June, 1776, it declared that Franklin had "discovered himself to be an enemy to the liberties of this country, and that measures ought to be immediately taken for securing

his person, and that from henceforth all payments of money to him, on account of salary or otherwise, should cease." Pursuant to these resolutions, and in compliance with the directions of the Continental Congress, Franklin was arrested and sent to Connecticut, where he remained a prisoner until the end of the war, when he sailed for England. He resided in that country until his death, enjoying a pension from the English government.

The Congress which met in June had been elected in pursuance of the resolution adopted by its predecessor on March 2, 1776, "that there be a new choice of deputies to serve in Provincial Congress for every county of this colony on the fourth Monday in May, yearly and every year." Thus was established regular annual elections of deputies instead of the special elections called, as they had previously been, at the pleasure of Congress. Gloucester County elected as delegates John Sparks, John Cooper, Elijah Clark, Joseph Hugg and Joseph Ellis. The Congress convened on June 11, 1776, at Burlington, with sixty-five members, five from each of the thirteen counties. On June 28th there was submitted "a petition from the officers of the militia of Gloucester, appointed to raise men for the Continental service to reinforce the troops now in New York, setting forth that fifteen shillings a week is not sufficient to defray their expenses in enlisting said men, and requesting that this Congress would make such further allowance as may be reasonable and necessary."

ADOPTION OF THE FIRST STATE CONSTITUTION.—The Continental Congress, on May 10th, recommended to the Assemblies and conventions of the colonies to adopt such governments as should, in the opinion of the representatives of the people, best conduce to the happiness and safety of their constituents in particular and America in general. The preamble declared that every kind of government under the crown should be suppressed.

On the 24th the New Jersey Congress appointed Messrs. Green, Cooper, Sergeant, Elmer, Ogden, Hughes, Covenhoven, Symmes, Condict and Dick to prepare a draught of a Constitution, which was reported on the 26th and adopted on July 2d, two days before the Declaration of Independence by the Continental Congress. In the preamble to that document it was declared

"That all authority claimed by the King of Great Britain over the colonies was by compact derived from the people and held of them for the common interests of the whole society ;

"That allegiance and protection are in the nature of things reciprocal ties, each equally depending on the other and liable to be dissolved by the other being refused or withdrawn ;

"That the King of Great Britain has refused protection to the good people of these colonies by assenting to sundry acts of Parliament, has made war upon them for no other cause than asserting their just rights ; hence all civil authority under him is necessarily at an end, and a dissolution of government has taken place. And also the more effectually to unite the people and to enable them to exert their whole force in their own necessary defense ; and as the honorable, the Continental Congress, the supreme council of the American Colonies, has advised us to adopt such government as will best conduce to our happiness and safety, and the well-being of America generally ;

"We, the representatives of the colony of New Jersey, having been elected by all the counties in the freest manner, and in Congress assembled, have, after mature deliberation, agreed upon a set of charter rights and the form of a Constitution."

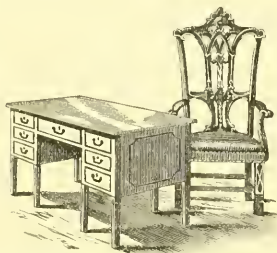
This Constitution fell somewhat short of a full assertion of independence, and contained a clause providing that if a reconciliation should take place between Great Britain and her colonies, the instrument should become null and void. Gordon, in his "History of New Jersey," attributes the introduction of this clause to the influence of Samuel Tucker, president of the Congress. He says, "The doors of retreat were kept open by the fears of the President, who, a few months after, claimed the clemency of the enemy, with whom this clause gave him an interest."

By this instrument the government was vested in a Governor, Legislative Council and General Assembly. The Council and Assembly were to be chosen yearly by the people, and they were in joint convention to annually elect the Governor. On July 17th the New Jersey Congress ratified the Declaration of Independence promulgated at Philadelphia, and on the next day it changed its own name to that of "The Convention of the State of New Jersey." An election for a Legislative Council and an Assembly was held on the second Tuesday of August, 1776, and the members convened at Princeton on August 27th. In the Council, Gloucester was represented by John Cooper, and in the House by Richard Somers and Robert F. Price. William Livingston was elected the first Governor under the new Constitution. The Legislature succeeded to the powers and functions of the Provincial Congress and the Convention of the State of New Jersey, and continued to exercise those powers and functions as a permanent body.

NEW JERSEY AS THE SEAT OF WAR.—The movement of the British army, under command of General Howe, from Boston, by way of Halifax, to the vicinity of New York, the route of Washington's forces at the battle of Long Island, August 27, 1776, the evacuation of New York by the Americans and the capture of Fort Washington, on the Hudson, by the British on November 15th—these were the events which led to Washington's retreat into New Jersey. With his diminished columns he fell back to New Brunswick, where he hoped to make a stand ; but the terms of the New Jersey and Maryland Brigades and the Pennsylvania Flying Camp were about expiring, and neither arguments nor threats could prevent the men from disbanding and returning to their homes. The remnant of the army, with Lord Cornwallis harassing its rear, arrived at Princeton on December 1st, and thence passed on to Trenton, where it crossed the Delaware into Penn-

sylvania on the 8th. Reinforced by Sullivan and Gates, Washington recrossed the Delaware on Christmas night and effected the surprise and defeat of Colonel Rahl's Hessian contingent of the British forces.

Although after the Trenton victory the American commander retired to his strong position on the Delaware shore, he had by no means relinquished his ambition to repossess Western New Jersey, and at once began preparations for a second expedition. He again marched to Trenton on December 30th. General Maxwell, who on the retreat through the State had been left at Morristown with his brigade, including the Gloucester troops, was ordered to advance through New Brunswick, as if threatening an attack, and harass all



PRESIDENT'S CHAIR AND THE DESK UPON WHICH
THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE
WAS SIGNED.

the contiguous posts of the enemy as much as possible. On the night of January 2, 1777, Washington, after the skirmish on Assanpink Creek, swung round the British flank to the rear, reached Princeton at early dawn of the 3rd, defeated and dispersed Colonel Mawhood's force of three regiments, and was safe among the hills of the Upper Raritan while Cornwallis was lumbering along in an ineffectual pursuit. He had to mourn the loss of the gallant General Mercer, who fell in the first assault at Princeton, and whose body bore the marks of sixteen British bayonet wounds.

Washington's brilliant achievements were

needed to revive the patriotic spirit of New Jersey, which previously had been fast succumbing to the advance of the foe. Howe had offered pardon and protection to all who would abandon the national cause and renew their allegiance to the King. Until Washington rolled back the tide of disaster, more than two hundred people within the State were daily abjuring their loyalty to the American government. "The two Jersey regiments," writes Gordon, "which had been forwarded by General Gates under General St. Clair, went off to a man the moment they entered their own State." The Legislature had moved from Princeton to Burlington, and thence to Pittstown and Haddonfield, where it dissolved on December 2, 1776. Samuel Tucker, chairman of the Committee of Safety, treasurer and judge of the Supreme Court, vacated his offices and swore fealty to the crown. The whole number of the people of New Jersey who took advantage of Howe's proclamation is stated at two thousand seven hundred and three. But the victories of Trenton and Princeton lightened up the gloomy horizon; citizens found that Howe's protections did not save them from the depredations of the Hessian soldiery, who overran the State and spared neither age nor sex from outrage and plunder; what the earnest recommendations of Congress, the zealous exertions of Governor Livingston and the ardent supplications of Washington could not effect, was produced by the rapine and devastations of the Royal forces. The whole country became instantly hostile to the invaders, and sufferers of all parties rose as one man to avenge their personal injuries. With his quick insight, Washington perceived that this was the moment for the recovery of New Jersey. From his headquarters at Morristown he issued, on January 25, 1777, a proclamation giving all persons who had accepted British protection thirty days in which to repair to the nearest headquarters of the Continental

service, and then to surrender their papers and receive full pardon for their past offenses. The alternative offered them was to retire with their families within the British lines or be regarded as adherents of the King of Great Britain and enemies of their country. The result was most satisfactory. Hundreds of timid inhabitants renewed their allegiance to America, the most dangerous Tories were driven out and the army was largely increased by volunteers and by the return of many of its veterans who had deserted during the dark days of the previous November and December.

The American army moved to the neighborhood of Bound Brook on May 28, 1777, and on June 14th the British retreated towards Amboy, but hurried back from thence with the expectation of attacking Washington at Quibbletown (Newmarket), where he had taken up his position. At Woodbridge, on June 20th, Lord Cornwallis drove back Morgan's Rangers and Stirling's troops, but they held them in check long enough to permit Washington to retire to his stronghold near Bound Brook, he being too weak to undertake battle in the open field. The British returned to Amboy, where they crossed to Staten Island; and during the remainder of the war New Jersey was not again so completely overrun with marauders and British troops, although many parties entered it for pillage from hostile camps in adjoining States. Washington crossed the Delaware to Philadelphia; Howe took his army around by water from New York to Philadelphia by way of the Chesapeake and the Elk River; and by defeating Washington at the Brandywine, on September 11th, and at Germantown, on October 24th, he secured possession of Philadelphia for the winter that the patriots spent at Valley Forge.

In September, 1777, Continental Congress moved from Philadelphia to the town of York, Pa., where for the nine succeeding months, until June of 1778, that historic band of patriots held their deliberations, when, upon the retreat of the British across New Jersey, they returned to Philadelphia.

THE BATTLE OF RED BANK.—The first engagements of the Revolution fought upon the soil of Gloucester County were the battle of Red Bank, October 22, 1777, and the skirmish at Billingsport, which preceded it by a few days. For the protection of the Delaware, the Americans had built Fort



INDEPENDENCE HALL, PHILADELPHIA, IN 1776.

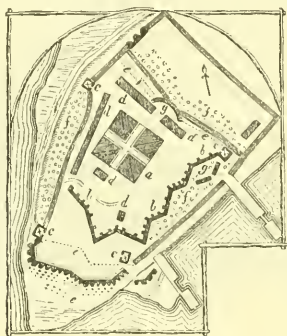
Mifflin, a strong redoubt, with quite extensive outworks, on the marshy island on the Pennsylvania side, just below the mouth of the Schuylkill. Fort Mercer, an equally good work, was placed on high ground at Red Bank, on the New Jersey shore, and in the river channels, under cover of the fire of the batteries, were sunk ranges of strong frames with iron-pointed wooden spikes, which were calculated to be impassable to vessels. At Billingsport, three miles below, on the New Jersey side, a third fort was erected, and the channel between it and Billings' Island was again closed by *cheneaux-de-frisc*. To clear the way for his fleet and for the entrance of supplies into Philadelphia, it was

necessary for Howe to open the river, and he accordingly ordered Captain Hammond, with the frigate "Roebuck" and several other vessels, around from the Chesapeake. Arriving in the stream below Billingsport, Hammond reconnoitered and came to the conclusion that he might force a passage through the obstructions if a land force would engage the fort. The scheme seemed feasible to Howe, and he detailed to execute it, two regiments of infantry, under Colonel Stirling. Crossing the river from Chester, Stirling fell furiously upon the inferior garrison of the fort, which was not finished, who spiked their cannon, set fire to their barracks and fled in dismay. The English

concentrated his whole army near to and within Philadelphia. Two Rhode Island regiments, belonging to General Varnum's brigade, under Colonel Christopher Greene, garrisoned the fort at Red Bank, and about the same number of the Maryland Line, under Lieutenant-Colonel Samuel Smith, occupied Fort Mifflin. The American fleet, consisting chiefly of galleys and floating batteries, was commanded by Commodore Hazelwood. It was quite as important to the Americans to maintain these forts and defend the river obstructions as it was to the British to destroy them. It was, therefore, determined to hold them to the last extremity, for it was evident that such continued possession would force Howe to evacuate Philadelphia."

Washington's letter of instructions to Colonel Greene, dated October 7, 1777, displays his solicitude that Fort Mercer should be held. He wrote,—

"I have directed General Varnum to send your regiment and that of Colonel Angell to Red Bank by a route which has been marked out to him. The command of that detachment will, of course, devolve upon you, with which you will proceed with all expedition and throw yourself into that place. When you arrive there you will immediately communicate to Colonel Smith, commander of the garrison at Fort Mifflin, and Commodore Hazelwood, commander of the fleet in the river. You are to co-operate with them in every measure necessary for the defense of the obstructions in the river, and to counteract every attempt the enemy may make for their removal. You will find a very good fortification at Red Bank; but if anything should be requisite to render it stronger, or proportion it to the size of your garrison, you will have it done. The cannon you will stand in need of, as much as can be spared, will be furnished from the galleys at Fort Mifflin, from whence you will also derive supplies of military stores. I have sent Captain Duplessis, with some officers and men, to take the immediate direction of the artillery for your garrison. He is also to superintend any works that may be necessary. If there be any deficiency of the men for the artillery, the security of the garrison will require you to assist them in the few additional ones from your detachment. You should not lose a moment's time in getting to the place of your destination and making every preparation for its defense. Any delay might give the enemy an opportunity of getting there before you, which could not fail of being most fatal in its conse-



FORT MIFFLIN.

EXPLANATION. — *a* the inner redoubt; *b b b* a high fixed stone wall, built by Montross, with indentations where the soldiers boiled their kettles (this wall was pierced with loopholes for musketry); *c c c c* blockhouse, built of wood, with loopholes and mounting four pieces of cannon each, two on the lower platform; *d d d* barracks; *e e* stockades; *f f f* troupes de Loup; *g g* ravines. On the south side were two-story pieces of battery, mounting three cannon.

completed the demolition of the works, while Captain Hammond made a passage through the obstructions wide enough to permit the squadron of six men-of-war to sail through and up to Hog Island, where they anchored.

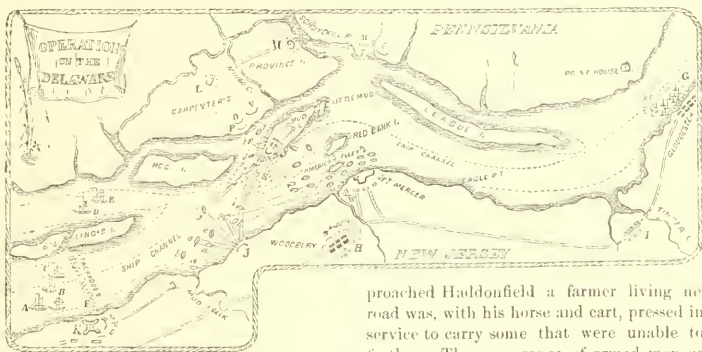
Lossing's "Field-Book of the Revolution," says,—

"Howe now determined to make a general sweep of all the American works on the Delaware, and preparatory thereto he called in his outposts, and

quences. If in the progress of your march you should fall in with any detachment of the enemy, bending towards the same object and likely to gain it before you, and from intelligence should have reason to think yourself equal to the task, you will by all means attack them and endeavor by that means to disappoint their design.

"I have written to General Newcomb, of the Jersey militia, to give you all the aid in his power, for which you will accordingly apply, when necessary. Upon the whole, sir, you will be pleased to remember that the post with which you are now intrusted is of the utmost importance to America and demands every exertion of which you are capable for its security and defense. The whole defense of the Delaware absolutely depends upon it; consequently all the enemy's hope of keeping Philadelphia and finally succeeding in the object of the present campaign."

was an elder among Friends, yet the urbanity and politeness of the German soldier so won upon him that he was kindly remembered ever after. The inhabitants, however, suffered much from the depredations of the common soldiers, who wantonly destroyed their property and endangered their lives. The presence of an officer in a house was a protection against them, and every family sought out one, with the promise of good entertainment without cost, that it might be saved from destruction. These troops regarded the American people as semi-barbarous, and that to destroy their property was nothing more than they deserved. . . . The sad defeat that attended them, and the death of their commanding officer, completely demoralized them and they returned in detached bodies, begging shelter and food of those they had so illly treated. The transportation of the wounded caused much trouble, and as a detachment ap-



Howe entrusted the capture of Fort Mercer to Count Donop, a Hessian officer in the British service, and gave him four battalions, comprising twenty-five hundred Hessian veterans. They crossed the Delaware at Cooper's Ferry on October 21st, and marched that evening to Haddonfield.

Judge Clement says, in his "Revolutionary Reminiscences of Camden County,"—

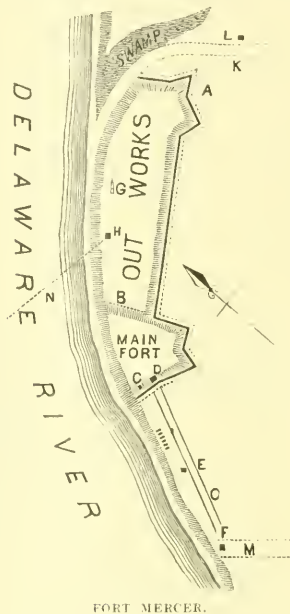
"The last encampment of the Hessian troops under Count Donop, before the battle of Red Bank, was in Haddonfield. It was across the street, near the residence of John Gill (where now stands the residence of the late John Gill, Esq.), extending some distance into the fields. In this house Donop had his headquarters, and although the owner

approached Haddonfield a farmer living near the road was, with his horse and cart, pressed into the service to carry some that were unable to walk further. The appearance of armed men so terrified the farmer that he neglected to fasten down the front part of his vehicle, and when rising a hill near the village, the weight of the men was thrown on the back of the cart, and all were pitched headlong into the road. The swearing of the soldiers in German, and the protestations of the farmer in English, made things no better; but after many threats the vehicle was properly secured and the journey completed, much, no doubt, to the comfort of all concerned. Becoming better acquainted with the people, and finding the country much in need of settlers, many (Hessians) deserted and remained, afterwards becoming thrifty people and good citizens."

Before daylight on the morning of the 22d the Hessians left Haddonfield, but as the American pickets had destroyed the

lower bridge over Timber Creek, they were obliged to cross four miles above, at the present Clement's bridge, and, because of this delay, were not in front of Fort Mercer until near noon.¹ Donop halted his command on the edge of the woods to the north of the fort and sent forward an officer with a flag and a drummer, who summoned the garrison to surrender. "The King of England," he proclaimed, "orders his rebellious subjects to lay down their arms, and they are warned, that if they stand the battle, no quarters whatever will be given." This threat of the massacre of wounded and prisoners did not daunt the Americans, Colonel Greene replying: "We ask no quarters, nor will we give any." On the receipt of this defiant answer, they hastily threw up an earthwork within half cannon-shot of Fort Mercer, and at a quarter before five o'clock advanced a battalion on the north front under cover of a brisk artillery fire. Reaching the first entrenchment, which they found abandoned, but not

destroyed, they imagined that they had driven the Americans away, and, waving their hats and with shouts of victory, rushed toward the redoubt, led by the officer and drummer



PLAN OF FORT MERCER, AT RED BANK, NEW JERSEY.

References.

- A. End of the fort at which the Hessians entered.
- B. Small ditch, cross embankment and location of the masked battery.
- C. Remains of the hickory tree used during the battle as a flag staff.
- D. Ruins of a brick wall in the middle of the artificial bank.—Gateway.
- E. Count Donop's grave.
- F. Louis Whitall's house.
- G. Monument, erected in 1829.
- H. Pleasure-house.
- I. Marks of the trenches in which the slain were deposited.
- K. Road the Hessians marched to the attack.—Reeve's old road.
- L. Tenant House.
- M. Road to Woodbury.
- N. Direction of Fort Mifflin.
- O. Farm house.

NOTE.—The works represented extend about 450 yards in a right line.

¹ The Marquis de Chastellux, the author of "Travels in North America," visited Fort Mercer in company with General Lafayette and M. du Plessis Mauduit, the Duplessis mentioned in Washington's letter to Colonel Greene, who was a highly capable French engineer and artilleryman. Chastellux wrote: "The bank of the Delaware at this place is steep; but even this steepness allowed the enemy to approach the fort under cover and without being exposed to the fire of the batteries. To remedy this inconvenience, several galleries, armed with cannon and destined to defend the *chevaux-de-frise*, were posted the whole length of the escarpment and took it in reverse. The Americans, little practiced in the art of fortifications, and always disposed to take works beyond their strength, had made those at Red Bank too extensive. When M. du Mauduit obtained permission to be sent thither by Colonel Greene, he immediately set about reducing the fortifications by intersecting them from east to west, which transformed them into a large redoubt nearly of a pentagonal form. A good earthen rampart raised to the height of the cordon, a *fosse* and an abatis in front of the *fosse* constituted the whole strength of this post, in which were placed three hundred men and fourteen pieces of cannon." The authors of the "New Jersey Historical Collections" assert that a great portion of the garrison were negroes and mulattoes and all were in a ragged, destitute condition.

who had previously communicated with Greene under the flag of truce. According to the account given by the Marquis de

Chastellux, who received it from M. du Plessis Mauduit, "they had already reached the abatis and were endeavoring to tear up or cut away the branches when they were overwhelmed with a shower of musket-shot, which took them in front and flank; for, as chance would have it, a part of the courtine of the old entrenchment, which had not been destroyed, formed a projection at this very part of the intersection." M. du Mauduit had contrived to form it into a sort of caponiere (or trench with loop-holes), into which he threw some men, who flanked the enemy's left and fired on them at close shot. Officers were seen every moment rallying their men, marching back to the abatis and falling amidst the branches they were endeavoring to cut. Colonel Donop was particularly distinguished by the marks of the order he wore, by his handsome figure and by his courage. He was also seen to fall like the rest. The Hessians, repulsed by the fire of the redoubt, attempted to secure themselves by attacking on the side of the escarpment, but the fire from the galleys sent them back with a great loss of men. At length they relinquished the attack and regained the woods in disorder.

"While this was passing on the north side, another column made an attack on the south, and more fortunate than the other, passed the abatis, traversed the *fosse* and mounted the berm, but they were stopped by the *fraises*, and M. du Mauduit running to this post as soon as he saw the first assailants give way, the others were obliged to follow their example. They still did not dare, however, to stir out of the fort, fearing a surprise, but M. du Mauduit, wishing to replace some palisades that had been torn up, he sallied out with a few men and was surprised to find about twenty Hessians standing on the berm and stuck up against the shelf of the parapet. These soldiers, who had been bold enough to advance thus far—sensible that there was more risk in returning and not thinking proper to expose themselves—were taken and brought into the fort. M. du Mauduit . . . again sallied out with a detachment, and it was then that he beheld the deplorable spectacle of the dead and dying heaped one

upon another. A voice arose from these carcases and said in English: 'Whoever you are, draw me hence.' It was the voice of Colonel Donop. M. du Mauduit made the soldiers lift him up and carry him into the fort, where he was soon known. He had his hip broken, but whether they did not consider his wound as mortal, or that they were heated by the battle and still irritated at the menaces thrown out against them a few hours before, the Americans could not help saying aloud, 'Well, is it determined to give no quarter?' 'I am in your hands,' replied the colonel. 'You may revenge yourselves.' M. du Mauduit had no difficulty in imposing silence and employed himself only in taking care of the wounded officer. The latter, perceiving he spoke bad English, said to him: 'You appear to me a foreigner, sir; who are you?' 'A French officer,' replied the other. 'Je suis content,' said Donop, making use of our language, 'Je meurs entre les mains de l'honneur meme' (I am content: I die in the hands of honor itself.)"

Donop was first taken to the Whitall's residence, just below the fort, and afterwards to the home of the Lowes, south of Woodbury Creek, where he died three days after the battle, saying to M. du Mauduit in his last moments: "It is finishing a noble career early; but I die the victim of my ambition and the avarice of my sovereign." To Colonel Clymer he said: "See in me the vanity of all human pride! I have shone in all the courts of Europe, and now I am dying here

¹ Mickle and Lossing insist on the truth of the anecdote concerning Mrs. Ann Whitall. It runs that when the battle begun she was spinning in an upper room of the house. She had refused to leave it. Presently a shot from one of the British vessels crashed through the wall and lodged in a partition near where she was sitting, whereupon she carefully removed her wheel to the cellar and continued at her work until the wounded were brought to the house and she was called upon to attend them. The Whitalls were Friends and their peace doctrines were incomprehensible to Du Mauduit. He thought Mr. Whitall was a Tory and therefore ordered his barn torn down and his orchard destroyed. The old house stands a short distance south from the fort and close to the river-bank. It is a brick structure, and is now one hundred and thirty-eight years old, as appears from the date of its erection cut in the north end, where the characters "J. A. W." (James and Anna Whitall) may still be seen.

on the banks of the Delaware in the house of an obscure Quaker."

The loss of the Americans was fourteen killed, twenty-seven wounded and a captain taken prisoner while reconnoitering. Some of these casualties were due to the bursting of a cannon in the fort. The Hessians lost Lieutenant-Colonel Mingrode, three captains, four lieutenants and near seventy privates killed, and Count Donop, his brigade-major, a captain, lieutenant and upwards of seventy non-commissioned officers and privates wounded and made prisoners. The Hessians' slain were buried in the *fosse* south of the fort. Count Donop was interred near the spot where he fell and a stone placed over him with

(then in the British service), at Red Bank, on the 22d Octo., 1777. Among the wounded was found their commander, Count Donop, who died of his wounds and whose body lies interred near the spot where he fell."

This is the inscription on the west side,—

"A number of the New Jersey and Pennsylvania Volunteers, being desirous to perpetuate the memory of the distinguished officers and soldiers who fought and bled in the glorious struggle for American Independence, have erected this monument on the 22d day of Octo., A.D. 1829."

After their overwhelming repulse the Hessians retreated hastily towards Coopers Ferry. The main body went by way of Clement's Bridge, some by way of Blackwoodtown, and some by Chews Landing, near



MUD ISLAND, 1777.

the inscription, "Here lies buried Count Donop."

Greene's defense of the fort was highly applauded and Congress ordered the Board of War to present him with a handsome sword, which was sent to his family after the War, he having been murdered by Tory dragoons under Colonel Delancy at his quarters near Croton River, Westchester County, N. Y. On the anniversary of the battle of Red Bank in 1829 a marble monument, which had been erected by the contributions of New Jersey and Pennsylvania Volunteers, was unveiled within the northern line of the outworks of the fort and within a few feet of the margin of the Delaware. On its south side was inscribed,—

"This monument was erected on the 22d Octo., 1829, to transmit to Posterity a grateful remembrance of the Patriotism and gallantry of Lieutenant-Colonel Christopher Greene, who, with 400 men, conquered the Hessian army of 2000 troops

where, it is stated on the authority of Mickle, they were met by a company of farmers' boys and held at bay for some time. This detachment had with them a brass cannon, which they are supposed to have thrown into Timber Creek at Clement's Bridge.

Judge Clement has recently made the following addition to his reminiscences :

"Martin Cox, a blacksmith, who plied his calling at Chews Landing, was an enthusiastic Whig, and repaired the various arms used by the soldiers. The day of the battle of Red Bank he started for the fort to return a number of muskets to the troops of that place, but finding that he could not reach there by reason of the advance guard of the Hessians, he buried them near by. He did not return after the battle, and they were left in the ground where he had placed them for many years, and a tradition in his family explains the cause of their being there when found."

From a brief mention made by Mickle, it appears that in their march on Fort Mercer the Hessians were guided by some country-

men, who were afterwards fearfully punished for their treachery to America. He writes,—

“Donop pressed several persons whom he found along the route into his service as pilots, among whom was a negro belonging to the Cooper family, called Old Mitch, who was at work by the Cooper’s Creek bridge. A negro named Dick, belonging to the gallant Colonel Ellis, and an infamous white scoundrel named Melvaine, volunteered their services as guides. At the bar of the Haddonfield tavern these loyal fellows were very loud in their abuse of the American cause; but their insolence, as we shall see, was soon repaid. . . . Dick and Melvaine, the guides, having been taken prisoners by the Americans, were immediately hung within the fort for divers outrages which they had committed. Old Mitch, the other pilot, lived until recently (1845) to tell to groups of admiring Camden boys how terribly he was scared in this memorable fight. Resolved not to bear arms against his country, and being afraid to run away, he got behind a hay-rick when the battle began, and lay there flat on the ground until it was over.”

Mickle is a usually reliable chronicler, but there is no record to substantiate his statement as to the execution of Dick and Melvaine.

FORTS MERCER AND MIFFLIN ABANDONED.—Waiting near Hog Island for the signal-gun of Donop’s attack were the British sixty-four-gun ship, the “Augusta,” the “Roebuck” and two other frigates, the sloop “Merlin” and a galley. When that gun was fired they stood up the river with the intention of cannonading the American positions, but were held back by the stubborn fire of Hazlewood’s little squadron. The next morning the battle was renewed, the British and American fleets and Forts Mifflin and Mercer all taking part. The British commander aimed to work his floating batteries into the channel between Mud (Fort) Island and the Pennsylvania shore, in order to shell Mifflin from its rear, but each effort was thwarted by the vigilance and the effective great gun service of the patriots. By noon the enemy found that it was impossible to force the passage of the river by direct assault, and made preparations to retire. A hot shot had pierced the

“Augusta” and set her on fire. Becoming unmanageable, she drifted towards the New Jersey shore and went hard and fast aground, her ship’s company escaping to the other vessels. When the flames reached her magazine she blew up. The “Merlin” met with precisely the same fate, and at three o’clock blew up near the mouth of Mud Creek. The “Roebuck” and her remaining consorts then gave up the fight and left the Americans the present masters of the Delaware.

But because the river was the only avenue through which Howe could be certain of receiving supplies in Philadelphia, he again set to work to open it for his ships. By November 1st he had erected on Province Island, a low mud bank between Fort Mifflin and the Pennsylvania shore, five batteries of heavy guns. On this side Fort Mifflin had only a wet ditch without ravelin or abatis, and a weak block-house at each of the angles. The British also brought to bear upon the fort four sixty-four-gun ships and two forty-gun ships, besides a floating battery of twenty-two twenty-four pounders, which was moved within forty yards of an angle of the fort. Lossing gives the following narrative of the bombardment that followed:

“On the 10th of November the enemy opened their batteries on land and water, and for six consecutive days poured a storm of bombs and round shot upon the devoted fortification. With consummate skill and courage, Lieutenant-Colonel Smith directed the responses from the ordnance of the fort. The artillery, drawn chiefly from Colonel Lamb’s regiment, were commanded by Lieutenant Treat, who was killed on the first day of the siege by the bursting of a bomb. On that day the barracks alone suffered, but on the morning of the 11th the direction of the enemy’s fire was changed: a dozen of the strong palisades were demolished and a cannon in an embrasure was disabled. The firing did not cease until midnight and many of the garrison were killed or wounded. Colonel Smith, the commander, had a narrow escape. He had just gone into the barracks to write a letter to General Varnum when a ball passed through the chimney. He was struck by the scattered bricks and for a time lay senseless. He was taken across to Red

Bank, and the command devolved upon Lieutenant-Colonel Russell, of the Connecticut Line. That officer was disabled by fatigue and ill health, and Major Thayer, of the Rhode Island Line, volunteered to take his place. Major Henry, who sent daily reports to Washington of the progress of the siege, was also wounded on the 11th, but he continued with the garrison. On the 12th a two-gun battery of the Americans was destroyed, the northwest block-house and laboratory were blown up, and the garrison were obliged to seek shelter within the fort. At sunrise on the 13th thirty armed boats made their appearance, and during that night the heavy floating battery was brought to bear on the fort. It opened with terrible effect on the morning of the 14th, yet that little garrison of 300 men managed to silence it before noon.

"Hitherto the enemy did not know the real weakness of the garrison; on that day a deserter in a boat carried information of that fact to the British, who were seriously thinking of abandoning the siege, for they had suffered much. Hope was revived and preparations were made for a general and more vigorous assault. At daylight on the 15th the 'Iris' and 'Somerset,' men-of-war, passed up the east channel to attack the fort in front. Several frigates were brought to bear on Fort Mercer, and the 'Vigilant,' an East Indiaman of twenty twenty-four pounders, and a hulk with three twenty-four pounders made their way through a narrow channel on the western side and gained a position to act in concert with the batteries on Province Island in enfilading the American works. At ten o'clock, while all was silent, a signal bugle sent forth its summons to action, and instantly the land batteries and the shipping poured forth a terrible storm of missiles upon Fort Mifflin. The little garrison sustained the shock with astonishing intrepidity, and far into the gloom of the evening an incessant cannonade was kept up. Within an hour the only two cannons in the fort that had not been dismounted shared the fate of the others. Every man who appeared on the platform was killed by the musketeers in the tops of the ships, whose yards almost hung over the American battery. Long before night not a palisade was left; the embrasures were ruined; the whole parapet leveled; the block houses were already destroyed. Early in the evening Major Thayer sent all the remnant of the garrison to Red Bank, excepting forty men, with whom he remained. Among these was the brave Captain (afterwards Commodore) Talbot, of the Rhode Island Line, who was wounded in the hip, having fought for hours with his wrist shattered by a mus-

ket-ball. At midnight, every defence and every shelter being swept away, Thayer and his men set fire to the remains of the barracks, evacuated the fort and escaped in safety to Red Bank. Altogether, it was one of the most gallant and obstinate defences made during the war. In the course of the last day more than a thousand discharges of cannon, from twelve to thirty-two pounders, were made against the works on Mud Island. Nearly 250 men of the garrison were killed and wounded. The loss of the British was great; the number was not certainly known."

Washington, shut up in his camp at Whitemarsh, could not send a man to the defense of Fort Mifflin, but he was now able to detach Huntington's brigade to join that of Varnum in New Jersey, and ordered General Greene with his division to oppose Cornwallis, who had crossed the Delaware from Chester to Billingsport, on November 18th, to attack Fort Mercer. Greene crossed at Burlington and marched toward Red Bank, but as he was disappointed in his expectation of being joined by Glover's brigade, and believing Cornwallis to be much superior to himself in numbers, he gave up the notion of a battle and marched off toward Haddonfield. Colonel Greene, thus abandoned to his fate, evacuated Fort Mercer on November 20th, leaving his artillery, ammunition and some stores for Cornwallis, who dismantled the fort and demolished the works. The latter received reinforcements until he had fully five thousand men, with whom he took position at Gloucester Point. Morgan's rifle corps joined General Greene, but the Americans were not strong enough to venture a regular attack on the enemy. The American fleet, no longer supported by the forts, sought other places of safety. On the night of November 21st the galleys, one brig and two sloops in the darkness stole cautiously along the Jersey shore past the British guns and arrived at Burlington in safety. Seventeen other craft were abandoned by their crews and burned to the water's edge at Gloucester. The enemy were in unvexed possession of the Delaware from

Philadelphia to the ocean. In 1872 the United States government purchased a hundred acres of the river front at Red Bank, and since then the vestiges of the embankments and trenches of Fort Mercer have been preserved.

SKIRMISHES AROUND GLOUCESTER.—Both General Greene and Lord Cornwallis retired from the Gloucester vicinage early in the winter, but before they did so some very interesting incidents occurred there and about Haddonfield, which are graphically described by Isaac Mickle and Judge Clement.

On the evening of November 25, 1777, General Lafayette, notwithstanding that he was suffering from an unclosed wound, came out from Greene's camp at Haddonfield with the intention of reconnoitering Cornwallis. His zeal carried him close up to the British lines, upon the sandy peninsula south of the outlet of Timber Creek, and he was pursued by a squad of dragoons. He reported the encounter to Washington in the subjoined language:

"After having spent the most part of the day in making myself well acquainted with the certainty of the enemy's motions, I came pretty late into the Gloucester road between the two creeks. I had ten light horse, almost one hundred and fifty riflemen and two pickets of militia. Colonel Armand, Colonel Laumoy and Chevaliers Duplessis and Gimat were the Frenchmen with me. A scout of men under Duplessis went to ascertain how near to Gloucester were the enemy's first pickets, and they found at the distance of two and a half miles from that place a strong post of three hundred and fifty Hessians with field-pieces, and they engaged immediately. As my little reconnoitering party were all in fine spirits, I supported them. We pushed the Hessians more than half a mile from the place where their main body had been, and we made them run very fast. British reinforcements came twice to them, but very far from recovering their ground, they always retreated. The darkness of the night prevented us from pursuing our advantage. After standing on the ground we had gained I ordered them to return very slowly to Haddonfield. I take great pleasure in letting you know that the conduct of

our soldiers was above all praise. I never saw men so merry, so spirited and so desirous to go on to the enemy, whatever force they might have, as that small party in this little fight."

It was on this occasion that Morgan's Rangers drew from Lafayette the notable compliment: "I found them even above their reputation." They were commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Butler. The Americans had only one man killed and six wounded, while the British lost about sixty in killed, wounded and prisoners.

In the latter part of February, 1778, General Anthony Wayne came into Lower Jersey to gather cattle and horses for the American army, and Howe dispatched Colonel Stirling with two battalions to impede him.

Major Simeoe, with the Queen's Rangers, a very efficient corps of Tories recruited in New York and Connecticut, occupied Haddonfield, while Stirling remained near Coopers Ferry with a reserve. Simeoe occupied the main street with his troops, and sent detachments to destroy some barrels of tar near Timber Creek and seize a lot of rum on the Egg Harbor road east of the village. "Mad Anthony" quickly whirled his little command down toward the river from Mount Holly, and, in obedience to Stirling's orders, Simeoe quitted Haddonfield by night in a storm of sleet and rain, and rejoined the reserve at Coopers Ferry, with Wayne only a few miles distant. Mickle says,—

"The next day (March 1st) a sharp skirmish ensued between the Spicer's Ferry Bridge over Coopers Creek and the place where the Camden Academy now stands. Fifty British, picked out from the Forty-second and the Rangers, having been sent three or four miles up the direct road to Haddonfield, for some remaining forage, were met by Wayne's cavalry and forced to retreat to the ferry. The Americans followed up to the very cordon of the enemy. The British were drawn up in the following order: the Forty-second upon the right, Colonel Markham in the centre and the Queen's Rangers upon the left, with their left flank

resting upon Coopers Creek. Captain Kerr and Lieutenant Wickham were in the meanwhile embarking with their men to Philadelphia, and as the Americans seemed disposed only to reconnoitre, Colonel Markham's detachment and the horses also started across the river. Just then a barn within the cordon was fired, and the Americans, taking this as evidence that only a few stragglers were left upon the eastern shore, advanced and drove in the pickets. The Forty-second moved forward in line and the Rangers in column by companies, the sailors drawing some three-pound cannon. A few Americans appearing upon the Waterford side of Coopers Creek, Captain Armstrong, with a company of Grenadiers, was ordered to line a dyke on this side to watch them.

"Upon the right, in the neighborhood of the Academy and the Hieksite Meeting-house, a heavy fire was kept up by the Forty-second upon the main body of the Americans, who were in the woods along the Haddonfield road. The Rangers on the left, toward the creek, only had to oppose a few scattered cavalry, who were reconnoitering. As Simcoe advanced rapidly to gain an eminence in front, which he conceived to be a strong and advantageous position,¹ the cavalry retired to the woods, except an officer, who reined back his horse and facing the Rangers as they dashed on, slowly waved his sword for his attendants to retreat. The English Light Infantry came within fifty yards of him, when one of them called out 'you are a brave fellow, but you must go away?' The undaunted officer paying no attention to the warning, one McGill, afterwards a quartermaster, was ordered to fire at him. He did so and wounded the horse, but the rider was unscathed and soon joined his comrades in the woods a little way off."

This brave officer was Count Pulaski, who had command of the cavalry. In this skirmish several of Simcoe's Rangers were wounded and Sergeant M^opherson, of the Grenadiers, was killed. A cannonading was kept up from the eminence which Simcoe had occupied upon some of the Americans, who were removing the plank from Cooper's Bridge, but it proved harmless. So persistent were the efforts of the Americans to drive their enemies away from about Coopers Ferry, that a series of entrenchments was

thrown up, extending from the creek west-erly toward the river, and the timber thereabouts was so cut as to obstruct the movements of troops coming from the interior. The position was also protected by the cannon of vessels lying in the river, and thus the British were saved from the abandonment of the place.

While Wayne was posted in Haddonfield some of his men made a reconnoissance of the British at Gloucester, and were discovered and pursued by a superior force. A running fight ensued, which lasted nearly from Gloucester Point to the American lines, but the British suffered much the greater loss. The most prominent man in this action on the American side was Colonel Ellis, of the Gloucester militia. Soon afterward the whole British force at Gloucester moved on Wayne at Haddonfield by night, but found only his empty quarters.

On this occasion occurred the daring exploit of Miles Sage, a vidette in Ellis' regiment, who, with a comrade named Chew, as stated by Judge Clement :

"Detected the enemy's movements and rode in great haste to inform Colonel Ellis. Chew taking a shorter route and swimming his horse across Newton Creek, was the first to reach Haddonfield, and Ellis' regiment marched out just as the British marched in. The colonel was so corpulent that he fell behind his men, and but for the darkness of the night would have been taken prisoner.

"The intelligence brought by Chew created great consternation in the town, and every precaution was taken to mislead the enemy by putting out the lights in the dwellings and the families retiring to bed. A colored servant in the family of Mrs. Abigail Blackwood, widow of Samuel Blackwood, then living in Tanner Street, was sent with the children to their room and strictly enjoined to extinguish the candle. To gratify her curiosity, however, she placed it on the window ledge, which attracted the attention of the soldiers, who at once surrounded the house. John Blackwood, a son of the widow, then a lad, was captured, taken into the street and made to tell what he knew of Colonel Ellis and his regiment. While attempting, by the light of a few torches and surrounded by the excited soldiers, to show

¹About the crossing of the Camden and Atlantic and Camden and Amboy Railroads, formerly Dogwoodtown.

the direction of the retreating troops, Miles Sage rode up and asked the boy very much the same question he was endeavoring to answer the others. His reply was that they had gone, 'some one way and some another.' At this moment Sage discovered that he was in the midst of British soldiers, who at the same time noticed that he was an American.

"Sage at once put spurs to his horse, rode hastily into the main street and towards the northerly part of the village. He was fired upon as he vanished in the darkness, but escaped until he reached the upper hotel, where his horse was wounded and he fell to the ground. Before Sage could disengage himself from the saddle he was attacked by the guard, stabbed in various places about his body, and left for dead in the street. By order of a Scotch officer he was carried into a small building on the north side of the street near the present Temperance House, where he was attended by a surgeon of the army."

On examination it was found that he had thirteen bayonet wounds, and he was put in the care of some women, one of whom became the mother of Governor Stratton. Being besought to prepare for death, he exclaimed: "Why, Martha, I mean to give the enemy thirteen rounds yet." He lived to tell his grandchildren of his perilous adventure.

Simcoe had a narrow escape while halted at Haddonfield with his battalion. Says the same authority above given,—

"On one occasion, while resting his horse near the brow of the hill, opposite the present residence of William Mann, Major Simcoe heard the whistling of a rifle ball near him and saw two persons on the opposite hill. He ordered Lieutenant Whitlock to take a few dragoons and capture them. These persons proved to be John Kain (brother of Joseph Hinchman's wife) and Benjamin Butler, two young men who secured the loan of a rifle of Joseph Collins (then living on the farm now owned by Logan Paul) for the purpose of hunting. They had proceeded along the road as far as where Jacob Dodd now lives, from which point Simcoe was plainly in view, and could not resist the temptation of shooting at a British officer. After this exploit they thought best to return to the house, when Diana Collins, a daughter of Joseph, discovered the dragoons in pursuit and shouted to the young men to escape. Kain turned down the creek into the swamp and evaded

the soldiers, while Butler ran up the hill and secreted himself in the bushes, and but for his curiosity in watching the men and horses as they passed would also have escaped. He, however, left his hiding-place, went back into the road, was discovered, and after a hot chase captured. He was taken to Philadelphia, thence to the prison-ships at New York, and kept for a long time. Although not the guilty one, as Kain handled the gun, he suffered a terrible punishment, from the effects of which his health was never fully restored. He did not return for about three years, and when he visited the spot where he had secreted himself, found his hat that had been lost in the scuffle at the time."

The first British encampment at Coopers Point was made by General Abercrombie, who had his headquarters in the house that was afterwards bought by Joseph W. Cooper. The quarters of the Forty-third Regiment, Colonel Shaw, and several Highland and Hessian regiments were at the old Middle Ferry House, sometimes called English's. Mickle says,—

"The British lines reached from the Point down the Delaware nearly to Market Street, Camden, thence up to the site of the present academy at the corner of Sixth and Market Streets, and thence about northeast across to Coopers Creek. The remains of their redoubts were visible until a few years ago."

The same authority says,—

In March, 1778, soon after the retreat of Simcoe from Haddonfield, Pulaski, with a considerable body of Continental troopers, came close under the British lines to reconnoitre. The enemy, anticipating his approach, placed an ambush upon both sides of the road leading from the bridge to the Middle Ferry, in the neighborhood of the present Friends' meeting-house, under the command of Colonel Shaw. As Pulaski approached, a good way in advance of his men, a stanch Whig, William West, mounted a log and waved his hat as a signal of retreat. Pulaski took the hint, hastily wheeled his men and saved them from slaughter. About the same time a hot fight took place at Coopers Creek Bridge, where the Englishmen surprised a party of militia. Several of the latter were killed and the rest captured. Most of the Gloucester fighting men enlisted early in the war and were marched to Fort Washington, where they were taken and confined on board of

the British prison-ship 'Jersey,' through the horrors of which but few ever lived to return home. Most of the minute-men, therefore, who annoyed the British in the neighborhood of Philadelphia were very young. They fought bravely and sold their lives whenever they were overpowered as dearly as possible.

"Among the American Rangers who distinguished themselves in forays in the west end of Newton, none were more eminent than John Stokes and Kinsey, or, as he was generally called, Taph Bennett. Stokes was a man of unconquerable energy, and some of his feats equal anything ever told of Jasper or MacDonald. He was continually hanging upon the lines of the enemy, and was in hourly danger of his life. His courage and activity, however, could relieve him from any dilemma. He lived through the war to tell of his hair-breadth escapes at many a social party. Taph was a kindred spirit. Like Stokes, he had pricked many an Englishman who dreamed not of a rebel being within ten leagues; and it is said he generally cut off his foeman's thumb to prove his prowess to his comrades."

LOCAL INCIDENTS OF THE WAR.—The Tories and Hessians burned the houses of many staunch patriots in old Gloucester, among them the mansion of the Huggs, near Timber Creek bridge, and that of the Harrisons, close to the Point. The Hugg family were punished in this fashion for having given two officers and several privates to the patriot armies. The women were as courageous as the men. Mrs. Hugg, the mother of Colonel Joseph Hugg, met the intruders who were foraging in her poultry-yard. "Do you," she stormed at them, "call yourselves soldiers and come thus to rob undefended premises? I have sons who are in Washington's army. They are gentlemen and not such puppies as you." Within a few days her house and out-buildings were burned to the ground.

Most of the houses along Coopers Creek were sacked by the enemy, unless their occupants were Tories. A young British officer made a requisition at the dwelling of the Champions for their best horse. He got an unbroken colt, which threw him into a pond, and in revenge he had his men plunder the

house. An old gentleman named Ellis buried his specie near his house at night by the light of a lantern to save it from the marauders. The light betrayed him to the spies lurking about, and when he next visited the spot his treasure was gone.

In the Haddonfield budget of legend and history are many narratives that serve to illustrate the Revolutionary epoch. A Scotch regiment which was encamped about the centre of the town in the winter of 1777-78 made many friends by soldierly conduct. The boys of the village soon ingratiated themselves into the good graces of the men and exchanged some game for powder. They were subjects of much curiosity because of wearing the full Highland uniform.

Robert Blackwell, D.D., an Episcopal clergyman, who became a chaplain in the American army at the opening of the struggle and remained until the end, was a resident of Haddonfield; his house stood on the east side of Main Street and opposite Tanner Street.

Mrs. Annie Howell, the daughter of Mrs. Abigail Blackwood and widow of Colonel Joshua L. Howell, of Faney Hill, Gloucester County, was a child in Haddonfield during the war and retained vivid recollections of Lafayette and Pulaski. The former took frequent notice of her, and she never forgot him as an affable, courtly French gentleman. The jewelry he wore was her special admiration, and when in her old age she spoke of him she never omitted to mention this feature of his dress. She would describe Pulaski in his dragoon uniform, wearing a tightly-fitting green jacket and buckskin breeches, mounted on a superb charger and displaying his wonderful horsemanship to the admiring soldiers.

EVACUATION OF PHILADELPHIA AND RETREAT OF THE BRITISH.—All the surrounding country was overrun in June, 1778, when the British evacuated Philadelphia, crossed the Delaware at Gloucester and

marched to New York. They were four days and nights passing through Haddonfield, by reason of the munitions of war and plunder with which they were loaded down. Their wagon-trains seemed to stretch out interminably. Bakeries, laundries, hospitals and smith-shops were on wheels, as well as boats, bridges, magazines and medicine-chests. With occasional field work, the troops had lounged the winter through in Philadelphia; they had stolen everything they could carry on leaving there and along the line of march, and were consequently weighted with luggage. Judge Clement has preserved the memories of the sufferings of the New Jersey people caused by them. They brought with them a host of camp followers, debased women, who would enter private houses, carry off such things as they might select, and if interfered with, would insult the owners by wicked conduct and obscene language. They were outside of military control, and the officers would not interfere with them. To save what they might, the residents drove their cattle to secret places, buried valuables and household adornments in the ground and hid their provisions. The lax discipline of the British, however, was an eventual advantage to the Americans, for it contributed to the victory which Washington gained over them at Monmouth on June 28th.

The Haddonfield farmers formed a league for the protection of their horses and cattle. In a low, swampy piece of timber land, about two miles east of the village, and familiarly known as "Charleston," now part of the farm of George C. Kay, Esq., several acres were surrounded with a strong, high fence, and there the stock was secluded whenever in danger. Once the league's secret was betrayed by Jacob Wine, a man in their employ, and the British seized every animal within the stockade, but in being removed the horses were stampeded and fled into the forests near Ellisburg, whence the owners subsequently rescued them.

SOME OF OLD GLOUCESTER COUNTY'S HEROES.—The most prominent military characters of the county of Gloucester at the commencement of the War of the Revolution, were Colonels Joseph Ellis, Josiah Hillman, Joseph Hugg and Robert Brown, Major William Ellis, Captains Samuel Hugg, John Stokes and John Davis.

Colonel Ellis had commanded a company in Canada in the French and Indian War, but on the opening of the issue between the mother-country and the colonies he resigned the commission he held of the King and was made a colonel in the Gloucester militia. He was in the battle of Monmouth and several other engagements, in all of which he fought bravely.

Colonel Hillman was esteemed a good officer and saw much hard service.

Colonel Hugg was appointed commissary of purchase for West Jersey at an early stage of the war, and in that capacity did much for the cause. He was in the battles of Germantown, Shorthills and Monmouth; and when the British crossed from Philadelphia to New York he was detailed to drive away the stock along their line of march, in performing which duty he had many narrow escapes from the enemy's light horse.

Colonel Brown lived at Swedesboro', and his regiment was chiefly employed in preventing the enemy from landing from their ships and restraining the excursions of the refugees from Billingsport.

Major Ellis was taken prisoner early in the war, and kept for a long time upon Long Island.

Captain Samuel Hugg and Frederick Freelinghuyzen were appointed by an act of the Legislature to command the first two companies of artillery raised in New Jersey—Captain Hugg in the Western and Captain Freelinghuyzen in the Eastern Division. The former soon raised his company, and in it were a number of young men of fortune and the first families in the State, the Westcoats,

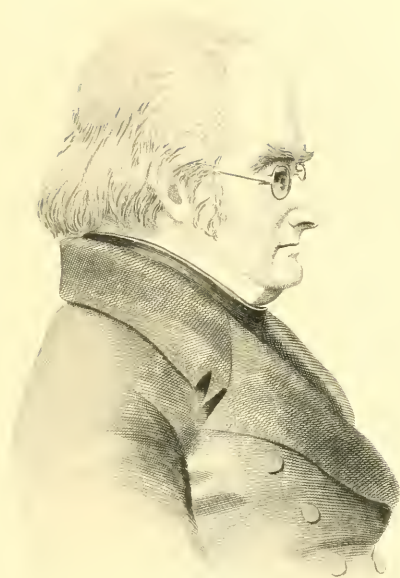
Elmers, Seeleys and others, men who afterwards occupied distinguished posts in the local and national governments. This company was at the battles of Trenton and Princeton. When the "Roebuck," (44) was engaged in protecting the operations against the *chevaux-de-frise* at Billingsport, Captain Hugg's artillerists threw up a small breastwork on the Jersey shore and fought here during a whole day; but unfortunately their first sergeant, William Ellis, was killed by a cannon-ball, which took off both his legs above the knees. This Ellis was an Englishman and had been for several years a recruiting officer for the British service in Philadelphia. He joined the American cause early—like his namesake, was a very brave man—and died much regretted by his companions-in-arms.

Captain Stokes commanded a company of mere boys, made up from some of the best families in Gloucester County. These fellows were at the battle of Monmouth, but Colonel Hillman sent them to the rear to guard the baggage. Stokes was often heard to say afterward that he "never saw so mad a set of youngsters" as these were on being assigned to so safe a post. They cried with rage at being stationed there after having marched so far to see what fighting was.

Among those who enlisted in the service from the Haddonfield region were John Stafford, James B. Cooper and John Mapes. Because of Stafford's stalwart figure and erect military bearing, he was selected as one of Washington's body-guard, but at the battle of Germantown was so badly wounded by a shot in the thigh that he was retired from active service. Cooper and Mapes fought in Harry Lee's Light Dragoons, and, after the war, the former commanded several merchant-ships sailing out of Philadelphia. When hostilities with Great Britain began, in 1812, he accepted a commission in the United States navy, and rose to the rank of post-captain. "Mapes," we are told by

Judge Clement, "settled a few miles from the place and took much pleasure in conversing about the 'Old War,' as he called it. He was a genial, pleasant man; wore a broad-brimmed hat, with his long clay pipe twisted in the hand, never passing an opportunity for using it. His familiar salutation of 'My darling fellow,' whenever he met a friend, is still remembered by the people, whether it was at a public gathering or by his own fireside. Not having much of this world's goods, and living to a ripe old age, the pension allotted him by Congress was the means of making him comfortable in his latter days."

CAPTAIN JAMES B. COOPER was the only child of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Hopwell) Cooper, and was born at Coopers Point, Camden. Although of Quaker ancestors and educated in the faith and belief of that Society, yet in his youth being frequently the observant of military excitement, he early in life coveted the desire to become a soldier. The home of his parents was for a time the rendezvous of either American or British troops, and as a boy he became familiar with many stirring events of that period. His father's commands nor his mother's persuasions and tender solicitude, would not deter him from joining the partisan corps of Colonel Henry Lee, of the American Army and although underage, he managed to get the consent of the commander to follow his fortunes during the stormy times of that eventful war. With others of the neighborhood about, he was mounted and soon became expert in the difficult drill of a cavalryman and a favorite with his companions. He saw much active service, was at the capture of Stony Point and Paulus Hook, in New York, was at the battle of Guilford Court-House and Eutaw Springs, in South Carolina, assisted in the storming of Forts Watson, Mott and Granby, in the last-named State, and was present at the engagements before Galpin and Augusta, in Georgia. He was selected by Colonel Lee



J. B. Cooper

as the bearer of dispatches to the commander-in-chief, and was entrusted with a flag of truce to the British military authorities, which, under the circumstances, was a delicate and important duty. Many incidents of that event, as related by himself, and to which he was an eye-witness, are now forgotten. He lived long enough, however, after the war to see his country prosperous and her institutions command the respect of the nations of the world.

After the close of the war he adopted a sea-faring life, and soon rose to the command of some of the best ships that sailed out of Philadelphia. Upon the opening of the War of 1812, he accepted the position of sailing-master in the navy, but was promoted to the rank of lieutenant for valuable services. At one time he had charge of the gun-boats on the New Jersey coast, placed there to prevent the depredations of the English cruisers. This was a dangerous position, for his vessels, although good sailors, were deficient in the weight of their guns. He had a wary and bold enemy to contend with, which required all his ingenuity to avoid, yet keep watch of their movements so as to inform his superiors in command of a larger craft.

He saw some service after this war, and in 1834 took charge of the Naval Asylum at Philadelphia, where he remained several years. After that duty he returned to Haddonfield, and there lived in the enjoyment of a ripe old age, surrounded by his family and many friends. During this time he was advanced to the rank of post-captain as a compliment for his service through two wars of the nation. He died February 5, 1854, in the ninety-third year of his age, and his remains lie in the Friends' grave-yard at Haddonfield, without any monument to show his last resting-place.

Chews Landing, at the head of navigation on Timber Creek, got its name from the family of a steadfast patriot, Aaron Chew, who, while enjoying a furlough from the

army, was chased into the old tavern on the hill by British cavalry. They fired several volleys into the building, where the bullet-holes may yet be seen, and Chew was made prisoner as he fled. Confined in a prison-ship in New York, he was one of the many Gloucester men who endured extreme torture in those filthy, dark and crowded hulks.

ATTEMPT TO STEAL THE RECORDS OF CONTINENTAL CONGRESS.—James Moody's attempt to steal the records of the Continental Congress is an episode of the war which culminated at Camden. He was a Tory and a lieutenant in Skinner's brigade of the British army, and had made himself famous for his daring and his intense hatred of the patriots long before he undertook the adventure which proved so signal a failure. One Addison, an Englishman by birth, but who had become a thorough American in feeling, was employed, in a clerical capacity, by Charles Thomson, secretary of the Continental Congress. Having been captured by the British and imprisoned in New York, he proposed to Major Beckwith, aide-de-camp to the Hessian general Knyphausen, that if he was released or exchanged, he would steal the secret documents of Congress and place them in the custody of the agent whom Knyphausen might designate. Beckwith fell into the trap set by the cunning Englishman, and enlisted Moody, who had on several occasions captured the dispatches of Washington and other American commanders, and was entirely familiar with the country. Moody was equally hoodwinked, and leagued with himself his brother and another Tory named Marr. Addison was set free and left New York for Philadelphia. Moody and his aids followed him, and, on November 7, 1781, they met Moody on the Camden side of the Delaware. What followed is told by the Tory himself in a little pamphlet which he wrote. When old and poor he sought refuge in England and besought the British government for assistance:

"Lieutenant Moody kept a little back, at such a distance as not to have his person distinguished, yet so as to be within hearing of the conversation that passed. His brother and Marr, on going up to Addison, found him apparently full of confidence and in high spirits, and everything seemed to promise success. He told them that their plot was perfectly ripe for execution, that he had secured the means of admission into the most private recesses of the State-House, so that he should be able the next evening to deliver to them the papers they were in quest of. . . . Soon after they crossed the river to Philadelphia, and it is probable that on the passage Addison was for the first time informed that their friend was Lieutenant Moody. Whether it was this discovery that put it first into his head, or whether he had all along intended it and had already taken the necessary previous steps, the lieutenant cannot certainly say, but he assures himself that every generous-minded man will be shocked when he reads that this perfidious wretch had either sold or was about to sell them to the Congress.

"As the precise time in which they should be able to execute their plan could not be ascertained, it was agreed that Lieutenant Moody should remain at the ferry-house opposite to Philadelphia till they returned. On going into the house, he told the mistress of it by a convenient equivocation that he was an officer of the Jersey brigade, as he really was, though of that Jersey brigade which was in the King's service. The woman understood him as speaking of a rebel corps, which was also called the Jersey brigade. To avoid notice, he pretended to be indisposed, and going up-stairs, he threw himself upon a bed and here continued to keep his room, but always awake and always on the watch. Next morning about eleven o'clock he saw a man walk hastily up to the house and overheard him telling some person at the door that 'there was the devil to pay in Philadelphia, that there had been a plot to break into the State-House, but that one of the party had betrayed the others, that two were already taken, and that a party of soldiers had just crossed the river with him to seize their leader, who was said to be hereabouts.' The lieutenant felt himself to be too nearly interested in this intelligence any longer to keep up the appearance of a sick man, and seizing his pistols, he instantly ran down-stairs and made his escape.

"He had not got a hundred yards from the house when he saw the soldiers enter it. A small piece of woods lay before him, in which he hoped, at least, to be out of sight, and he had sprung the fence in order to enter it. But it was already lined by a party of horse with a view of cutting off his retreat. Thus surrounded, all hopes of flight were in vain, and to seek for a hiding-place in a clear, open field seemed equally useless. With hardly a hope of escaping so much as a moment longer undiscovered, he threw himself flat on his face in a ditch, which yet seemed of all places the least calculated for concealment, for it was without weeds or shrubs and so shallow that a quail might be seen in it; . . . yet, as Providence ordered it, the improbability of the place proved the means of his security. He had lain there but a few minutes, when six of his pursuers passed within ten feet of him and very diligently examined a thickety part of the ditch that was but a few paces from him. With his pistols cocked, he kept his eye constantly upon them, determining that as soon as he saw himself to be discovered by any of them, he would instantly spring up and sell his life as dearly as might be, and, refusing to be taken alive, provoke, and if possible, force them to kill him. Once or twice he thought he saw one of the soldiers look at him, and he was on the point of shooting the man. . . . From the ditch they went all around the adjacent field, and, as Lieutenant Moody sometimes a little raised up his head, he saw them frequently running their bayonets into some tall stacks of Indian corn fodder. This suggested to him an idea that if he could escape till night, a place they had already explored would be the securest place for him. When night came he got into one of those stacks. The wind was high, which prevented the rustling of the leaves of the fodder as he entered from being heard by the people who were passing close by him into the country in quest of him. His position in this retreat was very uncomfortable, for he could neither sit nor lie down. In this erect posture, however, he remained two nights and two days without a morsel of food, for there was no corn on the stalks, and, which was infinitely more intolerable, without drink. We must not relate, for reasons which may be easily imagined, what became of him immediately after his coming out of this uneasy prison, but we will venture to inform the readers that on the fifth night after his elopement from the ferry-house he

searched the banks of the Delaware until he had the good fortune to meet with a small boat. Into this he jumped and rowed a considerable way up the river. In due time he left his boat, and, relying on the aid of Loyalists, after many circuitous marches, all in the night, and through pathless courses, in about five days he once more arrived at New York."

LOCAL PATRIOTISM.—The leading families in the Gloucester neighborhood are described by Judge Clement as being strongly imbued with the spirit of liberty, and no opportunity was passed for giving information that would assist the Continental cause.

"To insure protection the enemy's pickets were kept on and along the King's road, which crossed Little Timber Creek at the Two Tuns tavern, kept by an old lady known as Aunty High Cap. The road extending southerly, passed close in front of the Browning homestead and over Big Timber Creek, where the old bridge formerly stood. Going southerly from the old tavern, it went near the former residence of Jonathan Atkinson and through Mount Ephraim toward Haddonfield. The section of country lying between this old road and the river was the scene of many encounters, numberless reconnaissances and much strategy, and traditions are still remembered touching their purpose and success, while others are lost sight of and forgotten. All these grew out of the increasing vigilance of the people toward their common enemy. Aunty High Cap's was the hostelry where the British officers most did congregate, where military rank and discipline were laid aside, and where the feast of reason and flow of soul was most enjoyed."

At one of these revels an officer was killed by a rifle-shot fired by a man standing on the porch of the Atkinson residence, at least a mile distant, and many of the English believed that it was not accidental, but rather an unwelcome evidence of the expertness of New Jersey marksmen.

The ocean side of Old Gloucester, that which is now comprised in Atlantic County, was the locality of some memorable Revolutionary incidents. Smugglers, whose object it

was to run goods, especially groceries and liquors, through the British lines and into Philadelphia, abounded along the coast, and undertook many intrepid operations. In light-draft vessels they stole up Mullica River to the forks of Egg Harbor, where the contraband stuff was placed upon wagons and hauled across the country, passing through Haddonfield on the way to a profitable market in the city. Almost every swamp along the route had its secret places of deposit, and the loyalty of the people to the American cause had much to do with making this kind of trade successful.

Egg Harbor was a station on the route of the refugees who were passing north and south during the war or following the movements of the British forces, with whom alone they were safe from their indignant countrymen. They had innumerable encounters with the hardy sailors and fishermen along the shore, who were zealous Americans and ever ready to display their abomination of the adherents of royalty. The *New Jersey State Gazette*, which was published at Trenton, contains in its files the following record of events of that period on the Gloucester sea-front:

"March 31, 1779.—In the late snow-storm the transport ship 'Mermaid,' of Whitehaven, England, with troops from Halifax bound to New York, was driven on shore and bilged at Egg Harbor. After being in this miserable situation from five o'clock on Monday morning until noon on Tuesday, a boat came off to their relief and saved only forty-two souls out of one hundred and eighty-seven."

"August 25, 1779.—By a sailor from Egg Harbor we are informed that on Wednesday last the schooner 'Mars,' Captain Taylor, fell in with a vessel mounting fourteen guns, which he boarded and took. She proved to be a British packet from Falmouth, England, to New York. Captain Taylor took the mail and prisoners, forty-five in number; but on Saturday last fell in with a fleet of twenty-three sail, under convoy of a large ship and frigate, when the latter gave chase to the frigate

and retook her. Captain Taylor got safe into Egg Harbor."

"September 11, 1782.—Last week Captain Douglass, with some of the militia of Gloucester County, attacked a refugee boat at Egg Harbor, with eighteen refugees on board, of whom fourteen were shot or drowned; the rest made their escape."

"December 18, 1782.—Captain Jackson, of the 'Greyhound,' on the evening of Sunday, last week, with much address within the Hook the schooner 'Dolphin' and sloop 'Diamond,' bound from New York to Halifax, and brought them both into Egg Harbor. These vessels were both condemned to the claimants, and the amount of sales amounted to £10,500."

Thus privateering, fighting, smuggling and saving the lives of the shipwrecked enemy combined to furnish exciting employment and perilous adventure to the dwellers by the seaboard. In 1781-82 they were pestered with parties of Cornwallis' troops, who had escaped from the Virginia cantonment in which they were confined after his surrender at Yorktown, and were making their way to New York. Captain John Davis was posted with a company at Egg Harbor to look out for the fugitives, and got wind of a party of twenty-one, who were concealed in the woods and waiting for a vessel to take them off. He ambushed nineteen men near where they were to embark, and when they appeared on the shore, he killed or recaptured every one of them after a hand-to-hand fight.

Mickle obtained from some of the survivors of the war another incident of Davis' expedition, which he thus relates,—

"On one occasion his (Davis') lieutenant, Benjamin Bates, with Richard Powell, a private, called at a house where Davis had been informed that two refugee officers were lodging. Bates got to the house before any of the family had risen, except two girls, who were making a fire in the kitchen. He inquired if there were any persons in the house beside the family, and was answered, 'None except two men from up in the country.' He bade the girls show him where they were, which they did. In passing through a room separating the kitchen from the bed-room, he saw two pistols

lying on a table. Knocking at the door, he was refused admittance, but finding him determined to enter, the two refugees finally let him in. They refused to tell their names, but were afterwards found to be William Giberson and Henry Lane, refugee lieutenants, the former a notorious rascal who had committed many outrages and killed one or two Americans in cold blood. On their way to the quarters of Davis' company, Giberson called Bates' attention to something he pretended to see at a distance, and while Bates was looking in that direction Giberson started in another, and, being a very fast runner, although Bates fired his musket at him, he managed to escape.

"Davis, on being informed of what had happened, told Bates to try again the next night. Accordingly the next night he went to the same house. While in the act of opening the door he heard the click of a musket-cock behind a large tree within a few feet of him. He dropped on his knees, and the ball cut the rim of his hat. Giberson started to run, but before he had got many rods Bates gave him a load of buck-shot, which broke his leg. He was well guarded until he could be removed, with Lane, to Burlington gaol, from which, however, he soon made his escape and went to New York."

The same writer, who is borne out by the Historical Collections in this matter, states that Elijah Clark and Richard Westcott built, at their own expense, a small fort at the Fox Burrows, on Chestnut Neck, "near the port of Little Egg Harbor," and bought for it a number of cannon for the defense of the port. While the Revolutionary Legislature was in session at Haddonfield, in September, 1777, the two branches passed a resolution for paying Clark and Westcott four hundred and thirty pounds for this fort, which at one time was defended by fifteen hundred of the shore men, who evacuated it upon the enemy ascending the river in great force in barges.

After the retreat of the British to New York, as a result of the battle of Monmouth, Gloucester County was free from the presence of the enemy during the remainder of the war, except as it was traversed by the

refugees and escaping prisoners first spoken of. Her ardent patriots welcomed with extreme joy the alliance concluded with France on February 6, 1778, which stimulated recruiting for the depleted ranks of the regiments of the Line. They maintained unbroken their good reputation except when, in the middle of January, 1781, a portion of the brigade, then stationed at Pompton, revolted and marched to Chatham, in Middlesex County. They were suffering from the extremity of want. They had enlisted for the term of three years or during the war. The officers contended that the meaning of the argument was that they should serve until the war closed; the men claimed that they could not be held after the three years had elapsed. Washington immediately dispatched General Robert Howe with five hundred regulars to march against the mutineers and subdue them by force. They were taken by surprise and yielded at once. Twelve of the principal offenders were compelled to select two of the ringleaders, who were promptly executed and order was completely restored.

THE COUNCIL OF SAFETY AT HADDONFIELD.—Messrs. Barber and Howe, in preparing the New Jersey "Historical Collections" in 1843, vouched for the truth of the allegation that the Continental Congress "sat for several weeks in Haddonfield during the war, in the house built by Matthias Asplen, and boarded about among the inhabitants." This is one of the legends of the town, and these authors seem to have accepted it without seeking for verification. Mickle, two years later, was more careful, and, as a result of his inquiry, intimates that Barber and Howe confounded the Provincial Congress of New Jersey with the Continental Congress. The minutes of the latter do not show any session at Haddonfield, although some State papers of 1778 are dated at the town. Captain James B. Cooper, a contemporary witness, who was not likely to

be ignorant of any incident of the Revolution occurring in that neighborhood, was exceedingly skeptical regarding the assertion so confidently made by the writers of the "Collections," but had a perfect recollection of the brief session of the Provincial Congress at Haddonfield.

A body, however, which did sit at Haddonfield, and there performed some of its functions of the first importance in strengthening the hands of the patriot government in New Jersey, was the Council of Safety of 1777. It met in the old tavern-house now occupied by George W. Stillwell, as a temperance hotel, convening for its first session on March 18th. The members, who were appointed by the Legislature, were John Cleves Symmes, William Patterson, Nathaniel Scudder, Theophilus Elmer, Silas Condict, John Hart, John Mehelm, Samuel Dick, John Combe, Caleb Camp, Edmund Wetherby and John Manning. These men were selected carefully for the discharge of the arduous and delicate duties imposed upon them. Entrusted specially with power to arrest, try and punish persons suspected of Toryism, their authority was almost without limit. The Council was the representative of the Legislature during the recesses of the latter, and it was clothed also with judicial, executive and quasi-military functions. Moreover, it could appropriate such sums of money from the State treasury as were needed to carry on its operations, and could also make appointments of officers in the military contingent of the State and issue commissions to its appointees. A strong detail of Arnold's men attended all its movements, and it was entitled to call out the militia to enforce its decrees. While it sat at Haddonfield it kept two guard-houses¹ well filled with its prisoners, and every patriot was in some

¹ One still stands opposite to the place of their deliberations, now occupied by Zebedee Tompkins, and the other was recently owned and occupied by Dr. I. W. Heulings.—*Clement's Revolutionary Reminiscences.*

manner an amateur detective, who reported to the Council his neighbors supposed to entertain hostility to the cause of independence.

Wielding such formidable weapons, the Council was the terror of the American friends of England. Governor Livingston sat at its deliberations and usually presided. There was the single appeal from the decisions of a majority of the Councillors that an accused person could enter bail and carry his case to court; but if he refused to give security or take the oath of loyalty, he was peremptorily imprisoned and held at their pleasure. At their first meeting they disposed of the cases of fourteen alleged Tories; and it was not uncommon for them to try from twenty to thirty in a day. They sat at Haddonfield on March 18th and 19th, then adjourning to Bordentown, and the subjoined extracts from the minutes of the 19th are a fair sample of their work and also their manner of execution:

"The Board entered upon the examination of the prisoners sent to Haddonfield some time since by General Putnam. Abraham Briton, Jonathan Forman and Robert Barns, having been examined, took and subscribed the oaths of abjuration and allegiance, as by law appointed, and were discharged.

"Anthony Woodward, son of William, having been examined, being one of the people called Quakers, took affirmations to the effect of the oaths above mentioned, and entered into recognizance with David Hurley, his surety, in £300 each, before Mr. Justice Symmes, for his appearance at the next Court of Oyer and Terminer, to be held in the County of Monmouth, and in the meantime to be of good behavior, and was thereupon dismissed. Moses Ivins, being examined, acknowledged that he had given bond to the late convention in £500 conditional for his good behavior towards the State, and having entered into recognizance with Abraham Briton, his surety, in £300 each to appear, etc., as in the case of Anthony Woodward, was dismissed.

"*Ordered*, That the prisoners lately ordered to be brought from Frederick Town in Maryland and lodged in the gaol of the County of Salem, be con-

ducted under guard to Bordentown, so as to be there by Wednesday next, or as soon thereafter as may be convenient; and that Col. Dick be desired to detach so many of the militia of his battalion as may be necessary to carry this order into execution.

"An account of Capt. Elisha Walton for subsisting a guard and six prisoners belonging to Pennsylvania at and from Haddonfield to Philadelphia on the 18th and 19th instants, amounting to £4 7s. 6d., was laid before the Board. *Ordered* that the same be paid."

The Council opened its second session at Haddonfield on May 10, 1777, and from thence until June 9th met there nearly every day, and such was the press of labor upon it that it frequently held two and sometimes three meetings daily. Its time was largely taken up with the proceedings against John Henchman, the owner of a very large and valuable estate in the township, and the descendant of the settler of the same name a century previous. Henchman came under suspicion as a Loyalist, and among the witnesses against him in the preliminary proceedings were Capt. Samuel Hugg, Joseph Hugg, Samuel Harrison, Capt. William Harrison, William Norton and John Estangh Hopkins. The grounds of the charges appear in the record of Capt. Hugg's testimony, in which it is stated that he "can give some account of the said Henchman's producing his former commission under the crown to some British officers at the Black Horse as a pass and of his inviting some British officers to his sister's house at Mount Holly."

The minutes of June 5th continue the case thus:

"John Henchman, Esq., appears before the Board pursuant to citation, and the charges against him being read, he was permitted to offer anything in his power by way of palliation, and after being heard was ordered to withdraw.

"The Council taking Mr. Henchman's case into their consideration, and being of the opinion that the charges against him did not fully indicate a malicious intention, but that the said charges did

fix him under a strong suspicion of disaffection to the United States.

"Agreed, therefore, that Mr. Henchman be again called into Council, and that the oaths of abjuration and allegiance be tendered to him according to law.

"Mr. Henchman appeared accordingly, and the said oaths were tendered him in Council, which he refused to take and subscribe, but was willing to be bound with surety for his appearance at the next Court of General Quarter Sessions; and the said John Henchman did accordingly enter into recognizance with Jacob Clement in the sum of £300 each, before the Governor and Council of Safety for his appearance at the next Court of General Quarter Sessions of the peace of the County of Gloucester, there to answer to such charges as shall be exhibited against him on behalf of the State; and, in the meantime, be of the peace and of the good behavior, and was thereupon dismissed."

Several other citizens of Gloucester were under examination by the Council at this time. George Rapalje was committed on May 21st, to jail,—

"For advisedly and willingly by speech, writing, open deed and act, maintaining and defending the authority, jurisdiction and power of the King of Great Britain as heretofore claimed within this State."

On May 31st, Richard Snowdon refused to take the oath of allegiance or to give bail for court and was placed in the sheriff's custody. How numerous were the offences of which men might be accused was instanced in the case of Thomas Woodward, a Friend, son of Anthony, for whom a warrant of arrest was issued, charging him "with maliciously and advisedly saying and doing things encouraging disaffection, and with maliciously and advisedly spreading such false rumors concerning the American forces and the forces of the enemy as tend to alienate the affections of the people from the government and to terrify and discourage the good subjects of this State, and to dispose them to favour the pretensions of the enemies of this State."

After a short sitting at Morristown the Council returned to Haddonfield on September 12th. Changes had been made in the

personnel, the members then being Silas Condict, Wm. Patterson, Nathaniel Scudder, Thomas Elmer, John Hart, Benjamin Manning, Peter Tallmann, John Mehelm, Caleb Camp, Jacob Drake, Jonathan Bowen, John Combs, John Buck, Wm. Peartree Smith, Fred'k Frelinghuysen and Edward Fleming. Little of importance was accomplished at this session, Gloucester County having been restored to comparative quiet, and the most of the guard was sent to Burlington, where the jail was overcrowded with Tory suspects. Thomas Hooton, of Gloucester, was arrested, but released upon swearing to his loyalty, and John Carty was sent into the enemy's lines, this being one of the methods of getting rid of disaffected persons whom it was not deemed politic to imprison. A sample order of the kind was that issued regarding Richard Wahn, who was a land-holder in Gloucester County,—

"October 7th.—Richard Wahn (one of the people called Quakers) being concerned before the Board, and affirmations to the effect of the Oaths of Abjuration and allegiance, being tendered to him pursuant to law, he refused to take them, but being willing to go with his family into the enemy's lines, and he appearing to the Board too dangerous to remain in the State, the Council agreed that the said Richard Wahn have leave to go with his family into the enemy's lines on Staten Island in five days from the date hereof."

The exchange of prisoners was another matter within the jurisdiction of the Council, and early in its proceedings it made the rule of giving a soldier for a soldier, a civilian for a civilian. Through this system numerous Tories were handed over to the British, while valuable patriots whom the enemy had incarcerated were reclaimed to the national service. A reserve of prisoners was occasionally held with a view to such a transfer, and there are quite a number of cases like that of Joseph King, who, being "too dangerous a person to be suffered to be at large," was ordered "taken and kept in safe custody in order to be exchanged."

Quitting Haddonfield on September 26th, the Council fled to Princeton and then to Pittstown, to be safely out of the way of British raiders. While at the latter place, on October 18th, it appointed commissioners to raise recruits and apprehend deserters, those for Gloucester County being Joseph Estell, William Price, Colonel Josiah Hilman and James Tallman, who were commanded to rendezvous at Woodbury. The following minute appears of December 12th :

"Application was made to the Board for the payment of money due to the militia in the county of Gloucester, under the command of Colonel Ellis.

"Agreed that Colonel Ellis be informed by letter that the Legislature have directed the delegates to obtain from Congress the sum of £120,000 for discharging the debt due to the militia of this State, and that the proportion of \$16,000, when obtained, will be paid into the hands of Thomas Carpenter for the payment of the militia of Gloucester and Salem."

The Hessian marauders were scouring Southern New Jersey for better food than King George's rations, and Colonel Ellis, commandant of the Gloucester militia, was authorized to remove any cattle, sheep and hogs (excepting milch cows) from any places where he thought them in danger of falling into the enemy's hands to places of greater security, and upon the owners refusing to do so, after first giving notice to the owners, who may take care of them at their expense. This measure not proving extreme enough, Colonel Ellis was directed to remove all the horned cattle, sheep, hogs and all cows which do not give milk from the vicinity of the Jersey shore, in the counties of Burlington, Gloucester and Salem, that may be within the reach of the enemy's foraging parties, except such as might be really necessary for the inhabitants (the owners refusing to do it on notice given to them for that purpose), and that the general (Washington) be informed that the powers lodged in the Council of Safety are inadequate to the

requisition of having the forage removed, and that it be recommended to him to exercise his own authority in having it effected. This stripping of the country of provender in order that the enemy might not obtain it speaks eloquently of the straits to which this section of the State was reduced.

These stern Councillors were obliged to be no respectors of the sex. The wives and daughters of Tories were as inimical to the republic as their husbands and fathers, and when the men had gone into the British service the women left behind frequently became adroit and successful spies upon the movements of the patriots. Hence the Council applied to them the extreme rigors of the treason law and either sent them after their male protectors into the British lines, locked them up in jail or held them in heavy bonds for their good behavior. Those to be sent into the enemy's camp were usually assembled at Elizabeth, from whence it was an easy task to transfer them under a flag of truce to the headquarters on Staten Island. While sitting at Trenton, on March 27, 1778, the Council had to deal with a squad of suspects who had been brought in from Gloucester County, and passed the following orders regarding them :

"That William and Thomas Jones be committed to gaol for trial.

"That Jacob Shoulder, Jacob Mouse, Isaac Zane and Samuel Hewling have five days to determine whether they will enlist into the Continental service during the war or be committed for their trial for going into the enemy's lines and returning into this State contrary to law.

"That Jacob Jones, Gunrod Shoemaker, William Davenport, Thomas Smith and a negro man belonging to John Cox be discharged, the former four on taking the oath to government prescribed by law.

"And that Daniel Murray and Blakey Hurley, suspected of being spies from the enemy, and also for endeavoring to pass counterfeit money found upon them, be sent to headquarters."

On June 5th, John Kirby, Benjamin Allen, Ulrich West and Jesse Sirran, all of

Gloucester County, were examined "for joining the enemy," but there were also held in reserve against them accusations of misprision of treason and of counterfeiting the State currency, which later was a very common offence until the bills of credit which did duty as a circulating medium became so depreciated in value that the labors of the counterfeiter were profitless. On August 4th, the Council being then at Morristown, it committed to the Gloucester County jail Isaac Lloyd, Samuel Lippincott, Joseph Myers, Lawrence Cox, David Carter, Jacob Justine, William Kennack and Jesse Sirran, who were believed to have given aid and comfort to the enemy.

The final records of the Council are dated at Princeton, October 8, 1778. Its membership had then been increased to twenty. Mr. Frelinghuysen and Mr. Combs had retired, and Messrs. Cooper, Inlay, Linn, Crane, Fennemore, Cook and Keasby had been brought in. The last proceedings having connection with Gloucester County affairs were the passage of a resolution for the repayment to Councillor Camp of fourteen pounds, "by him advanced to Isaac Coxe, sergeant of the guard at Haddonfield, in part pay for the said guard."

THE WEST JERSEY COMMANDS.—Mention has already been made of the formation of the battalions commanded by Lord Stirling and Colonel Maxwell. These were the first organizations of the "Jersey Line." The privates were enlisted for one year, at five dollars per month, and were allowed, in place of bounty, "a felt hat, a pair of yarn stockings and a pair of shoes," but were to furnish their own arms. On January 8, 1776, the West Jersey (Maxwell's) battalion was ordered to report to General Schuyler, at Albany. Authority for the formation of a third battalion, of which Elias Dayton was made colonel, was given by Congress January 10, 1776. All these commands were reorganized under the act of the Continental

Congress of September 15, 1776. It provided for the enlistment of eighty-eight battalions to serve during the war, and of these the "New Jersey Line" consisted of four. Twenty dollars was offered as a bounty to each non-commissioned officer and private, and bounty lands at the close of the war to each officer and man, or to his heirs in case of his death, as follows: Five hundred acres to each colonel, four hundred and fifty acres to each lieutenant-colonel, four hundred to each major, three hundred to each captain, two hundred to each lieutenant, one hundred and fifty to each ensign, and to each private and non-commissioned officer one hundred. The men in the ranks were to be furnished with an outfit annually, that for the first year to be two linen hunting-shirts, two pair of overalls, a leathern or woollen waistcoat with sleeves, one pair of breeches, a hat or leathern cap, two shirts, two pair of hose and two pair of shoes. They could commute these things into money at a valuation of twenty dollars, if they chose to equip themselves.

The reorganization and re-enlistment of the First Battalion, Colonel Silas Newcomb, was completed in December, 1776; the Second, Colonel Israel Shreve (of Gloucester), February, 1777; the Fourth, Colonel Ephraim Martin, during the same month; and the Third, Colonel Elias Dayton, in April of that year. Colonel Maxwell was promoted to brigadier-general in October, 1776, and assigned to the command of these battalions, which, as "Maxwell's Brigade," won laurels on many a bloody field. In the May following they were placed in General Stephens' division and encamped at Elizabethtown, Bound Brook and Spanktown (Rahway). Stephens, in the summer of 1777, marched through Pennsylvania and Delaware, and a small portion of the "New Jersey Line" opened the battle of Brandywine on the morning of September 11th. They continued actively engaged through the fight and

afterwards skirmished with the enemy before reaching their camp at Germantown, where, in the battle of October 4th, they formed the left wing and reserve of Washington's army. They were conspicuous for their gallantry in this action, and Newcomb's battalion was an especially heavy loser of officers and men.

The Jerseymen passed the winter of 1777-78 with the remainder of the army in gloom and suffering at Valley Forge. When the British evacuated Philadelphia, in June, 1778, Maxwell's brigade constituted the main portion of the column placed under the command of Lafayette to hang upon General Clinton's flanks and rear, with the object of striking him a blow whenever the opportunity permitted. They were highly successful in making the enemy suffer severely on the march through Jersey. On June 28th the Line, as well as the militia, which was under the command of Major-General Philemon Dickinson, took part in the battle of Monmouth. Most of the winter of 1778-79 was spent by the brigade at Elizabethtown, but a detachment of Shreve's Gloucester troops was encamped at Newark. In May, 1779, the whole brigade took part in General Sullivan's expedition, which marched up the Susquehanna Valley and inflicted punishment on the Seneca Indians, returning to New Jersey in October.

Another reorganization was carried into effect in compliance with the acts of Congress of May 27, 1778, and March 9, 1779. The battalions of the Line, reduced in numbers by losses in battle and the other calamities of war, were consolidated into three, and a bounty of two hundred dollars each was offered for three hundred and sixty-five volunteers. Sixteen hundred and twenty more were called for on February 9, 1780, the inducement to enlist was increased to one thousand dollars, and recruiting officers, or "Muster Masters," were appointed, Colonel Joseph Ellis filling the office in Gloucester County. In June, 1781, another draft was

made, and John Davis undertook to fill Gloucester's quota of fifty-one men. The bounty paid under this requisition was twelve pounds in gold or silver to each man, and the three colonels—Matthias Ogden, Isaac Shreve and Elias Dayton—succeeded in filling out their regiments to six companies each. Maxwell continued in command of the brigade until his resignation, in July, 1780, when he was succeeded by the senior colonel, Dayton, who served until the close of the war. In September, 1781, the three regiments were ordered to Virginia, where they participated in the Yorktown campaign and were present at the surrender of Lord Cornwallis. The news of the cessation of hostilities was announced in the camp of the brigade April 19, 1783, and the Jersey Line was mustered out on the succeeding 3d of November.

STATE TROOPS.—Besides the troops who served continuously in the regular army, New Jersey had occasion at various times during the war to call out volunteers from the militia for protection against the incursions of the British and the raids of Royalists and Indians. These commands were held subject to duty in this and adjoining States, and were known as "New Jersey Levies," "Five Months' Levies," or more generally as "State Troops." The artillery companies of Frelinghysen and Hugg, already alluded to, the earliest of these organizations, were created under the act of the Provincial Congress of February 13, 1776. November 27, 1776, the first act was passed for the organization of the infantry branch of the State troops, and four battalions of eight companies each were raised by voluntary enlistment. One battalion was recruited in the counties of Gloucester, Salem and Cumberland, three companies coming from the former county. Of this battalion, David Potter was appointed colonel, Whitton Cripps lieutenant-colonel, and Anthony Sharp major. Capt. Simon Lucas commanded another

Gloucester company, which was formed under the call of December 29, 1781, for four hundred and twenty-two men to serve until December 15, 1782. Calls were also made on June 7 and 14, 1780, for four hundred and twenty men to serve until January 1, 1782.

MILITIA.—The militia were the first troops organized in New Jersey in the Revolution, the Provincial Congress, on June 3, 1775, providing “a plan for regulating the militia of the colony,” because of “the cruel and arbitrary measures adopted and pursued by the British Parliament and present ministry for the purpose of subjugating the American colonies to the most abject servitude.” By the elaboration of this plan in August, Gloucester was required to raise three battalions. On June 3, 1776, the Continental Congress called for thirteen thousand eight hundred militia to reinforce the army at New York. The quota for New Jersey was three thousand three hundred, of which Gloucester furnished two companies. On July 16th Congress requested the convention of New Jersey to supply with militia the places of two thousand of Washington's troops that had been ordered into New Jersey to form the Flying Camp. Of the thirty companies of sixty-four men each sent under this call, Gloucester provided three, which, with one from Cumberland and three from Burlington, were combined in a battalion under Colonel Charles Read, Lieutenant-Colonel Josiah Hillman, Major William Ellis and Surgeon Bodo Otto, Jr. August 11, 1776, the militia was divided into brigades, one to be detached for immediate service and relieved by the other at the expiration of thirty days. On this basis of monthly classes, in active service alternate months, these troops were held during the war. On January 8, 1781, the organization was enlarged to three brigades. “The good service performed by the militia of New Jersey is fully recorded in history.

At the fights at Quinton's Bridge, Hancock's Bridge, Three Rivers, Connecticut Farms and Van Neste's Mills they bore an active part; while at the battles of Long Island, Trenton, Assanpink, Princeton, Germantown, Springfield and Monmouth they performed efficient services in supporting the Continental Line.”¹

The subjoined list exhibits the field and staff officers of the militia of Old Gloucester County.

The following is a list of those from Gloucester County who served either in the Continental army, State troops or militia during the Revolutionary War :²

Brigadier-General,

Joseph Ellis.

Colonels,

Bodo Otto. Israel Shreve.

Richard Somers.

Lieutenant-Colonels,

Robert Brown. Samuel Shreve.

Elijah Clark. Samuel Tonkin.

Majors,

William Ellis. George Payne.

Samuel Flannigan. Jeremiah Smith.

Rich'd Westcott.

Paymasters,

Thomas Carpenter. John Little.

Surgeon,

Thomas Hendry.

Captains,

John Baker. James Holmes.

Andrew Barnes. John Inskip.

Jacob Browning. Simon Lucas.

Richard Cheeseman. Archibald Maffit.

Joseph Covenover. William Matfit.

John Cozens. John Patten.

John Davis. David Paul.

— Douglas. George Pierce.

Joseph Elwell. William Price.

Sawtel Elwell. George Purvis.

Joseph Estell. Christopher Rape.

Felix Fisher. Henry Shute.

John Hampton. William Smith.

William Harrison. Robert Snell.

Richard Higbee. Samuel Snell.

¹ “Officers and Men of New Jersey in the Revolutionary War,” by General W. S. Stryker.

² Compiled from Stryker's Official Register.

James Somers.	James Tollman.	George Allen.	James Bleakman.
John Somers.	Joseph Thorne.	Joseph Allen.	James Boggs.
Zephania Steelman.	William Watson.	William Allen.	William Boice.
John Stokes.	David Weatherby.	Thomas Alleor.	Jonathan Borton.
Richard Stonebanks.	John Wood.	Jacob Allset.	Edward Bowen.
	<i>Lieutenants.</i>	Henry Anderson.	Josiah Bowen.
David Baker.	Joseph McCullough.	Isaac Armstrong.	David Bowyer.
John Carter.	John Parsons.	Gibson Ashcroft.	John Bradford.
John Chatham.	Ward Pierce.	James Ashcroft.	David Brower.
Enoch Leeds.	Benjamin Weatherly.	Jacob Assit.	John Bryant.
	<i>First Lieutenants.</i>	Comuter Atherton.	Joseph Burch.
Joseph Ingersoll.	Alexander Mitchell.	Abijah Ayers.	Elijah Burk.
Edward Ireland.	Nehemiah Morse.	James Ayers.	Moses Burnet.
Jeremiah Leeds.	Samuel Springer.	Moses Ayers.	Samuel Burton.
Samuel Matlack.	Arthur Westcott.	John Baley.	William Busbing.
	<i>Second Lieutenants.</i>	Jonathan Baley.	Moses Butterworth.
Aaron Chew.	Samuel McFarland.	Joseph Baley.	Aaron F. Cade.
Peter Covenhoven.	Abraham Parsons.	Benjamin Balken.	John Cain.
Jacob Endicott.	Jeremiah Risley.	Jonathan Barton.	Samuel Cain.
William Finch.	Henry Rowe.	William Bates.	Ezekiel Camp.
John Lucas.	John Scull.	Thomas Beavin.	James Camp.
	Elijah Townsend.	Jonathan Beesley.	David Campbell.
	<i>Ensigns.</i>	James Belange.	William Campbell.
John Adams.	Daniel Hooper.	Nicholas Belange.	William Campen.
Joseph Avis.	Benjamin Inskeep.	Samuel Belange.	John Cann.
Elijah Barret.	Cornelius McCollum.	Robert Bell.	George Caranna.
Japhet Clark.	Joseph Morrell.	William Bell.	Jacob Carpenter.
John Dilkes.	Nathaniel Sipple.	Jonathan Benly.	George Carter.
Ebenezer Extell.	David Stillwell.	Alexander Bennet.	James Caruthers.
Daniel Frazer.	John Tilton.	John Bennet.	John Casey.
	<i>Sergeants.</i>	Jonathan Bennet.	Benjamin Casker.
Abraham Bennet.	John Reed.	John Berry.	Tobias Casperson.
William Campbell.	Richard Sayers.	Patrick Brady.	William Cattell.
Patrick McCollum.	Jacob Spencer.	George Bright.	George Cavener.
	James Tomblin.	Asa Brown.	Thomas Chamberlain.
	<i>Corporal.</i>	Matthew Brown.	John Chatten.
	Leonard Fisler.	George Browne.	Thomas Cheesman.
	<i>Wagoner.</i>	Thomas Bryant.	John Chester.
	Philip Dare.	Elijah Buck.	Robert Chew.
	<i>Privates.</i>	Josiah Budd.	Adrial Clark.
Jeptha Abbot.	Jesse Adams.	John Budey.	David Clark.
John Abel.	Jonas Adams.	James Bulangey.	John Clark.
Daniel Ackley.	Jonathan Adams.	Joshua Bulangey.	Joseph Clark.
Hezekiah Ackley.	Richard Adams.	Robin Buntton.	Parker Clark.
James Ackley.	Thomas Adams.	Benjamin Bachon.	Richard Clemens.
John Ackley.	William Adams.	Abel Bacon.	David Clement.
Silas Ackley.	Abram Aim.	Frederick Baker.	William Clifton.
James Adair.	Abraham Albertson.	James Baley.	Jacob Clough.
Andrew Adams.	Albert Alberson.	Haned Bardin.	John Cobb.
David Adams.	Isaac Albertson.	Richard Barker.	Thomas Cobb.
Elijah Adams.	Jacob Albertson, Jr.	Benjamin Bispham.	William Cobb.
Jeremiah Adams.	Jacob Albertson, Sr.	Andrew Blackman.	Joseph Conklin.
		David Blackman.	Bryant Conelly.
		John Blackman.	David Conover.
		Nehemiah Blackman.	Jesse Conover.

Patterson Cook.	John Delfer.	George Feathers.	Jeremiah Garratson.
Silas Cook.	Samuel Denick.	Peter Fell.	Joseph Garratson.
William Cordry.	Samuel Denick, Jr.	William Fell.	Lemuel Garratson.
Abel Corson.	Gideon Denny.	Abraham Fenimore.	Benjamin Gifford.
Simon Coshier.	Jonas Denny.	Daniel Fenimore.	James Gifford.
Benjamin Cosier.	Thomas Denny.	Nathan Ferlew.	John Gifford.
Simon Cosier.	Andrew Derrickson.	James Ferril.	Timothy Gifford.
James Coult.	John Dickinson.	Jacob Fetter.	John Goff.
Isaac Course.	Samuel Dilkes.	Thomas Field.	Francis Gonnell.
William Course.	Frampton Dill.	Jacob Fisher.	James Gormley.
Joseph Covenhoven.	John Dolbier.	Jacob Fisler.	William Hackett.
Andrew Cox.	Samuel Dollis.	George Fithian.	Joseph Haines.
Jacob Cox.	John Doran.	William Fithian.	William Hainey.
John Cozens.	Silas Dorcar.	William Fletcher.	James Hamilton.
Samuel Crager.	Abner Doughty.	Uriah Forbes.	John Hamilton.
Levi Crandell.	Absalom Doughty.	William Ford.	John Hancock.
William Cranmore.	Jonathan Doughty.	William Fort.	Abram Harcourt.
Cornelius Cullom.	Josiah Doughty.	George Fowler.	Abel Harker.
John Camp.	John Drummond.	Isaac Fowler.	David Harker.
Joseph Camp, Sr.	Edward Duffel.	Andrew Frambis.	Nathaniel Harker.
Joseph Camp, Jr.	Samuel Dulaney.	John Franklin.	Moses Harris.
Archibald Campbell.	Thomas Dunaway.	Daniel Frazier.	Reuben Harris.
Simeon Casker.	William Daniels.	Samuel French.	William Harris.
Daniel Champion.	Earl Davis.	Daniel Furman.	George Hawkins.
John Champion.	Richard Davis.	William Furman.	David Hays.
Thomas Champion.	John Deal.	John Fisler.	Peter Heald.
Benjamin Clark.	David Dennis.	Nicholas Frambis.	David Heind.
Reuben Clark.	Matthew Dennis.	William Fry.	Leonard Helel.
Thomas Clark.	William Dickinson.	Ebenezer Grinton.	Hance Helmes.
George Clifton.	Jesse Dormant.	Calvin Gamble.	John Helmes.
Micajah Conover.	Edward Dougherty.	Edward Gandy.	Robert Hemphill.
Peter Conover.	Abel Doughty.	Elias Gandy.	Jacob Hems.
Peter B. Conover.	Abige Doughty.	John Gandy.	George Henry.
John Cook.	Thomas Doughty.	James Gant.	Michael Hess.
John Corson.	Edward Dowan.	Robert Garret.	John Hessler.
John Coshier.	John Dower.	Cornelius Garrison.	William Hewes.
Isaac Covenhoven.	Benjamin Drummond.	Elijah Garrison.	Benjamin Hewett.
John Covenhoven.	James Dunlap.	Reuben Garrison.	Caleb Hewett.
Cain Dair.	Joseph Eastall.	Samuel Garwood.	Moses Hewett.
John Dair.	John Edwards.	Rosell Gee.	Samuel Hewett.
Samuel Dallas.	Joseph Edwards.	William Gentry.	Thomas Hewett.
John Danelson.	William Elbridge.	James Gibeson.	William Hewett.
Kidd Daniels.	Jeremiah Elway.	Job Gibeson.	Isaac Hickman.
Joel Daven.	Joseph English.	John Gibeson.	James Hickman.
Andrew Davis.	Joseph Ervin.	Daniel Giffen.	Edward Higbey.
Cain Davis.	John Evans.	James Gillingham.	Isaac Higbey.
Curtis Davis.	Abner Ewing.	Reese Given, Sr.	Richard Higbey.
Charles Day.	Abraham Ewing.	Reese Given, Jr.	Uriah Hill.
Samuel Day.	Mis. English.	William Given.	Daniel Hillman.
Thomas Day.	Thomas English.	Richard Graham.	Samuel Hillman.
Elias Deal.	Daniel Falker.	William Graham.	Samuel A. Hillman.
James Deal.	John Farrell.	Joshua Greaves.	Michael Hiss.
Samuel Deal.	Abraham Farrow.	James Gromley.	John Hitman.
James Deckley.	John Farrow.	Benjamin Guild.	Benjamin Hoffman.
Edward Deifel.	Mark Farrow.	Jacob Garratson.	Jacob Hoffman.

Thomas Hollingsworth.	Lawrence Jones.	Richard Lown.	George Marical.
Andrew Homan.	Samuel Jones.	Israel Luck.	Joseph Marshall.
Daniel Homan.	Michael Johnson.	Daniel Lake.	William Marshall.
John Hukey.	William Johnston.	Mack Lamor.	Andrew Mart.
John Hulings.	Isaac Jones.	George Land.	John McClainser.
Thomas Humphrey.	John Kaighn.	Nehemiah Leeds.	Adam McConnell.
David Hund.	Reuben Keen.	Thomas Leeds.	Joshua Morse.
Lewis Hund.	Thomas Kehela.	John Lock.	John Mullaky.
John Hurley.	David Keilson.	Jonathan Lock.	Thomas Neaves.
Abraham Hutchinson.	Patrick Kelly.	Abram Loper.	Davis Nelson.
Ezekiel Hutchinson.	Uriah Kelly.	Abram Manary.	Gabriel Nelson.
Peter Hutsinger.	William Kelly.	David Mancy.	James Nelson.
Thomas Hickman.	James Kendle.	Benjamin Manley.	Joseph Nelson.
Absalom Higbey.	John Kerrey.	Edmund Mapes.	Nehemiah Nelson.
John Hillman.	John Kesler.	Andrew Mason.	Richard Newgen.
Seth Hillman.	Daniel Kidd.	David Mason.	John Newman.
David Homan.	Peter Kidd.	Benjamin Massey.	Reuben Newman.
John Hugg.	John Killey.	Joseph Masters.	Silas Newton.
Andrew Hurst.	Joseph Kindie.	David Mattacks.	Cornelius Nichols.
Jacob Idle.	Andrew King.	Jesse Mattacks.	Thomas Nichols.
George Ihnetler.	Cornelius Laey.	Michael McCleary.	Wilson Nickles.
Daniel Ingalsen.	John Lafferty.	John McCollum.	John Nickleson.
Isaac Ingalsen.	Andrew Lake.	Abraham McCullock.	David Nielson.
Benjamin Ingersoll.	Joseph Lake.	James McFadden.	Davis Nielson.
Ebenezer Ingersoll.	Nathan Lake.	John McFadden.	Gabriel Nielson.
John Ingersoll.	William Lake.	Samuel McFarland.	Benjamin Nile.
Joseph Ingersoll, Jr.	James Land.	Daniel McGee.	Benjamin Norcross.
Amos Irelan.	Nathan Leah.	George McGonigal.	James Norcross.
Thomas Irelan.	Nathaniel Leake.	Charles McHenry.	Joseph Norcross.
Thomas Ireland.	William Leake.	William McKay.	Caleb Norton.
John Ireland.	Godfrey Leaman.	William McKimmy.	Jonathan Norton.
Thomas Ireland.	David Lee.	Hector McNeil.	Thomas Nukler.
David Irelan.	Joseph Lee.	George Meare.	Wilson Nuckless.
Edmond Irelan.	Walter Lee.	Charles Meyers.	Jacob Nichols.
George Irelan.	Daniel Leeds.	Benjamin Miller.	James Norton.
Japhet Irelan.	Felix Leeds.	Samuel Miller.	John Orr (or Ord).
Jonathan Irelan.	James Leeds.	Stephen Miller.	Daniel Osborn.
Joseph Irelan.	William Leeds.	Samuel Mintear.	David Padgett.
Reuben Irelan.	Azariah Leonard.	George Mires.	Thomas Padgett.
James Jeffries.	Francis Lewis.	John Mitchell.	Joseph Parker, Sr.
John Jeffries.	Jeremiah Lewis.	Andrew Moore.	Samuel Parker, Sr.
Jonathan Jerry.	John Linwood.	Daniel Moore.	Daniel Parkes.
Samuel Jess.	Daniel Lippencott.	Thomas Morris.	Joseph Parkes.
Isaac Johnson.	John Lippencott.	Jonas Morse.	Noah Parkes.
Joseph Johnson.	John Little.	Nicholas Morse.	Paul Parkes.
Lawrence Johnson.	John Little, Sr.	George Moses.	John Patterson (1st).
Lewis Johnson.	John Little, Jr.	Sharon Moslander.	John Patterson (2d).
Nathaniel Johnson.	Cornelius Locy.	Ezekiel Mulford.	Joseph Paul.
Richard Johnson.	John Lodge.	Furman Mulford.	Robert Pawpe.
Isaac Johnston.	Ansey Long.	Jonathan Mulford.	Samuel Peekin.
Abraham Jones.	Moses Long.	Samuel Mulford.	Stephen Peirson.
Abram Jones.	Silas Long.	Dave Muney (Murrey).	James Penton.
Daniel Jones.	Asa Lord.	John Munnion.	Joseph Penyard.
Hugh Jones.	John Lord.	William Murphy.	Samuel Penyard.
Jonas Jones.	Jonathan Lord.	John Musbrook.	Samuel Perkins.

Daniel Perry.	Jeremiah Robeson.	James Smallwood.	Ezekiel Steward.
John Perry.	Joseph Robeson.	John Smallwood.	Joseph Steward.
Joseph Perry.	Thomas Robeson.	Elias Smith.	Alexander Stewart
Moses Perry.	Jeremiah Robinson.	Elijah Smith, Jr.	Joel Stewart.
Philip Peters.	William Rockhill.	Felix Smith.	John Stewart, Sr.
Abram Peterson.	Andrew Ross.	Henry Smith.	John Stewart, Jr.
David Peterson.	Stephen Ross.	Isaac Smith.	Stephen Stewart.
Jacob Peterson.	Enoch Rudmown.	James Smith.	Ebenezer Stebbins.
Samuel Peterson.	Enoch Rudrow.	Jesse Smith.	David Stilwell.
Thomas Peterson.	Obadiah Reed.	John Smith.	Samuel Stoddard.
Joseph Pett.	Morris Risley.	Joseph Smith.	Thomas Stonebank.
George Pierce.	Nathaniel Risley.	Joshua Smith.	Joel Stord.
Joseph Platt.	Samuel Risley.	Micha Smith.	Thomas Stothem.
Samuel Platt.	Thomas Risley.	Nathan Smith.	Samuel Strickland.
Thomas Poarch.	Isaac Robertson.	Noah Smith.	John Strumble.
Lawrence Pouleson.	John Russell.	Thomas Smith.	Gideon Stull.
John Powell.	John Salmon.	William Smith (1st).	James Summers.
Richard Powell.	John Salisbury.	William Smith (2d).	John Stutman.
Jacob Price.	Joseph Sawings.	Zenos Smith.	Abraham Swaim.
Levi Price.	David Sayers.	Daniel Snellbaker.	Judeth Swain.
Thompson Price.	Thomas Scott.	Philip Snellbaker.	Jesse Swan.
William Pridmore.	Abel Scull.	George Snelbacker.	Isaac Swandler.
William Prigmore.	David Scull.	David Snell.	Valentine Sweeny.
Joseph Parker, Jr.	Joseph Scull.	Robert Snelly.	Timothy Swiney.
Samuel Parker, Jr.	Peter Scull.	Joseph Soey.	Valentine Swing.
John Parry.	David Sealey.	Nicholas Soey.	Isaac Taylor.
Israel Parshall.	Jacob Seddons.	Samuel Soey.	Robert Taylor.
David Pierson.	Benjamin Seeds.	David Sommers.	William Tennent.
Ward Pierce.	John Seeley.	Enoch Sommers.	Isaac Terrepin.
Richard Price.	David Seers.	Isaac Sommers.	Uriah Terrepin.
Thomas Price.	William Seiler.	John Somers.	Jonathan Terry.
William Quicksel.	John Selvy.	Richard Sommers.	James Thomas.
John Rain.	William Senker.	Thomas Sommers.	John Thackry.
Jonathan Reed.	John Shane.	Joseph Sparks.	John Thomas.
William Reed.	Henry Sharp.	Robert Sparks.	Richard Thomas.
John Reeves.	Reuben Shaw.	Thomas Springer.	William Thomson.
Joshua Reeves.	Richard Shaw.	Jeremiah Springer.	Oliver Thorp.
Thomas Reeves.	David Sheef.	John Sprong.	John Tice.
Thomas Rennard.	Lawrence Shepherd.	John Starkey.	Daniel Tilton.
Samuel Reynolds.	Nathaniel Shepherd.	John Spire.	Peter Till.
Michael Rice.	Owen Shepherd.	Richard Stedman.	Joseph Tilton.
Joseph Rich.	Frederick Shinfelt.	Andrew Steelman.	Jacob Timberman.
Richard Richerson.	Edward Shroppear.	Daniel Steelman.	Elijah Tomlin.
Richard Richman.	John Shuley.	David Steelman.	Jacob Tomlin.
Daniel Richmond.	Samuel Shute.	Ebenezer Steelman.	Jonathan Tomlin.
Jacob Riley.	Henry Sight.	Frederick Steelman.	William Tomlin.
Patrick Riley.	John Sill.	George Steelman.	Lewis Tonson.
Ann Risley.	John Silvey.	James Steelman, Sr.	Redack Tourain.
David Risley.	George Simpkins.	James Steelman.	John Towne.
Joseph Risley.	James Simpkins.	John Steelman.	James Townsend.
John Robbins.	Jesse Siner.	Jonas Steelman.	Daniel Townsend.
James Roberts.	William Sinker.	Jonathan Steelman, Jr.	John Townsend.
Joseph Roberts.	David Skoeff.	Jonathan Steelman, Sr.	Reddick Townsend.
George Robertson.	John Slawter.	Richard Steelman.	Daniel Trumey.
Caleb Robeson.	Philip Slide.	David Stephens.	John Vannemon.

David Vernon.	Jennings White.
George Waggoner.	John White.
John Walker.	John Whitlock.
George Wall.	John Wild.
John Wallace.	Daniel Wiles.
John Wallis.	James Wiley.
Benjamin Weatherby.	David Williams.
David Weatherby.	Edward Williams.
George Weatherby.	George Williams.
John Weeks.	William Williams.
Zephaniah Weeks.	John Williams.
Seth Weldon.	David Williamson.
Thomas Weldron.	John Wilsey.
Jacob Wence.	Elijah Wilson.
Peter Wells.	William Wilson.
Israel West.	Samuel Woodruff.
Uriah West.	John Woolson.
Porter Wheaton.	Samuel Worrick.
Robert Wheaton.	John Wright.
Silas Wheaton.	Hance Young.
Uriah Wheaton.	Uriah Young.
Samuel Whitacre.	Jacob Zimmerman.

LIEUTENANT RICHARD SOMERS AT TRIPOLI.—In the war in which the United States engaged next after achieving their independence, that against the Barbary States on the African coast of the Mediterranean Sea, to punish and suppress their piracy, Lieutenant Richard Somers won a fame which will last as long as the memory of gallant deeds endures. He was the son of Colonel Richard Somers, of the army of the Revolution, was born in Egg Harbor, and became an officer in the American army in 1796. In the squadron which Commodore Preble took to fight the Moors in 1803 he commanded the schooner "Nautilus." When the enemy captured the "Philadelphia," in 1804, Somers conceived the project of sending into the inner harbor of Tripoli the little gunboat or ketch "Intrepid" as a fire-ship and infernal machine. She was loaded and her decks covered with powder, bombs, grape-shot, rockets and various missiles, the expectation being to so explode her amidst the Moorish fleet and close to the fortifications that she might inflict the greatest damage on both, possibly destroy the "Philadelphia," and cause the release of her crew

and other Americans slowly perishing in the prisons of Tripoli. Somers volunteered for the command of this desperate expedition, and had with him four other volunteers from the crew of the "Nautilus."

Fenimore Cooper has tersely told the narrative of that fateful night of September 4, 1804,—

"Once assured of the temper of his companions, Somers took leave of his officers, the boat's crew doing the same, shaking hands and expressing their feelings as if they felt assured of their fate in advance. Each of the four men made his will verbally, disposing of his effects among his shipmates like those about to die. Several of Somers' friends visited him on board the Intrepid before she got under way. Somers was grave and entirely without any affectation of levity or indifference, but he maintained his usual quiet and tranquil manner. After some conversation he took a ring from his finger, and breaking it into three pieces, gave each of his companions¹ one, while he retained the third himself.

"Two boats accompanied the Intrepid to bring off the party just after setting fire to the train. About nine o'clock in the evening Lieutenant Reed was the last to leave the Intrepid for his own vessel. When he went over her side all communication between the gallant spirits she contained and the rest of the world ceased. The ketch was seen to proceed cautiously into the bay, but was soon obscured by the haze on the water. At ten o'clock the enemy's batteries were slowly firing upon her. At this moment Captain Stewart and Lieutenant Carroll were standing in the gangway of the Siren, one of the American fleet, looking intently toward the place where the ketch was known to be, when the latter exclaimed, 'Look! see the light!' At that instant a light was seen passing and waving, as if a lantern were carried by some person along a vessel's deck. Then it sunk from view. Half a minute may have elapsed, when the whole firmament was lighted by a fiery glow, a burning mast with its sails was seen in the air, the whole harbor was momentarily illuminated, the awful explosion came and a darkness like that of doom succeeded. The whole was over in less than a minute, the flame, the quaking of towers, the reeling of ships, and even the bursting of shells, of which most fell in the water, though some lodged on the rocks.

¹ Stewart and Decatur, who were bidding him farewell.

The firing ceased, and from that instant Tripoli passed the night in a stillness as profound as that in which the victims of this explosion have lain from that fatal hour to this."

Whether Somers purposely blew up the "Intrepid" to prevent capture, whether the explosion was accidental, or whether it was a hot shot from a Moorish gun is a question that will never be answered, for he and his four devoted shipmates perished in the disaster.

CHAPTER VIII.

THE WAR OF 1812-14.

THE prosperity of the United States after the achievement of their independence was interrupted by the war between England and France, during the career of Napoleon Bonaparte. Those nations declared each other's ports to be in a state of blockade, which closed them against American commerce. The British government demanded the "right of search," to take from American vessels, sailors, claimed to be of English birth, and impress them into the English service. The American people demanded "free trade and sailors' rights," and the outrages perpetrated were so great that America insisted upon a surrender of the British claim of search. The government of the United States refused to negotiate on the subject, and an embargo was laid upon all ships in American ports.

In all, three thousand American sailors, who were, or were claimed to be, of British birth, were impressed into the British navy; and many hundreds of Irish emigrants on their way to the United States were taken from their ships, upon which they were sailing on the high seas, and compelled to serve on British decks as marines.

The crowning act was committed on June 22, 1807, when the British frigate "Leopard," without warning, fired into the American

man-of-war "Chesapeake," disabled her and took from among her crew four men, on the charge that they were deserters from a British ship. Congress passed the Embargo and Non-Intercourse Acts, which were retaliatory measures designed to stop commerce between the United States and Great Britain. The Democrats, who favored a declaration of war, elected Madison President, for whom New Jersey gave her electoral vote. The conspiracy of Governor Craig, of Canada, and the British ministry to induce the New England States to secede from the Union, by aggravating the discontent which they, the great ship-owning and commercial section of the nation, felt because of the prostration of that interest, was revealed by John Henry, and on June 4, 1812, war was declared by Congress.

The prevailing sentiment in New Jersey favored peace if it could be had with honor, but it did not flinch from the crisis that England precipitated. On January 9th, five months before the declaration of war, Samuel Pennington, of Essex County, introduced in the House of Assembly a preamble and resolutions, reciting the grievances of the country, and adding,—

"That in case the government of the United States shall eventually determine to resist by force the lawless aggressions committed by the British nation on the persons and property of our citizens, this Legislature, in behalf of themselves and the citizens of New Jersey, whose representatives they are, pledge themselves to the nation to render to the general government all the aid, assistance and support in their power, and will, with all readiness, perform all the duties required of them in the prosecution of a war undertaken for the common defence and general welfare."

On November 16th an order calling out the militia was issued, and among those who tendered the services of their companies was Captain Pissant, of Woodbury. No other organization is reported at that time as coming from Gloucester County, but it seems that many Gloucester men were enrolled in

companies formed at Salem, and that they were commanded by Captains Tuft, William Ray, Freas and Garrison.

Altogether New Jersey had about four thousand men under arms during this war. They were in service generally three months; five hundred at Fort Richmond, on Staten Island; other detachments at Paulus Hook and Marcus Hook, and still others along the Delaware River. The State was not the theatre of any military operations, but precautionary measures were taken in case the British should attempt an invasion by way of the Delaware, which was frequently threatened by the presence of her fleets along the coast. In 1814 a brigade of militia, under command of General Ebenezer Elmer, was stationed at Billingsport, from whence it observed the movements of a small British schooner, which occasionally came into the river. Forty or fifty of these landsmen chartered another schooner, and, putting themselves under the direction of a dragoon officer, who had been a sailor, they put off to attack the foe. Unluckily, the water was so rough that all hands, except the captain and a few others, were driven below by sea-sickness; but even thus disabled, he gave chase to the British vessel, which crowded on canvas and put out to sea, though she could easily have captured her pursuer.

In the latter part of 1813, as several small coasters were sailing around Cape May from the Delaware River, bound for Egg Harbor, they came in contact with a British armed schooner lying off the Cape. She chased and captured the sloop "New Jersey," from Mays Landing, which was manned by the master, Captain Burton, and two hands. Having placed on board as prize-master a young midshipman, with three men (two Englishmen and an Irishman), she ordered the sloop to follow her, and made chase for the other vessels. As they neared Egg Harbor, the approach of night compelled her to

desist from the chase, and she then put about for the Cape. The sloop followed, but made little headway, the midshipman in command being an indifferent seaman, and he finally ordered Burton to take the helm and head for Cape May. Burton designedly held the sloop off and on during the night, so that when morning dawned they were off the mouth of Great Egg Harbor. Burton professed ignorance of his whereabouts, and the puzzled British midshipman sent one man aloft as a look-out, while he went below with another to study the charts, leaving one of the prize-crew on deck with the Americans. The latter made this man prisoner, secured the look-out as he came down from the masthead, locked the midshipman and his companion in the cabin, and thus recaptured their vessel, which they sailed to Somers Point, where they turned their captives over to an American officer. The midshipman was exchanged, the two Englishmen went to work in the neighborhood and the Irishman enlisted in the United States navy.

The heroic Captain James Lawrence, so greatly distinguished in this war, though born in Burlington, obtained much of his education at the academy in Woodbury, where he studied navigation with Samuel Webster.¹ For two years he read law with his brother John, who was a leading practitioner at the Gloucester bar, but left his office in 1798 to accept a midshipman's commission in the navy. Mickle, in his "Reminiscences of Old Gloucester," relates that he was told by a friend who met Lawrence at English's Ferry, in Camden, at the opening of the war, that the latter remarked with much warmth, in alluding to the attack of the "Leopard" upon the "Chesapeake:" "I shall never sleep sound until that stain is washed from the 'Chesapeake's' decks." Perhaps he had this deed of vengeance in mind when he was promoted

¹ Commodore Stephen Decatur was also a pupil at this school, and during his academic terms in Woodbury resided with the West family, at the Buck Tavern.

to the command of the "Chesapeake," and, on June 1, 1813, accepted the challenge of Captain Broke, of the British frigate "Shannon," to the combat off the Massachusetts coast. Going into action with an unprepared ship and a raw crew, he suffered a terrible defeat and lost his own life. As they bore him down the hatchway, bleeding to death, he gave, in feeble voice, his last heroic order—ever afterward the motto of the American man-o'-war's man—"Don't give up the ship." On the previous 24th of February, while commanding the "Hornet," he had captured the British sloop-of-war "Peacock" on the South American coast, and had won the plaudits of the nation.

NEW JERSEY MILITIA.—The army of the United States previous to 1808 numbered only three thousand men, but the same year the force was increased to six thousand. In January, 1812, Congress had directed a force of twenty-five thousand to be raised, so that the entire number authorized by law now exceeded thirty-five thousand, including the officers, and consisted of twenty-five regiments of infantry, three of artillery, two of light artillery, two of dragoons and two rifle regiments. In addition to this, the President was authorized to accept the services of any number of volunteers not exceeding fifty thousand, who were to be armed and equipped by the United States; and a similar authority was given to him to call upon the Governors of States for detachments of militia, the whole of which was not to exceed one hundred thousand.

Aaron Ogden, Governor of New Jersey, issued his proclamation calling for volunteers to garrison fortifications and for coast defense. In answer to this call, Gloucester County responded with eleven full companies of troops, of which one was independent, eight were attached to Brigadier-General Ebenezer Elmer's brigade of detailed militia and were assigned to Colonel Joshua Howell's regiment. They were stationed at Billingsport,

Cape May and Port Elizabeth. Two full companies—one of infantry and the other of artillery—were assigned to the defense of the sea-coast from New York Harbor to Cape May, and as occasion demanded, were detached to protect any and all points along the sea-coast.



UNIFORMED SOLDIERS IN 1812.

The territory embraced in Atlantic and Cape May Counties, since taken from Gloucester, sent out its quota of volunteers who took a prominent part in inland and coast protection, and as all the troops herein appended were accredited to Gloucester County, it is impossible to collect and assign the troops to the several counties, as upon the original rolls, now in the office of the adjutant-general in Trenton (and from which these lists were copied), each and all the companies are mentioned only as from Gloucester County.

The first full company to offer its services to Governor Ogden was that of Captain John Cade.

The name of Captain John Cade is yet well remembered by many citizens of Gloucester, Camden and Atlantic Counties; for

many years he was court-crier and jail-keeper at Woodbury and took a prominent part in the military organizations of the county. His son, Thomas Jefferson Cade, "the drummer-boy of Billingsport," was attached to his company and at this date, 1886, is an honored official in the clerk's office in Woodbury.

AN INDEPENDENT COMPANY of New Jersey Militia.—Captain John Cade was placed on duty at Billingsport and assigned to Major William Potter's detachment. This company was enrolled July 11, 1813, and discharged September 30, 1813. The following is its rank and file :

Captain.
John Cade.

Lieutenants.

Zephaniah Stechman. Joseph Bright.

Sergeants.

William Thompson. Jacob Featherer.
John M. Gibson. David Ewings.
Thomas Fulton.

Corporals.

Samuel Avis. George Floyd.
James Milsom. Samuel Leapeutt.

Drummer.

Thomas Jefferson Cade.

Fifer.

William Allen.

Privates.

James Andrews.	William Delap.
Ware Askill.	Jacob Dilks.
Nathaniel Ashmore.	Joseph Doty.
Jacob Adams.	Henry Daniels.
John Alloway.	James Duble.
Joseph Atkinson.	Jonathan Dougherty.
Zedekiah Barber.	David Evans.
Abraham Bacon.	John Epley.
George Burket.	Nicholas Ellerson.
Joseph Bozorth.	Jacob Fox.
Luke Braning.	John Finnemore.
George Bosier.	William Finnemore.
Thomas Bosier.	Samuel Fagan.
Henry Crowell.	Annis Gant.
Isaac Crawford.	Joseph Groff.
William Cahala.	William Grant.
James Crawford.	Solomon Gaskel.
Henry Craven.	Seth Homan.
James Cunningham.	John Hoshin.
Joseph Cairl.	William Holmes, Jr.

Abraham Hewlings.	James McNeeney.
Daniel Holland.	Robert Nelson.
Joseph Hilyard.	Joseph Powell.
Amos Ireland.	Joseph Pancoast.
Hezekiah Ireland.	Christopher Slim.
William Jacobs.	David Stibbins.
William Leonard, Jr.	George Simkins.
David Lock.	Joseph Shute.
Benjamin Lord.	Samuel Saxton.
Abijah Leaming.	Samuel Simson.
Methusala Lupton.	William Simson.
William Milson.	James A. Tice.
James Milson, Jr.	William Tice.
Thomas Milson.	Ephraim Taylor.
Eber McIlvain.	Benjamin Taylor.
John Miller.	David Thomas.
James Mallet.	Jacob Thompkins.
John Morris.	James Vennel.
Cyrus Middleton.	Nicholas Vansant.
Eli Mather.	Venable Wallace.
Charles McGee.	Aaron Wonderlin.

Total : Three commissioned officers, ninety-one enlisted men.

CAPTAIN JOHN R. SCULL'S COMPANY was organized April 14, 1814. The officers were commissioned May 6, 1814 ; was called a volunteer company of the First Battalion, First Regiment, Gloucester Brigade. The troops were enrolled May 25, 1814, and were discharged February 12, 1815. The following is the rank and file of this company :

Captain.

John R. Scull.

First Lieutenant.

Lawrence Scull.

Second Lieutenant.

Levi Holbert.

Third Lieutenant

Job Frambes.

Ensign.

Samuel Risley.

First Sergeant.

David Frambes.

Sergeants.

Zachariah Dole. Samuel Lake.

Israel Scull. Richard I. Somers.

Corporals.

John Pine. Isaac Robinson.

Thomas Reeves.

Drummer.

Robert Risley.

Fifer.

James M. Gifford.

Privates.

James Adams.	David Price.
Jeremiah Adams.	John Price, Sr.
Jonas Adams.	John Price, Jr.
Solomon Adams.	John Riggins.
Jacob Albertson.	Jeremiah Risley, Sr.
John Barber.	Jeremiah Risley, Jr.
David E. Bartlett.	Nathaniel Risley.
John Beaston.	Peter Risley.
Andrew Blackman.	Richard Risley.
Andrew B. Blackman.	John Roberts.
Thomas Blackman.	John Robinson.
Derestius Booy.	Andrew Scull.
Joseph H. Booy.	David Scull.
James Burton.	John S. Scull.
Jesse Chamberlain.	Joseph Scull.
Jesse Chambers.	Richard Scull.
Enoch Champion.	Damon Somers.
John Champion.	Edmund Somers.
Joel Clayton.	Isaac Somers.
John Clayton.	James Somers.
Absalom Cordery.	John J. Somers.
Samuel Delancy.	John S. Somers.
James Doughty.	Joseph Somers.
Enoch Doughty.	Mark Somers.
John Doughty.	Nicholas Somers.
Daniel Edwards.	Samuel Somers.
Daniel English.	Thomas Somers.
Hosea English.	Abel Smith.
Aaron Frambes.	Enoch Smith.
Andrew Frambes.	Isaac Smith.
Stephen Gauslin.	Jacob Smith.
Andrew Godfrey.	Jesse Smith.
Andrew Hickman.	Zophar Smith.
Ebenezer Holbert.	David Steelman.
Clement Ireland.	Elijah Steelman.
David Ireland.	Francis Steelman.
Elijah Ireland.	Frederick Steelman.
Job Ireland.	James Steelman.
Thomas Ireland.	Jesse Steelman.
Andrew Jeffers.	Peter C. Steelman.
Daniel Jeffers.	Reed Steelman.
Evin Jeffers.	Samuel Steelman.
Nicholas Jeffers.	Daniel Tilton.
John Jeffers.	James Townsend.
William Jeffers.	Japhet Townsend.
Enoch Laird.	Joel Vansant.
David Lee.	Joseph Wilkins.
Jesse Marshall.	Martin Wilsey.
Daniel Mart.	John Winner.
John Mart.	Joseph Winner.
Richard Morris.	

Total: Five commissioned officers, one hundred and twelve enlisted men.

CAPTAIN ROBERT SMITH'S ARTILLERY COMPANY was enrolled May 1, 1814, and was attached to the Second Battalion, Third Regiment, Gloucester Brigade, and discharged February 19, 1815. The following was the rank and file:

Captain.

Robert Smith.

First Lieutenant.

Joseph Endicott.

Second Lieutenant.

John Endicott.

First Sergeant.

William Endicott.

Sergeants.

Levi Smallwood.	Nehemiah Morse.
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Joseph Kindle.	James Smith.
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Corporals.

Daniel Kindle, Sr.	Malcolm McCollum.
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Joseph Shores.	Samuel McCollum.
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Drummers.

Joseph Johnson.	Reuben Mathis.
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Fifer.

Leed Risley.

Privates.

Evy Adams.	John Doughty.
John Adams.	Nathaniel Doughty.
Thomas Adams.	Thomas Doughty.
Joab Bates.	Benjamin Endicott.
Joseph Bell.	Jacob Endicott.
William Bennett.	Nicholas Endicott.
James Blackman.	Joseph Garwood.
John Bowen.	James Giberson.
Joseph Bowen.	Jesse Giberson.
John Brewer.	John Giberson.
Joshua Burnet.	Huston Grapevine.
George Clifton.	Aaron Hewitt.
Absalom Conover.	Absalom Higbee.
Adam Conover.	Edward Higbee.
Eliakim Conover.	Enoch Higbee.
James Conover.	Daniel Homan.
Job Conover.	Eli Homan.
John Conover.	David Homan.
Josiah Conover.	Mahlon Homan.
Micajah Conover.	Isaac Horn.
Peter Conover.	Daniel Ireland.
Somers Conover.	Vincent Ireland.
William Conover.	William Johnson.
Daniel Cordery.	Daniel Kindle, Jr.
Edmund Cordery.	Thomas Kindle.
Samuel Delap.	Cornelius Leeds.
Abner Doughty.	Jesse Leeds.

Reuben Leeds.	David Shores.
Besiah Mathis.	Samuel Smallwood.
Daniel McCollum.	Isaac Smith.
Jesse McCollum.	Jonathan Smith.
John McCollam.	Noah Smith.
Samuel McCollum.	Joseph Somers.
Joab Morse	Richard Somers.
Joshua Morse.	William Somers.
Thomas S. Murphy.	Benjamin Sooy.
Daniel Newberry.	Nicholas Sooy.
Solomon Newberry.	Samuel Sooy.
Jesse Parker.	Reed Steelman.
Eli Risley.	Eli Strickland.
John Risley.	John Strickland.
Daniel Scull.	Samuel Strickland.
Gideon Scull.	Aaron Thomas.
James Scull.	John Turner.
Paul Scull.	Vincent Weeks.

Gideon Willdon.

Total : Three officers, one hundred and four enlisted men.

GENERAL ELMER'S BRIGADE.—The following is the roster of the field and staff of Lieutenant-Colonel Howell's regiment, to which the following-mentioned companies were assigned. The roster of each of the eight companies of Elmer's brigade are appended. They were copied from the original rolls in the office of Adjutant-General Stryker, at Trenton :

Lieutenant-Colonel.

Joshua L. Howell, Sept. 7, '14, disch. Dec. 22, '14.

Majors.

Mahlon Davis, Sept. 7, '14, died Nov. 17, '14.

Samuel Seagraves, Sept. 26, '14, disch. Jan. 6, '15.

Lieutenant and Adjutant.

Josiah Matlack, Sept. 23, '14, disch. Dec. 22, '14.

Lieutenants and Quartermasters.

Thomas R. Denny, Sept. 21, '14, disch. Sept. 29, '14.

Thomas Bradway, Sept. 30, '14, disch. Dec. 22, '14.

Pay-Master.

John Clement, Sept. 31, '14, disch. Jan. 6, '15.

Surgeon.

Jeremiah J. Foster, Sept. 26, '14, disch. Jan. 6, '15.

Surgeon's Mates.

Moses Bateman, Jr., Sept. 25, '14, died Nov. 7, '14.

Edmond Sheppard, Nov. 8, '14, disch. Jan. 6, '15.

Wagon Master.

James Miller, Nov. 27, '14, disch. Jan. 7, '15.

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

Sergeant-Major.

Evan C. Clement, Sept. 23, '14, disch. Dec. 22, '14.

Quartermaster-Sergeant.

Benjamin Nichols, Sept. 26, '14, disch. Jan. 6, '15.

Drum-Major.

Joseph Purfil, Jr., Sept. 26, '14, disch. Dec. 22, '14.

Fife-Major.

Clement R. Cory, Sept. 26, '14, disch. Dec. 22, '14.

Total, fifteen.

CAPTAIN THOMAS WESCOAT'S COMPANY was enrolled September 21, 1814, discharged January 4, 1815, was stationed at Billingsport. The following was the rank and file of the company :

Captain.

Thomas Wescoat.

Lieutenant.

Arthur Wescoat.

Ensign.

Solomon Adams.

Sergeants.

John Johnson.

James Wiltse.

James Smith.

John Hosking.

Corporals.

Simon Morgan.

Edward Dans.

Samuel Pettitt.

Daniel Veal.

Privates.

George Adams.

Robert Leeds.

Noah Adams.

Charles Lord.

Robert Ashcraft.

John Murphy.

Elijah Barrett.

John Peterson.

Richard Barrett.

Jesse Platts.

Edward Beebe.

George Poyer.

Joseph Beebe.

Samuel Read.

William Bennet.

Daniel Rose.

Daniel Berry.

Daniel Smith.

David Campbell.

John I. Smith.

Nathaniel Carver.

John Smith.

William Clark.

Steelman Smith.

Edmund Cordeary.

Elijah Steelman.

Jacob Cox.

Isaac Steelman.

Michael Garvette.

John Stewart.

Daniel Giberson.

David Stibbins.

John Hickman.

Eli Stricklin.

Major Higbee.

Abraham Toilor.

Edward Hooper.

John Turner.

James Hughes.

Daniel Vanneman.

George Irelon.

David Veal.

John Johnson, Jr.

James Wiley.

James Jones.

Booze Wilkins.

Isaac Yates.

Total: Three commissioned officers, fifty-five enlisted men.

CAPTAIN RICHARD W. CHEESEMAN'S COMPANY of detailed militia was stationed at Billingsport. It was enrolled September 22, 1814, and discharged December 16, 1814. The following was the rank and file :

Captain.

Richard W. Cheeseman.

Lieutenant.

James Bakley.

Ensign.

Jacob Conrow.

Sergeants.

John Wolohon. John Armitage.
Samuel Hewitt. Christopher Sickler.

Corporals.

John Watson, Jr. Jacob Cramer.
Thomas Fulton. Henry Zulker.

Drummer.

Isaiah Dill.

Fifer.

William Killium.

Privates.

Nehemiah Beebe.	William Leslie.
Elijah Britton.	Cromwell Lewis.
Joseph Britton.	David Matlack.
Arthur H. Brown.	Josiah Mickel.
Thomas Brown.	Joseph Morgan.
Wesley Brown.	Randall Morgan.
Isaac Bryan.	Joshua Owen.
Job Burloe.	Enos Parker.
John Cheeseman.	Cornelius Peas.
Richard G. Cheeseman.	Josiah Peas.
Samuel Cheeseman.	Anthony Pettit.
Joseph Dilks.	Jonathan Pine.
M'duke Dukemenier.	William Randall.
Peter Dunn.	John Robertson.
James English.	William Rowand.
Samuel Farrow.	Samuel Rudrow.
Benjamin Filar.	Samuel Slim.
David Fisher.	David Tice.
William Ford.	James A. Tice.
Osman Garrison.	John Wallins.
Hudson Grapewine.	James Warrick.
William Grapewine.	Joseph Watkins.
Daniel Hagerty.	John Webber.
William Hewet.	Joseph Wiley.
Joseph W. Hillman.	Thomas Williams.
John Jones.	John Zulkes.
Jonathan Kendall.	

Total: Three commissioned officers and sixty-three enlisted men.

CAPTAIN JESSE C. CHEW'S COMPANY was stationed at Billingsport. It was enrolled September 23, 1814, and discharged December 20, 1814. The following was the rank and file :

Captain.

Jesse C. Chew.

Lieutenant.

John Smith.

Sergeants.

John Nelson. William Thompson.
Charles Brookfield. Sparks McIlvain.

Corporals.

Isaac Paul. Samuel White.
Joseph Mullen. George Sherwin.

Drummer.

James Crawford.

Privates.

Abel Ashead.	Isaac Hews.
Samuel Baxter.	David Hurst.
Elijah Blake.	Isaac Jackson.
David Bowers.	Matthias Kay.
Israel Brown.	John Mellvain.
Thomas Burrough.	Daniel McFee.
John Carpenter.	Samuel Mitten.
Jeremiah Carter.	Reuben Mullen.
Samuel Carrtar.	Henry Myers.
Kendall Cole.	James Park.
John Connelly, Jr.	Ward Park.
William Connelly.	William Peterson.
James Corneal.	John Piles.
Charles Cozens.	Robert Pike.
Barnes Crawford.	Isaac Price.
Jacob Dilks.	James Seeds.
Samuel Dilks.	John Sharp.
Samuel Dilks, Jr.	William Sharp.
Jonathan Fowler.	George Simpkins.
Franklin B. Frost.	Joseph Thomson.
James Gant.	Edward Thornton.
Joel Heritage.	John Wills.

Total: Two commissioned officers and fifty-three enlisted men.

CAPTAIN ROBERT L. ARMSTRONG'S COMPANY was enrolled September 26, 1814, and discharged December 22, 1814. It was stationed at Billingsport and afterwards at Cape May. The following was the rank and file :

Captain.

Robert L. Armstrong.

First Lieutenant.

Samuel L. Howell.

Second Lieutenant.

Randall Sparks.

Ensign.

Henry Roe, Jr.

Sergeants.

William Hugg.	John Learmonth.
Jacob Madera.	Matthias Barton.

Corporals.

Nathan Thomson.	John Mickle.
Benjamin Darlington.	John D. Watson.

Privates.

Edward Andrews.	Charles Kinsenger.
Thomas Ashbrook.	John Matlack.
Thomas Ayres.	James G. Moysten.
Benjamin Bartlett.	Somers Owen.
William Batt.	Charles Page.
Charles D. Branson.	David Pierce.
Gideon Burroughs.	Amasa Pew.
John Burroughs.	Thomas Pawlings.
Jonas Cattell.	Joseph Richards.
Robert Chatham.	Thomas Richards.
Samuel Cheeseman.	John Roberts.
Samuel E. Clement.	Robert Roe.
Job Coles.	William Roe.
Samuel Coles.	William H. Ross.
Edward Cox.	William Rutor.
James Cox.	William Scott.
Charles Crump.	Jacob Sears.
Henry Davis.	Benjamin Shreeve.
James Dorman.	Simon Sparks.
John Dunaway.	Joseph Stirling.
Independence Ellis.	Samuel C. Thackray.
Jacob Ellis.	Cornelius Tice.
Jacob Fifer.	Joseph Townsend.
John M. Gibson.	Daniel Vanneman.
Isaac Hewett.	James Ward.
Jacob S. Howell.	Davis Watson.
Joseph Hugg.	Samuel W. Whitecar.
Simeon James.	Aaron Wilkins.
Jonathan Kenney.	Charles Wilkins.

Total : four commissioned officers, sixty-six enlisted men.

CAPTAIN JONATHAN LIPPINCOTT'S COMPANY was enrolled September 26, 1814, and discharged December 16, 1814; stationed at Billingsport. The following was the rank and file :

Captain.

Jonathan Lippincott.

Lieutenant.

William Madara.

Ensign.

Stephen S. Vanzant.

Sergeants.

Samuel Hendrickson.	Charles Wood.
Daniel Key.	Samuel Lock.

Corporals.

David Burk.	Jacob Mayers.
John Madara.	Abraham Gaskill.

Drummer.

John Holmes.

Fifer.

Thomas Riley.

Privates.

John Archer.	Abner Luallen.
John Barber.	Job B. Monroe.
John Burch.	William Nugent.
Jacob Carn.	John Powell.
James Clark.	James Price.
Maskill Clark.	Jacob Price.
Walter W. Day.	John Pullen.
Jonathan Dilks.	James Reynolds.
Jonathan Eldridge.	William P. Reynolds.
John Fisher.	Henry Rulon.
Samuel Garrison.	William Russell.
Abraham Glause.	Charles Schweily.
William Griscom.	Joseph Sims.
Joseph Groff.	Philip Snailbacker.
Richman P. Gurnal.	Frederick Steel.
Thomas Hand.	John Stow.
George Heisler.	Gabriel Strong.
Ezra Hendrickson.	Isaac Thomson.
Peter Homan.	Thomas Vaughn.
Andrew Jenkins.	William Walker.
Joseph Keen.	Christopher Whitacar.
Samuel Keen.	Elijah Wood.
Ezekiel Lock.	Christian Yenser.
Isaac Lloyd.	John E. Younker.

Total : Three commissioned officers, fifty-eight enlisted men.

ARTILLERY COMPANY commanded by Captain Enoch Gabb. It was stationed at Billingsport; enrolled September 26, 1814, and discharged December 22, 1814. The following was the rank and file :

Captain.

Enoch Gabb.

Second Lieutenant.

Stephen Miller.

Sergeants.

James Harker. Ebenezer Turner.

Corporals.

Henry Kigir. Ezekiel Weeks.

Drummer.

William Shillings.

Fifer.

Robert Davis.

Privates.

Thomas Bates. James Reeves.
John Dericksou. Anthony Riley.
Benjamin Hewlings. William Shoulders.
Aaron Hews. George Shute.
John Johnson. Zephaniah Weeks.
Noah Kates. Moses Wilson.
James Miller, Jr. Gideon Ziern.
John Pricket.

Total : Two commissioned officers, twenty-one enlisted men.

CAPTAIN PETER SOUDER'S COMPANY of detailed militia was stationed at Billingsport. It was enrolled September 27, 1814, and discharged December 21, 1814. The following was its rank and file :

Captain.

Peter Souder.

Lieutenant.

Joseph Lippincott.

Ensign.

William Allen.

Sergeants.

Thomas Peterson. Erasmus Morton.
Dodo Peterson. Philip Curiden.

Corporals.

Andrew Cole. Elwen Cliffin.
Lawrence Lippincott. John Sparks.

Drummer.

Benjamin Lippincott.

Fifer.

Henry Webber.

Privates.

Daniel Adams. William Curriden.
Jonathan Ale. James Demaris.
Josiah Ale. Linnick Dilmore.
Samuel Beaver. William Dilworth.
Moses Bidel. Lemuel Dougherty.
James Boon. David Dubois.
Daniel Carter. John Duffey.
Oliver Combs. Samuel Dunlap.
George Coombs. William Dunn.
Joseph Curriden. Jacob Ebright.

David Ewens. Samuel Picken.
Charles Fithian. John Plummer.
Lewis Fransway. John Reeves.
John Glauden. William Sair.
Peter Harris. Joseph Saunders.
Francis Holeten. Joseph Sapp.
John Holeten. John Scott (1).
William Holeten. John Scott (2).
Joseph Humphreys. Silas Sears.
John Hunter. Benjamin Smith.
Charles Lath. Henry Sparks.
Andrew Louback. Josiah Sparks.
Elijah Loyd. Thomas Sparks.
Samuel Lamy. John Spears.
Samuel Mains. Lewis Stombs.
Hill Mecum. William Straughn.
William Moore. John Stump.
Jacob Nelson. Clark Tracy.
Aaron Padget. Charles Wallen.
Erick Peterson. Nathan Welsh.
Peter Peterson. Samuel Wheaton.
Jacob Whitesele. Jonathan White.
Thomas Woodnot. Henry Zane.

Total: Three commissioned officers, seventy-seven enlisted men.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM NEWTON'S COMPANY of detailed militia was stationed at Billingsport. It was enrolled September 29, 1814, and discharged December 22, 1814. The following was its rank and file.

Captain.

William Newton.

Lieutenant.

John Porter

Ensign.

Michael Stow.

Sergeants.

Amos A. Middleton. Isaac Vauseiver.
Isaac Jones. George Hoffman

Corporals.

John Henderson. Davis Nichols.
Isaiah M. Hannold.

Privates.

Benjamin Anderson. John Garrow
William Burns. Joseph Garwood
John Brannon. Samuel Hannold
George L. Browning. Jacob Lock.
Jacob Coleman. Abraham Mack
Daniel Coles. Isaac Middleton
Henry Earick. Matthew Miller
John Fisher. Joel Read
James Flick. George Roe

Isaac Sage.	Benjamin Stow.
Armstrong Sapp.	John Sutor.
John H. Smallwood.	William Sutor.
Enoch Smith.	Peter Toy.
Samuel Smith.	James Vennel.

Total: Three commissioned officers, thirty-five enlisted men.¹

CHAPTER IX.

THE WAR WITH MEXICO.

DURING the administration of President Polk (1845-49) the war with Mexico occurred, in consequence of the adoption by Congress of Senator Benton's bill for the annexation of Texas, which had declared its independence of Mexico in 1833, and obtained its freedom as the result of the battle of San Jacinto April 21, 1836, when the Texans, under General Sam Houston, defeated Santa Anna's Mexican army. The population of Texas was largely made up of emigrants from the United States, and almost as soon as they had organized a government by electing Houston as President, they asked for admission to the United States. They had to wait nine years, however, the sinister remonstrances and threats of Mexico, which still cherished hopes of regaining her lost territory, deterring Congress from acceding to the application. But the Americans crowded so rapidly into the new republic that there could be no question but that its future was destined to be united with that from which it had drawn its people and its institutions, and notwithstanding that the Senate in 1844

rejected the annexation treaty negotiated by President Tyler, a year later it and the House of Representatives were ready to favorably answer the petition of Texas.

Mexico officially announced that she regarded this as an act of war, and by taking up arms sacrificed forever her claim upon Texas, and was eventually compelled to confirm the conquests of Colonel Philip Kearny and Colonel John C. Fremont in New Mexico and Upper California by the session of those regions to the United States.

The Whigs had opposed and the Democrats had favored the annexation of Texas; New Jersey had voted for Henry Clay and against Polk for President in 1844; and in the existing situation of affairs the Whig majority regarded with misgivings a war which they feared would result in the extension of slavery in the Southwest. Yet the quota of troops, which the national government required the State to furnish, was filled without difficulty, and was forwarded to Mexico in time to join in General Taylor's victories in 1846 and 1847, at Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, Monterey, Saltillo and Buena Vista. Then they joined the army under Scott, to the triumphs at Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo, Perote, Contreras, San Antonio, Molino del Rey, Cherubusco, Chapultepec and the City of Mexico. Between May 8, 1846, the date of the battle of Palo Alto, and September 7, 1847, when the entry into the City of Mexico was made, the American armies, never counting as high as eight thousand effective men, had in twenty engagements never failed to defeat the enemy, who were invariably twice or thrice their strength in numbers, had stormed fortifications supposed to be impregnable and utterly vanquished a foe who at the outset of the war had affected to despise "Los Gringos."

The Jersey commands participating in these marvelous campaigns were all, with one exception, mustered at Trenton into the regular army; and, therefore, no record was kept of

¹ TRENTON, NEW JERSEY, }
Sept. 20, 1886.

"I certify that the above list of soldiers detailed from the Gloucester County Militia for service in the War of 1812, and of soldiers who were enrolled in the New Jersey Battalion for the Mexican War, is correct from the records of this office.

"WILLIAM S. STRYKER,
"Adjutant-General of New Jersey."

the place of their organization, or of the residence of individual recruits. The rosters presented in the office of the adjutant-general at Trenton merely show names and assignments to companies or regiments, rendering it impossible to fix through the rolls the towns and counties that supplied any one body of troops. Circumstances, however, indicate that most of the men who went from Camden County were mustered into the Tenth Regiment United States Infantry.

In addition to the companies thus received into the service by the War Department, a call was made on Governor Charles C. Stratton, of New Jersey, on May 23, 1846, for a regiment of volunteer infantry, and in response to his proclamation a number of companies were offered from Newark, Trenton, Burlington and Flemington. Brigadier-General Goodwin is stated in Raum's history to have offered the Passaic brigade, and on May 29, 1846, Captain Samuel Colt tendered a battalion.

CAMDEN COUNTY SOLDIERS.—The following is a complete record, so far as could be ascertained, of troops from Camden County who served in the Mexican War. They are accredited to Camden County on the original muster-out roll of the company, on file in the office of the adjutant-general in Trenton. They were mustered into the battalion at Fort Hamilton, New York Harbor:

Company A, New Jersey Battalion, was mustered in September 1, 1847, and mustered out August 5, 1848.

Captain.

Henry A. Naglee.

Second Lieutenant.

Isaac W. Mickle.

Sergeants.

David D. Nichols. John M. Mickle.

Corporal.

John Spear.

Drummer.

William H. Benckert.

Privates.

Charles S. Bates.	John W. Lumley.
Charles Bessonet.	Samuel Lumley.
Francis S. Bosier.	John McNulty.
John B. Berger.	Joseph M. Myers.
James Canning.	Charles Orhley.
Samuel Cleary.	George P. Pettit.
Daniel Carter.	Charles H. Potts.
Peter Cunningham.	William W. Reilly.
Thomas Deizley.	Charles F. Rodgers.
James Falan.	Frederick Rothweiler.
Lawrence Garey.	William Shery.
Thomas Gaynor.	Thomas Shimus.
Barnet Hansel.	Aaron D. Smallwood.
William S. Heaton.	Charles V. Smith.
William Hera.	Alexander Steward.
Henry W. Howard.	Edward Tice.
— Ireland.	Henry Williams.
Israel Leamer.	John Winters.

Total: Two commissioned officers and forty enlisted men. The following served in the Mexican War in Pennsylvania companies and in the navy, but were not accredited to Camden County. They entered the United States service from Camden County,—

Captains.

James McCracken. William Newton.

Lieutenant.

James B. Sutherland.

Boatswain's Mate.

Ziba Sears.

Sergeant.

Aquilla Haines.

Corporal.

Isaac Toy.

Gunner's Mate.

Ezra Lukens.

The battalion of New Jersey infantry to which the Camden County company was assigned went out from West Jersey. There were many who entered the marine service, the naval service, the regular army, and others again, who were transferred to the store-ship "Fredonia," the bomb brigs, "Vesuvius" and "Heckla," as also the war steamers "Spitfire" and "Iris," and the sloop-of-war "Falcon." There were thirteen men from Camden and Gloucester Counties on the frigate "Cumberland," under Commodore

Comer, and who were landed below the city of Vera Cruz on the morning of the 9th of March, 1847. They assisted in landing shot and shell, planting batteries and preparing to attack the celebrated castle San Juan de Ulloa. General Scott summoned the city to surrender on the 22d, but receiving a negative answer, the heavy mortars opened fire, which was continued until the 27th, when General Landero, commandant of the city, commenced negotiations for their surrender. In the mean time the little "Spitfire," a steamer not larger than one of the small ferry-boats on the Delaware, put out on the guards two men at heaving the lead to find a passage over the coral reef. One of these was a Jerseyman from Camden County, Boatswain's Mate Ziba Sears, who had distinguished himself in the determined effort to discover a channel or thoroughfare over this reef, which extends for three miles around and beyond the castle and early on the 27th did succeed in finding a crossing-place. At once the "Spitfire" advanced boldly up under the walls of the San Juan, the guns of which were mounted *en barbette* and could not be depressed sufficiently to do any material damage to the steamer. The "Spitfire" ran right under the guns of the castle, and tossed red-hot shot into it and set the buildings on fire and compelled the surrender of the castle. When Vera Cruz and the castle surrendered, the detachment of Major John Reynolds, to which the Camden Company was attached, at once captured Alvarado and Hocatalpam, ninety miles below Vera Cruz. Major Reynolds was enthusiastic in his praises of the soldierly bearing of the Jersey troops. James M. Sutherland, of Woodbury, a first lieutenant in this detachment, was the first to mount the scaling ladders at Chapultepec and planted the Stars and Stripes upon the walls of the city. On the 19th of April, 1847, these same troops attacked and took possession of Perote and throughout the

entire war took an active part. On the 8th of May, 1848, peace was declared between the United States and Mexico, and at this time the great insurrection was in progress in the peninsula of Yucatan, and the cities on the Gulf coast were in danger and applied to the United States for protection. Our government nobly responded and called for volunteers from among those who were preparing to return home after a grand and glorious conquest. Some of the naval squadron and marines and five hundred of the troops, among whom were some of the Camden company, were at once forwarded to Laguna, Sisal and Campeche. The flint-lock muskets and ammunition were turned over to the authorities of the cities, the insurgents were routed, and in November, 1848, six months after the term of service of these troops in the Mexican War had expired, they returned home *via* Norfolk, being discharged from the different vessels of the squadron.

Captain C. N. Pelouze, of 604 South Fifth Street, Camden, is one of the survivors of the Mexican War. Elisha N. Luckett was a second lieutenant in the Second Pennsylvania Regiment in the Mexican War. He now resides in Camden. Joseph Camp, residing three miles south of Camden, is also a survivor of the Mexican War.

CAPTAIN FRANK H. COLES, whose services in the preparation of the military chapters and other parts in this work were of great value, entered the marine service in the Mexican War in 1847, assigned to the frigate "Cumberland" mentioned above, and afterward to the United States steamer "Iris," participated in the capture of Vera Cruz, Alvarado and Hocatalpam, and was one of the volunteers to Yucatan.

Captain Coles was born at Woodbury, September 28, 1827, and is of Swedish descent, his great-grandfather, Job Coles, having emigrated from Sweden nearly two centuries ago. His father, Samuel Coles, was an ensign

in the War of 1812. At the outbreak of the Civil War, Captain Coles, between the 12th and 16th of April, 1861, materially assisted in raising the first company that went out from Gloucester County, of which he became first lieutenant. He afterwards entered the three years' service as first sergeant in Third Regiment of General Kearny's brigade; was promoted to second lieutenant of Company G May 29, 1862; promoted to first lieutenant March 24, 1863. After being wounded on June 27, 1863, at Gaines' Mills, he was transferred, December 18, 1863, to the Veteran Reserve Corps as captain, commanding Fifty-first and Fifty-second Companies, Second Battalion, Veteran Reserve Corps. He remained in the service until June 29, 1865.

Captain Coles was married, in December, 1849, to Anna Elizabeth Harker, daughter of Joseph Harker, of Swedesboro' and eldest sister of Brigadier-General Charles G. Harker, a graduate of West Point Military Academy, who was killed at Kennesaw Mountain, Georgia, June 27, 1864, at the age of twenty-seven years.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM STILLINGS, now residing in Gloucester City, was born in 1814, son of Jacob Stillings, a soldier of the Revolution. He was a soldier in the Seminole War in Florida, the Mexican War and the War for the Union. In 1838 he enlisted in the regular army and served in Florida under General Zachary Taylor. He was under General Scott when the Cherokee Indians were removed west of the Mississippi to Indian Territory. In 1846, with his command, he was sent to Mexico, placed under General Scott, and participated in the memorable battles on the triumphant march to the City of Mexico. In 1854 he retired from the army and returned to Gloucester. In 1861 he was mustered into the service as a first lieutenant of Company K, Fourth Regiment New Jersey Volunteers, and at the expiration of his term of three months

became a first lieutenant in the three years' service. He was in the battles of West Point and Fair Oaks and at Gaines' Mills was captured by the enemy, placed in Libby Prison forty-six days and then paroled. He joined his command, was promoted to captain, took part in the second battle of Bull Run and the battles of South Mountain and Antietam. After recovering from a wound received in battle he entered the navy as engineer and continued in that service until 1867.

CHAPTER X.

THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

If a definite date is sought for the beginning of the slavery agitation out of which proceeded the War for the Union, it may be placed in the year 1820, when Missouri was admitted into the Union—not but that the question had previously shown itself to be a disturbing and threatening element, but because at that time there was presented for solution, the momentous problem whether the vast territory which had been acquired by the Louisiana purchase should be thrown open to the slave power of the South. The people of the free States—or at least an overwhelming majority of them—were determined that this more than imperial domain should not be used for the extension of slavery, while those in favor of it were equally resolute in the maintenance of their theory that the slave-holder should be at liberty to locate in any of the newly-formed Territories with their human chattels, and, if they possessed the voting majority, to establish slavery by the Constitution of any State created from the Territories. It is not required that we should here refer to the several compromise measures passed by Congress defining lines stretching from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean, the soil north of which

should be forbidden to the slave-master and that south of it preserved to him forever. All such efforts to accomplish the impossible task of reconciling under one government two widely repellent industrial, political and social systems proved failures before they were wiped out by the decision of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case.

Interwoven with this phase of the irrepressible conflict was the doctrine of States' rights upheld by the Southern leaders and insisted upon as the most efficacious of the instruments for the extension and perpetuity of slavery. It had been discussed with extreme vigor in the convention which framed the Constitution of the nation, and even the victory therein of the Federalists over the opposition had not laid it to rest or prevented it from becoming a crucial issue in subsequent politics. It had been the justification for South Carolina in 1832, when, under the guidance of John C. Calhoun, that State endeavored to nullify the tariff legislation of Congress, and from it the Southern statesmen derived the alleged right of secession, in consequence of the election of Abraham Lincoln to the chief magistracy as the candidate of a party which declared opposition to the extension of slavery to be its reason for existence.

The opening of the War for the Union found New Jersey ill prepared to play her part on the field of battle. Devoted to the Constitution which the Legislature had unanimously ratified in December, 1787, this State was ready to exert her influence to peacefully adjudicate the questions pregnant with national disruption. New Jersey had given four of her electoral votes to Abraham Lincoln and a coalition of the Democratic factions had cast the other three for Stephen A. Douglas. On January 29, 1861, the Legislature passed resolutions indorsing Senator Crittenden's compromise plan, or any other constitutional method that might permanently settle the question of slavery. The

conservative temper of that body decided "that the government of the United States is a national government, and the union it was designed to perfect is not a mere compact or league; that the Constitution was adopted in a spirit of mutual compromise and concession by the people of the United States and can only be preserved by the constant recognition of that spirit." The Personal Liberty statutes which some of the States had adopted as an offset to the Fugitive Slave Law, were aimed at in a resolution urging States "that have obnoxious laws in force which interfere with the constitutional rights of the citizens of other States, either in regard to their persons or property, to repeal the same." Another resolution proposed the calling of a convention of all the States to suggest amendments to the National Constitution that would avert disunion; and finally, Charles S. Olden, Peter D. Vroom, Robert F. Stockton, Benjamin Williamson, Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, Rodman M. Price, William C. Alexander and Thomas J. Stryker were appointed a committee to confer with Congress and similar delegates from other commonwealths upon enforcing the plan outlined in these resolutions. They took part in the Peace Conference held at Washington, February 4, 1861, at which twenty-one States were represented and which submitted several constitutional amendments to Congress, but their well-meant efforts were of no avail, for Congress gave little heed to their recommendations, and on the same day the Confederate government was organized at Montgomery, Alabama.

President Lincoln's proclamation calling out seventy-five thousand troops for the three months' service was issued April 15th, two days after the fall of Fort Sumter. New Jersey had no military establishment competent to furnish at a moment's notice the four regiments of seven hundred and eighty men each, the quota assigned to her.

In the language of John Y. Foster, author of "New Jersey and the Rebellion," her militia system "was one of shreds and patches, without organic unity, and almost entirely worthless as a means of defence, or even as a nucleus for a more perfect organization." But she had in Governor Charles S. Olden an executive whose quickness of thought and action went far to make up for these deficiencies. He received the requisition from the national government on April 17th, and instantly issued a proclamation directing all individuals or organizations willing to volunteer to report themselves within twenty days, various banks throughout the State having already placed at his disposal four hundred and fifty-one thousand dollars to provide for the equipment and arming of the troops. At the same time orders were issued to the four generals of divisions to detail each one regiment of ten companies, and at once proceed to the organization of the reserve militia. Under the orders volunteers were to be accepted for three months' service; but if a sufficient number of these did not enlist, the deficiency was to be made up by a draft from the militia. Ardent loyalists, however, came forward in such numbers that within a few days over one hundred companies, equal to ten thousand men, had offered to go to the front. The Camden correspondent of the *Philadelphia Public Ledger* states that on the evening of April 13th the Stockton Cadets, a Camden militia-company, held a meeting at their armory and passed resolutions expressing their loyalty and declaring it to be the duty of all connected with the militia to enroll themselves for the defence of the Stars and Stripes, whereupon all present, twenty-three in number, enlisted. Arrangements were made for having the armory open nightly for the enlistment of recruits between the ages of eighteen and twenty-one years, with a view of tendering the services of the command to the government.

THE FIRST WAR MEETING IN CAMDEN.

—On the 16th of April, 1861, three days after the Confederates fired upon Fort Sumter, at the entrance of Charleston Harbor, a large number of loyal and patriotic citizens of Camden City and County issued the following vigorous and spirited response to the President's proclamation:

"To the President of the United States:

"The unparalleled events of the last week have revealed to the citizens of the United States, beyond question or the possibility of a doubt, that peaceful reconciliation upon the form of our Constitution is repelled and scorned, and secession means, in the hearts of its supporters, both Treason and war against our Country and Nation.

"We, therefore, the undersigned Loyal Citizens of the United States, and inhabitants of the city of Camden, in the State of New Jersey, responding to the proclamation of the President of the United States, hereby declare our unalterable determination to sustain the government in its efforts to maintain the honor, the integrity and the existence of our National Union and the perpetuity of the popular Government, and to redress the wrongs already long enough endured; no differences of political opinion; no badge of diversity upon points of party distinction, shall restrain or withhold us in the devotion of all we have or can command to the vindication of the Constitution, the maintenance of the laws and the defence of the Flag of our Country.

"I. S. Mulford,

E. R. Johnson,

Louis L. Scovel,

B. M. Braker,

Joseph C. Nichols,

Elwood C. Fortiner,

Joseph Vautier,

Edmund Brewer,

Uriah Norcross,

Isaac L. Lowe,

Henry B. Goodwin,

Richard W. Test,

James M. Cassady,

John Duprey,

Jesse Pratt,

Hamilton Johnston,

Charles P. Dickinson,

Richard H. Lee,

C. G. Zimmerman,

Thomas M. K. Lee, Jr.

Charles J. Sanders.

Samuel S. E. Coperthwait,

James M. Scovel,

S. C. Harbert,

John S. Read,

D. H. Erdman,

Adam Angel,

George W. Vanhorn,

Charles S. Garrett,

Thomas M. Barracloff,

W. H. Saunders,

Jacob Harman, Jr.,

Charles K. Horsfall,

Timothy Middleton,

William W. Sloan,

Charles Cloud,

A. W. Test,

C. A. S. Driesback,

Henry Schock,

Walter Patton,

Azael Roberts,

Thomas Jeffries.

C. Gilbert Hannah.	Joshua Howell.
John T. F. Peak.	Martin Grey.
Samuel C. Cooper.	S. L. Wayne.
J. C. De Laçour.	Abner Sparks.
Edward T. Andrews.	Van T. Shivers.
Conelin Mayhey.	Westcott Campbell.
William Reynolds.	William J. Taylor.
Simon Rammel.	Isaiah Norcross.
H. H. Goldsmith.	Alden C. Scovel.
John Horsfall.	Philip J. Gray.
Thomas H. Dudley.	George W. Gilbert.
Robert Folwell.	Charles D. Hineline.
Edw. H. Saunders.	Thomas H. Davis.
James C. Morgan.	Charles De Haven.
David H. Sheppard.	Thomas Ackley.
Richard Fettes.	John Gill.
Charles C. Reeves.	James B. Dayton.
S. H. Grey.	James M. Stevens.
N. B. Stokes.	Joseph French.
S. C. Wright.	George Campbell.
Joseph Dlinston.	A. A. Merry.
David Creary.	E. Wells.
John R. Barber.	William D. Clark.
James H. Denny.	William B. Hatch.
William R. Maxwell.	E. C. Jackson.
Robert Wible.	A. B. Martin.
Hamilton William.	Richard O. Robertson.
George W. Jackson.	Timothy C. Moore.
Joseph Maurer.	George W. Stanley.
Joseph D. Brown.	Robert Schall.
William S. Scull.	Reynell Coates.
Daniel Witham.	Aaron Hewit.
Isaac Shreeve.	Henry Shuster.
Adam Hare.	William Hartsgrove.
George Wardell.	William B. French.
Joseph Coffman.	W. A. Winchester.
George W. Conrow.	John M. Natty."

In response to a call, on the 18th of April an enthusiastic meeting was held in the county court-house, which was formed of a large collection of prominent citizens. The court-room was decorated with flags and mottoes. John W. Mickle was chosen president and Samuel C. Harbert and Thomas G. Rowand secretaries. The president addressed the meeting first and Rev. Mr. Monroe offered a prayer. Hon. Thomas P. Carpenter, Thomas B. Atkinson (mayor) and Joseph Painter were appointed a committee on resolutions. Judge Philip J. Grey addressed the meeting, after which the committee adopted a long series of patriotic res-

olutions. The Washington Grays, Stockton Cadets and the Zouaves marched into the room and were received with cheers. Samuel Hufty read a resolution which was signed by many persons, who immediately formed the Home Brigade. David M. Chambers, Captain Stafford, Benjamin M. Braker, John H. Jones and E. A. Acton each addressed the meeting. James M. Scovel was then called upon and responded in eloquent terms and with patriotic energy. S. H. Grey offered a resolution, which was adopted, that the City Council and the Freeholders of the county be requested to appropriate money for the equipment of persons who may volunteer in defense of the country, and S. H. Grey, James M. Cassady and Joseph Painter were appointed a committee to look after the interests of the resolution. The meeting continued in session until eleven P.M.

On the 22d of April Samuel H. Grey made an address before the Board of Freeholders in a patriotic appeal, soliciting the board to make appropriations for the relief of families of volunteer soldiers. John S. Read offered a resolution favoring the appropriation of five thousand dollars, which was unanimously adopted. On the evening of the 25th the City Council voted four hundred dollars for the same purpose. On the same evening the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Camden collected one hundred and fifty dollars and purchased five hundred Bibles for the volunteer soldiers of Camden County.

The State Bank of Camden loaned twenty-five thousand dollars and the Farmers and Mechanics Bank ten thousand dollars to the Governor of New Jersey to aid in the prosecution of the war. In July, 1861, the County Bible Society sent large installments of Bibles to the Camden County soldiers at Trenton.

On April 16th the Washington Grays, of Camden, held a meeting and resolved to open the armory for recruits. By Saturday, April

20th, these two companies, the Camden Zouaves and the Union Guards were reported ready for service and the Camden Light Artillery organizing. On the 25th the same correspondent wrote that the following companies had taken their departure from Camden for Trenton :

Washington Grays, Captain E. Price Hunt.
Camden Light Artillery, Captain I. W. Mickle.
Stockton Cadets, Captain E. G. Jackson.
Camden Zouaves, Captain John R. Cunningham.

And the following from Gloucester City :

Union Guards, Captain Joseph B. Stratford.
Anderson Guards, Captain John P. Van Leer.

It was the boast of the Gloucester people that Union township, which had but four hundred voters, sent at this time one hundred and ninety-eight good men to do duty for the cause.

Foster's history asserts that on April 18th, Captain John R. Cunningham tendered the Camden Zouaves, a well-drilled and uniformed company, to the Governor.¹ This organization had been formed under the militia law in the preceding year, when the tour of the principal cities made by Ellsworth's Chicago Zouaves inspired thousands of young men to join companies patterned upon that famous model. It was mustered into the Fourth Regiment, on April 25th, as Company G, under command of Captain Cunningham. First Lieutenant Louis M. Morris and Ensign Joseph L. De La Cour.

The other five companies from Camden County were placed in the same regiment. Captain Hunt's company became Company

F; Captain Van Leer's, Company H; Captain Jackson's, Company C; Captain Stratford's, Company D; and Captain Mickle's, Company E. The two first were mustered on April 25th and the three last on April 27th.

Among the individual offers was that of William B. Hatch, of Camden, who had served in 1859 and 1860 in the cavalry of the Russian army; he was commissioned as adjutant of the Fourth Regiment in the ninety days' service, and subsequently made major of the Fourth (three years') Regiment. Mrs. Hettie K. Painter, of Camden, volunteered as a nurse, and became known to thousands of sick and wounded men for her gentle and efficient ministrations in the hospitals of the Army of the Potomac.

On the last day of April the quota of the State was complete, and it was mustered at Trenton as a brigade of four regiments, under command of General Theodore Runyon, the present chancellor of New Jersey. The next day the Governor sent a special messenger to General B. F. Butler, commanding at Annapolis, Md., requesting him to prepare to receive the brigade, which was to be sent through the canal route in consequence of the destruction of the railroad bridges near Baltimore by the Secessionists of Maryland. The men were embarked at Trenton on May 3d, on a fleet of fourteen propellers, and proceeded down the Delaware River and through the Delaware and Chesapeake Canal to Annapolis, which they reached on the night of the 4th.² General

¹ This was the first official tender of a company made in the State. Foster says that the first regimental offer was made on the same day, when Lieutenant-Colonel V. R. Matthews, commanding the First Regiment, Hunterdon Brigade, wrote to the Governor proffering their services. The first individual offer, according to Governor Olden's records, was that of General Joseph W. Revere, of the Morris Brigade, who, in January, 1861, tendered his services in any capacity in which they might be required. This offer was renewed and accepted on April 17th.

² They left Trenton without a round of ammunition. Captain Charles P. Smith was sent to New York that day to procure it, but was unsuccessful, until a Mr. Blunt, a dealer on Broadway, agreed to let him have a certain quantity of cartridges and percussion caps on his personal security. He reached Jersey City with a dray-load, notwithstanding the New York authorities had prohibited any ammunition from being taken from the city. There he had a controversy with the railroad officials, who refused to take such freight on a passenger train, but compromised by allowing it to be packed in an iron crate, which was towed a long way astern of

Butler ordered its advance to Washington, and on the 5th the First Regiment, with six companies of the Second and nine companies of the Third, started forward in two trains of cars. The first of these trains reached Washington about midnight, and the second at eight o'clock the following morning. The same evening the Fourth Regiment and the remaining company of the Third arrived at the capital. The four companies of the Second left at Annapolis, were detailed to guard the telegraph and railroad between Annapolis Junction, and were left without tents and almost without a commissariat for a month.

On May 6th the arrival of the brigade was reported to General Scott, and no camps being provided, the troops went into such quarters as were available in Washington. "On all sides," says Foster, "their arrival was hailed with pleasure. Men felt that now the capital was safe. These three thousand Jersey men, thoroughly armed and equipped, as no regiments previously arrived, had been, could be relied upon to repel all assaults. New Jersey never stood higher in the estimation of the loyal people of the country than at that juncture, when she sent to the nation's defense the first full brigade of troops that reached the field." On May 7th the command marched past the White House, where it was reviewed by President Lincoln and General Scott. On the 9th the Fourth Regiment moved out to Camp Monmouth, on Meridian Hill, where it was soon joined by the other regiments, and on the 12th the camp was visited by the President and Secretaries Chase and Seward, Mr. Lincoln complimenting the troops on their soldierly appearance. They remained at Camp Monmouth, perfecting their drill and discipline,

the train. At 10.30 that night Captain Smith reached Camden, where a tug was in waiting for him. The flotilla with the brigade was intercepted as it was passing the city; he transferred the crate to the various vessels, and its contents were served out to the men as they went on down the Delaware.

until the 23d, when the Second, Third and Fourth Regiments (the First following the next day) crossed the Potomac into Virginia, and on the Washington and Alexandria road, at a most important strategic point, constructed and mounted with heavy guns a strong defensive work, which, in honor of their brigadier, they named Fort Runyon. It was the first regular fortification built by the national troops. The brigade remained in this vicinity until July 16th, when it was moved forward a few miles, and placed in the First Reserve Division, to which had also been assigned the First, Second and Third New Jersey (three years') Regiments, which had reached the field a few days previous to the movement. The First (three months') Regiment was ordered to a point on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, three miles beyond Springfield, to guard the track repairs. On the same day four hundred and twenty-five men of the Third Regiment were detailed to escort a provision train, and a portion of the Fourth was charged with guarding another section of the railroad. One company of the latter regiment was then guarding the Long Bridge, and still another was on duty at Arlington Mills, while the remainder was ordered to Alexandria with the Second (three months') Regiment. Colonel Taylor, commanding the Third (three years') Regiment, was at the same time instructed to march to a point on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, and during the night following, the First and Second (three years') Regiments were moved forward to Vienna. On the 17th orders were issued to all the regiments in the command to provide themselves with two days' cooked rations, and on the 18th, General Runyon assumed command of all the troops not on the march to the front.

These dispositions were in view of the battle of Bull Run, which was fought and lost by the Union army on July 21st. The nearest that any of the Jersey troops came to participation in it, was that the First and Second

(three years') Regiments and the First (three months') Regiment were marched toward Centreville during the day, and that the two first-named reached the town in season to arrest with fixed bayonets the rush of thousands of panic-stricken fugitives toward Washington, and rally them into something like order. They performed this duty most faithfully and the value of their services was fully recognized by General McDowell.

On July 24th the Third and Fourth Regiments, their term of enlistment having expired, were ordered to report to General Mansfield to be mustered out. The First and Second received the same orders on the following day; and after being formally discharged the brigade returned home to New Jersey, where it was accorded an enthusiastic reception. A majority of the men re-enlisted in the long-term regiments and were back in the field before they had time to forget a movement of the manual of arms.

It has been estimated that in the early months of the war fully five thousand citizens of New Jersey enlisted in New York, Philadelphia and elsewhere in the regiments of other States. They were bent upon entering the army, and as the three months' quota of New Jersey was already filled, they sought service outside. Whole companies were thus transferred to neighboring States and their identity as Jersey commands thus lost. They cannot now be traced, but it may be mentioned that the renowned Excelsior Brigade of New York embraced many Jersey soldiers in its ranks. An unknown number of Camden County men crossed the river, and in Philadelphia enrolled themselves in commands of the Keystone State.

The following is the official roster of the six companies of the Fourth Regiment of three months' troops raised in Camden County:

COMPANY C.

Captain.

Edmund G. Jackson.

First Lieutenant.
William R. Maxwell.

Ensign.
William H. Hensing.

First Sergeant.
Benjamin Connelly.

Sergeants.
Rudolph Tenner. John W. Moore
David D. Helm.

Corporals.
William Rogers. Samuel Ratchiff.
George W. Jackson. William D. Miller.

Fifer.
George Jauss.

Drummer.
Charles Hoy.

Privates.
James Albright. Edward A. Johnston.
Robert H. Ames. John Lezenby.
Joseph Bazarth. William Loel.
Anthony Bernard. Alfred Martin.
James G. Boileau. Frank McCammon.
Cornelius Brown. William Morris.
John Brown. Francis Mount.
Charles B. Capewell. Davis H. Nichols.
Thomas Carr. George S. Patterson.
William H. Carson. John P. Price.
Jesse C. Chew. Richard J. Robertson.
William H. H. Clark. Charles H. Rogers.
John Clevenger. William H. Schwaab.
William P. Copeland. August Scior.
Collin Conits. Richard Smith.
Dilwyn Cowperthwaite. Charles Spooner.
John O. Crowell. Savillion A. Steinmetz.
Charles Davis. Andrew H. Stilwell.
Elijah T. Davis. Stacy Stockton.
Clayton Edwards. John Sweesley.
William A. Fish. Edward Thornton.
Henry Frost. James H. Townsend.
Jacob Gerhart. Theodore Vansciver.
Charles G. P. Goforth. Andrew J. Wallace.
John R. Grubb. Joshua Wallens.
Josiah Harley. John W. Wetherby.
William H. Helams. Joseph M. White.
Thomas Henderson. Thomas White.
Walter Hill. Thomas Whittaker.
William S. Hineine. Charles Wilson.
Alfred Horner. Isaac F. Wright.
Willard Howe. George W. Wood.

COMPANY D.

Captain.

Joseph B. Strafford.

First Lieutenant.
John Cavanaugh.

Ensign.
Ferdinand McWilliams.

First Sergeant.
Patrick Reiley.

Sergeants.

Arnold S. Shailer, Edward Corcoran.
James Conley, Peter Rancome.

Corporals.

Michael Dunn, Peter Megary.
Joseph S. Stratford, Franklin Lightcap.

Drummer.

John O'Brien.

Privates.

William H. Ackerson.	George H. Manson.
William Bisbing.	Peter McAdams.
Suffaray J. Blanc.	James McCaffrey.
Nicholas Brady.	James McCann.
Theodore Brick.	James McCormick.
Alexander Bryson.	James McGrovy.
John Burns.	Michael McGrovy.
James Byers.	Alexander McHenry.
Patrick Byers.	James McMann.
Michael E. Callahan.	Owen Mullen.
William A. Coles.	Edward Noble.
William J. Coles.	William Norton.
Henry Conlen.	John O'Neil.
Henry Conerty.	James O'Reiley.
Michael Corcoran.	Francis C. Orens.
George W. Crammer.	John Pepper.
Thomas Dugan.	Aaron Peterson.
Thomas Eagen.	Robert Quigley.
Patrick Early.	Robert Redfield.
James Finnegan.	James Rowbottom.
James Flynn.	Aaron Stone.
Charles Gannon.	Ambrose Strong.
John Gannon.	Arthur Toole.
Hugh H. Gorman.	Peter Toole.
Thomas Goodman.	Peter Warburton.
James Jobes.	Josiah L. Ward.
William Kaine.	Patrick Waters.
Thomas Keegan.	James White.
Daniel Kinney.	John J. White.
Stephen A. Lane.	Peter White.
George Leeming.	George Whitehead.
John Lynch.	William H. Wyant.
William Lynch.	Samuel Wynn.

COMPANY E.

Captain.

Isaac W. Mickle.

First Lieutenant.

Philip M. Armington.

Ensign.

Timothy C. Moore.

First Sergeant.

John M. Collins.

Sergeants.

Benjamin D. Cooley, Henry Carels.
Samuel B. Jobes.

Corporals.

John E. Droham, John Sing.
Robert M. Wible, Edward J. Cassady.

Fifer.

Emmanuel Josef.

Drummer.

Philip Josef.

Privates.

George B. Anderson.	Joseph E. Jones.
George W. Armstrong.	Robert Kell.
Hugh Beaty.	Jacob F. Kihule.
James Beaty.	James McComb.
Thomas H. Bishop.	Abraham Morely.
Charles P. Bowyer.	John H. Morris.
Joseph D. Brown.	James Morrissey.
Joseph T. Burdsall.	Joseph D. Parker.
Henry Carse.	Samuel Peers.
Richard Church.	Thomas Pickering.
John Cole.	Benjamin A. Pine.
Patrick Cunningham.	Isaac J. Pine.
Lewis W. Drummond.	John Pinkerton.
Lemuel Edwards.	John A. Quigley.
William Fennimore.	John R. Rich.
Joseph W. Fernandez.	Oliver H. Ritchson.
Charles Fish.	Albion V. Salisbury.
Charles Fisher.	Benjamin Sands.
Howard Fisler.	Jeremiah Saunders.
Charles Fox.	Charles C. Sharp.
John W. Garwood.	Joseph D. Smith.
Christian A. Gross.	Edward H. Stackhouse.
Charles Hahn.	Joseph Strook.
William B. Haines.	William H. Thompson.
David D. Hamell.	John Thornton.
John W. Hart.	Mordecai Tyler.
William Helmanth.	William B. Warford.
John Hill.	Joseph M. Webb.
Count De G. Hogan.	Levi A. Westcott.
George W. Jobes.	Benjamin Wilson.
John L. Johnson.	Brazier Wiltsey.
Alexander Johnson.	William Wiltsey.

COMPANY F.

Captain.

Edward Price Hunt.

First Lieutenant.

Richard H. Lee.

Ensign.

Theodore A. Zimmerman.

First Sergeant.

Theodore W. Field.

*Sergeants.*Charles J. Field. Chas. G. Zimmerman.
Joseph C. Lee.*Corporals.*Chas. F. Miller, Jr. Charles F. Dickenson.
Chas. J. T. Saunders. Geo. A. S. Drisback.*Fifer.*

Michael Hartzell.

Drummer.

Joseph Rodgers.

Privates.

James V. Anderson. Joseph Immon.
Joseph G. Betts. William T. Jacoby.
William Bosworth. William L. Kaighn.
John P. Bronford. Joseph Kelly.
Henry Bruist. George W. King.
William N. Buzby. Thomas M. K. Lee, Jr.
Edmond Carels. William C. Lee.
Thomas E. D. Carter. Stevenson Leslie.
John M. Chillman. Jacob S. Levan.
Bartholomew Clarke. Edward Livermore.
Isaac Clark. Thomas A. Locke.
R. Graham Clark. John E. Loeb.
Jacob W. Clements. William T. Long.
John Clements. Edward Mackey.
Charles Clendenning. James McCernon.
Oliver K. Collins. Timothy L. Middleton.
Robert T. Cox. William Morton.
Barton Davis. John Naphy.
Ethelbert Davis. John T. Ogden.
John P. Ducas. Benjamin W. Perkins.
Samuel H. Elders. Samuel M. Price.
Joseph H. Ewing. Henry Rausser.
William H. Eyles. George M. Rodgers.
Joseph B. Garwood. Albert Smith.
Josiah B. Giberson. Henry Smith.
Charles Gilbert. John T. Smith.
Harvey B. Goodwin. Charles C. Stezer.
Joseph E. Gregory. Austin E. Varnersdale.
Richard C. Haines. John Westcoat.
John M. Henderson. Henry Williams.
Leander Houghtaling. Samuel Williams.
Charles E. Hugg. Thomas P. Williams.
Joseph S. Hugg.

COMPANY G.

Captain.

John R. Cunningham.

First Lieutenant.

Lewis M. Morris.

Ensign.

Joseph L. De La Cour

First Sergeant.

William W. Mines.

*Sergeants.*John K. Brown. George Holl.
Henry Daniels, Jr.*Corporals.*Henry F. Surault. William Pell, Jr.
James M. Lane. Isaac Wood.*Fifer.*

William Howard.

Drummer.

William Brassell.

Privates.

A. George M. Ashley. Charles H. Jewell.
George Baxter. Edward Johnson.
John Beideman. William H. Kaighn.
George Bloomfield. Benjamin F. King.
Albert M. Buck. Barton Lane.
Charles P. Bundick. John G. Lewallen.
James Burkett. Charles Lownsbury.
Lewis Buzine. James Massey.
George Cairol. John McKinley.
Benjamin Cavanaugh. Edward H. Mead.
William Cox. Edwin Mitchell.
Alpheus Davis. Howard Moore.
David Davis. Lorenzo F. Park.
Samuel H. Davis. John Quick.
Edward F. Duff. John T. Redfern.
Frank B. Fox. James B. Scott.
Alexander T. Francisco. Edward Sewell.
Charles B. Fraser. William Shurdon.
Henry Gallagher. Lewis Smith.
Samuel W. Gahan. George W. Sonder.
Samuel Gilbert. John Sourren.
Charles E. Githens. James Staneley.
William Gleason. Francis A. Street.
William H. Griffin. William F. Tarr.
James Hartley. James Thompson.
Charles Helmuth. Edward Van Stavoren.
Samuel Hickman. Isaac Waar.
John Hildebrandt. George L. White.
Isaac N. Hoey. John Wilson.
Joseph Hofflinger. Richard Wilson.
Abednego Howeth. Theodore F. Wilson.
William Inman. Richard T. Wood.

COMPANY H.

Captain.

John P. Van Leer.

First Lieutenant.

George E. Wilson.

Ensign.

John William.

First Sergeant.

James A. Duddy.

Sergeants.

Joseph R. Giddings. Joseph B. Davis.

Joseph P. Busha.

Corporals.

Joseph Morton. Aden W. Powell.

Daniel W. Giddings. Thomas B. Jordan.

Fifer.

Robert Berryman.

Drummer.

John P. Booth.

Privates.

Henry Astley.	Charles E. Lancaster.
Eli Bailey.	William Lanagan.
Jesse F. Bailey.	Matthew Larney.
Thomas Bates, Jr.	John Loynd.
John Berryman.	Abram Martin.
Henry Black.	John E. Maxwell.
James P. Britton.	Louis Matkensy.
John Brown.	William M. Metz.
William Burroughs.	William Moss.
Thomas Calvert.	John O'Mara.
Joseph Cheeseman.	Samuel Ogden.
James M. Cramer.	John Osborn.
Eli Crammer.	Franklin Pike.
William Dennington.	Nathan Rambo.
John Dill.	Henry Rementer.
John Dimon.	Edgar Roby.
Edward Ellis.	William Robust.
Joseph S. Garretson.	Thomas D. Ross.
Joseph Garwood.	John Smith.
John Groves.	William D. Smith.
William Groves.	Robert Spink.
Andrew Harker.	Thomas B. Thompson.
Henry Harley.	James G. Tomlinson.
Alexander Harvey.	James Totten.
John Herron.	Augustus Van Fossen.
Benjamin W. Hill.	Joel Whitehead.
George H. Holmes.	William Williamson.
Michael Hoover.	Joseph Willard.
Edgar Hudson.	Frederick Young.
Charles Hulings.	Peter V. Brown.
Charles Jess.	Steward M. Hawkins.
John C. King.	William J. Stone.

FIRST BRIGADE THREE YEARS' TROOPS.
—President Lincoln and his advisers did not long entertain the notion, so prevalent up to, and even after the firing upon Sumter, that the war would be ended and the Southern

Confederacy subdued before the summer was well advanced. April had not indeed run out its course before the President was made, by the logic of events, to comprehend that a long and desperate civil conflict must be prepared for and that it would require a tremendous draft upon the men and money of the nation to save it from total wreck. The day for temporizing and half-way military measures had flown by, and on May 3, 1861, the President called for thirty-nine regiments of infantry and one of cavalry to serve for three years or during the war. Although the number of men thus summoned was so small in comparison with the hosts of later years, the length of the term of enlistment is evidence that the government at last appreciated the magnitude of its task. Governor Olden did not receive the requisition upon New Jersey, which was for three regiments of infantry, until the 17th. More than enough companies were organized and awaiting the mustering officer, and the Governor, in announcing this fact to the War Department, added that "If the occasion required their services, this State would willingly furnish twice as many regiments to serve during the war."

From these companies were formed the First, Second and Third Regiments of the three years' service. They were furnished with camp and garrison equipage by the State, but were armed by the United States. Company E, Captain Charles N. Pelouze, of the First Regiment, Colonel William R. Montgomery, and Company B, Captain Henry C. Gibson, of the Third, Colonel George W. McLean, were Camden County volunteers. The three regiments left Trenton on June 28th, and reported to General Scott at Washington on the following day. Their movements up to and on the day of the battle of Bull Run have been recorded in the history of the three months' men. After that engagement the First and Second went into camp near Alexandria, and thither the

Third was ordered from Fairfax, where it had been posted during the battle.

On July 24th Governor Olden was notified that the government would accept five additional regiments, "to be taken, as far as convenient, from the three months' men and officers just discharged; and to be organized, equipped and sent forward as fast as single regiments are ready, on the same terms as were those already in service." The Fourth Regiment, Colonel James H. Simpson, with which William R. Hatch, of Camden, went out as major and was promoted to colonel, was mustered on August 20th, and, with Captain William Hexamer's battery, was forwarded to the front on the 21st. It comprised in part four full companies raised in Camden County as follows: A, Captain Charles Meves; F, Captain Napoleon B. Aaronson; G, Captain Henry M. Jewett; and H, Captain John Reynolds. The regiment camped with the First, Second and Third near Alexandria, and the four were early in August combined as the First New Jersey Brigade and placed under the command of that illustrious and dauntless soldier, General Philip Kearny, who had already distinguished himself as a fighter in Mexico, Algeria and Italy, and against the Indians on the frontier, and whose death at the battle of Chantilly, August 30, 1862, was to deprive the army of a commander in whom military skill and personal courage combined to form the ideal brigadier. In recalling the grand reputation which this brigade achieved under Kearny and other chiefs, it is a most proper cause for local pride that Camden County contributed to its ranks six full companies that shared in its perils, its victories and its honors. They were among the men who had so endeared themselves to his lion heart, that when he was offered the command of Sumner's division he refused to accept it because he would not be permitted to take his Jersey regiments with him.

The Third Regiment received its baptism

of fire in an ambuscade in which it fell at Cloud's Mills on August 29th, and on September 29th, Kearny had the whole brigade out for a reconnoissance of the enemy's lines at Mason's Hill. On October 11th a detachment of the First emptied several saddles of a Confederate cavalry force which it encountered, and lost three or four killed. After spending the winter inactively the brigade, which was attached to General William B. Franklin's division, was, on March 7, 1862, pushed towards Manassas, the First Regiment, which had been the last to leave Centreville on the retreat of July 24, 1861, having the honor of being the first to occupy the place on the second advance.

On the 10th the brigade colors were unfurled over the abandoned Confederate works at Manassas, eight companies of the Third leading the advance. On McClellan's preparations to transfer the army to the Virginia Peninsula the Jersey regiments, which had been placed in the First Division of the First Army Corps, moved to Catlett's Station, where they remained from April 7th to the 11th, when they retraced their steps to Alexandria and embarked for York Point, York River, on the 17th. May 5th they advanced to West Point under command of Colonel Taylor, Kearny having been promoted to the command of the division, and on the night of that day the First Regiment captured at a charge and held a position which two New York regiments had proved unable to maintain. Its gallantry was testified to by a correspondent of the *New York Times*, who wrote that "The line was as firm as a division in a column at review. Colonel McAllister, when the enemy broke, bravely pursued them some distance. This firm and determined movement decided the result, and the rebels made good their retreat."

These minor plays on the great chess-board of the campaign had fitted Taylor and his men for the first of the important battles in which they were destined to enter. On June

27th they left camp on the south side of the Chickahominy River, and crossing that dark and sluggish stream at Woodbury's bridge, plunged into the thick of the fight at Gaines' Mills, where Fitz-John Porter's and McClellan's lines were giving way under the impact of the enemy's pressure. Swinging full into the face of the Confederate musketry and artillery fire, the brigade fought the rebels at a distance of four hundred yards and was badly hurt, until Taylor ordered a charge that drove them out of the woods into an open field, where he met their reserves and was compelled to fall back. The Fourth Regiment, four companies of which were Camden men, was sent into the woods by order of one of McClellan's aids, and there sustained the brunt of a fight at close quarters. Five hundred of its number were taken prisoners. Colonel Simpson was one of the unfortunates, and in letters dated from prison in Richmond he thus described the action and sequel,—

"The regiment was posted in the wood to sustain the centre in the battle near Gaines' Mill, and nobly did it hold its ground until about an hour after the right and left wings of the army had fallen back. Mine and the Eleventh Connecticut were the last to leave the front, and only did so when we found that the rest of the army had given way and we were literally surrounded by the infantry and batteries of the Confederate forces. Being in the woods, and trusting to our superior officers to inform us when to retreat, and not being able to see, on account of the woods, what was going on towards our right and left, we continued fighting an hour, probably, after every other regiment had left the ground. The consequence was inevitable. We were surrounded by ten times our number, and though we could have fought until every man of us was slain, yet humanity, and, as I think, wisdom, dictated that we should at last yield."

In a subsequent letter to his wife, Colonel Simpson stated that fifty-three enlisted men were killed and one hundred and twenty-one wounded, out of the six hundred whom he took into action. Captain Meves, of Company A, was killed, and Lieutenant Charles

Meyer, of the same company, wounded. The brigade had gone into the fight with twenty-eight hundred in its ranks, and but nine hundred and sixty-five answered to their names when the roll was called in camp at midnight. The First Regiment lost twenty-one killed, including Major David Hatfield, seventy-eight wounded and sixty missing. The Third had thirty-four killed, one hundred and thirty-six wounded and thirty-five missing. Lieutenant-Colonel McAllister, in his report of the participation of the former command in the battle, spoke of Captain Pelouze, of the Camden company, as one of whom "too much cannot be said in praise."

During the night after the battle the shattered brigade recrossed to the right bank of the Chickahominy, and at midnight of the 28th took up the line of retreat by way of Savage Station and White Oak Swamp to James River. A sharp fight occurred at White Oak Creek, where the Jersey men occupied a position of peril between the opposing lines, and were lucky to escape damage by hugging the ground as the shells flew over them. They passed Malvern Hill on July 1st without being called into the battle then raging, and reached Harrison's Landing, on the James River, on the morning of the 2d.

On August 24th the brigade landed at Alexandria, McClellan having abandoned the Peninsula and transferred his army by water to the Potomac. Three days afterward it was pushed forward to Bull Run Bridge and the old battle-field. The First Regiment had three hundred men fit for duty; the Second, two hundred and fifty; the Third, three hundred and seventy-five; and the Fourth, seventy-five. On this day, the 27th, the opening of Pope's battle of Bull Run, it fought for several hours a much superior force of Stonewall Jackson's corps, losing nine killed and three hundred and ten wounded, missing and prisoners. Colonel Taylor was severely wounded, and died on September 1st. Compelled to relinquish the field, the brigade re-

tired to Cloud's Mills, but in a week was on the march again with McClellan's pursuit of Lee into Maryland, Colonel A. T. A. Torbert having succeeded Taylor in command. On September 14th it won the battle of Crampton's Gap by a splendid charge up the side of a steep acclivity, capturing enough Springfield rifles to arm the Fourth Regiment, which had been equipped with smooth bores. This regiment, which had lost its colors at Gaines' Mill, captured two stands of rebel colors at Crampton's Gap. At the battle of Antietam, on the 11th, it relieved Sumner's corps at midnight and was not actually engaged, although it was for six hours exposed to a hot artillery fire. At Fredericksburg, December 13th and 14th, it saw hard fighting on the left of the line, and Colonel William B. Hatch was fatally wounded in leading the Fourth Regiment to an assault. Previous to this the Fifteenth and Twenty-fourth Regiments had been added to the brigade and it had been placed in the Sixth Corps. At Chancellorsville, on May 3, 1863, it was for two hours and a half engaged with Longstreet's veterans near Salem Church, and the casualties footed up five hundred and eleven men killed, wounded and missing.

In the battle of Gettysburg it embraced the First, Second, Third and Fifteenth Regiments and Hexamer's battery, the Fourth Regiment being on provost duty at Washington. It was on the picket line during the decisive fighting of July 3d, and on the 5th joined in the pursuit of Lee.

While Grant was marshaling the army for the grand advance, the Tenth New Jersey Regiment was assigned to the brigade. Company A, Captain Isaac W. Mickle; Company E, Captain George W. Scott; Company H, Captain John R. Cunningham, and Company I, Captain John Coates, were recruited in Camden. The brigade had three days of fighting in the Wilderness during the first week of May, 1864, and on the 10th took part in the celebrated charge on the Confed-

erate works near Spottsylvania, in which a thousand prisoners and several guns were captured. On the 12th it was in the furious assault of that day and the subsequent struggle over the rebel entrenchments, "the intense fury, heroism and horror of which," Edward A. Pollard wrote, "it is impossible to describe." This was the awful and stubborn contest in "the bloody angle," and no command suffered a heavier loss than did the five Jersey regiments. They were driven from and retook the Galt House on the 11th, and until the 18th were participants in skirmishes along the North Anna and Tolo-potomoy Rivers. At Cold Harbor, June 1st to 3d, they were constantly under fire. The terms of service of the First and Third Regiments had expired on May 23d, but they remained at the front to take part in the battle of Cold Harbor. They reached Trenton on June 7th, and were mustered out on June 23d. Of the two thousand and sixty-eight officers and enlisted men who had left the State capital on June 28, 1861, only three hundred and forty returned for muster out, of whom one hundred and thirty-nine belonged to the First and two hundred and one to the Third Regiment. The Fourth, with the exception of the men who had re-enlisted, returned from the front August 19, 1864, and was mustered out on the next day; it came back with four hundred and twenty-four privates and officers, while it had taken one thousand and thirty-four to the field three years before. The re-enlisted men of the First and Third, which ceased to exist as organizations, were at first transferred to the Fourth and Fifteenth, but were subsequently consolidated into the First, Second and Third Battalions, and, with the Fourth, Tenth and Fifteenth Regiments from that time until February, 1865, constituted the First Brigade. The Fourth thus kept up its organization through its re-enlisted men, and thus has an unbroken history until the termination of the war.

In July, 1864, the brigade was sent with the Sixth Corps to check Early in the Shenandoah Valley, and on August 17th delayed his advance for six hours at Winchester. On September 19th it was in the direct assault upon the rebel front at Opequan, and was gallantly instrumental in sending the enemy "whirling up the valley." On the 22d, at Fisher's Hill, it repeated its achievement, and at the battle of Cedar Creek, on October 19th, it formed on the left of the line and fought steadily to maintain its ground, but was finally overwhelmed and forced to retire. When Sheridan, however, arrived upon the scene and turned defeat into victory it reformed and did its duty in the charge that repulsed Early and ended the war in the valley. On December 1st it rejoined the Army of the Potomac; April 2, 1865, it helped to take the Confederate entrenchments on the Boydton Plank-Road, in front of Petersburg, and it was close to Appomattox when Lee's surrender was made. Thence it was ordered to Danville, Va., and not until May 24th did it march through Richmond on its way northward. On June 2d it encamped five miles from Washington, where the regiments were mustered out. At Trenton they were dissolved, and this scarred and storied command ceased to exist.

The following is the roster of the original companies raised in Camden County that were assigned to the brigade:

COMPANY E, FIRST REGIMENT NEW JERSEY VOL-
UNTEERS.

[This company was mustered in May 23, 1861, and mustered out with regiment, unless otherwise stated.]

Captains.

Charles N. Pelouze, res. Nov. 8, '62.

Francis B. Holt, Nov. 6, '61, res. Nov. 27, '62.

First Lieutenants.

James B. Shields.

A. Stewart Taylor, Nov. 6, '61, res. Nov. 27, '62.

H. M. Gillman, Nov. 27, '62, *vice* Taylor, res.

Second Lieutenants.

N. W. Smith, Dec. 10, '62, pro. 1st lieut. Co. A, Feb. 13, '63.

Joseph Ferguson, Feb. 13, '63, par. pris.

First Sergeants.

E. K. Ramsey, pro. 2d lieut. Co. C, Feb. 13, '63.
W. E. Vanderslice, Mar. 1, '63, dis. June 29, '65.
Edward A. Herman, dis. Oct. 21, '62.

Sergeants.

Peter A. Grum, Dec. 8, '62.
Samuel W. Lesenby.
William H. Good.
William H. Gilbert, dis. Sept. 12, '62.
Benjamin H. Roby, dis. May 15, '65.

Corporals.

August Mulhan, dis. June 29, '65.
John W. Fisher.
Oscar Greslius, May 21, '61.
Conrad Mace, dis. June 23, '65.
John C. Zanders, died July 6, '62, of wounds.
Jacob Ristine, killed June 27, '62.
Wm. McCombe, killed Aug. 17, '64.
Frederick C. Schwarze, killed June 27, '62.
Henry Bechtel, killed May 3, '63.
Henry K. Patton, died June 5, '64, of wounds.
Daniel Logan, killed April 2, '65.
Edward Stehr, dis. Nov. 6, '62.
Augustus B. Conrad, musician, dis. June 29, '65.
John W. Wilson, musician.
James H. Pinlotte, wagoner.

Privates.

George Adams, killed May 5, '64.
Charles Alfred.
David Anderson.
William R. Anderson.
Charles T. Anthony.
Joseph Ailt, dis. Oct. 7, '62.
Stewart H. Allshouse, dis. to join regular army.
John Brown, killed Sept. 14, '62.
Fk. M. Brown, Sept. 4, '62, must. out June 22, '65.
Jacob Brunsholly, dis. Jan. 27, '63.
John Bruden, dis. Feb. 6, '63.
Benjamin Budd, killed June 27, '62.
James H. Carney.
Fred. Cappell, must. out Oct. 17, '65.
Joseph Cortledge, Nov. 26, '63; dis. July 22, '65.
Samuel Cline, dis. Nov. 4, '62.
Albert Clingman, killed June 27, '62.
Joseph Coners, Sept. 15, '62.
William Cook, killed August 27, '62.
Thomas Dalton, dis. Nov. 1, '62.
Christopher Dice, dis. June 23, '64.
Joseph E. Dilks, killed Sep. 14, '62.
Jacob Dillshaver, Sep. 19, '62, dis. Jan. 10, '63.
Daniel Driggs, killed May 6, '64.
Joseph H. Dutton, dis. Dec. 9, '63.
John Fitzgerald, dis. Oct. 3, '62.
Joseph W. Foster.

James Gilesby, killed June 27, '62.
 Wm. Gratz, dis. Oct. 12, '61.
 Joseph Groskinsky, died of wounds.
 Wm. L. Hartman.
 Chas. Hexamer, Sept. 30, '61, must. out Oct. 4, '64.
 John Hill, May 23, '61, dis. April 3, '65.
 Jacob Hill, dis. May 23, '64.
 Martin Hoeffle.
 James Hook.
 Ralph Hopwood.
 Daniel N. Hyder, dis. Dec. 23, '63.
 Conrad Hoover, Jan. 25, '64.
 George W. Hoquet, dis. Oct. 28, '62, wounds.
 Wm. Irion, must. out Aug. 10, '65.
 Thomas Jacobs.
 Andrew J. Jorden.
 Andrew J. Joline, trans. to Co. E, 4th Reg.
 John H. Kelly, must. out June 29, '65.
 Chas. Leonhardt, Feb. 25, '64, dis. March 24, '64.
 Chas. Long, must. out June 29, '65.
 Edward Lunny, dis. March 23, '62.
 Alfred A. Maulin, died Feb. 23, '63.
 John Mertz, Jan. 26, '64.
 Seth S. Mead.
 John McDonald, dis. Sept. 12, '61.
 Edward McDowell, dis. July 26, '62.
 Charles McLaughlin, dis. Jan. 15, '63, of wounds.
 Alexander McGaukey, killed June 27, '62.
 P. McLaughlin, Aug. 27, '62, tr. to V.R.C. Sept. 1, '63.
 Edwin Miles, died Nov. 26, '62.
 Samuel Miller.
 Charles Munzing, Feb. 8, '62, died Dec. 20, '63.
 Charles Murray.
 William Neville.
 Patrick Nolan, killed June 27, '62.
 Charles P. Norton, died of wounds.
 Alexander Oldham, killed June 27, '62.
 Michael O'Regan, died May 16, '62.
 Gotthelf Osterday, must. out Aug. 2, '65.
 Simon Peter, must. out Aug. 2, '65.
 W. Posser, Aug. 28, '62, tr. to U. S. N. Apr. 18, '64.
 Jacob H. Plume, dis. May 12, '63.
 John H. Redfield, dis. July 6, '65, of wounds.
 Edward C. Reed, dis. Feb. 26, '63, of wounds.
 Thomas Russell.
 Adam Schiela, must. out June 29, '65.
 August Schwarze, killed June 27, '62.
 John Skyrn.
 George Sprond.
 John C. Stow, dis. May 23, '64.
 Charles Sparks, killed May 6, '64.
 William H. Swope.
 Peter Sweeny, dis. Aug. 16, '63.
 Jacob Tehr, dis. July 25, '65.
 Nathaniel M. Wolf, dis. Oct. 3, '62.

Christopher Weedman, must. out June 29, '63.
 Jacob S. Wheeler.
 William H. Wheaten.
 Emerick Whitman.
 Charles Yeager, killed June 27, '62.
 George W. Young, dis. Feb. 24, '63.
 Nicholas Yeager.

COMPANY B, THIRD REGIMENT NEW JERSEY VOL- UNTEERS (THREE YEARS).

(This company was mustered in May 1861, and mustered out
June 25, 1864, unless otherwise stated.)

Captains.

Henry C. Gibson, res. Aug. 21, 1862.
 Richard D. Cook, Sept. 20, '62, res. Feb. 16, '63.
 John Frantz, Feb. 17, 1863.

First Lieutenants.

David Vickers, Jr., pro. to capt. Co. A May 31, '61.
 Franklin L. Knight, May 26, '61; pro. lieutenant-col.
24th N. J. Regt. Sept. 12, 1862.
 Wm. N. Evans, Dec. 18, '61; died of wds. July 14, '62.
 David Fairly, July 1, '62; pro. to adjt. July 11, '62.
 Griffith W. Carr, Sept. 13, 1862; pro. to capt. Co.
K, 23d Regt., April 18, 1863.
 Abraham M. Salmon, Oct. 15, 1863.

Second Lieutenants.

Baldwin Hufty, Jan. 6, 1862; pro. 1st lieutenant, Co. F
Aug. 13, 1862.
 Oscar Westlake, Aug. 13, '62; pro. 1st lieutenant, Co. D
Dec. 10, '62.
 James Dalzell, Dec. 10, '62, pro. from sergt. Co. D.

First Sergeants.

Howard S. Vandegrift, killed May 3, '63.
 Mathias Lambson, pro. 2d lieutenant, Co. E July 16, '62.
 John S. Clark.

Sergeants.

Hamilton Johnson.
 Geo. T. Westcott, pro. 2d lieutenant, Co. C Oct. 16, '62.
 Nathan C. Jones.
 Fred. Mervine, killed in action May 8, 1864.
 Rich. A. Curtis, pro. 2d lieutenant, Co. C July 3, 1862.
 William Page, disch. Oct. 27, 1862.
 William H. Smith.
 Wm. B. Philips, disch. Nov. 5, 1862.
 Chas. A. McClung, pro. sergt.-maj. Sept. 5, 1862.
 Samuel B. Pine, trans. to V. R. C.

Corporals.

Fred. W. Sowby.
 William J. Mills.
 Thomas W. Clark.
 Edwin Phillips, disch. Sept. 18, 1862.
 John M. Lewis, disch. Oct. 17, 1862.
 Arthur H. Merry, killed in action June 27, 1862.
 Wm. Ross, died of wds. May 14, 1863.
 John K. Frankish, killed in action May 9, 1864.

Wm. B. Smith, killed in action May 12, 1864.
 Wm. Marsh, musician, disch. May 17, 1865.
 Jona. Demaris, musician, disch. March 30, 1862.
 Wm. A. Shinn, wagoner.
 James Ross, wagoner.

Privates.

Adam Adams, killed in action June 27, 1862.
 John Blair, trans. to V. R. C.
 Armand Bressillon.
 Charles Bressillon, disch. Oct. 4, 1862.
 Samuel Broadhurst, disch. June 29, 1865.
 Geo. S. Bromley.
 Newton M. Brooks.
 Edward Browning, died of wounds May 12, '64.
 Patrick Burns, disch. June 6, '65.
 John L. Campbell, Nov. 21, '62; dis. July 13, '65.
 Theodore Casper, disch. Nov. 11, '61.
 Mordecai Clossen, disch. Jan. 31, '63.
 John W. Coates.
 John Conway.
 Francis W. Coull, disch. (disability) Dec. 3, '62.
 Allen Coull, killed in action June 27, '62.
 Titus Crawshaw, disch. Nov. 19, '62.
 Henry De Ford, disch. Dec. 20, '62.
 Edward Y. Diamant, disch. Dec. 8, 1862.
 James Dillon, disch. June 29, 1865.
 Henry Edwards, must. in Dec. 17, 1862.
 Jehu Evans, Jr., pro. 1st lieut. Co. A, 4th Regt.
 Charles F. Faekler, disch. May 20, 1862.
 Thomas D. Farris, disch. March 19, '63.
 August Fisher, must. out June 29, 1865.
 Peter J. Fox, killed in action May 12, 1864.
 Wm. Gibson, disch. Aug. 16, '65.
 H. H. Goldsmith, pro. to 2d lieut. Co. A, 23d Regt.
 Thompson Gordon.
 Henry Gorman.
 John Hamberger, Jan. 7, '62; disch. Jan. 21, '65.
 Mahlon Harden.
 John T. Harrison.
 John Harkinson.
 Wm. T. Harvey, disch. March 29, '62.
 James Henry.
 Brockington Hollis.
 James Hollingsworth, died of wds. Oct. 30, '62.
 Lewis C. Hong, killed in action June 1, '64.
 Joseph C. Johnston, disch. Nov. 8, '62.
 Joseph King, disch. Oct. 6, '62.
 George W. Loughlin, disch. May 13, '63.
 John G. Lewallin, Sept. 11, '61; disch. Feb. 11, '63.
 Elwood Lock, died of wds. June 28, '62.
 Martin Lokeman, Oct. 10, '62; disch. July 10, '65.
 Nathaniel P. Long, must. in Oct. 18, '62.
 Albert Lukens, disch. June 16, '64.
 J. Harrison Lupton, disch. Sept. 16, '62.
 Alfred Marshland, disch. April 11, '63.

Samuel Martin, disch. April 19, '63.
 John D. McCoy, Jan. 10, '62; died July 21, '62.
 John McLees, died of wds. June 30, '62.
 Martin McNully, killed in action May 3, '63.
 John D. McWey, disch. Sept. 3, '65.
 Theodore W. Merrihew.
 Archibald Neimo.
 John M. Phillips.
 Thomas L. Phillips, disch. Sept. 24, '62.
 George G. Ricker, Jan. 6, '62; disch. June 28, '65.
 Charles Robinson, disch. June 29, '65.
 Franklin Robinson, died Nov. 24, '63.
 Nathaniel P. Senz, must. in Oct. 18, '62.
 Philip Shank.
 Peter Sherries, Sept. 16, '61; disch. Aug. 13, '62.
 Benj. F. Shinn, trans. to Co. G.
 Geo. Shade, must. in Dec. 5, '62.
 Grisby H. Snow.
 John W. Slocum, disch. Feb. 23, '63.
 Charles H. Smith, disch. July 28, '62.
 Cooper Smith, disch. Dec. 2, '62.
 John Spence.
 Thomas C. Surran.
 Albert Talmadge.
 Jos. R. Taylor, Jan. 10, '62; disch. June 29, '65.
 J. Fred. Taylor, disch. April 19, '62.
 Stephen Tomkinson, killed in action Dec. 4, '61.
 Armand Trimble, disch. May 20, '62.
 Edward Trussell, disch. Feb. 11, '63.
 Alex. J. Walker, died of wds. May 12, '63.
 Erasmus R. Webb, disch. July 7, '64.
 S. Williams, Sept. 12, '61; trans. to Co. B, 15th Rgt.
 Wallace Williams, trans. to U. S. Navy.
 Jacob Wise, must. out June 23, '64.
 Thomas Westfall, disch. Sept. 13, '61.
 Robt. F. Wood, disch. Sept. 15, '62.
 Charles H. Wright, must. in Jan. 21, '62.
 Wm. T. G. Young, disch. May 31, '64.

COMPANY A, FOURTH REGIMENT NEW JERSEY
 VOLUNTEERS.

[This company was mustered in August 9, 1861, and mustered out with regiment unless otherwise stated.]

Captains.

Charles Meves, killed in action June 27, '62.
 Charles Meyer, Aug. 30, '62, *vice* Meves, killed.
 Josiah Shaw, Aug. 9, '63.
 Elias Wright, Dec. 13, '62; pro. to maj. U. S. C.
 John M. Crammer, Nov. 26, '64.

First Lieutenants.

J. Evans, Jr., Aug. 30, '62; pro. to adjt. Nov. 26, '62.
 Chas. H. Hatch, Nov. 26, '62; res. Mar. 29, '64.
 Frank E. Mailey, April 24, '64.
 Leander Brevier, Feb. 2, '65; pro. to adjt. June 4, '65.
 Peter Lanning, June 4, '65.

Second Lieutenants.

Charles Lisenbarth, res. Sept. 13, '61.
 Fritz W. Schroeder, Sept. 21, '61; dis. Oct. 11, '62.
 Edwd. M. Anderson, Nov. 5, '62; pro. 1st lt. Co. K,
 Nov. 12, '63.
 Griffin P. Lillis, Jan. 31, '65; pro. 1st lieutenant, Co. H,
 June 4, '65.

First Sergeant.

Samuel B. Keeler, Aug. 17, '61.

Sergeants.

Joseph Brady.
 George Wilson, Dec. 8, '64.
 Emil Jaerin, Jan. 3, '65.
 Frederick Wool, disch. Mar. 12, '65.
 Theodore Krugg, disch. Aug. 8, '62, of wounds.
 Chas. Helmouthe, disch. May 3, '64, of wounds.
 John Greipp.
 John Mergenthaler.
 Theodore Schreiber, trans. to V. R. C.

Corporals.

Joseph Lippe, disch. Feb. 16, '62.
 Louis Deike, Aug. 22, '61; disch. April 24, '63.
 Edward Dike, disch. Sept. 16, '61.
 Gottfried Whitman.
 Thomas Desmond, Aug. 13, '61.
 John O'Neil, Jan. 11, '65; killed in ac. Ap. 2, '65.
 John Miller, disch. May 31, '64, of wounds.
 Joseph Schlatter, killed in action May 6, '61.
 Jean G. Veltier, disch. Aug. 14, '62.
 George Schuh, disch. Feb. 16, '63.
 Adam Rickerts.
 John Lynch, Dec. 15, '64.
 John H. Rardon, Jan. 12, '65.
 Jos. Harding, Feb. 16, '64; disch. July 8, '65.
 Jos. Hodgeson, Sept. 29, '64; disch. May 17, '65.
 Saml. Hill, musician, Aug. 12, '63.
 Robt. Clow, mus., Sept. 15, '62; disch. May 17, '65.
 Charles Lyons, wagoner, Aug. 13, '61.

Privates.

Christian Adelar, died July 8, '62, in Andersonville.
 Andw. Anderson, Mar. 3, '65; disch. July 9, '65.
 John Adshead, disch. July 7, '65.
 David Bathalia, Dec. 30, '64; disch. July 9, '65.
 Frederick Bauer, disch. July 18, '65.
 Otto Bender, Aug. 22, '61; killed in ac. June 27, '62.
 Lewis Binder, disch. Oct. 30, '62.
 John Britton, Jan. 11, '65.
 George Brombacher, disch. Feb. 18, '63.
 John Brown (1), Dec. 30, '64; disch. July 9, '65.
 John Brown (2), Jan. 18, '65; disch. July 9, '65.
 James Brown, Jan. 16, '65.
 Wm. Brown, Dec. 7, '64; died Feb. 9, '65.
 Christian Burger, disch. June 6, '62.
 John Burghart, killed in action June 27, '62.

John Barr, Jan. 12, '65.
 Michael Cavanagh, Jan. 5, '65.
 James Chester, Jan. 5, '65.
 George Clark, Mar. 30, '65.
 John Clark, Jan. 17, '65; disch. April 28, '65.
 Albert Clement, disch. Dec. 25, '62.
 Robt. Corson, Jan. 5, '64; disch. July 9, '65.
 Alfred Conklin, Sept. 2, '62; disch. Aug. 25, '64.
 Geo. Cowpe, Sept. 30, '64; disch. May 17, '65.
 Peter Cox, died Jan. 1, '65.
 John Deihl, Jan. 25, '64; killed in ac. June 3, '64.
 Christian Diehl.
 John Dickinson, Jan. 12, '65.
 John Diehl, disch. Mar. 3, '62.
 Henry Dietrich, March 25, '65; disch. July 9, '65.
 Martin Effinger, died April 12, '62.
 John Elrah, Aug. 27, '62; died Jan. 3, '65.
 Andw. Faudre, April 8, '65; disch. July 10, '65.
 Francis Fecht, disch. March 31, '62.
 Frederick Killian.
 Charles Fessman.
 Heinrich Finger, disch. Aug. 19, '64.
 Frederick Fisher, Dec. 28, '64; disch. July 9, '65.
 Jacob Fleck, disch. Dec. 24, '62.
 Christian Floel, March 30, '65; disch. May 3, '65.
 Jacob Fox, August 22, '61; disch. Jan. 20, '63.
 Jacob Gallatin, disch. Jan. 4, '62.
 Henry Gollman, April 7, '63; disch. April 14, '63.
 John Gundling, disch. Dec. 3, '62.
 Ludwig Gundling, died Nov. 15, '63.
 John Haines, Jan. 4, '65.
 Gilmore Hall, Jan. 4, '65; disch. July 9, '65.
 Charles Hambrecht, died Nov. 8, '62, of wounds.
 John Hart, Jan. 10, '65.
 George Hays, Jan. 11, '65; disch. July 9, '65.
 Ernest Hassenbein, Dec. 12, '64.
 Valentine Henricus, killed in action May 12, '64.
 George Hetchner, killed in action May 6, '64.
 Emanuel Herbert.
 Charles Heitman, disch. March 3, '62.
 James Hines, Dec. 29, '64; disch. July 9, '65.
 Jacob Hirsch.
 Geo. Holzmann, Aug. 22, '61; disch. Dec. 19, '62.
 Andw. J. Hopkins, July 8, '64; disch. July 9, '65.
 Jacob Huche.
 Patk. Hurley, Sept. 28, '64; disch. May 17, '65.
 Thomas Jackson, Dec. 19, '62.
 John Jack, Oct. 7, '64; trans. to Company D.
 Charles Jacobson, Dec. 9, '64; disch. July 9, '65.
 John Kane, Jan. 12, '65; disch. July 9, '65.
 Philip Keifer, Aug. 22, '61; disch. Aug. 20, '64.
 James Kelly, Jan. 10, '65; trans. to Company I.
 Christopher Kiefer, disch. Aug. 15, '61.
 John F. Killmer, Dec. 20, '64; disch. July 9, '65.
 Herman Kishauer, Jan. 7, '65; disch. June, '65.

Edward Krause, disch. June 16, '65.
 Christian Krause, disch. March 21, '63.
 Rudolph Kleffer, disch. Aug. 15, '62.
 Wendle Kuntz, disch. Sept. 26, '62.
 John Lawson, Jan. 6, '65; disch. July 9, '65.
 John Lenk.
 Francis Leonard, January 16, '65.
 John Louis, killed in action June 27, '62.
 Charles Lutz, disch. Sept. 26, '62.
 John McCarty, Jan. 10, '65; disch. July 9, '65.
 Lawrence McDonald, Jan. 11, '65.
 Thos. McMahon, Aug. 29, '61; disch. Jan. 30, '63.
 George Metz.
 George Millar, disch. May 14, '63.
 Fred'k Mondinger, March 25, '65; disch. July 9, '65.
 Wm. W. Morse, March 24, '65; disch. July 9, '65.
 Gustavus Moses, March 25, '65.
 Michael Murphy, Jan. 13, '65; disch. July 9, '65.
 Leopold Myers, Dec. 9, '64; trans. to Battery A.
 Leonard Nargang.
 John Nelson, Dec. 7, '64.
 Wm. F. Nesbit, Jan. 11, '65; trans. to West'n A'y.
 John G. Nutt, Jan. 4, '65; disch. June 12, '65.
 Wm. J. Parkhill, Aug. 10, '64; disch. June 22, '65.
 Charles Randolph, March 24, '65.
 Allen Rathford, Jan. 6, '65.
 Henry Reinhardt, disch. Sept. 13, '62.
 Ludwig Reinhardt, disch. Sept. 13, '62.
 Michael Rielly, Aug. 17, '64, disch. June 22, '65.
 Charles Riley, Aug. 17, '64; trans. to V. R. C.
 Jacob Rhode, killed in action June 27, '62.
 Albert Ross, Jan. 12, '65; disch. July 9, '65.
 John Ryan, Feb. 13, '64; disch. July 9, '65.
 James Rice, Jan. 5, '65.
 William Riley, Jan. 10, '65.
 James Rogers, Dec. 7, '64.
 Conrad Rosch, disch. April 23, '63.
 George Roth, disch. Jan. 3, '63.
 Johan Roth, disch. Jan. 3, '63.
 John Schack.
 George Schick.
 Joseph Scherm.
 John Schmidt.
 David W. Schneider, Jan. 22, '62.
 George Schneider, Jan. 10, '65.
 Joseph Schneider.
 John P. Schuster, Jan. 22, '64.
 Frederick Schneider, Dec. 13, '64, dis. July 9, '65.
 Joseph Schaler, Mar. 30, '64.
 Sebastian Schaub, dis. Mar. 21, '63.
 William Schneider, dis. Mar. 10, '62.
 Michael Schnepf, dis. April 30, '62.
 Conrad Seibolt, dis. Nov. 3, '62.
 Joseph Shaw, Oct. 3, '64, dis. July 9, '65.
 Henry Sherbrook, Jan. 6, '65, dis. July 9, '65.

Solomon Smallwood, Jan. 6, '64, dis. July 9, '65.
 James Smith, Aug. 11, '63, dis. May 3, '65.
 John Smith, Jan. 16, '65.
 Sebastian Smith, Jan. 2, '64.
 William Smith, Jan. 13, '65.
 William Souville, Jan. 16, '65.
 William B. Smith, Jan. 10, '65, trans. to Co. G.
 Henry Strick, dis. Jan. 14, '62.
 William Swenson, Jan. 5, '65, dis. July 9, '65.
 William Spitz, dis. April 29, '62.
 Johnson Stockton, dis. Aug. 15, '61.
 George Treide, dis. Dec. 25, '62.
 William Tyler, Jan. 11, '65.
 Christopher Ulrich, died Oct. 29, '62.
 Jacob Vanvaler, Aug. 5, '64, dis. July 9, '65.
 Charles Wagner, Jan. 12, '65, dis. May 3, '65.
 August Weinknecht, dis. Oct. 29, '62.
 Jesse Wheeler, dis. Aug. 23, '64.
 Charles H. White, Feb. 6, '62, dis. Nov. 2, '62.
 Peter Williams, Dec. 7, '64, killed April 2, '65.
 Christopher Williams, Jan. 12, '65, dis. July 9, '65.
 John White, July 7, '64, died April 22, '65, of wds.
 Charles Woerner, dis. Jan. 10, '63.
 John Watson, Jan. 5, '65.
 Edward Waugh, Jan. 10, '65.
 Andrew Wesler.
 Christopher Westler.
 James Wilson (1), Aug. 11, '63.
 James Wilson (2), Dec. 13, '64.
 James Wilson (3), Jan. 16, '65.
 Samuel Wilson, Jan. 6, '65.
 John F. Wilson, Dec. 12, '64, dis. July 9, '65.
 Herman Woerner, Mar. 25, '65, dis. July 9, '65.
 John Wolfe, Dec. 10, '64, dis. July 9, '65.
 John Woerner, died at Andersonville Aug. 9, '64.
 Anthony Wolf, died Aug. 1, '62.
 John Wolfe, Dec. 10, '64, dis. July 9, '65.
 Charles Wood, Dec. 12, '64, dis. July 9, '65.

COMPANY F, FOURTEENTH REGIMENT NEW JERSEY VOLUNTEERS.

[This company was mustered in August 15, 1861, and mustered out August 17, 1864, unless otherwise stated.]

Captains.

N. B. Aaronson, Aug. 17, '61, res. Sept. 23, '62.
 Samuel M. Gaul, Oct. 13, '62, *vice* Aaronson, res.
 Joseph S. Heston, June 4, '65, *vice* Gaul, must. out.

First Lieutenants.

T. M. Fetter, Aug. 17, '61, p. capt. Co. K Dec. 21, '61.
 J. M. Pearson, Dec. 21, '61, p. capt. Co. K Jan. 8, '63.
 H. W. Jackson, Jan. 8, '63, p. lrt. lieut.-col. Mar. 13, '65.

Second Lieutenants.

F. G. Aaronson, Aug. 17, '61, res. Sept. 26, '62.
 W. McElhaneey, May 16, '63, pro. adjt. July 7, '63.
 D. R. Forgas, Jan. 31, '65, resigned June 14, '65.

First Sergeants.

Frank E. Mailey, pro. 1st lieut. Co. A, Apl. 24, '64.
 John Dimond, killed in action June 27, '62.
 David D. Hamell.
 Jacob F. Nesson, must. out July 9, '65.
 Ashley B. Lucas, pro. q. m.-sergt. May 1, '65.

Sergeants.

Samuel J. Fenner.
 James C. Sloane, pro. q. m.-sergt. Oct. 20, '61.
 Thomas W. Mooney, pro. sgt.-major Nov. 4, '61.
 James Houghtaling, must. out July 12, '65.
 Joseph B. Holmes, must. out July 9, '65.
 William Coote, pro. sgt.-major May 1, '65.
 George I. Gesmeyer, dis. Feb. 28, '63.
 Charles H. Jewell, died Nov. 27, '64, of wounds.
 Benjamin Linton, killed in action May 12, '64.

Corporals.

Horatio S. Howell, pro. q. m.-sergt. Sept. 6, '63.
 John W. Messick, Aug. 26, '64, dis. June 25, '65.
 John Elbertson, dis. July 22, '64.
 Lorenzo Jess, dis. July 9, '65.
 Samuel P. Budd, Jan. 19, '64, dis. July 9, '65.
 John McLiester, Dec. 13, '64, dis. July 9, '65.
 James H. Brown, Dec. 24, '64, dis. July 9, '65.
 Francis F. Souders, dis. July 9, '65.
 John R. McCowan, dis. Nov. 6, '62.
 Valentine W. Brown, dis. Dec. 3, '62.
 Richard F. Stone, dis. Oct. 3, '62.
 Miles Bakely, trans. to U. S. Navy.
 Francis Soper, mus'n, Aug. 20, '61, dis. Sept. 8, '64.
 James Dean, musician, Sept. 3, '63, dis. July 9, '65.
 James H. Carter, musician, dis. Aug. 15, '63.
 John Camp, wagoner, Feb. 12, '64, dis. July 9, '65.
 Walter B. Ayres, wagoner, dis. Sept. 19, '62.

Privates.

Jonat'n Abbott, dis. Jan. 30, '63, of wds. rec. in act.
 William W. Adler, Mar. 28, '65, dis. July 9, '65.
 Henry Adler, died July 26, '62.
 Charles R. Archer.
 Henry Ashback, Dec. 27, '64, dis. July 9, '65.
 Joseph Bates, died Mar. 10, '62.
 William Bailey, Dec. 14, '62, dis. July 9, '65.
 Steward D. Bakeley, dis. July 25, '65.
 Charles Bakeley, dis. Oct. 20, '61, wds. rec. in act.
 Joseph Bakeley, died Dec. 1, '63.
 Michael Bannon, July 13, '64, dis. July 9, '65.
 Joseph A. Beckett, dis. Nov. 29, '62.
 Samuel Bentley, Jan. 13, '65.
 Abel Biddle.
 Edward Bohn, Dec. 20, '64, dis. July 9, '65.
 Edwin Boles, March 15, '64.
 Jos. E. Boustead.
 Alfred R. Bourden, Jan. 19, '64, dis. June 10, '65.
 Chas. Bowman, Jan. 6, '65, dis. July 9, '65.

John Boyle, Dec. 21, '61, tr. to Co. I, 10th Regt.
 Peter Borne, March 25, '65.
 Wm. H. Briggs, dis. Aug. 26, '64.
 James Brewster, dis. March 20, '63.
 John P. Brown, dis. Aug. 19, '64.
 Henry W. Brown, dis. Oct. 8, '62.
 Daniel Brown, Jan. 13, '65.
 John P. Brown, Aug. 19, '64.
 Jas. Britton, Jan. 18, '65.
 Patrick O. Bryan, March 28, '65, dis. July 9, '65.
 Geo. B. Budd, died July 7, '62, of wounds in action.
 John H. Bardick, Dec. 21, '61.
 Wm. Butcher, Feb. 5, '64.
 Bernard Calhoun, Dec. 13, '64.
 Thomas Casey, Jan. 18, '65.
 Abraham E. Casto, dis. Oct. 7, '62.
 George W. Chew, killed June 27, '62.
 Jacob W. Clement, Jan. 21, '64, killed May 12, '64.
 John W. Cotner.
 Charles C. Craner, dis. Jan. 17, '63.
 George Crispin, Dec. 19, '64.
 James Daley, Jan. 13, '65.
 William Davis, Dec. 15, '64.
 Joseph Debler, Jan. 14, '65, dis. July 9, '65.
 Joseph C. Dorell, killed June 27, '62.
 John De Garne.
 John Dimond, Jan. 16, '65.
 John Doyle, Jan. 16, '65, dis. July 28, '65.
 Pat'k Dunn, June 5, '61, died Sept. 20, '64, of wds.
 Wm. G. Eldridge, died July 4, '62.
 Franklin Estlack, dis. Sept. 13, '64.
 Charles P. Fish, dis. July 9, '65.
 Charles B. Fithian, Dec. 15, '64.
 Harrison Flaigan.
 James Galbraith, dis. Nov. 8, '62.
 James Gardner, Jan. 10, '65.
 Henry Glock, Jan. 9, '65, dis. June 26, '65.
 James Goodwin, Jan. 10, '65.
 Charles Gouger, killed in action June 27, '62.
 John Grace, May 25, '64, dis. July 9, '65.
 John R. Grubb, dis. Aug. 19, '64.
 David Gripton, Jan. 13, '64.
 David Harris, Dec. 15, '64, dis. July 9, '65.
 Joseph Hand, dis. Oct. 7, '62.
 John N. Hazard, Feb. 10, '65, dis. July 9, '65.
 Henry F. Hensman, died May 31, '62.
 John Hicks, Jan. 9, '65, dis. July 9, '65.
 Wm. H. Hilman, dis. Oct. 7, '61.
 Charles Hillman, July 6, '64.
 Samuel Hoffman, Dec. 13, '64.
 Francis Horner, Feb. 12, '62.
 John E. Holeton, died July 1, '62.
 John Hutwell, Jan. 10, '65.
 Lewis Jackson, Dec. 17, '64.
 Thomas Jackson, Jan. 16, '65, dis. June 15, '65.

Bowers Jess.

Joseph Johnson, Jan. 18, '65, dis. July 9, '65.

Henry L. Johnson, April 9, '64, dis. May 28, '64.

Henry Kessler, Aug. 19, '64, dis. July 9, '65.

Joshua Killingback, dis. Sept. 14, '64.

William B. King, dis. May 20, '62.

John King, Dec. 20, '64.

John King, Jan. 13, '65.

John Klaus, Jan. 14, '65.

Richard Lahey, Feb. 13, '64, kld. in act. May 6, '64.

Jacob D. Lawrence.

John W. Lane, Jan. 13, '65.

John W. Leonard, Jan. 13, '65.

James Lewis, Jan. 13, '65.

George W. Lewis.

John Logan, dis. Oct. 6, '62.

Wm. Louderback, dis. Feb. 12, '63.

Emmett McLaughlin, Aug. 29, '64, dis. July 9, '65.

Patrick McLaughlin, Feb. 7, '65, dis. July 9, '65.

Thomas McLaughlin, dis. Feb. 12, '63.

James McBride, Jan. 18, '65.

Wm. McCabe, Jan. 10, '65.

John McPherson, Jan. 16, '65.

John Miller, Jan. 4, '65, dis. July 9, '65.

Neal Munroe, March 27, '65, dis. July 9, '65.

Charles Muhler, Jan. 16, '65, dis. July 9, '65.

Wm. T. Mead, dis. Dec. 19, '62.

Jacob S. Minks, Feb. 6, '64, dis. Aug. 16, '65.

Edward Mosely, dis. Feb. 12, '63.

Frederick Mumberger, Jan. 16, '65.

Owen Mullen, Jan. 16, '65.

Richard Murphy, Jan. 12, '65, dis. July 28, '65.

George Mix, Jan. 5, '64, died Sept. 8, '64.

Francis Nugent, Jan. 11, '65.

Henry O'Brien.

Michael O'Brien, Dec. 19, '64.

Burton K. Price, Jan. 13, '63.

Thomas P. Potts.

Hugh Quigley, Jan. 14, '65.

Owen O. Ratigan, Jan. 10, '65, dis. Aug. 24, '65.

Patrick Rine, Jan. 10, '65.

Thomas Ryan, March 24, '65, dis. July 9, '65.

Frank C. Roberts, Jan. 18, '65.

Thomas D. Sawin.

James Schwernau, dis. July 9, '65.

John Schitenhelm, Dec. 12, '64, dis. June 26, '65.

George W. Scott, dis. Dec. 13, '63.

John Sheppard, Dec. 20, '64, dis. July 12, '65.

Washington Sheeltz.

David Steven, May 20, '62.

James Shaw, Dec. 20, '64.

John Sheppard, Jan. 11, '65.

Clement Schy, killed June 27, '62.

Patrick Smith, Jan. 12, '65.

John Smith, Jan. 10, '65.

Wm. Smith, Jan. 10, '65, dis. July 6, '65.

Eleazer Stark.

Thomas S. Stevens.

William Stephens, Sept. 24, '64, dis. July 9, '65.

John S. Sturges, dis. June 14, '65.

Jacob Sturges, wounded, died Oct. 19, '64.

Charles L. Test, dis. Jan. 24, '63.

John C. Tibbles.

Joseph E. Ware, killed Sept. 14, '62.

John Weathers, Jan. 16, '65, dis. July 9, '65.

Sylvester Weaver, Jan. 13, '65.

Edward Welch, Jan. 13, '65.

William F. Wilke, dis. Jan. 24, '63.

John Wilson, Jan. 9, '65.

Thomas Williams, Jan. 16, '65.

John T. Williams, March 24, '65, dis. July 9, '65.

John Wright, Jan. 18, '65.

Wm. Wright, Jan. 18, '65.

Richard Yapp, dis. July 14, '62.

COMPANY G, FOURTH REGIMENT NEW JERSEY VOLUNTEERS.

[This company was mustered in August 17, 1861, and mustered out
July 9, 1865, unless otherwise stated.]

Captains.

Henry M. Jewett, disch. Apr. 15, '63, wounded.

M. Lambson, May 16, '63, disch. Oct. 19, '64, wd.

Wm. McElhaney, Nov. 26, '64, bvt. lt.-col. Apr. 2, '65.

First Lieutenants.

Samuel M. Gaul, pro. capt. Co. F Oct. 13, '62.

J. S. Heston, May 16, '63, pro. capt. Co. F June 4, '65.

Second Lieutenants.

Elias Wright, pro. 1st lieut. Co. D Jan. 3, '62.

Edgar Whitaker, Jan. 3, '62, resig. July 25, '62.

J. E. Bradford, Sept. 6, '62, pro. 1st lt. Co. H May 16, '63.

Caleb M. Wright, May 16, '63, pro. capt. Co. C
Oct. 5, '64.

P. Lanning, Jan. 31, '65, pro. 1st lt. Co. A June 4, '65.

First Sergeants.

Samuel E. Taylor, pro. to 2d lt. Co. E Jan. 8, '63.

John E. Doughty, pro. sergt.-major Jan. 1, '65.

Wm. E. Cavalier, Nov. 12, '61.

I. J. Pine, Aug. 28, '61, killed in action June 27, '62.

Sergeants.

Samuel B. Fisher.

A. D. Nichols, Nov. 12, '61, pro. 1st lt. Co. B Feb. 13, '65.

Jos. R. Westcott.

Jos. H. Martin, pro. com.-sergt. Aug. 27, '61.

Samuel H. Cavalier, pro. 2d lt. Co. C Feb. 13, '65.

Jno. M. Crammer, pro. 1st lt. Co. A Oct. 5, '64.

Alfred Webb.

Dilwyn V. Furlington, Aug. 23, '61, pro. qr. m.-sgt.
Aug. 26, '62.

Leander Houghtaling, disch. June 6, '65.
J. M. Cavalier, Aug. 28, '61, killed in act'n June 27, '62.

Corporals.

S. B. Carter, Aug. 23, '61, died May 17, '64, of wds.
George W. Thompson, killed in action Dec. 13, '62.
Phineas Atkinson, disch. May 10, '62.
Richard R. Robins, disch. Aug. 21, '62.
James Snow, Nov. 12, '61, disch. Nov. 29, '62.
James H. Nugent.
Walter W. Woodward.
John S. Nichols, Nov. 12, '61.
Wm. H. Crowley.
Lewis Bender.
W. A. Burnett, Feb. 1, '64, disch. June 6, '65.
Chas. R. Brown, Oct. 18, '61, must. out Oct. 18, '64.
W. F. Gaul, musician.
Lewis Watson, musician.
Gilbert Bird, wagoner.

Privates.

David W. Adams, Aug. 23, '61.
Joseph Adams, disch. May 10, '62.
James Allen, Jan. 11, '65.
Wm. W. Anderson, disch. May 17, '62.
Louis Arnold, Jan. 18, '65.
John E. Amit, died Jan. 23, '62.
Wm. Applegate, died Jan. 10, '63.
John H. Austin.
Charles Bampton, Dec. 6, '64.
Stephen Bailey, disch. Oct. 16, '62.
Thomas Bennett.
Thomas Bird.
Elisha B. Bird, disch. Dec. 20, '63.
John Boggs.
Adan Brown, Jan. 13, '65, disch. June 21, '65.
James Brown, Jan. 13, '65.
James H. Bunting, disch. Feb. 7, '63.
John Burke, Dec. 14, '64.
Michael Cain, Jan. 11, '65.
John W. Camp.
John C. Cavalier, trans. to U. S. N. April 6, '64.
Chas. B. Carter, Aug. 23, '61, disch. Nov. 10, '62.
Lafayette Carter, Dec. 7, '62, disch. May 10, '64.
Ernest Cavalier, Dec. 7, '64, disch. Mar. 6, '65.
Wm. A. Channells, must. out July 9, '65.
Lyonel G. Clifford, Aug. 23, '61, died Mar. 15, '62.
James Connor, Dec. 13, '64.
Isaac Cooke, Dec. 7, '64.
Napoleon Cote, Dec. 12, '64, disch. July 12, '65.
Joseph Connelly, disch. Oct. 17, '62.
C. Cramer, Feb. 26, '64, died Dec. 12, '64, of wds.
Thomas Cummings, Dec. 6, '64.
John Davis, Jan. 11, '65.
Charles Davis, Jan. 18, '65.
Jasper N. Dick, disch. June 10, '63.

John Dipple, May 25, '64.
Benj. B. Doughty, Aug. 23, '61, died June 6, '62.
George Edwards, Aug. 20, '61.
Thomas Erwin, Jan. 10, '65.
Richard Fehan, Dec. 6, '64.
John Fisk, Jan. 13, '65.
Henry Fletcher, Jan. 9, '65.
Joseph Ford.
Wm. Ford, Feb. 10, '64.
J. W. Ford, Nov. 26, '61, killed in act'n June 27, '62.
Samuel C. Ford, killed in action Sept. 14, '62.
Augustus Fraley, May 25, '64.
James Galbreth, Jan. 18, '63.
Aaron Gardner.
Abraham Garabrant, Oct. 15, '61.
John F. Gaul, Oct. 17, '61, died June 29, '62.
Daniel Gibson, Jan. 13, '65.
Charles Gilroy, Jan. 10, '65.
Daniel Glass, Dec. 8, '64.
William Green, Jan. 11, '65.
Isaac Gifford, dis. July 11, '62.
John P. Grant, dis. Oct. 15, '62.
William Goff, Nov. 13, '61; dis. Aug. 16, '64.
Wm. A. Goff, Nov. 29, '61; died May 11, '64, of wds.
Wait Gober, Aug. 17, '61; killed in act. May 12, '64.
Thomas Haggerty, Dec. 8, '64.
John F. Haines, died June 19, '62.
James Hale, Jan. 11, '65.
Henry C. Hamilton, Feb. 6, '65.
John Hamilton, Jan. 11, '65.
John Hampton, Jan. 11, '65.
Lewis Hart, Jan. 6, '65.
George W. Harris, Dec. 8, '64; dis. July 18, '65.
Chas. H. Hatch, Oct. 24, '61; pr. sgt.-maj. Oct. 28, '61.
Thomas Hayes, Jan. 16, '65; dis. June 6, '65.
Daniel Higgins, Dec. 10, '64.
Elmer Johnson, dis. Aug. 14, '62.
Elisha Johnston, Aug. 23, '61; dis. Aug. 27, '62.
M. W. Johnson, Aug. 10, '61; kld. in act. June 27, '62.
Thomas Jones, Dec. 8, '64.
William K. Kears, Aug. 26, '61.
William Kelly, Jan. 16, '65.
Joseph Kendall, Aug. 23, '61.
John King, Mar. 29, '65; must. out July 9, '65.
Anthony Larricks, Feb. 27, '64.
Peter Larricks, killed in action May 6, '64.
Charles W. Leek, died Aug. 8, '62.
Joseph Leach, Aug. 23, '61; dis. Nov. 14, '62.
George Lee, Dec. 10, '64.
John T. Lewis, Aug. 15, '61; dis. Aug. 20, '64.
Joseph Logan, Jan. 12, '65.
Robert Love, died Sept. 5, '62.
James Long, Jan. 13, '65.
John O. Matthews, must. out Oct. 20, '64.
Thomas Mahoney, Dec. 6, '64.

Daniel Mason, died March 17, '62.
 Isaac R. Mathias, died Oct. 8, '62.
 James McCabe, Dec. 16, '64.
 Saml. W. McCollum, Aug. 23, '61; died May 6, '62.
 Camilla Meyer, Sept. 24, '64; disch. June 22, '65.
 Alfred H. Miller.
 John E. Miller, Jan. 13, '65.
 Thomas Miller, Nov. 12, '61; disch. Mar. 4, '62.
 Edward J. Miller, Aug. 3, '64; died Sep. 28, '64.
 Hezekiah Morton, must. out Aug. 19, '64.
 John Moore, Nov. 29, '61; must. out July 12, '65.
 Exel Morey, disch. Mar. 14, '63.
 Benjamin Morton, disch. Oct. 16, '62.
 Japhet Mosbrooks, Feb. 13, '64; dis. Mar. 28, '64.
 Parker Mullica, died Mar. 27, '62.
 Thomas Murray, Jan. 12, '65.
 James Nash, Jan. 13, '65.
 Israel Nicholas, disch. Feb. 19, '63.
 Frank O'Neil, Dec. 8, '64.
 Joseph Perrine.
 William Phillips, Jan. 13, '65.
 James Price, Jan. 12, '65.
 Robert S. Pine, must. out Oct. 14, '64.
 Chas. Pharo, Nov. 12, '61; disch. Nov. 28, '62.
 Charles Pulaski, Sept. 21, '64; dis. June 22, '65.
 John Recourt, Oct. 4, '64; died June 5, '65.
 James Riley, Jan. 11, '65.
 John Ryan, Jan. 19, '65.
 Joseph Salvatore, Dec. 8, '64; disch. Mar. 21, '65.
 Henry C. Shelmire, Feb. 29, '64.
 George W. Shelmire, Feb. 29, '64.
 John Shields, Nov. 29, '61; disch. July 9, '62.
 William A. Smith, Jan. 11, '65.
 John Smith, Jan. 11, '65.
 William B. Smith, Jan. 11, '65.
 William Smith, Jan. 13, '65; trans. to Co. A.
 Lewis M. Silance, March 2, '65; trans. to Co. H.
 John Snyder, Aug. 5, '64.
 Uriah Spragg, Nov. 29, '61, disch. Nov. 4, '62.
 F. Steinbock, Sept. 24, '64; must. out June 22, '65.
 Samuel S. Stewart, must. out Sept. 13, '64.
 Alfred Souders, must. out Aug. 21, '65.
 Byard E. Turner, Nov. 12, '61; died at Andersonville Sept. 5, '64.
 Patrick Torney, Dec. 9, '61.
 Jacob Walker, Sept. 21, '64; died Nov. 26, '64.
 G. J. Walters, Feb. 26, '64; died May 31, '64, of wds.
 William H. Weeks, disch. May 19, '62.
 James Ward, Sept. 16, '64.
 Charles Woodward, killed in action June 27, '62.
 COMPANY H, FOURTH REGIMENT NEW JERSEY VOLUNTEERS.

[This company was mustered in August 17, 1861, and mustered out July 9, 1865, unless otherwise stated.]

Captains.

John Reynolds, res. Sept. 6, '62.

Wm. R. Maxwell, Oct. 22, '62, died Feb. 28, '64.
 Dav. Flannery, April 24, '64, *vice* Maxwell, dec.

First Lieutenants.

Thos. R. Grapewine, res. Oct. 17, '62.
 Howard King, Oct. 21, '62, pr. capt. Co. C.
 John Bradford, May 16, '63, dis. April 22, '65.
 Griffin P. Lillis, June 4, '65.

Second Lieutenants.

Jas. W. Lowe, dis. Oct. 22, '61.
 Chas. G. Hatch, Oct. 29, '61, res. Sept. 3, '63.
 John V. Case, Sept. 16, '62, must. out Oct. 16, '64.

First Sergeants.

John McLean, Aug. 24, '61.
 Jos. R. Wells, pr. to sgt.-maj., June 10, '63.
 Joshua F. Stone, tr. to V. R. C. Feb. 15, '64.

Sergeants.

Abijah Doughty, Aug. 23, '61, m. out July 12, '65.
 Thos. S. Bonney, pr. to ser.-maj. Aug. 20, '61.
 Josiah Shaw, pr. 2d lieut. Co. B.
 Geo. W. Marshal.
 Abraham M. Tice.
 Archibald Scott.
 Wm. Cribbler, dis. Oct. 18, '62.
 Jas. B. Wells, dis. March 1, '63.
 Edw. F. Kane, tr. to S. Corps Aug. 1, '63.
 Charles W. Lowe, d. July 16, '62, of wounds.

Corporals.

John D. Cooper, Nov. 1, '61.
 Geo. I. Risley, Nov. 10, '61, m. out July 6, '65.
 Wm. C. Doughty, Oct. 18, '61.
 John Cavanaugh, Feb. 23, '64.
 John Van Hook.
 Geo. Hoffman, Dec. 5, '61, m. out Aug. 17, '65.
 Lewis Perney, dis. June 13, '65.
 Christopher J. Mines, Jan. 21, '64, dis. Aug. 3, '65.
 Ch. F. Currie, Aug. 23, '61, tr. to S. C. Aug. 1, '63.
 Benj. F. Mitchell, d. July 20, '62, of wounds.
 F. Lyons, musician, Sept. 26, '61.
 E. J. Strickland, m., Aug. 15, '61, dis. Aug. 20, '64.
 Geo. D. Cook, musc., Sept. 23, '61, dis. Sept. 9, '62.
 Wesley J. Price, wagoner, Nov. 10, '61.

Privates.

Richard Ashworth, Sept. 30, '64, tr. to Co. A.
 Francis R. Bavis, Aug. 24, '61, dis. Aug. 14, '62.
 Moses Blanchard, Jan. 17, '65.
 Peter Blanchard, April 3, '65.
 John Bohen, Jan. 10, '65, tr. to Co. C.
 John Bosse, Jan. 16, '65, tr. to Co. E.
 Thos. Bozarth.
 Peter Brunell, March 28, '65.
 Michael Bush, Jan. 16, '65.
 David R. Brown, d. March 18, '65.
 Michael Cahill, Jan. 17, '65.

- John Carpenter, Jan. 18, '65.
 George H. Cassaboon, dis. Aug. 18, '65.
 John Champion, Aug. 24, '61.
 John Clark, Jan. 17, '65.
 Henry Colbert, Feb. 4, '61.
 Michael Conway, Jan. 17, '65.
 Th. Clevenger, Feb. 5, '64, d. June 1, '64, of wds.
 Joseph Connelly, Aug. 21, '61.
 George Cowpe, Sept. 30, '64, tr. to Co. A.
 John Dannenberger, dis. Oct. 14, '64.
 Thomas Davis, Feb. 23, '64, taken prisoner.
 Richard S. Davis, Feb. 4, '64.
 Chas. H. Dilks, m. out Oct. 7, '64.
 George Dilks, Nov. 1, '61, dis. Nov. 1, '64.
 William Dolson, Feb. 22, '65.
 David Doorman, July 23, '64.
 John Dimond, Jan. 18, '65.
 David Doughty, d. Aug. 4, '62, of wounds.
 Frederick Drinkwater, April 4, '65.
 Daniel Dugan, Jan. 17, '65.
 James Eaton, Jan. 17, '65.
 William Early, Jan. 15, '64, d. Aug. 26, '64.
 Jesse G. Eastlack, d. March 27, '63, of wounds.
 John Edwards, Jan. 15, '64.
 Charles O. Eisele, Jan. 23, '64.
 Charles Fabian, Jan. 14, '65.
 Thomas Farrell, Jan. 17, '65.
 Edward Fitzer, Feb. 8, '64, dis. Aug. 14, '65.
 Thos. Fleet.
 Corson Ford, Feb. 24, '65.
 Edw. V. Force, Nov. 1, '61, killed June 27, '62.
 George Garrison, Aug. 24, '61, dis. Sept. 22, '62.
 D. Gaupp, Dec. 1, '61, d. Aug. 15, '64, in rebel pr.
 Wm. J. Gibbs, Aug. 24, '61.
 Th. Gibbs, Feb. 9, '64, dis. June 27, '65, of wounds.
 John Green, Jan. 16, '64.
 Joseph Green.
 John Guare, Jan. 18, '65.
 Jacob Gwintert, March 28, '65.
 Michael Haggerty, Jan. 18, '65.
 Morgan Hall, Jan. 15, '64, killed May 12, '64.
 James Hendricks, Sep. 3, '62, dis. May 3, '65.
 James Higgins.
 Thomas Hodgson, Aug. 24, '61, dis. March 3, '63.
 Samuel Hoffman, Dec. 5, '61.
 Henry Horemán, Nov. 1, '61; dis. April 14, '63.
 John Horriden, Jan. 15, '63.
 E. A. Jeffayes, Feb. 9, '64; tr. to V. R. C. July 27, '65.
 Bowie Johnson, Jan. 16, '65.
 Thomas Johnson, Jan. 18, '65.
 Frank Jones, Nov. 1, '61; dis. March 22, '62.
 William O. Johnson, trans. to S. Corps.
 Thomas Johnson, Nov. 10, '61.
 Daniel Kane, Oct. 1, '63; died Sept. 6, '64, of wounds.
 William Kelsey, Nov. 1, '61.
 B. J. Kindle, Feb. 1, '64, died May 31, '64, of wounds.
 William King, Jan. 18, '65.
 Thomas King, Jan. 18, '65.
 Joshua Korn, Nov. 1, '61; dis. May 4, '62.
 John Lannigan, Aug. 23, '61; dis. Oct. 29, '61.
 Theophilus Lane, Jan. 15, '64.
 William Leak, must. out Aug. 18, '61.
 Lewis L. Liebenlist, Feb. 10, '64; dis. April 2, '64.
 Henry Logan, March 25, '65.
 Zachariah Martz.
 John L. Maston, Jan. 18, '65.
 James Mattson, dis. Sept. 24, '62.
 John McClure, Aug. 23, '61; dis. June 4, '62.
 Wm. McDowell, Jan. 11, '64; killed June 3, '64.
 Lewis McPherson, must. out Aug. 19, '64.
 William McClune, Jan. 17, '65.
 John McLaughlin, Feb. 13, '64.
 George W. Messick, dis. May 15, '62.
 Charles Messner, Jan. 14, '65.
 George Meyers, Nov. 1, '61; must. out July 9, '65.
 Thomas Murphy, Jan. 17, '65.
 George W. Mossbrooks, dis. Dec. 8, '62.
 Jonathan Munson, Feb. 12, '64; killed May 6, '64.
 John Myers, Jan. 18, '65.
 John W. Newell, Jan. 18, '65.
 John Nolan, Jan. 17, '65.
 Hugh Norry, Jan. 16, '65.
 Robert J. Owens, Nov. 1, '61; dis. Oct. 17, '62.
 John B. Pincost, Aug. 23, '61; dis. Dec. 22, '62.
 Charles W. Potter, Aug. 24, '61; killed June 27, '62.
 George W. Phifer, Nov. 1, '61; dis. July 1, '65.
 George T. Raybold, must. out Aug. 19, '64.
 John W. Richmond, Feb. 22, '65.
 John W. Rickard, Nov. 1, '61; dis. Nov. 1, '61.
 James Ross, Jan. 15, '64.
 Elwood Robart, dis. Aug. 20, '62.
 Aaron Rubart, Jan. 18, '65.
 Bartholomew Ryan, Feb. 21, '65.
 William H. Sanders, Nov. 10, '61.
 William Schenck.
 John C. Schenck, Aug. 23, '61; dis. Jan. 17, '63.
 Henry Schonawald, March 27, '65.
 Charles Schwartz, dis. Aug. 19, '64.
 John W. Schaffer, Jan. 4, '64.
 Lewis M. Silance, March 2, '65.
 James Smith, must. out Aug. 4, '65.
 Herman Stehr, Aug. 21, '61; must. out Sept. 8, '64.
 John W. Streep, Feb. 1, '64; dis. June 28, '65.
 Andrew R. Suyder, dis. Dec. 21, '62.
 C. Stierle, Feb. 4, '64; died May 12, '64, of wounds.
 Philip Stoy, Dec. 5, '61; died May 18, '62.
 Demas Struap, Jan. 4, '65.
 David Surran, Aug. 24, '61.
 Joseph Thomas.
 Walter B. Thomas, Nov. 8, '61.

Eli Thompson.
 Sheppard Thompson, must. out July 22, '65.
 Thomas Thompson.
 Felix Thomas, killed in action May 5, '64.
 John W. Thomas.
 Archibald Tice.
 Leonard Tice, killed in action Dec. 13, '62.
 August Tubert, March 28, '65.
 Cornelius Tubbs, Jan. 18, '65.
 B. F. Upham, Aug. 22, '64; must. out Sept. 23, '64.
 Joseph Van Hook, died Oct. 30, '62.
 Benjamin Vernon, Oct. 28, '61; died June 29, '64.
 William H. Wagner, must. out Aug. 20, '64.
 John W. Walters.
 Jacob Watson, Dec. 1, '61.
 William Westcott, killed in action Dec. 13, '62.
 Henry C. Williams, Dec. 1, '61; dis. Aug. 14, '62.
 David Wood, Feb. 8, '64.
 John W. Wood, Feb. 8, '64.
 William Zanes, Dec. 5, '61.
 Jacob Zimmerman, Aug. 23, '61.

THE SECOND BRIGADE.—Camden County was also strongly represented in the Second New Jersey Brigade of three years' troops, which was composed of the Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Regiments. Companies D, E, G, I and K, of the Sixth, were raised in Camden County, and the regiment was mustered into the United States service at Camp Olden, Trenton, August 19, 1861. The Sixth left the State on September 10th, with thirty-eight commissioned officers and eight hundred and sixty non-commissioned officers and privates. At Washington it went into camp at Meridian Hill, and in December the four regiments reported to General Hooker, at Budd's Ferry, Maryland, when they were brigaded as the Third Brigade, Hooker's division; afterwards as the Third Brigade, Second Division, Third Corps; then as the First Brigade, Fourth Division, Second Corps; and lastly as the Third Brigade, Third Division, Second Corps.

At Williamsburg, Virginia, May 5, 1862, it was in the thickest of the battle, losing over five hundred men, among whom was Lieutenant-Colonel John P. Van Leer, of the Sixth, a citizen of Camden, and thirty-eight

killed and seventy-eight wounded, of the same regiment. On June 1st, at Turner's Farm, General Hooker placed himself at the head of the Fifth and Sixth Regiments and "charged straight into and through the woods, breaking the rebel lines and driving the enemy in great confusion for a considerable distance, recovering all the ground lost by Casey's division and ending the fight for the day on that part of the line."

The other battles of the Peninsular Campaign in which the Sixth took part were Fair Oaks, June 25th; Glendale, June 30th; and Malvern Hill, July 1st and August 20th. In this campaign the Second New Jersey Brigade had six hundred and thirty-four officers and men killed and wounded out of its total strength of twenty-seven hundred. From the swamps it was moved to reinforce Pope, and bore the brunt of the engagement at Bristow Station, on July 27th, and was an active participant in the fighting of the four succeeding days at Bull Run and Chantilly. In this series of disastrous battles that eclipsed Pope's military fame its ranks were depleted to the extent of two hundred and forty-eight killed, wounded and missing, the Sixth's share being one hundred and four, or more than double that of any other of the four regiments. The report of Lieutenant-Colonel George C. Burling, commanding the Sixth, says,—

"Wednesday morning, August 27th, marched in the direction of Manassas, and when near Bristow's Station found the enemy in force. In a short time we met the pickets and drove them in. We were then ordered to take an advanced position on a hill to the right in front of us, which we gained without loss under a terrible fire of shell from the enemy. We were then ordered to relieve the Second New York, Eighth New Jersey and One Hundred and Fifteenth Pennsylvania Regiments, who were engaged on the right. Immediately on reaching our new position, the enemy fled in great confusion, leaving their dead and wounded in great numbers on the field. We pursued them for two miles and encamped for the night. August 28th, pursued the enemy through

the day and encamped near Blackburn's Ford that night.

"August 29th, left camp at three o'clock, A. M., pursuing the enemy through Centreville, down the Warrington Road. Crossing Bull Run at ten A. M., we formed a line of battle and advanced, in the woods, to relieve one of General Sigel's regiments, where we found the enemy in force behind the embankment of an old railroad. After delivering and receiving several volleys, we charged and drove them from their position, when they received reinforcements, and were compelled to fall back nearly fifty yards, which position we held until we were relieved by the Second Maryland Regiment. During this engagement Colonel G. Mott and Major S. R. Gilkyson, while gallantly encouraging their men, were wounded.

"August 30th, formed a line of battle about four o'clock, P. M., and were ordered to support batteries to the right and rear of the position we had held the day before. Through some misunderstanding, my regiment being on the right, the other regiments composing the brigade were withdrawn without my knowledge, leaving me in a very critical position. The enemy making a charge upon the batteries in front, compelling them to fall back, I determined to resist their advance, when to my astonishment I found we were flanked right and left; I then ordered the regiment to fall back in the woods, which was done in order, and thus checked the advance of the enemy in front. At this time, finding the flanks of the enemy rapidly closing round us, the only safety for my command was to retreat. In trying to extricate ourselves from the critical position in which we were placed my command suffered severely. I was enabled to rally my regiment on a hill in close proximity to the battle-field, under the shell of the enemy, where we remained in line of battle until ordered by the ranking officer to fall back to Centreville, where we joined the brigade the following morning."

Captains T. W. Baker and T. C. Moore are alluded to as displaying especial gallantry.

At Chancellorsville, on May 3, 1863, General Mott having been wounded, General William J. Sewell¹ took command of the brigade and distinguished himself by taking it into a charge which a correspondent of the

Washington *Chronicle* described as "one of those splendid achievements seldom occurring in this war so far, but which, when occurring, cover a soldier's career with imperishable glory." The brigade's loss in this engagement was three hundred and seventy-eight, six killed and fifty-nine wounded being credited to the Sixth.

Colonel Burling was commander of this brigade at Gettysburg, where it did noble service on the afternoon of July 2d. He sent the Sixth into the Devil's Den, where it lost one man killed and thirty-two wounded.

The next engagement for the Sixth after Gettysburg was the skirmish at McLean's Ford, on Bull Run, October 15th. On May 6, 1864, in the Wilderness, and on the 10th and 12th, around Spottsylvania Court-House, it was in the most perilous positions of those hard-fought fields, and behaved with much gallantry in the charge on the salient held by Ewell's Confederates, in which three thousand prisoners and thirty guns were taken. Adjutant C. F. Moore and Lieutenant Note brought off one of these guns with a squad of the Sixth and turned it upon the enemy. Seven hundred men, killed and wounded, were subtracted from the brigade on that terrible 12th of May.

Between June 3d and 21st the Sixth participated in the fighting on the north bank of the James River, and the attacks on Petersburg. Its losses in May and June were sixteen killed, ninety-nine wounded and eight missing. Its final engagement was near Deep Bottom, James River, August 14th to 18th, when, its three years of service having expired, it was ordered to report at Trenton, and was mustered out September 7th.

The roster of the Camden County companies of this regiment is appended:

COMPANY D, SIXTH REGIMENT NEW JERSEY VOL-
UNTEERS

[This company was mustered in August 26, 1861, and mustered out September 7, 1864, unless otherwise stated].

Captain.

Geo. E. Wilson, Sept. 9, '61, must. out Sept. 7, '64.

¹ See history of West Jersey Railroad in chapter on Public Internal Improvements for sketch of General Sewell.

First Lieutenants.

J. Willian, Sept. 9, '61, pro. capt. Co. C July 11, '62.
T. F. Field, Jan. 2, '63, pro. capt. Co. H June 9, '63.
F. Young, Sept. 21, '63, pro. capt. Co. I Aug. 8, '64.

Second Lieutenant.

Wm. H. Kinly, Sept. 9, '61, resig. Jan. 11, '63.

First Sergeants.

Pat. Riley, Aug. 9, '61, killed in action May 5, '62.
Thos. J. Keegan, trans. to Co. G, 8th Regt.

Sergeants.

Eli H. Bailly.
Mahlon F. Ivins.
Wm. D. Smith, disch. Nov. 21, '63.
Joseph Wollard, killed in action May 5, '62.
Edgar Hudson, killed in action July 2, '63.

Corporals.

Amos Ireland.
Thos. B. Jordan, disch. Dec. 29, '62.
Thos. Bates, Sr., disch. Oct. 15, '62, of wounds.
Frank W. Pike, trans. to Co. G, 8th Regt.
John E. Maxwell, disch. Sept. 1, '64.
Wm. C. Poole, trans. to V. R. C. Sept. 1, '63.
Samuel Ogden, disch. Aug. 26, '64.
Jesse T. Bailey, killed in action May 3, '63.
Chas. F. Jess, musician.
Jas. Pollock, musician, disch. July 3, '62.
Chas. C. Sturgess, musician, disch. Aug. 25, '64.
Jacob Clark, wagoner, Oct. 19, '61.
S. W. Crammer, wagoner, trans. to Co. G, 8th Regt.

Privates.

Christian Anderson, must. out April 1, '65.
James Abernathy, disch. Dec. 11, '62.
Robert Anderson, Aug. 9, '61.
Wm. D. Anderson, Aug. 9, '61.
Daniel P. Bendalow, trans. to Co. G, 8th Regt.
John Berryman.
Thomas Barrott.
Robert N. Black.
Wm. Black.
James Bradley.
Henry Black, trans. to Co. G, 8th Regt.
Robert Booth, must. out Aug. 2, '64.
J. T. Boyle, June 30, '63, trans. to Co. G, 8th Regt.
Patrick Boylon.
Wm. R. Britton.
James P. Britton.
Allen Brown.
James Booth, disch. July 24, '62.
Thos. Bottomly, disch. Jan. 29, '63.
Conrad Brickhardt, May 25, '64, disch. Nov. 21, '64.
Jos. P. Busha, disch. Feb. 11, '64.
Michael Campbell.
Thomas Calvert, disch. May 26, '62.
John Cloren, died Oct. 11, '62.

Timothy Cloren, killed in action May 5, '62.
Wm. Conard.

Jacob Cowan, Aug. 29, '61, trans. to Co. G, 8th Regt.
Woodard Cox, disch. Dec. 1, '62, of wounds.
Joseph P. Davis, trans. to Co. G, 8th Regt.
Henry Deats, trans. to Co. G, 8th Regt.
James Devlin.
John Dowell, trans. to Co. G, 8th Regt.
Samuel English.
Joseph L. Ervin, disch. Dec. 11, '61.
John Fitzgerald, killed in action May 5, '62.
J. W. Ford, April 2, '62, killed in action May 5, '62.
Thomas Gannon.
Charles P. Garmon, trans. to Co. G, 8th Regt.
John Gannon, disch. Sept. 22, '62.
John Gourley, disch. Sept. 1, '62.
Jos. Graisberry, disch. Feb. 18, '63.
James Groves, disch. March 18, '62.
John Groves, disch. Oct. 8, '62.
Wm. Groves, trans. to Co. G, 8th Regt.
John Hanery, March 27, '63, disch. July 15, '63.
John Hare, disch. Feb. 6, '63.
Henry Harney, disch. Feb. 6, '63, to join Reg. A'y.
James Herron, disch. Oct. 17, '62.
Charles Holmes, disch. May 31, '62.
John Harley.
Alexander Harvey.
Benjamin W. Hill.
G. H. Holmes, died May 10, '62, of wounds.
Robert Irvine.
Hiram Irvin, disch. Dec. 11, '61.
Levi Jess.
Henry Johnson, Feb. 17, '62, disch. Jan. 2, '63.
John T. Johnson, disch. Jan. 2, '63.
Michael Joy, May 16, '64, trans. to Co. G, 8th Regt.
John Kentworthy.
Thos. H. King, disch. Oct. 19, '62.
John Kochersperger, disch. July 24, '62.
J. P. Langley, Sept. 23, '64, trans. to Co. E, 8th Regt.
Albert C. Lee, Sept. 3, '64, trans. to Co. H, 8th Regt.
Matthew Lamey.
Thos. Marrott, disch. Oct. 25, '62.
Robert Marshall, died Feb. 18, '62.
James McCormick, disch. April 18, '63.
James McElmoil, disch. Oct. 17, '62.
John McHenry, disch. Dec. 9, '61.
Henry D. Morgan, died June 1, '62, of wounds.
Francis Nield, disch. Nov. 29, '62.
John O'Neil, July 21, '63.
Jos. Parks, killed in action May 5, '62.
Wm. Parker, disch. May 17, '64.
Theodore Pike, died March 14, '62.
W. C. Poole, Aug. 19, '64, trans. to Co. G, 8th Regt.
Lewis G. Pratt, disch. Sept. 27, '62.
Edgar F. Roby.



George Melan

Wm. H. Robust, died Nov. 26, '62.
 Thomas D. Ross, died Feb. 12, '62.
 Jas. Ryan, March 22, '64, killed in action May 6, '64.
 David Salmans, Feb. 18, '62, disch. Feb. 17, '65.
 John Sheppard, disch. Dec. 31, '62.
 Henry Shafter, disch. Sept. 24, '61.
 Thomas Sinclair, disch. Sept. 24, '61.
 Aaron Stone, disch. Feb. 28, '63.
 Thomas R. Smallwood.
 Wm. Terry, Jan. 26, '64, trans. to Co. G, 8th Regt.
 James Tomlinson.
 James Totten.
 Charles Van Meter.
 Eber Van Meter.
 Henry Westlake, Sept. 22, '64, disch. Jan. 13, '66.
 J. M. Webster, Sept. 9, '63, trans. to Co. K, 8th Regt.
 Frederick Whorten.
 J. Wolohon, June 30, '63, trans. to Co. G, 8th Regt.

CAPTAIN GEORGE E. WILSON was born at Woonsocket, R. I., February 10, 1835. His grandfather, the Rev. James Wilson, a descendant of one of the early settlers of New England, in 1800 became one of the first public-school teachers in the city of Providence, where the free-school system in America then originated. As a minister of the gospel he served during the long period of fifty years as pastor of the Beneficent Congregational Church of Providence, and died highly honored and respected at the advanced age of eighty years.

James Wilson, his son, and the father of Henry B., James P. and George E. Wilson, was treasurer of the New England Screw Company, at Providence, for a time. He moved to Camden County in 1849, and for many years was treasurer of the Washington Manufacturing Company, of Gloucester City, until age compelled him to resign, and he spent the remainder of his life in Camden. He was a man of sterling integrity, deeply interested in the material and moral welfare of the communities in which he lived, and a prominent member of the Protestant Episcopal Church. He died in 1882, at the age of eighty years.

Captain Wilson, subject of this biography, spent his boyhood days in Providence, and there attended the public schools and subse-

quently was a pupil in a Friends' school in Philadelphia. He entered business as a clerk for the Washington Manufacturing Company, at Gloucester, and afterwards engaged in the ice business in the same city. When the Civil War opened he joined Captain John P. Van Leer's company in the three months' service, and upon arriving at Trenton was mustered in, April 21, 1861, as first lieutenant of Company H of the Fourth New Jersey Militia. This regiment was taken down the Delaware to Annapolis in transports, and was the first fully-equipped brigade at the outbreak of the war to arrive at the city of Washington. The same regiment built Fort Runyon, at the south end of the Long Bridge over the Potomac near Washington, and was present at the first battle of Bull Run, though not actively engaged. At the expiration of the term of service he came home with the regiment, and immediately after being discharged re-enlisted with Captain Van Leer, in Company D of the Sixth New Jersey Regiment, and was mustered in as captain of the company, Captain Van Leer being promoted to major. The Sixth Regiment formed a part of the Second New Jersey Brigade, and in 1862, under General McClellan, took part in the Peninsular campaign. Captain Wilson commanded his company at the siege of Yorktown, and in the succeeding engagement of this campaign at Williamsburg, May 5, 1862, he was severely wounded in the hand and hip, as the army was on the retreat and he fell into the hands of the enemy, but the following day was recovered. After his wounds had healed, in August, 1862, he rejoined his regiment and again took charge of his company. In 1863 he participated in the battles of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. In July of the same year he was detached from his regiment to take charge of the camp of drafted men at Trenton, and remained in that position until the expiration of his term of three years' service, in 1864.

Since the close of the war Captain Wilson, has been actively engaged in the ice and coal business in the city of Camden, has built up an extensive trade and has been very successful. He obtains his ice in immense quantities from the Eastern States and from Lakeside Park, and furnishes it to consumers in the city of Camden and elsewhere. He also has a coal-yard at Second and Chestnut Streets and one at Tenth and Spruce Streets. He is a member of the Thomas K. Lee Post, G. A. R., and has taken an active interest in the Masonic fraternity, being a member of Lodge 94, Siloam Chapter, No. 19, Cyrene Commandery of Camden; has taken the thirty-second degree in Masonry, and was Grand Commander of Knights Templar of West Jersey for 1880 and 1881.

On October 12, 1865, Captain Wilson was married to Matilda M., daughter of Dr. William C. Mulford, of Gloucester. She died in 1869, leaving two children,—Emilie D. and George Edward. He was married, on the 19th of November, 1872, to Maria W. Jackson, daughter of Ephraim S. Jackson, a prominent citizen of Providence, R. I., and for twelve years postmaster of that city. They have two children,—Benjamin J. and Rachael Graham Wilson.

COMPANY E.

[This company was mustered in August 26, 1861, and mustered out September 7, 1864, unless otherwise stated.]

Captains.

Edmund G. Jackson, Sept. 9, '61, dis. Oct. 18, '62.
William H. Hensing, Jan. 2, '63, *vice* Jackson, dis.

First Lieutenant.

Frederick Homer, Jan. 2, '63, dis. July 14, '64.

Second Lieutenants.

Levi E. Ayres, Mar. 2, '63, pr. 1st lieut. Co. F.
George W. Breen, Sept. 2, '63, pr. 1st lieut. Co. B.

First Sergeant.

George W. Jackson, pr. 1st lieut. Co. H.

Sergeants.

William H. Schwaab.
Anthony Barnard, dis. July 1, '62.
James Albright, trans. to Co. F, 8th Regt.
Charles G. P. Goforth, d. Sept. 1, '64, of wounds.

Corporals.

Count De Grasse Hogan, dis. Aug. 25, '62.
Jacob Gerhard, dis. Mar. 21, '63.
Benjamin H. Connelly, trans. to Co. I, 8th Regt.
Frederick O. Lowe, trans. to Co. F, 8th Regt.
Charles H. Rossiter, dis. Aug. 6, '64.
John Brown, trans. to Co. I, 8th Regt.
Thomas Matthews, dis. Nov. 14, '65.
Adam Wooley, killed May 9, '64.
James Herbert, killed May 3, '63.
Ed. G. Jackson, Jr., mus., trans. to Co. F, 8th Regt.
William G. Gordon, mus.
Charles Fox, wagoner.

Privates.

Frederick M. Adams, June 9, '64, dis. Sept. 22, '64.
Robert H. Ames, trans. to Co. F, 8th Regt.
Michael Bayne, killed May 5, '62.
George Baltzer, dis. Mar. 24, '65.
Pattie Barry.
George Bower, trans. to Co. F, 8th Regt.
Charles R. Bechtel, killed May 5, '62.
Joseph Bozer, dis. Nov. 29, '62.
David R. Burton, dis. Jan. 12, '63.
Charles Brown.
Alfred Biddle, died May 25, '62, of wounds.
Alfred B. Carter, Apr. 3, '62, dis. Jan. 19, '63.
William H. Carey.
Jesse Cain, died Aug. 22, '62.
Edward J. Cassidy.
George Cobb, dis. Feb. 16, '63.
Michael Collins, dis. Dec. 5, '62.
Restore L. Crispin, dis. Mar. 6, '63.
Chs. C. Cullen, Feb. 2, '64, trans. to Co. F, 8th Regt.
Job J. Davidson, trans. to Co. F, 8th Regt.
Thomas Dougherty.
Michael Eagan.
Charles O. Easley, dis. Oct. 22, '62.
Ralph Easley, died May 20, '62, of wounds.
Charles Elliott.
Lemuel Edwards, dis. Feb. 4, '63.
Charles Fennimore, dis. Aug. 5, '62.
William Fields, killed Aug. 29, '62.
Charles Fredericks, Dec. 14, '63.
Hiram Fish, Nov. 1, '61, dis. May 21, '63.
Frank Gordon.
Charles Gotz.
Archibald M. Grant, dis. Dec. 3, '62.
Joseph F. Greenly, dis. Oct. 21, '62.
Chris. Grandan, Feb. 2, '64, trans. to 16th Mass. Regt.
Chandler Gross, trans. to Co. F, 8th Regt.
John W. Guptill, trans. to Co. F, 8th Regt.
William Hartman, trans. to Co. F, 8th Regt.
William Handlin, killed Aug. 29, '62.
Charles Hehniers, trans. to Co. F, 8th Regt.
David Herbert, trans. to Co. F, 8th Regt.

Joseph Herbert, trans. to Co. F, 8th Regt.
 S. R. Hankinson, Mar. 15, '62, dis. Dec. 16, '62, wds.
 Joseph S. Heston.
 Charles M. Hoagland, trans. to Co. F, 8th Regt.
 William Hoffman, trans. to 1st N. J. Art.
 David Holloway, trans. to Co. F, 8th Regt.
 Walter Hill.
 Loren Horner, May 18, '62, dis. Sept. 13, '64.
 Alfred Ivins.
 Thos. Jacobs, Apl. 12, '62, trans. to Co. F, 8th Regt.
 Richard Jobes, dis. Oct. 22, '62.
 Edward Johnson, trans. to Co. F, 8th Regt.
 Thomas Jones, killed Aug. 29, '62.
 Lewis Keller, trans. to Co. F, 8th Regt.
 Nicholas Lambright, dis. May 22, '62.
 Isaac K. Lapp.
 Samuel W. Lilly, died June 1, '62, of wounds.
 Lawrence Lockner, dis. Mar. 23, '63.
 Charles Matlack, dis. Jan. 12, '63.
 William Matthews, dis. Mar. 19, '62.
 Joseph McCarty, dis. Mar. 18, '62.
 William McClain.
 William McClure.
 William McCready, trans. to V. R. C. Jan. 15, '64.
 John McNish.
 Edw. A. Meyer, Feb. 8, '64, trans. to Co. F, 8th Regt.
 Henry Naylor.
 John J. Olden, trans. to Co. F, 8th Regt.
 Henry Paul.
 Charles H. Pierce, dis. Nov. 26, '63.
 Clayton Pope, dis. June 13, '62.
 William Pope.
 Samuel E. Radcliff.
 Thomas C. Ralston, dis. Oct. 15, '62.
 William T. Ralph, dis. Aug. 27, '64.
 Edward J. Reynolds, dis. April 21, '63.
 William Rianhard.
 Wesley Robinson, died June 6, '62, of wounds.
 Jacob Schenck, trans. to Co. F, 8th Regt.
 Fred. Schlegel, Feb. 16, '64, trans. to Co. F, 8th Regt.
 Jacob Seigrist, dis. Oct. 22, '62.
 Alexander A. Smith, dis. Aug. 30, '64.
 John Smith, April 21, '64, trans. to Co. F, 8th Regt.
 Joseph Simpson, May 17, '64.
 Henry Stannire.
 Joseph Steen.
 Charles W. Steele, trans. to Co. F, 8th Regt.
 Jona'n Strouse, May 11, '64, trans. to Co. F, 8th Regt.
 Thomas S. Stewart, dis. Jan. 3, '63.
 William H. Stewart, dis. Dec. 12, '61.
 Joseph Stoeckle, must. out Oct. 6, '64.
 Zebulon Tompkins.
 Geo. W. Wade, Mar. 30, '64, trans. to Co. F, 8th Regt.
 Andrew J. Wallace, trans. to Co. F, 8th Regt.
 Samuel N. Wilmot, trans. to Co. F, 8th Regt.

John Wilson, Jan. 4, '64, trans. to Co. F, 8th Regt.
 Wm. Wilson, Sept. 7, '64, trans. to Co. 1, 8th Regt.
 Joseph M. White.
 Thomas J. Whittaker, dis. Jan. 2, '63.
 Thomas Van Brunt, killed Aug. 29, '62.

COMPANY G.

[This company was mustered in August '61, 1864, and mustered out with regiment unless otherwise stated.]

Captains.

Theo. W. Baker, Sept. 9, '61; pro. maj. Oct. 9, '62.
 Louis M. Morris, Jan. 2, '63, *vice* Baker, pro.

First Lieutenants.

Chas. F. Moore, Jan. 1, '63; pro. adjt. Jan. 1, '63.
 Rufus K. Case, Jan. 1, '63.

Second Lieutenants.

John K. Brown, Sept. 9, '61; res. July 11, '62.
 J. C. Lee, Jan. 2, '63; pro. 1st lt. Co. C June 9, '63.

First Sergeants.

Benjamin D. Brown, pro. 2d lt. Co. I June 23, '62.
 Joseph T. Note, pro. 2d lieut. Co. K Jan. 11, '63.
 James A. Morris.

Sergeants.

John H. Hoagland, pro. 2d lt. Co. C Jan. 16, '63.
 Joseph H. McClees, dis. May 22, '62.
 Edwin Mitchell, killed May 5, '62.
 Charles E. Githens, died June 21, '62, of wounds.
 Jacob B. Johnson, died Jan. 5, '63.
 Joseph B. Moore, dis. Aug. 26, '64.
 George W. Farrow, dis. Aug. 27, '64.
 Charles Brough, trans. to Co. H, 8th Regt.
 Howard S. Moore.

Corporals.

John L. Bullock.
 James S. Porch.
 Leopold W. Rossmaler, dis. Aug. 29, '64.
 John North, dis. Feb. 19, '63.
 Charles W. North, died May 5, '63, of wounds.
 Lewis Drummond.
 George L. Baker, mus.; trans. to Co. E, 8th Regt.
 Henry Bender, Jr., musician.

Privates.

William Adams, dis. May 30, '62.
 John Allen, dis. Dec. 10, '61.
 Benjamin Anderson, dis. May 22, '62.
 James V. Anderson, trans. to Co. E, 8th Regt.
 Andrew Benner, May 24, '64.
 James Blake, May 24, '64.
 William Burke, May 19, '64.
 James Burns, May 24, '64.
 Benjamin F. Budd, Oct. 31, '61; killed Aug. 29, '62.
 James Budd, killed May 5, '62.
 John P. Burroughs, killed May 5, '62.
 Theodore M. Cattell, trans. to Co. E, 8th Regt.
 Robert Campbell, May 24, '64.

Joseph Cardisser, May 20, '64.
 William Charlton, May 24, '64.
 John Cheesman, Sept. 28, '61; dis. Sept. 21, '64.
 John H. Crammer, dis. Jan. 2, '63.
 James B. Cox.
 Henry Day, May 24, '64.
 Samuel Davidson.
 Samuel Dermot, died June 14, '62.
 Charles W. Devinney, dis. June 2, '62.
 Daniel W. Donan, May 23, '64.
 Josiah Dickson, dis. June 11, '63.
 William E. Eastlack.
 Albert C. English, dis. May 29, '62.
 Frank Farrow, died Oct. 11, '62.
 William Feltman, dis. Oct. 13, '62.
 Henry Firth, dis. Jan. 2, '63.
 John I. Gardner.
 Frank Gates, May 24, '64.
 Thomas Gladden.
 Giles Gleason, May 19, '64.
 James Gillelan, dis. Dec. 10, '61.
 Charles B. Green, dis. May 31, '62.
 Horace L. Haines, Oct. 3, '61; dis. Oct. 15, '62.
 John Hardy, May 16, '64; trans. to Co. E, 8th Regt.
 Philip Hart, May 19, '64.
 Charles Hires, dis. Oct. 11, '62.
 Joseph Hofflinger, trans. to Co. E, 8th Regt.
 John Hogan, May 20, '64.
 John W. Holmes, trans. to Co. E, 8th Regt.
 John Horn, died June 26, '62.
 Sylvanus Ireland, killed May 5, '62.
 Thomas Ivins, dis. Feb. 25, '63.
 Robert Johnson, May 23, '64.
 Charles Jones, May 19, '64.
 William Jones, dis. Oct. 17, '62.
 Justice S. Kerbaugh, dis. July 24, '62.
 Charles Layman, dis. July 24, '62.
 William Lee.
 Charles Letts, dis. Sept. 7, '64.
 Thomas Lynch, May 23, '64.
 James Mackinall, killed May 5, '62.
 John Macktoff, dis. May 22, '62.
 Thomas Marshall, May 16, '64.
 William E. Maling.
 John Mathys, May 23, '64.
 Giovanni Martini, May 20, '64; tr. to Co. E, 8th Regt.
 John McAllister, May 24, '64.
 Edw. McArdle, Dec. 30, '63; tr. to Co. E, 8th Regt.
 Patrick McAvoy, trans. to Co. E, 8th Regt.
 Michael Morgan, dis. Dec. 11, '63.
 Daniel Murry, dis. May 28, '64.
 Michael Nicholson, killed in action May 5, '62.
 Michael O'Neil, trans. to Co. K.
 Benjamin Ong, dis. May 31, '62.
 Peter L. Owens, Oct. 31, '61; dis. June 6, '62.

John S. Owens, trans. to Co. E, 8th Regt.
 Charles Owens, killed in action May 5, '62.
 Frederick Parker, May 18, '64.
 Timothy Parker.
 Nicholas S. Parker.
 Ward Pierce (1), dis. June 28, '62.
 Ward Pierce (2), Dec. 30, '63; tr. to Co. E, 8th Regt.
 Read M. Price, died Sept. 15, '62, of wounds.
 James Phalin, May 23, '64.
 William Powell.
 Francis Rawlings, May 19, '64.
 Franklin Read, killed in action May 3, '63.
 Louis Revear, May 23, '64.
 Force Rhoads, trans. to Co. E, 8th Regt.
 Amos Robb, dis. May 22, '62.
 George Schenck, killed in action May 5, '62.
 Philip H. Schenck, Jr., killed in act. May 5, '62.
 James B. Scott, Mar. 8, '62; dis. Aug. 8, '63.
 Henry Seabury, dis. Aug. 26, '64.
 Joseph H. Sooy, Nov. 5, '62; dis. Mar. 11, '63.
 Luke Sooy, dis. Feb. 17, '63.
 George P. Stiles, Apr. 16, '62; tr. to Co. E, 8th Regt.
 Thos. S. Tanier, Feb. 3, '64; tr. to Co. E, 8th Regt.
 Thomas Taylor.
 Charles A. Thomas.
 Maxwell T. Toy, dis. May 31, '62.
 Andrew J. Ware, paroled prisoner.
 John Watson, tr. to Co. E, 8th Regt.
 Samuel Watson, killed in action May 6, '64.
 James M. West, tr. to Co. E, 8th Regt.
 George L. White, dis. Dec. 19, '63.
 William Wiltsey, tr. to Co. E, 8th Regt.
 William Wilson, died May 17, '62.
 James Young, tr. to Co. E, 8th Regt.
 Malica Zimmerman, died July 26, '62.

COMPANY I, SIXTH REGIMENT NEW JERSEY VOLUNTEERS.

(This company was mustered in August 29, 1861, and mustered out with regiment unless otherwise stated).

Captains.

Richard H. Lee, Sept. 9, '61, res. Aug. 12, '63.
 Benjamin D. Coley, Oct. 27, '63, res. Apl. 12, '64.

First Lieutenants.

T. M. K. Lee, Sep. 9, '61, pr. capt. Co. K Jan. 16, '63.
 Joseph T. Note, Sep. 21, '63.

Second Lieutenants.

T. F. Field, Sep. 9, '61, pr 1st lt. Co. D June 23, '62.
 C. F. Moore, June 23, '62, pr 1st lt. Co. G Dec. 1, '62.
 Benj. D. Brown, Jan. 2, '63, res. May 22, '63.

First Sergeants.

Joseph C. Lee, pr. sgt. maj. Feb. 26, '62.
 Edmond Carels, tr. to Co. E, 8th Regt.

Sergeants.

John E. Loeb.
 Benjamin W. Perkins.
 Stevenson Leslie.
 William C. Lee, tr. to Co. F, 8th Regt.
 Charles F. Dicksen, killed in action June 18, '64.

Corporals.

Oliver K. Collins.
 Albert S. Newton.
 Jacob M. Parks.
 Joseph M. Ross.
 Richard C. Haines, disch. Sep. 12, '63.
 George W. King, disch. Sep. 5, '64.
 Samuel Taylor, disch. Aug. 31, '64.
 Charles W. Lane, killed in action May 5, '62.
 William F. Hessel, killed in action June 16, '64.
 G. W. Mooney, died Andersonville, Ga. Aug. 5, '64.
 William S. Chew, musician.
 William Wilson, musician.
 James Schooley, wagoner.

Privates.

John P. Allord.
 William Ascough, disch. Aug. 29, '64.
 Favel Baptiste, May 24, '64.
 William Bates, tr. to Co. F, 8th Regt.
 Wesley Bates, Oct. 18, '61, disch. Dec. 12, '62.
 Joseph Beebe, Jan. 12, '64, died July 8, '64.
 Alfred Breyer, Nov. 23, '61, died July 28, '64.
 Eben. Beebe, Jan. 12, '64, tr. to Co. F, 8th Regt.
 Josiah Beebe, Jan. 30, '64, tr. to Co. F, 8th Regt.
 William S. Bradford, tr. to Co. F, 8th Regt.
 Joseph Brown (2), Apl. 14, '64.
 William Brown, killed in action May 6, '64.
 Joseph Brown (1), disch. Apl. 18, '63.
 Joseph Burkart, disch. June 7, '62.
 Aden Chew, died Feb. 20, '62.
 Thomas D. Clark, died Jan. 29, '64.
 Washington L. Clark.
 Joseph Craft, disch. Oct. 17, '62.
 William Dorsey.
 James L. Dougherty, Mar. 1, '62, died May 15, '62.
 Edward Ewen, Jr., Aug. 9, '61, killed Aug. 29, '62.
 W. C. Figner, Nov. 23, '61, tr. to Co. F, 8th Regt.
 William Fisher.
 Lewis M. Gibson, Sep. 10, '61, disch. May 31, '62.
 Jacob Gilmore.
 Bernard Glnlay, Nov. 22, '61.
 Horace Githens, Sep. 28, '61, died Mar. 15, '62.
 Thomas W. Graham, disch. Aug. 29, '64.
 Richard W. Hankins, died Jan. 20, '63, of wounds.
 Michael Hartzell, Feb. 20, '62, disch. Sep. 20, '62.
 Charles Henry, Nov. 27, '63, disch. June 12, '65.
 Gaudaloup Hall, tr. to 95th Pa. Regt.
 Albert Herman, June 30, '64, tr. to Co. A, 8th Regt.
 Henry Hessel.

John M. Huber, Aug. 10, '63, tr. to Co. F, 8th Regt.
 William Hulit, Aug. 10, '63, tr. to U. S. Inf.
 Edward B. Hood, disch. Mar. 25, '63.
 James W. Insko, disch. Feb. 5, '63.
 Wm. D. Jacobs, July 6, '62, tr. to Co. F, 8th Regt.
 John W. Jobs, Dec. 6, '61, killed Aug. 29, '62.
 John Johnson, May 23, '64.
 Samuel Kendrick, disch. May 22, '62.
 James Leach, May 25, '64.
 James W. Lewis.
 Edward Livermore, killed in action May 18, '64.
 William W. Loeb.
 Wm. Lorenz, Feb. 29, '64, killed May 12, '64.
 Alexander B. Mahan, disch. July 15, '62.
 Howard F. Matlack.
 William L. Mathews, Mar. 3, '62, disch. Apr. 9, '65.
 Thomas Mayland, May 28, '64.
 John McCabe, May 28, '64.
 G. W. McKeen, Jan. 12, '64, tr. to Co. F, 8th Regt.
 Arthur Meayo, Nov. 22, '61.
 William Mulligan, Nov. 22, '61.
 John Naphey.
 John S. Nicholson, Oct. 18, '61, died Feb. 16, '62.
 August Noach, May 24, '64.
 Samuel B. Norcross, killed in action May 5, '62.
 Edw. Ostner, Nov. 18, '61, killed May 5, '62.
 James Paquitt, May 23, '64.
 Henry Parker, May 23, '64.
 Daniel W. Pettibone, disch. Sep. 23, '62.
 Henry Platt, May 30, '64.
 William Rhein, May 28, '64.
 Peter Rice, May 25, '64.
 Michael Robinson, Nov. 22, '61.
 Franklin Rogers, died May 6, '62.
 Peter Roe, Oct. 25, '61, disch. Feb. 25, '63.
 Joseph D. Rogers.
 Romeo Rolli, June 2, '64.
 William Rowe, killed in action May 5, '62.
 Thomas Russell, May 24, '64.
 Thomas Ryan, May 24, '64, tr. to Co. F, 8th Regt.
 John Sands, disch. Feb. 23, '63.
 Samuel Sanders, Dec. 6, '61.
 George Schayegart, May 24, '64.
 August Scior.
 Edward L. Scott, disch. Jan. 29, '63.
 Andrew Serini, June 2, '64.
 Michael Sharon, May 28, '64.
 Charles P. Shute, disch. Feb. 28, '63.
 Geo. Simpson, May 28, '64, tr. to Co. F, 8th Regt.
 Benjamin F. Skinner, Nov. 22, '62.
 John Sterling, May 23, '64.
 William Stewart, May 24, '64.
 George Thomas, May 23, '64.
 James Thompson, May 26, '64.
 John C. Torney, died May 12, '62, of wounds.

Isaac Tracy.
 Lewis Typle, Feb. 9, '64, tr. to Co. F, 8th Regt.
 Charles Waar, Feb. 25, '62, died Apr. 12, '64.
 Amos R. Watson, Oct. 23, '61, disch. Sept. 14, '62.
 Charles Waverly, May 28, '64.
 James H. Webster, disch. Aug. 31, '64.
 George Wegman, disch. Aug. 29, '62.
 Paul Werner, May 31, '64.
 Wilmon Whildlen, disch. June 16, '62.
 John C. Whipple, died June 7, '63, of wounds.
 Watson Wertzell, disch. Oct. 10, '65.
 John Williams, May 30, '64.
 John W. Williams, Nov. 22, '61.
 James Wilson, May 26, '64.
 John Woods, disch. May 22, '62.
 William Yates, May 28, '64.

COMPANY K.

[This company was mustered in August 29, 1861, and mustered out with regiment unless otherwise stated.]

Captains.

Timothy C. Moore, Sept. 9, '61; res. Jan. 14, '63.
 Thomas M. K. Lee, Mar. 2, '63; *vice* Moore, res.

First Lieutenants.

Thomas Goodman, Sept. 9, '61; det. to 4th Art.
 B. D. Coley, Jan. 2, '53; pro. capt. Co. I, Sept. 24, '63.

Second Lieutenant.

J. T. Note, Mar. 2, '63, pro. 1st lt. Co. I, June 9, '63.

First Sergeants.

Edward Corcoran, disch. June 8, '63.
 George W. Jobes, trans. to Co. B, 8th Regt.

Sergeants.

Samuel H. Elder, disch. Nov. 24, '62.
 James White, disch. Jan. 28, '63.
 William McCornick, disch. March 23, '63.
 George W. Hall, trans. to Co. F, 8th Regt.
 Isaac T. Garton, trans. to Co. G, 8th Regt.
 William T. Goodman.

Corporals.

James Flynn, disch. Dec. 27, '62.
 Christopher Dowling, disch. Sept. 7, '62.
 Hugh Diamond, disch. Aug. 29, '64.
 Charles P. Tuttle, trans. to Co. G, 8th Regt.
 John McKenna.
 T. McKibben, Aug. 13, '62; disch. June 29, '65.
 B. F. Reeves, Sept. 17, '61; killed July 2, '63.
 James Derken.
 Frederick Busser, musician.
 Thos. Marshall, musician, disch. March 11, '62.
 Henry Bender, Jr., musician, trans. to Co. G.
 David Creevy, wagoner, disch. Feb. 8, '63.

Privates.

James Baker, Oct. 3, '61.
 John Barnes.

William Bayne, disch. Oct. 13, '62.
 William Bisbing.
 Jesse H. Berry, died June 1, '63, of wounds.
 J. G. Bowers, May 14, '64, trans. to Co. G, 8th Regt.
 Lewis R. L. Blizzard, disch. June 9, '62.
 Peter Bride, Oct. 9, '61, disch. May 22, '62.
 Edward Budding, disch. June 9, '62.
 Charles Braceland.
 Benjamin F. Christy.
 Joseph Cheeseman, disch. April 27, '63.
 Albert G. Clark, May 21, '64, trans. to Co. G.
 Henry Conerty.
 James Coleman, disch. June 19, '63.
 John S. Copeland, died Sept. 18, '61.
 Michael Corcoran, disch. Sept. 7, '62.
 Jacob Cowan, trans. to Co. D.
 J. J. Daniels, May 20, '64, trans. to Co. G, 8th Regt.
 Cornelius Dowling, disch. July 14, '62.
 Patrick Earley, disch. Feb. 28, '63.
 Thomas Egan, disch. April 18, '63.
 James Finnegan, disch. Sept. 1, '64.
 John Fogger.
 John Gagger, killed Aug. 29, '62.
 James Gannon.
 Charles P. Gannon, trans. to Co. D.
 Francis A. Gaskill, disch. May 3, '64.
 Samuel Gilbert, Aug. 19, '62; disch. Mar. 25, '63.
 Lewis H. Giles, disch. May 21, '62.
 Martin Haley.
 William Hampton.
 Henry Harley, Oct. 3, '61.
 Joseph W. Henderson, trans. to Co. G, 8th Regt.
 William H. Hilyard, disch. Feb. 7, '63.
 James R. Husted, disch. Jan. 16, '63.
 Edward Hutchinson, disch. Oct. 21, '62.
 H. C. Izard, May 16, '64; trans. to Co. G, 8th Regt.
 W. H. Janes, Jan. 29, '62; tr. to Co. G, 8th Regt.
 E. H. Johnson, Aug. 19, '62; disch. Jan. 7, '63.
 Elias P. Jones, killed June 18, '64.
 William F. Joslin, disch. Oct. 17, '62.
 John Lane.
 James M. Lane, disch. Feb. 2, '63.
 Dennis Laughlin, trans. to Co. G, 8th Regt.
 William H. Lawrence, trans. to Co. G, 8th Regt.
 John Leo, Oct. 9, '61; disch. Dec. 31, '62, wounded.
 Thomas Lippincott, disch. May 14, '62.
 Thomas M. Long, disch. July 21, '63.
 George A. Lovett, disch. Sept. 17, '62.
 W. G. Leake, died May 23, '62, of wounds.
 Joseph C. Lore, died May 21, '62, of wounds.
 Martin Marshall, killed Aug. 29, '62.
 Patrick Maguire, disch. Oct. 7, '62.
 Robert McAdoo, disch. Dec. 25, '62.
 Thomas McDonald, disch. Dec. 9, '61.
 James McCormick, killed May 5, '62.



Benj H. Caley

N. McElhone, Mar. 13, '62; died June 4, '62, of wds.
 Robert McGourley.
 Michael McLaughlin, died Sept. 14, '62, of wounds.
 Michael McGrory.
 Peter McGeary, disch. Aug. 29, '61.
 James McNulty, disch. Sept. 26, '62.
 W. Miller, May 21, '64; trans. to Co. G, 8th Regt.
 Abijah Mitchell.
 Jos. Mox, May 23, '64; trans. to Co. G, 8th Regt.
 William Mullen, disch. Aug. 18, '62.
 Robert Munday, trans. to Co. B.
 Michael O'Neil.
 Constantine O'Neil, disch. Oct. 18, '62.
 F. O'Neil, Feb. 7, '62; died Feb. 25, '62.
 Fritz Olsun, May 20, '64; trans. to Co. G, 8th Regt.
 J. Jenn, May 21, '64; trans. to Co. G, 8th Regt.
 Jeremiah C. Price, trans. to Co. G, 8th Regt.
 William Proud, Jr., killed June 1, '62.
 Nathan Rambo, disch. Jan. 16, '63.
 William H. Randolph, trans. to Co. G, 8th Regt.
 M. H. Reynolds, Sept. 17, '61; disch. Dec. 9, '61.
 W. V. Robinson, May 23, '64; tr. to Co. G, 8th Regt.
 A. Schaidner, May 23, '64; trans. to Co. G, 8th Regt.
 John S. Sibbett, disch. July 24, '62.
 William Snape, disch. Sept. 7, '64.
 G. J. Stewart, May 21, '64; tr. to Co. G, 8th Regt.
 John Scott, May 26, '64.
 Mahlon Smith.
 John A. Smith, died Nov. 30, '63.
 William Streeper, disch. Oct. 17, '62.
 Levi Swan, died Oct. 10, '62.
 Henry H. Stiles, Sept. 18, '61.
 Mathew Timmens, trans. to V. R. C.
 William Thompson, disch. Sept. 7, '64.
 J. H. Thompson, disch. July 24, '62.
 P. Vandertimer, May 21, '64; tr. to Co. G, 8th Regt.
 Isaac Warr, Feb. 5, '62; trans. to V. R. C.
 George F. Ward, disch. Sept. 16, '62.
 W. H. Watson, Aug. 17, '62; trans. to V. R. C.
 J. H. Wilkins, May 16, '64; tr. to Co. G, 8th Regt.
 Nathaniel F. Wilkinson, trans. to V. R. C.
 John Wiley, killed Aug. 29, '62.
 Edgar S. Wilkins, killed May 5, '62.
 James Wittle, disch. Sept. 7, '64.

CAPTAIN BENJAMIN D. COLEY, son of John and Ann (Day) Coley, born at Raddeh, Bedfordshire, England, February 1, 1826, emigrated with his parents to America in 1829, landed at Philadelphia and soon afterward located in Camden. At the age of six he went to live with a farmer in Burlington County and remained there, working on the farm in summer and attending school

in winter, until he was fourteen, when he returned home and for several years assisted his father at whip-making. He was next employed for five years with Richard Fetters, of Camden, and next engaged in the restaurant business and also kept a billiard saloon in Camden until the opening of the Civil War, in 1861, when, in company with the Camden Light Artillery, a military organization to which he belonged for about six years, he went to Trenton and entered the service three days after President Lincoln's first call for volunteer soldiers. As second sergeant of the company, which was assigned to the Fourth New Jersey Regiment, he remained three months, the term of enlistment, and during that time participated in the first battle of Bull Run. The company was discharged July 27, 1861, at the expiration of the term of service, and on the 9th of August following he began to recruit a company for the three years' service, which, on September 9, 1861, became Company K of the Sixth New Jersey Regiment, and he was chosen second lieutenant. This regiment formed a part of the famous "New Jersey Brigade," which was assigned to General Hooker's division, participated in 1862, under General McClellan, in the Peninsular campaign, in the siege of Yorktown, battles of Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, Seven Pines and Malvern Hill, in the Army of the Potomac under General Pope, in the battle of Bristow Station, the second Bull Run engagement and the battle of Chantilly, and in the battle of Centreville, under General Sickles; in 1863, in the Army of the Potomac, under General Burnside, at Fredericksburg, and Chancellorsville under General Hooker, and in July of the same year in the battle of Gettysburg, under General Meade, at which place he was in command of Company H of the Sixth Regiment. On November 17, 1862, he was promoted to first lieutenant, and on September 24, 1863, was promoted to captain of Company I of the same regiment.

The other engagements in which Captain Coley participated were the battles of Wapping Heights, McClean's Ford and Pine Run, all in Virginia. At the last-named battle, owing to the terrible strain, he was disabled for further military duty, and on March 4, 1864, was discharged from the service on a surgeon's certificate.

Soon after his return home he entered the employ of Thomas Clyde & Co., of Philadelphia, as an engineer, and continued with that firm until 1868, when he began the grocery business at the corner of Third and Federal Streets, where he has ever since continued and prospered. Captain Coley was married, September 9, 1848, to Margaret K. Southwick, daughter of James Southwick, of Camden, by whom he has three children, all residing in Camden. Mrs. Coley died May 13, 1885. Martha, the eldest daughter, is married to Henry S. Wood; Alma D., is married to Charles H. Thompson; Benjamin D. Coley, the only son and youngest child, is married to Hattie Wilson. Captain Coley is prominently connected with the fraternal and beneficial orders of Camden, being a member of Thomas M. K. Lee, Jr., Post, G. A. R., No. 5; Chosen Friends Lodge, No. 29; and Camden Encampment, No. 12, of I. O. O. F.; Damon Lodge, No. 2, K. of P.; Iron Hall; and Camden Council of Royal Arcanum.

NINTH REGIMENT.—This command, of which Company I was recruited in Camden County, was mustered at Camp Olden, October 5, 1861, under authority of the War Department for the organization of a regiment of riflemen, and arrived at Washington December 4th with one thousand one hundred and forty-two men on its rolls. In January, 1862, it was assigned to General Reno's brigade, and sailed with Burnside's expedition to Roanoke Island, N. C., where Colonel Joseph W. Allen was drowned in disembarking. At the battle of February 8th it rendered admirable service in picking

off the Confederate gunners by its sharp-shooting, and Burnside privileged it to place the name "Roanoke Island" and the date of the fight in gold on its regimental flag. Besides this the principal engagements in which it shared were these:

Newberne, N. C., March 14, 1862; Fort Macon, N. C., April 25, 1862; Young's Cross-Roads, N. C., July 27, 1862; Rowell's Mill, N. C., November 2, 1862; Deep Creek, N. C., December 12, 1862; Southwest Creek, N. C., December 13, 1862; Kinston, N. C., December 14, 1862; Whitehall, N. C., December 16, 1862; Goldsborough, N. C., December 17, 1862; Comfort, N. C., July 6, 1863; Winton, N. C., July 26, 1863; Deep Creek, N. C., February 7, 1864; Cherry Grove, N. C., April 14, 1864; Port Walthall, Va., May 6 and 7, 1864; Swift Creek, Va., May 9 and 10, 1864; Drury's Bluff, Va., May 12-16, 1864; Cold Harbor, Va., June 3-12, 1864; Petersburg, Va., June 20 to August 24, 1864; Gardner's Bridge, N. C., December 9, 1864; Foster's Bridge, N. C., December 10, 1864; Butler's Bridge, N. C., December 11, 1864; Southwest Creek, N. C., March 7, 1865; Wise's Fork, N. C., March 8-10, 1865; Goldsborough, N. C., March 24, 1865.

This long record is full of brave achievements by the regiment. At the battle of Young's Cross-Roads Captain Hufty, with the Camden company, charged a bridge and captured eighteen prisoners. January 21, 1864, two-thirds of the men re-enlisted while at the front in North Carolina. At Drury's Bluff, where the reconnaissance that preceded the fight was made by Hufty's men, the regiment lost one hundred and fifty killed and wounded. Colonel Zabriski was one of the fatally wounded, and General Heckman was taken prisoner. The Richmond *Examiner* expressed its satisfaction "at the destruction of Heckman's brigade," and that "the celebrated New Jersey Rifle Regiment has been completely destroyed, thus ridding the bleeding Carolinas of a terrible scourge." Captain Charles Hufty was fatally wounded at the head of Company I in the skirmish at Southwest Creek, March 7, 1865.

The regiment was mustered out June 14, 1865, and was discharged by the State on the

28th. It had taken part in forty-two engagements; sixty-one enlisted men were killed in battle, four hundred wounded, forty-three died from wounds and one hundred from disease. Eight officers had been killed and twenty-three wounded. It was successively attached to the Ninth, Eighteenth, Tenth and Twenty-third Army Corps. The Camden County enlistments were as follows:

COMPANY I, NINTH REGIMENT NEW JERSEY VOL-
UNTEERS.

[This company was mustered in October 8, 1861, and mustered out July 12, 1865, unless otherwise stated.]

Captains.

Henry F. Chew, Nov. 12, '61, res. March 9, '62.
Samuel Hufty, March 7, '62, pro. maj. June 15, '64.
Chas. Hufty, July 25, '64, died Mar. 14, '65, of wnds.
David Kille, July 7, '65, *vice* Hufty, died.

First Lieutenants.

Charles M. Pinkard, Mar. 19, '62, res. Dec. 28, '62.
R. D. Swain, Dec. 29, '62, pro. capt. Co. K, Feb. 10, '65.

Second Lieutenants.

Chas. B. Springer, Mar. 9, '62, died July 31, '62.
J. C. Bowker, Dec. 29, '62, pro. 1st lt. Co. D July 3, '64.
D. Whitney, Mar. 28, '65, pro. 1st lt. Co. A June 22, '65.

First Sergeants.

Edward H. Green, pro. 2d lt. Co. D Jan. 14, '63.
Chas. P. Goodwin, com. 2d lieut. June 22, '65.

Sergeants.

Mark L. Carnly.
Charles Keene.
Lewis Murphy.
John C. Smith.
Edward D. Matson, dis. Oct. 7, '64.
Samuel B. Harbison, trans. to V. R. C.

Corporals.

John S. Hampton, dis. July 19, '65.
Joseph Wolf, Jan. 20, '64.
Eugene Sullivan, March 22, '64.
John B. Mitchell, Feb. 27, '64.
James W. Daniels.
Lewis S. Mickel, dis. July 19, '65.
Abram M. Dickinson, March 1, '64.
James H. Tash, dis. March 24, '63.
Charles G. Lorch, dis. Nov. 17, '62.
Wm. O. Birch, dis. March 17, '63.
John Schweible, Sept. 30, '61, trans. to V. R. C.
Chas. Hoffman, died June 5, '64, of wounds.
Geo. N. Cawman, killed May 8, '64.
Robt. Alcorn, bugler, dis. Aug. 25, '62.
Robert P. Craig, musician, dis. Nov. 10, '62.

Charles Beyer, Sept. 30, '61.
Asa K. Harbert, dis. July 18, '65.
Wm. H. Tonkin, wagoner, dis. Nov. 8, '64.

Privates.

Charles Albertson, Jan. 3, '65, dis. May 22, '65.
Edward L. Alvord, pro. Feb. 8, '64.
Joshua Anderson.
Frederick Babser, March 1, '65.
Joshua Ballinger, Sept. 2, '61, dis. June 14, '65.
John Bennett.
Hiram D. Beckett, Feb. 23, '64, trans. to Co. A.
Smith Bilderback, pro. Oct. 8, '61.
John Brady.
Samuel T. Butcher, April 7, '65.
Malachi Blackman, March 7, '65, trans. to Co. K.
Albert C. Cawman, dis. Dec. 7, '65.
James V. Clark.
John L. Cliff, Feb. 24, '65.
John M. Clark, Jan. 17, '65, trans. to Co. C.
Enoch Cordrey, dis. Dec. 7, '61.
George Cortwright, Feb. 16, '64.
William E. Creed, March 4, '64.
John P. Crist, Feb. 23, '65.
John M. Davis, Sept. 5, '64, dis. June 14, '65.
Geo. O. Davis, April 8, '65, trans. to Co. A.
Benj. H. Dilmore, March 29, '65, trans. to Co. K.
Josiah Dubois, trans. to V. R. C.
Edward H. Davis.
Philip Ebert, Sept. 30, '61, dis. Feb. 23, '65.
Henry Eipert, dis. July 19, '65.
James W. Elkinton.
Benj. Estilow, Feb. 6, '65.
Henry Essex, April 8, '65, trans. to Co. A.
Leo Eckert, Sept. 30, '61, died Sept. 11, '63.
George B. Evans, Dec. 28, '63.
Francis Fagan, April 6, '65.
Wm. Floyd, Sept. 2, '64.
Fredk. Felney, dis. Nov. 19, '62.
Bernard Fagan, April 12, '65, trans. to Co. F.
Thomas Fannin, April 6, '65.
Robert Green, Dec. 29, '63.
Philip S. Garrison, Jan. 28, '64, dis. May 13, '65.
Benj. Gill, dis. Nov. 18, '62.
Thomas Grady, April 13, '65, trans. to Co. H.
James Graham, Dec. 28, '65, trans. to Co. H.
Max Gumpert, April 13, '65, trans. to Co. H.
John Gorman, March 14, '64.
Wm. P. Corliss, dis. Mar. 24, '63.
Joshua D. Haines.
Wm. A. Harper, Sept. 14, '64, dis. June 14, '65.
James J. Harris, April 6, '65.
Wm. H. Harris, Aug. 30, '64, dis. June 14, '65.
John H. Hilyard.
John W. Harbison, dis. March 24, '63.
John H. Harvey, dis. Nov. 19, '62.

- Henry A. Hartranft, trans. to Co. D.
 James A. Hawthorne, April 13, '65, trans. to Co. H.
 Andrew J. Hanley, died Feb. 22, '65.
 Wm. G. Hartline, died Feb. 3, '63.
 Magnus Hepburn, died Oct. 16, '64.
 Wm. H. Hughes, March 1, '64, died March 12, '64.
 Enoch Ireland, Feb. 14, '63.
 Richmond Ireland, dis. Nov. 19, '62.
 John N. Johnson.
 Andrew Kauffman.
 Daniel Keleher, April 6, '65.
 Nathan Kell, Feb. 24, '65.
 Thomas H. Kijer.
 Charles Klapproth, March 9, '64, dis. July 19, '65.
 Charles Kearley, April 13, '65, trans. to Co. H.
 John Kingston, April 6, '65.
 Samuel M. Layman, dis. June 22, '65.
 Henry Loper, dis. Dec. 7, '64.
 George H. Lott.
 Thomas W. Lumis.
 Samuel Lester, dis. March 18, '63.
 Wm. B. Loper, dis. Nov. 19, '62.
 Ezekiel Madara, Nov. 10, '64.
 Joseph Madara, March 29, '65.
 Joseph Manderville, Feb. 10, '65.
 James P. Mattson, dis. Oct. 8, '64.
 Edmund L. Mattock, dis. Nov. 25, '62.
 Frank E. Mailey, March 6, '65, trans. to Co. D.
 George W. Matlock, March 7, '65, trans. to Co. F.
 James McCormick, March 31, '64.
 James McDonald, Feb. 15, '65.
 James McGhie, Feb. 8, '64.
 Wm. McLaughlin, Feb. 24, '65.
 James McClay, April 12, '65, trans. to Co. E.
 John McDonald, April 13, '65, trans. to Co. E.
 Robert McDonald, April 13, '65, trans. to Co. E.
 Henry McFerrin, Feb. 4, '65, trans. to Co. C.
 Wm. Measey, Feb. 10, '65.
 Charles B. Messick, dis. Nov. 19, '62.
 John Metzler, April 13, '65, trans. to Co. H.
 Albert C. Millin.
 David T. Miller, Dec. 29, '63.
 John Miller, Sept. 30, '61.
 August Miller, April 12, '65, trans. to Co. A.
 David Morgan, Aug. 31, '64, dis. June 14, '65.
 John Morgan, Aug. 31, '64.
 Charles H. Miller, died Aug. 23, '64.
 Thompson Mosher, March 24, '64, dis. July 23, '65.
 Stephen M. Mosure, killed in action June 3, '64.
 Charles D. Mulford, dis. Dec. 7, '64.
 John Muller, Feb. 16, '64, dis. Sept. 29, '65.
 Daniel Myers, Sept. 24, '64, dis. June 14, '65.
 George M. Newkirk, Sept. 4, '65, dis. June 14, '65.
 John Newkirk.
 Wm. H. Nonamaker.
 August Noll, Feb. 12, '64, trans. to Co. A.
 Bernard O'Brien, April 12, '65.
 Christian Oatanger, dis. March 24, '63.
 John Ostertag, May 28, '62, dis. June 3, '65.
 James O'Neil, Feb. 6, '64.
 Stephen C. Park, Sept. 5, '64, dis. June 14, '65.
 Thomas Parsons.
 John A. Patton.
 Daniel Parr, Jan. 30, '64, died May 29, '64, of wnds.
 Samuel Perkins, Feb. 14, '65.
 Eli B. Price, Feb. 16, '64.
 Renben R. Pittman.
 John Powell.
 Albert Reis, Aug. 21, '62, dis. June 14, '65.
 Francis Reitz, Feb. 28, '65.
 Tylee Reynolds, Feb. 26, '64, dis. June 27, '65.
 Isaac Reeves, dis. March 24, '63.
 Irvin Rodenbough, Feb. 26, '64.
 Jacob Schmidt, Sept. 30, '61, dis. July 19, '65.
 Charles Schnabel, Feb. 6, '65.
 Philip Schmidt, Sept. 30, '61, dis. May 9, '63.
 Henry Scholz, July 21, '62, dis. May 7, '63.
 Henry Schroeder, April 8, '65.
 Charles Shepherd, pro. com. sergt. Jan. 1, '62.
 Arthur F. Shoemaker, Feb. 27, '64, dis. June 24, '65.
 Jonathan Shull.
 Andrew J. Shuller, Jan. 28, '65, dis. May 27, '65.
 Francis H. Singwald, Feb. 28, '65.
 Samuel F. Stalecup, killed in action Dec. 16, '62.
 James W. Somers, Aug. 30, '64, dis. June 14, '65.
 Wm. C. Sparks.
 Francis C. Strawn, Aug. 31, '64, dis. June 14, '65.
 Wm. B. Stretch, Sept. 2, '64, dis. June 14, '65.
 Amos Strickland, Sept. 5, '64, dis. June 14, '65.
 Herman Steibertz, Sept. 30, '61, dis. Sept. 11, '63.
 Leonard Stoll, June 16, '62, dis. July 17, '63.
 Reuben Segreaves, killed in action May 16, '64.
 John Sparks, died Nov. 15, '64.
 Wm. Speakman, Feb. 5, '64.
 John E. Taylor.
 Samuel B. Taylor.
 Charles Taylor, dis. July 23, '62.
 Wm. Thompson, Feb. 21, '65, dis. June 21, '65.
 Sylvester J. Tinsman, Feb. 16, '64, dis. Feb. 16, '65.
 George V. Townsend.
 George L. Turnbull, dis. Oct. 8, '64.
 Charles Vannaman, Feb. 24, '64.
 Smith B. Vining.
 Amos J. Van Gordon, Feb. 15, '64, dis. Aug. 2, '65.
 James Van Gordon, Feb. 15, '64.
 Aaron Vancelen, died Aug. 22, '63.
 Wm. Warford, Feb. 15, '64.
 John Warple, dis. Nov. 7, '62.
 Paul Wax, April 13, '65, trans. to Co. H.
 John Walker, Sept. 30, '61.

Frederick Weber, Sept. 30, '61.
 George L. Webster, Aug. 30, '64, dis. June 14, '65.
 Conrad Weitzell, Aug. 30, '64, dis. June 14, '65.
 John Welch, April 6, '65.
 Christian Wellendorf, Sept. 30, '61, dis. Dec. 8, '64.
 David Wensel, dis. Nov. 17, '62.
 Joseph West, dis. June 1, '63.
 Josiah Wensell, killed in action May 16, '64.
 Wm. Williams, dis. May 17, '62.
 George G. White, died April 18, '62.
 Fenwick A. Woodsides, Sept. 1, '64, dis. July 15, '65.
 Edward S. Woolbert, Feb. 27, '64.
 Augustus Remming, killed in action May 16, '64.
 Wm. G. Youmans, Feb. 17, '65.
 Isaac Zaues, died May 3, '62.

COLONEL SAMUEL HUFTY, the son of Samuel and Josephine Rapingreble Hufty, was born in Philadelphia January 1, 1834. He graduated from the High School of his native city and, after a year spent in Illinois, removed to Chester County, Pa., where he followed for eight years the life of an agriculturist. Repairing in 1858 to Camden, he was employed in the capacity of clerk. Colonel Hufty, at the beginning of the war, in 1861, enlisted as captain of Company F, Ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, for three months, and joined the command of General Patterson in the Shenandoah Valley. At the expiration of his time of service he became first lieutenant of Company I, Ninth Regiment New Jersey Volunteers, and was, March 9, 1862, made captain of the company. On the 15th of June, 1864, he was promoted to the office of major of the regiment, and in February, 1865, was made lieutenant-colonel. He was mustered out on the 31st of July, 1865. Among the more important engagements in which he participated were those at Roanoke Island, Newbern (where he was wounded), Fort Macon, Kingston (N. C.), Goldsboro' (N. C.), Drury's Bluff, Cold Harbor, Petersburg (from June 20 to August 16, 1864, where he was wounded by a sharpshooter), Wise's Forks (N. C.) and Goldsboro' (second), where he was provost-marshal and commanded the regiment. On his discharge he engaged in the

lumber business in Somerset County, Md., and in 1872 came to Camden. Colonel Hufty was, in 1877, appointed city auditor and received, in 1885, the appointment of city comptroller for three years from the City Council of Camden.

Baldwin Hufty, the brother of Colonel Hufty, entered the service in 1861 as sergeant, was made second lieutenant of Company B, Third Regiment New Jersey Volunteers, and first lieutenant of Company E in 1862. He was, November 26th of the same year, elected captain of Company D of the Fourth Regiment New Jersey Volunteers, and made lieutenant-colonel of the regiment on the 28th of March, 1865. He participated in nearly all the battles of the Army of the Potomac and was breveted colonel.

THE TENTH REGIMENT.—This command was eventually attached to the First Brigade of New Jersey Volunteers. Companies A, E, H, and I, of it, were recruited in Camden County. It was created under authority from the War Department and recruited by Colonel William Bryan, of Beverly, against the wishes of Governor Olden, although it was named the "Olden Legion." His objection was that the War Department issued the authorization direct to private individuals instead of through and to the officials of the State—a course which had previously been unknown. The regiment proceeded to Washington December 26, 1861. On January 29, 1862, the Governor finally accepted it as part of the quota of New Jersey, whereupon it was thoroughly reorganized and designated as the Tenth Regiment, and Colonel William R. Murphy appointed to it. In April, 1863, it was relieved from provost duty in Washington and sent to Suffolk, Va., where, on April 23d and May 4th, it shared in the repulse of Longstreet as a portion of Corcoran's brigade, Peck's division, Seventh Corps. In July it was ordered to Philadelphia in anticipation of a resistance to the draft, and remained there two months. Its dress parades were

one of the shows of the city. In September it was moved to Pottsville, Pa., and spent the winter of 1863-64 in Schuylkill, Carbon and Luzerne Counties repressing the Confederate sympathizers of the coal region, who were encouraging desertions, interfering with recruiting, interrupting mining operations and murdering men conspicuous for their devotion to the Union. Colonel O. H. Ryerson, who succeeded Murphy in command, was president of a commission which tried many of these offenders. During the winter the regiment re-enlisted and in April, 1864, joined the First Brigade at Brandy Station, Virginia, sharing in all its subsequent battles and losing Colonel Ryerson, who was mortally wounded in the Wilderness, on May 6th. It saw some hard service, under Sheridan, in Shenandoah Valley. It was recruited before returning to Grant's lines in front of Petersburg, and with four hundred and fifty men in its ranks was mustered out at Hall's Hill, Va., June 22d and July 1, 1865.

The Camden County companies of the Tenth were made up as shown by the annexed lists:

COMPANY A, FIRST REGIMENT NEW JERSEY VOL-
UNTEERS.

Captains.

Isaac W. Wickle, Oct. 17, '61, died March 22, '62.
Ephraim C. Ware, March 22, '62, dis. Oct. 22, '64.
Joseph G. Strock, Feb. 11, '65, dis. July 1, '65.

First Lieutenants.

Philip M. Armington, Sept. 21, '61, res. Sept. 24, '61.
Chas. V. C. Murphy, Apr. 17, '62, dis. Apr. 18, '65.
James H. Jordan, June 2, '65, dis. July 1, '65.

Second Lieutenant.

Wm. C. Fennimore, Oct. 17, '61, res. Feb. 22, '64.

First Sergeant.

Benjamin A. Pine, Sept. 23, '61, pro. 2d lieut. Co. C Oct. 24, '63.

Sergeants.

Jeremiah Saunders, Sept. 7, '61, dis. July 6, '65.
Thomas B. Bareford, Sept. 10, '61, dis. Sep. 14, '61.
Benjamin Wilson, Sept. 7, '61, dis. July 1, '65.
Augustus C. Wilson, July 25, '62, dis. July 1, '65.
Joseph M. Webb, Sept. 10, '61, dis. July 1, '65.
Theodore Harrington, Aug. 19, '63, dis. July 1, '65.
Oliver H. Ritchson, Sept. 7, '61, dis. Oct. 31, '63.

William Rich, Sept. 7, '61, killed Aug. 17, '64.
Howard Fisher, Oct. 2, '62, died Nov. 12, '64.

Corporals.

Hiram E. Budd, Sept. 21, '61, dis. Feb. 7, '64.
James W. Fithian, Oct. 23, '61, dis. Oct. 22, '64.
John Marshall, Sept. 10, '61, dis. Sept. 10, '64.
Charles H. Small, Sept. 24, '61, dis. July 1, '65.
James McGeever, Aug. 9, '64, dis. July 1, '65.
Samuel B. Cambron, Nov. 14, '61, dis. July 1, '65.
John Kenny, May 9, '64, dis. July 1, '65.
John McMan, Sept. 21, '61, dis. July 1, '65.
Ellis P. Whitcraft, Sept. 21, '61, dis. Feb. 16, '65.
Wm. H. Jones, Oct. 23, '61, dis. June 8, '64, of wds.
Philip F. Hilpard, Oct. 5, '61, died Oct. 5, '64.
D. H. Holcomb, mus., Sept. 10, '61, dis. Sept. 10, '64.
Wm. McCraw, mus., Dec. 4, '63, dis. July 1, '65.
G. Hubbard, wag., Sept. 30, '61, dis. July 1, '65.
J. F. Kihuley, wag., Sept. 10, '65, dis. May 15, '62.

Privates.

Alonzo Allen, Feb. 1, '65, dis. July 1, '65.
Alfred Anderson, Sept. 21, '61, dis. Sept. 21, '64.
Peter Ayres, Aug. 12, '62, dis. Nov. 11, '62.
Thomas F. Asay, Nov. 30, '61, dis. Nov. 20, '64.
Edward Ayres, Sept. 7, '61, died Dec. 10, '64.
Louis Adams, Jan. 24, '65.
William Adams, Feb. 1, '65.
Edward Atcher, Sept. 21, '61.
Charles Atkins, Jan. 24, '65.
Herman Bolger, Jan. 24, '65, dis. June 20, '65.
Francis Brennan, Jan. 24, '65, dis. July 1, '65.
Fred. Brooklis, Jan. 23, '65, dis. July 1, '65.
Henry Brown, Jan. 31, '65, dis. July 1, '65.
John Brown, Jan. 23, '65, dis. July 11, '65.
Daniel Burns, Feb. 16, '64, dis. July 1, '65.
John Wesley Burdon, Oct. 18, '61, dis. May 27, '62.
George W. Brill, Feb. 25, '64, trans. to Co. I.
John A. Brown, Jan. 24, '65, trans. to Co. H.
Levi Butler, Dec. 20, '63, killed May 14, '64.
Joseph Baker, Feb. 24, '64.
James Barker, Feb. 6, '64.
Robert P. Belville, Oct. 26, '61.
John Boden, Feb. 11, '64.
James Boyd, Jan. 5, '64.
John Boyle, Dec. 5, '63.
John Brennau (1), March 15, '64.
John Brennau (2), Jan. 23, '65.
John Brown, Jan. 5, '64.
Walter Brown, Dec. 27, '63.
Edward Bymer, Jan. 5, '64.
Peter D. Cheeseman, Sept. 21, '61, dis. Sept. 28, '64.
John A. Cole, Jan. 19, '64, dis. July 1, '65.
John J. Countryman, Oct. 8, '62, dis. April 10, '63.
Samuel Craig, Oct. 21, '61, died July 21, '63.
Edward Campbell, Dec. 28, '63.

- James Cavanaugh, Nov. 24, '63.
 John Clark, Aug. 22, '63.
 Joseph C. Collins, Jan. 2, '64.
 John Cortwright, Dec. 24, '63.
 Charles Curtis, Dec. 16, '63.
 Wm. Davis, Feb. 16, '65, dis. July 1, '65.
 John Doran, Jan. 31, '65, dis. July 1, '65.
 Owen Doyle, Nov. 29, '64, dis. Aug. 21, '65.
 Edward Daly, Aug. 16, '62, dis. July 21, '63.
 Edward Davis, Sept. 30, '61, killed July 13, '64.
 John Decker, Oct. 8, '62, died Jan. 14, '63.
 John Dawson, Nov. 25, '65.
 John Dignan, April 22, '64.
 Michael Dolchenty, Dec. 4, '63.
 Martin Doyle, Feb. 6, '64.
 Arthur Dolan, Jan. 31, '65.
 Emanuel Eck, Feb. 23, '64, dis. July 1, '65.
 Augustus Eck, Feb. 17, '64.
 Frederick Erickson, Dec. 11, '63.
 Herman Erickson, May 17, '64.
 John Erle, Jan. 19, '64.
 Peter Friend, Jan. 24, '65, dis. July 1, '65.
 Robert Fitzpatrick, Jan. 23, '65.
 Gideon C. Fletcher, Oct. 9, '62.
 James Flynn, Dec. 7, '63.
 Henry Frank, Oct. 28, '61.
 Louis Frank, Sept. 21, '61.
 John W. Garwood, Sept. 7, '61, dis. July 1, '65.
 Thomas Geary, Dec. 15, '63, dis. July 1, '61.
 Henry Goodman, Feb. 16, '64, dis. May 19, '65.
 George Gould, Dec. 24, '63, dis. May 19, '65.
 Amos Gaunt, Oct. 7, '61.
 Daniel Gorman, Dec. 7, '63.
 Joseph Githcart, Sept. 10, '61, dis. May 26, '62.
 Baptist Grast, Sept. 24, '61, dis. April 15, '62.
 Abraham Hardy, Dec. 29, '63, dis. July 1, '64.
 Thomas Hess, Sept. 21, '61, dis. July 1, '63.
 Wm. H. H. Hawlings, Dec. 10, '61, dis. July 1, '61.
 Levi C. Huff, Dec. 24, '63, dis. July 1, '64.
 Geo. W. Hinchman, Sept. 7, '61, died July 5, '63.
 Thomas Haley, Aug. 16, '62.
 John Hall, Mar. 21, '64.
 Joseph Haller, Feb. 26, '64.
 Franklin J. Hart, March 14, '64.
 Charles Henry, Feb. 17, '64.
 Ericks Herman, May 17, '64.
 John Hurly, Feb. 17, '64.
 George Inman, Jan. 5, '64, died Feb. 24, '65.
 Gustavus Johnson, Dec. 11, '63, dis. Aug. 24, '65.
 Henry Jones, Sept. 8, '63.
 William Jones, March 28, '64.
 John H. June, March 18, '64.
 James Kays, Dec. 29, '63, dis. July 1, '65.
 Jonas R. Keene, April 15, '64, dis. July 1, '65.
 Peter Kennedy, Jan. 31, '65, dis. June 22, '65.
 Aaron Kibler, Jan. 26, '61, dis. July 1, '65.
 Wm. F. Killip, Oct. 10, '61, dis. Sept. 10, '61.
 Watson King, Sept. 21, '61, dis. May 27, '62.
 Louis Koenig, Oct. 14, '61, dis. Jan. 29, '63.
 Jacob S. Kay, Oct. 14, '61, died Oct. 7, '64.
 Samuel Kell, Oct. 7, '61.
 Peter Kelly, Jan. 31, '65.
 William Kent, August 15, '64.
 Michael Love, Jan. 2, '64, dis. July 1, '65.
 John M. Lutz, Sept. 10, '61, dis. Sept. 10, '64.
 Daniel Lutz, Nov. 6, '61, died June 24, '64.
 James Leonard, August 15, '62.
 Charles Marshall, Sept. 10, '61, dis. Sept. 10, '64.
 Geo. H. McIntosh, Feb. 3, '64, dis. July 21, '65.
 Wm. H. McKeen, Sept. 21, '61, dis. July 1, '65.
 Aug. R. McMahon, June 14, '64, dis. July 1, '65.
 Wm. Mershon, Feb. 2, '64, dis. July 1, '65.
 Frederick N. Moore, Jan. 2, '64, dis. June 26, '65.
 Wm. H. Myers, Sept. 21, '61, dis. Sept. 21, '64.
 Daniel G. Miller, Nov. 21, '71, dis. April 10, '63.
 L. McConnell, Oct. 14, '61, died Dec. 5, '64, of wds.
 Michael Maher, Jan. 28, '64.
 William H. Martin, March 21, '64.
 Daniel McCahill, Dec. 9, '63.
 Charles McCarthy, Jan. 31, '65.
 John B. McCord, Feb. 1, '65.
 John McGinnis, Sept. 14, '61.
 Thomas Meagher, Aug. 28, '63.
 Peter Miller, Sept. 21, '61.
 John Morris, March 4, '64.
 Wm. O. Nelson, Feb. 2, '65, dis. July 1, '65.
 Henry North, Sept. 24, '61, dis. Sept. 24, '64.
 Henry Nichols, Sept. 21, '61, died March 28, '62.
 Abraham Palmer, Dec. 4, '61, dis. July 1, '65.
 Clayton Parker, Sept. 10, '61, dis. Sept. 10, '61.
 Henry Parker, Jan. 23, '65, dis. July 1, '65.
 James Peaden, Jan. 24, '65, dis. July 1, '65.
 Theodore Peeire, April 30, '65, dis. July 1, '65.
 John H. Platt, Sept. 21, '61, dis. Sept. 21, '64.
 Samuel Pine, Nov. 9, '61, dis. May 21, '69.
 James Powderly, Aug. 16, '62, dis. June 22, '65.
 Jacob L. Parker, Sept. 10, '61, dis. May 24, '62.
 John H. Paull, March 29, '64, dis. Jan. 26, '65.
 John B. Porter, April 5, '64.
 Thomas Rafferty, Dec. 4, '63, dis. July 1, '65.
 Wm. B. Reynolds, Sept. 7, '64, dis. June 13, '65.
 George Roseman, Nov. 23, '61, dis. July 1, '65.
 Wm. B. Ryker, Dec. 24, '63, dis. June 14, '65.
 Samuel Roads, Feb. 16, '64, killed June 1, '64.
 John A. Roary, Sept. 21, '61, died July 3, '64.
 Philip Rader, July 4, '62.
 James Reynolds, Feb. 11, '64.
 William Robb, Jr., Sept. 10, '61.
 Samuel Sharp, Sept. 21, '61, dis. July 1, '65.
 Cornelius Shea, Aug. 1, '63, dis. July 1, '65.

John A. Simmerman, Sept. 7, '61, dis. July 1, '65.
 Charles Sipe, Feb. 10, '64, dis. July 1, '65.
 George Smith, Jan. 31, '65, dis. July 1, '65.
 John Smith, Jan. 31, '65, dis. July 1, '65.
 Larkin Smith, Sept. 21, '61, dis. July 1, '65.
 Abraham Spargo, Dec. 24, '63, dis. July 1, '65.
 Charles Swain, Oct. 28, '61, dis. July 1, '65.
 Joseph E. Subers, Feb. 16, '64, died April 14, '64.
 Joseph Saulsberry, Sept. 21, '61.
 John Shelley, Feb. 1, '65.
 Henry W. Smith, Sept. 10, '61.
 Charles Springer, Jan. 21, '64.
 George Sprowl, Jan. 5, '64.
 Stephen Stimax, Sept. 21, '61.
 Christian W. Smith, Oct. 26, '61, trans. to V. R. C.
 Thomas Stevenson, Jan. 14, '64, dis. July 6, '65.
 James Stewart, Aug. 25, '64.
 Thomas Sweeney, Jan. 24, '65.
 Frederick Taple, Sept. 24, '61, dis. July 1, '65.
 John Thompson, Dec. 24, '63, dis. July 1, '65.
 Edward Tobin, Dec. 24, '61, dis. July 1, '65.
 Eugene Taylor, Sept. 21, '61, killed Sept. 19, '64.
 John W. Thomas, Sept. 21, '61.
 Walter B. Thomas, Oct. 7, '61.
 William Thompson, Aug. 19, '63.
 Alfred Turner, Feb. 16, '64.
 John Twilagen, June 21, '64.
 Israel E. Vanneman, Sept. 7, '61, dis. July 6, '65.
 John Volkert, Oct. 13, '61, dis. July 1, '64.
 William Vaukirk, Feb. 22, '64.
 John Watson, Sept. 21, '61, dis. May 6, '65.
 George Weiser, Sept. 10, '61, dis. April 24, '65.
 George Williamson, Oct. 14, '61, dis. July 1, '65.
 Firth Wood, Sept. 21, '61, dis. May 6, '65.
 David Wells, Sept. 21, '61, died April 14, '63.
 Levi P. Wilson, Sept. 10, '61, died May 21, '62.
 Daniel R. Winner, Sept. 10, '61, died June 4, '63.
 Edward Wade, Aug. 19, '63.
 Joseph Wade, March 14, '64.
 George W. Wallace, Dec. 4, '63.
 Martin Walsh, Jan. 31, '65.
 Moses Wells, July 10, '62.
 Isaac Williams, Jan. 23, '65.
 John Wells, Sept. 21, '61.
 David C. Yourison, Sept. 23, '61, died March 2, '62.
 Thomas Veach, Sept. 21, '61, dis. May 2, '65.

Of this company, Sergeant William Rich was killed in the battle of Winchester; Privates Levi Butler killed May 14, 1864, in Shenandoah Valley; Samuel Roads killed June 1, 1864; Edward Davis killed in battle July 13, 1864; Eugene Taylor killed September 19, 1864.

COMPANY E, TENTH NEW JERSEY VOLUNTEERS.

Captains.

George W. Scott, Jan. 21, '62, dis. Oct. 19, '65.
 John Wilson, Jan. 7, '65, dis. July 1, '65.

First Lieutenants.

Albert M. Buck, Dec. 10, '61, dis. Dec. 16, '64.
 Richard M. Popham, Mar. 16, '65, dis. July 1, '65.

Second Lieutenants.

Joseph Miller, Jan. 25, '62, resigned Jan. 29, '62.
 G. W. Hughes, Jan. 6, '65, p. 1st lieutenant. Co. H Jan. 23, '65.

Richard J. Robertson, Feb. 1, '65, dis. July 1, '65.

First Sergeants.

John B. Wright, Sept. 30, '61, pro. 2d lieutenant. Co. K, 34th Regt., Nov. 10, '63.
 J. D. Richardson, Sept. 29, '61, p. com.-sergt. Sept. 21, '64.
 James Nichols, Feb. 17, '64, dis. July 1, '65.

Sergeants.

Edward W. Venable, Oct. 31, '61, pro. 2d lieutenant. Co. B May 21, '65.
 Wickliff W. Parkhurst, Nov. 9, '61, dis. July 1, '65.
 Robert M. Hillman, June 23, '62, dis. July 1, '65.
 H. C. Snyder, Sept. 28, '61, died June 8, '64, of wds.
 T. B. Wescoat, Jan. 13, '62, died May 17, '64, of wds.
 William S. Cazier, Dec. 18, '61, died Aug. 19, '64.

Corporals.

Samuel H. Lees, Dec. 14, '61, dis. July 1, '65.
 Jefferson S. Somers, Dec. 5, '61, dis. July 1, '65.
 Mahlon S. Shrouds, Nov. 26, '61, dis. July 1, '65.
 Thomas Hartsborn, Feb. 29, '64, dis. July 1, '65.
 Horatio H. Snyder, Sept. 28, '61, dis. Oct. 1, '64.
 Walter Drake, Feb. 29, '64, dis. June 20, '65.
 Charles A. Thorn, Sept. 7, '61, dis. June 2, '65.
 George W. Woodford, Nov. 20, '61, dis. Nov. 30, '62.
 Riley Letts, Dec. 26, '61, dis. Nov. 9, '63.
 David Gifford, Nov. 26, '61, dis. June 21, '62.
 Jonathan W. Wescoat, Dec. 26, '61, died Jan. 7, '65.
 J. Stephenson, munc., Sept. 21, '61, dis. July 1, '65.
 Samuel A. Webb, munc., Dec. 26, '61, dis. July 5, '65.
 Wm. W. Chatten, munc., Dec. 26, '61, dis. Nov. 7, '62.
 William Conley, wag., Dec. 7, '61, died Mar. 12, '63.

Privates.

Thomas W. Adams, Feb. 27, '64, dis. July 1, '65.
 William L. Adams, Feb. 16, '64, dis. July 1, '65.
 Joseph Alexander, Feb. 27, '64, dis. July 1, '65.
 Isaac Andrews, Feb. 27, '64, dis. July 18, '65.
 Ebenezer Adams, Jan. 4, '64, dis. May 20, '65.
 Richard J. Abbott, Jan. 13, '62, killed July 12, '62.
 Pitman Adams, Feb. 29, '64, died Sept. 18, '64.
 Robert Anderson, Jan. 23, '65.
 William H. Anderson, Jan. 7, '65.
 Theodore Arringdale, Mar. 2, '64.

- Henry Arneth, Dec. 17, '61.
 William Bartlett, Feb. 27, '64, dis. July 1, '65.
 William Bogarth, Dec. 26, '61, dis. July 1, '65.
 Freeman Briggs, Feb. 24, '64, dis. May 30, '65.
 Herman Brunsing, Nov. 18, '64, dis. June 19, '65.
 Isaiah Briggs, Feb. 10, '64, dis. Jan. 16, '65.
 Charles Brighton, Jan. 13, '62, dis. Jan. 15, '65.
 Henry Biggs, Dec. 23, '63, trans. to Co. I.
 Joseph Branson, Jan. 5, '64, trans. to Co. C.
 Edward Brown, Jan. 4, '63, trans. to Co. D.
 James H. Bergen, June 19, '62.
 John Berry, Jan. 17, '63.
 Aaron V. Brown, Nov. 10, '62.
 Adolph Busa, Nov. 20, '61.
 Joseph Cain, Jan. 4, '64, dis. July 1, '65.
 David E. Clark, Jan. 4, '64, dis. June 6, '65.
 Jonah N. Clark, Jan. 4, '64, dis. July 1, '65.
 Thomas Coll, Jan. 22, '64, dis. July 1, '65.
 Benjamin R. Conover, Feb. 27, '64, dis. July 1, '65.
 Burris Conover, Dec. 14, '61, dis. July 1, '65.
 James Conover, Jan. 4, '64, dis. July 1, '65.
 Jesse Conover, Dec. 26, '61, dis. July 1, '65.
 Pitman J. Conover, Dec. 14, '61, dis. July 6, '65.
 David Cline, Dec. 26, '61, dis. June 28, '62.
 Charles Conover, Dec. 23, '61, dis. Nov. 10, '62.
 Casper H. Cregg, Jan. 13, '62, dis. May 24, '65.
 John Cregg, Jan. 13, '62, dis. July 23, '63.
 Alden Clarke, Dec. 26, '61, dis. Feb. 4, '62.
 James Clark, Feb. 27, '64, killed in act. May 14, '64.
 Jesse H. Clark, Feb. 27, '64, died Feb. 11, '65.
 Robert S. Combs, Feb. 26, '64, died Aug. 17, '64.
 Job C. Conover, Dec. 7, '61, dis. June 1, '64.
 Recompense Conover, Jan. 4, '64, died Dec. 11, '64.
 Martin Callan, March 31, '64.
 Isaac Cheeseman, November 12, '61.
 Somers Conover, Oct. 8, '61.
 John W. Davis, Sep. 29, '61, dis. July 1, '65.
 Henry Distelhurst, Feb. 24, '64, dis. May 30, '65.
 Daniel C. Doughty, Aug. 24, '63, dis. May 18, '65.
 Cornelius Duch, Jan. 4, '64, dis. June 9, '65.
 Jesse Dayton, Dec. 26, '61, dis. June 4, '62.
 Josiah Dilks, Dec. 5, '61, dis. Dec. 7, '63.
 Jonathan R. Dailey, Jan. 13, '62, trans. to V. R. C.
 William Douglass, Dec. 25, '61.
 William H. Emmons, Aug. 16, '62, dis. Aug. 18, '64.
 Joshua Elbertson, Dec. 9, '63, died June 22, '64.
 Wyckoff Emmons, Jan. 13, '62.
 John H. Fielding, Feb. 8, '64, dis. July 1, '65.
 William Fitzgerald, Jan. 14, '64, dis. July 1, '65.
 John W. Forox, Feb. 24, '64, dis. June 9, '65.
 William B. Frazier, Nov. 19, '61, dis. May 24, '64.
 Frederick Fosmer, Nov. 8, '61.
 William Garey, July 10, '62, dis. July 1, '65.
 John L. Gifford, Nov. 26, '61, dis. June 8, '65.
 Joseph Garron, Dec. 18, '63, trans. to Co. B.
 David Gifford, Jan. 24, '62, trans. to V. R. C.
 Oliver Goodnow, Jan. 5, '64, died Dec. 11, '64.
 Joshua Gorton, March 3, '64, died Jan. 20, '65.
 John F. Grinder, Oct. 19, '61, died Sep. 3, '63.
 Charles Glenn, Aug. 24, '63.
 Henry Higbee, Feb. 26, '64, dis. July 1, '65.
 Fred. Hillerman, July 10, '62, dis. July 22, '65.
 William D. Hoover, Feb. 27, '64, dis. July 1, '65.
 Stephen H. Horn, Jan. 2, '62, dis. July 1, '65.
 John H. Hackett, Oct. 31, '61, dis. April 10, '63.
 Aaron Hoagland, Dec. 10, '61, dis. May 10, '62.
 Mahlon Horman, Dec. 5, '61, dis. June 16, '62.
 Charles H. Huntsman, Dec. 26, '61, killed in action
 Oct. 19, '64.
 Joseph Hays, Oct. 22, '61.
 Sydenham W. Houser, Feb. 25, '64, trans. to Co. I.
 John Hunt, Dec. 23, '63.
 Charles Jess, June 28, '62, dis. July 1, '65.
 Wesley Jess, July 7, '62, dis. July 1, '65.
 Charles D. Johnson, Jan. 4, '62, dis. July 1, '65.
 Nathan M. Jackaway, June 13, '62, dis. Feb. 7, '63.
 William H. Jackson, Jan. 5, '64, died May 16, '64.
 William H. Johnson, Jan. 4, '62.
 Mahlon G. Kesler, Aug. 17, '63, dis. July 1, '65.
 William Kent, Aug. 15, '64, trans. to Co. A.
 J. Koerner, Nov. 26, '64, died Apr. 24, '65, of wounds.
 Martin Keuna, June 19, '62.
 John Kenty, Dec. 1, '61.
 James Lawrence, July 14, '62, dis. July 1, '65.
 Richard Leavy, Nov. 11, '64, dis. July 1, '65.
 Joel D. Ledden, March 3, '64, dis. July 1, '65.
 Gustave Lueder, Nov. 17, '64, dis. July 1, '65.
 William Landon, Oct. 9, '62, dis. Jan. 10, '65.
 Joseph Lee, Dec. 5, '61, dis. June 20, '62.
 John Leonard, Feb. 17, '64.
 Francis Lill, Feb. 25, '65, trans. to Co. I.
 Patrick McGrory, Nov. 29, '64, dis. June 26, '65.
 John McSorley, May 2, '62, dis. July 1, '65.
 Matthew Midgley, Nov. 23, '64, dis. July 1, '65.
 John Misson, Aug. 19, '64, dis. July 1, '65.
 Zedic E. Moore, Nov. 22, '64, dis. July 1, '65.
 John Murray, Nov. 12, '64, dis. July 1, '65.
 William A. Mason, Oct. 31, '61, dis. Nov. 4, '62.
 Major S. Mathews, Dec. 26, '61, dis. June 21, '62.
 Robert Martin, March 8, '64, trans. to U. S. Navy.
 Richard F. Magee, Jan. 23, '62, died Oct. 31, '64.
 James McMullen, Feb. 23, '64, killed in action
 May 14, '64.
 Charles C. Morgan, Oct. 19, '61, died Dec. 5, '64.
 Emanuel Miller, Aug. 30, '62.
 Romulus Morgan, Oct. 18, '62.
 George S. Nicholas, Nov. 13, '61, dis. July 1, '65.
 Cornelius Post, Sep. 21, '64, dis. June 22, '65.
 Chris'er F. Pomeroy, Mar. 27, '63, trans. to V. R. C.
 Mark Peachy, Nov. 19, '61, died Nov. 28, '64.

Andrew J. Peck, Dec. 29, '61, died Nov. 28, '63.
 Thomas Peterson, Nov. 11, '61, died Jan. 16, '62.
 Edward Perry, Dec. 19, '61.
 Thomas Phillips, Dec. 25, '61.
 John Prior, Sep. 16, '63.
 Aaron E. Reed, Feb. 27, '64, dis. July 1, '65.
 John Reed, Jan. 31, '65.
 Robert Reed, March 11, '64.
 David W. Rodman, Nov. 6, '61.
 William Rogers, Oct. 23, '62.
 Samuel Rose, Oct. 22, '61.
 Edward Riley, Feb. 2, '65, dis. July 1, '65.
 Patrick Riley, Feb. 2, '65, dis. July 1, '65.
 Charles J. Roberts, Feb. 2, '65, dis. July 1, '65.
 Alex. C. Robinson, Jan. 2, '65, dis. July 19, '65.
 Leverett G. Rogers, Feb. 2, '64, dis. July 1, '65.
 Wm. A. Roxbury, Aug. 10, '63, dis. July 12, '65.
 Benjamin F. Scott, March 6, '65, dis. July 1, '65.
 John Sears, Nov. 22, '64, dis. July 1, '65.
 John Seery, March 29, '64, dis. June 29, '65.
 John P. Shirley, March 11, '64, dis. July 1, '65.
 Milton D. Shirley, Feb. 10, '64, dis. July 13, '65.
 James M. Smallwood, Feb. 27, '64, dis. July 1, '65.
 Lewis S. Smith, Feb. 27, '64, dis. July 1, '65.
 John H. Sperry, Feb. 21, '63, dis. July 1, '65.
 Lemuel Springfield, Sep. 29, '64, dis. June 22, '65.
 Daniel C. Stebbins, Feb. 27, '64, dis. July 1, '65.
 John Stewart, Oct. 29, '61, dis. July 1, '65.
 Mathias Switzer, Jan. 23, '62, dis. July 1, '65.
 Philip Shaw, Oct. 14, '61, dis. April 20, '65.
 John M. Smith, Sep. 29, '64, dis. May 15, '65.
 Risley Somers, Dec. 26, '61, dis. Feb. 9, '64.
 Jos. W. Smallwood, Feb. 27, '64, killed May 12, '64.
 Jonas Somers, Jan. 4, '64, died Aug. 18, '64.
 John Shields, Dec. 14, '63.
 Joseph Smith, Aug. 18, '63.
 William Stokley, Nov. 7, '61.
 Jesse Thomas, Jan. 4, '65, dis. July 1, '65.
 Charles B. States, Nov. 25, '61, dis. Nov. 25, '64.
 Philip A. Stephenson, June 22, '63, trans. to Co. H.
 John Thompson, Sept. 5, '61.
 John Tolan, Feb. 2, '65.
 A. T. Van Horn, Jan. 4, '64, disch. July 1, '65.
 N. L. Walters, Dec. 2, '62, disch. July 1, '65.
 John Weaver, Nov. 21, '64, disch. July 6, '65.
 Asa M. Wilson, Jan. 23, '62, disch. July 1, '65.
 James Wright, March 1, '62, disch. July 1, '65.
 John Wickam, Dec. 16, '61, disch. Feb. 9, '64.
 Thomas Wilson, Nov. 9, '61, disch. Feb. 23, '63.
 S. C. Winfield, March 30, '64, disch. Sept. 20, '64.
 Harrison Wilson, Feb. 27, '64, died May 8, '64.
 Joseph Weyman, Oct. 25, '62.
 Henry Williams, Feb. 2, '63.
 William Young, Dec. 9, '61, disch. July 24, '62.
 Jacob Zitell, Oct. 30, '62.

Robert Zitell, Oct. 30, '62

The following is a list of the killed of this company: Privates, Richard J. Abbott, July 12, 1862; James Clark, May 14, 1864, in the Wilderness; James McMullen, May 14, 1864; Joseph W. Smallwood, May 12, 1864; Charles H. Huntsman, October 19, 1864.

COMPANY H.

Captains.

J. R. Cunningham, Nov. 22, '61, resig. Mar. 16, '64.
 G. W. Hummell, April 22, '64, disch. May 3, '65.

First Lieutenants.

W. R. Maxwell, Nov. 16, '61, pro. capt. Co. H, 4th Regt., Oct. 22, '62.
 Wm. H. Axe, Nov. 8, '62, resig. Sept. 11, '63.
 Robert Love, April 22, '64, *vice* Hummell, pro.
 George Hughes, Jan. 30, '65, disch. July 1, '65.

Second Lieutenants.

S. A. Steinmetz, Nov. 8, '62, pro. 1st lieut. Co. I
 Sep. 27, '63.
 Joseph D. Smith, Oct. 4, '63, disch. Jan. 2, '65.
 John B. Hoffman, Feb. 24, '65, disch. July 1, '65.

First Sergeants.

J. McComb, Oct. 31, '61, pro. 2d lieut. Co. F, 12th Regt., Aug. 22, '62.
 J. P. Newkirk, Oct. 28, '61, pro. 2d lieut. Co. C
 May 21, '65.
 John Sowers, Oct. 21, '61, disch. July 1, '65.

Sergeants.

John A. Mather, Oct. 21, '61; dis. Oct. 24, '64.
 R. J. Robertson, Oct. 29, '61, pro. 2d lieut. Co. E
 Jan. 23, '65.
 Silas Glaspey, March 7, '62, disch. July 1, '65.
 Lewis M. Perkins, Oct. 25, '61, disch. July 1, '65.
 George W. Bowen, Nov. 24, '61, disch. July 1, '65.
 Geo. B. Anderson, Sept. 21, '61, disch. Oct. 5, '62.
 Thomas H. Heward, Nov. 12, '61, died Feb. 28, '65.
 Charles E. Hugg, Nov. 12, '61, died Feb. 19, '65.
 Charles Ecky, Nov. 4, '61.
 Horace L. Haines, Oct. 25, '61.

Corporals.

John Bradford, June 26, '62, disch. July 1, '65.
 Richard Shimp, Nov. 8, '61, disch. July 1, '65.
 John G. Stiles, Nov. 14, '61, disch. July 1, '65.
 Robert Sparks, Oct. 21, '61, disch. July 1, '65.
 Joseph Marshall, Dec. 26, '61, disch. July 1, '65.
 Nathan Campbell, Nov. 11, '61, disch. July 1, '65.
 John Hildebrandt, Nov. 23, '61, disch. July 1, '65.
 Charles E. Tomlin, Nov. 18, '61, disch. Feb. 18, '65.
 Albert Davis, Nov. 4, '61, trans. to V. R. C.
 Clayton Edwards, Oct. 26, '61.
 Edward Thornton, Oct. 31, '61.

Charles Lewis, Nov. 9, '61.
 Charles E. Hamblin, Nov. 22, '61.
 Henry Frost, June 2, '62.
 D. Crammer, muc., Sept. 21, '61, disch. July 1, '65.
 C. M. Hoey, muc., Oct. 22, '61, disch. Nov. 21, '64.
 H. Dieckman, muc., Jan. 24, '65, disch. July 1, '65.
 Ed. Schooley, wag., Nov. 20, '61, disch. July 1, '65.

Privates.

A. H. Atkinson, Nov. 14, '61, disch. Nov. 13, '64.
 W. M. Adams, Nov. 1, '61, trans. to Co. K.
 H. H. Archer, Oct. 28, '61, trans. to Co. G.
 John R. Anderson, Sept. 27, '62.
 Isaac A. Archer, Feb. 4, '64.
 Albert Beck, Jan. 29, '64, disch. July 1, '65.
 Jacob Becker, Nov. 11, '64, disch. July 1, '65.
 Thos. Black, June 16, '62, disch. June 22, '65.
 George Bradford, Nov. 4, '61, disch. July 6, '65.
 John Breyer, March 8, '62, disch. July 1, '65.
 J. A. Brown, Jan. 24, '64, disch. Oct. 25, '65.
 A. W. Brown, Oct. 22, '61, disch. July 1, '65.
 Salvatore Bruno, Jan. 24, '65, disch. July 1, '65.
 Michael Burns, Jan. 24, '65, disch. July 1, '65.
 Wm. Burroughs, Oct. 23, '61, disch. July 1, '65.
 James Braman, Sept. 30, '62, disch. Nov. 1, '62.
 C. Burke, Sept. 16, '62, trans. to civil authority.
 Wm. Bozarth, Feb. 23, '64, died May 22, '64.
 John G. Bishop, Nov. 19, '61.
 Peter Booze, Nov. 18, '61.
 Charles Boswick, Nov. 24, '61.
 Joseph Brown, March 15, '64.
 Wm. Brown, Jan. 21, '65.
 D. Campion, April 8, '65, disch. July 1, '65.
 James Cassaday, Jan. 16, '65, disch. July 1, '65.
 F. J. Clarke, May 19, '62, disch. July 1, '65.
 Michael Cornell, Jan. 23, '65, disch. July 1, '65.
 Howard Crawford, Jan. 24, '65, disch. June 13, '65.
 Thos. Colligan, Oct. 4, '62, disch. July 16, '64.
 Christian Crawley, Oct. 28, '61, trans. to Co. B.
 Somers Conover, Oct. 8, '61, trans. to Co. E.
 John Coats, Dec. 1, '61, died Oct. 10, '62.
 Daniel D. Carpenter, Oct. 25, '61.
 John Cooley, March 10, '62.
 Joseph Cooper, Nov. 13, '61.
 Richard S. Cooper, Oct. 25, '61.
 George Costabatter, Jan. 23, '65.
 Charles Curtis, Jan. 23, '65.
 George Daisy, Jan. 23, '65, disch. June 13, '65.
 Wesley Dare, July 2, '62, disch. July 1, '65.
 Fred. Diehr, April 6, '65, disch. June 30, '65.
 Jacob Draybach, Jan. 24, '65, disch. July 1, '65.
 Joseph Dente, Nov. 12, '61, disch. Aug. 23, '62.
 Henry Disbrow, Oct. 28, '61, disch. Oct. 31, '62.
 Wm. Dorrington, Nov. 24, '61, disch. July 23, '62.
 Frank Dunn, March 8, '64.

Henry Durling, Oct. 23, '61.
 John Eagen, Jan. 24, '65, disch. July 1, '65.
 Jacob Eishorn, Jan. 23, '65, disch. July 1, '65.
 Alfred S. Ellison, Feb. 19, '64.
 William C. Elwell, Oct. 31, '61.
 Fred. Falkenburg, Jan. 23, '65, disch. July 1, '65.
 Mesick P. Fish, Oct. 25, '61, disch. April 26, '65.
 William C. Fisher, Sept. 14, '61, disch. Aug. 8, '62.
 George Frey, Sept. 25, '62, disch. Jan. 13, '66.
 John R. Farquhar, Oct. 23, '61.
 David Fee, Nov. 8, '61.
 John R. Freeman, Jan. 24, '65.
 John Fry, March 1, '64.
 Anthony Garvin, Oct. 6, '61, disch. July 1, '65.
 Edward Gottwald, Jan. 23, '65, disch. July 1, '65.
 Thomas Gannon, Oct. 17, '61, trans. to Co. K.
 Jeremiah Gaskill, Nov. 1, '61, trans. to Co. K.
 Jacob Gammell, June 26, '62, killed June 8, '64.
 William Hack, Jan. 24, '65, disch. July 1, '65.
 Frederick Hallman, Jan. 24, '65, disch. July 1, '65.
 Edgar Hartley, March 1, '64, disch. June 13, '65.
 Isaac G. Hays, Dec. 5, '61, disch. July 1, '65.
 Thos. Heatherly, Jan. 24, '65, disch. July 19, '65.
 Conrad Hester, Jan. 24, '65, disch. July 1, '65.
 Lewis C. Heirs, Oct. 31, '61, disch. July 12, '65.
 Edwin B. Heirs, Oct. 31, '61, disch. July 12, '65.
 George Heimer, Feb. 11, '64, disch. July 1, '65.
 Charles Hays, Sept. 3, '62, disch. Nov. 1, '62.
 Henry Heap, Nov. 5, '61, disch. Aug. 23, '64.
 William Hornby, Nov. 24, '61, disch. July 15, '62.
 Aaron Hess, Sept. 14, '61, died June 14, '64.
 John Henderson, Jan. 24, '65.
 Charles Higgins, Jan. 21, '65.
 James Hill, Feb. 9, '64.
 John Hoffman, Jan. 30, '65.
 John J. Hamilton, Feb. 22, '64.
 Charles Irwin, June 26, '62, disch. June 17, '65.
 John Jacobs, Jan. 23, '65, disch. July 5, '65.
 John A. Janvier, Feb. 13, '64, disch. July 1, '65.
 Thomas Johnson, Jan. 23, '65, disch. July 1, '65.
 Henry James, Jan. 31, '65.
 John James, Jan. 23, '65.
 James Jamison, March 14, '64.
 Disere Jeror, Feb. 2, '64.
 Peter Johnson, Feb. 1, '65.
 Thomas Jones, Feb. 28, '64.
 James Kurns, July 2, '62, disch. July 1, '65.
 Wm. C. Kemple, Jan. 12, '62, disch. Jan. 12, '64.
 Ludwig Klein, April 6, '65, disch. July 1, '65.
 Joseph Kelley, Feb. 2, '65.
 Thomas King, March 14, '64.
 Elmer Johnston, April 1, '64, disch. Aug. 10, '65.
 Alfred L. Hartman, Oct. 28, '61, trans. to Co. K.
 Henry Henderson, Feb. 2, '64.
 Leonard Hirsch, Nov. 1, '61, trans. to Co. B.

- Charles Lauer, April 6, '65, disch. July 1, '65.
 John A. Lauer, Aug. 9, '64, disch. June 22, '65.
 Elias Lefferts, April 28, '62, disch. May 24, '65.
 Wm. B. Lancaster, Feb. 21, '64, died Sept. 15, '64.
 Samuel Lindsey, Jan. 29, '64, died June 9, '64.
 William Lawrence, April 26, '64.
 Charles H. Loyd, Feb. 1, '64.
 N. G. Maling, Jan. 25, '64, disch. July 1, '65.
 T. H. Maling, Jan. 25, '64, disch. July 1, '65.
 James McCarty, Jan. 24, '65, disch. July 1, '65.
 W. S. Metler, Aug. 9, '64, disch. June 22, '65.
 Martin Miller, Dec. 1, '61, disch. July 12, '65.
 Joseph Mitchell, April 10, '65, disch. July 1, '65.
 Charles Moore, Sept. 27, '62, disch. Nov. 1, '62.
 Charles Merrill, May 10, '62, trans. to V. R. C.
 W. G. Miller, Oct. 25, '61, died July 25, '63.
 Christopher Myers, Nov. 19, '61, died April 6, '64.
 Daniel Malling, March 15, '64.
 Thomas McCauley, Jan. 23, '65.
 Henry McGinnis, Nov. 5, '61.
 Thomas McGuire, May 19, '62.
 Hugh McIntire, Nov. 5, '61.
 Isaac McKinley, Nov. 19, '61.
 John McVey, Feb. 4, '64.
 Thomas Meher, Nov. 19, '61.
 James Morris, Jan. 23, '65.
 William C. Morris, Oct. 25, '61.
 Robert O. Mullinoux, Nov. 16, '61.
 John Murry, March 15, '64.
 M. Nausbaum, Jan. 23, '65, disch. July 1, '65.
 Wm. Newton, Nov. 4, '61, disch. May 17, '62.
 Albert J. Nichols, Nov. 5, '61, disch. July 8, '62.
 Jacob Newman, Feb. 2, '64, trans. to Co. I.
 Henry H. Nichols, Oct. 31, '61, died Mar. 14, '65.
 Stockton C. Pullen, Oct. 28, '61, dis. June 13, '65.
 Benjamin Pius, Oct. 31, '61, dis. Nov. 1, '62.
 Jacob F. Parker, Aug. 9, '64, dis. May 5, '65.
 Ephraim Palmer, Oct. 31, '61, died March 21, '63.
 E. D. Patterson, Nov. 5, '61, died May 14, '64.
 James O'Brien, March 15, '64.
 Martin F. Regan, July 21, '62, disch. July 1, '65.
 F. J. Reinfried, Oct. 22, '61, disch. July 6, '65.
 P. J. Romer, Nov. 21, '61, disch. July 1, '65.
 William Ross, Oct. 25, '61, trans. to Co. I.
 David B. Russell, Jan. 3, '64, died Dec. 19, '64.
 Patrick Ratchford, Jan. 24, '65.
 John Repshire, Nov. 1, '61.
 John R. Richardson, Nov. 22, '61.
 William Ryan, Mar. 23, '64.
 Edward N. Sapp, Oct. 28, '61, disch. Oct. 27, '64.
 Henry Schrame, Feb. 1, '65, disch. July 1, '65.
 John A. Smith, Feb. 2, '65, disch. July 1, '65.
 A. H. Stillwell, Sept. 21, '61, disch. July 1, '65.
 Theo. F. Strahmire, Dec. 31, '61, disch. July 1, '65.
 John Straway, Feb. 27, '64, disch. June 14, '65.
 James Sayers, Oct. 31, '61, disch. April 22, '62.
 Isaac Shute, Nov. 14, '61, disch. Oct. 2, '62.
 George Smith, Aug. 27, '62, disch. Nov. 4, '62.
 William Stewart, Aug. 28, '61, disch. Dec. 26, '61.
 Charles C. Stitzer, Nov. 4, '61, disch. Dec. 26, '61.
 James W. Smith, June 26, '62, trans. to Co. C.
 Thomas Stiles, March 5, '64, disch. July 24, '65.
 W. Saulsbury, Sep. 14, '61, killed in act. May 12, '64.
 P. Stephenson, Nov. 13, '61, kd. in act. June 3, '64.
 Gottlieb Schaeffer, March 16, '64.
 Henry Schwartz, Feb. 2, '64.
 George Shear, Nov. 24, '61.
 Patrick Simon, March 20, '64.
 James Sullivan, Sept. 30, '62.
 John W. Taylor, March 7, '64, disch. July 1, '65.
 John Tracy, Feb. 26, '64, trans. to V. R. C.
 Frederick Taylor, Oct. 25, '61.
 Henry Thompson, March 5, '64.
 Henry Thompson, Sept. 27, '62.
 Matthew Thune, Feb. 26, '64.
 Francis Tounge, May 19, '62.
 William H. Treen, Oct. 23, '61.
 Peter Van Patten, Oct. 4, '61, disch. Nov. 1, '62.
 Henry Van Geison, Oct. 17, '61, trans. to V. R. C.
 George Ward, Jan. 29, '64, disch. July 1, '65.
 Martin Ward, Feb. 2, '65, disch. June 13, '65.
 E. S. Warford, Sept. 12, '61, disch. Sept. 12, '64.
 Thomas Wells, April 8, '65, disch. July 1, '65.
 J. W. Wilson, March 10, '62, disch. March 10, '65.
 John T. Wilson, Feb. 26, '64, disch. July 6, '65.
 W. B. Warford, Sept. 21, '61, disch. Jan. 30, '63.
 C. Winckler, Feb. 24, '64, killed in act. June 1, '64.
 Richard Wally, Oct. 25, '61.
 William Ward, Oct. 24, '61.
 John H. Watson, Aug. 20, '63.
 Charles Welsh, Jan. 31, '65.
- The killed who belonged to this company were William Saulsbury, May 12, 1864; Jacob Gamewell, June 8, 1864; Philip Stevenson, June 3, 1864; Charles Winckler, June 1, 1864—all privates.

COMPANY I, TENTH REGIMENT, NEW JERSEY VOL- UNTEERS.

Captains.

John Coates, Nov. 26, '61, disch. March 6, '62.
 James R. Stone, March 15, '62, disch. Aug. 23, '62.
 William H. Franklin, Oct. 10, '63, dis. July 1, '65.

First Lieutenants.

Charles F. Stone, Oct. 15, '61, disch. March 4, '62.
 John S. Cooper, March 31, '62, res. July 31, '63.
 Savillion A. Steinmetz, Oct. 4, '63, dis. May 6, '65.
 Charles A. Austice, June 10, '65, disch. July 1, '65.

Second Lieutenants.

Jacob M. Sharpe, Nov. 26, '61, res. March 6, '62.
 R. D. Mitchell, Apr. 21, '62, pr. 1st. lieutenant. Co. I, 2d
 Cav. Regt. Aug. 26, '63.
 Richard A. Herring, Oct. 3, '63, com. 1st. lieutenant.
 Co. G, Oct. 24, '63.
 Adolphus Yunker, Feb. 1, '65, 2d lieutenant. *vice* Herring
 disch.

Sergeants.

George Burnhouse, Oct. 21, '61, disch. Oct. 21, '64.
 Pitney Wilson, Sept. 24, '61, disch. May 5, '62.
 Miles G. Sparks, Sept. 30, '61, disch. Feb. 6, '66.
 James R. Jobes, Sept. 27, '61, disch. Sept. 27, '64.
 Francis B. Abbott, Oct. 8, '61, disch. Nov. 26, '64.
 George A. Hiles, Dec. 1, '61, disch. Nov. 30, '64.
 James G. Wisner, Aug. 14, '63, disch. July 1, '65.
 Robert B. Sandford, Dec. 5, '64, disch. July 1, '65.
 John Moran, Sept. 9, '61, disch. July 1, '65.
 Charles Brooks, Nov. 25, '64, disch. July 1, '65.
 Isaiah Abbott, Sep. 19, '61, disch. Jan. 18, '62.
 Starr G. Holly, Nov. 14, '61.

Corporals.

James R. Purcell, May 30, '62, disch. July 1, '65.
 Sydenham W. Houser, Feb. 25, '64, dis. July 1, '65.
 John Hunsinger, Sept. 19, '61, disch. Oct. 21, '64.
 John Nelling, Oct. 21, '61, disch. Nov. 11, '64.
 Daniel Carey, June 12, '62, disch. July 1, '65.
 George Taylor, Dec. 3, '64, disch. July 1, '65.
 Charles Cross, Nov. 23, '64, disch. July 1, '65.
 Enoch Edwards, Dec. 1, '64, disch. July 1, '65.
 Henry B. Simpson, Feb. 24, '65, disch. July 1, '65.
 John Hayson, Oct. 21, '61, disch. Oct. 21, '64.
 Abraham Hackman, Oct. 14, '61, dis. May 4, '62.
 Richard A. Spain, Oct. 7, '61, disch. May 5, '62.
 Frederick H. Leach, Sept. 9, '61, tr. to V. R. C.
 Hedger C. Pierce, Sept. 23, '61, tr. to V. R. C.
 Edwin Holly, Nov. 19, '61, died Jan. 31, '62.
 Charles Wilson, Sept. 27, '61.
 James Gardner, Sept. 27, '62.
 W. S. Leach, musc., Sept. 19, '61, dis. Mar. 5, '62.

Privates.

Evan Armster, Nov. 11, '64, disch. July 1, '65.
 Peter Adshead, Sept. 27, '61, disch. June 27, '62.
 George Arp, Mar. 1, '64, disch. Jan. 7, '65.
 Henry T. Ainesworth, Aug. 26, '63.
 James Anderson, Aug. 26, '63.
 Henry Atkins, Apr. 15, '64.
 George P. Beach, Sept. 8, '62, disch. July 1, '65.
 John Bock, Nov. 18, '64, disch. July 1, '65.
 William Bradenbach, Feb. 1, '65, disch. July 1, '65.
 George W. Brill, Feb. 25, '64, disch. June 13, '65.
 Harvey V. Burch, Feb. 25, '64, disch. July 1, '65.
 Henry S. Butcher, Nov. 24, '64, disch. July 1, '65.
 John Brownlie, Jan. 30, '63, disch. Oct. 31, '63.

George F. Bird, Oct. 21, '61, tr. to V. R. C.
 John Boyle, Dec. 21, '64, tr. from Co. F, 4th Regt.
 Lewis Beebe, Nov. 2, '61, died Aug. 1, '63.
 Henry Biggs, Dec. 23, '63, died Aug. 2, '64.
 Daniel O. Brown, July 14, '62, died May 14, '64.
 George Barry, Oct. 17, '62.
 Patrick Barry, Jan. 12, '64.
 William Bell, Dec. 1, '64.
 August Bertrand, Nov. 28, '64.
 Suffrey I. Blank, Sept. 27, '61.
 John Brine, Mar. 30, '64.
 Joseph Brooks, Aug. 10, '63.
 Charles H. Brown, Jan. 13, '63.
 Harrison Brown, March 14, '64.
 Henry Bryan, Jan. 21, '63.
 James Buckley, March 1, '64.
 Peter Butler, March 1, '64.
 Samuel Boyer, Sept. 2, '62.
 Reuben Camp, Nov. 28, '64, disch. July 13, '65.
 Henry Campbell, Jan. 2, '64, disch. June 22, '65.
 William Carson, Nov. 29, '64, disch. July 1, '65.
 Peter Chekle, Nov. 22, '64, disch. July 1, '65.
 Morris Crater, Feb. 27, '64, disch. July 1, '65.
 Peter Crown, Jan. 2, '64, disch. July 1, '65.
 William Culver, Nov. 6, '61, disch. Nov. 18, '64.
 John Cline, Oct. 3, '61, disch. Dec. 6, '62.
 Peter Cooley, Sept. 13, '64, tr. to Co. K, 15th Regt.
 William B. Cook, Aug. 20, '62, tr. to V. R. C.
 John Crater, Feb. 27, '64, died Jan. 12, '65 of wds.
 Thomas Cregg, Oct. 21, '61, died Nov. 25, '64.
 Robert Camblass, Nov. 2, '61.
 Charles T. Carr, Jan. 27, '64.
 Dennis Cavanaugh, March 30, '64.
 Thomas Clayton, Sept. 27, '61.
 Lewis C. Coates, Nov. 7, '61.
 James Cooley, Sept. 27, '61.
 Richard Coplis, March 13, '63.
 Jacob Decker, March 31, '65, disch. July 1, '65.
 John Donnell, Nov. 17, '64, disch. July 1, '65.
 Augustus H. Dorland, Feb. 27, '64, died Aug. 9, '64.
 Robert Dresser, Sr., Oct. 28, '61, died Jan. 25, '63.
 James Dagnan, March 23, '64.
 Francis Darrin, Aug. 1, '63.
 Joseph Davis, Sept. 27, '61.
 Thomas Davis, Aug. 19, '63.
 Henry Deuring, Aug. 10, '63.
 Francis Donnegan, Jan. 16, '63.
 Robert Dresser, Jr., Nov. 19, '61.
 William Duffy, Sept. 24, '61.
 William Dugan, June 4, '62.
 Clarkson F. Dunham, Oct. 29, '61.
 Peter Eckersly, April 1, '65, disch. July 1, '65.
 M. Englebrechtem, Nov. 18, '64, dis. July 1, '65.
 James M. Everett, Sept. 7, '61, disch. Sept. 20, '64.
 Jeremiah Emmons, Oct. 24, '61, disch. May 2, '62.

- Aaron Emory, Oct. 6, '62, died Nov. 3, '64, of wds.
 Redmond Emmons, Oct. 21, '61.
 Fritz Fisher, Dec. 3, '64, disch. July 1, '65.
 Samuel C. Foster, Aug. 22, '63, disch. July 1, '65.
 Daniel C. Fowler, Dec. 23, '63, disch. July 1, '65.
 Wm. W. Frazer, Oct. 16, '61, disch. March 3, '62.
 Josiah Ford, Oct. 21, '61, died Jan. 20, 1862.
 Thos. Ford, Oct. 21, '61, died July 1, '64, of wds.
 David Farlen, Sept. 8, '63.
 Hiram Fish, October 24, '61.
 Jacob Gibson, Nov. 19, '61, disch. July 6, '65.
 Samuel Goff, Oct. 21, '61, disch. July 1, '65.
 Martin Gallagher, Nov. 30, '64.
 John Gill, Oct. 5, '64.
 Raymond Graff, Feb. 1, '65.
 Robert Green, Jan. 17, '63.
 Jno. F. Hamilton, Sept. 19, '61, disch. July 1, '65.
 Isaac Harris, Nov. 28, '64, disch. July 1, '65.
 John Hart, Dec. 23, '63, disch. May 22, '65.
 David Hays, Nov. 28, '64, disch. June 16, '65.
 Mich'l Hennessy, Nov. 26, '64, disch. July 1, '65.
 Silas Hoffman, Nov. 8, '61, disch. July 1, '65.
 James Hudson, Nov. 25, '64, disch. July 1, '65.
 Wm. H. Hulshart, Nov. 29, '64, disch. July 1, '65.
 Geo. Hamilton, Sept. 27, '61, disch. Feb. 22, '62.
 Simeon Hammil, Oct. 14, '61, disch. Aug. 28, '62.
 Thomas Harra, Nov. 5, '61, disch. May 5, '62.
 Stille C. Hendrickson, Oct. 1, '61, dis. June 18, '64.
 E. Helfreich, Sept. 25, '64, trans. to Co. E, 4th Regt.
 A. Helstein, Sept. 24, '64, trans. to Co. B, 4th Regt.
 J. Helstein, Sept. 24, '64, trans. to Co. B, 4th Regt.
 Edwin Haight, Aug. 26, '63.
 Francis Hamilton, Feb. 3, '63.
 James Harris, Oct. 11, '62.
 Jacob Hawk, Oct. 19, '61.
 Zachary Hess, Aug. 14, '62.
 Albert Higgins, Aug. 27, '62.
 William Hill, Aug. 19, '63.
 John S. Hosea, Feb. 2, '63.
 Christian Jensen, Nov. 17, '64, disch. July 7, '65.
 Joseph Johnson, Jan. 2, '64, disch. July 1, '65.
 Franklin Jones, Nov. 28, '64, died. May 19, '65.
 Albert Jacques, Oct. 29, '61.
 Lawrence Jenkins, March 31, '65.
 Richard Kelly, Nov. 28, '64, disch. July 1, '65.
 Andrew Kelstram, Nov. 17, '64, disch. July 7, '65.
 Lorenzo D. Kemple, Sept. 8, '63, trans. to Co. C.
 Michael Kearcher, Feb. 15, '64.
 Edward Kelly, Aug. 13, '63.
 Jesse Kemball, Aug. 27, '63.
 John King, Feb. 3, '63.
 William Knight, Oct. 17, '62.
 Daniel D. Layton, May 8, '63, disch. July 1, '65.
 James Lingham, Nov. 25, '64, disch. July 1, '65.
 Hugh Lippincott, Oct. 3, '61, disch. July 1, '65.
 Henry Logan, Nov. 12, '64, disch. July 1, '65.
 Francis Lill, Feb. 25, '64, disch. Mar. 27, '65.
 P. Londerman, Sept. 24, '64, trans. to Co. B, 4th Rt.
 E. Ludwig, Sept. 24, '64, trans. to Co. B, 4th Regt.
 George B. Land, Sept. 24, '61, died Oct. 12, '62.
 Jacob K. Lipsey, Oct. 21, '61, disch. Feb. 7, '65.
 Robert Lane, Feb. 5, '63.
 Charles J. Livingston, Aug. 17, '63.
 Alexander Lynch, Nov. 12, '61.
 Hiram Lynch, Nov. 12, '61.
 Joseph Love, September 30, '62.
 John Maloy, Nov. 22, '64, disch. July 1, '65.
 Joseph Marshall, Nov. 29, '64, disch. July 1, '65.
 John Mason, Nov. 25, '64, disch. July 25, '65.
 John F. McDonald, Jan. 10, '63, disch. July 1, '65.
 Benjamin Mingen, Nov. 29, '64, disch. July 1, '65.
 Frank Mitten, Feb. 1, '65, disch. July 1, '65.
 Wm. H. Mitten, Dec. 1, '64, disch. July 1, '65.
 John Murphy, Jan. 30, '65, disch. July 1, '65.
 Thomas Mason, Nov. 2, '61, disch. March 5, '62.
 George May, Nov. 15, '62, disch. April 10, '63.
 Patk. McDonough, Nov. 8, '61, disch. June 27, '62.
 William Miller, Nov. 18, '61, disch. June 6, '62.
 Edward McElroy, Aug. 17, '63, died Sept. 6, '64.
 D. McFagan, Nov. 1, '64, died Nov. 29, '64, of wds.
 Felix Mullen, Oct. 22, '61, died April 15, '65.
 John Major, Aug. 20, '62.
 Jeremiah Maloney, Dec. 2, '64.
 Augustus Martin, Nov. 23, '61.
 Thomas Martin, April 2, '64.
 John Meloy, Oct. 17, '62.
 John Meade, Aug. 26, '63.
 Joseph Miller, Aug. 19, '62.
 James Morgan, Oct. 18, '62.
 Thomas Murphy, Jan. 31, '65.
 Victor Nizon, Nov. 22, '64, disch. Aug. 3, '65.
 James Nolan, Dec. 6, '64, disch. July 1, '65.
 Henry Niekum, Oct. 22, '61, disch. March 5, '62.
 Daniel Ogburn, Aug. 27, '62, died Nov. 11, '64.
 Michael O'Brien, Aug. 26, '63.
 John B. Ogburn, Aug. 27, '62.
 Henry B. Paxton, Oct. 19, '61, disch. July 1, '65.
 Taylor Phifer, Nov. 28, '64, disch. July 1, '65.
 James Pharo, Nov. 15, '61, disch. June 1, '62.
 George Reinecker, Jan. 30, '62, disch. July 1, '65.
 John Robinson, Sept. 24, '61, disch. April 10, '63.
 William Ross, Oct. 25, '61, trans. to V. R. C.
 Henry Ramsey, Oct. 25, '61.
 William W. Randles, Sept. 27, '61.
 Joseph M. Ray, Aug. 28, '63.
 Charles Reilly, Aug. 26, '63.
 John Robinson, Nov. 25, '64.
 William Robinson, Aug. 1, '63.
 George Rodman, Aug. 19, '63.
 John Scheeper, Feb. 1, '65, disch. July 1, '65.

Alfred Sellers, Nov. 30, 1864, disch. July 1, '65.
 Eph. L. Smith, Sept. 27, '61, disch. July 1, '65.
 Josiah Sawns, Sept. 30, '61, disch. Aug. 25, '62.
 Joseph Schoner, Sept. 15, '61, disch. Sept. 3, '63.
 John Sturges, Oct. 7, '61, disch. May 8, '62.
 W. Searchfield, Oct. 25, '62, trans. to 1st Rt. D. C. V.
 T. Shields, Sept. 8, '61, killed in action Aug. 17, '64.
 Nicholas Sidell, Sept. 24, '64; died Oct. 26, '64.
 Mayab Slinn, Sept. 24, '61; died Nov. 15, '64.
 Wm. Spargo, Jan. 2, '64; died July 23, '64.
 Dennis Sullivan, Nov. 28, '64; died April 14, '65.
 Benj. Sailor, Feb. 25, '64.
 James Sinclair, Nov. 5, '61.
 John Sinclair, Sept. 8, '61.
 Ed. Smith, March 1, '64.
 Edward C. Smith, Oct. 21, '61.
 Henry Smith, Sept. 2, '63.
 John Smith, March 3, '65.
 Samuel Smith, Nov. 7, '62.
 James Snow, Oct. 21, '61.
 A. H. Titus, Sept. 30, '61; dis. Sept. 20, '64.
 Constant Tolaus, Nov. 28, '63; dis. July 1, '65.
 James Traverse, Jan. 30, '65; dis. July 1, '65.
 Jacob Thomas, Oct. 7, '61; died March 6, '65.
 Geo. Thompson, Feb. 1, '65.
 John Tracy, Feb. 26, '64.
 Wm. Tome, Sept. 22, '64; trans. Co. D, 4th Regt.
 Robt. Traffy, Sept. 26, '65; trans. Co. B, 4th Regt.
 Geo. Trader, Jan. 27, '64.
 Wm. Truitt, Aug. 19, '63.
 Charles Vanosell, Oct. 30, '61.
 Charles Waisse, Jan. 30, '65; dis. July 1, '65.
 Samuel Webb, Dec. 23, '63; dis. July 1, '65.
 Richard Welsh, Mar. 30, '65; dis. July 1, '65.
 John Wiley, Nov. 11, '64; dis. July 1, '65.
 Charles Williams, Nov. 16, '64; dis. July 1, '65.
 Robt. Williams, Jan. 30, '65; dis. June 20, '65.
 John Wilkins, Nov. 19, '61; dis. March 5, '62.
 Jos. B. Wolcott, Aug. 16, '62; trans. to V. R. C.
 John Woodbine, Dec. 1, '64; trans. to Co. C.
 Henry Woodward, April 12, '65; trans. to Co. C.
 Sam'l B. White, Oct. 21, '61; died Feb. 5, '62.
 Owen Williams, Aug. 26, '63; died July 26, '64.
 Francis Watkins, Aug. 1, '63.
 John Welch, March 13, '63.
 Samuel Wheaton, Nov. 2, '62.
 George Whittaker, Sept. 30, '61.
 Charles L. Willey, Sept. 8, '63.
 Charles H. Williams, Aug. 17, '63.
 Wm. Williams, Aug. 17, '63.
 Garrett Wilson, Aug. 27, '63.
 Peter Wolford, Nov. 2, '61.
 Bernard Wood, Aug. 21, '63.
 Henry Wood, March 23, '64.
 Frank Young, Nov. 21, '64; dis. July 1, '65.

Joseph C. Young, Nov. 2, '61; died, June 5, '64.
 William Yeager, Aug. 4, '63.

Thomas Shields is the only member of this company reported as killed in battle.

THE TWELFTH REGIMENT. — Camden County contributed to the Twelfth Regiment Companies E, G and I. This command was raised under the President's call of July 7, 1862, for three hundred thousand three years' volunteers, and was mustered in at Woodbury September 4th. Thomas H. Davis, of Camden, was appointed major and afterwards promoted to lieutenant-colonel. *En route* to Washington September 7, 1862, the regiment was directed to guarding the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, near Ellicott City, Md., and joined the Army of the Potomac at Falmouth, Va., December 6th. It was first attached to the Second Brigade, Third Division, Second Army Corps, and later to the Third Brigade of the Second Division of the same corps. Serving until the close of the war, it was a participant in the following-named battles:

Chancellorsville, May 3 and 4, 1863; Gettysburg, Pa., July 2 and 3, 1863; Falling Waters, Md., July 13, 1863; Auburn Mills, Va., October 14, 1863; Bristow Station, Va., October 14, 1863; Blackburn's Ford, Va., October 15, 1863; Robinson's Tavern, Va., November 27, 1863; Mine Run, Va., November 28, 29 and 30, 1863; Morton's Ford, Va., February 6, 1864; Wilderness, Va., May 5 to 7, 1864; Spottsylvania, Va., May 8 to 11, 1864; Spottsylvania Court-House, May 12 to 18, 1864; North and South Anna River, Va., May 24 to 26, 1864; Tolopotomy, Va., May 30 and 31, 1864; Cold Harbor, Va., June 2 to 12, 1864; Before Petersburg, Va., June 20 to 23, 1864; Deep Bottom, Va., July 25 to 29, 1864; Mine Explosion, Va., July 30, 1864; Ream's Station, Va., August 25, 1864; Fort Sedgewick, Va., September 10, 1864; Boydton Plank-Road, Va., October 27, 1864; Hatcher's Run, Va., February 6 to 8, 1865; Dabney's Mills, Va., February 28, 1865; Hatcher's Run, Va., March 25, 1865; Capture of Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; Sailor's Creek, Va., April 6, 1865; High Bridge, Va., April 7, 1865; Farmville, Va., April 7, 1865; Lee's surrender (Appomattox, Va.), April 9, 1865.

Companies E and G, at Gettysburg, on the

evening of July 2, 1863, were a part of the force that drove the Confederate sharpshooters from a house and burn on the Emmettsburg road, an affair in which Captain Horsfall was killed and Lieutenant Eastwick wounded. Upon this site the survivors of this regiment, in 1886, erected a handsome monument. At Bristow Station Lieutenant Low, of Company G, received his death-wound and his company was very badly cut up. At Spottsylvania Court-House, on May 6, 1864, the regiment lost heavily, Colonel Davis and Captains Chew and Potter being among the wounded. Color-Sergeant Charles H. Cheeseman, Company E, of Camden, who had borne the colors of the command with great bravery through all its battles, was fatally injured. On the 12th, it was in the attack on Johnson's division of Ewell's corps, where Colonel Davis was instantly killed at the head of the charging column of his men.

Captain James McCoomb, of Camden, succeeded to the command of the regiment, and was mortally wounded by a shell at the battle of Cold Harbor. His successor was Captain Daniel Dare, also of Camden, who was in charge until Major Thomson returned from recruiting service. The latter being seriously wounded at Ream's Station, the command fell upon Major Henry F. Chew, still another Camden soldier, so that the Twelfth's profuse laurels may be said to have been largely gained under the direction of the zealous and brave officers who came from this county. It never lost a color, was never broken in action and reflected honor upon South Jersey, from whence it was recruited.

COL. THOMAS H. DAVIS,¹ son of Benjamin T. and Eleanor Davis, was born in the city of Camden, N. J., July 23, 1835. His early days were passed in his native town until, at the age of seventeen, he entered the West Jersey Collegiate School, at Mount Holly, then under the care of the Rev. Samuel Mil-

ler. Here he remained until the period of his school-days had ended, when he went West and was engaged for several years in the cities of Toledo, O., and Detroit, Mich., in the construction of gas-works. He afterwards returned to Camden and entered into business in Philadelphia, which occupied him until near the outbreak of the war. He was among the first of the young men of the State to tender his services to the imperiled government, and entered the service at the first call as paymaster of the Fourth Regiment of the New Jersey Militia, and in this capacity served three months in front of Washington.

On the 9th day of July, 1862, he was commissioned major of the Twelfth Regiment New Jersey Volunteers, and immediately entered upon his duties at the camp of that regiment at Woodbury. The acquaintance of the writer with him began at this time. From his entrance into the Twelfth Regiment Major Davis showed an ardent interest in its welfare. He was proud of the material of which it was composed—sons of farmers and young sea-faring men chiefly—a manly body of troops, which, for strength, youth, activity and health, I think, was not surpassed by any which the State furnished during the war. Major Davis gave himself diligently to his duties and soon had the respect and affection of the entire regiment.

The Twelfth Regiment, after serving some months in Maryland, in December, 1862, joined the Second Brigade, Third Division, Army of the Potomac, near Falmouth, Va. Here, on the 27th of February, 1863, Lieutenant-Colonel J. Howard Willets was commissioned colonel of the regiment and Major Davis was promoted to be lieutenant-colonel.

The winter and early spring were spent in perfecting the equipment, drill and discipline of the regiment and performing what was probably the most severe and exposing picket duty of the war. The dis-

¹ Colonel Wm. E. Potter.



Thos W Davis

tance from the camp to the picket line, the horrible weather and roads, the want of proper shelter for the reserves and the comparative inexperience of the men, have marked the winter of 1862-63 with black lines in the diary of every soldier who was during those months upon the right front of the Army of the Potomac. Colonel Davis, as field officer of the day, was necessarily much exposed during this winter, and thus laid the foundation of an attack of inflammatory rheumatism, which early in May completely prostrated him so that he was ordered home and was not allowed to return until about the 1st of August, 1863. I have often heard him regret that he was thus absent from the great actions of Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. Colonel Willets was badly wounded at Chancellorsville, and on the return of Colonel Davis from sick leave he assumed the command of his regiment, which he was thenceforth to lead in more than one bloody action, and in front of whose steadfast lines he was to fall.

He was steadily on duty during the latter part of the summer of 1863, and at the combat near Greenwich and the severe action of Bristow Station, both fought upon the 14th of October, 1863, he manœuvred his troops with that coolness and serene courage which always distinguished him. He was again engaged with his regiment on the 15th of October at Blackburn's Ford or Bull Run, and later in the fall, during the short but expensive campaign of Mine Run. On February 7, 1864, he was among the first on foot to ford the icy waters of the Rapidan at Morton's Ford, and was warmly engaged in the severe combat. With the rest of the army, he crossed the Rapidan on the night of May 4, 1864, and was heavily engaged in the first great action of the Wilderness campaign on the evening of May 5th. The next morning Carroll's brigade, in which was the regiment of Colonel Davis, advanced more than a mile, swinging to the left and

across the Orange Court-House plank-road, and, with the other brigades and division of the Second Corps, driving the corps of A. P. Hill, of the enemy's army, in utter confusion before it.

During a halt, at length ordered, a shell exploded near Colonel Davis and he was stricken to the ground. One who was wounded, an hour later, found him at the field hospital. He was hit by splinters thrown off from a tree struck by the shell referred to, and not by the projectile itself. He lay at the field hospital until the evening of May 7th, and joined his regiment when, with the army, it moved toward Spottsylvania. As he pressed the hand of the officer referred to and bade him farewell, he said, "If we were into camp now I should apply for leave on the strength of these bruises, but I cannot bear the thought of leaving my regiment so long as I can sit on my horse." Graven on the memory of his friend as with a pen of steel, these last manly words of Colonel Davis sound in his ears clearly, as if spoken but yesterday.

On the 12th of May, 1864, Colonel Davis, at the head of the Twelfth Regiment, formed a part of that magnificent column of veteran infantry which, under command of General Hancock, assaulted Lee's line at Spottsylvania, and sweeping over it, pierced his centre. On foot, because it was impossible to ride through abatis and over earthwork, erect, vigilant, enthusiastic, not yet recovered from severe bruises of six days before, but triumphing over them, eye-witnesses still love to tell with what springing valor and incomparable energy Colonel Davis led his regiment as they swept like one great wave over the enemy's work and into their camp. The enemy's first line was carried with but little loss, but half a mile to the rear the charging troops came upon a second line heavily manned and sternly defended. And here, while cheering on his troops with animated gestures, in front of his colors and

almost touching them, Colonel Davis, struck by a ball which passed through his neck, fell dead. He was buried near the field where he fell, but a few days later was removed to Fredericksburg, whence, in the autumn of 1865, loving hands bore him northward, and on a beautiful day in November of that year, on the eve of the first Thanksgiving after the war, in the presence of his family and a few of his comrades, he was laid to rest in the cemetery of Laurel Hill.

Few men were more soldierly in appearance than Colonel Davis—none more brave and zealous in the cause for which he died. Tall, erect, commanding in person, electric in temperament, of a bold and resolute character, his troops so leaned on him that, when he commanded, his regiment fought with a massive energy which was often noticed. Warm in his affections, kind and genial in manners, many loved him, none will forget him. He was a gallant soldier and genial gentleman, who freely left home and friends to cast his sword, his heart and his life into the breach to save the honor of his country.

The rolls of the Camden County companies of the Twelfth Regiment are as follows:

COMPANY E.

[This company was mustered in September 4, 1862, and mustered out July 15, 1865, unless otherwise stated.]

Captains.

Charles K. Horsfall, killed July 2, '63.
Daniel Dare, Aug. 6, '63.

First Lieutenants.

Philip M. Armington, resg. Nov. 15, '63.
Ellwood Griscom, Feb. 22, '65; dis. June 4, '65.

Second Lieutenants.

James McComb, pro. 1st lt. Co. D June 31, '63.
Stephen G. Eastwick, Feb. 14, '63; dis. Jan. 24, '64.
G. A. Cobb, May 1, '65; pro. 1st lt. Co. H June 24, '65.

First Sergeants.

John R. Rich, pro. sergt.-maj. Nov. 27, '63.
John Sheehan, dis. June 4, '65.

Sergeants.

Ethelbert Davis, dis. June 4, '65.
Wm. H. Brooks, dis. June 3, '65.
Charles Sullivan, dis. June 4, '65.

James M. Cranen, dis. June 4, '65.
Charles H. Laing, Feb. 23, '65.
Elijah L. Smith, Feb. 27, '65.
Pierce McHenry, April 7, '65.
John Foster, died May 3, '63, of wounds.
Joseph S. Hugg, Aug. 13, '62; died Aug. 27, '62.
Charles E. Cheeseman, died May 7, '64, of wounds.
Charles P. Fish, Aug. 4, '62; killed May 12, '64.

Corporals.

Henry Ranser, dis. June 4, '65.
Frederick Fagley, dis. June 4, '65.
Edward S. Ellis, dis. July 10, '65.
Joseph Myers, dis. June 4, '65.
John Hull, dis. June 4, '65.
Wm. M. Copeland, dis. June 4, '65.
Samuel E. Farrington, dis. June 4, '65.
John Evans, Feb. 23, '65.
Charles Richards, Feb. 22, '65.
John Thompson, April 5, '65.
Isaac M. Williams, April 5, '65.
George White, April 6, '65.
Ludwig Schweitzer, dis. May 17, '65.
Thomas E. Prickett, dis. Dec. 24, '64.
Joseph A. Davis, trans. to V. R. C.
John Pinkerton, trans. to V. R. C.
Edmund M. Stevenson, trans. to V. R. C.
John Clements, died June 22, '63, of wounds.
Jonas M. Roe, died Aug. 7, '64, of wounds.
Henry Helms.
Robert J. Thompson, musician, disch. June 4, '65.
Israel J. Conklin, musician, trans. to V. R. C.
John Bird, wagoner, disch. June 4, '65.

Privates.

Elias Abrams, Feb. 23, '65, disch. Aug. 3, '65.
John Antonia, April 6, '65.
Benj. Anthony, disch. Feb. 19, '63.
Jacob Asay, trans. to V. R. C.
George Anderson, killed July 3, '63.
Thomas Barrett, Aug. 15, '64.
John Beggs, April 5, '64.
Wm. Byrnes, April 6, '65.
Peter T. Brewer, trans. to V. R. C.
Lysander H. Banks, died Feb. 21, '63.
Martin Blake, Aug. 5, '62.
David Campbell, July 27, '64, disch. Aug. 3, '65.
George C. Carlyle, April 7, '65.
Charles Clark, March 31, '65.
James Cunningham, Feb. 23, '65.
Matthew Cavanagh, disch. Jan. 13, '64.
Thomas Calvert, trans. to V. R. C.
James P. Campbell, trans. to Co. F.
John Q. A. Cline, killed May 8, '63.
Charles F. Collett, killed May 3, '63.
John C. Conley, died June 12, '64, of wounds.

- Isaac H. Copeland, killed July 3, '63.
 Alexander Drew, Feb. 23, '65.
 Ezra Drew, Feb. 23, '65.
 Albert Davis, disch. Feb. 17, '64.
 Enoch H. Duffield, disch. Dec. 30, '62.
 Samuel C. Elbertson, disch. March 9, '63.
 Lucius Q. C. Elmer, trans. to V. R. C.
 John Farrington, disch. Aug. 1, '65.
 Samuel Fleet, trans. to V. R. C.
 Rudolph Frick, April 4, '65.
 Aaron Garwood, disch. June 12, '65.
 John Geier, April 4, '64.
 Frank Gibson, April 5, '65, disch. July 17, '65.
 Robert Gordon, disch. June 4, '65.
 Thomas J. Gordon, disch. July 28, '65.
 Michael Griner, disch. July 8, '63.
 Alexander Gale, trans. to V. R. C.
 John Gorman, trans. to V. R. C.
 David Gordon, died Jan. 23, '63.
 Wm. H. Haight, Feb. 23, '65.
 Charles Hannahs, April 5, '65.
 Edward P. Harris, disch. June 4, '65.
 Wm. Harrison, April 6, '65.
 Jacob Hartman, April 7, '65.
 Aulson Heaton, April 7, '65.
 Anthony Heffner, April 7, '65.
 Albert Heitz, April 3, '65.
 Jacob Henkel, April 7, '65.
 James Hopper, Feb. 23, '65.
 Daniel H. Horner, disch. June 4, '65.
 Benj. Hackney, disch. Feb. 17, '63.
 Jacob Hinchman, disch. Oct. 22, '63.
 Francis Haggerty, trans. to V. R. C.
 Ira C. Hall, trans. to V. R. C.
 Joseph Haynes, trans. to V. R. C.
 Wm. S. Hineline, trans. to V. R. C.
 Josiah C. Hughes, trans. to V. R. C.
 David H. Horner, died June 4, '63, of wounds.
 Samuel C. Hultz, killed May 3, '63.
 John Ipser, April 5, '65.
 Alexander Jervis, died Dec. 20, '63.
 John Kilikus, Feb. 28, '65.
 Wm. Korbel, April 7, '65.
 Charles Kuntzman, March 31, '65.
 Emil Lack, April 7, '65.
 John Lack, April 7, '65.
 George Lutz, April 6, '65.
 James K. P. Lafferty, trans. to V. R. C.
 Charles H. Leeds, trans. to V. R. C.
 Anthony Macel, April 4, '65.
 Frederick Martin, April 4, '65.
 Francis McBride, Feb. 23, '65.
 Augustus Mitchell, Feb. 27, '65.
 Benjamin Mullica, disch. June 4, '65.
 Patrick Murray, Feb. 28, '65.
 Nathaniel Morton, disch. Feb. 28, '63.
 Augustus Munter, disch. Nov. 26, '63.
 John McKeon, killed May 3, '63.
 Enoch F. Mills, died June 14, '64, of wounds.
 Robert Newsome, April 3, '65.
 Heloudeus Nonn, April 5, '65.
 William Nagle, died Dec. 5, '64.
 Deitrick Panzie, April 4, '65, disch. June 13, '65.
 Henry Peirce, disch. June 4, '65.
 James B. Peirson, disch. June 4, '65.
 Frederick Pechmann, Jr., trans. to Sig. Corps.
 Porteus Pepoon, killed May 12, '64.
 Obadiah Reed, April 6, '65.
 Fidelius Reich, April 6, '65.
 Ira B. Ridgway, April 5, '65.
 John Reed, disch. Feb. 16, '65.
 George Riggs, disch. Nov. 7, '63.
 Edward Rodgers, trans. to V. R. C.
 James A. Riley, killed July 2, '63.
 Dennis Ryan, killed May 3, '63.
 Bernhardt Schmidt, April 7, '65.
 John Schubert, April 1, '65.
 Henry Schultz, April 7, '65.
 Charles F. Senix, pro. q.m.-sergt. Aug. 30, '64.
 James Shaffer, April 5, '65.
 George Simpkins, April 5, '65.
 Joseph L. Simons, disch. May 18, '65.
 Wm. H. Smith, disch. July 26, '65.
 David M. Southard, disch. June 15, '65.
 Peter Spies, April 6, '65.
 Frederick Staatz, April 7, '65.
 George Skirm, trans. to V. R. C.
 Seth C. Southard, trans. to V. R. C.
 Wm. H. Shaffer, Nov. 20, '63, killed May 12, '64.
 Samuel K. Sooy, died Sept. 15, '63.
 Stephen B. Sooy, died Sept. 12, '62.
 William H. Stockton, killed March 25, '65.
 Isaac A. Taylor, dis. June 4, '65.
 Amzi Teachman, Feb. 22, '65.
 William Thompson, April 6, '65.
 Andrew H. Tomlin, April 7, '65.
 William Tozer, dis. June 4, '65.
 Casimer Trechler, April 3, '65.
 Charles S. Tindall, killed May 6, '64.
 John Thompson, April 11, '64.
 J. Van Volkenburgh, Feb. 23, '65, dis. May 20, '65.
 William Walker, April 6, '65.
 Matthew Wallace, Feb. 22, '65.
 John Webber, April 7, '65.
 John Weitner, March 29, '65.
 John Welsh, April 7, '65.
 John Westermayer, April 6, '65.
 George Wilhelm, April 7, '65.
 Azel Williams, Feb. 27, '65.
 Frank Williams, April 1, '65.

Lawrence Williams, April 6, '65.

John Wallace, Feb. 19, '64, died. Nov. 24, '64.

Thomas J. Williams, killed in action May 3, '63.

William J. Wood, died June 20, '64.

Henry C. Yeager, April 4, '65.

Isaac Young, Feb. 27, '65.

CAPTAIN CHARLES K. HORSFALL.—About the period of the Revolution an English family named Horsfall came to this country, and settled in Monmouth County, N. J. There were two brothers, belonging to the better class of English farmers, and they purchased land on their arrival. From these pioneers sprung John and Richard Horsfall, who were born in Monmouth County. John was married to Sarah Timmons, of Monmouth. They had three children,—Jacob and Isaac (twins), and John. Richard married a Smith and removed to Cream Ridge, N. J. They had three children.

John, the father of Captain Horsfall, moved to Burlington County before he was of age, and became a merchant in Bordentown. About 1851 he took up his residence in Camden, where he has followed the business of general merchandising. In 1836 he was married to Hannah E., daughter of Charles and Ann Kemble, of Bordentown, by whom he had four children,—Charles K., who was married to Amy W., daughter of William and Mary Brooks, of Medford, N. J.; Hannah Ann T., who died, aged two years; Theodore F., (deceased), who was married to Anna Wells, of Camden; and Alethia C., who is married to James B. Lewis, formerly of Burlington County, now living in Camden. They had three children,—Etta H. and Charles H. (deceased), and Jennie B.

Captain Charles K. Horsfall was born in Burlington County December 31, 1836. He was one of those heroic spirits who entered into the service of his country from pure patriotism. Before the war he was a member of "Camden Light Artillery" and rose

to be one of its officers. He was fond of military life, and when the Civil War opened raised Company E, of Twelfth New Jersey Volunteer Infantry. He served with it in all the hard duty which the Army of the Potomac was called upon to perform up to Gettysburg. He distinguished himself at Chancellorsville, and on the 2d of July, 1863, at Gettysburg. A detachment of Twelfth New Jersey and Fourteenth Connecticut were ordered to dislodge a body of Confederate sharpshooters concealed in a barn. He bravely led his men and was shot through the head, falling dead within the rebel lines. His body was buried on the field for two weeks, when it was removed to its present resting-place, Evergreen Cemetery, in this city. His loss was deeply mourned by his regiment, for he was a brave soldier, exemplary citizen and thorough Christian. His mother passed to rest June 11, 1886.

COMPANY G, TWELFTH REGIMENT NEW JERSEY VOLUNTEERS (THREE YEARS'), OF CAMDEN.

[This company was mustered in September 4, 1862, and mustered out June 4, 1865, unless otherwise stated.]

Captains.

Samuel B. Jobs, res. Jan. 24, '64.

William E. Potter, brev.-maj. May 1, '65.

First Lieutenants.

James T. Lowe, died of wounds Oct. 30, '63.

F. M. Riley, Apr. 25, '64, pr. capt. Co. F Jan. 30, '65.

James P. William, Feb. 22, '65.

Robert B. Kates, July 5, '65, dis. July 15, '65.

Second Lieutenant.

Charles E. Troutman, res. Feb. 4, '64.

First Sergeant.

Jeremiah Casto.

Sergeants.

Joseph Blake.

Arthur Stanley.

William H. Rogers.

John Hall.

Charles Fosker, April 5, '65, dis. July 15, '65.

Charles Hulbert, Oct. 3, '64, dis. July 15, '65.

Isaac L. Wood, dis. Oct. 14, '63.

Edw. L. Thornton, dis. April 2, '63.

Joshua D. Fithian, dis. Dec. 11, '63.

Hiram Smith, dis. May 10, '64.

Henry Fenton, trans. to U. S. Navy.



Charles K. Horsfall

Corporals.

Theodore Brick.
 Amos Frampes.
 Isaiah Groff.
 George Woodrow.
 Edward L. Brick.
 Jesse Peterson.
 David H. Eldridge, dis. July 31, '65.
 George Johnson, April 4, '65, dis. July 15, '65.
 Theodore Hildebrand, April 5, '65, dis. July 15, '65.
 Frank Myers, April 3, '65, dis. July 15, '65.
 William H. Howe, dis. Jan. 26, '63.
 Charles Mayhew, trans. to V. R. C.
 Franklin Bates, trans. to V. R. C.
 William W. Collins, killed June 3, '64.
 Howard Turner, musician.
 Richard Cheeseman, musician.

Privates.

Samuel E. Barker.
 John Blackburn, April 5, '65, dis. July 15, '65.
 Florence Bleyler.
 Andrew Bramble, April 5, '65, dis. July 15, '65.
 Augustus Brant, April 4, '65, dis. July 15, '65.
 Robert R. Burk.
 Edward V. Byerly.
 James Cain, April 8, '65.
 William R. Carter, dis. Dec. 11, '63.
 John B. Carey.
 John Conley, killed July 2, '63.
 Newton B. Cook, died April 6, '63.
 Joseph Cooper, April 8, '65.
 Hiram Cramer, killed May 3, '63.
 Thomas H. Conover, dis. June 2, '65.
 John Corbet, April 5, '65, dis. June 15, '65.
 Andrew Cridline, Aug. 26, '64, dis. July 18, '65.
 John Crowley, dis. May 30, '63.
 John J. Dall.
 Levi M. Decatur, Aug. 26, '64, dis. July 18, '65.
 Edward De Parpart, Aug. 18, '64, dis. July 15, '65.
 James P. Demarris, dis. Mar. 25, '63.
 Henry C. Derrickson, died June 20, '64.
 John H. Dill, trans. to V. R. C.
 Jacob S. Dill, died of wounds May 15, '63.
 William E. Downam, dis. July 14, '65.
 Gustav Eisle, dis. July 15, '65.
 Lewis S. Elmer, killed May 3, '63.
 Daniel Everingham.
 John Fagan, April 7, '65.
 William Fee, April 3, '65, died July 15, '65.
 John Fernandes, April 5, '64, dis. July 15, '65.
 John Ferrell, April 8, '65, dis. June 28, '65.
 Lawrence Flood, April 5, '65, dis. July 15, '65.
 Thomas Flynn, April 4, '65, dis. July 15, '65.
 Alfred B. Fortiner, dis. July 31, '65.
 Benj. F. Gladden, dis. June 21, '65.

William Y. Gladney, dis. March 12, '63.
 Samuel Godfrey, March 24, '65.
 Carl Gremm.
 Richard Groff, died March 29, '63.
 John Griffin, April 5, '65, dis. July 15, '65.
 Geo. W. Hardwick, April 3, '65, dis. July 15, '65.
 Thomas M. Harrison, dis. June 28, '65.
 James Hayes, April 3, '65, dis. June 15, '65.
 Fred. Heil, Oct. 7, '64, dis. July 15, '65.
 Christian Hesse, Oct. 10, '64, dis. July 15, '65.
 William H. Henderson, dis. June 5, '63.
 William Herring, died May 20, '64.
 William H. Hillman.
 John Horen, April 4, '65.
 Samuel M. Horner, dis. July 1, '65.
 Oscar Hoffman, April 5, '65, dis. July 15, '65.
 Michael Holden, April 7, '65, dis. July 15, '65.
 Benjamin Hood.
 Joseph T. Higginson, dis. Oct. 19, '63.
 Theodore Hughes, April 3, '65, dis. July 15, '65.
 Charles D. Husbands, dis. for wounds Oct. 13, '63.
 Felix Infelder, Feb. 28, '65, dis. July 15, '65.
 Joseph Inman, dis. March 17, '63.
 John Jaggard, dis. July 10, '65.
 James Johnson, April 3, '65.
 Thomas Joice, April 4, '65, dis. July 15, '65.
 Paul Jones.
 Adam Jordon.
 Charles Keller, April 4, '65, dis. July 15, '65.
 John Kerrigan, April 5, '65.
 Charles King, April 6, '65.
 Charles Laman.
 John H. Lamar, dis. July 21, '61.
 Lorenzo S. Land, killed in action June 3, '64.
 Walter Lindsay.
 Charles E. Madara.
 George R. Marter, killed in action May 3, '63.
 Joseph Marner.
 Donald McDonald, April 3, '65, dis. July 15, '65.
 Daniel F. McHenry.
 Henry M. McIlvaine, dis. for wounds May 5, '64.
 Timothy McMahon, April 5, '65.
 Bernard McManus, April 4, '65.
 James Mercer, April 4, '65, dis. July 15, '65.
 Thomas R. Middleton, killed in action July 2, '63.
 Francis Mills, killed in action May 3, '64.
 Josiah K. Moore, dis. July 1, '65.
 William Murphy, April 1, '65, dis. July 5, '65.
 John O'Brien, trans. to V. R. C.
 James O'Connor, Nov. 30, '63, dis. July 15, '65.
 John O'Neil, April 5, '65, dis. July 15, '65.
 James O'Neil, April 5, '65.
 Adolph Olsen, April 3, '65, dis. July 15, '65.
 Richard Palmer, Aug. 12, '64, dis. July 15, '65.
 Aaron Parker.

Nathan Parker, dis. July 6, '65.
 Edward H. Pancoast, dis. April 5, '65.
 John Perry, April 4, '65, dis. July 15, '65.
 Peter L. Perry, Feb. 16, '65, dis. July 15, '65.
 Joseph Phalon, April 7, '65, dis. June 14, '65.
 Richard F. Plum, trans. to V. R. C.
 William Potter, April 4, '65, dis. July 15, '65.
 Isaac Randolph.
 Michael Reynolds, April 8, '65, dis. July 15, '65.
 Walter A. Rink, Aug. 31, '64, dis. June 23, '65.
 Henry H. Richmond, died Jan. 13, '63.
 Richard Roberson, April 4, '65.
 Martin Roche, April 5, '65, dis. July 15, '65.
 John Ross, April 4, '65, dis. June 28, '65.
 Matthew Russell, April 5, '65, dis. July 15, '65.
 James Ryan.
 Joseph Satterley, April 3, '65.
 Charles Schaffer, April 5, '65, dis. July 15, '65.
 John L. Severns, dis. June 30, '65.
 John Shey, April 5, '65, dis. July 15, '65.
 Robert G. Sheppard, died April 13, '63.
 William B. Skill, killed in action July 3, '63.
 Frank Smith, Sept. 28, '64, dis. July 15, '65.
 John Smith, Sept. 28, '64, dis. July 15, '65.
 Joseph H. Smith, dis. Nov. 22, '64.
 J. William Smith, July 29, '62, dis. March 19, '64.
 Henry Smith, April 5, '65.
 Nicholas Smith, April 8, '65.
 John J. Sneden, April 4, '65, dis. July 15, '65.
 Samuel E. Somers, died Feb. 11, '64, of wounds.
 George H. Snyder, dis. Feb. 7, '63.
 James Stanley.
 Jacob C. Stokes.
 Abram J. Stoll, June 26, '62, dis. July 15, '65.
 Jacob R. Stow, died April 13, '63.
 William H. Taten, dis. June 29, '65.
 Robert Thurston, April 3, '65.
 Joseph J. Thompson, dis. July 18, '65.
 Morris Tondrof.
 Charles P. Van Hart, dis. June 28, '65.
 Eli Watson, died of wounds June 19, '65.
 Joseph Wanner.
 James M. Wilkins, dis. June 29, '65.
 James Williams, April 4, '65, dis. July 15, '65.
 William J. Williams, April 5, '65, dis. July 15, '65.
 Charles Wilson, April 4, '65, dis. July 15, '65.
 James Wilson, April 4, '65, dis. July 15, '65.

COMPANY I, TWELFTH REGIMENT NEW JERSEY
VOLUNTEERS.

[This Company was mustered in September 4, 1862, and mustered out July 15, 1865, unless otherwise stated.]

Captains.

Henry F. Chew, pro. maj. July 2, '64.
 Charles P. Brown, Feb. 22, '65; dis. June 4, '65.

First Lieutenants.

Frank M. Acton, pro. capt. Co. F Dec. 12, '63.
 Edw. M. Dubois, Apr. 25, '64; bvt. capt. July 6, '64.
 Charles F. Sickler, Feb. 22, '65; dis. June 4, '65.

Second Lieutenants.

Theodore F. Null, disch. April 1, '64.
 Eli K. Ale, Feb. 22, '65; disch. June 4, '65.
 Watson P. Tuttle, Feb. 28, '65.

First Sergeants.

George A. Bowen, pro. 1st lt. Co. C Apr. 11, '64.
 Matthew Coombs, disch. June 4, '65.
 Isaac N. Morton, trans. to V. R. C.

Sergeants.

Benjamin S. Wood, disch. June 4, '65.
 Robert C. White, pro. sergt.-maj. Oct. 6, '64.
 J. Morgan Barnes, pro. to q.m.-sergt. Jan. 1, '65.
 Joseph Diekles, disch. June 4, '65.
 Preston P. Merriam, disch. June 4, '65.
 Louis Warnecke, Oct. 5, '64.
 John J. Shaw, April 3, '65.
 George Lucas, Nov. 13, '63.
 Thomas S. Champion, disch. June 16, '65.
 George P. Ogden, trans. to V. R. C.
 George R. Burroughs, died June 23, '64, of wounds.
 Asa W. Tash, died May 6, '64.
 Charles H. Wilson, June 9, '64.

Corporals.

James P. Stanton, disch. June 4, '65.
 Theophilus B. Halter, disch. June 4, '65.
 Alexander Brown, disch. June 4, '65.
 Samuel Reall, disch. June 4, '65.
 William Parsons, disch. June 4, '65.
 Lewis McPherson, disch. June 4, '65.
 Firman Lloyd, Jr., disch. June 30, '65.
 William R. Williams, disch. June 4, '65.
 William Renschler, July 26, '64.
 Ebenezer Kennedy, Aug. 17, '63.
 Daniel McDevitt, July 25, '64.
 Theodore Beyer, Oct. 4, '64; disch. July 18, '65.
 Frederick Ditman, Oct. 11, '64.
 Isaac Fox, killed in action June 17, '64.
 Lewis F. Simms, killed in action May 3, '63.
 Daniel A. Hancock, died May 22, '64, of wounds.
 John H. Barklow, died July 16, '64.
 Ale S. Kidd, died May 15, '64, of wounds.
 Albert S. Wood, died Dec. 1, '64.
 Edward Bradway, musician, disch. June 4, '65.
 Lewis S. Kemfer, wagoner, disch. June 4, '65.

Privates.

Henry Ackley, July 20, '64.
 William H. Archer, Feb. 23, '65; dis. June 23, '65.
 William H. Allen, trans. to V. R. C.
 J. Anderson, Oct. 14, '64; tr. from Co. D, 11th Regt.
 Joseph A. Ayers, trans. to V. R. C.

- Jacob Adams, died May 24, '64, of wounds.
 Henry Barth, Oct. 3, '64.
 John J. Berry, June 1, '64.
 James Bond, Oct. 14, '64.
 Edward Brannen, Sept. 6, '64; dis. June 4, '65.
 J. C. Brill, Apr. 7, '65; pro. com.-sergt. June 5, '65.
 Christian Brodbacker, April 27, '64.
 George Brown, April 4, '65.
 Henry Brown, Feb. 22, '65.
 William Brown, June 11, '64.
 George Budesheim, Oct. 5, '64.
 William Burch, Oct. 11, '64.
 William Bader, Mar. 25, '64; disch. Nov. 19, '64.
 Melchoir Breitel, disch. Mar. 28, '64.
 John P. Bennett, trans. to U. S. Navy.
 Jacob Biddle, trans. to V. R. C.
 Gilbert Bishop, died Feb. 3, '64.
 Nicholas Code, Feb. 27, '65.
 James Connelly, July 14, '64; disch. May 22, '65.
 Daniel Cowell, July 6, '64.
 John Champion, disch. Mar. 16, '63.
 Clement Colgan, disch. Dec. 31, '62.
 Christopher Cooker, disch. Mar. 9, '65.
 James M. Cook, Jan. 26, '65; trans. to Co. F.
 Jesse D. Crittafield, July 14, '64; trans. to Co. D.
 John C. Champion, died Oct. 11, '63.
 William J. Clark, died Mar. 24, '63.
 Charles Davis, Oct. 10, '64.
 Samuel Dickeson, disch. June 4, '65.
 Alexander Ditzell, July 18, '64.
 Peter Doyle, July 26, '64.
 Auton Dyckoff, Oct. 5, '64.
 Claude De Erman, July 18, '64; trans. to Co. D.
 William Dolby, July 20, '64; trans. to Co. D.
 August Dugue, July 15, '64; trans. to Co. D.
 William Daniels, killed in action May 3, '63.
 David Dickeson, killed in action May 6, '64.
 John W. Dubois, died Sept. 22, '62.
 John Donahue, Feb. 27, '65.
 James Donnelly, July 3, '65.
 John Ell, Aug. 17, '64.
 Edward R. Emmel, disch. Dec. 10, '63.
 James Edwards, trans. to V. R. C.
 Edward Ellis, July 18, '64; trans. to Co. D.
 Joseph R. Edwards, killed in action June 3, '64.
 George W. Fenn, July 18, '64.
 Joseph S. Fithian, disch. June 4, '65.
 Philip Flood, June 16, '64.
 Michael Foster, April 5, '65.
 Charles C. Fithian, disch. Dec. 15, '63.
 Richard V. Fithian, trans. to V. R. C.
 David Fonseca, April 4, '65.
 George W. Goodwin, disch. June 4, '65.
 Samuel L. Gregg, June 13, '64.
 Charles Gootman, Mar. 24, '64; trans. to V. R. C.
 Frank E. Gandy, died Mar. 19, '63.
 John Gerstle, died Mar. 13, '63.
 Charles Harr, Sept. 9, '64; disch. June 4, '65.
 George Hammer, April 5, '65.
 William T. F. Harewood, July 25, '64.
 James Hart, Aug. 10, '64.
 John Haverstick, disch. June 5, '65.
 George Hedden, Feb. 23, '65; disch. July 15, '65.
 James Hemphill, disch. June 4, '65.
 Paul Herebschle, Sept. 6, '64; disch. June 4, '65.
 John J. Hoffman, disch. July 15, '65.
 Josiah Holton, disch. June 4, '65.
 James Horner, disch. June 4, '65.
 Ezra Hutchins, Feb. 23, '65.
 Philip Hickman, trans. to V. R. C.
 George W. Homan, trans. to V. R. C.
 Thomas Jackson, Aug. 13, '64.
 Richard Jellinghaus, Oct. 5, '64.
 James M. Jones, disch. Apr. 10, '63.
 Joseph L. Jacobs, trans. to V. R. C.
 George W. Jester, trans. to V. R. C.
 Thomas D. Kane, disch. June 4, '65.
 Emmett M. King, disch. June 4, '65.
 George Koff, Apr. 5, '65.
 Daniel Krebs, Apr. 6, '65.
 Moyer Kuhn, Mar. 25, '64; disch. Jan. 9, '65.
 Patrick Keegan, Apr. 6, '65.
 Ludwig Lichtenfels, July 13, '64.
 Charles Lohmand, Oct. 5, '64.
 Lemuel D. Loper, died May 3, '63.
 Joseph Lower, Apr. 2, '64.
 Ephraim Mack, Oct. 8, '64.
 Joseph F. Martin, July 15, '64.
 James McDonald, July 30, '64.
 Edward McLaughlin, Apr. 6, '65.
 Henry Merrell, Apr. 4, '65.
 Andrew Merkert, Oct. 4, '64.
 Charles Miller, disch. June 4, '65.
 Albrecht Mohr, Oct. 11, '64.
 Joseph Murphy, disch. June 4, '65.
 James McAuliff, disch. Dec. 16, '63.
 Charles McNeer, June 2, '64; disch. May 2, '65.
 John P. Miller, disch. Apr. 28, '65.
 Samuel Mattson, killed June 4, '64.
 John Miller, died June 22, '64, of wounds.
 Michael G. Morton, killed June 3, '64.
 Thomas J. Mattson.
 William Munnon.
 John W. Niblick, trans. to V. R. C.
 John P. Newkirk, died Apr. 10, '64.
 Frederick Pauli, Apr. 7, '65.
 John Peterson, July 16, '64.
 James Pierce, trans. to V. R. C.
 Abraham Pressman, July 20, '64; trans. to Co. H.
 James Privet, trans. to V. R. C.

Peter Powell, July 18, '64; died Oct. 1, '64.
 David Ronan, Oct. 4, '64.
 Thomas Ruth, Oct. 4, '64.
 John Richardson, July 20, '64; disch. Nov. 8, '64.
 August Rien, Aug. 6, '64.
 Benjamin Sailor, Aug. 1, '64.
 George Sailor, disch. June 4, '65.
 Charles Scheffler, disch. June 4, '65.
 Frederick Schmidt, Oct. 5, '64.
 John Schneider, Oct. 6, '64.
 Augustus Schogan, July 9, '62.
 George Schoonover, Feb. 25, '65.
 Joseph Shuss, Oct. 4, '64.
 John Simeson, disch. June 4, '65.
 William Sloan, disch. June 4, '65.
 James Sullivan, disch. May 15, '65.
 Francis Sweeney, June 14, '64; disch. June 12, '65.
 David Simpkins, disch. Dec. 24, '63.
 Peter Sharp, trans. to V. R. C.
 John L. Sharp, died Apr. 20, '63.
 John Smith, Oct. 11, '64; died Nov. 11, '64, wounds.
 John Smith, Oct. 11, '64.
 William Stone, Apr. 6, '65.
 Elijah B. Thomas, died June 4, '65.
 Jacob Trunck, Feb. 28, '65.
 Amos Tompkins, disch. May 29, '65.
 James Turner, disch. July 13, '63.
 Jonathan Timmerman, died Apr. 4, '63.
 Robert Ubbrell, Sept. 17, '64; disch. June 4, '65.
 Adam Urban, disch. June 4, '65.
 John Urban, disch. May 25, '65.
 James R. Vannote, Oct. 8, '64.
 Benjamin R. Vincent, trans. to V. R. C.
 Englehart Weiner, Sept. 1, '64.
 John Weiner, July 30, '64.
 Clement C. White, disch. June 4, '65.
 John White, Sept. 1, '64.
 John Williams, Oct. 8, '64.
 Franz Wirobisch, June 13, '64.
 John Wohlicher, Oct. 6, '64; disch. June 20, '65.
 Joseph Work, trans. to V. R. C.
 James B. Wood, died Dec. 20, '64.
 Joel Wood, killed May 3, '63.
 John Winter, June 16, '64.
 Wm. Youngblood, July 27, '64; disch. July 18, '65.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL HENRY F. CHEW is the grandson of Jesse and Mary Chew, of Gloucester County, N. J., and the son of Joseph R. and Maria Chew, of Salem County, in the same State. He was born in the township of Mannington, Salem County, on the 8th of December, 1837, and educated at the Friends schools in the town of Salem, after

which he learned the trade of a wheelwright under his father's direction. Thus engaged at the outbreak of the war, in 1861, he entered the service with the three months' soldiers as lieutenant in the Fourth Regiment New Jersey Volunteers. At the expiration of his time of service he became captain of Company I, Ninth Regiment New Jersey Volunteers, and resigned March 9, 1862, on account of sickness.

Re-entering the service, he was made captain of Company I, Twelfth Regiment New Jersey Volunteers, and received, in July, 1864, promotion to the rank of major of the regiment. In March, 1865, he was made lieutenant-colonel, and commanded the regiment from August 25, 1864, until it was mustered out of service, on the 4th of June, 1865. Colonel Chew participated in many engagements, of which the following are the more important: Roanoke Island, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Falling Waters, Auburn Mills, Bristow Station, Blackburn's Ford, Robinson's Tavern, Mine Run, Morton's Ford, Wilderness (in which he was wounded), Petersburg, Deep Bottom, Mine Explosion, north bank of James River, Ream's Station, Fort Sedgewick, Hatcher's Run (first and second), Boydton Plank-Road, Hatcher's Run (second and third), Dabney's Mill, Capture of Petersburg, Sailor's Creek, High Bridge, Farmville and Lee's Surrender. On retiring from the service Colonel Chew began the study of dentistry, and in the fall of 1867 engaged in its practice, which he still continues. He was, in 1868, married to Miss Marietta, daughter of James P. and Sarah Fogg, of Salem, N. J. Their children are two daughters, Helen A. and Mary R.

GETTYSBURG MONUMENT.—The monument erected on the battle-field of Gettysburg by the society of the Twelfth Regiment was dedicated on May 26, 1886, on which occasion, among other exercises, Comrade Joseph Burroughs, president of the society, gave an interesting sketch of its workings and a de-

scription of the monument itself, from which the following account is condensed :

"In the summer of 1882 a few of our comrades visited this historic town and battle-field, and learned that the Gettysburg Memorial Association had come into possession of much of the ground occupied by the lines of the Union army in the principal engagements on the 2d and 3d of July, 1863, and observed that some five or six tablets or monuments had been placed by regiments to indicate the positions held by them, as well as to honor their dead who there fell.

"At the next annual meeting of the Reunion Society of the Twelfth Regiment New Jersey Volunteers, held at Woodbury February 22, 1883, a committee, consisting of Comrades Joseph Burroughs, Frank M. Acton and James S. Kiger, was appointed to consider the expediency and cost of erecting a tablet or monument on the line formerly occupied by the regiment at the battle of Gettysburg. At this meeting the date of the annual meeting of the Reunion Society was changed from February 22d to September 4th—the latter being the date of our muster into the United States service—and a much more favorable season of the year for the purpose.

"At the annual meeting held at Woodstown September 4, 1883, the committee reported in favor of the project and asked for instructions as to the amount that the Society would raise and expend in the work, stated that the prices ranged from \$10 to \$1000.

"Nothing was done at this meeting, however, beyond the constituting of each member of the Society a committee of one to solicit subscriptions for the monument.

"At the annual meeting held at Salem September 4, 1884, much enthusiasm was manifested by the comrades present, and a sufficient amount had been subscribed to insure the success of the enterprise.

"The next step in the matter was the issuing of a circular by the committee, giving the object and soliciting of the remaining comrades who had not contributed. This was responded to very satisfactorily, and on the 8th of March, 1885, the committee met and ascertained that with the amount of cash in hand and pledged, a monument costing eight hundred dollars could be erected. A design was next adopted and proposals for the work invited, and on the 19th of May, 1885, a contract was entered into with Mr. Michael Reilly, of Camden, N. J., for the construction and erection upon

this spot of the monument for the dedication of which you have been invited here at this time.

"The work was finally completed in the autumn of 1885, but at too late a date for the dedication to take place that year, and the committee decided upon May 26, 1886.

"The material of which the monument is constructed is Richmond granite. Although not, perhaps, the most widely known, it has been thoroughly tested by the United States government and found to be of fine grain, dense, impervious to the elements, and capable of sustaining the greatest weight. It is being used in the construction of the building to be occupied by the State, War and Navy Departments at Washington.



THE GETTYSBURG MONUMENT.

"The base is four feet eight inches square and two feet high, with sides rustic-dressed. The sub-base is three feet eight inches square and eighteen inches high, fine hammered, and lettered, '2d Brig. 2d Div. 2d Corps.'

"The die is two feet eight inches square, by four feet ten inches in height, polished on the two faces fronting Round Top Avenue, and lettered as follows:

"On first face—

"In memory of the men of the Twelfth Regiment New Jersey Infantry Volunteers, who fell upon this field July 2d and 3d, 1863, and who elsewhere died under the flag, this monument is dedi-

cated by their surviving comrades as an example to future generations.'

"On the second face—

"'Buck and Ball, Calibre 69.'

"The regiment made two separate charges on the Bliss barn and captured it.'

"The letters are all sunken, to prevent abrasion and the vandalism of relic-hunters.

"The capstone is three feet two inches square by two feet high, upon each face of which has been placed the badge of the Second Corps, the trefoil raised and polished.

"It is surmounted by a pedestal, upon which is a representation of the missile so effectively used by the regiment in repelling the charge of the enemy—buck and ball.

"The aggregate height of the monument is twelve feet six inches. The foundation was carefully laid, and the stone has been set in the most substantial, careful and durable manner."

After the conclusion of Comrade Burroughs' historical sketch, addresses were made by Captain F. M. Riley, president of the association, and Colonel W. E. Potter, the latter being the orator of the day.

NINE MONTHS' TROOPS.—New Jersey sent eleven regiments into the field as her response to the call of President Lincoln on August 4, 1862, for three hundred thousand militia to serve for nine months, unless sooner discharged. They were numbered from the Twenty-first to the Thirty-first, both inclusive. In the Twenty-fourth Regiment, commanded by Colonel Frank L. Knight, of Camden, were three companies—D, E and I—which were raised in Camden County by voluntary enlistment. The muster-in took place at Beverly, September 16th, and arriving at Washington, October 1st, the regiment was placed in the provisional brigade of Casey's division. On December 9th it reached the Rappahannock opposite Fredericksburg, and was transferred to Kimball's brigade, of French's division, Second Army Corps. In the assault of the 13th, raw troops as they were, they advanced nearer the Confederate defences than any other command except the Irish regiments, and lost one hundred and sixty killed and

wounded in their heroic attack. They held their ground tenaciously until relieved, but even then were compelled to seek refuge in and about the burning buildings, where, prostrate on the earth, they were exposed to the shot and shell. Company D lost three killed and twelve wounded; Company E, two killed and four wounded; Company I, two killed and sixteen wounded. Captain Ward was shot through the lungs, and Captain Shinn in the right eye. Lieutenant John O. Crowell was wounded in the arm, but continued fighting until another bullet brought death to him.

The regiment resumed camp, from which it did not depart for four months. On Thursday, April 2, 1863, copies of the "Peace Resolutions" passed by the New Jersey Legislature were received in camp, and the men held a mass-meeting at which they were indignantly denounced. On May 3d it was under fire at Chancellorsville, suffering a loss of about forty in killed, wounded and missing, and was mustered out at Beverly, June 29, 1863.

The rank and file of the Camden companies of this regiment are here given:

COMPANY D, TWENTY-FOURTH REGIMENT NEW JERSEY VOLUNTEERS.

[This company was mustered in September 16, 1862, and mustered out June 29, 1863, unless otherwise stated.]

Captain.

Aaron Ward, dis. May 31, '63.

First Lieutenant.

David W. Bartine,

Second Lieutenants.

Geo. D. Britton, resigned April 13, '63.

Samuel H. Deal.

First Sergeant.

Franklin T. Horman.

Sergeants.

Cooper Wiltsey. John Thornton.

Joseph D. Bates. George H. Lawson.

John H. Smith.

Corporals.

Benjamin Dilkes. Samuel E. Clark.

William Carney. Alphonso T. Chew.

Nathan R. Hammond. Samuel H. Morton.¹

Thomas N. Zimmerman. Cornelius H. Strang.²

¹ Discharged January 7, 1863.

² Died December 22, 1862.

John Sinclair.
George C. Rohrberg.

Richard S. Lutz, mns.
Mathias M. Chew, mus.

Privates.

James C. Abbott.
William Abbott.
Theodore Allen.
John C. Atkinson.
Hiram D. Beckett.
Andrew W. Berry.
John Bischof.
Jonathan Brown.
S. Kennard Bachelder.
Abraham Camp.
William H. Carr.
William H. Chew.
Charles H. Clifford.
Frederick Denelsbeck.
Charles F. Dilks.¹
Charles H. Davis.²
Henry B. Dickinson.³
Dana L. Dunbar.⁴
Charles Errickson.⁵
William H. Fowler.
Antonio Fiebiger.⁶
Aaron C. Fowler.⁷
Jacob Giffins.
William Giffins.
Adolph Goetz.
James Guice.
Charles P. Gunning.
William Haines.
Thomas R. Hammond.
Samuel Haywood.
Adolph Heller.
Benjamin Hoffman.
John M. Holston.
Hiram Hufsey.
Martin V. Haines.⁸
Jonathan R. Henry.⁹

Abraham Jones.
Jonas T. Jackson.¹⁰
Jesse King.
Leonard Knorr.
Charles W. Leeary.
Samuel Leddou.
Samuel Lonstreth.
John Lee.
William Mason.
Henry Matchinsky.
John McCarty.
Alexander Murray.
Daniel Murphy.¹¹
George McClernan.¹²
John Prasch.
John W. Peterson.
George Reckelcomb.
John Reckelcomb.
Shepherd Rossell.
Ferdinand Saxe.
Abraham L. Shart.
Sylvester Sharf.
John Simkins.
John Simpkins.
George Salzgaier.¹³
James Stevenson.¹⁴
Benjamin Turner.
Isaac Turner.
James Turner.
Robert W. Turner.¹⁵
John R. Walters.
Uriah Wilson.
John F. Wolf.
William J. Wolf.
Theodore F. Worth.¹⁶
Andrew Welsh.

Jonas Jackson and George McClellan, of this company, were killed in battle December 13, 1862, and Theodore F. Worth is reported as having died on the same day.

COMPANY E, TWENTY-FOURTH REGIMENT NEW JERSEY VOLUNTEERS.

[This company was mustered in September 16, 1862, and mustered out June 29, 1863, unless otherwise stated.]

Captain.

Augustus Sailer.

First Lieutenant.

Edward C. Cattell.

Second Lieutenant.

Charles W. Wilkins.

First Sergeants.

Samuel A. Deal.¹⁷ William N. Hewitt.

Sergeants.

George W. Bailey. Henry C. England.

Nathan Paul. Isaac Cowgill.

Corporals.

W. Thackara Cozens. John B. Simmons.¹⁸

Isaac L. Fowler. John Sinclair.¹⁹

Robert W. Hughes. John F. Gaskill.²⁰

Clark R. Tomlin. Luke Reeves.

Charles W. Clement. Charles Farr.²¹

Benjamin F. Stetser. George F. Hannold.²²

John L. Huff.

Privates.

Harrison T. Adams. Arthur P. Ellis.²⁷

William E. Atkinson. John Gallagher.

Charles H. Bacon. Charles G. Garrison.

John H. Boody. William Gold.

John L. Bailly.²³ Chester Green.

Enos W. Bates.²⁴ Daniel S. Groff.

Joseph T. Bates.²⁵ Edward P. Hall.

George W. Cattell. John W. Hannold.

Edward H. Cooper. Amariah Hollis.

Hanson S. Cooper. Charles Hood.

Charles Cowgill. James H. Hughes.

Coleman Curran. William C. Huff.²⁸

Thomas P. Casperson.²⁶ John H. Ireland.

George Y. Davis. John L. Jordan.²⁹

Richard D. Davis. Richard Jones.³⁰

William H. Dilks. Barclay D. Kelly.

Andrew Eisile. John Keller.

¹ Discharged December 15, 1862.

² Died March 16, 1863.

³ Died November 28, 1862.

⁴ Died December 13, 1862.

⁵ Discharged April 12, 1863.

⁶ Discharged March 24, 1863.

⁷ Discharged February 25, 1863.

⁸ Discharged June 5, 1863.

⁹ Died December 13, 1862.

¹⁰ Killed in action December 13, 1862.

¹¹ Discharged October 31, 1862.

¹² Killed in action December 13, 1862.

¹³ Discharged May 21, 1863.

¹⁴ Discharged April 8, 1863.

¹⁵ Died June 9, 1863.

¹⁶ Died December 13, 1862.

¹⁷ Pro. 2d lieut. Co. D April 14, '63.

¹⁸ Disch. Feb. 6, '63.

¹⁹ Disch. March 3, '63.

²⁰ Disch. April 11, '63.

²¹ Disch. Mar. 19, '63.

²² Died Dec. 24, '62.

²³ Died Dec. 26, '62.

²⁴ Disch. May 21, '63.

²⁵ Killed in action Dec. 13, '62.

²⁶ Disch. March 3, '63.

²⁷ Died March 9, '63.

²⁸ Disch. March 18, '63.

²⁹ Died Dec. 13, '62.

³⁰ Died Dec. 13, '62.

³¹ Disch. Jan. 7, '63.

Samuel L. P. Murphy. William D. Sheets.⁸
 Isaiah Magee.¹ William C. Sparks.
 John Mapes.² Joseph T. String.
 Joseph W. Miller.³ Edward Tallman.
 Benjamin F. Murray.⁴ Rufus C. Thomson.
 Frederick P. Neil. William L. Thomson.
 Lawrence R. Nuss. Joseph W. Tomlin.
 George Owens. John W. Tonkin.
 Samuel Paul. John E. Touser.
 William Pettitt. William T. Turpin.
 Fithian Parker.⁵ William B. Tussey.
 J. Alexander Packer.⁶ Martin H. Tanner.⁹
 William Rambo. James H. Vanneman.
 Henry Ramsey. Charles S. Warner.
 William Randless. Charles Weiley.
 John Reed. Aaron Wilkins.
 William S. Richardson. William M. Woollard.
 Edward Russell. John Wood.
 John W. Randless.⁷ John L. Wood.
 Jeremiah J. Snethen. George W. Warner.¹⁰
 David H. Sparks. Joseph C. D. Williams.¹¹
 Charles W. Stevens. William Yerricks.

The names of those of this company who were killed are Richard Jones, Alexander J. Packer, Joseph C. D. Williams and Luke Reeves, who lost their lives in the engagement at Fredericksburg, Virginia, December 13, 1862. After the expiration of the term of service most of the survivors re-enlisted and joined regiments in the three years service.

COMPANY I, TWENTY-FOURTH REGIMENT NEW JERSEY VOLUNTEERS.

[This company was mustered in September 16, 1862, and mustered out June 29, 1863, unless otherwise stated.]

Captain.

William C. Shinn.

First Lieutenants.

John O. Crowell,¹² James L. Woodward.¹³

Second Lieutenant

Henry S. Spaulding.¹³

First Sergeant.

Charles F. Fackler.

Sergeants.

Chas H. Shinn, Jr. Joseph D. Wilson.

Wm. W. Eische. Thomas Law.

Emanuel M. Kirk.

¹ Disch. Jan. 19, '63.

² Disch. Mar. 26, '63.

³ Disch. Feb. 23, '63.

⁴ Disch. Jan. 14, '63.

⁵ Died Dec. 13, '62.

⁶ Killed Dec. 13, '62.

⁷ Disch. Mar. 17, '63.

⁸ Disch. Feb. 5, '63.

⁹ Disch. Mar. 3, '63.

¹⁰ Disch. Dec. 14, '62.

¹¹ Killed Dec. 13, '62.

¹² Killed Dec. 13, '62.

¹³ Mustered in Jan. 15, '63.

Corporals.

Robert C. Parvin. Edward L. Crowell.
 Chas. H. McAnney. Joseph H. McAnney.¹⁴
 Ransome Shoemaker. James McClelland.¹⁵
 George J. Broadwater. Daniel Williams, mus.
 Nathaniel O. Gandy. Daniel Osborne, mus.

Privates.

John W. Adams. John George Grammel.
 Levi H. Atkinson. Wm. E. Hagerman, Jr.
 Isaac Collins Baker. Joseph D. Hendrickson.
 Miles Bates. Henry H. Hughes.
 Samnel A. Bates. Wm. Sagers.
 Harvey Beach. Isaac P. Johnson.
 John L. Beckett. James C. Jones.
 Henderson S. Biggs. Conrad Krautz.
 James Biggs. Samuel Lindsay.
 Henry Brill. Richard B. Lippincott.
 John H. Brockington. Levi B. Marshall.
 John R. Burroughs.¹⁶ John Marshall.
 Joseph H. Button.¹⁷ Charles Miller.
 Howard Beebe.¹⁸ Paulen Nelson.
 William Chew, Jr. Oliver Ogden.²⁴
 Ambrose P. Clark. Joshua P. Parker.
 Adrian Clunn. Lewman H. Parkhurst.
 Joseph C. Comer. John M. Plum.
 George Conly. George Parks.²⁵
 Eli Craig. Wm. B. Parks.²⁶
 George Clark. Elijah Porch.²⁷
 Lawrence E. Cake.¹⁹ John Ridgeway.
 Wm. H. Chamberlain.²⁰ David Rile.
 Nathan Comer. Ephraim C. Richmond.²⁸
 Robert Dean. George C. Saul.
 John W. Downs. John W. Saul.
 Lamar M. Daniels.²¹ Charles Scott.
 Nicholas S. Derringer.²² Peter S. Shivers.
 Abram C. Dilks. Israel Stiles.
 John Fettes. George J. Stewart.
 John Alexander Fish. Christian L. Sharp.²⁹
 Wm. Fowler. Thomas E. Sharp.³⁰
 Jacob T. Fish.²³ Philip G. Simpkins.³¹
 Wm. L. Galbraith. Elvy Simpkins.³²
 John Garrett. Levi B. Tice.
 Thomas Gibbs. Samuel S. Tomlinson.
 Henry Goldenberg. Charles Trapper.

¹⁴ Disch. March 23, '63.

¹⁵ Died May 3, '63.

¹⁶ Pro. q. m.-sergt. Sept. 20, '62.

¹⁷ Disch. Feb. 25, '63.

¹⁸ Died Dec. 13, '62.

¹⁹ Killed in action Dec. 13, '62.

²⁰ Died April 19, '63.

²¹ Died April 18, '63.

²² Died Dec. 16, '62.

²³ Disch. Jan. 29, '63.

²⁴ Disch. Feb. 4, '63.

²⁵ Disch. Dec. 31, '62.

²⁶ Disch. March 16, '63.

²⁷ Disch. Jan. 4, '63.

²⁸ Disch. May 4, '63.

²⁹ Disch. Feb. 25, '63.

³⁰ Disch. Feb. 16, '63.

³¹ Disch. March 1, '63.

³² Died March 18, '63.

Charles E. Tule.	Samuel P. Wescoat.
Isaac T. Vanneman.	Eli Wilson.
John F. Walker.	Joseph R. Wescoat. ¹
Jacob Weiss.	

Of this company, First Lieutenant John O. Crowell and Private Lawrence E. Cake were killed in the battle of Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862.

COMPANY H, TWENTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT.—The only other organization of nine months troops from Camden County was Company H, of the Twenty-eighth Regiment, which was mustered in September 22, 1862, and left Freehold October 2d for Washington. It was brigaded with the Twenty-fourth Regiment, and had about the same experience as that command at the battle of Fredericksburg. Its killed were fourteen; wounded, one hundred and forty-seven; and missing, twenty-nine. After its participation in the battle of Chancellorsville it was marched back to camp at Falmouth, and on July 6 1863, was mustered out.

COMPANY H, TWENTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT NEW JERSEY VOLUNTEERS.

[This company was mustered in September 22, 1862, and mustered out July 6, 1863, unless otherwise stated.]

Captain.

Manly S. Peacock.²

First Lieutenant.

Benjamin C. Rulon.

Second Lieutenant.

John T. Smith.

First Sergeant.

Charles H. Rogers.

Sergeants.

John Cleavenger.	William C. Fees.
John W. Moore.	Thomas E. Clarke. ³
Richard Richards.	David H. Westcoat. ⁴

Corporals.

Cornelius C. Pease.	Henry Day.
Josiah E. Giberson.	Joseph S. Pike.
Robert Smith.	George W. Bittle.
James H. Townsend.	James Sinclair. ⁵
William H. Agins.	

¹ Disch. March 21, '63.

² Resigned March 25, 1863.

³ Discharged January 10, 1863.

⁴ Died March 11, 1863.

⁵ Died January 10, 1863.

Musicians.

Richard E. Elwell.	William B. Dilks.
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Wagoner.

Edward M. Kellum.

Privates.

Christian Apple.	Joshua J. Livzey.
John Bates.	Franklin E. Lloyd.
Henry C. Beebe.	William Leslie. ¹⁷
William Bennett.	Thomas Macann.
George Brill.	William Marshall.
Joseph Buzby.	Henry McCully.
Richard Buzby.	Samuel L. Miller.
Isaac Bosure. ⁶	John L. Morey. ¹⁸
David Bates. ⁷	David Newman.
Joseph Cane.	David H. Nichols.
William P. Carr.	James Parker.
David L. Carter.	Samuel H. Parker.
James L. Casto.	John E. Pike.
Thomas E. Combes.	Joseph J. Pike.
Alexander Cooke.	Henry Parker.
Charles Clements. ⁸	James Ripley.
Edward Dixon.	John D. Rodgers.
Thomas L. Dixon.	William B. Ross.
William Dolan.	William Robinson. ¹⁹
John W. Daruell. ⁹	Benjamin S. Ross. ²⁰
William W. Dill. ¹⁰	Richard Seely.
Louis Engard.	George Shaw.
Andrew Elberson. ¹¹	John Sinclair, Jr.
George Fish.	Charles Seymour. ²¹
Charles J. Fees. ¹²	Benjamin Simpkins. ²²
Charles Fowler. ¹³	Samuel Simpkins. ²³
David Ford. ¹⁴	John W. Surran. ²⁴
Jacob D. Hawk.	George Thompson.
Benjamin Hinchman.	Charles Van Lear.
Benjamin W. Hughes.	William Webb.
Joseph F. Hughes.	Thomas West.
Benjamin H. Hughes. ¹⁵	David D. Winner.
William G. Iredell. ¹⁶	Cooper J. Watson. ²⁵
Charles Johnson.	Joseph Williams. ²⁶

David Ford is the only soldier reported as being killed from this company. He lost his life in the battle of Fredericksburg, Va., December 13, 1862.

⁶ Dis. March 24, 1863.

⁷ Died Dec. 13, 1862.

⁸ Dis. April 1, 1863.

⁹ Dis. April 4, 1863.

¹⁰ Dis. April 16, 1863.

¹¹ Died Dec. 13, 1862.

¹² Dis. May 10, 1863.

¹³ Dis. April 14, 1863.

¹⁴ Killed Dec. 13, 1862.

¹⁵ Died Jan. 19, 1863.

¹⁶ Died March 9, 1863.

¹⁷ Discharged April 1, 1863.

¹⁸ Died December 6, 1862.

¹⁹ Discharged Feb. 10, 1863.

²⁰ Discharged Jan. 26, 1863.

²¹ Discharged Feb. 11, 1864.

²² Discharged April 1, 1863.

²³ Discharged April 9, 1863.

²⁴ Discharged April 1, 1863.

²⁵ Dis. March 24, 1863.

²⁶ Discharged May 23, 1863.

EMERGENCY COMPANIES. — When Lee invaded Pennsylvania in June, 1863, Governor Curtin, of that State, appealed to the other loyal States for assistance, and on June 17th the Governor of New Jersey called for volunteers for thirty days to aid in repelling the enemy. James M. Scovel at once recruited an independent company in Camden, which was mustered in on June 19th. It left for Harrisburg the same day and was assigned to duty under General Conch. At the end of the thirty days service the company was returned to Trenton for discharge. Its roster was as subjoined :

Captain.

James M. Scovel.

First Lieutenant.

Timothy C. Moore.

Second Lieutenant.

George Holl.

First Sergeant.

James Lane.

Sergeants.

Jas. V. Gibson.

Ernest Troth.

George E. Webb.

Francis C. Vanhorn.

Corporals.

Joseph M. Cooper.

Sylvester Birdsell.

P. J. Murray.

Benj. Wright.

Lawrence Breyer.

John Capewell.

Wm. Wible.

Henry Smith.

Privates.

Joseph Bates.

John Kline.

Anthony Bernard.

Wm. Mahoney.

Henry Breyer.

James McCormick.

Wm. Bundick.

Peter Quin.

Joseph Burton.

Mich. Leibinlitz.

Simpson Campbell.

Enoch Shootz.

John Decker.

John Smith.

Wm. Dorman.

James Snowe.

Geo. Dosinger.

David Sparks.

John Dovey.

Isaac H. Stowe.

Thos. Dovey.

Geo. Tenner.

John Fenner.

Benj. Todd.

Henry Figley.

Benj. Tyre.

Edw. Gifford.

Geo. Ward.

Henry Gilbert.

James Wilson.

John Guyant.

William Wilson.

Frank Hewett.

David Wood.

John Hill.

Frederick Wood.

Wm. C. Kaighn.

Henry Belisle.

H. Kelly.

John Campbell.

John Coats.

John McGuin.

Josiah Davis.

Josiah Mead.

David W. Hutton.

David D. Middleton.

Henry Ivins.

John Stetzer.

MARYLAND EMERGENCY MEN.—In the early part of July, 1864, Washington and Baltimore were endangered by an invasion of the enemy. A battle had been fought within a few miles of Baltimore, and communication with Washington interrupted. In view of this emergency, Governor Parker, of New Jersey, issued a proclamation dated Trenton, July 12, 1864, calling for the organization of the militia for thirty days service in Pennsylvania, Maryland and the District of Columbia. Under the call the company from Camden reported for duty, was accepted, and mustered in at Camden, N. J., July 14, 1864, for thirty days. It left the State, July 15th, for Baltimore, and on arrival reported to Major-General Lew Wallace, commanding the Middle Department. It was stationed at the Relay House, near Baltimore, and was attached to the First Separate Brigade, Eighth Army Corps. Upon expiration of term of service it returned to New Jersey and was mustered out at Camden, August 15, 1864. It was known as Company A, First New Jersey Militia, and this was its membership :

COMPANY A.

Captain.

Richard H. Lee.

First Lieutenant.

William C. Shinn.

Second Lieutenant.

Charles F. Kain.

First Sergeant.

Charles T. Stratton.

Sergeants.

Samuel H. Elder.

Samuel W. Caldwell.

Robert T. Wood.

Samuel Hufty.

Corporals.

Eugene Troth.

Warren H. Somers.

John Guyant.

Edward S. Stratton.

Charles F. Fackler.

Edward C. Shinn.

William Avis.

Henry H. Wilson.

Musicians.

Charles Page. Edwin Wallace.

Privates.

Savillion W. L. Archer. John Hollis.
 Townsend Atkinson. Wm. L. Hozey.
 Martin V. Bergen. John Hughes.
 Thomas Bleyler. Thomas S. Hunter.
 Isaac A. Braddock. Alfred Husback.
 Benj. M. Braker. Wm. N. Jackson.
 Samuel Brown. Wm. Jenkins.
 William Brenning. Richard M. Johnson.
 Edward Burrough. Isaac Jorden.
 John R. Burrough. Ephraim Kemble.
 Joseph Cameron. Aaron W. Knight.
 Paul Casey. Wm. W. Margerum.
 George W. Cheeseman. Ephraim T. Mead.
 William Clark. David D. Middleton.
 John Coats. Enoch A. Mitchell.
 Charles K. Coles. Samuel C. Mitchell.
 John K. Cowperthwaite. David Morgan.
 Josiah Davis. John Powell.
 Samuel W. Dilks. Walter A. Rink.
 Charles Drew. Henry Sandman.
 Aaron B. Eacritt. James M. Seovel.
 Benjamin Elbersen. Harry Settey.
 Aaron Ellis. Isaac Shreeves.
 James Emley. Isaac A. Shute.
 Hiram A. Fairchild. Charles Sparshott.
 Jacob Feters. Edward Sparshott.
 John H. Fine. Charles R. Stockton.
 Simpson Force. James W. String.
 Henry H. Fox. Charles C. Stutzer.
 Alfred French. Richard C. Thompson.
 Samuel T. Fulweiler. James F. Tomlin.
 Robert Giberson. Garrett A. Tompkins.
 Wm. Z. Gibson. Azohel R. Vanleer.
 John Grant. Edward S. Westcott.
 John Hallowell. Albert Whippley.
 Stacy W. Hazleton. George L. White.
 Frank Hewitt. Samuel Winner.
 Wm. Holland. Norton Woodruff.

THIRTY-FOURTH REGIMENT.—This regiment, of which Company A, of Camden County, was a part, was raised during the summer and autumn of 1863, and was mustered in for three years at Trenton in October. Its lieutenant-colonel was Timothy C. Moore, of Camden, who became colonel in October, 1865. On November 16, 1863, the regiment left Trenton and was sent to Eastport, Miss., and thence to Union City, Tenn. On January 21, 1864, it was con-

stituted the garrison of Columbus, Ky., and when summoned by General Buford to surrender, Colonel Lawrence gave a defiant answer and repulsed him after a skirmish of some hours' duration. In December, 1864, it was ordered to the Sixteenth Corps, and on April 8th and 9th took part in the assault and capture of the defenses of Mobile. This regiment remained in the service, doing provost duty in Alabama, until April 10, 1866, when it was mustered out. It had the honor of being *the last regiment from New Jersey to leave the service of the United States*. It took part in the following-named engagements: Columbus, Ky., April 13, 1864; Hickman, Ky., June 10, 1864; Mayfield, Ky., September 1, 1864; Paris Landing, Ky., October 31, 1864; Nashville, December 27, 1864; Fort Hugar, Mobile, April 2, 1865; Spanish Fort, Mobile, April 3-4, 1865; and Fort Blakeley, Mobile, April 5-9, 1865. This regiment, though called into active service late in its history, never failed to do its entire duty. The following is the roster of the Camden County company:

COMPANY A, THIRTY-FOURTH REGIMENT NEW JERSEY VOLUNTEERS.

[This company was mustered in September 3, 1863, and mustered out April 30, 1866, unless otherwise stated.]

Captains.

Edmund G. Jackson, dis. Sept. 3, '62.
 Elisha V. Glover, Jr., May 15, '64.

First Lieutenants.

Wm. Stanley, June 22, '64; pro. capt. Co. H Jan. 8, '65.
 John Schwartz, April 20, '65.

Second Lieutenants.

Richard J. Moore, res. June 21, '64.
 James M. Cogans, July 22, '64; dis. May 15, '65.

First Sergeants.

Joseph H. Compton, pro. 2d lieutenant. Co. G Oct. 2, '64.
 Daniel Epstein.

Sergeants.

Jacob Geiger.
 Henry McCoy.
 Joseph Crockford.
 J. E. Holliman, Nov. 9, '63.
 Peter Karge, dis. March 9, '66.
 John Laughlin, dis. June 13, '65.
 J. S. Hyland, July 7, '64; trans. to Co. G.

Corporals.

C. J. B. Benson, Sept. 8, '64; dis. June 6, '65.
 Joseph Moore, June 18, '64.
 C. Manuel, Nov. 9, '63; dis. Jan. 6, '66.
 W. T. G. Young, Feb. 21, '65; dis. Feb. 20, '66.
 Wm. Cogun, March 27, '65; dis. March 26, '66.
 Thos. Johnston, March 27, '65; dis. March 26, '66.
 Peter Groh.
 Hyronimus Terring, Nov. 9, '63.
 Stephen Bailey, died Sept. 18, '64.
 Randolph Hampton, killed in action April 9, '65.
 Charles Smith.
 Josiah Hickman, musician.
 Geo. H. Pullen, musician.
 Benjamin D. Colkitt, wagoner.
 Charles Brister, colored cook, Nov. 9, '63.
 Charles Toward, colored cook, Nov. 9, '63.

Privates.

Andrew Armington, Feb. 25, '65; dis. Feb. 24, '66.
 Charles Adams, Nov. 9, '63.
 John Allen.
 John G. Allen, July 24, '64.
 William Anderson.
 William Andrews.
 Henry Armstrong, Nov. 9, '63.
 John Barth, June 24, '64; dis. June 19, '65.
 Wm. Becker.
 Wm. Behan, March 25, '65; dis. March 24, '66.
 George Bowers, Nov. 9, '63.
 Robert M. Brown.
 John Bruden.
 John C. Bryant, April 19, '64; trans. to Co. E.
 Joseph Bozarth, died Sept. 1, '65.
 Wm. Badger.
 Francis Baldwin.
 Wm. Barger, June 3, '64.
 Thomas Banfield, June 23, '64.
 William Berger.
 James Black.
 James Brady, Feb. 4, '65.
 Patrick Brady, July 5, '64.
 James Branen.
 William Brown.
 Wm. Brown, Jan. 18, '65.
 Thomas Burke.
 Patrick Burns.
 John Barber, Oct. 11, '64.
 David Cowman.
 Wm. Challis.
 Charles Chamberlain, must. out July 22, '65.
 John Collins, Feb. 25, '65; must. out Feb. 24, '66.
 Israel M. Crain.
 Wm. H. Clark, Aug. 2, '64; trans. to Co. F.
 Charles Clemens, died July 8, '65.
 John Cassidy, Nov. 9, '63.

Louis Courto.

John K. Cowperthwaite, Feb. 21, '65.
 Jesse Dayre, trans. to 69th Pa. Regt.
 Edward Deichman, Nov. 9, '63; trans. to V. R. C.
 Edward Dougherty, Feb. 9, '65; trans. to Co. K.
 Reading Davis, Dec. 23, '64; died April 20, '65.
 Charles Dougherty, drowned Sept. 2, '64.
 Patrick Daily, Feb. 4, '65.
 William Davis.
 William Davis, Oct. 11, '64.
 Adolph Deneler, June 24, '64.
 Albert Deurschnable, Nov. 9, '63.
 Thomas Doogery, Sept. 13, '64.
 John H. Dresman.
 Charles Duffy.
 John Duffy.
 George Dunning, April 16, '64.
 Charles Eck, April 6, '65, trans. to Co. B.
 Charles Edwards, June 1, '64, trans. to Co. B.
 Frank Eagle, Nov. 9, '63, trans. to 19th Pa. Cav.
 Harry Emerick, Nov. 9, '63.
 Charles Everhard, Nov. 9, '63.
 Killian Fendrick, Sept. 6, '64, disch. Aug. 5, '65.
 Edward Fuller, March 29, '65, disch. March 28, '66.
 Chas. F. Fackler, Sept. 6, '64, disch. Oct. 7, '64.
 Fred. Fuhrer, Nov. 9, '63, died Sept. 5, '65.
 Samuel G. Fox.
 Charles Frederick, Nov. 9, '63.
 Louis Frotcher, Nov. 9, '63.
 Wm. Gardner, Oct. 4, '64, disch. Nov. 20, '65.
 Thos. Giblin, April 6, '65, disch. April 5, '66.
 Wm. Gould, disch. Nov. 20, '65.
 Daniel Green.
 Charles G. Green, disch. June 10, '65.
 James Green, Nov. 9, '63, died April 20, '65.
 Joseph H. Girven, died August 7, '64.
 Jacob Gallagher.
 Albert J. Green, April 29, '64.
 John Grim, June 8, '64.
 James Headley.
 Thos. Herbert.
 Valentine Hoffman, April 10, '65, dis. April 9, '66.
 William Hooper.
 O. F. Howdell, March 23, '65, disch. March 22, '66.
 John Hoy, March 16, '65, disch. August 9, '66.
 John R. Hull, March 11, '65, disch. March 10, '66.
 John Hunter, Sept. 3, '64, disch. June 6, '65.
 Thomas Headley, Sept. 9, '64.
 Charles Hooper, disch. April 23, '66.
 Benjamin Hackney, Feb. 21, '65, trans. to Co. H.
 Wm. Harrison, July 14, '64, trans. to Co. F.
 Thomas Healey, Feb. 20, '65, trans. to Co. E.
 Isaiah Horton, Feb. 21, '65, trans. to Co. H.
 John Heerlein, April 13, '65, died Aug. 6, '65.
 Charles Hoffman, Nov. 9, '63, died Aug. 9, '65.

- E. R. Holding, June 14, '64, died Feb. 4, '65.
 Henry Hopkins, Nov. 9, '63.
 Joseph Ireland, Feb. 21, '65, trans. to Co. H.
 Napoleon Jules, April 8, '65, disch. April 7, '66.
 Wm. B. James, April 5, '65, trans. to Co. B.
 Peter Johnson, March 28, '65, trans. to Co. B.
 Jerome Judd, Sept. 12, '64, trans. to Co. G.
 Henry Jackson.
 Francis Jones.
 Robert Keller, Nov. 9, '63.
 William Kelly.
 A. G. Kirchner, April 1, '65, disch. Oct. 28, '65.
 Ephraim Kram.
 Richard Kripps, Nov. 9, '63.
 Godfield Kuhn, disch. July 12, '65.
 Luther Kennedy, trans. to V. R. C.
 Charles Kuhn, trans. to pro. marshal.
 John H. Keating, March 6, '65.
 John W. Kimball.
 John Kirchuer, June 28, '64.
 Edward King, April 16, '64.
 John Luddy, April 10, '65, disch. April 7, '66.
 George Linn, Nov. 9, '63, disch. May 5, '64.
 Wm. Long, Jan. 17, '64, disch. Sept. 30, '64.
 John H. Ladhams, March 8, '65, trans. to Co. F.
 Charles Landelt, April 10, '65, died July 21, '65.
 Albert Lee.
 John Laferty, Nov. 9, '63.
 Robert M. Long.
 William Mathews, June 10, '64.
 John McDonald, Sept. 20, '64, dis. June 6, '65.
 Peter McGinley.
 Peter McIntyre, dis. June 17, '65.
 John Messner, April 13, '65, dis. Oct. 28, '65.
 Philip Midas.
 Charles G. Moore, dis. Aug. 18, '65.
 Patrick McGentry, Sept. 16, '64, dis. Oct. 2, '64.
 Michael Monahan, Sept. 12, '64, trans. to Co. G.
 Samuel McConnell, July 20, '64, trans. to Co. F.
 Francis P. Marsh, died May 23, '65.
 John Miller, Nov. 9, '63, dis. Aug. 16, '65.
 Louis Miller, drowned May 19, '64.
 Richard Mansfield.
 William Martin, Feb. 3, '65.
 John Mathews, Jan. 10, '65.
 Frederick Metz, June 17, '64.
 William McGill, Nov. 9, '63.
 Francis McGinley.
 Michael Moran.
 Thomas Moran.
 James Murphy, Nov. 9, '63.
 Thomas Murphy.
 John L. Myres.
 James McCarty, May 20, '64.
 Joseph S. Naylor.
 Peter F. Nichols, Dec. 28, '64, dis. Feb. 2, '66.
 Patrick Noonan, June 11, '64, dis. Oct. 24, '65.
 William O'Brien, Feb. 8, '65.
 John O'Connor, March 21, '65.
 Theodore W. Price, died Aug. 1, '64.
 John Owens.
 August Ramus, April 8, '65, dis. April 7, '66.
 John Riordan, April 7, '65, trans. to Co. C.
 John Ranch.
 William M. Reed.
 John Riley.
 William Roberts.
 Stephen Rooney.
 Frank Rupium, Nov. 9, '63.
 Israel Schaad.
 George H. Snyder.
 Peter Stidham, Sept. 9, '64, dis. Sept. 7, '65.
 James R. Sweeney, Feb. 28, '65, dis. Feb. 25, '66.
 Henry Schmidt, April 6, '65, trans. to Co. C.
 Valentine Silberer, Nov. 9, '63, tr. to 19th Pa. Cav.
 John T. Shaw, dis. July 25, '64.
 David Sweeney, died Feb. 29, '64.
 Henry Saunders, Nov. 9, '63.
 John Scanlon.
 George W. Smith, April 5, '65.
 William Smith.
 John Stanton.
 David Stephens.
 Henry Stover, Jan. 10, '65.
 Thomas Shardon, May 20, '64.
 John C. Thomas, Feb. 20, '65, dis. July 7, '65.
 Francis Tippin, March 13, '65, dis. March 22, '65.
 Abraham Tyler, died Feb. 4, '64.
 Richard Ulbrich, April 6, '65, trans. to Co. C.
 Francis Weaver, Oct. 4, '64, dis. Nov. 20, '65.
 Waldo Wilkes, April 11, '65, dis. April 10, '65.
 John Wilson, Oct. 4, '64, dis. June 16, '65.
 John Wilkes, May 16, '64, trans. to Co. D.
 Charles Williams, Nov. 9, '63, died June 7, '65.
 Christopher Winters, died Sept. 16, '63.
 William White.
 Patrick Wiggins, Feb. 4, '65.
 Thomas Wilde.
 John Williams.
 John H. Wilson, Feb. 20, '64.
 Jacob Wine, Nov. 9, '63.
 Antonio Witzel.
 Charles Weaver, May 20, '64.

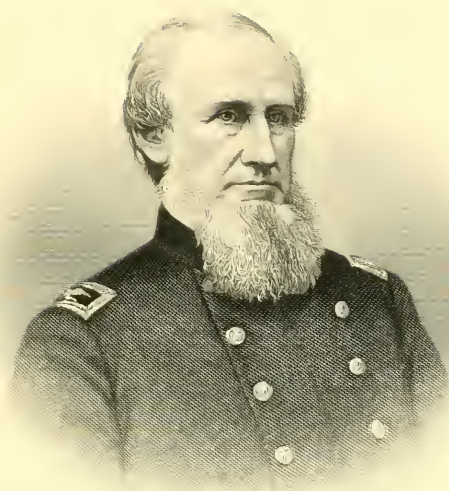
In all, thirty-two companies of infantry were raised in Camden County between the beginning and close of the war, for service under the United States government. Comprising within its limits, according to

the census of 1860, a population of but 34,457, no community perhaps in the country sent a larger proportion of its able-bodied men to fight for the preservation of the Union. They made for themselves an untarnished reputation as brave, efficient and well-disciplined soldiers in the Army of the Potomac, in the Army of the Shenandoah, in the Carolinas and in the West; many sealed their courage and devotion with their blood, and the survivors returned to receive the gratitude and plaudits of their fellow-citizens, and be honored so long as patriotism shall endure.

GEN. JOSHUA B. HOWELL was born at Fancy Hill, the site of the family mansion of the Howells, Woodbury, N. J., September 11, 1806. He was educated in the academy of that place and in Philadelphia, where he studied law under the direction of Richard C. Wood, an able lawyer of that day, and after admission to the bar, removed in the fall of 1828, to Uniontown, Fayette County, where he commenced the practice of his profession, and where he soon won prominence. From his early boyhood he took an interest in military affairs, and when he attained manhood he joined a military company, was promoted from one position to another until he became a brigadier-general under the old militia system, and was known as a skillful disciplinarian. When the Civil War began he was nearly fifty-five years of age, yet he promptly offered his services to the national government, and was chosen colonel of the Eighty-fifth Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers in November, 1861. His command, in 1862, joined in the Peninsular Campaign against Richmond.

At the battle of Williamsburg, Colonel Howell commanded a brigade and received special mention for meritorious services. At Fair Oaks his regiment was distinguished for bravery, and on the retreat of the Union forces from White Oak Swamp to Harrison's Landing it was for a considerable time in

the rear of McClellan's army, stubbornly contesting the ground with the advancing enemy. At the close of the Peninsular Campaign, Colonel Howell's health was seriously impaired. He obtained leave of absence for a time, which he spent among his friends in New Jersey, and then joined his command near Fortress Monroe. His regiment then occupied Suffolk until January, 1863, when he was promoted to the command which was attached to the expedition, under General Hunter, against Charleston, S. C. His brigade was the first to capture Folly Island, a foothold by means of which General Gillmore was enabled to capture Morris Island, at Charleston Harbor, shortly before the fall of Fort Wagner. General Howell suffered a concussion of the brain from the explosion of a shell, and was relieved on a furlough. After recuperation he returned to his brigade at Hilton Head, and commanded that district, including Fort Pulaski, Tybee Island and St. Helena Island, the approaches to Savannah, until ordered to Fortress Monroe to join the forces of General Butler, in the campaign against Richmond, where his name became a synonym for gallantry. In August, 1864, he spent a short furlough in New Jersey, and returned to his brigade, then under Hancock, on the north side of the James River. The very day after his return, the Confederates assailed his position but were driven back. He was then promoted to a major-general and assigned to the command of the Third Division of the Tenth Corps. Having occasion to visit the headquarters of the corps on September 12, 1864, at shortly after midnight, he mounted his horse, which, upon starting, turned into a divergent path, and being suddenly checked, reared and fell back upon its rider. About fifteen minutes after this accident he fell into a stupor from which he never recovered, and at seven o'clock in the evening of the 14th of September he died. Major-General Alfred H. Terry, in 1882, said of General Howell:



Joshua B. Howell

"My recollections of General Howell as a man and an officer are as clear and distinct as they were eighteen years ago. I have never known a more courteous gentleman; I never saw a more gallant and devoted officer. The record of his service was without spot or blemish." In the army corps in which he served he was widely known and universally respected and admired. His untimely death was lamented by all his comrades as a loss well-nigh irreparable, not only to themselves, but to the country also.

LOUIS R. FRANCINE, colonel of the Seventh Regiment of New Jersey Volunteers, was born in the city of Philadelphia March 26, 1837, though at the time he entered the army he was a citizen of Camden. His father, James Louis Francine, was a native of Bayonne, France.

The Francine family originally came from Florence, Italy, where they are known to have held offices since the thirteenth century. They settled in France during the reign of Henri IV, and were naturalized in the year sixteen hundred. François de Francine, gentleman-in-waiting and steward of the king, was appointed *general superintendent of the water-works and fountains* of the Royal Houses of France. The construction of the aqueduct of Arcueil, the Chateau d'Eau, the Observatoire and other historical monuments is due to him. Many of his descendants were officers of high rank in the army and navy, and bore the title of count.

James Louis Francine, the father of Colonel Francine, a lineal descendant of the Florentine emigrants to France, being the eldest child and only son, at the age of twenty-one began an extensive tour throughout the civilized world, and as one of the results of that traveling, became proficient in the use of, at least, seven languages. In 1826, when forty years old, he settled in the city of Philadelphia, and by the death of his father he inherited the paternal estate, which he increased by judicious investment.

He removed to Camden, there spent many of his later years, and died at the age of eighty in that city, 1866, three years after the unfortunate death of his heroic son, the loss of whom he deeply mourned and from which sad bereavement he never recovered.

By his marriage with Catherine Lohra, a great granddaughter of John George Knorr, (an European of unblemished character, who came to this country in 1725 to escape religious persecution, and settled in Germantown), James Louis Francine had seven children, four of whom died in infancy. The others were Louis R. (the subject of this biography) Mary V. (Mrs. Gatzmer, deceased) and Albert Philip (now deceased, who was married to Anna F. Hollingshead, granddaughter of Dr. Joshua Hollingshead, of Moorestown, and on her mother's side a descendant of the Stockton family of New Jersey). The only lineal representatives of the Francine family in America, are her sons Albert Philip and Horace Hugh Francine.

Louis R. Francine grew to manhood in Camden. His early youth was spent at home and he attended a select school in Camden taught by Lafayette and Talleyrand Grover, the former of whom became the Governor of Oregon and afterwards a United States Senator from the same State. Young Francine, when but a boy, developed an inherited love for military display, watched with eager interest the local volunteer companies at their regular parades and drills and then himself trained amateur military companies of his little school-fellows. He was next sent to a military school at Flushing, L. I., at which institution he showed aptness as a pupil and gained considerable proficiency in the science of mechanics and mathematics.

In order that he might become acquainted with the native country of his ancestors, he accompanied his father to France in 1851, and spent one year in travel in that country. Desiring to take an extended course in engi-

neering, which to him had great attractions, in 1856 he returned to France, entered the Ecole Polytechnique at Paris and spent two years in that famous institution. While at Paris he made his home with the Countesse de Brisey, his aunt, and he thus became associated with intelligent and cultured people of the French capital and entered the fashionable society of that city. He became a brilliant and entertaining conversationalist and a forcible and versatile writer. During his stay of two years in France he contributed to a Philadelphia journal a series of interesting letters which were much admired. He returned to Camden in 1858, and when the war opened which endangered the preservation of the Union, Colonel Francine had just entered upon his twenty-fifth year. He speedily raised a company of soldiers from Cape May County, which, in August, 1861, was officered and equipped, with himself as captain, and formed Company A of the Seventh New Jersey Volunteers. The regiment was mustered into the service at Camp Olden, Trenton, and on September 19th was sent to Washington, reported for duty with nine hundred and twenty men, the following day went into camp at Meridian Hill, D. C., and there remained until the early part of December, 1861. It constituted one of the four regiments composing the Second New Jersey Brigade, though after the battle of Gettysburg it was attached to different brigades. It took part in the following-named battles: Yorktown, Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, Seven Pines, Savage Station, Glendale, Malvern Hill, Bristoe Station, Bull Run, Chantilly, Centreville, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Wapping Heights, McLean's Ford, Mine Run, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Spottsylvania Court-House, North Anna River, Totopotomoy Creek, Cold Harbor, Before Petersburg, Deep Bottom, Mine Explosion, James River, Fort Sedgwick, Poplar Spring Church, Boydton Plank-Road, Fort

Morton, Hatcher's Run, Armstrong House, Capture of Petersburg, Amelia Spring, Farmville, and was present at Appomattox when General Lee surrendered.

The regiment was composed of a class of men noted for their undaunted bravery. The guiding spirit of this command from the time it entered the service through all the memorable engagements mentioned above to the great and decisive battle of Gettysburg was the brilliant and heroic Colonel Louis R. Francine, who, from the position of captain, was promoted to lieutenant-colonel July 8, 1862, and to the entire command of the regiment December 9, 1862.

Early in the war he won the admiration of his commanders and the confidence of his men in the manly courage which he displayed at the battle of Fair Oaks, in the Peninsular campaign. In the battle of Chancellorsville, as colonel of the regiment, for his soldierly conduct and eminent ability to command, he received the highest encomiums of his superior officers, and still further increased the confidence of the rank and file in him as a courageous leader. The following is his graphically written report of the part his regiment took in this engagement:

"I have the honor to submit the following as the proceedings of my regiment in the late movement against the enemy: At ten o'clock P.M., Tuesday, April 28, having just returned from picket-line, the regiment joined the brigade and marched to the left and bivouacked near 'White Oak Church' early the next morning. At daybreak we were massed to support troops in front of us. We remained in that position until one o'clock on the afternoon of the 30th, when we retraced our steps and crossed the river at the United States Ford early on the morning of the 1st of May. We remained at or near the ford, doing picket-duty, until the following morning about eight o'clock, when I received an order to report my regiment to General Humphreys, commanding Third Division, Fifth Army Corps. I did so without delay, and he assigned me a position on his extreme left, to cover the approaches by the Mott or River road to the United States Ford. Early in the afternoon of the same day General Humphreys ordered me



Louis R. Francine

to take a small body of picked men from my regiment and reconnoitre the position of the enemy in my immediate front, to note the topography of the country, and the apparent strength of the enemy, and the manner of their approach to our lines. This I did, penetrating the country for two miles in one direction and a mile and a half in another. My report was highly satisfactory to the General. I am indebted deeply to Captain James McKiernan and Daniel R. Burrell, of my regiment, for valuable services rendered upon that occasion. At midnight I moved my regiment to the right of our line, by order from General Meade through General Humphreys, and joined the brigade, arriving there at about two o'clock P.M. The following morning (Sunday), at about five o'clock, my regiment was again detached from the brigade, and under orders from Major Tremain, of General Sickles' staff, filled up a gap occurring between General Birney's right and our immediate front.

"After a short time my regiment advanced into the woods in front of the breast works, and by maintaining a flanking position under a very heavy fire for over three hours, captured five stands of colors and over three hundred prisoners, among the latter one colonel, one major and several line officers. The colors were taken from the Twenty-first Virginia, Eighteenth North Carolina, First Louisiana, Second North Carolina, and the fifth from some Alabama regiment. The Second North Carolina Regiment we captured almost in toto. At about nine o'clock, the ammunition giving out and the muskets becoming foul, I ordered the regiment to fall back from the woods. After this, a regiment having fallen back from our breast-works and the enemy coming close upon them (Second North Carolina State troops), my regiment charged and captured their colors and themselves almost wholly. Again we fell back slightly, and confusion, occasioned by our lines in front getting in disorder, threw my regiment further back to the rear. At this time, through exhaustion, my voice left me entirely, I being scarcely able to speak in a whisper. Upon the advice of my surgeon, I retired from the field; the command then devolved upon my lieutenant-colonel, whose report I here enclose. It would be impossible for me to single out individual cases of courage, where all my officers and men behaved with such gallantry and discretion. The trophies they took from the enemy speak more eloquently for their actions than any words I might use.

"For able and gallant assistance I owe much to my field officers. Their coolness and bravery in

maneuvering the men saved much loss of life, confusion and pain. I regret to announce, by the loss of Lieutenant George Burdan, the loss of a brave and efficient officer. My loss in killed, wounded and missing was one hundred and fifty-three, an official list of which I enclose: Killed, 6; wounded, 44; missing, 3. "LOUIS R. FRANCINE,

"Colonel Seventh New Jersey Volunteers."

In the battle of Gettysburg Colonel Francine exemplified his characteristic courage and bravery, but there received a mortal wound, from the effect of which he died in St. Joseph's Hospital, at Philadelphia, on the 19th of the same month, being conveyed there at his own request in order, as he thought, to receive the best surgical treatment. For his gallant and meritorious services on the eventful day he received his fatal wound, he was promoted brigadier-general. Owing to his death he never received the commission, but it was issued and sent to the family, as indicated in the following document:

"EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C.
"April 29, 1867.

"To MARCUS L. WARD, Governor of New Jersey.

Dear Sir: I have the honor herewith of transmitting to you the Brevet Commission of Brigadier-General for the family of Colonel Louis R. Francine, 7th New Jersey Volunteers, mortally wounded at the battle of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 2, 1863. This brevet has been conferred for the gallant and meritorious conduct of Colonel Francine, mentioned in my official report of the battle, and brought especially to the notice of the Secretary of War during the late session of Congress. I trust that this indication of the appreciation of Col. Francine's gallant services may prove acceptable to his family and friends. I have to ask that you will transmit this commission to his family.

"A. A. HUMPHREYS

*"Brig-Gen. & Chief of Engineers,
Major-General of Volunteers."*

General William J. Sewell, who for a time commanded the Second Brigade, gives the following estimate of Colonel Francine, and his opinion of him as a soldier:

"Col. Francine was intuitively a soldier. He was one of the conspicuous officers among the volunteers and had a natural love for the profession.

He was specially adapted to it, by reason of the severity of his own habits, being a strict disciplinarian of himself and consequently of those under him. He had an absorbing idea of the importance of the trust confided to him, and the necessity of utilizing every moment to perfect himself in all that pertains to the details of his profession, using every spare moment in the study of the higher branches of science and strategy. In a short time he became one of the leading officers in the New Jersey troops and his regiment a model of drill and discipline. His gallantry at Chancellorsville was repeated at Gettysburg, where, in the Peach Orchard, he held his regiment, in connection with the rest of the Second Brigade, under the most terrific storm from the combined batteries of Longstreet, and when the Confederate forces in overwhelming numbers reached the Third Corps, the New Jersey brigade fell slowly back with their faces to the enemy, disputing every inch of the ground. It was here that the gallant Col. Francine received a mortal wound, giving up his life to the country that he loved so well and tried so hard to save.²⁷

MAJOR EDWARD W. COFFIN was born at Hammonton, Atlantic County, N. J., on the 5th of June, 1824, and spent his early years in the vicinity of his home. On the completion of his studies he engaged in glass manufacturing and was thus occupied until his removal to Camden, in 1851. At this point and later in Lancaster County, Pa., he was engaged in nickel manufacturing. In 1861 he entered the United States service, having been appointed to the Subsistence Department as captain and commissary of subsistence. In March, 1862, he accompanied the Army of the Potomac to the James River, continuing with the advance up the Peninsula to Yorktown, where he remained until July, 1864. Major Coffin was then ordered to Fortress Monroe in charge of the depot of supplies for the Armies of the Potomac and James and the Departments of Virginia and North Carolina. In December, 1864, he was ordered as chief of subsistence to the Fort Fisher expedition and later to the Army of the James, where he remained until February, 1865. Major Coffin was then ordered to Yorktown and placed in command of the

county of York. He was mustered out of service in December, 1865. He was breveted major for meritorious services in the subsistence department, May 13, 1865. After some time spent in Arizona, Major Coffin entered the service of the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, and in 1883, when its control was secured by the Pennsylvania Railroad, was appointed division freight agent, which position he now fills.

CAPT. ABRAHAM M. BROWNING was born in Philadelphia, Pa., September 3, 1843, and was the son of Maurice and Anna A. Browning. His early education was acquired under the excellent training of his uncle, Professor William Fewsmith. He afterward entered Yale College, where he was a diligent student. During his collegiate course the Civil War opened, and young Browning, with a patriotism which had characterized his ancestors, entered the army, though but just of age, as captain of Company H, Thirty-eighth New Jersey Volunteer Infantry. He was faithful in the performance of his duties, was naturally a soldier, was entrusted with the erection of fortifications, and had charge of large bodies of men, whom he handled with ease and skill.

He contracted laryngitis and died at his residence, Cherry Hill Farm, on the morning of January 12, 1880. He left a widow, Josephine Cooper Browning, daughter of the late Ralph V. M. Cooper and Louisa F., daughter of the late Dr. Joseph and Lydia H. Fyfield, of Camden. Captain Browning left four children,—Louise Cooper, Maurice Harold and Abraham Maurice.

Captain Browning was a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and vestryman in Grace Protestant Episcopal Church, Had-donfield. He was a Republican in politics, and died leaving an unsullied reputation as a fearless and brave man, conscientious in every particular, strict in integrity, and few have left as pure and blameless a record as he. He was a member of the firm of Brown-



Alm Browning



W. S. Hamell

ing Brothers, 42 and 44 North Front Street, Philadelphia.

WILLIAM C. HANSELL was born in Norristown, Pa., March 19, 1845, and is a son of William S. and Margaret Cummings Hansell. He obtained his education in the schools of his native town and when but a youth, at the outbreak of the Civil War, imbued with boyish patriotism, he enlisted September 16, 1861, in Company F of the Fifty-first Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, raised in Montgomery County, and commanded by that distinguished soldier Major-General John F. Hartranft, afterwards Governor of Pennsylvania. In this organization our subject was a drummer-boy. The Fifty-first Regiment was assigned to the Ninth Corps, commanded by General Burnside, and accompanied the expedition to North Carolina and there participated in the battles of Roanoke Island, Newbern and Camden. This regiment was the first to place the colors on the Confederate breast-works defending the approaches of Newbern, and it was then given the right of the line in the advance upon that city, which immediately surrendered, being at the same time attacked by the fleet in the harbor.

Young Hansell shared the fortunes of the regiment throughout the war, being mustered out on the 2d of August, 1865. He marched with the gallant and sadly shattered Fifty-first 1738 miles, traveled by sea and water courses 5390 miles and by railway 3311, making the huge total of 10,439 miles of travel, most of which was under the most unfavorable conditions, accompanied by fatigue, hardships, harassments and dangers, such as the soldier only knows. He was present with the regiment in twenty-one battles, as follows:

Roanoke Island, February 7, '62; Newbern, March 14, '62; Camden, N. C., April 19, '62; Bull Run, August 29, '62; Chantilly, Va., September 1, '62; South Mountain, September 14, '62; Antietam, Septem-

ber 17, '62; Fredericksburg, December 12, '62; Vicksburg, July 4, '63; Jackson, July 13, '63; Campbell Station, November 16, '63; Knoxville, December 28, '63; Wilderness, May 6, '64; Spottsylvania, May 12, '64; North Anna, May 25, '64; Cold Harbor, June 3, '64; Petersburg, June 17 and 18, '64; Petersburg, July 30, '64; Yellow Tavern, August 19, '64; Ream's Station, August 21, '64; Petersburg, April 1, '65.

At the close of the war Mr. Hansell remained in Washington and engaged in business in that city for one and a half years and then came to Camden, where he has since resided. He was under the employ of John S. Read, in his paper store on Federal Street, for a few years, and in 1868 was appointed messenger to the First National Bank of Camden and held that position with the full confidence of the directors of the institution until 1876, when he retired in order to engage in business for himself. During the year named he opened a paper store at 203 Market Street, Camden, where, by his own business ability and energy, he has built up and continued to enjoy a prosperous trade, having filled large contracts for papering houses in Camden and elsewhere.

In 1867 Mr. Hansell was married to Miss Lizzie Hemsing, daughter of Wm. Hemsing, of Camden. They have one child, Carrie.

At the annual reunion of the survivors present of the Fifty-first Regiment held in Petersburg, Va., in 1885, Mr. Hansell was chosen vice-president. This meeting was held in the crater which was formed at the time of the famous "mine explosion," July 30, 1864. The reunion at that place was brought about at the suggestion of Mr. Hansell. He is a member of the Union Veteran Legion, of which only soldiers who have served two years can become members.

THE DRAFT.—The exigencies of the Civil War compelled the passage of the Conscription Act by the Congress of the United

States, approved by the President March 3, 1863. To execute this act the loyal States were divided into sections corresponding to their Congressional districts, and a board of enrolment was established in each. These boards were composed of a provost-marshal, surgeon and commissioner, of which the provost-marshals were presidents, and before which daily all questions relating to the conscription were brought for discussion and were decided by a majority vote of the board.

The first Congressional district of New Jersey at that date was composed of six counties, viz., Camden, Atlantic, Gloucester, Salem, Cumberland and Cape May. The appointment of the officials of the board of enrolment for this district was by law vested in the President of the United States, but virtually was exercised by the member of Congress at that time, the Hon. John F. Starr, of Camden, who, during this trying period, played a disinterested patriotism worthy of all praise. The *personnel* of the board during the little over two years of its existence was as follows, viz.: Colonel Robert C. Johnson, of Salem, provost-marshal from May 2, 1863, to March 24, 1864. He was succeeded by Captain Alexander Wentz, of Woodbury, who was appointed April 25, 1864, and was honorably discharged November 15, 1865. Dr. John R. Stevenson was commissioned surgeon May 2, 1863, served until the close of the war and was honorably discharged June 15, 1865. Colonel James M. Scovel was commissioner from May 2, 1863, until November 27th, of the same year, when he resigned, and Philip J. Gray was appointed to the vacancy December 8, 1863, and was honorably discharged April 30, 1865. In addition to these, the provost-marshal had authority to appoint two deputies and one special officer. The first two were Captain Henry M. Jewett, of Winslow, and Captain Aaron Ward, of Camden; Benjamin F. Sweeten, of the latter place, was

special officer. All these served until the close of the war. The law provided that, when necessary, assistant surgeons might be selected to aid the surgeon. Under this provision Dr. H. Genet Taylor was appointed assistant surgeon in June, 1864, and continued until the close of the conscription, in April, 1865. For a short period in the autumn of 1864, Dr. Jonathan Leaming, of Cape May, also aided in the medical examinations.

The headquarters of the board of enrolment were directed to be located in Camden. They were established in the second and third floors of Hall, at the northwest corner of Fourth and Market Streets. This building being too small to accommodate the public, the office was removed, in the spring of 1864, to Morgan's Hall, on the southeast corner of the same streets. The rendezvous where the recruits and the guard were quartered was the hall at the northeast corner of Fourth and Federal Streets. During the examination of the drafted men of Cumberland and Cape May Counties, in June and in August, 1864, the board held its sessions in Millville, Cumberland County, in an unoccupied store and warehouse.

The first draft in the district was made in May, 1864, under the call of the President for three hundred thousand men, issued October 17, 1863. In Camden it was executed with the greatest publicity and visible fairness, in a small frame house (since demolished) upon the north side of Market Street, below Third, in front of which an open stand was erected. A list of all the enrolled men in the district was copied and, together with the slips of paper upon which each name was separately written, were handed to a committee of citizens who had been appointed at the boards' request to conduct the drawing. These slips were placed by a citizen in the wheel which another turned, while a third drew out the papers and read the names to the assembled people. No show of force was made, the

armed guard having been left behind at the office. Not a murmur of disapproval or dissatisfaction was heard from the multitude.

But very few of the drafted men were voluntarily forced into the army. The wealthier ones put in substitutes. The remainder either volunteered or their places were filled by other volunteers, all of whom were induced to enlist by the payment of a bounty by the township.

All males between twenty and forty-five years of age were liable to do military duty; therefore, all within those ages in the First District were enrolled. Foreigners who had not taken out naturalization papers, nor declared their intention to become citizens, were exempt. With this exception, there was no escape except by reason of physical disability. The total number of men examined by the surgeons during the existence of the provost-marshal's office in Camden was 7883. Of these, 2215 were drafted men, of whom 1213 were accepted. Of the enrolled men not yet drafted, 1605 applied either to have their names stricken from the rolls because they thought themselves unfit for service or else desired to enlist. Of these, 827 were found to be fit for duty. The number of substitutes offered was 2305, and 1242 were accepted. In addition to those, 48 discharged wounded soldiers were re-enlisted in the Veteran Reserve Corps, making a total of 4371 men placed in the army and navy from the First Congressional District of New Jersey.

SUMMARY OF BATTLES.—In the four years of service, the armies of the Union—counting every form of conflict, great and small—had been in twenty-two hundred and sixty-five engagements with the Confederate troops. From the time when active hostilities began until the last gun of the war was fired, a fight of some kind—a raid, a skirmish or a pitched battle—occurred at some point on our widely-extended front nearly eleven times a week, upon an average. Counting only those engagements in which the

Union loss, in killed, wounded and missing exceeded one hundred, the total number was three hundred and thirty. From the northernmost point of contact to the southernmost the distance by any practicable line of communication was more than two thousand miles. From east to west the extremes were fifteen hundred miles apart. During the first year of hostilities—one of preparation on both sides—the battles were naturally fewer in number and less decisive in character than afterwards, when discipline had been imparted to the troops by drill, and when the *materiel* of war had been collected and stored for prolonged campaigns. The engagements of all kinds in 1861 were thirty-five in number, of which the most serious was the Union defeat at Bull Run. In 1862 the war had greatly increased in magnitude and intensity, as is shown by the eighty-four engagements between the armies. The net result of the year's operations was highly favorable to the Rebellion. In 1863 the battles were one hundred and ten in number—among them some of the most significant and important victories for the Union. In 1864 there were seventy-three engagements, and in the winter and early spring of 1865 there were twenty-eight.¹

It is estimated that during the war fifty-six thousand Union soldiers were killed in battle and about thirty-five thousand died in hospitals of wounds and one hundred and eighty-four thousand by disease. The total casualties, if we include those who died subsequent to their discharge, were about three hundred thousand. The loss of Confederates in battle was less, owing to the fact that they were fighting on the defensive, but they lost more from wounds and disease on account of inferior sanitary arrangements. The total loss of life caused by the war for the preservation of the Union exceeded half a million, and nearly as many were disabled.

¹ 2 Blaine's "Twenty Years of Congress," 20.

NORTHERN MEN IN SERVICE.—The calls, periods of service and number of men obtained during the Civil War from the Northern States were as follows :

Date of Call.	Number called.	Period of Service.	Number obtained.
April 15, 1861.....	75,000	3 months	93,326
May and July, 1861.....	582,748	3 years	714,231
May and June, 1862.....		3 months	15,007
July 2, 1862.....	300,000	3 years	431,958
August 4, 1862.....	300,000	9 months	87,588
June 15, 1863.....	100,000	6 months	16,361
October 17, 1863.....	300,000	3 years	374,807
February 1, 1864.....	200,000	3 years	
March 14, 1864.....	200,000	3 years	284,021
April 23, 1864.....	85,000	100 days	83,652
July 18, 1864.....	500,000	1, 2 and 3 yrs.	384,882
December 19, 1864.....	300,000	1, 2 and 3 yrs.	204,568
	<hr/> 2,942,748		<hr/> 2,690,401

The following statement, as appears by the report at the office of Adjutant-General William S. Stryker, at Trenton, for 1865, exhibits the number of men called for, the number of men furnished by New Jersey and their term of enlistment from April 17, 1861, to April 20, 1865.

Number of men furnished for four years.....	155
“ “ “ three years.....	42,572
“ “ “ two years.....	2,243
“ “ “ one year.....	16,812
“ “ “ nine months.....	10,787
“ “ “ three months.....	3,105
“ “ “ 100 days.....	700
“ “ “ not classified.....	2,973

Credited to State.....	79,348
Furnished but not credited.....	8,957

Total..... 88,305

More men offered their services than the State had authority to accept, and so those who, although they had preferred to enlist in New Jersey organizations, went into regiments of other States. Six full companies of New Jersey troops entered into the Excelsior Brigade of New York, commanded by General Sickles; others enlisted in the Forty-eighth New York Infantry, the One Hundred and Twelfth Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, Anderson's Cavalry Troop, the

Third Pennsylvania Cavalry, the Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, First New York Cavalry, Company A, Twentieth New York Volunteers, Bramhall's Battery, Ninth New York State Militia. Two full companies also entered in Serrill's Engineers, and the State lost the credit on her quota.

RECEPTION OF RETURNED SOLDIERS IN 1864.—A convention of loyal men of New Jersey assembled at Newark, the 30th of May, 1864, and determined to give the returning soldiers of New Jersey a suitable reception in their respective counties, on the 4th of July, same year. James M. Scovel represented the county of Camden. Accordingly, the soldiers of this county arranged for a celebration at Haddonfield, to take place in the grove of John Hopkins, on the above date. It was estimated that there were five thousand people present, all of whom were amply fed from the bountiful tables prepared under the management of the committee of arrangements.

The Union League of Camden acted as an escort to the soldiers from Camden City. One feature of the procession was a color guard composed almost entirely of one-armed men. General George M. Robeson made the speech of welcome, which was greatly applauded; P. C. Brinek read the Declaration of Independence; Major Calhoun, on the part of the soldiers, returned thanks for the honor done them; Hon. James S. Scovel, C. T. Reed, Rev. Mr. Dobbins made patriotic remarks on the occasion; the ladies were active in their attention to the returned soldiers of the county.

WOMEN'S WORK IN THE WAR.—The same spirit which prompted the soldiers to go to the front, kindled the noble and generous efforts of devoted and patriotic women at home to aid and contribute to the comfort of the former. They formed, in Camden, the Ladies' Aid Society, the Ladies' Relief Association, and not only contributed largely toward these organizations in money, but also

gave their time and attention and participated in the grand results arising from the great Sanitary Fair.

The great Central Fair of the Sanitary Commission of the States of New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware was opened, in Philadelphia, on the 7th of June, 1864, with appropriate ceremonies. Addresses were made by the Governors of the three States named. The fair was the great object of attraction from its opening to its close, on June 28th. It realized for the commission over one million and eighty thousand dollars.

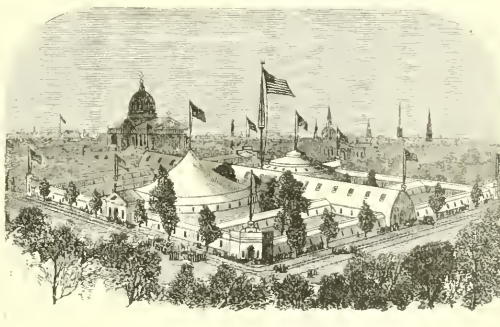
It has been asserted by the chronicles of the day that New Jersey exhibited the most interesting relics in the fair.

THE CAMDEN AUXILIARY TO THE SANITARY FAIR.—On Monday evening, April 10th, 1864, a large meeting of the prominent citizens of Camden was held at the dwelling of R. B. Potts, on Cooper Street, in Camden, at which Judge Thos. P. Carpenter acted as chairman and Mr. Farr as secretary.

Resolutions were passed to organize an efficient auxiliary to assist in the Great Fair to be held in Philadelphia, and to invoke the assistance of the ladies of Camden City and County in the enterprise, on the next Thursday evening, with the assistance of the ladies, a plan of operations was introduced and matured which gave assured promise that the patriotic citizens of Camden County would make the enterprise a successful one.

The name of "The West Jersey Auxiliary" was adopted. An executive committee had been appointed, and by the 18th of April, only eight days after the inception of the enterprise, rooms had been secured at No. 104 Market Street, Camden, and every workshop, factory and mill in Camden sent to these rooms the best specimens of their

workmanship. Every farmer, workingman and mechanic poured into the general fund large contributions of manufactured articles, or the products of the soil that could be turned into money, and again from money into the means of encouraging the health and life of the soldiers. The patriotic ladies of Camden were not idle, and through their assistance and efforts large sums came into the treasury of the commission from every quarter of the county. The mothers and daughters, wives and sisters of New Jersey's sons were energetic in their efforts to secure aid and assistance. These ladies opened their houses for entertainments of various kinds. At these parlor entertainments were



GREAT CENTRAL FAIR BUILDING, 1864.

given charades, tableaux, etc.; volunteer performers and amateurs took part. The City Halls were tendered free to the committee on entertainments, immense concerts were given, and a generous public displayed great liberality in purchasing tickets. The Ladies' Aid Society and other relief associations which had been in successful operation for three years joined their efforts with the Auxiliary and collected large supplies of clothing, blankets, stockings and other materials useful to the men in military duty away from home, and during the entire period of the war these ladies were actively engaged in

collecting and forwarding from their depot in Camden tons of materials for the benefit of the soldiers.

Captain Samuel Hufty was appointed to take charge of the donations at General Depot No. 4, Market Street.

The Executive Committee consisted of P. J. Grey (chairman), Hon. Thomas P. Carpenter, James H. Stevens, Henry B. Wilson, E. V. Glover and John D. Tustin.

The following gentlemen of the county were honorary members of this Auxiliary: Alex. G. Cattell, of Merchantville; W. S. McCallister, Gloucester City; W. C. Milligan, Haddonfield; Charles H. Shinn, Haddonfield.

Charles Watson, Esq., as treasurer of the committee on entertainments, and Charles S. Dunham, as chairman of same committee, were most active in their efforts to aid the cause.

The Ladies' Correspondence Committee consisted of Mrs. Clapp, Miss Maria Moss, Mrs. Fogoo, Mrs. Campion, Mrs. Shinn, Mrs. J. Vogdes, Mrs. Porter, Miss Lewis, Mrs. Duhring, Miss Woodward.

The following is a complete list of the officers of the West Jersey Auxiliary to the great Sanitary Fair: President, Hon. Thomas P. Carpenter; Vice-Presidents, Hon. John F. Starr, Hon. Philander C. Briney, Matthew Newkirk, E. V. Glover; Secretary, William A. Farr; Treasurer, James H. Stevens; Corresponding Secretary, P. J. Grey.

The chairmen of different committees were Maurice Browning, on contribution of day's work; Robert B. Potts, products of West Jersey fabrication; William Fewsmith, works of art, history and relics; William J. Potts, collections from field, forest and ocean; John Aikman, useful and fancy articles, home made; J. R. Stevenson, M.D., original ballads of poetry on the war; Edward H. Saunders, on miscellaneous articles; Joseph Fearon, on flowers and fruits; J. D. Reinboth, on fruits and confectionery; Benjamin

H. Browning, on the refectory; William A. Farr, on finance and donations; Charles S. Dunham, on concerts, charades and tableaux; Captain Samuel Hufty, on receipt of articles donated. Hon. James M. Seovel was appointed to act in conjunction with the United States Sanitary Commission.

From the newspapers of the period are gleaned the names of the following ladies—by no means all—who were prominent in aiding the cause, viz.: The Misses Hufty, Mrs. R. Edwards, Mrs. Thomas P. Carpenter, Mrs. E. V. Glover, Mrs. J. D. Reinboth, Mrs. Butcher, Mrs. John F. Starr, Mrs. C. Mickle, Mrs. Thomas H. Dudley, Mrs. Benjamin Browning, Miss Betsey Mason, Mrs. Hewlings Coles, Miss Josephine Browning, the Misses Hatch, Mrs. Ann Andrews, Miss Sallie Gibson, Miss Maggie Stoy, Miss Sallie W. Atkinson, Mrs. Joseph Hatch, the Misses Carrie, Rebecca, Louise and Mary Hatch, Miss Sarah Eldridge, Miss Cornelia Eldridge, the Misses Fearon.

Miss Rebecca Hatch presented the New Jersey Department with a handsome silk flag, which was much prized.

The means of raising funds were various. There were a boys' magic lantern exhibition, a children's fair, many parlor concerts, scrap-book sales, and the little girls of Haddonfield contributed \$82.50.

MRS. HETTIE K. PAINTER, who, at the outbreak of the war, was a resident of Camden, was one of those noble and patriotic women who left her home, went to the front and became known in the Army of the Potomac as one of the most faithful and devoted nurses. Many a sick and wounded soldier of Kearny's brigade was the recipient of her tender care and earnest solicitude. After the Union defeat at the second battle of Bull Run, and the repulse at Fredericksburg, where twenty men of the Union soldiers received dangerous, or perhaps mortal, wounds, Mrs. Painter's devotion to the unfortunate men made her name well-known through the

entire Army of the Potomac. She continued to do noble work in the hospitals, with the same faithfulness and interest, until the close of the war, when she returned to Camden, and soon afterward removed to the West, where she engaged in the practice of medicine.

MISS VIRGINIA WILLETS (now Mrs. James M. Stradling), of Camden, was a volunteer nurse in the Army of the Potomac, and was connected with the Second Division of the Second Army Corps. She followed the army all through the battle of the Wilderness and down to City Point. At Fredericksburg she had charge of the hospital in the Catholic Church of that city. At Port Royal she attended many of the wounded of the battles of Chancellorsville and White House Landing. She remained with the army until 1864, and was associated with the well-known army-nurse, Mrs. Mary Morris, of Philadelphia, whose husband was the grandson of Robert Morris, of Revolutionary fame.

THE SOLDIERS' MONUMENT IN CAMDEN.
—The beautiful and imposing monument erected to the memory of the fallen heroes of Camden County in the War for the Union is situated in the northeast part of the city, near the City Hall, on a plot of ground donated by the city of Camden. It is a fine specimen of workmanship and an honor to the city and county. The movement which resulted in its erection was originated by Post 5, G. A. R., of Camden, formerly Sedgewick Post, No. 6, who contributed the first three hundred dollars. The next contribution was one thousand dollars, by the Board of Freeholders, which body eventually appropriated the balance of the entire amount of five thousand five hundred dollars required. The monument was constructed of granite, by Krips & Shearman. It is thirty-nine feet six inches high, and weighs forty-seven tons. The railing around the monument was furnished by the county. The dedication took place June 9, 1873, on which occasion the city of

Camden was decorated with flags, banners and streamers. The military display and parade were an interesting part of the ceremony. There were present the Third Regiment, from Elizabeth; the Fourth Battalion, from Bridgeton and Millville; the Sixth Regiment and Battery B, of Camden. The prominent persons present were Governor Parker and his staff, composed of Adjutant-



THE SOLDIERS' MONUMENT.

General Stryker, Quartermaster Lewis Perine, Surgeon Barry and Colonels Murphy and Dickerson; General Gershom Mott, with his staff, Adjutant-General Lodor, Quartermaster Ridgway, Surgeon Welling and Major Owens; General D. Hart and staff, composed of Colonels Weston and Murphy;

Major Roblins and Captain Edgar; Hons. John Y. Foster, A. L. Rnyan, Samuel Hopkins.

"The ceremonies were opened by General Carse in a brief address. He then introduced Rev. P. L. Davies, of New York, who offered a prayer, and after this the monument was unveiled with beautiful and appropriate ceremonies, amid the cheers of the vast multitude assembled, the music of the bands and grand salute from Battery B, and the Star Spangled Banner at the signal unfolded itself from around the marble shaft and ascended majestically to the peak of the flag staff that was erected in the rear, and as if by magic a perfect shower of miniature flags fell gently upon the vast concourse below. A. C. Scovel, Esq., then introduced John Y. Foster, the speaker of the day, and author of 'New Jersey in the Great Rebellion.' He followed the gallant Jersey regiments from the State to the field and through their grand march of triumph, not only the glorious victories won in Virginia, but also the grandest of all marches,—the march through Georgia, and reviewed the termination and turned to reflect upon the great lesson of the hour."

The following names which are engraved on this monument are of soldiers from Camden County who died during the war:

Colonels.

Louis R. Francine.	H. Boyd McKeen.
John P. Vanleer.	Wm. B. Hatch.

Lieutenant-Colonels.

Simpson R. Stroud.	Thomas H. Davis.
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Captains.

C. Hauffy.	C. Meves.
J. McComb.	W. R. Maxwell.
C. J. Fields.	T. Stevenson.
C. K. Horsfall.	C. Wilson.
E. Hamilton.	

First-Lieutenants.

W. S. Briggs.	R. A. Carlis.
W. Evans.	J. R. Rich.
J. T. Lowe.	J. R. Crowell.

Second-Lieutenants.

W. S. Barnard.	G. W. Eisler.
T. J. Howell.	D. R. Cowperthwaite.

Sergeants.

D. A. Westcoat.	G. M. Hinelino.
J. D. Richardson.	J. B. Johnson.
C. E. Cheesemen.	C. H. Jewell.
S. W. Bates.	J. R. McGowan.
J. Curtis.	T. Krugg.
J. Dimon.	C. W. Lowe.
C. F. Dickinson.	E. Mitchell.
H. Fisler.	J. W. Moore.
J. K. Frankish.	I. J. Rue.
C. G. P. Goforth.	P. Riley.
P. A. Grum.	C. P. Fish.
I. A. Korn.	J. Woollard.
C. E. Githens.	

Corporals.

J. F. Bailey.	B. Linton.
H. B. Brown.	E. W. Laue.
J. M. Roe.	E. Livermore.
J. Clements.	A. H. Merry.
W. W. Collins.	J. Miller.
S. B. Carter.	J. McClelland.
C. P. Norton.	J. Roshback.
C. Helmuth.	G. A. Smith.
W. F. Hessel.	M. Slimm.
C. E. Hugg.	F. Schwartz.
E. Holly.	G. W. Thompson.
J. C. Dilkes.	W. Thompson.
W. H. Jones.	A. Wooley.
J. S. Kay.	J. Zanders.
W. Rich.	H. Bechtel.
G. North.	H. K. Patton.
P. Larricks.	

Privates.

G. Adams.	J. Bozarth.
A. Adams.	A. G. Bryan.
H. Adler.	W. Batt.
J. E. Amit.	D. Bates.
J. Adams.	P. Barnel.
E. Ayers.	G. Boom.
T. F. Asay.	S. Beck.
J. Anderson.	W. Brown.
J. Brown.	J. Brice.
B. Budd.	J. Breer.
E. Browning.	E. Barber.
J. Buchanan.	H. Beckley.
J. Bakely.	W. Cook.
G. B. Budd.	A. Clingham.
J. Bates.	A. Coule.
L. Breyer.	W. B. Carson.
A. Breyer.	G. W. Chew.
J. Beble.	J. W. Clement.
J. Bower.	T. Cobb.
J. Bectle, Jr.	R. G. Curry.
J. Bowker.	T. Cloren.
L. Banks.	T. D. Clark.

J. S. Copeland.	J. Gillespy.	J. W. Lee.	P. Pepoon.
I. Calway.	L. Grundling.	W. R. Lancaster.	D. Ryan.
R. Clayton.	L. Gifford.	W. Lock.	J. Rhode.
J. Cline.	C. Gautier.	J. K. Liphsey.	D. Rufford.
J. G. Conley.	J. F. Gaul.	B. H. Linton.	F. Robinson.
C. F. Collett.	W. Goebel.	E. Miles.	W. Robust.
I. H. Copeland.	H. Githens.	C. Mensing.	T. D. Ross.
J. Q. A. Cline.	J. Gammel.	J. Munsan.	J. Ryan.
N. B. Cook.	R. Grant.	R. Marshall.	F. Rodgers.
J. Conley.	J. H. Gaunt.	H. D. Morgan.	W. Rowe.
H. Cramer.	G. Gerwine.	J. Macinall.	J. Rooft.
T. Carmack.	D. Gordon.	M. Marshall.	T. J. Rudderow.
H. Culler.	G. H. Gilbert.	F. Mullen.	W. J. Rudy.
H. Craver.	A. Gervis.	E. F. Mills.	H. Richmond.
J. Conlan.	J. Hollingsworth.	T. R. Middleton.	D. Reading.
J. Crammer.	C. Hambrecht.	G. E. Monroe.	A. Schwartz.
J. P. Callaway.	V. Henricus.	L. Miller.	C. Schey.
M. Cavanaugh.	H. F. Hensman.	J. Miller.	R. F. Stone.
W. H. Chamberlain.	J. F. Haines.	J. Machtoff.	J. A. Steelman.
C. Downs.	G. A. Holmes.	T. Marrott.	G. A. Schmitt.
J. Diehl.	G. Hanno.	J. Murray.	J. E. Stark.
J. Devlin.	P. F. Hilyard.	A. W. Martin.	D. M. Southard.
S. Dermott.	D. H. Horner.	G. Mount.	W. Shroder.
S. Dermott (2d).	S. G. Hultz.	G. W. Mooney.	J. Schlatter.
J. Dowell.	W. Herring.	R. J. McAdams.	J. Sturges.
R. Dresser, Sr.	L. Heller.	A. McGahey.	P. Stoy.
J. S. Dill.	A. Hawk.	J. McMullen.	F. Stadler.
J. R. Dornell.	G. Howard.	M. McLaughlin.	S. Sympkins.
E. P. Davis.	H. Hinkle.	C. McLaughlin.	P. Stevenson.
J. Dyle.	W. F. Halmbold.	T. J. McKeighan.	D. Sullivan.
A. Downs.	E. Hefferman.	M. McNulty.	B. F. Sweet.
J. H. Douglas.	H. Hears.	W. McDowell.	S. Sutton.
S. G. Darrow.	M. Hall.	N. McElhone.	E. H. Smith.
R. Davis.	S. G. Heils.	G. McCabe.	A. Subers.
E. Dougherty.	G. M. D. Hampton.	L. McConnell.	W. H. Stockton.
D. Drigget.	W. H. Harris.	J. McAdams.	W. H. Schaffer.
J. E. Dorrell.	D. Horner.	J. McKeon.	S. S. Somers.
D. Doughty.	J. P. Huyek.	B. McMullen.	W. R. Stewart.
J. J. Dannenhower.	Adam Job.	P. Nolan.	J. R. Stow.
T. Davis.	J. W. Jones.	M. Nicholson.	H. Smith.
M. Effinger.	T. Johnson.	S. B. Norcroft.	B. F. Schlecht.
W. Earley.	A. J. Joline.	J. S. Nicholson.	J. Stevenson.
R. G. Easley.	E. Johnson.	M. Nayse.	D. Simpkins.
J. Elbersen.	G. Kell.	W. Nagle.	F. Sichttnberg.
W. Edge.	A. J. Keim.	A. Oldham.	C. W. Skill.
J. Edinger.	E. Lock.	M. Oregon.	F. Street.
A. Elbersen.	J. Louis.	C. Owens.	J. Smith.
W. Evans.	J. Logan.	F. O'Neil.	J. S. Smith.
J. Fitzgerald.	W. J. Leake.	P. H. O'Donnell.	H. P. Snyder.
W. Frey.	F. Laib.	P. O'Donnell.	W. Streeper.
J. A. Fenner.	D. Lutz.	I. J. Pine.	H. Steffins.
D. Ford.	J. B. Leach.	T. Pike.	T. Simpson.
F. Fellows.	G. B. Land.	J. Parks.	T. Shields.
J. G. Foster.	J. Lewis.	R. M. Price.	R. H. Strought.
J. Groskinsky.	J. Leslie.	A. Pond.	C. S. Turner.

H. G. Thorn.	S. W. White.
G. C. Trueax.	J. C. Ware.
C. S. Tyndall.	J. C. Whippy.
J. Thomas.	L. P. Wilson.
H. Todd.	T. G. Williams.
C. Ulrich.	C. Warr.
C. Ulrich.	D. Wells.
J. G. Vanneman.	J. Williams.
J. Wells.	W. Wells.
L. A. Westcoat.	E. Watson.
T. Walker.	E. P. Wilson.
G. Wannan.	W. J. Wood.
A. J. Walker.	C. Winters.
S. Wilson.	C. H. Wennel.
B. Ware.	D. R. Winner.
A. Wolf.	J. C. Young.
W. Wallace.	C. Yeager.
J. Woerner.	D. C. Yourison.
W. Wilson.	M. Zimmerman.

Thomas C. Surran.	Heinrich Rauser.
John Thornton.	Joseph Pike.
James Hollingsworth.	John B. Nevins.
William Hampton.	William W. Howe.
J. H. Dutton.	— Elbertson.
C. H. Cleaver.	— Elbertson.
T. J. Cheeseman.	John P. Cannon.
Capt. J. R. Cunningham.	— Brinnisholtz.
Corp. James Ireland.	C. H. Kleavor.
Corp. Peter Shivers.	— Conly.
Samuel Yates.	Benjamin Anderson.
Abraham Stow.	James Griffe.
Andrew O. Steinmets.	— Price.
Jacob Hirsch.	J. G. Johnson.
John P. Grant.	Augustus F. S. Singleton.
Adam Kolb, Sr.	John Williams.
Adam Kolb, Jr.	Daniel Rowan.
— Sibenlist.	James C. Lewis.
— Sibenlist.	Robert Middleton.
— Ware.	George Brooks.

NECROLOGY.—The following is a complete list, as far as can be obtained from the Grand Army Posts and the sextons of the various cemeteries of Camden County, of the soldiers whose remains lie in the places named:

CAMDEN CEMETERY.

(One hundred and thirty-five buried here.)

Samuel R. Pain.	James Conover.
James Coleman.	— Conover.
Howard Dewees.	— Harris.
George Williams.	— Harris.
James F. Ross.	George Elder.
Ottis G. Sanderson.	William Dorsey.
John S. Normine.	Abner Subers.
Martin Effinger.	James Smallwood.
Samuel Miller.	William L. Gray.
Jacob Price.	John Moran.
George Roedel.	D. W. Morton.
Andrew Merkle.	John Robinson.
Isaac Dougherty.	William Wilson.
Samuel B. Carter.	William W. Whittaker.
Lieut. Thos. S. Stewart.	— Felden [father].
Charles P. Horton.	— Felden [son].
John Miller.	Clayton Edwards.
C. B. McBride.	Samuel J. Griffe.
Johan Diehl.	— Biddle.
J. F. Fisher.	Elijah Davis.
Alfred Bernard.	Christian Hess.
Corpl. J. R. McCowan.	James Griffe.
J. H. Dutton.	Suton Gehweiler.
James Emely.	Edward Ecke.
Charles Helmut.	— Price.
William D. Richardson.	— Lane.

War of 1812.—BILLINGSPOORT.

Capt. William Newton.	John Smith.
Daniel S. Carter.	
Nathan A. Carter, sexton, No. 33, North Fourth Street.	

EVERGREEN CEMETERY (CAMDEN).

Joseph Bontemps.	John M. Ehillman.
Alexander Nicholls.	Wm. H. Schwab.
Lewis Kenney.	F. G. S. Pfeiffer, M.D.
Jonas T. Hull.	Captain James Snow.
Wm. D. Richardson.	William H. Sugden.
Albert Kemble.	Henry K. Patton.
Morris R. Giles.	William P. Reeves.
Joseph S. Fletcher.	1st Lt. Saml. J. Malone.
Joseph McAllister.	Capt. Frank M. Malone.
Charles M. Ferat.	Col. W. B. Hatch.
John Schack.	Joseph A. Beck.
Christian Hess.	1st Lt. William M. Shaw.
William A. Tatem.	Joseph C. Huyck.
George H. Snyder.	Joseph C. Vanneman.
Joseph L. Coles.	(Surg. U. S. N.)
E. T. Davis.	Thomas James Howell.
H. Dieckman.	William G. Leake.
Richard W. Parsons.	John Robertson.
Alonzo D. Nichols.	1st Lt. S. A. Steinmetz.
John Miles.	Thomas R. McKenney.
James H. Kerns.	Robert G. Clark.
D. R. Cowperthwaite.	William B. Benjamin.
Geo. W. Roseman.	K. C. Allen.
E. Miles.	L. H. Harker.
William Malone.	William Hutchinson.
Thomas R. Middleton.	Edward B. Brown.
E. C. R. Woodruff.	Thomas Herbert.
James J. Snow.	Thomas Kelly.

Edgar Reeve.
John E. Stratton.
Samuel W. Mattson.
— Hansell.
George R. Angell.
John Wallace.
Joshua F. Stone.
Colonel Martin Seldon.¹
John W. Bear.
William J. Paul.
Daniel Smith.
Alonzo W. Schuler.
Jacob H. Gilmore.

R. F. Sherman.
E. F. Locke.
C. B. Carter.
Andrew McCartney.
S. E. Somers.
J. W. Norton.
C. E. Githens.
James Carpenter.
William B. Shult.
Charles H. Billings.
Jeremiah Berry.
Capt. Henry Z. Gibson.
Chas. G. P. Goforth.

CEDAR GROVE CEMETERY (GLOUCESTER CITY).

Thomas Shaw.
Corp. Miles Blakely.
Alexander Work.
Peter Rancorn.
— Fithian.
— Ginn.
John Marshall.
James A. Schofield.
Stephen A. Briggs.
John Lincoln.
Chas. H. Cordery.
John Herron.
Wm. Hutchinson.
Henry Simpkins.
Brig.-Gen. J. Williams.
Thomas Hoff.
John Sands.
Gabriel Surran.
James Kane.
James McElmoyle.
Thomas B. Campbell.
John E. Miller.
Peter D. Hewlings.
Joseph Davis.
Howell R. Davis.
Joseph Bush.

James Sipple.
Hiram Irvine.
Wm. N. Groves.
James Groves.
Robert Berryman.
Robert McAdoo.
Arthur Powell.
David Conklin.
Abram Martin.
James W. Moss.
Philip H. Smith.
Charles H. Hulings.
Wm. H. Wilson.
James A. Duddy.
Wm. H. Stout.
Wm. Tyas.
Samuel Hooten.
Wm. Akens.
— Ford.
John Osborne.
Joseph Barton.
John Norton.
John Pew.
Foster Stanford.
Fritz Speigle.
George W. Murray.

METHODIST CEMETERY (HADDONFIELD.)

John A. Fish.
Davis Rumford.
Richard Lippincott.
Augustus Bare.
Lewis Rumford.
Isaac Arterburn.

Franklin Hoops.
Wm. Henry Nutt.
John Bakely.
Wm. McCarty.
Josiah Fish.
Isaac Cade.

BAPTIST CEMETERY (HADDONFIELD.)

James Fortner.
Lorenzo Jess.
Samuel Wilson.
Saml. Eggman.

James Brick.
Wm. H. Hoey.
Levi E. Bates.
Charles Scott.

— Ashbrook.
Jacob Dill.
Silas Gartledge.
James Young.

John W. Swinker.
Alfred Fortner.
— Lawrence.

UNION CEMETERY (GLOUCESTER CITY).

George Hoffman.
Chakley Cheeseman.
Thomas Cheeseman.
George Elmbark.
Wm. Russell.

Thomas Panceast.
John Jordan.
Edward Russell.
Richard Wilson.

ST. MARY'S CEMETERY (CATHOLIC), GLOUCESTER CITY.

Patrick Reilly.
Jas. Cooney.
John O'Neill.
Daniel Kelly.
Michael McGrorey.
James McGrorey.
Wm. Lenny.
Patrick Boylan.
Edward Cole.
John Cloran.
Timothy Cloran.
Edward Burroughs.
Christopher Dolan.
Francis Queen.
John Berzell.
Thomas Guigan.
James White.
Patrick Waters.
Michael Hurley.
Constantine O'Neill.
William Leo.
James Daly.

Edward Tool.
Matthew Finnegan.
Wm. McElhone.
Nicholas Brady.
Henry McElhone.
Florence Sullivan.
Michael Corcoran.
Joseph Brady.
Thomas Agen.
Christopher Winters.
Patrick McGuire.
Daniel Kenney.
Michael Callahan.
John Kenney.
James McCann.
James Byers.
Hugh Hines.
Thomas Sweeney.
John Reilly.
James McNally.
Michael Devlin.

JOHNSON'S CEMETERY (STOCKTON TOWNSHIP).

Nathaniel Stout.
Thomas Ryan.
Josiah Pruitt.
Jacob Brisco.
David Whiting.
James H. Menoken.
Josiah Shipley.
Edward Shipley.
Henry Ramsey.

George S. Menoken.
Edward Barnard.
George H. Stewart.
Joseph Wells.
Amos W. Nash.
Theophilus Peterson.
James Weeks.
John Ryan.
John Miller.

COLESTOWN CEMETERY (CAMDEN COUNTY).

Capt. Wm. C. Shion.
Abraham Browning.
Joseph Cline.
Joseph Erickson.
J. Stokes Evans.
Bowman Hendry.
James Henry.
Theodore W. Kain.
Wm. Henry Lewallen.

Abram Middleton.
Archibald Scott.
William Shaw.
Richard C. Schriner.
William H. Snyder.
Job E. Stockton.
Stacy G. Stockton.
Samuel West.
John J. White.

¹ In Revolutionary War; died 1806.

THE GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.—All honorably-discharged soldiers and sailors who have served in the army or navy of the United States are entitled to membership in the Grand Army of the Republic. In this respect it is the first organization of its kind effected in this country or elsewhere. Soon after the close of the Revolution, army societies were formed which were composed of commissioned officers and their descendants.

The most prominent of these was the famous Society of the Cincinnati, which still has an existence. Army and corps organizations of the War of 1812 and of the Mexican War have existed for social and convivial purposes, but none of these societies named have been based on the principle of mutual aid in time of need, or comprehended purposes so exalted as those embraced in the declaration of the Grand Army of the Republic, namely, "Fraternity, charity, loyalty." This society, whose purpose is to band together the men who wore the blue during the war, originated in the West. To Colonel B. F. Stephenson, M.D., of Springfield, Illinois, is given the credit of being the first person who formulated the plans of its noble aims. The first post was organized at Dakota, Illinois, in 1866. The idea of extending the organization was communicated to many army associates. A State Department Encampment was organized in Illinois on the 12th of July, 1866, under Colonel Stephenson. In the month of November of the same year a National Encampment was organized at Indianapolis, with representatives present from nearly all the Northern States. These encampments have been held annually since then, in various localities of the Union. The State became divided into districts, and the organization of posts was exceedingly rapid. Six months after the date of the formation of the society forty thousand men through the Northern States were enrolled as members. The first department organization in the State of New Jersey was effected in the month of January,

1868. The membership of the order in this State in 1884 was reported at five thousand two hundred and seventy-nine. The entire membership in the United States for the same year was two hundred and thirty-three thousand five hundred and ninety-five. Its membership is now estimated at three hundred thousand, more than one-fourth of the survivors of the war.

Under the auspices of the order thousands of camp-fires, fairs, reunions and banquets have been held. These revive the sufferings and sacrifices and recall the unwritten history of the war. At these meetings no rank is recognized, save that conferred by the order, and any member is eligible to any position in its gift.

The history of various posts now existing in the city and county of Camden are here given, according to the date organization.

THOMAS M. K. LEE POST, No. 5, of Camden, was organized in January, 1876, in Camden, with eighty-five charter-members. The first officers of the post were as follows :

Post Commander, Edmund May; Senior Vice-Commander, Samuel Hufty; Junior Vice-Commander, George W. Gile; Surgeon, James A. Armstrong, M.D.; Chaplain, August H. Lang; Officer of the Day, Benjamin Carlin; Officer of the Guard, Robert B. McCowan; Quartermaster, Joseph C. Nichols; Adjutant, Alexander Nichols.

At the first meeting of the post it was unanimously decided to honor a gallant soldier of General Philip Kearny's Second Brigade, by adopting the name of "Thomas M. K. Lee Post." The following is a complete roster of this post for 1886 :

Commander, David M. Spence; Senior Vice, Benjamin C. Coles; Junior Vice, William Thompson; Adjutant, J. Kelly Brown; Surgeon, William P. Hall; Officer of the Day, Samuel Hufty; Officer of the Guard, Joseph W. Ore; Chaplain, Harry L. Hartshorne; Quartermaster, William Whitely; Quartermaster-Sergeant, William H. Rightmire; Sergeant-Major, William Chandler.

Comrades,

John S. Adams. W. R. Anderson.

L. Andrews.	William P. Hall.	Junius E. Severance.	William Thompson.
John W. Ayres.	Leonard S. Hart.	William J. Sewell.	Albert F. Tilton.
R. T. Barclay.	H. L. Hartshorn.	James H. Shannon.	Baker D. Tomlin.
John Bamford.	Thomas Harman.	William H. Shearman.	Zebulon T. Tompkins.
George Barrett.	R. G. Hann.	Isaac W. Shinn.	John L. Topham.
Thomas Bates, Sr.	J. Haynes.	Samuel E. Sheetz.	John Trimble.
Charles F. Bender.	Charles H. Helmbold.	John C. Shute.	John F. Tudor.
William P. Besser.	A. S. Helms.	Charles Shivers, Jr.	George Urban.
James C. Blackwood.	S. Henderson.	William L. Skinner.	Theodore Verlander.
Edward Blanck.	Richard N. Herring.	William H. Simpson.	Charles H. Walker.
William Blanck, Sr.	Robert M. Hillman.	William B. Smith.	Samuel S. Weaver.
George W. Blanck.	Charles A. Hotchkiss.	David M. Spence.	William H. Wheaton.
William Bovell.	Thomas Hoy.	Arthur Stanley.	William Whitely.
Charles P. Boyer.	Samuel Hufty.	William H. Stansberg.	Virgil Willett.
David B. Brown.	David W. J. Hutton.	Charles Steeger.	George E. Wilson.
J. Kelly Brown.	David O. Hunter.	William Stillings.	George W. Wood.
W. M. Burns.	Mahlon F. Ivins.	John J. Stone.	William T. G. Young.
G. W. Burroughs.	Samuel Jackaway.	James M. Stradling.	Charles G. Zimmerman.
Benjamin F. Carlin.	Stephen M. Janney.	H. Genet Taylor.	
James Carrigan.	Frank S. Jones.		
James R. Carson.	Charles Kalt.		
J. Caskey.	Benjamin L. Kellum.		
Charles B. Capewell.	Robert King.		
William H. Chandler.	William H. Kingley.		
Jesse Chew.	Edward D. Knight.		
William H. H. Clark.	Frank L. Knight.		
John Clifford.	Joseph C. Lee.		
Joseph Cline.	Richard H. Lee.		
John Coates, Sr.	David B. Litzenberg.		
John W. Coates.	George W. Loughlin.		
Benjamin D. Coley.	William Madison.		
Reuben D. Cole.	Edward W. Madison.		
William H. Cooper.	David F. Matthews.		
Albert G. Crane.	Edmund May.		
Charles Cregar.	William T. Mead.		
John Cromie.	Jonas Mellor.		
And. J. Cunningham.	Matthew Miller.		
George R. Dannehower.	Michael Morgan.		
George F. Deaves.	Daniel B. Murphy.		
John Derry.	Robert B. McUowan.		
Albert C. Dildine.	Andrew McCready.		
John W. Donges.	John McMain.		
George N. Dresser.	John Noll.		
M. S. Ellis.	John North, Jr.		
Thomas T. Estworthy.	Joseph W. Ore.		
Theodore F. Fields.	William M. Palmer.		
Samuel Flood.	Charles N. Pelouze.		
Joseph B. Fox.	John B. Peters.		
Henry B. Francis.	William H. Rightmire.		
B. F. Gault.	Clarence L. Ross.		
George W. Gile.	John D. Sargeant.		
W. E. Gilling.	Conrad Schwoerer.		
William Gleason.	George W. Scott.		
Thomas R. Grapevine.	James M. Scovel.		
W. S. Grigg.	John K. Seagreaves.		

CAPTAIN THOMAS M. K. LEE, JR., early in 1861, identified himself with the troops who volunteered from the city of Camden. He enlisted as a private in Company F, Fourth Regiment New Jersey Volunteer Militia; was promoted sergeant and served with the regiment until discharged at expiration of term of service, July 31, 1861. He enlisted August 9, 1861, in Company I, Sixth Regiment New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, for three years. September 9, 1861, he was commissioned first lieutenant of the company; and, on January 16, 1863, was commissioned as captain of Company K of his regiment. He commanded the regiment from Spottsylvania Court-House, Va., to North Anna River; was detailed judge-advocate on the staff of Brigadier-General McAllister, commanding Third Brigade, Third Division, Second Army Corps, and as the same under Major-General Gershom Mott. He was mustered out with his regiment September 7, 1864.

With his regiment he participated in the following battles:

Siege of Yorktown, Va., April and May, 1862; Williamsburg, Va., May 5, 1862; Fair Oaks, June 1 and 2, 1862; Seven Pines, Va., June 25, 1862; Savage Station, Va., June 29, 1862; Malvern Hill, Va., July 1, 1862; Bristow Station, Va., August

27, 1862; Second Bull Run, August 29, 1862; Chantilly, Va., September 1, 1862; Centreville, Va., September 2, 1862; Fredericksburg, Va., December 13 and 14, 1862; Chancellorsville, Va., May 3 and 4, 1862; Gettysburg, Pa., July 2 and 3, 1863; Wapping Heights, Va., October 15, 1863; Mine Run, Va., November 29 and 30, 1863; Wilderness, Va., May 5 to 7, 1864; Spottsylvania, Va., May 8 to 11, 1864; Spottsylvania Court-House, Va., May 12 to 18, 1864; North Anna River, Va., May 23 to 24, 1864; Tolopotomy Creek, Va., May 30, 1864; Cold Harbor, Va., June 1 to 5, 1864; Petersburg, Va., June 16 to 23, 1864; Deep Bottom, Va., July 25 to 27, 1864; Mine Explosion, Va., July 30, 1864; North Bank James River, Va., August 14 to 18, 1864; Ream's Station, Va., August 25, 1864; was wounded in the head at battle of Chancellorsville; was wounded in face and neck at battle of Spottsylvania.

He returned to Camden after the war and was elected, in 1865, as county clerk, and held the position for five years. He died December 10, 1873, aged thirty-seven years, and was buried in Evergreen Cemetery. A wife and one child survive him.

WILLIAM B. HATCH POST, No. 37, of Camden, was instituted and chartered November 25, 1879, with eighty-one members and the following named Post officers:

Post Commander, John R. Grubb; Senior Vice-Commander, Richard J. Robertson; Junior Vice-Commander, Daniel J. Fullen; Surgeon, Thomas G. Rowand, M.D.; Chaplain, John Quick; Officer of the Day, John A. Dall; Officer of the Guard, Edmund G. Jackson, Jr.; Quartermaster, Chris J. Mines, Jr.; Adjutant, Benjamin J. Pierce; Sergeant-Major, William A. Tattern; Quartermaster-Sergeant, William B. E. Miller.

At the first meeting of the Post it was decided by a unanimous vote to name it in honor of the late Colonel William B. Hatch, of the Fourth Regiment. When Mrs. C. Hatch, the mother of the colonel, was informed that the post had honored the memory of her son by naming it after him, she sent to the Post the following response:

"CAMDEN, N. J., November 26th, 1879.

"JOHN R. GRUBB, Post Commander.

"DEAR SIR,—It will afford me much pleasure to be identified with Post 37, G. A. R.,

named in honor of my son, William B. Hatch, by allowing me to present to the same its colors. The memory of my son is ever dear to me, and, while at the same moment I may have thought the sacrifice too great an affliction, yet I was consoled by the fact that I gave him up that this Union might be preserved. It was duty and patriotism that called him, and while I mourn him as a mother for a well-beloved son, yet I would not have stayed him, for the love of country and the upholding of this glorious Republic is what every mother should instil into her sons, as the purest and holiest spirit.

Yours truly,

"C. HATCH."

The following is a complete roster for the year 1886:

Post Commander, Benjamin H. Connelly; Senior Vice-Commander, Adam C. Smith; Junior Vice-Commander, William Haegeler; Surgeon, George Pfau; Chaplain, Samuel Gaul; Officer of the Day, Robert Crawford; Officer of the Guard, John D. Cooper; Quartermaster, Samuel J. Fenner; Adjutant, William B. Summers; Sergeant-Major, Stacy H. Bassett; Quartermaster-Sergeant, Otto K. Lockhart.

Comrades.

Philip Achenbach.	J. Q. Burniston.
George L. Allechin.	George Burton.
Isaac Albertson.	Frederick Buser.
Joseph Applegate.	Thomas L. Bush.
John W. Barclay.	William Entcher.
Martin M. Barney.	Isaac B. Buzby.
Joseph Baxter.	Edward C. Cattell.
William W. Bennett.	Joseph Cameron.
Charles L. Bennett.	James H. Carey.
Abel Biddle.	William Carey.
George K. Biddle.	James Chadwick.
Henry Bickering.	James Chafey.
John Bieri.	George M. Chester.
Robert M. Bingham.	James D. Chester.
Socrates T. Bittle.	Lewis L. Chew.
George W. Bittle.	Henry S. Chew.
Benjamin F. Blizzard.	John W. Churn.
Joseph Borton.	Andrew B. Cline.
Frederick Bowers.	Charles Clarke.
Benjamin M. Braker.	Samuel J. Cook.
John Breyer.	Levi R. Cole.
William H. Brians.	John J. Collins.
Wm. J. Broadwater.	John C. Cooper.
William Broadwater.	John W. Cotner.
John Brown.	Thomas L. Conly.
Harris Brooks.	Harvey M. Cox.
William H. Brooks.	Jason S. Cox.
Joseph F. Bryan.	Harris Crane.
Joseph Buddew.	Charles Cress.

Joel G. Cross.	Harry Garren.	I. N. Hugg.	John F. Moore.
O. C. Cunningham.	John W. Garwood.	Sebastian Hummell.	S. H. Moyer.
John A. Dall.	Josiah Garrison.	Edward Hutchinson.	Jacob L. Morton.
John Dalby.	John B. Gaskill.	C. Innes.	John Muir.
John H. Damon.	Richard Gaunt.	Alfred Ivins.	John J. Murphy.
Westley Dare.	Wm. German.	Benjamin Ivins.	Isaac Murray.
John E. Dawson.	Christopher Getsinger.	E. G. Jackson, Sr.	Charles Myers.
Adam T. Dawson.	Christopher Gifney.	E. G. Jackson, Jr.	W. H. McAllister.
James L. Davis.	Jacob Gildens.	Thomas Jameson.	James McCracken.
William Davis.	Albert Gilbert.	George Jauss.	Edward C. McDowell.
Amos R. Dease.	James Gillen.	William P. Jenkins.	Hugh McGrogan.
Henry Deford.	Wm. Giffins.	James L. Johnson.	H. M. McIlvaine.
Lewis F. Derousse.	C. C. Greany.	Alfred Jones.	W. F. McKillip.
Michael Devinney.	Charles Green.	B. F. Jones.	W. J. McNeir.
Glendora Devo.	W. H. Griffin.	William Joline.	Lewis McPherson.
John Digney.	Louis Grosskops.	Charles Joseph.	R. McPherson.
Joseph Dilks.	William Grindrod.	Charles Justice.	Jacob Naglee.
William A. Dobbins.	John R. Grubb.	C. H. Kain.	William Naphas.
George W. Dunlap.	Mark H. Guest.	R. R. Kates.	Antonio Nosardi.
Christopher Ebele.	John Guice.	Benjamin Kebler.	Robert O'Keefe.
Godfrey Eisenhart.	Alfred Haines.	Frank Kebler.	John S. Owens.
John Elbersen.	Charles G. Haines.	Peter Keen.	Robert Owens.
Charles Elwell.	Japhet Haines.	Henry N. Killian.	Edward H. Pancoast.
Charles Emmecker.	George F. Hammond.	J. W. Kinsey.	James Pancoast.
John Esler.	Charles Hall.	C. H. Knowlton.	Robert B. Patterson.
John H. Evans.	Solon R. Hankinson.	Thomas W. Krips.	William Patterson.
John J. Early.	Samuel P. Hankinson.	Joseph H. Large.	E. W. Pease.
Aaron B. Eacritt.	James Hanson.	John R. Leake.	John B. Pepper.
Charles S. Fackler.	Charles Hannans.	John Lecroy.	Joel Perrine.
James Fanington.	H. A. Hartrauft.	Charles Leonhardt.	John Peterson.
James A. Farraday.	Mahlon Harden.	George W. Locke.	D. E. Peugh.
John H. Farry.	William F. Harper.	R. J. Long.	Frederick Phile.
John Farghey.	George W. Hayter.	Charles L. Lukeus.	Samuel B. Pine.
Wm. H. Fenlin.	Samuel B. Harbeson.	J. H. Lupton.	William M. Pine.
George G. Felton.	J. T. Hazleton.	Valentine Machemer.	Adon Powell.
George W. Ferguson.	H. Heinman.	Edward Macloskey.	John Powell.
Charles W. Fish.	James Henderson.	Edward A. Martin.	John Poritz.
Israel L. Fish.	William H. Heward.	William P. Marsh.	J. B. Prucelle.
James Finnan.	Franklin Hewitt.	John Mapes.	John Quick.
Samuel B. Fisher.	James T. Hemmingway.	William Mead.	S. E. Radcliffe.
Edward L. Fisher.	Charles Hewitt.	William Metcalf.	I. C. Randolph.
Ephraim B. Fithian.	Edward K. Hess.	E. A. Meyer.	James A. Regens.
Jacob T. Fisher.	Samuel B. Hickman.	C. Meyers.	Philip Reilly.
Edward Fitzer.	George Higgins.	George Meilor.	Charles P. Reynolds.
Samuel Flock.	Ephraim Hillman.	C. A. Michener.	Alexander Rhodes.
Leonard Flor.	C. M. Hoagland.	William B. E. Miller.	Benjamin F. Richard.
John Fox.	Gaudaloupe Holl.	Jacob Miller.	Andrew Ridgway.
John S. Fox.	William A. Holland.	W. D. Miller.	Benjamin Robbins.
H. H. Franks.	Isaac K. Horner.	Samuel Mills.	Edward C. Roberts.
Chas. B. Frazer.	Count D. G. Hogan.	William W. Mines.	James Roberts.
Thomas J. Francis.	William H. Howard.	Christopher J. Mines.	Richard J. Robertson.
Samuel W. Gahan.	Baxter Howe.	George Molesbury.	William B. Robertson.
Chas. H. Gale.	Allen Hubbs.	William Moran.	Isaac Rogers.
James Galbraith.	Charles G. Huusinger.	Edward More.	John Rogers.
Thomas Garman.	Presmel D. Hughes.	Richard Morgan.	William H. Rogers.

Thomas G. Rowand.
 Sebastian Schaub.
 Maurice Schmidt.
 Christian K. Schallers.
 James Schofield.
 George W. Scott.
 John R. Scott.
 John M. Shemelia.
 Edward M. Siemers.
 John Simmons.
 Benjamin F. Shinn.
 Thomas Sheeran.
 James Shield.
 Charles Smith.
 George H. Smith.
 William W. Smith.
 Charles S. Small.
 Adolph Snow.
 W. Souder.
 Francis Souders.
 Robert Sparks.
 David C. Sprowl.
 Alfred L. Sparks.
 Abraham Springer.
 George W. Stewart.
 William L. Stevenson.
 Thomas G. Stephenson.
 Samuel R. Stockton.
 Thomas Stockton.
 Henry Strick.
 E. J. Strickland.
 Thomas H. Stone.
 Charles String.
 George F. Stull.
 George W. Swaney.
 Crosby Sweeten.
 William A. Taten.
 William F. Tarr.
 Thomas S. Tanier.
 G. R. Tenner.
 Charles L. Test.
 Leonard Thomas.
 Benjamin Thomas.
 Henry C. Thomas.
 George F. Thorne.
 Wesley Thorn.
 Thomas W. Thornely.
 Alexander W. Titus.
 Joseph Tompkins.
 J. E. Troth.
 Isaac C. Toone.
 Samuel Tyler.
 Jacob M. Van Nest.
 Albert Vansciver.
 Joseph Wakenan.
 Theodore F. Walker.
 Charles Walton.
 George Walton.
 Joseph Welsh.
 David Watson.
 George W. Wentling.
 Edward West.
 Elmer M. West.
 George Weyman.
 Wilmer Whilden.
 James Whittaker.
 Samuel Wickward.
 Amos P. Wilson.
 G. A. Wilson.
 Richard Wilson.
 D. H. Wilson.
 Calvin T. Williams.
 George W. Williams.
 William H. Williams.
 John Williams.
 Samuel Winner.
 George Wispert.
 John W. Wood.
 Joseph Woodfield.
 Walter Wolfkill.
 E. W. Wolverton.
 Elijah Worthington.
 C. M. Wright.
 George B. Wright.
 Henry S. Wright.
 Wesley T. Wright.
 William Zane.

The Post meets every Thursday evening in their own G. A. R. Hall, on Stevens Street, below Fifth Street.

COLONEL WILLIAM B. HATCH was the son of the late William B. Hatch, of Camden. As a youth he developed a fondness for military life. After his father's death he visited Europe, and spent several months in observation of the military systems of the

Continent. Upon the breaking out of the late war he was appointed adjutant of the Fourth Regiment New Jersey Militia, under Colonel Miller, and served with that regiment in the three months' service. Upon the organization of the Fourth New Jersey Volunteer Regiment for the three years' service he was offered and accepted the commission of major of the regiment, and very soon after was commissioned lieutenant-colonel. With the Fourth Regiment he served under Generals Kearny and Taylor, and as a part of General Franklin's division, Sedgewick's Sixth Army Corps. He took an active part in the Peninsula campaign under General McClellan. At the battle of Gaines' Mills the Fourth Regiment fought bravely for hours, but were finally surrounded and captured by the enemy, with his fellow-officers and companions. Colonel Hatch was carried a prisoner to Richmond, where for many weeks he sustained the horrors of the rebel prison. After being exchanged he rejoined his regiment, and soon after was commissioned its colonel. His commissions date as follows: Major of the Fourth Regiment New Jersey Volunteers, August 17, 1861; lieutenant-colonel, September 7, 1861; and colonel, August 28, 1862. He participated with his regiment in the following engagements:

West Point, Va., May 7, '62; Gaines' Mill, Va., June 27, '62; Manassas, Va., August 27, '62; Chantilly, Va., September 1, '62; Crampton's Pass, Md., September 14, '62; Antietam, Md., September 17, '62; Fredericksburg, Va., December 13, '62.

In this last battle he fell mortally wounded at the head of his regiment, while leading them to the attack upon the enemy's works. He was conveyed to the field hospital near Falmouth, Va., where his leg was amputated. He died two days later, on December 15, 1862, and his remains were returned to Camden and interred in the cemetery. To such an extent had he gained the love and appreciation of his command that they collected in the field six hundred dollars, and

purchased and presented to him a beautiful dapple gray horse called the "Grey Warrior," which afterwards became the property of General A. T. A. Torbert. This famous horse died at General Torbert's home in Delaware in 1882.

THE LOYAL LADIES' LEAGUE.—Hatch League, No. 2, L. L. L., auxiliary to William B. Hatch Post, No. 37, Grand Army of the Republic, was instituted in Camden in January, 1873, with forty-two charter members. The object of the association is to unite in fraternal bonds the families of honorably discharged soldiers and sailors who served during the Civil War, to aid the Post in whatever way assistance may be needed, and to aid in keeping sacred the solemnities of Decoration Day.

In the interest of William B. Hatch Post the League has instituted and held three fairs, five bean suppers, one Japanese tea party, two dairy-maid festivals, twelve sociables and two fruit festivals. The proceeds of these entertainments, amounting to three thousand five hundred and twenty-nine dollars, were paid over to the Post by the finance committee of the League. In addition to this, the League has presented the Post with a large and valuable collection of relics from the battle-field of Gettysburg, and has assisted in purchasing and furnishing the Post hall, on Stevens Street, below Fifth.

The following is a complete roster of the League at this date (1886):

President, Emma L. Devinney; S. V., Emeline Howe; J. V., Mary A. Stockton; secretary, Mattie B. Garrison; treasurer, Mary A. Guest; chaplain, Harriet G. Williams; Conductress, Emma Rohrman; Guard, Mary Elwell.

Members.

Ida L. Achenbach.	Lizzie Butcher.
Louisa Allen.	Mary Jane Cooper.
Theresa Anderson.	Elizabeth Cope.
Kate Baker.	Mary E. Corcoran.
Fannie Bennett.	Cornelia Cox.
Ellen Biddle.	Emma Dease.
Rebecca Bovell.	Rebecca Eldridge.
Amanda Butcher.	Mary A. Elwell.

Mary Fenton.	Laura McNeir.
Susan Franks.	Elizabeth McLaughlin.
Mattie B. Garrison.	Imogene Meyers.
Emma Gaskill.	Ada Miller.
Ellen Gleason.	Ray Millette.
Dilwinna Greenwood	Mary E. Moffit.
Anna E. Grubb.	Rebecca Nelson.
Mary Guest.	Mary Parsons.
Annie M. Hagele.	Mary Pine.
Mary E. Hankinson.	Elizabeth Portz.
Sallie A. Hankinson.	Anna M. Quick.
Mary V. Hewitt.	Ruth Ross.
Kate Holt.	Emma Reigens.
Henrietta Holland.	Hannah Robinson.
Hannah Horner.	Lydia Roray.
Emeline C. Howe.	Rachel Sinkinson.
Sallie D. Hugg.	Annie Smick.
Emma Ivins.	Jennie Smith.
Hannah G. Ivins.	Maria F. Smith.
Elizabeth Jobes.	Amanda Stratton.
Catherine Johnson.	Fannie Strickland.
Priscilla Johnson.	Minnie T. Summers.
Annie E. Johnson.	Amanda Thomas.
Emily Kinsey.	Keturah Tenner.
Nellie Lane.	Hannah Vanhart.
Annie Lang.	Sarah A. Wakenian.
Arietta Lewis.	Anna E. Walker.
Mary E. Lupton.	Ellen Walton.
Amanda Mason.	

Department Officers: Mrs. Anna E. Grubb, department president; Mrs. Laura McNeir, department secretary.

Past Presidents: Mrs. Sarah D. Hugg, Mrs. Mattie B. Garrison.

The League meets every Tuesday evening in Grand Army Hall, Stevens Street, below Fifth Street.

WILLIAM P. ROBESON POST, No. 51, of Camden (the first post in New Jersey composed of colored soldiers), was instituted and organized June 28, 1881, with twenty-five charter members.

The following is a complete roster of the Post at this date (1886): Past Commanders, W. S. Darr and W. A. Drake; Post Commander, Miles Bishop; Senior Vice, Chas. Jones; Junior Vice, Ezekiel Jones; Surgeon, George Lodine; Chaplain, August Westcott; Adjutant, Charles Acvoo; Officer of the Day, Anthony Austin; Officer of the Guard, George Bishop; Quartermaster, John C. Richard-

son; Quartermaster-Sergeant, Joseph Rice; Sergeant-Major, George H. Watson. The other members are Jas. Wiltbanks, Nathaniel Ingram, Wm. Ingram, Wm. M. Butts, Wm. Smith, Hezekiah Wrench, Benj. Stewart, Elijah Hammitt, Chas. Barnes, Shepherd Pitts, Chas. Woolford, Elijah Pipingier, Thomas Ryan, George F. Johnson, Charles Ford.

The Post meets in Lee's Hall, corner of Broadway and Atlantic Avenue.

GENERAL WILLIAM P. ROBESON, JR., enlisted early in 1861, and was enrolled with the first brigade of three years' troops which left the State of New Jersey. On May 28, 1861, he was commissioned first lieutenant of Company E, Third Regiment, New Jersey Volunteers, General Kearny's First Brigade. He was promoted to captain of the same company August 13, 1862. While with the Third Regiment he participated in the following engagements:

First Bull Run, Va., July 21, 1861; Munson's Hill, Va., August 31, 1861; West Point, Va., May 7, 1862; Gaines' Farm, Va., June 27, 1862; Charles City Cross-Roads, Va., June 30, 1862; Malvern Hill, Va., July 1, 1862; Manassas, Va., August 27, 1862; Chantilly, Va., September 1, 1862; Crampton's Hill, Md., September 14, 1862; Antietam, Md., September 17, 1862; Fredericksburg, Va., December 13 and 14, 1862; Second Fredericksburg, Va., May 3, 1863; Salem Heights, Va., May 3 and 4, 1863; Gettysburg, Pa., July 2 and 3, 1863; Fairfield, Pa., July 5, 1863; Williamsport, Md., July 6, 1863; Funktown, Md., July 12, 1863; Rappahannock Station, Va., October 12, 1863; Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863; Mine Run, Va., November 30, 1863.

After the last-named battle he was promoted and commissioned as major of the Third New Jersey Cavalry, on December 28, 1863. He was promoted to lieutenant-colonel of the regiment September 23, 1864, and as colonel August 1, 1865, and received a commission as brevet brigadier-general, dating back to April 1, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services in the battles of Five Forks and South Side Railroad, Va. He re-

turned to his home in Camden after the war, and became a member of William B. Hatch Post, No. 37, G. A. R. He died August 18, 1881, and was buried at Belvidere, New Jersey.

JOHN WILLIAM POST, No. 71, of Gloucester, was chartered November 8, 1882, with the following-named comrades:

Charles F. Lindsay.	Samuel English.
William Butler.	Aden W. Powell.
Thomas Black.	James M. Chapman.
Richard R. Allen.	John Harrison.
John E. Miller.	William M. Lanagan.
Frederick Tyas.	Benj. F. Upham.
John Kochersperger.	Lewis H. Riley.
John Lincoln.	Wm. C. Hawkins.
Elwood Fisher.	John Dayton.
Walter W. Larkins.	Stewart Harkins.
William A. Cahill.	John M. Rapp.
William Green.	Joseph Cheeseman.
Archibald Wallace.	James Stitson.
John O. Hines.	Franklin Adams.

The officers were,—Commander, Wm. Lanagan; S. V. C., Stewart Hawkins; J. V. C., John Harrison; Adjutant, John O. Hines; Surgeon, R. R. Allen; Chaplain, Elwood Fisher; Q.-M., John Kochersperger; O. of D., James M. Chapman; O. of G., Lewis H. Riley; Q.-M.-S., B. F. Upham. The Past Commanders have been Wm. N. Lanagan, Wm. C. Hawkins, Archibald Wallace, Walter W. Larkin and the corps of officers for 1886: C., R. R. Allen; S. V. C., Frederick Tyas; J. V. C., Merrick Carr; A., Charles M. McCracken; Q.-M., B. F. Upham; Chaplain, Samuel Barwis; Surgeon, Wm. C. Hawkins; O. of D., Lewis H. Riley. This Post has twenty-two members. It was named after Brevet-General John William, who enlisted as second lieutenant in the Sixth New Jersey Volunteers in 1861, and was promoted for meritorious service.

VAN LEER POST, No. 36, of Gloucester, was organized November 13, 1880, by Department Commander Samuel Hufty. The original officers were: P. C., John P. Booth; S. V. C., John W. Wright; J. V.

C., Frank W. Pike ; O. of D., Alexander Harvey ; Q. M., William C. Hawkins ; Adj., Benjamin Sands ; O. of G., John McCormick. The Past Commanders have been John P. Booth, John W. Wright, Alexander Harvey, Lawrence Nutt, John Graham, William Miller. The officers for 1886 are: C., Charles H. Barnard ; S. V. C., James Cooney ; J. V. C., James McCafferty ; Adj., Benjamin Sands ; Q. M., Wm. Miller ; O. of D., William Gideon ; O. of G., Alexander Ferguson ; Chaplain, John Bergman ; Surgeon, Christopher Ottinger.

The Post was named after Colonel John P. Van Leer, who was first lieutenant of a company of three months' men, enrolled in Gloucester three days after Fort Sumter was fired on, and on returning he was made major of the Sixth Regiment of the three years' men, promoted lieutenant-colonel, and his commission as colonel was on its way to him when he was killed at Williamsburg. Geo. E. Wilson, of Camden, is an honorary member of this Post. He was captain in the company with John P. Van Leer, and was, like his comrade, conspicuous for his bravery. Quite a number of the comrades of Van Leer Post rose from the ranks to positions of trust.

THOMAS H. DAVIS POST, No. 53, of Haddonfield, received a charter July 16, 1882, and was organized a few days later, with twenty members, at Clement Hall, in that township. In the summer of 1884 the Post purchased the Hillman School building on Chestnut Street, and fitted it for a hall, and in November of that year occupied it as their place of meeting.

The officers at organization were,—

P. C., Henry D. Moore ; S. V. C., Richard E. Elwell ; J. V. C., Henry McConnell ; Adjutant, William F. Milliman ; Quartermaster, Walter Wayne ; Officer of Day, Peter K. Eldridge ; Officer of Guard, J. Collins Baker ; Surgeon, James P. Young ; Chaplain, R. W. Budd.

The Past Commanders who have served to

the present time have been H. D. Moore, R. E. Elwell and James M. Latimer. The membership is about fifty, and the present officers are,—

P. C., W. H. Oakley ; S. V. C., R. Wilkins Budd ; J. V. C., J. O. Lee ; Adjutant, R. E. Elwell ; Quartermaster, Gilbert L. Day ; Officer of Day, Richard Plum ; Officer of Guard, Patrick Haughey ; Chaplain, Samuel A. Bates ; Surgeon, Joseph P. Busha ; Quartermaster-Sergeant, Alfred Anderson.

The biography and portrait of Colonel Thomas H. Davis, after whom this Post was named, will be found in the history of the War for the Union.

Comrades.

Jacob Asay.	James M. Latimer.
Miles Bates.	Henry D. Moore.
Robert Bates.	Jacob R. Miller.
J. C. Baker.	Davis Marshall.
George H. Backley.	Thomas McManus.
J. G. Bowker.	Edward F. Magill.
John William Boyd.	G. Norton.
Joseph Buzby.	George M. Newkirk.
Richard Baxter.	Isaiah Kellum.
Restore Crispin.	Joel S. Perkins.
H. C. Cuthbert.	William Pittinger.
William Cobb.	William F. Milliman.
Henry Day.	John B. Rumford.
John Dowdrick.	Lewis Ristine.
William H. Fowler.	Julius Smith.
Josiah Fowler.	Charles H. Smith.
Biram Fish.	J. R. Stevenson.
Jacob Gehring.	George Sloan.
George Harley.	O. B. Tiffany.
I. K. Haines.	Walter Wayne.
Alfred Hall.	William Wagner.
Thomas Caldwell.	David D. Winner.
William R. Jones.	

THE SONS OF VETERANS is a society composed of descendants of soldiers of the late war. Camp No. 1, Sons of Veterans, of Camden, was organized with nineteen members, December 21, 1881, by Comrade Robert Crawford, first colonel of the New Jersey Division. The object of the association is to keep ever fresh and green the memory of their fathers' sacrifice in the battles of the Civil War.

The following is a complete roster of the officers and members at this date (1886):

Captain, Stacy Nevins; First Lieutenant, Samuel Gahan; Second Lieutenant, E. E. Kiger; Quartermaster, L. S. Jackson; Chaplain, Albert Wolf; Orderly-Sergeant, Wm. Lafferty; Color-Sergeant, George Nevins; Sergeant of Guard, A. R. Dease; Corporal of Guard, F. Fernandes; Camp Guard, Harry Siberlist.

Members.

William D. Brown.	E. E. Jefferies.
E. H. Bates.	C. W. Jones.
John C. Cooper.	C. R. McAdams.
Howard Cooper.	James Myers.
Robert Crawford.	A. Pfiel.
Frederick Fenner.	George Reigens.
H. Horton.	Wm. Sheridan.

Charles Walton, Jr.

The Camp hold their meetings in G. A. R. Hall of Colonel William B. Hatch Post.

SIXTH REGIMENT, NATIONAL GUARDS.—In 1869 there were but two military companies connected with the State militia, one in the city of Camden and one in Burlington. By an act of the Legislature, approved in March, 1869, the old militia system of the State was abolished and a new law passed organizing the National Guard. By an order from headquarters the two companies mentioned were constituted the Fifth Battalion of the Third Brigade of the National Guard of the State of New Jersey, and E. G. Jackson was commissioned as major and assumed command of the battalion. In 1870 three additional companies were immediately formed and added to the organization, thus constituting it a full battalion, and the following staff officers were appointed: Adjutant, Solon R. Hankinson; Paymaster, William B. Sexton; Quartermaster, Jacob Hill; Surgeon, H. Genet Taylor, M.D.; Assistant-Surgeon, J. Orlando White, M.D.; and Chaplain, Rev. William H. Jefferys. Adjutant Hankinson resigned, and in January, 1870, Daniel B. Murphy was commissioned first lieutenant and adjutant of the battalion.

In August, 1870, another company was organized at Atlantic City and added to the battalion, thus creating a necessity for a regimental organization, and, accordingly, the

Sixth Regiment was organized, and Colonel James M. Scovel, Lieutenant-Colonel William H. Hemsing and Major Richard H. Lee were elected field officers. The commandants of the regiment have been Colonel William J. Sewell, elected 1873, and Colonel E. Burd Grubb, 1877. The field officers elected in 1882 were: Colonel, William H. Cooper; Lieutenant-Colonel, J. C. Lee; and Major, G. W. Smith. The regiment was called out in August, 1877, to suppress the labor riots at Phillipsburg, N. J., and continued on duty seventeen days. Company K, of Vineland, became a part of this regiment March 14, 1876, and Company E, of Woodbury, March 22, 1880.

The headquarters of the regiment is the Sixth Regiment Armory, corner of West Street and Mickle, formerly the opera-house of Camden, which was bought by the regiment June 9, 1883, and for which they paid thirty-five thousand dollars. All of the apartments of the armory are complete, neatly arranged and handsomely furnished. The field and staff officers appointed when the regiment was first formed, in 1870, were as follows:

Field Officers.—Colonel, James M. Scovel; Lieutenant-Colonel, William H. Hemsing; Major, Richard H. Lee.

Staff Officers.—Adjutant, Daniel B. Murphy; Quartermaster, William M. Palmer; Paymaster, William B. Sexton; Surgeon, H. Genet Taylor, M.D.; Assistant Surgeon, J. Orlando White, M.D.; Chaplain, Rev. William H. Jefferys.

The field and staff officers for 1886 are,—

Field Officers.—Colonel, William H. Cooper; Lieutenant-Colonel, George W. Smith; Major, William H. Stansbury.

Staff Officers.—Adjutant, George S. Counter; Quartermaster, George G. Felton; Paymaster, Nathan Haines; Surgeon, E. L. B. Godfrey, M.D.; Assistant Surgeon, George T. Robinson, M.D.; Chaplain, Clarence A. Adams; Judge Advocate, Franklin C. Woolman; Rifle-Practice Inspector, De Lancey G. Walker.

The line officers of the three companies of Camden are,—

Company B.—Captain, Robert M. Hillman; First Lieutenant, Jesse H. Carey; Second Lieutenant, William P. Mockett.

Company C.—Captain, W. B. E. Miller; First Lieutenant, Charles C. Walz; Second Lieutenant, John Miller.

Company D.—Captain, Charles S. Barnard; First Lieutenant, George C. Randall; Second Lieutenant, Charles H. Turner.

GATLING GUN COMPANY B, of Camden, was organized in 1878 under the new law providing for the organization of two companies of infantry to be drilled in the use of Gatling guns. Captain E. D. French was the prime mover in its organization and the first commandant. The membership was recruited principally from old Battery B. The artillery uniform was worn, and in addition to the Gatlings, the company was armed with rifles and sabres.

John H. Platt was elected first lieutenant on July 24, 1879, and the first conspicuous public display made by the new company was at Grant's reception in Philadelphia, December 16, 1879. In 1880 the company participated in the State G. A. R. encampment at Bonaparte Park, Bordentown, and took a prominent part in the sham battle with their Gatling guns. Captain French resigned on April 17, 1880, and Mr. Platt was elected captain and John J. Brown first lieutenant, George C. Randall having been elected second lieutenant on January 18th. Mr. Randall resigned in June, 1881, and Charles Shivers, Jr., was elected to his position October 13th. Two weeks after this the company turned out in the Bi-Centennial military parade with its Gatlings.

This command is attached to the Second Brigade under General William J. Sewell as the brigade commander. In September, 1883, Lieutenant Brown resigned and on October 1st, Captain Platt and Lieutenant Shivers also resigned. Lieutenant-Colonel D. B. Murphy was placed in command until December 28, 1883, when its present efficient commandant, Captain Robert R. Eckendorf,

was elected. The company was then recruited up to the legal standard.

Gatling Gun Company B occupies quarters in the new armory adjoining the Camden Battalion.

The following are its officers and members: Captain, R. R. Eckendorf; First Lieutenant, John R. Jones; Second Lieutenant, G. Walter Garton; First Sergeant, Owen B. Jones; Second Sergeant, James Duffy; Third Sergeant, Harry M. Dey; Fourth Sergeant, Harry Nichols; Fifth Sergeant, Samuel Grovier; First Corporal, Louis B. Harris; Second Corporal, Harry Tobin; Third Corporal, Ulie J. Lee; Musicians, David Mead, Charles Mead; Privates, Charles M. Baldwin, Harry F. Campbell, Alonzo W. Powers, John J. Chambers, William Grover, David Ewan, Earnest Haines, Leander Hyatt, George H. Beard, Thomas F. Mingen, Samuel C. Grover, John Mulholland, Harry G. Rathgeb, Charles Enger, Jacob Haines, Edwin Hillman, Webster McClellan, Charles A. Fowler, James J. Duffy, Charles H. Jefferies, Frederiek W. Kalt, Harry D. Nichols, William Lawler, Dalgren Albertson, George Middleton, John E. Shannon, John Nixon, George H. Snowhill, William H. Adams, J. R. Smyth, Ralph Bond, Archie S. Royal, G. Parker Johnson, Frank Smith, D. Harry Condit, M. A. Cole, Frank T. Hayes, Charles P. Householder, Samuel Donaldson.

CHAPTER XI.

THE ERECTION OF CAMDEN COUNTY.

THE first official meeting of citizens in the county of Gloucester having for its object the division of that county was held at the house of John M. Johnson, in the city of Camden, on the 16th day of February, 1837. The object of this meeting was to consider the propriety of petitioning the Legislature

to authorize the erection of a new county to be composed of the townships of Waterford, Camden, Newton, Union and Gloucester and to be called "Delaware." The deliberations of this meeting did not result in anything effectual, but that agitation on the subject for which it met was kept up, is evident from the decided stand shown in the resolutions passed at a similar meeting held seven years later, on the 11th day of January, 1844, at the Friends' school-house in Haddonfield, where a large number of the citizens convened in response to a notice. John Clement, Sr., was chosen chairman at this meeting and Thomas Redman, Jr., secretary. Richard W. Snowden, Jacob L. Rowand, and David Roe were appointed a committee to draft a series of resolutions, which were adopted and read as follows :

"Resolved, that in the opinion of this meeting the contemplated division of the county is altogether useless and unnecessary and would be highly oppressive, subjecting the inhabitants to a heavy taxation on the one hand without any beneficial advantages on the other, the county being at present of a convenient size and form and the public buildings already erected and in the centre of population adequate to public accommodation."

The meeting, in another resolution, recommended a county convention to be held at the Woodbury court-house on January 22, 1844. Notice was given to that effect and a convention was held on the day appointed, John Clement, Sr., of Haddonfield, presiding. A series of resolutions and a memorial deprecating the division were presented and adopted and a number of persons were appointed to attend the Legislature at Trenton to present and support them.

The movement for a division had its friends, who were not members of the convention held, and who were endeavoring to accomplish the end desired. A bill was presented to the Legislature, asking for the division of Gloucester County by the erection of the townships of Camden, Waterford, Newton, Union, Delaware, Gloucester and Washing-

ton into a county to be called "Camden." On the 6th of March, 1844, seventeen petitions signed by three hundred and forty-two persons and twenty remonstrances, signed by one thousand four hundred and sixty-seven persons, were presented, but the bill finally passed both Houses and was approved by the Governor March 13, 1844, and Camden County took its place with the counties of the State of New Jersey. In November, 1845, an effort was made, without success, to return the townships of Washington and Gloucester to Gloucester County. Later, however, Washington (then including the present township of Monroe) was returned to Gloucester County. In December of the year 1845 an ineffectual attempt was made to re-annex all of Camden County, except the township of Camden and part of Delaware, to Gloucester County, and in September, 1846, to erect the townships of Franklin, Washington, Gloucester and Winslow into a county to be called "Washington." It will thus be seen that the erection of the new county of Camden caused considerable agitation and discussion.

The public buildings of the county at Gloucester (now Gloucester City), having been destroyed by fire, an election was had and the seat of justice was removed to Woodbury in 1787. Public buildings erected at Woodbury, which, about 1819-20, having become somewhat dilapidated, the question of a change of location of the county-seat to Gloucester again was agitated among the people. Meetings were held in the townships and in Woodbury at different times. A petition was presented to the Legislature having this change in view, whereupon a large meeting of citizens convened at Woodbury January 17, 1820, at which remonstrances signed by over one thousand six hundred persons were read, and James Matlack, Joseph V. Clark, Joseph Rogers, Isaac Piné and John M. White were chosen to visit the Legislature,

present remonstrances and take measures to prevent the passage of the bill. An influence was brought to bear upon the projectors of the bill and they asked permission to withdraw their petition, which was granted, the agitation ceased, two buildings for county offices were erected at Woodbury, and necessary repairs made upon court-house and jail. Had this change of county-seat then been made it is probable Camden County would not have been erected.

The act under which the county of Camden was formed provided that after one year from date of erection the location of county buildings should be decided by a vote of qualified electors in the county at such time and places as the Board of Freeholders should appoint. In accordance with this act, the freeholders, on April 7, 1815, set apart August 12, 1815, as the day of election. Prior to that time a county meeting was held at White Horse Tavern, in Gloucester township, for the purpose of selecting and agreeing upon some town most suitable in which to erect the public buildings. Richard Stafford was chosen president of the meeting; Evan C. Smith, of Delaware, Richard Thomas, of Camden, Richard W. Snowden, of Newton, Joshua Peacock, of Waterford, Joseph Budd, of Union, John Albertson, of Winslow, John North, of Gloucester, and Joel Steelman, of Washington, vice-presidents; Jacob L. Rowand and James D. Dotterer, secretaries. In accordance with a resolution, five persons were chosen from each township as a committee and each township to cast one vote. This joint committee was empowered to select the most desirable town for the location of the proposed buildings. The result of the vote was nineteen for Haddonfield, ten for Long-a-Coming, and fewer votes for certain other places. The meeting adjourned to July 31st, of which meeting no account has been obtained.

COUNTY BUILDINGS.—The act establish-

ing the county provided that the courts of the county should be held at Woodbury for a year, and that a seat of justice should be chosen by a vote of the people on the 12th of August, 1815, and required a majority of the total vote to establish the site. The election was held with this result: Camden, 1062; Gloucester, 822; Haddonfield, 422; Mount Ephraim, 33. There was no choice, and then began a series of contests in the Board of Chosen Freeholders almost without parallel in the history of municipal bodies, extending over a period of seven years, and requiring the assistance of four elections by the people, two legislative bodies and three courts to bring it to a final result. There were seven townships and one city, each with two representatives in the board. December 2, 1815, the board appointed Joseph Kay, Joseph Porter and Charles Kaighn a committee to obtain an act of the Legislature to authorize the holding of another election. This was done and the act called for two elections, at the first of which a majority was requisite, and, that failing, at the second a plurality would suffice.

The first was held April 28, 1816, with the following vote: Camden, 963; Mount Ephraim, 427; White Horse, 330; Chews Landing, 93; Haddonfield, 46. The scattering vote was sufficient to exceed Camden's lead, and there being no choice, the second election was held June 2d, with this result: Camden, 1434; Long-a-Coming, 1498. This, it was thought, would settle the controversy, but Abraham Browning and Captain John W. Mickle were members of the board, while Thomas H. Dudley was clerk, and they were fertile in expedients. The board met at Long-a-Coming, June 15th, and at once took steps to provide the necessary buildings at that place. A committee was appointed, and at once reported plans for buildings, and a site on lands of Jacob Leach. The plans were,—a court-house of stone, forty-five by sixty-five feet, with offices on

the first floor and court-room on the second floor; the jail, also of stone, forty-two by forty-five feet, with five apartments or cells. The cost of both estimated at seventeen thousand dollars.

As they were about to adopt the plans and advertise for proposals, a writ of *certiorari* was served answerable to the Supreme Court. The decision of the court favored Long-a-Coming, but the proceedings caused delay, and it was March 8, 1847, before further action was taken. At that meeting, held at Long-a-Coming, a committee had been appointed with instructions to purchase the Leach property, and to advertise for proposals for the construction of the buildings on the plans already adopted, when a preliminary injunction, from the chancellor, issued at the instance of Richard Fettes and Dr. Isaac S. Mulford, was served. The majority appointed a committee to inquire into frauds at the elections and to sue for damages, the authors of the vexatious suits; but as the injunction was dissolved, no further steps were taken in that direction. Frequent meetings were held in out-of-the-way places: Ellsburg, Chews Landing, Cross Keys and Blue Anchor, but seldom at Camden. Another meeting was held at Long-a-Coming February 12, 1848, when bids for the erection of the buildings at that place were opened as follows: Rush, \$17,540; Joseph H. Collins, \$16,500; John K. Inskeep, \$13,500 and the latter accepted. It seemed inevitable that Long-a-Coming would become the county-seat, but the alert friends of Camden had procured an act from the Legislature calling for another election by the people, containing this clause:

"That if at such election, no one City, Village or Cross-roads shall have a majority of all the votes polled, then Long-a-Coming shall be the seat of justice."

The editor of the *West Jersey Mail*, Philip J. Grey, Esq., visited the town of Long-a-Coming with the Board of Freeholders, and

in the next issue of his paper said: "Our trip to Long-a-Coming on Monday, under the favorable auspices of pleasant weather, good roads and agreeable company, was not 'bad to take,' notwithstanding when we got back in the evening we found a resting-place quite as acceptable. This may be called the sunny side of the picture, not to be looked upon in a trip during either the November or February term of the court. Indeed, we cannot but think that our fine little county has been 'knocked into a cocked hat' by this extraordinary freak of the popular will, the bitterest fruits of which are yet to be tasted."

The election was ordered for April 11th, and the result was thus tabulated and reported to the board by County Clerk Thomas B. Wood, at the meeting held May 10th,—

For Camden, Haddonfield, Long-a-Coming.			
Camden, North Ward,	144	5	6
" Middle "	673	6	8
" South "	442	16	...
Delaware Township,	199	185	3
Monroe "	139	149	3
Gloucester "	102	104	137
Washington "	80	8	143
Waterford "	41	63	172
Winslow "	59	17	233
Newton "	65	242	....
	2444	795	705

Abraham Browning offered a resolution to appoint a committee to "select a site in the City of Camden," but it was voted down, and, instead, one was appointed to investigate frauds. This committee had a baffling experience. July 7th they reported that their counsel, James B. Dayton, advised them to go to the Legislature for redress, and, March 19, 1849, they reported that the Legislature advised them to seek redress in the Supreme Court; and again, December 3d, they advised "that the inhabitants of Camden County petition the Legislature to select a site for the public buildings, in some suitable place, at least five miles from the city of Camden."

The majority resolved, if possible, to prevent the location of the public buildings in Camden, and nothing definite was done until May 14, 1851, when Abraham Browning's oft-repeated motion to "appoint a committee to select a suitable site in Camden" was voted down by the usual majority,—yeas, five; nays, eleven,—whereupon Sheriff Garrett served a writ of alternate mandamus, requiring them to show cause why they did not provide buildings for the use of the county, and in Camden, as directed by the election of 1848. They answered the writ of the Supreme Court by an adjournment. Meetings were held, but nothing was done in this matter until December 1st, when Abraham Browning's motion was backed by a peremptory mandamus and was adopted. This ended the long struggle, with the exception of the effort of John W. Mickle to locate the court-house at the Woodlands, instead of Sixth Street and Market, and the work of providing the necessary buildings went on.

FIRST COURT-HOUSE.—At the meeting of May 3, 1852, plans prepared by Samuel Sloan were adopted, and, May 12th, proposals for the construction of the building were opened. They were: Charles Wilson, \$35,000; Roberts & Reeves, \$26,950; Daniel A. Hall, \$26,800. The latter was accepted, with Henry Allen, Samuel D. Elfretb and Joseph Weatherly as bondsmen.

A plot of ground one hundred and ninety-eight feet on Market, one hundred and eleven feet on Federal, three hundred and fifty-eight feet on Sixth Street and four hundred and twenty-five on Broadway was purchased of Abigail Cooper, for five thousand dollars, and the building located midway between Market and Federal, so that neither ferry should reap undue advantage. Abraham Browning, Samuel Norcross, John Wilkins, John J. Githens, Joseph B. Tatem, Cooper P. Browning, Benjamin Horner and Edmond Brewer were the building committee, and, March 19, 1855, they reported, "Little re-

mains to be done except the planting of trees in and around the yard, and the paving of the walks from the streets to the building, the bricks for that purpose being on the ground."

The final statement of their operations was very full and clear, and gives the cost of the building complete at \$40,970.79, leaving cash in their hands \$187.03. The building, however, was completed many months before the first court was held in it, being the October Term, 1853, and the first case tried in it was that of William Hope, the famous ferryman, charged with assault and battery, and in which Thomas H. Dudley appeared for the State, having been deputized to act as prosecutor of the pleas.

The building is of brick, rough-cast, fifty by one hundred and five feet in length and width. The first design included a dome, but this was omitted in the building. The jail, containing twelve cells, is in the basement, below the level of the streets. The county officers were on the first floor, the only ones remaining being the sheriff and county collector. The court-rooms are on the second floor, while the third floor comprised apartments for the sheriff and family, who formerly resided in the court-house. Here, also, is the celebrated iron cage, in which alleged murderers are safely kept, before and after trial.

THE NEW COURT-HOUSE.—The want of more jail room led to the erection, in 1875, of the one-story, fire-proof, brick building on Market Street, at a cost of seventeen thousand dollars, and its use by the county clerk, surrogate and register of deeds.

The unhealthy location of the jail and its crowded condition caused protests and complaints, and the project of a work-house outside the city was agitated. John H. Jones, while a member of the Board of Freeholders, gave the subject earnest attention. Nothing was done, however, until 1878.

The board, in 1881, considered the ques-

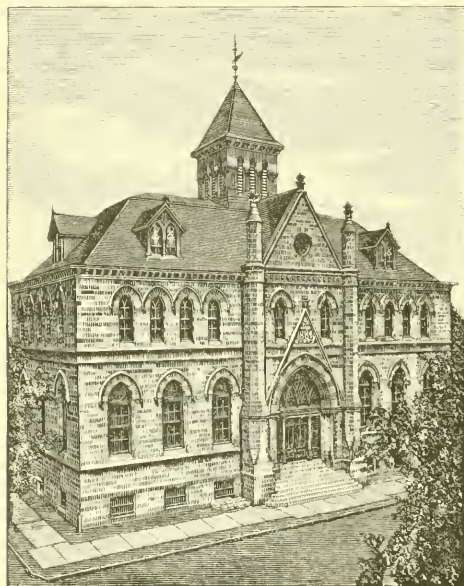
tion of a work-house, but finally decided to build a commodious jail, with all modern improvements, on Federal Street. Architect Gendell, of Philadelphia, prepared the plans, which embraced a group of sandstone buildings, prison, court-house and county offices, covering the entire plot of ground owned by the county; the several parts to be erected in detail as the demand arose; and as a jail was an immediate necessity, that was to be built by a tax levy of

completion when there was a change in the Board of Chosen Freeholders, and with it a change of plans. It was determined to change the jail, upon which ninety thousand dollars had been spent, and make of it a court-house. Rudolph U. Birdsell, James Davis, Charles F. Adams, Wm. C. Clark, and Samuel Wood were appointed the building committee, and thirty thousand dollars were appropriated for the purpose. The alterations were made and the first court was held there in May, 1885. The final report of the committee was made May, 1886, and the entire cost of the building was found to be \$129,762.18.

The design is to convert the old court house into a jail.

THE COUNTY ALMSHOUSE.—The first mention found on record relating to the care of the poor of Gloucester County is in the minutes of the proceedings of the justices and freeholders, June 10, 1765, when Wm. Hugg and Samuel Harrison were allowed £62 16s. 2d. for repairs to the house. In 1770 repairs were ordered, but no mention is made of the location and character of the building. In 1799 Samuel Cooper, James Hopkins and James Stratton were directed to look after a site, but failing to report, the Board of Freeholders, in August, 1800, appointed Samuel Cooper, Jas. Hurley, John Hider, Samuel W. Harrison, Amos Cooper, Wm. Ford, Jas. Stratton, John Collins, Richard Westcott and Elias Smith a committee to purchase a site. The committee selected one hundred and twenty-five acres of land on the south side of Timber Creek, in Deptford township, belonging to Michael Fisher. The consideration was \$3333 33½ and the deed conveying the land to the Board of Chosen Freeholders of Gloucester County was dated December 12, 1800.

A building committee was appointed,—



THE NEW COUNTY COURT-HOUSE.

forty thousand dollars for two years, the estimated cost being eighty thousand dollars. In May, 1882, the first levy of forty thousand dollars was made, and Edward S. King, John Day, Morris Hallock, Joseph L. Thackara and Thomas McDowell were constituted the building committee. In 1883 the second levy of forty thousand dollars was made and the building was approaching



Randal E. Morgan

Samuel Cooper, Jacob Stokes, John Brick, Amos Cooper, Samuel P. Paul, Enoch Allen, Enoch Leeds, Thomas Somers, Elias Smith and Isaac Tomlinson,—who contracted with Edmund Brewer and John C. Morgan to erect the almshouse for five thousand six hundred dollars. In 1812 the freeholders purchased two hundred and forty-eight acres of woodland, near Williamstown, for the purpose of supplying the almshouse with fuel. When coal was substituted and no use of the woodland had been made for a number of years, the ownership was forgotten, until 1882, when Timothy J. Middleton, then clerk of the board, called attention to the fact. In 1822 the adjoining farm of Jedediah Morgan, about one hundred and sixty acres, was purchased. The almshouse was enlarged from time to time as necessity demanded. The small building for the insane was built in 1816.

Upon the erection of Camden County, in 1844, the two counties used the almshouse jointly under direction of a joint committee until 1861, when, under an act of the Legislature, the property was sold, and the present farm of one hundred and forty-four acres, containing the buildings, together with the woodland, was bought by Camden County for \$19,802.

Timber Creek is the dividing line between the two counties, but an act of the Legislature rectified the line so as to place the almshouse farm in Camden County.

A new almshouse was built in 1864, which was enlarged in 1877 and again in 1881. In the latter a hospital ward was erected separate from the main building, and so thus arranged, the Camden County Almshouse is regarded as one of the most complete in the State. The farm and buildings, including the Insane Asylum, are valued at ninety thousand dollars. In the fall of 1880 an epidemic of typhoid fever broke out in the institution, decimating the ranks of the inmates, including the steward, Isaac P. Wil-

son, who had filled the position from the date that Camden County first took sole possession. The stewards have been Isaac P. Wilson, 1861-81; Alfred Harris, 1881-86; and Charles F. Adams. The annual cost is about one thousand eight hundred dollars.

THE COUNTY INSANE ASYLUM.—The County Insane Asylum was built in 1877, under the law giving counties an allowance for the care of its indigent insane. It stands north of the almshouse, on the county farm, is of brick, three stories high, with all the best modern appliances for the care of the insane, in the protection and cure of whom the institution has been very successful. It has been enlarged and accommodates over ninety inmates. It is in charge of a matron, under the supervision of a committee of the Board of Freeholders. The net annual cost to the county for maintenance is about ten thousand dollars. The matrons have been: 1877-85, Adelaide Stiles; 1885, Jennie Gardner; 1886, Mary Nichols.

RANDAL E. MORGAN, whose life has been marked by great activity, both in public and private affairs, was born November 6, 1824, near Blackwoodtown, which was named for one of his ancestors. He was a son of Randal W. and Sarah (Eldridge) Morgan. The former was the descendant of one of three brothers, of Welsh origin, who came to America some time between 1660 and 1670, one settling in New Jersey, one in Connecticut and the third in Virginia. Our subject's mother was of an old family of Friends, and thus his ancestry in America has been upon both sides quite ancient.

Mr. Morgan's youth was spent upon the farm where he was born, and his early education received in the schools of the neighborhood, though he subsequently attended a select school at Woodbury. As he grew to manhood his industrious habits and good character were recognized, and he was gradually raised into prominence by his fellow-citizens. In 1855 he was elected a free-

holder, and at the same time held the offices of trustee of the almshouse and treasurer of the same institution. After holding various minor offices, he was elected treasurer of Camden County, upon the Republican ticket, in 1861 (Washington township, the place of his residence, then being a part of Camden County, though subsequently returned to Gloucester County). In 1864 he was re-elected, and held the office for another term of three years. During his six years' occupancy of this position of responsibility and trust, covering the period of the Civil War, over two million dollars passed through his hands. At the same time he was a special collector in his township of moneys needed for war purposes, was on the committee to secure substitutes, had several private estates to settle, and attended to his large personal business. In the fall of 1868 he was elected sheriff, and re-elected in 1869 and 1870. He did all of the work of the office, with the assistance of his sons, and discharged the duties incumbent upon him with the same fidelity and promptness which had characterized his administration as Camden County's treasurer. In addition to the labor devolving upon him in this office, he served frequently as deputy United States marshal, sometimes in quite important matters. In 1875 he was appointed by the Council as city treasurer, to fill the unexpired term caused by the death of Captain Hufty. Most of his time since 1871, however, has been employed in extensive building operations, and he has erected in Camden about two hundred buildings, principally dwelling-houses. Of these he has sold the greater proportion. His energies have also found exercise in various other occupations, and he has been constantly busy in some line of enterprise. His career forms a remarkable illustration of what industry and integrity may accomplish in private and public life.

Mr. Morgan's religious affiliation is with the Presbyterian Church. He was chosen

an elder in his home church when only thirty-one years old; retained the office until coming to Camden, and is now a trustee of the First Presbyterian Church of that city.

He has been twice married. His first wife, with whom he was united June 10, 1847, was Mary Josephine Willard. She died August 30, 1881, having been the mother of seven children, five of whom survived her. These were Randal W., Eli B., Mary E., Joseph Willard, Sallie (died in infancy), Ella (died in 1872, aged thirteen years) and Carrie W.

Randal W. Morgan, the eldest, was a midshipman, but subsequently retired from the service, studied medicine, carried on a drugstore in Camden, was vaccine physician and county physician. His health failed, and he went twice to Europe for its benefit, and died at sea on his return voyage, October 20, 1884.

Eli B. was a deputy in the sheriff's office, under his father, and subsequently under other sheriffs; then deputy clerk for five years, and since 1885 has been engaged in building operations.

Joseph Willard is a counselor-at-law, and has been city solicitor since the spring of 1884. He was elected immediately after attaining his majority, and is the youngest man who ever held the office.

Mr. Morgan's second marriage, with Mrs. Mertie C. Webster, daughter of Rev. Wm. P. Maul, of Camden, occurred September 1, 1886.

CHAPTER XII.

CIVIL LIST.

THE following list shows, as far as the records have been preserved, the principal officials of Camden County, the names of Senators and Representatives in both Houses of Congress, of State officials and of consuls

to foreign ports. The date of election or appointment is given where it could be obtained.

Dr. Marmaduke Burrough was appointed United States consul to Vera Cruz, Mexico, by President Andrew Jackson, in July, 1834.

George M. Robeson was Secretary of the Navy in President Grant's Cabinet from the resignation of Secretary Borie to the close of Grant's administration, in 1877.

Thomas H. Dudley was consul to the port of Liverpool, appointed by President Lincoln, and served in the same position till the close of President Grant's administration, in 1877.

Gilbert Hannah was appointed by President Lincoln consul to Demerara, South America, and died a few months after arriving at his post.

General Vickers was consul to Chili, going there when General Kilpatrick was the United States Minister.

The attorneys-general of New Jersey from Camden County were Abraham Browning, from 1845 to 1850, and George M. Robeson, from 1867 to the time of his appointment as Secretary of the Navy.

John Clement, in 1864, was appointed judge of the Court of Errors and Appeals, and continues to hold the same office, by virtue of which he is a member of the State Board of Pardons.

The Presidents of the State Senate from Camden County were,—

James M. Scovel, 1866.	Wm. J. Sewell, 1878-80.
Edward Bettle, 1871-72.	

The Secretaries of Senate from Camden County were,—

Philip J. Grey, 1848-50.	Morris R. Hamilton, 1862, '63, 1
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Speakers of Assembly from Camden,—

G. W. M. Custis, 1869.	E. A. Armstrong, 1883, 86.
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Clerks of the Assembly from Camden,—

John P. Barker, 1859.	Sinnickson Chew, 1872-74.
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¹ Hamilton was appointed State Librarian 1884.

State Board of Assessors,—

Edward Bettle.

A. G. Cattell.

Rev. Dr. Isaac Wynn, in 1885, was appointed a member of the State Board of Education, and E. A. Armstrong, by virtue of his office as Speaker of the Assembly, is a member of the same body.

Henry Fredericks, in 1884, was appointed a member of the State Board of Charities and Correction for a term of four years.

Dr. James M. Ridge, of Camden, served as member of the State Board of Health.

Richard S. Jenkins served for a time as State Commissioner of Fisheries.

Rudolphus Bingham was Trustee of the State Industrial School for Girls.

Charles Wilson was State Prison Keeper from 1873 to 1876.

Joseph Porter, of Waterford, was president of the Legislative Council.

John S. Read served for several years, until his death, as one of the commissioners of the Morris Plains Asylum, and also as State director for the United Railroads of New Jersey.

Charles A. Butts is the present State director of the United Railroads of New Jersey.

In the succeeding lists the names of all persons who have resided within the present limits of Camden County, and who represented Gloucester County in a national or State position, or who were elected or appointed to a county office, are given, together with the date of their election or appointment. Since the erection of Camden County the complete roster of the civil and political officers is furnished.

United States Senators.

Alex. Cattell, 1869-72.	Wm. J. Sewell, 1881-87.
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Representatives in Congress.

James Sloan, 1803-9.	John F. Starr, 1873-67.
Richard M. Cooper, 1823-33.	Geo. M. Robeson, 1873-81.
Andrew K. Hay, 1849-51.	

State Senators.

Richard W. Howell, 1844	James M. Scovel, 1861.
Jos. C. Stafford, 1845.	Edward Bettle, 1866-69.
John Gill, 1848.	Wm. J. Sewell, 1872, '75, '78.
Thos. W. Mulford, 1851.	Albert Merritt, 1881.
John K. Roberts, 1854-57.	Richard N. Herring, 1884.
Wm. P. Tatem, 1860.	

Members of the Legislative Council.

Joseph Hugg, 1781.	John Baxter, 1819-20.
Elijah Clark, 1782-83.	Joseph Kaighn, 1823.
Elijah Clark, 1785, '86.	Chris. Sickler, 1827.
Joseph Ellis, 1787-94.	Joseph Kaighn, 1829.
Joseph Cooper, 1795-97.	John W. Mickle, 1830.
Thos. Clark, 1798-1802.	Joseph Kaighn, 1831, '32.
Isaac Mickle, 1803-6.	John W. Mickle, 1833-35.
Richard M. Cooper, 1807-10.	Jos. Porter, 1839, '40.
Isaac Mickle, 1811.	Joshua P. Brownig, 1843.
Samuel W. Harrison, 1814-16.	

Members of the Assembly.

Members from the surrender, in 1702, who represented the province of West Jersey,—

John Kay, 1703.	Joshua Wright, 1704.
Joseph Cooper, 1703.	John Willis, 1707.
John Huggs, Jr., 1703.	John Kay, 1707.
John Huggs, 1704.	Hugh Sharp, 1708-9.
John Kay, 1704.	John Kay, 1708-9.
Thos. Lambert, 1704.	John Kaighn, 1708-9.

Members from Gloucester and Camden Counties,—	
John Kay, 1709-10.	Samuel Harrison, 1800.
John Kaighn, 1709-10.	Abel Clement, 1800.
Richard Bull, 1716.	Samuel W. Harrison, 1801.
Samuel Cole, 1721.	Isaac Mickle, 1801.
John Mickle, 1721.	Samuel W. Harrison, 1802.
John Mickle, 1727.	Abel Clement, 1802.
Wm. Harrison, 1727.	Joseph Cooper, 1803-4.
Wm. Harrison, 1730.	Samuel Champion, 1805-6.
Joseph Cooper, 1730.	Jacob Glover, 1807.
Joseph Cooper, 1738-44.	Jacob Glover, 1808.
John Mickle, 1738-44.	Joseph V. Clark, 1809.
Joseph Cooper, 1745, '46.	Jacob Glover, 1811.
Ebenezer Hopkins, 1745, '46.	Joseph C. Sweet, 1812.
Joseph Cooper, 1749.	Charles French, 1813.
Joseph Ellis, 1749.	Charles French, 1814.
Samuel Clement, 1754.	Samuel L. Howell, 1818.
Samuel Clement, 1761.	Joseph Kaighn, 1821.
Robert F. Price, 1769-72.	Isaac Mickle, 1822.
John Hinckman, 1769-72.	Joseph Kaighn, 1822.
Robert F. Price, 1776.	Benj. B. Cooper, 1824.
Isaac Mickle, 1776.	Benj. B. Cooper, 1825.
Elijah Clark, 1777.	Charles French, 1825.
Isaac Pondinsson, 1777.	Joseph Porter, 1827.
Elijah Clark, 1778.	John W. Mickle, 1827.
Joseph Ellis, 1778.	Joseph Porter, 1828.
Isaac Kay, 1780.	John W. Mickle, 1829.
Samuel Hugg, 1781-83.	John Gill, Jr., 1832.
Joseph Ellis, 1781-83.	Joseph Rogers, 1833.
Joseph Cooper, 1781-83.	Joseph Rogers, 1834.
Joseph Ellis, 1784-85.	Samuel B. Lippincott, 1834.
Joseph Cooper, 1784-85.	Joseph Rogers, 1835.
Thomas Clark, 1787-88.	Samuel B. Lippincott, 1835.
Joseph Cooper, 1787-88.	Joseph W. Cooper, 1836.
Joseph Cooper, 1789.	Joseph Porter, 1837.
Abel Clement, 1789.	J. W. Cooper, 1837.
Joseph Cooper, 1790.	Joseph Porter, 1838.
Samuel Hugg, 1790.	J. W. Cooper, 1838.
Joseph Cooper, 1791.	Elijah Bower, 1839.
John Blackwood, 1791.	Richard W. Snowden, 1839.
Joseph Cooper, 1792.	Richard W. Snowden, 1840.
John Blackwood, 1792.	Richard W. Snowden, 1842.
Joseph Cooper, 1793.	Thomas B. Wood, 1843.
John Blackwood, 1793.	Joseph Kay, Jr., 1844.
Abel Clement, 1793.	John Redfield, 1844.
John Blackwood, 1794.	Joel G. Clark, 1845.
Abel Clement, 1795-96.	Gerrard Wood, 1845.
Abel Clement, 1797.	Edward Turner, 1846.
Samuel Harrison, 1798.	Joseph B. Tate, 1846.
Joshua L. Howell, 1799.	John C. Shreve, 1847.
Samuel Harrison, 1799.	John E. Marshall, 1847.

Jacob Troth, 1848.	James Willis, 1867.
Joseph Wolohon, 1848.	Chalkley Albertson, 1867.
Chas. D. Hindline, 1849-50.	Henry L. Bonsall, 1868-69.
Thomas W. Hurff, 1849-50.	William C. Shinn, 1868-69.
J. O. Johnson, 1851-52.	Thomas H. Coles, 1868.
Joseph Kay, 1851.	Samuel Warthman, 1869.
Jonathan Day, 1851.	Charles Wilson, 1870.
Samuel Lytle, 1852.	Isaac W. Nicholson, 1870.
John K. Roberts, 1852-53.	Stevenson Leslie, 1870-71.
Samuel S. Cake, 1853-54.	George B. Carse, 1871-73.
James L. Hines, 1853.	Isaac Foreman, 1872.
Reiley Barrett, 1854-55.	William H. Cole, 1872-73.
Evan C. Smith, 1855.	Chalkley Albertson, 1873.
John P. Harker, 1855-56.	Abden C. Scovel, 1874-76.
Samuel Scull, 1856, '57, '58.	Richard N. Herring, 1874-75.
Joseph M. Atkinson, 1856.	Henry B. Wilson, 1874.
Edmund Hoffman, 1857.	Oliver Lund, 1875-76.
Samuel M. Thorne, 1857-58.	Samuel T. Murphy, 1876.
Zebedee Nicholson, 1858.	Isaiah Woolston, 1877.
John R. Graham, 1859-60.	Alonzo D. Nichols, 1877-78.
Joseph Stafford, Jr., 1859.	Andrew J. Rider, 1877.
George Brewer, 1859.	Edward Burroughs, 1878-79.
Joel P. Kirkbride, 1860-61.	Richard N. Herring, 1878-79.
James L. Hines, 1860.	Henry L. Bonsall, 1879-80.
Daniel A. Hall, 1861.	Chris. J. Mines, 1880-81.
Edw. J. Oster, 1861-62.	John H. McMurray, 1880-81.
James M. Scovel, 1862.	Robert F. S. Heath, 1881.
Chalkley Albertson, 1862-63.	George W. Borton, 1882.
Samuel Tate, 1863.	John Bamford, 1882.
Philander C. Brinck, 1863-64.	Clayton Stafford, 1882-83.
Isaac W. Nicholson, 1864-65.	Edward A. Armstrong, 1883-85.
John F. Bodine, 1864.	John W. Branning, 1883.
George W. N. Custis, 1865-66.	Benj. M. Braker, 1884.
Thomas H. Coles, 1865-66.	Henry M. Jewett, 1884-85.
Edward Z. Collings, 1866.	George Pfeiffer, Jr., 1885.
John Hood, 1867.	

Sheriffs.

Daniel Reading, 1686.	John Baxter, 1815.
John Hugg, Jr. (deputy), 1691.	John Baxter, 1821.
Thomas Sharp, 1692.	Joshua P. Browning, 1825.
Joseph Tomlinson, 1695-96.	Mark Ware, 1841.
Matthew Medcalf, 1709.	Arthur Brown, 1844.
Josiah Kay, 1711.	Levi C. Phifer, 1847.
Samuel Coles, 1713.	Charles S. Garrett, 1850.
Samuel Harrison, 1714.	Wm. P. Tate, 1853.
Wm. Harrison, 1715.	Edmund Brower, 1856.
Josiah Kay, 1719.	Charles Wilson, 1859.
Samuel Coles, 1724.	John Cain, 1862.
Joseph Hugg, 1726.	Samuel D. Sharp, 1865.
Samuel Harrison, 1728.	Randal E. Morgan, 1868.
Jacob Medcalf, 1733.	Henry Fredericks, 1871.
Samuel Harrison, 1742.	Jacob C. Daubman, 1874.
Joseph Blackwood, 1744.	Wm. Cuthoun, 1878.
John Blackwood, 1787.	Theo. B. Gibbs, 1881.
Joseph Hugg, 1798.	Richard F. Smith, 1884.
Jacob Glover, 1803.	

Mark Ware was sheriff of Gloucester County when Camden County was formed, and by the provisions of the act erecting the county, performed the duties of sheriff of the new county until the next election, in November, 1844, when Arthur Brown was elected.

County Clerks.

Thomas Sharp, 1686.	Joseph Hugg, 1776.
John Reading, 1688.	Elijah Clark, 1781.
Richard Bull, 1704.	Elisha Clark, 1785.
Thomas Sharp, 1714.	Thomas B. Wood, 1844.

Under the constitution of 1844 the sheriffs were elected annually, but custom gave them three years, and the amended constitution of 1875 extended the term to three years. Jacob C. Daubman had served one year, when the change was made, and in 1875 was elected for the new term, making four years of continued service.

Benj. W. Browning, 1819.
Joseph Myers, 1869.
Wm. P. Tatem, 1869.¹
George Brewer, 1869.
Thomas M. K. Lee, 1865.

John Cain, 1879.
Joel Kickliride, 1875.
Joseph Hollingshead, 1880.
John W. Browning, 1885.
Edward Burrough, 1886.²

Surrogates.

Jacob Glover, 1823-24.
Samuel P. Chew, 1844.
Isaac H. Porter, 1849.

Mark Ware, 1854.
Isaac L. Lowe, 1859.³
David B. Brown, 1866.

Register of Deeds.

(This office was established in 1875)
George W. Gilbert, 1875.
John Evans, 1880.

Robert F. S. Heath, 1885.

County Collectors.

Jacob Clement, 1715.
John Kay, 1717.
Thomas Sharp, 1721.
Joseph Cooper, 1724.
Ebenzer Hopkins, 1750.
David Cooper, 1757.
Samuel Clement, Jr., 1764.
Samuel Nicholson, 1844.
Jacob L. Rowand, 1845.
John Clement, Jr., 1848.

Wm. P. Tatem, 1849-50.
Albert W. Markley, 1854.
Richard W. Snowden, 1857.
Randall E. Morgan, 1862.
Isaiah Woolston, 1868.
Isaiah Woolston, 1870.
Ezra Stokes, 1871.
Morris Hallock, 1882.
Nathaniel Barton, 1885.

The presiding officers of the Board of Justices and Freeholders, and afterwards of the Board of Freeholders, were,—

Directors.

Elijah Clark, 1791.
Samuel Harrison, 1800.
Samuel W. Harrison, 1804.
Samuel W. Harrison, 1807.
Wm. Zane, 1809.
Joseph Eogers, 1811.
James Matlack, 1815.
Jacob Glover, 1823.
Samuel B. Lippincott, 1831.
Jacob Glover, 1832.
James Matlack, 1838.
John Clement, Jr., 1841.
John Kay, 1845.
Jacob Troth, 1846.
Richard W. Stafford, 1847-53.
John D. Glover, 1854-55.
Richard W. Snowden, 1856.

Joseph L. Thackara, 1857.
Thomas McKeen, 1858.
Joseph Porter, 1859-60.
Thomas McKeen, 1861.
John S. Read, 1862.
Charles Watson, 1863-65.
Joseph L. Thackara, 1866-67.
John J. Lawrence, 1868.
Charles Watson, 1869.
Samuel S. Cuko, 1870-71.
Isaac W. Nicholson, 1872-80.
Morris Hallock, 1881-82.
Joseph L. Thackara, 1883.
Samuel Wood, 1884.
J. Griffith Howard, 1885.
Samuel Wood, 1886.

Clerks of the Board of Freeholders.

Thomas Sharp, 1715.
Wm. Harrison, 1723.
John Kay, 1725.
Samuel Spicer, 1740.
Joseph Kaighn, 1748.
Joseph Harrison, 1756.
Samuel Clement, Jr., 1764.
Joseph Hugg, 1765.
Isaac Mickle, 1766.
Samuel Harrison, 1768.
Samuel Spicer, 1773.
Joseph Hugg, 1775.
Samuel Harrison, 1783.
John Blackwood, 1792.
Samuel W. Harrison, 1798.
Richard Snowden, 1808.
Jacob Glover, 1818.
Thomas H. Dudley, 1844-47.
Thomas W. Milford, 1848.
James B. Dayton, 1849-53.
R. Graham Clark, 1854-56.
Alden V. Seovel, 1857-65.
Alfred Hugg, 1866-68.
Joshua L. Howell, 1869-73.

¹ Joseph Myers died in June, 1869, and William P. Tatem was appointed to act until the next election, when George Brewer was chosen.

² The Governor commissioned John W. Browning, but the Supreme Court ruled the office to Edward Burrough, who received his commission February 26, 1886.

³ Isaac L. Lowe was elected in 1864 for five years. He died in March, 1866, and D. B. Brown was appointed until the election, in November, when he was elected, and re-elected in 1871, '76, '81.

J. Eugene Troth, 1874-79.
John K. R. Hewitt, 1880.
J. Eugene Troth, 1881.
Jacob Jennings, 1882.

Timothy J. Middleton, 1882-83.
Samuel D. Bergen, 1881.
Jonas S. Miller, 1885.
John Harris, 1886.

The following is a list of the freeholders who represented the city of Camden:

Freeholders.

John W. Mickle, 1844.
John R. Cowperthwaite, 1841.
Charles Kaighn, 1845.
John R. Thompson, 1845.
John W. Mickle, 1846.
Charles Sexton, 1846.
John W. Mickle, 1847.
Richard Fetters, 1847.
Charles Sexton, 1848.
Samuel Lummis, 1848.
John W. Mickle, 1849.
Thomas B. Atkinson, 1849.
John W. Mickle, 1850.
John Sands, 1850.
John W. Mickle, 1851-52.
Abraham Browning, 1851-52.
John W. Mickle, 1853.
Charles Sexton, 1853.
Charles Sexton, 1854.
Florence M. Bingham, 1854.
James W. Shroff, 1855.
Joseph T. Rowand, 1855.
John W. Mickle, 1856.
Wm. W. Cooper, 1856.
John W. Mickle, 1857.
Jos. C. De La Com, 1857.
Thomas McKeen, 1858.
James Garman, 1858.

One from each of the three wards,—

Samuel Andrews, 1859.
Josiah D. Rogers, 1859.
Augustus Stutzer, 1859.
John S. Read, 1860.
Josiah D. Rogers, 1860.
Augustus Stutzer, 1860.
Thos. McKeen, 1861.
Samuel H. Morton, 1861.
Augustus Stutzer, 1861.
John S. Read, 1862.
Samuel H. Morton, 1862.
John W. Stutzer, 1862.
Charles Watson, 1863-64.
Henry Curtis, 1863-64.
Chris. J. Mines, 1863-64.

Charles Watson, 1865.
George Brewer, 1865.
Chris. J. Mines, 1865.
Charles Watson, 1866-67.
Isaiah Woolston, 1866-67.
Chris. J. Mines, 1866-67.
Charles Watson, 1868.
Alex. A. Hammell, 1868.
John Goldsthope, 1868.
Charles Watson, 1869.
Abner Sparks, 1869.
James Deno, 1869.
Charles Watson, 1870.
James W. Wroth, 1870.
John Doyle, 1870.

One member from each of the eight wards.

Charles Watson, 1871.
Cooper B. Browning, 1871.
James Elwell, 1871.
Wm. Scudder, 1871.
James Deno, 1871.
Wallace Cook, 1871.
John H. Jones, 1871.
Francis Boggs, 1871.
Samuel B. Garrison, 1872.
Edmund E. Read, 1872.
James Elwell, 1872.
Chris. Sickler, 1872.
James Deno, 1872.
Allen C. Wood, 1872.
John H. Jones, 1872.
Wm. C. Clarke, 1872.
Samuel B. Garrison, 1873.
Randall E. Morgan, 1873.
James Elwell, 1873.
Wm. Severns, 1873.
James Deno, 1873.
Allen C. Wood, 1873.
John H. Jones, 1873.
Wm. C. Clarke, 1873.
Samuel B. Garrison, 1874.
Henry C. Gibson, 1874.
James Elwell, 1874.
Wm. Severns, 1874.
David B. Kaighn, 1874.
Evan Miller, 1874.

Wm. Crossley, 1874.
Wm. Thompson, 1874.
David Baird, 1875.
Henry C. Gibson, 1875.
James Elwell, 1875.
Wm. Severns, 1875.
Thomas A. Wilson, 1875.
Evan Miller, 1875.
Wm. Crossley, 1875.
Wm. C. Clarke, 1875.
David Baird, 1876.
John S. Read, 1876.
James Elwell, 1876.
Wm. Severns, 1876.
Thos. A. Wilson, 1876.
Evan Miller, 1876.
Wm. Crossley, 1876.
Benj. H. Thomas, 1876.
David Baird, 1877.
Wm. H. Cole, 1877.
Abner Sparks, 1877.
Wm. Severns, 1877.
Charles C. Moffett, 1877.
Evan Miller, 1877.
Thos. Sothern, 1877.
Benj. H. Thomas, 1877.
David Baird, 1878.
Morris Hallock, 1878.
James Elwell, 1878.
Evan Miller, 1878.

Charles C. Moffett, 1878.
 Evan Miller, 1878.
 Joseph M. Ross, 1878.
 Benj. H. Thomas, 1878.
 David Baird, 1879.
 Morris Hallock, 1879.
 Abner Sparks, 1879.
 Wm. Severns, 1879.
 Robert C. Hillman, 1879.
 John Guthridge, 1879.
 Wm. Simpson, 1879.
 Peter Wise (1st, colored), 1879.
 Louis T. Derosse, 1880.
 Morris Hallock, 1880.
 Abner Sparks, 1880.
 Wm. Severns, 1880.
 John W. Bransing, 1880.
 John Guthridge, 1880.
 James Kennedy, 1880.
 Hugh Greenan, 1880.
 Edward S. King, 1881.
 Morris Hallock, 1881.
 Jesse Turner, 1881.
 Timothy J. Middleton, 1881.
 John Day, 1881.
 Thomas McDowell, 1881.
 James Kennedy, 1881.
 Peter Postels (colored), 1881.
 Edward S. King, 1882.
 Morris Hallock, 1882.
 Wm. H. Chandler, 1882.
 John G. Miller, 1882.
 John Day, 1882.
 Thomas McDowell, 1882.

James Kennedy, 1882.
 Peter Postels, 1882.
 Edward S. King, 1883.
 John C. Rogers, 1883.
 Walter O. Wartman, 1883.
 Augustus F. Richter, 1883.
 John Day, 1883.
 James Mitchell, 1883.
 Elwood Kemble, 1883.
 John Schause, 1883.
 Charles F. Adams, 1884.
 John Wells, 1884.
 Almer Sparks, 1884.
 Rudolph W. Birdsall, 1884.
 John Day, 1884.
 James Mitchell, 1884.
 John Blove, 1884.
 Wm. C. Clarke, 1884.
 J. Griffith Howard, 1885.
 John Wells, 1885.
 Edward Mills, 1885.
 Morris Hallock, 1885.
 Thomas A. Wilson, 1885.
 James M. Fitzgerald, 1885.
 Richard Hyde, 1885.
 Wm. C. Clarke, 1885.
 John M. Powell, 1886.
 Abram L. Thorn, 1886.
 Joseph L. Moore, 1886.
 Charles G. Barto, 1886.
 Thos. Gordon, 1886.
 Isaac Sharp, 1886.
 Joseph A. Starr, 1886.
 Wm. C. Clarke, 1886.

The following is a list of the names of the freeholders of Newton township from 1723 to 1821. There is no record prior to that time,—

Freeholders from Newton Township.

Joseph Cooper, 1724.
 Thos. Sharp, 1724.
 John Kay, 1725.
 John Kaighn, 1725.
 John Hinchman, 1726.
 Wm. Cooper, 1726.
 Joseph Cooper, 1727.
 Joseph Cooper, Jr., 1727.
 Robert Zane, 1728.
 John Kaighn, 1728.
 Wm. Cooper, 1729.
 John Kaighn, 1729.
 Robert Zane, 1730.
 John Kaighn, 1730.
 Robert Zane, 1731.
 John Kaighn, 1731.
 Robert Zane, 1732.
 John Kaighn, 1732.
 Tobias Holloway, 1733.
 Joseph Kaighn, 1733.
 James Hinchman, 1734.
 Timothy Matlack, 1734.
 Joseph Kaighn, 1735.
 Isaac Cooper, 1735.
 Timothy Matlack, 1736.
 Joseph Kaighn, 1736.
 Timothy Matlack, 1737.
 Joseph Kaighn, 1737.
 Timothy Matlack, 1738.
 James Hinchman, 1738.

Joseph Kaighn, 1739.
 James Hinchman, 1739.
 Timothy Matlack, 1740.
 Robert Hubbs, 1740.
 Isaac Cooper, 1741.
 Ebenezer Hopkins, 1741.
 Robert Stephens, 1742.
 Ebenezer Hopkins, 1742.
 Robert Stephens, 1743.
 Ebenezer Hopkins, 1743.
 Timothy Matlack, 1744.
 Joseph Ellis, 1744.
 Timothy Matlack, 1745.
 Samuel Clement, 1745.
 Samuel Clement, 1746.
 Isaac Smith, 1746.
 Robert Stephens, 1747.
 Joseph Ellis, 1747.
 Robert Stephens, 1748.
 Samuel Clement, 1748.
 Robert Stephens, 1749.
 Ebenezer Hopkins, 1749.
 Ebenezer Hopkins, 1750-51.
 Robert Stephens, 1750-51.
 Ebenezer Hopkins, 1752.
 Isaac Albertson, 1752.
 Ebenezer Hopkins, 1753.
 Isaac Cooper, 1753.
 Ebenezer Hopkins, 1754.
 Robert Stephens, 1754.

Ebenezer Hopkins, 1755-56.
 Isaac Cooper, 1755-56.
 Joseph Ellis, 1757.
 Archibald Mickle, 1757.
 Isaac Mickle, 1758-59.
 Jacob Clement, 1758-59.
 Isaac Mickle, 1760-61.
 John Hopkins, 1760-61.
 John Gill, 1762.
 Joseph Cooper, 1762.
 John Gill, 1763.
 David Branson, 1763.
 Isaac Mickle, 1764-65.
 Samuel Clement, Jr., 1764-65.
 David Branson, 1766-76.
 Isaac Meckle, 1766-76.
 John Gill, 1777.
 John E. Hopkins, 1777.
 John Gill, 1778.
 Jacob Stokes, 1778.
 Jacob Stokes, 1779.
 Joseph Cooper, 1779.
 Isaac Mickle, 1780.
 John Little, 1780.
 Isaac Mickle, 1781.
 John Middleton, 1781.
 Joseph Cooper, 1782-83.
 John Middleton, 1782-83.
 John Gill, 1784-85.
 John Middleton, 1784-85.
 John Gill, 1786.

J. E. Hopkins, 1786.
 John Gill, 1787-88.
 Edward Gibbs, 1787-88.
 Marmaduke Cooper, 1789-91.
 Edward Gibbs, 1789-91.
 James Sloan, 1791-93.
 Samuel Cooper, 1792-93.
 James Sloan, 1794.
 John E. Hopkins, 1794.
 John E. Hopkins, 1795-97.
 Joseph Mickle, 1795-97.
 James Hopkins, 1798-99.
 Jacob Stokes, 1798-99.
 Jacob Stokes, 1800-2.
 Marmaduke Burr, 1803.
 James Hurley, 1800-2.
 John Ward, 1803.
 Jacob Stokes, 1804-6.
 James Hurley, 1804-6.
 James Hurley, 1807-10.
 Samuel Clement, 1807-10.
 James Hurley, 1811-15.
 Joseph Kaighn, 1811-15.
 Joseph Kaighn, 1816.
 Wm. E. Roberts, 1816.
 Joseph Kaighn, 1817-19.
 James Hurley, 1817-19.
 John Roberts, 1820.
 James Cooper, 1820.
 Joseph Kaighn, 1821.
 John Roberts, 1821.

The records of the township from 1821 to about 1870 are missing. The following are the names of the freeholders from 1844 to 1865, when Haddon township was created:

John Clement, 1844-45.
 Samuel M. Reeves, 1844-45.
 Samuel M. Reeves, 1846-54.
 Joseph B. Tatem, 1846-54.
 Richard W. Snowdon, 1855-56.
 Samuel M. Hinchman, 1855-56.

Jesse W. Starr, 1857.
 William D. Rogers, 1857.
 Jesse W. Starr, 1858.
 Samuel S. Willis, 1858.
 Samuel S. Willis, 1859-65.

The following persons represented the remaining part of Newton township until its annexation to Camden, in 1871:

Henry Davis, 1865.
 Michael Creely, 1866.

Henry Davis, 1867-68.
 Thomas Q. Moffett, 1869-70.

Haddon township was represented by Richard Snowdon from its organization, in 1867, until his death, in January, 1883; since that time Samuel Wood has occupied the position.

Freeholders of Union Township.

1844.—John D. Glover.
 Abraham Lippincott.
 1845.—Edward C. Gibbs.
 Abraham Lippincott.
 1846.—Jonathan Williams.
 Edward C. Gibbs.
 1847.—Abraham Lippincott.
 1848 to 1854.—John D. Glover.
 1848.—Alexander McKenzie.
 1849 to 1854.—Cooper P. Browning.
 1855.—Moses G. Boston.
 Joel C. Reynolds.

1856 to 1860.—Benjamin S. McCollister.
 1856-57.—Alexander McKenzie.
 1858.—John Redfield.
 1861.—Samuel T. Morphy.
 1862 to 1865.—William S. McCollister.
 1866.—Samuel Tatem.
 1867.—Benjamin S. McCollister.
 1868.—Thomas Hadlam.
 1869.—Samuel T. Morphy.

Gloucester City

1870-71.—John C. Stinson,
1872.—William Emery.
1873-74.—Samuel T. Murphy.
1875.—John C. Stinson.
1876.—Samuel T. Murphy.
1877-79.—James C. Dobbs.
1879-80.—Hugh J. Gorman,
1881.—Patrick Mealey.
First Ward, 1882.—Hugh Mallin.
First Ward, 1883-84.—Thos. Moss.
First Ward, 1885-86.—David J.
Doran.
Second Ward, 1882 to 1886.—Pat-
rick Mealey.

Freeholders from Stockton Township.

Asa P. Horner, 1859.
John W. Potts, 1860-62.
William Carter, 1863-65.
John J. Lawrence, 1866-68.
Joel Horner, 1869-73.
John W. Potts, 1874-76.
Joel Clement, 1877.
Jacob L. Gross, 1878-80.
John L. Smith, 1881.
Asa P. Horner, 1882.
John L. Smith, 1883-86.

Freeholders from Waterford Township.

John I. Githens, 1850-54.
Richard Stanford, 1850-54.
John I. Githens, 1855-56.
Joseph L. Thackara, 1855-56.
Nixon Davis, 1857.
Joseph L. Thackara, 1857.
Joel P. Kirkbride, 1858.
Joseph Porter, 1859-60.
Joseph L. Thackara, 1861-67.
Samuel S. Cake, 1868-72.
Joseph L. Thackara, 1879-84.
James C. Bishop, 1885-86.

Freeholders from Centre township,—

John D. Glover, 1855.
Cooper P. Browning, 1855.
John P. Brick, 1856.
Charles L. Willits, 1856.
Samuel P. Lippincott, 1858.
Zebedee Nicholson, 1858.
Abraham Rowand, 1860-62.
Benjamin Shivers, 1863.
Abraham Rowand, 1864.
Chalky Glover, 1866-68.
James Bell, 1870.
Jos. M. Haines, 1872-74-76-78.
John Gill, Jr., 1880-81.
James Davis, 1882-84.
John D. Glover, 1885-86.

*Freeholders from Gloucester township. The
early township records being lost, only the*

names of freeholders elected in the township
since 1863 could be obtained,—

Richard F. Batten, 1863.
T. J. Wentz, 1864-65.
Joshua Sickler, 1866-67.
Charles Buckman, 1868-69-70.
Daniel Turner, 1871-72.
Hinchman Lippincott, 1873-74.
Jos. C. Lippincott, 1875-76.
Edward Rulon, 1877-78.
T. J. Wentz, 1879-80.
Henry Steward, 1881-86.
Benjamin Tomlinson, 1881-86.
George H. Huggins, 1881-86.

Merchantville was not entitled to a free-
holder until 1885, when a special act was passed
by the Legislature creating the office for that
borough. Charles B. Coles was elected in
1885 and Charles P. Spangler in 1886.

Freeholders from Delaware township,—

Jacob Troth, 1844.
Joseph Kay, Jr., 1844.
John M. Haines, 1847.
Benjamin W. Cooper, 1847.
Abel Fowler, 1848.
Aaron Moore, 1849.
Job B. Kay, 1851.
Benjamin Horner, 1851.
Asa P. Horner, 1856.
Isaac Roberts, 1858.
Richard Shivers, 1863.
Isaac W. Nicholson, 1870.
Hugh Sharp, 1881.
William Graft, 1884.
William Graft, 1885.

Freeholders from Winslow township,—

Andrew K. Hay.
Jacob Ware, Sr.
Charles H. French.
Matthias S. Simmerman.
Ezra Stokes.
Samuel Norcross.
Joseph Shreve.
John J. Sickler.
Isaac S. Peacock.
Uzical Bareford.
John Carroll.
I. F. Bodine.
George R. Pratt.
Ziba Cain.
Andrew Ross.
Andrew P. Ware.
John R. Duble.

CENSUS OF CAMDEN COUNTY.

	1850	1855	1860	1865	1870	1875	1880	1885
Camden City.....	9,618	11,217	14,368	18,313	20,045	33,852	41,569	52,884
Newton township.....	2,421	3,353	4,055	2,547	8,437			
Haddon township ¹				1,560	1,926	2,541	2,551	3,270
Gloucester township.....	3,378	2,123	2,320	2,355	2,710	2,501	2,527	2,542
Union township.....	3,284	2,453	2,865	3,773				
Centre township.....		1,158	1,305	1,267	1,718	1,261	1,538	1,723
Gloucester City.....					3,682	5,105	5,347	5,966
Delaware township.....	2,578	3,058	1,602	1,779	1,625	1,358	1,481	1,572
Stockton township.....			1,473	1,350	2,381	2,106	3,093	3,709
Waterford township.....	1,639	1,593	1,955	1,940	2,071	2,003	2,145	2,098
Winslow township.....	1,540	1,855	1,800	1,473	2,050	1,887	2,158	2,180
Washington township.....		2,350	1,307	1,177	1,567			
Monroe township.....			1,417	810	1,664			
Merchantville township.....						380	439	741
Total.....	25,422	29,160	34,157	38,284	46,193	52,994	64,818	76,685

¹Haddon township was formed from Newton; Centre from Union and Gloucester, in 1855; Gloucester City from Union, in 1868; Stockton from Delaware, in 1859; Washington and Monroe annexed to Gloucester County; Merchantville was erected from parts of Delaware and Stockton, and Newton was annexed to Camden, in 1871.

Census of Gloucester County 1732 to 1840 :
1737, 3267 ; 1745, 3506 ; 1790, 13,363 ;
1800, 19,744.

	1810	1820	1830	1840
Egg Harbor*.....	1830	1635	2510	.....
Galloway*.....	1618	1865	2960	.....
Hamilton*.....	.....	877	1424	.....
Weymouth*.....	1629	781	1270	.....
Deptford.....	2978	3281	3599	2570
Greenwich.....	2859	2699	2657	2837
Franklin.....	.....	1137	1574	2977
Woolwich.....	3663	3113	3033	3676
Warrington.....	.....	.....	.....	1545
Gloucester.....	1746	2139	2332	2837
Gloucester township.....	.....	662	686	.....
Newton.....	1951	2497	3298	1863
Camden.....	.....	.....	.....	3366
Union.....	.....	.....	.....	1074
Waterford.....	2105	2447	3088	3167
To al.....	19,189	23,089	28,431	25,445

* Set off to Atlantic County, 1837.

DAVID B. BROWN, surrogate of Camden County since 1866, was born in the village of Blackwood, Camden county, on the 21st of March, 1833. His grandfather, John Brown, was a shoemaker, and according to the custom of his day, passed from house to house through the southern part of the county, attending to the duties of his trade.

George Brown, the father of Surrogate Brown, was married to Mary Beckley, whose ancestors were Germans. His trade was that of a wheelwright, though he spent much of his time in shipping cord-wood to Philadelphia and there selling it.

Surrogate Brown obtained his education in the schools of his native place, taught school for a short time, and then engaged in farm-work until he arrived at the age of twenty-eight years. In 1861, when the call for troops from the Northern States was made by President Lincoln for the defense of the Union, Mr. Brown was one of those brave spirits who was quick to respond. He went to Trenton with a companion and was enlisted on May 21, 1861, as a private in Company D of the Third Regiment of New Jersey Infantry. He and his comrade were the last two needed to complete the company, most of whose members were from Sussex County and the northeastern counties of

Pennsylvania. The regiment in which Mr. Brown enlisted, together with the First, Second and Fourth, formed the First Brigade of New Jersey Infantry in the three years' service and was sent to the defense of Washington, was within hearing distance of the first battle of Bull Run, though not actively engaged. He participated with his regiment in the Seven Days' Battle and other severe engagements of the Peninsular Campaign, under General McClellan; was then transferred up the Potomac River to Alexandria, where it engaged in a skirmish, and subsequently, during the year 1862, the second battle of Bull Run, the first battle of Fredericksburg and the battle of Chantilly. He was promoted sergeant of his company and in the severe engagement at Salem Church, near Fredericksburg, he was severely wounded by a rifle-ball fracturing the ulna bone of his right forearm. While making his way to the rear of his regiment, after receiving his wound, he unexpectedly fell into the hands of the enemy, and placed in a Confederate field hospital. While there his wound was dressed, the ulna being removed by Dr. Todd, of Georgia, a surgeon in the Southern army and a brother-in-law of President Lincoln. At the expiration of eight days Sergeant Brown was paroled and first sent to a field hospital, then to a hospital at Washington and later to Chestnut Hill Hospital, near Philadelphia, where he filled out his term of enlistment, and was discharged May 12, 1864. In the mean time, after his wound had partially healed, he served on guard duty at the hospital.

On May 5, 1866, Mr. Brown was appointed surrogate of Camden County by Governor Ward, to fill the unexpired term of Isaac L. Lowe, who died in office. He was elected to the office of surrogate in November, 1866, and re-elected in 1871, in 1876 and in 1881, having served continuously in the same office for a period of twenty years, which in itself is a striking evidence



David B. Brown



Robert F. S. Heald

of his ability and efficiency to perform its onerous duties and of the confidence reposed in him by his constituents.

Mr. Brown was married, in 1868, to Mary Cliver, of Camden, though a native of Burlington County, who died three years later. In 1873 he was married to Mary E. Haines, of Burlington County, by whom he has two children, Bessie and George S.

Mr. Brown and his family are members of the Methodist Church, and he is a member of T. M. K. Lee Post, No. 5, G. A. R., of Camden.

ROBERT F. STOCKTON HEATH was born in the city of Philadelphia August 20, 1812, and is a son of the late Andrew Heath, well-known as one of the first conductors of the Camden and Amboy Railroad. His preparatory education was acquired in the schools of Philadelphia and Camden, and he then entered the Philadelphia High School, from which institution he was graduated. He began business as an employee with the firm of Thomas White & Co., prominent merchants of Philadelphia, engaged in the jobbing millinery trade on Second Street, above Chestnut, and then the leading firm in the United States dealing in that line of goods. He continued with this firm until the death of Mr. White, when Lincoln, Wood & Nichols became the successors, and removed the establishment to 725 Chestnut Street, and Mr. Heath was given charge of the manufacturing department. Upon the dissolution of this firm he became associated with P. A. Harding in the same business, from 1861 to 1865, and then with Thomas Morgan & Co. (Mr. Heath being the company) until the death of the senior partner.

In 1875 he associated as co-partner in the firm of G. P. Muller & Co., and engaged in the manufacture of straw goods at 513 and 530 Arch Street, which firm dissolved by limitation at the expiration of eight years, and Mr. Heath, in 1883, began and has since continued the manufacture of ladies' straw goods at an

extensive establishment, 915 Filbert Street, in which he has about one hundred and thirty workmen constantly employed. He has fifty sewing-machines running, by which all varieties of braid are sewed to the straw goods. The sizing, blocking and finishing at his factory are all done by steam-power, and the coloring and the pleating of the goods are done in the works. A twelve horse-power engine and a twenty horse-power boiler drive the machinery, and long lines of shafting and floors are used for heating purposes in the drying-rooms. The manufactured goods are sold in all the large cities of the Union from the home office, through a branch house in New York, and by resident salesmen in Pittsburgh, St. Louis and Chicago. His business career has been marked by continued success, and as a manufacturer his advice and opinions are frequently sought for by others and his judgment considered good.

In 1881 Mr. Heath was elected by the Democratic party to represent the First District of Camden County in the State Legislature, and after serving with ability and credit for one term, was offered a re-election, which, on account of the pressing duties of his own business affairs, he was compelled to decline. At the solicitation of members of both the dominant political parties, in 1885, he accepted the nomination and was elected register of deeds for Camden County, to serve for a term of five years, a position which he now (1886) fills with great acceptance to his constituents.

In 1864 Mr. Heath was married to Josephine, the youngest daughter of Captain Constant Waitzman. Their children are Emma, Matilda (deceased) and Clara. The entire family are members of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, of Camden, of which Mr. Heath is a vestryman. He is a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, and of the order of Odd-Fellows, and assisted in organizing the Knights of Pythias in New Jersey, being the first Grand Chancellor of that

order in the State. Under the old militia system he was captain of Company C, of the Second Battalion, under Col. McKee, and afterwards held the commission as captain of Company B, of the Sixth Regiment, under Col. W. J. Sewell.

EDWARD BURROUGH is a son of Joseph A. and Mary H. Burrough, and was born upon the farm where he now resides, in Delaware township, midway between Merchantville and Colestown, September 5, 1843. He is a member of the fifth generation who have been in possession of that farm in continuous succession, and from reliable data is of the same family of Burroughs that Edward Burrough, the eminent minister of the Society of Friends (contemporary with George Fox), came from. All of his ancestors on both sides were members of the Society of Friends, and although by a peculiar decree of their Discipline he is not a member of it, yet his religious affiliations remain with that society, under which he was reared. He was given such advantages for acquiring an education as the district schools of his youth afforded, going to school during the winter months and working upon the farm during the other portions of the year until he reached his seventeenth year, when he was sent to the Friends' Academy, at Haddonfield, for two winters, and continued to work upon the farm during the summer months. In the fall of 1862 he entered Treemont Seminary, at Norristown, Pa., and completed his scholastic course in a five months' term. Notwithstanding his hap-hazard opportunities, he has acquired a fair education, and he still continues his studious habits. Mr. Burrough was a strong Unionist during the Rebellion, having imbibed from his ancestors their abolition principles. On July 15, 1864, he was one of the company of minute-men who left Camden for the defense of Baltimore under the command of Captain R. H. Lee, and was mustered into the service of the

United States and assigned to duty at Fort Dix, near the Relay House, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad; they were attached to the First Separate Brigade, Eighth Army Corps, under Major-General Lew Wallace, General E. B. Tyler being their brigade-commander. At the expiration of their term of service they returned to Camden and were regularly mustered out.

In the spring of 1865 his father died, which event prevented his return to the army and compelled him to at once begin the business of farming, and although scarcely twenty-one years of age, and loaded with heavy responsibilities, he at once applied his energies to lightening his burden and securing himself a home. Being imbued with the idea that farming in New Jersey was as honorable a calling as any other pursuit, and that farmers as a class should learn to honor their business, he took an active interest in organizing the "Farmers' Association" of this county in 1872, and has been an active advocate of the many reforms instituted and carried out by that association, among which was the removal of the calf and stock markets from Philadelphia to Camden, which was soon followed by locating a hay and cabbage market on this side of the river. He was also instrumental in bringing about an amicable arrangement with the ferry companies, whereby a reduction in the rates on teams was secured. His activity in these matters soon attracted the attention of the farmers of Burlington County, and against his wishes he was elected a director of the Moorestown Agricultural Society, and soon after its vice-president, a position he resigned in the spring of 1886. He had several years been a member of the executive committee of the State Board of Agriculture, and in February, 1886, he was elected president of the Board, thus placing him at the head of the agricultural interests of the State.

In 1867 he was elected clerk of Delaware



E. Durrough

township, which position he held until the fall of 1878, when he resigned upon receiving the nomination for the Assembly, to which he was elected for two terms.

In 1870 he was appointed an assistant marshal to take the ninth United States census of Delaware, Stockton and Haddon townships. When the State was redistricted, in conformity with the present public school laws, he exerted himself to have proper school facilities afforded the neighborhood, in which he lived, and succeeded in securing a district school, and was appointed a trustee by the first county superintendent of Camden and Burlington Counties (in which latter county the school building is situated); this position he resigned at the annual meeting, but the next year, against his earnest protest, he was elected a trustee, and still continues in that position, and for the last five years has been clerk of the district.

In 1873 he was appointed chairman of the Centennial Committee of the West Jersey Farmers' Conference Club, which committee was also appointed an auxiliary Board for Camden and Burlington Counties by the Centennial Board of Finance. This position brought him in acquaintance with those in charge of this department of the great Exposition and familiarized him with their arduous duties, and the efforts put forth by the citizens of Philadelphia to complete the buildings and make the Exposition a success.

In 1878, he was solicited by his political friends to become a candidate for the Legislature, and after considerable hesitancy consented, and received the nomination of his party in the first Assembly District, and was elected by a majority of one thousand four hundred and eighty-one, being the largest majority ever given to a member of the Assembly in New Jersey. A redistricting of the State followed his election, which placed him in the Second Assembly district. And in the fall of 1879 he was again nominated by

the Republicans, and although a decided off year in politics, there being only his own and the county collector's name on the ticket (and the canvass consequently a very quiet one), he was again elected by nearly four hundred majority. His career in the Legislature was without spot or blemish, and proved very satisfactory to his constituents, and threw him into the acquaintance of the prominent men of the State of all parties, the respect of whom he ever after maintained. Never of robust health, he yet possessed a sort of wiry constitution, which for twenty years enabled him to perform the work of a much stronger man. He eventually overrated his strength, which brought on a series of heart troubles that prevented him from performing further manual labor. He became a candidate for the office of county clerk in the fall of 1885. Always a Republican and an active partisan, he yet never sought an office until he asked the support of his friends for the position above-mentioned. He was singularly successful in his canvass for the nomination, and received the entire vote of the convention. Owing to a combination of circumstances over which he had no control, the campaign was an apathetic one and the vote of his party a very small one. He, however, was elected by a small majority, which led his opponents to perpetrate infamous frauds to overcome his majority. Feeling confident that he was fairly and legally elected, he procured able counsel and prosecuted the case to a successful termination, and on the 25th day of February, 1886, he was duly commissioned and qualified as County Clerk of the County of Camden, which position he still holds. He maintains his residence upon his farm, where it is his desire to end his existence.

(In every position that he held he always recognized the rights of all parties in his official acts, maintaining that as they were alike expected to obey the laws, they were equally entitled to be heard; that as an

office-holder he was as much the servant of the minority as he was of the majority ; but upon strict party issues he was always a firm adherent to the party to which he was allied.)

On the 23rd of November, 1870, he married Emily Collins, only child of William and Martha Collins, of Moorestown, Burlington County. No children have ever rewarded their union, and they are obliged to remain without the endearing prattle of childish voices in their large country home. Edward Burrongh has but one sister, the wife of the present Deputy County Clerk, and she, like himself, is childless.

CHAPTER XIII.

THE BENCH AND BAR OF CAMDEN COUNTY.

OUTLINE OF EARLY LEGAL HISTORY OF NEW JERSEY.—After the settlement of the dispute between John Fenwick (who had acquired of Lord John Berkley the undivided one-half of New Jersey) and the creditors of Edward Byllinge (February 9, 1674), steps were taken by those interested to procure a division of the territory. This was done by a quintipartite deed, dated July 1, 1676, made between the proprietors of East New Jersey and the proprietors of West New Jersey, which fixed the boundary. This made two separate and distinct provinces of the original territory, each of which established a government of its own, with legislative, judicial, and executive powers. The proprietors and owners of West New Jersey issued (March 3, 1676) their “concessions and agreements” in forty-four chapters, somewhat in the nature of a constitution, and upon which all the laws passed by the legislature should be based. These governments were separately maintained until 1702, when the inhabitants of both provinces joined in a petition to Queen Anne of England, to as-

sume the government. The surrender was signed April 15, 1702, and two days after the Queen accepted it, and November 14th, in the same year, appointed Edward Lord Cornbury, Captain-General and Governor of the Province of Nova Cesarea, or New Jersey in America.

This was the commencement of a new epoch in the history of the courts of New Jersey ; and the commission and instructions delivered by Queen Anne to Lord Cornbury, as the first Governor of the new colony, were, in fact, its second Constitution. In these instructions the attention of the Governor was especially called to the laws which he might find in existence, and concerning them he is enjoined as follows : “ You are with all convenient speed to cause a collection to be made of all the Laws, Orders, Rules, or such as have hitherto served or been reputed as Laws amongst the Inhabitants of our said Province of *Nova Cesarea* or New Jersey, and together with our aforesaid Council and Assembly, you are to revise, correct and amend the same, as may be necessary.”

Concerning the passage of laws by the General Assembly, it is remarkable that at that early period a provision should have been made in this Constitution, the omission of which in the Constitution of 1776 was so seriously felt, that it was introduced into the Constitution of 1844, and may now be found in nearly all the Constitutions of the different States of the Union. It is in regard to the intermixing of different laws in one and the same act, and is as follows : “ You are also, as much as possible, to observe in the passing of all Laws, that whatever may be requisite upon each different matter, be accordingly provided for by a different Law without intermixing in one and the same Act such Things as have no proper Relation to each other ; and you are especially to take care that no Clause or Clauses be inserted in or annexed to any act which shall be foreign to what the Title of such respective Act imports.”

The provision of the Constitution of 1844 is evidently taken from the foregoing. It is in these words: "To avoid improper influences which may result from intermixing in one and the same act such things as have no relation to each other, every law shall embrace but one object, and that shall be expressed in the title."

In the matter of erecting courts or offices of judicature, it is curious that the commission of the Governor and his instructions should be so much at variance. In the instructions he is commanded as follows: "You shall not erect any Court or Office of Judicature, not before erected or established, without our especial Order." In his commission, on the other hand, we find as follows: "And do further give and grant unto you full Power and Authority, with the Advice and Consent of our said Council, to erect, constitute and establish such and so many Courts of Judicature and Public Justice within our said Province under your Government as you and they shall think fit and necessary for the hearing and determining of all Causes as well Criminal as Civil, according to Law and Equity, and for awarding execution thereupon with all reasonable and necessary Powers, Authorities, Fees, and Privileges belonging unto them."

By virtue, then, of his commission, which conferred upon him and his Council powers hitherto enjoyed by the General Assembly, the Governor promulgated in 1704 the first "Ordinance of Establishing Courts of Judicature," which really forms the foundation of the whole judicial system of New Jersey. "All that has been done from that day to this," says Judge Field in his discourse before mentioned, "has been to fill up, as it were, the outlines which he sketched; to add some additional apartments to the judicial edifice which he constructed."

This ordinance, which was, perhaps, unknown, certainly unnoticed, not only by the historians of New Jersey, but by those who

have written upon its courts of justice, is so interesting that it is here given in full, as it appears in the appendix to Judge Field's discourse, where it was printed for the first time since its publication in 1704,—

AN ORDINANCE FOR ESTABLISHING COURTS OF JUDICATURE.

Whereas, her most Sacred Majesty, Anne, by the Grace of God, Queen of England, Scotland, France and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c., by her Royal Letters Patents, bearing date the fifth day of December, in the first year of Her Majesty's Reign, did, among other things therein mentioned, give and grant unto his Excellency, Edward Viscount Cornbury, Captain-General and Governour-in-Chief in and over the Province of Nova Cesarea, or New Jersey, &c., full Power and Authority, with the Advice and Consent of her Majesty's Council of the said Province, to erect, constitute and establish such and so many Courts of Judicature and public Justice within the said Province and Territories depending thereon, as his said Excellency and Council shall think fit and necessary, for the Hearing and Determining of all Causes, as well Criminal as Civil, according to Law and Equity, and for awarding Execution thereupon, with all necessary Powers, Authorities, Fees and Privileges belonging to them.

His Excellency, the Governour, by and with the advice and Consent of her Majesty's Council, and by Virtue of the Powers and Authorities derived unto him by her said Majesty's Letters Patents, doth by these Presents *Ordain, and it is hereby Ordained by the Authority aforesaid*, That every Justice of the Peace that resides within any Town or County within this Province, is by these Presents fully empowered and authorized to have Cognizance of all Causes or Cases of Debt and Trespasses, to the Value of *Forty Shillings*, or under; which Causes or Cases of Debt and Trespasses, to the value of *Forty Shillings* or under, shall and may be Heard, Try'd and finally Determined without a Jury, by every Justice of the Peace residing, as aforesaid.

The Process of Warning against a *Free-holder* or *Inhabitant* shall be by Summons under the Hand of the Justice, directed to the Constable of the Town or Precinct, or to any deputed by him, where the party complained against does live or reside; which Summons being personally served or left at the Defendant's House, or his place of Abode, four days before the hearing of the Pleint, shall be sufficient Authority to and for the said Justice to proceed

to hear such Cause or Causes and Determine the same in the Defendant's absence, and to grant Execution thereupon against the Defendant's Person, or for want thereof, his Goods and Chattles, which the Constable, or his Deputy, of that Town or Precinct, shall and may serve, unless some reasonable excuse for the Parties absence appear to the Justice.

And the Process against an *Itinerant Person, Inmate or Foreigner* shall be by Warrant from any one Justice of the Peace, to be served by any Constable, or his Deputy, within that County, who shall by Virtue thereof arrest the Party, and him safely keep till he be carried before the said Justice of the Peace, who shall and may immediately hear, try and finally determine of all such Causes and Cases of Debt and Trespass, to the Value of Forty Shillings, or under, by awarding Judgment and Execution; and if payment be not immediately made, the Constable is to deliver the Party to the Sheriff, who is hereby required to take him into Custody, and him safely keep till payment be made of the same, with charges; *Always Provided*, That an Appeal to the Justices at the next Court of Sessions held for this said County, shall be allowed for any sum upwards of *Twenty Shillings*.

And his said Excellency, by the advice and consent aforesaid, doth by these *Presents* further Ordain, That there shall be kept and holden a Court of *Common Pleas* in each respective County within this Province, which shall be holden in each County at such place where the General Court of Sessions is usually held and kept, to begin immediately after the Sessions of the Peace does end and terminate, and then to hold and continue as long as there is any business, not exceeding three days.

And the several and respective Courts of Pleas hereby established shall have power and Jurisdiction to hear, try and finally determine all actions, and all Matters and Things Tryable at Common Law, of what nature or kind soever. *Provided always, and it is hereby Ordained*, That there may, and shall be an Appeal or Removal by *Habeas Corpus*, or any other lawful Writ, of any Person or any Action or Suit depending, and of Judgment or Execution that shall be determined in the said respective Courts of Pleas, upwards of Ten Pounds, and of any Action or Suit wherein the Right or Title of, in or to any Land, or anything relating thereto, shall be brought into Dispute upon Tryal.

And it is further Ordained by the Authority aforesaid, That the General Sessions of the Peace shall

be held in each respective County within this Province, at the Times and Places hereafter mentioned, that is to say:

For the County of *Middlesex*, at *Amboy*, the third *Tuesdays* in *February, May and August*; and the fourth *Tuesday* in *November*.

For the County of *Bergen*, at *Bergen*, the first *Tuesdays* in *February, May and August*; and the second *Tuesday* in *November*.

For the County of *Essex*, at *Newark*, the second *Tuesdays* of *February, May and August*; and the third *Tuesday* in *November*.

For the County of *Monmouth*, at *Shrewsbury*, the fourth *Tuesdays* in *February, May and August*; and the first *Tuesday* in *December*.

For the County of *Burlington*, at *Burlington*, the first *Tuesdays* in *March, June and September*; and the second *Tuesday* in *December*.

For the County of *Gloucester*, the second *Tuesdays* in *March, June and September*; and the third *Tuesday* in *December*.

For the County of *Salem*, at *Salem*, the third *Tuesdays* in *March, June and September*; and the fourth *Tuesday* in *December*.

For the County of *Cape May*, at the house of *Shanger Hand*, the fourth *Tuesdays* in *March, June and September*, and the first *Tuesday* in *January*. Which General Sessions of the Peace in each respective County aforesaid shall hold and continue for any term not exceeding two days.

And be it further Ordained by the Authority aforesaid, That there shall be held and kept at the Cities or Towns of *Perth Amboy and Burlington* alternately a *Supream Court* of Judicature, which *Supream Court* is hereby fully impowered to have cognizance of all Pleas, Civil, Criminal and Mixt as fully and amply, to all intents and purposes whatsoever, as the Courts of *Queen's Bench, Common Pleas and Erchequer* within her Majesty's Kingdom of *England* have or ought to have, in and to which *Supream Court* all and every Person and Persons whatsoever shall and may, if they see meet, commence any Action or Suit, the Debt or Damage laid in such Action or Suit being upwards of Ten Pounds, and shall or may by *Certiorari, Habeas Corpus*, or any other lawful Writ, remove out of any of the respective Courts of *Sessions of the Peace or Common Pleas*, any information or Indictment there depending, or judgment thereupon given or to be given in any Criminal Matter whatsoever cognizable before them, or any of them, as also all Actions, Pleas or Suits, real, personal or mixt, depending in any of the said Courts, and all Judgments thereupon given, or to be given. *Provided Always*, That the

Action, or Suit, depending, or Judgment given be upwards of the Value of Ten Pounds, or that the Action, or Suit, there depending or determined, be concerning the Right or Title of any Free-hold.

And out of the office of which *Supream Court* at Amboy and Burlington all process shall issue, under the Test of the Chief Justice of the said Court; unto which Office all Returns shall be made. Which *Supream Court* shall be holden at the Cities of *Amboy* and *Burlington* alternately, at *Amboy* on the first *Tuesday* in *May*, and at *Burlington* on the first *Tuesday* in *November*, annually, and every year; and each session of the said Court shall continue for any Term not exceeding five days. And one of the Justices of the said *Supream Court* shall once in every year, if need shall so require, go the Circuit, and hold and keep the said *Supream Court*, for the County of *Bergen* at *Bergen*, on the third *Tuesday* in *April*. For the County of *Essex* at *Newark*, on the fourth *Tuesday* in *April*. For the County of *Monmouth* at *Shrewsbury*, the second *Tuesday* in *May*. For the County of *Gloucester* at *Gloucester*, the third *Tuesday* in *May*. For the County of *Salem* at *Salem*, the fourth *Tuesday* in *May*. For the County of *Cape May*, at *Shamger Hands*, the first *Tuesday* in *June*. Which Justice, when he goes the Circuit, shall in each respective County be assisted by two or more Justices of the Peace during the time of two days, whilst the Court, in the Circuit, is sitting, and no longer.

And it is further Ordained by the Authority aforesaid, That all and every of the Justices or Judges of the several Courts afore-mentioned, be, and are hereby sufficiently Impowered and Authorized to make, ordain and establish all such Rules and Orders, for the more regular practising and proceeding in the said Courts, as fully and amply, to all intents and purposes whatsoever, as all or any of the Judges of the several Courts of the *Queen's Bench*, *Common Pleas* and *Exchequer*, in *England*, legally do.

And it is further Ordained by the Authority aforesaid, that no Person's Right of Property shall be, by any of the aforesaid Courts, Determined, except where matters of Fact are either acknowledged by the Parties, or Judgment confessed, or passeth, by the Defendant's fault for want of Plea or Answer, unless the Fact be found by Verdict of Twelve Men of that Neighbourhood, as it ought to be done by Law.

CORNBURY.

A Court of Chancery always existed in the State of New Jersey, although its powers

were not at first vested in a single person. During the proprietary government the Court of Common Rights exercised Chancery powers and was virtually the Court of Chancery until 1698. Subsequent to that time, until 1705, this court was undoubtedly held by the Governor and Council, and after 1705 its authority was vested in the Governor, or Lieutenant-Governor, and three members of the Council. In 1718 Governor Hunter assumed the office of chancellor, and continued to exercise its authority until his resignation, in 1720. Although this act of Governor Hunter was condemned by the people as an unauthorized assumption of power, it received the approval of the King's government, and was adopted by his successor, Governor Burnet, who took especial delight in his duties as chancellor. Three years after the advent of Governor Franklin an effort was made by him (1768) to secure such action on the part of the Council and General Assembly as would place the Court of Chancery on a better footing. He called for a master of the rolls, a master in Chancery for one division of the province, two Masters in Chancery for the other division and a sergeant-at-arms in each division. But the General Assembly, caring little for the Court of Chancery, paid no further attention to the Governor's request.

Two years afterwards the Governor took the matter in his own hands, and, by virtue of the powers conferred upon him by his commission, with the advice and consent of the Council, he adopted an ordinance concerning the Court of Chancery, by which he appointed and commissioned such masters, clerks, examiners, registers and other necessary officers as were needed in the court. There were no essential changes made in the provisions of this ordinance, even by the Constitution of July, 1776, which also united the offices of Governor and chancellor, and this union continued until the adoption of the

present Constitution, which separated these two offices and allowed a Governor to be chosen from any of the professions or vocations of life.

There is no evidence that, prior to 1733, any previous term of study was required as a qualification for admission to the bar. In that year, during the administration of Governor Cosby, it is said by Judge Field, in his work already quoted, "that it was provided by an act of Assembly that no person should be permitted to practice as an attorney-at-law but such as had served an apprenticeship of at least seven years with some able attorney licensed to practice, or had pursued the study of law for at least four years after coming of full age." If any such law was at that time passed it was no longer in force in 1752, as it does not appear in "Nevill's Laws," published in that year. The provision referred to by Judge Field was probably contained in the act entitled, "An Act for the better Enforcing an Ordinance made for Establishing of Fees and for Regulating the Practice of the Law," which was disallowed by the King in Council April 3, 1735. Whatever has been done since that time to keep "persons of mean parts and slender attainments" out of the profession has been done not by acts of the Legislature, but by the rules of the Supreme Court.

The lawyers of New Jersey were the first among all the inhabitants of the American colonies to resist systematically those oppressive measures on the part of England which led to the Declaration of Independence and the War of the Revolution. The first of the most odious of these measures was the Stamp Act, which was passed by the British Parliament March 22, 1765. Before the stamps had yet arrived from England the members of the bar, at the September Term of the Supreme Court (1765), held at Amboy, met and resolved unanimously that they would not use the stamps under any circumstances or for any purpose whatsoever. When, at

length, the stamps arrived, the lawyers refused to purchase them, and, as a matter of course, the courts of justice were all closed throughout New Jersey. Great inconvenience and great dissatisfaction was the result, not only in New Jersey, but in other colonies where the example of the Jersey lawyers had been followed. The people complained and societies were everywhere organized under the name of "Sons of Liberty," who urged the lawyers to go on with their business without the use of stamps. Of the lawyers, some were in favor of so doing and others were opposed. A general meeting of the bar was now called and held in New Brunswick, February 13, 1766, and hundreds of the Sons of Liberty were present to encourage the lawyers to disregard this tyrannical act of Parliament, and to have the courts of justice once more opened. The result was that the meeting resolved that if the Stamp Act was not repealed by the 1st of April following, they would resume their practice as usual. The British government, not ignorant of this bold stand taken by the lawyers of New Jersey, repealed the odious act before the day arrived when they would have bid Parliament defiance.

CHIEF JUSTICES OF THE COLONIAL SUPREME COURT OF NEW JERSEY.—Under the first Constitution—that is, during the provincial period of our history—no such office existed, nor was there any court corresponding exactly with the Supreme Court erected under the ordinance promulgated by Lord Cornbury in 1701. It was under this ordinance that the office was created, and the first session of the Supreme Court of New Jersey was held at Burlington on the 7th day of November, 1740. On that day the first chief justice of New Jersey, Roger Mompesson, took his seat upon the bench, with William Pinhorne beside him as associate judge. Their commissions were read and the court then adjourned till the next day, when the sheriff of Burlington County re-

turned a grand jury, and a charge to them was delivered by the chief justice.

The business of that session was, however, very light. Not even one indictment was found; nor was there a single case ready for trial. Some gentlemen, nevertheless, had the courage to seek admission to the bar and were admitted. The court then adjourned to the first Tuesday of May succeeding.

CHIEF JUSTICES OF NEW JERSEY DURING AND AFTER THE REVOLUTION.—After the adoption of the Constitution of 1776 considerable difficulty was experienced in organizing the courts of the new State. The Legislature, in joint meeting, elected Richard Stockton, an eminent lawyer and patriot, as chief justice of the Supreme Court, but he declined the appointment. A few days afterwards, September 4, 1776, the same body elected John De Hart to that high office, and although he accepted it, he finally declined to enter upon its duties. On the same day Samuel Tucker and Francis Hopkinson were elected associate justices. Mr. Hopkinson, who was at the time a delegate to the Continental Congress, declined; but Mr. Tucker accepted, and taking the oath of office, held a term of court in November following. The regular terms of the court just prior to this time having been interrupted, acts of Assembly were passed reviving and continuing the process and proceedings depending therein. Mr. Tucker did not continue long upon the bench. A difficulty arose between him and Governor Livingstone in regard to the disappearance of a large amount of paper currency and other property in Mr. Tucker's custody as State treasurer. Mr. Tucker's allegation that he had been robbed of it by a party of British horsemen, who had taken him prisoner, was disputed by Governor Livingstone and thereupon Mr. Tucker resigned his commission.

ASSOCIATE JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT.—The Constitution of New Jersey adopted July 2, 1776, makes no mention of

the Supreme Court except to declare that "The Judges of the Supreme Court shall continue in office for seven years." Who these judges might be, or how many, does not appear and is not provided for. It is true that this Constitution provides: "Section XXI. That all the laws of this province contained in the edition lately published by Mr. Allison (January 1, 1776) shall be and remain in full force, until altered by the Legislature of this colony (such only excepted as are incompatible with this charter), and shall be, according as heretofore, regarded in all respects by all civil officers and others, the good people of this province." What appears to be the first act passed by the first Legislature under the Constitution is as follows: "Be it therefore enacted by the Council and General Assembly of this State, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, that the several Courts of Law and Equity of this State shall be confirmed and established and continued to be held with like powers under the present government as they were held at and before the Declaration of Independence lately made by the honorable the Continental Congress."

There can be but little doubt that between October 2, 1704, and November 6, 1705, the Supreme Court was composed of a chief justice and one associate justice, Mompesson and Pinhorne. Judge Field, in his "Provincial Courts of New Jersey," says that they "were the only judges during the administration of Lord Cornbury." These two gentlemen were certainly on the bench during all that period, which terminated in 1708; but the records of the Supreme Court show that on November 6, 1705, two associate judges were appointed, and that on November 6, 1706, another associate justice was appointed, showing that the number of justices was not confined to two. To what number the judges composing the Supreme Court were limited does not appear in the ordinance of Cornbury of 1704, nor in the

ordinance of Hunter, of 1714, nor in the ordinance of Burnet, of 1724, 1725 and 1728. That this court was limited to a chief justice and two associates until 1798 cannot be doubted. In that year it was made, by an act of the General Assembly, to consist of a chief justice and three associate justices. On the 10th of March, 1806, this act was repealed and the number of associate justices was reduced to two. In 1838 the number was increased to four, in 1855 it was increased to six, and in 1875 to eight.

The first division of the territory of West New Jersey was into that of two counties—Salem and Burlington,—but the people about Arwamaumas (Gloucester) and the adjacent territory, feeling that the courts and offices were so far away, assembled themselves at Gloucester (May 28, 1686) and established the County of Gloucester, to consist of the third and fourth tenths, and extending from Pensaukin Creek to Oldmans Creek. In 1694 this action of the inhabitants received legislative sanction and the same boundaries were established. In 1844 the third tenth (with the addition of Washington township) was erected into the County of Camden; but as the townships of Washington and Monroe have since been annexed to Gloucester County the third or Irish tenth now constitutes Camden County.

THE COURTS OF CAMDEN COUNTY.—The early courts of old Gloucester County, which of course had jurisdiction over the territory now included in Camden, are described on page 31, *et sequitur*, of this volume. The first court held in Camden County appears to have been the March Term of the Oyer and Terminer, 1845, and the following is the first entry upon the record:

“Camden Oyer & Terminer, &c.

“March Term, 1845.

“Tuesday, March 25, Court met at 10 A.M.

“Present,—

“The Hon. Thomas P. Carpenter as judge, Isaac Cole, James W. Sloan, Joseph C. Collins, Joseph

C. Stafford, Nathan M. Lippincott, William Brown, Joel Wood & others, Judges.

“After the usual proclamation court was opened. The Grand jury being called, the following persons appeared and were duly qualified, viz.:

“Isaac H. Porter.	John Gill.
Edmund Brewer.	Joshua P. Browning.
James W. Lamb.	Ebenezer Toole.
Alexander Cooper.	Joseph J. Smallwood.
Joel Bodine.	Edward P. Andrews.
Isaac Adams.	James Jennett.
Gerrard Wood.	David E. Marshall.
John M. Kaighn.	Henry Allen.
Joseph G. Shino.	William Corkery.
John D. Glover.	James D. Dotterer.
Joseph H. Coles.	Christopher Sickler.

“And being charged by Judge Carpenter, they retired to their chamber with Samuel C. Fox and John Lawrence, Constables, to attend them.”

The first cause tried in the Court of Oyer and Terminer was *The State vs. Charles May, Benjamin Jenkins and Edward Jenkins*, an indictment for assault and battery on Isaac Shrive. The attorney-general appeared for the prosecution and Thomas W. Mulford for the defendants. The suit resulted in the conviction of the defendants. The jury in this case consisted of Mark Burrough, Enoch Tomlin, James G. Capewell, John Stafford, Elias Campbell, Azell M. Roberts, William J. Hatch, Josiah H. Tice, Alexander Wolohon, Daniel Albertson, Aaron Middleton and Charles Wilson.

In the Court of Quarter Sessions, the November Term, 1845, was the first court; opened at half-past nine o'clock on the 10th of the month; present, Isaac Cole, presiding, James W. Sloan, Joseph C. Collins, Nathan M. Lippincott, Joel Wood, Joshua Sickler and William Brown, lay judges. The first case brought was the *State vs. William Cox*, for assault and battery on William Hugg. Abraham Brownig Esq., appeared as attorney-general for the State and James B. Dayton, Esq., for the defendant. The jury was composed of the following persons, viz.: Joseph Warner, Isaac H. Tomlinson, John A. Ware, Joseph K. Rogers, Joseph Barrett,

John Newton, Jacob Haines, James Dobbs, Chalkley Haines, Randall Nicholson, Jacob Middleton, William Wannau. They found the defendant not guilty.

The records of the Circuit Court prior to 1852 have been lost, and hence the exact date of its first session cannot be given, but one was doubtless held in 1845.

The present Court of Errors and Appeals, the last resort in all causes in New Jersey, was created by the new Constitution in 1844. It is composed of the chancellor, the justices of the Supreme Court and six other judges specially appointed for that court, who are usually laymen. John Clement, of Haddonfield, Camden County, has been a lay member of this court since the year 1864, when he was first appointed.

The Supreme Court is composed of nine justices, and the State is divided into the same number of judicial districts, allotted among the several justices. Camden County is in the Second District, at this time presided over by Justice Joel Parker. Each Supreme Court justice is sole judge of the Circuit Court and ex-officio presiding judge of all the other County Courts in his district.

The Inferior Court of Common Pleas is presided over by the law judge appointed for the county exclusive of the justices of the Supreme Court. Prior to the adoption of the new Constitution there was no limit to the number of judges appointed for the Court of Common Pleas, and in some counties they numbered thirty or more judges not learned in the law, any one of whom alone could hold the court. But Sec. 6 of Art. VI of the new Constitution provided that there should be no more than five judges of this court, and in 1855 the Legislature fixed the number exclusive of the justice of the Supreme Court at three.

The Court of Oyer and Terminer is composed of the justice of the Supreme Court and one or more of the judges of the Court

of Common Pleas. It cannot be held without the justice of the Supreme Court. The Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace is composed of two or more of the judges of the Court of Common Pleas and does not require the presence of the Supreme Court justice.

The Orphans Court may be held by any two judges of the Court of Common Pleas.

Formerly all the county judges, excepting the justices of the Supreme Court, were laymen, and it was then the practice of such justices to preside in all the County Courts in all cases except some of the least importance.

March 9, 1869, the Legislature passed an act entitled, "An Act to facilitate Judicial proceedings in the county of Camden," empowering any two judges of the Court of Common Pleas to try all persons charged with offenses (excepting a few of the highest) who were willing to forego the right of indictment and trial by jury. At the time of the enactment Asa P. Horner, a farmer of Camden County, was the senior lay judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Camden County, and to him fell the duty of commencing the work of the special sessions without the intervention of the jury, and for several years a very brisk business was done in the new special court which had no regular terms, but was called to sit whenever the prosecutor of the pleas had enough persons charged with offenses willing to be tried by the court without a jury, to justify it, which was quite frequent.

The business of the several County Courts increased to such an extent that in 1872 a supplement was passed to the act of 1869, providing that one of the three judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Camden County should be a counselor-at-law, and since that date Camden County has had a special law judge to preside in the Courts of Common Pleas, the Orphans Court and the General and Special Courts of Quarter Sessions of

the Peace. And now the Supreme Court justice seldom sits in any Camden County court except the Circuit Court and in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, in which he is required to sit for the trial of treason and criminal homicide cases, which cannot be tried in the Quarter Sessions.

The District Court of the City of Camden was created by an act of the Legislature passed March 9, 1877, entitled, "An act for constituting courts in certain cities of this State." This court was given exclusive jurisdiction in all civil causes prior to its creation cognizable before justices of the peace. Richard T. Miller was appointed as the first judge of this court and on the expiration of the first term was reappointed.

JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT.

Thomas P. Carpenter.....	1845-1852
Stacy G. Potts.....	1852-1859
John Van Dyke.....	1859-1866
George S. Woodhull.....	1866-1880
Joel Parker.....	1880-1887

PRESIDENT LAW JUDGES.

Charles P. Stratton.....	1872-1877
David J. Pancoast.....	1877-1882
Charles T. Reed.....	1882-1885
John W. Westcott.....	1885-

LAY JUDGES.—Following is a list of the lay judges from the organization of the county to 1886 :

1844.—Isaac Cole, James W. Sloan, Joseph C. Collings, Joseph C. Stafford, Nathan M. Lippincott, William Brown, Joel Wood, John K. Cowperthwaite, Joel G. Clark, Joshua Sickler.

1846.—Richard Stafford, Isaac Doughten, Philip J. Grey.

1847.—Jesse Smith.

1848.—Richard W. Snowden, Jesse Peterson, Charles H. French.

1849.—James W. Lamb.

1850.—Philip J. Grey, Benjamin W. Cooper, Richard W. Snowden, Jesse Peterson, James W. Lamb.

1851.—Philip J. Grey, Richard W. Snowden, Jesse Peterson, Benjamin W. Cooper, John K. Cowperthwaite.

1852.—Jesse Peterson, Philip J. Grey, Benjamin W. Cooper, John K. Cowperthwaite, William Brown.

1853.—Philip J. Grey, Benjamin W. Cooper, John K. Cowperthwaite, William Brown, Joseph C. Stafford.

1854.—Philip J. Grey, John K. Cowperthwaite, William Brown, Joseph C. Stafford, John Clement, Jr.

1855.—John K. Cowperthwaite, Joseph C. Stafford, John Clement, Jr.

1856.—John K. Cowperthwaite, Joseph C. Stafford, John Clement, Jr.

1857.—John K. Cowperthwaite, Joseph C. Stafford, John Clement, Jr.

1858.—John K. Cowperthwaite, John Clement, Jr., James D. Dotterer.

1859.—John K. Cowperthwaite, James D. Dotterer, Joseph B. Tatem.

1860.—John K. Cowperthwaite, James D. Dotterer, Joseph B. Tatem.

1861.—John K. Cowperthwaite, James D. Dotterer, John Clement.

1862.—John K. Cowperthwaite, James D. Dotterer, John Clement.

1863.—John K. Cowperthwaite, James D. Dotterer, John Clement.

1864.—John K. Cowperthwaite, James D. Dotterer, Joel Horner.

1865.—John K. Cowperthwaite, James D. Dotterer, Joel Horner.

1866.—John K. Cowperthwaite, James D. Dotterer, Joel Horner.

1867.—James D. Dotterer, Joel Horner, Ralph Lee.

1868-72.—Joel Horner, Ralph Lee, Joshua Sickler.

1872.—Joshua Sickler, Asa P. Horner.

1873-76.—Asa P. Horner, Joseph B. Tatem.

1877.—Joseph B. Tatem, Joel Horner.

1878-84.—Joel Horner, Isaiah Woolston.

1884-86.—Isaiah Woolston, John Gaunt.

PROSECUTORS OF THE PLEAS.

Abraham Browning.....	1844-1849
Edward N. Jeffers.....	1849-1852
Thomas W. Mulford.....	1854-1859
George M. Robeson.....	1859-1864
Richard S. Jenkins.....	1864-1884
Wilson H. Jenkins.....	1884-

LIST OF ATTORNEYS.

Dates of admission.

William N. Jeffers.....	November, 1814
Thomas Chapman.....	November, 1815
Jeremiah H. Sloan.....	February, 1821
Morris Croxall.....	September, 1821

¹ Edward N. Jeffers died in 1852, and the county was without a prosecutor until 1854.

Richard W. Howell.....September, 1827
 Robert K. Matlack.....November, 1827
 Abraham Browning.....September, 1834
 William D. Cooper.....February, 1841
 Morris R. Hamilton.....September, 1842
 Thomas W. Mulford.....November, 1843
 James B. Dayton.....September, 1844
 Thomas H. Dudley.....May, 1845
 Isaac Mickle.....May, 1845
 Charles H. Hollinshead.....April, 1846
 Daniel E. Hough.....July, 1849
 Alfred Hugg.....October, 1849
 Charles W. Kinsey.....October, 1849
 Isaac W. Mickle.....January, 1850
 Philip H. Mulford.....January, 1851
 Peter L. Voorhees.....November, 1851
 Charles P. Stratton.....November, 1851
 George M. Robeson.....February, 1854
 Richard S. Jenkins.....November, 1855
 Lindley H. Miller.....November, 1855
 Marmaduke B. Taylor.....November, 1856
 James M. Scovel.....November, 1856
 Alden C. Scovel.....November, 1856
 Gilbert G. Hannah.....February, 1857
 Philip S. Scovel.....February, 1857
 Samuel H. Grey.....November, 1857
 Jacob Mulford.....June, 1858
 John T. F. Peak.....November, 1861
 Caleb D. Shreve.....November, 1861
 Benjamin D. Shreve.....1862
 George W. Gilbert.....February, 1863
 Samuel C. Cooper.....February, 1863
 Joshua L. Howell.....November, 1863
 Charles T. Reed.....June, 1865
 Charles S. Howell.....June, 1865
 J. Eugene Troth.....June, 1866
 Martin V. Bergen.....November, 1866
 Christopher A. Bergen.....November, 1866
 George F. Fort.....November, 1866
 Robert M. Browning.....November, 1867
 Howard M. Cooper.....November, 1867
 Richard T. Miller.....November, 1867
 David J. Pancoast.....November, 1868
 Samuel Davies.....February, 1869
 James P. Young.....November, 1869
 George N. Conrow.....November, 1870
 Alfred Flanders.....February, 1871
 Herbert A. Drake.....June, 1871
 James E. Hayes.....November, 1871
 John W. Wright.....1871
 Robert F. Stockton, Jr.....February, 1872
 James H. Carpenter.....November, 1872
 Wilson H. Jenkins.....February, 1873
 John H. Fort.....June, 1873
 John F. Joline.....November, 1873

Thomas B. Harned.....June, 1874
 C. V. D. Joline.....June, 1874
 Edward Dudley.....November, 1874
 Alexander Gray.....February, 1875
 John T. Woodhull.....February, 1875
 William C. Dayton.....February, 1875
 Thomas E. French.....February, 1876
 Peter V. Voorhees.....June, 1876
 John K. R. Hewitt.....June, 1876
 Samuel D. Bergen.....June, 1876
 Augustus F. Richter.....November, 1876
 Joseph W. Morgan.....November, 1877
 Samuel W. Sparks.....November, 1877
 John C. Ten Eyck, Jr.....June, 1878
 Timothy J. Middleton.....June, 1878
 Lemuel J. Potts.....June, 1878
 John W. Westcott.....June, 1878
 Charles G. Garrison.....November, 1878
 William S. Hoffman.....November, 1878
 Henry A. Scovel.....February, 1879
 William S. Casselman.....June, 1879
 Jonas S. Miller.....June, 1879
 Franklin C. Woolman.....June, 1879
 Karl Langlotz.....June, 1879
 Edward A. Armstrong.....February, 1880
 Samuel K. Robbins.....June, 1880
 John L. Semple.....November, 1880
 Samuel P. Jones.....November, 1880
 Edmund B. Leaming.....February, 1881
 John J. Crandall.....February, 1881
 Florance F. Hogate.....February, 1881
 John J. Walsh.....June, 1881
 John Harris.....June, 1881
 Henry M. Snyder.....June, 1881
 Benjamin F. H. Shreve.....June, 1881
 Charles I. Wooster.....June, 1881
 William W. Woodhull.....June, 1881
 Alfred L. Black.....November, 1881
 Howard J. Stanger.....June, 1882
 John W. Wartman.....June, 1882
 Howard Carrow.....June, 1882
 Edmund E. Read, Jr.....June, 1882
 Samuel W. Beldon.....June, 1882
 John F. Harned.....November, 1882
 Edward H. Saunders.....November, 1882
 Joseph R. Taylor.....November, 1882
 Thomas P. Curley.....November, 1882
 Robert C. Hutchinson.....February, 1883
 Walter P. Blackwood.....February, 1883
 Richard S. Ridgway.....November, 1883
 Israel Roberts.....November, 1883
 George Reynolds.....February, 1884
 Samuel N. Shreve.....June, 1884
 Ulysses G. Styron.....February, 1885
 L. D. Howard Gilmour.....February, 1885

George A. Vroom.....	June, 1885
Joshua E. Borton.....	November, 1885
William P. Fowler.....	November, 1885
Schuyler C. Woodhull.....	February, 1886
Pennington T. Hildreth.....	June, 1886

JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT.

THOMAS PASTOR CARPENTER was a lineal descendant of Samuel Carpenter, prominent in the early history of Pennsylvania. He was born April 19, 1804, at Glassboro', New Jersey.

His father, Edward Carpenter, was the owner of the glass-works at that place for many years, which he and Colonel Heston, as the firm of Carpenter & Heston, established. His mother was the daughter of Dr. James Stratton, a leading physician of his day at Swedesboro'. His father died when he was quite young and he grew to manhood in the family of his grandfather, at Carpenters Landing (now Mantua). After obtaining a liberal education he studied law under the instruction of Judge White, of Woodbury, and was admitted as an attorney in September, 1830. On October 26, 1838, he was appointed prosecutor of the pleas of Gloucester County and took a prominent part in several important trials.

He soon won prominence at the bar and on February 5, 1845, he was appointed by Governor Stratton one of the associate justices of the Supreme Court of New Jersey, his circuit comprising Camden, Burlington and Gloucester Counties. On his retirement from the judgeship, after serving a term of seven years, he devoted himself to the practice of his profession, principally as a counselor, and was eminently successful.

At the breaking out of the Rebellion he joined the Union League of Philadelphia, and during the war was an ardent supporter of the Union cause. In 1865 he was active in promoting the success of the Sanitary Fair, occupying as he did the position of president of the New Jersey Department. Judge Carpenter married Rebecca, daughter of Dr.

Samuel Hopkins, of Woodbury. He was an earnest Christian and in the church always held an honored position, being for many years vestryman, warden and deputy to the Diocesan and General Conventions of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

He was not only an able lawyer, but was well versed in the classics and in general literature. He was greatly respected throughout the State of New Jersey, of which he was at the time of his death one of her best-known citizens. As a judge of the Supreme Court he was held in high esteem by his associates and by the bar of the State for his ability, learning and for the uniform good judgment which he brought to the consideration of cases. In the counties where he presided at circuits, and which he visited during his term of office at regular periods, his genial manners and kindly intercourse with the people made him very popular. He died at his home in Camden March 20, 1876.

By his marriage with Rebecca Hopkins, who still survives, he had four children, viz.: Susan M. Carpenter, Anna Stratton Carpenter (who died in December, 1869), Thomas Preston Carpenter (who died during infancy), and James H. Carpenter, now a member of the Camden bar.

STACY GARDINER POTTS was born in Harrisburg, Pa., November, 1799. He was the great-grandson of Thomas Potts, a member of the Society of Friends, who, with Mahlon Stacy and their kindred, emigrated from England in 1678, and landed at Burlington, N. J. The two families of Stacy and Potts intermarried. Stacy Potts, the grandfather of Judge Potts, was a tanner by trade and was engaged in that business at Trenton.

His son removed to Harrisburg, and in 1791 married Miss Gardiner. Judge Potts entered the family of his grandfather in 1808, who was then mayor of Trenton. He attended a Friends' school and then learned the printer's trade. At twenty-one he began to edit the *Emporium*, of Trenton. In 1827

he was admitted to the bar as an attorney. He was elected to the Assembly in 1828 on the Jackson ticket, and was re-elected in 1829. In 1831 he was appointed clerk of Chancery, held the office for ten years, and during that time published his "Precedents in Chancery." He next visited Europe with his brother, the Rev. William S. Potts, D. D., of St. Louis. In 1845 he served on a commission to revise the laws of the State. In 1847 he was appointed a manager of the State Lunatic Asylum. In 1852 he was nominated by Governor Fort as a justice of the Supreme Court and was confirmed by the Senate. His circuit comprised Camden, Burlington, Gloucester and Ocean Counties. He served as judge one term of seven years with great acceptability and then retired to private life. He was a conscientious judge and a decidedly religious man, serving as a ruling elder in the Presbyterian Church for many years. He died at his home in Trenton in 1865.

JOHN VAN DYKE was born in New Jersey and obtained a thorough academical education, studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1836. He commenced practice in New Brunswick and at once gained prominence in his profession. He was elected a Representative from New Jersey to the Thirtieth Congress in 1846 as a Whig, against Kirkpatrick, the Democratic opponent. He was re-elected to the Thirty-first Congress, receiving seven thousand two hundred and eighty-two votes against six thousand six hundred and twenty-three for Billian, Democrat, serving in Congress from December, 1847, to March, 1851. He was appointed judge of the Supreme Court of New Jersey by Governor William A. Newell, and assigned to the district composed of Camden, Gloucester and Burlington Counties in February, 1859, and served one term of seven years, until 1866. He was a man of fine legal attainments and was recognized as a good judge.

GEORGE SPOFFORD WOODHULL, associate judge of the Supreme Court of New Jersey from 1866 to 1880, was born near Freehold, Monmouth County, in 1816, and died at his residence, No. 104 Arch Street, Camden, in 1881. His grandfather, John Woodhull, D.D., was pastor of a church at Freehold for a period of forty years, and was a man of fine ability, excellent scholarship and noted piety. His father, John T. Woodhull, M.D., was a skillful physician of Monmouth County, and well known throughout the State. The early education of Judge Woodhull was obtained in the schools of his native place, and in 1830 he entered the College of New Jersey, at Princeton. By assiduous study and great natural endowments he completed the course in three years and was graduated in 1833. Desiring to take up the study of law, he began a course of reading under the direction of Richard S. Field, Esq., of Princeton. In 1839 he was admitted to practice and three years later he became a counselor. He practiced his profession at Freehold until 1850 when he removed to Mays Landing, and for fifteen years was prosecutor of the pleas of Atlantic County. He has been credited with changing the political complexion of Atlantic County during his residence in it. For ten years of the time included above he was prosecutor of the pleas of Cape May County. In 1866 he was appointed, by Governor Ward, as an associate justice of the Supreme Court of New Jersey, and was assigned to the Second District, comprising the counties of Camden, Burlington and Gloucester. He soon gained the reputation of being a fearless, upright and honest judge, and was characterized for superior legal attainments. He developed so much strength and popularity as a judicial officer that, in 1873, Hon. Joel Parker, then Governor of New Jersey, though differing from Justice Woodhull in politics, appointed him assistant justice for another term of seven years, and he continued

on the bench until 1880. During his long term of service as a judicial officer his decisions were characterized by fairness and great legal ability.

Upon his retirement from the bench he resumed the practice of law in Camden, which he continued until his death.

In April, 1847, Judge Woodhull was married to Caroline Mandiville Vroom, a niece of ex-Governor Vroom, by whom he had five children. He was a man of excellent standing in the State of New Jersey, possessing an exemplary character, and was highly honored and respected by the members of his profession as well as by all people with whom he was associated or by whom he was known.

JOEL PARKER, now one of the justices of the Supreme Court of New Jersey, was born November 24, 1816, near Freehold, Monmouth County, N. J. Both his parents were natives of that county. His father, Charles Parker, was a man of excellent business capacity, and, at the time his son was born, was sheriff of the county, and subsequently he was a member of the Legislature, and in 1821 was chosen treasurer of the State, an office which he held for thirteen years, through annual appointments. In 1821 Charles Parker removed to Trenton with his family, and in that city Joel, his son, passed most of his childhood and youth, attending school at the old Trenton Academy. In 1832 Joel was sent to Monmouth County, to manage a farm belonging to his father, where he remained two years, doing all kinds of farming work and laying the foundation of a vigorous constitution, which, during a long life of busy toil, has enabled him to perform his onerous duties. In 1834 he quit farming and entered the Lawrenceville High School, where he remained two years. In 1836 he entered Princeton College, whence he was graduated in 1839, and then entered the law-office of Hon. Henry W. Green, a distinguished lawyer in Trenton, afterwards chief

justice, and later chancellor of the State. In 1843 Joel Parker, having been admitted to the bar, removed to Freehold and opened a law-office. He has since maintained his residence there, and for forty years has lived in the same house. Within a year after he entered on the practice of his profession he married Maria M., eldest daughter of Samuel R. Gummere, then of Trenton, but formerly of Burlington, N. J.

Joel Parker has always been a member of the Democratic party. In 1840 he cast his first vote for Martin Van Buren for President. In 1841 he commenced his career as a political speaker, in the Presidential campaign which resulted in the election of James K. Polk. From that time till his appointment as justice his services on the stump were sought and given, not only throughout this State, but in adjoining States. In 1847 he was elected a member of the House of Assembly. The Whig party had a large majority in the House. Being the only lawyer on the Democratic side, he was forced into the leadership of the minority, especially on all subjects of a legal or political bearing, and, although the youngest member of the body, he sustained his position with discretion and ability. He framed and introduced a series of reform measures, the most important of which was a bill to equalize taxation, by which, for the first time in the history of the State, personalty—such as notes, bonds, mortgages and money—were to be taxed. At that time taxes were assessed only on land and property, called certainties, such as horses and cattle, so that the farmers were paying nearly all the taxes. This measure, advocated by Mr. Parker, was popular, and when his speech on the subject was published, public attention was attracted to him as a rising man. At the next gubernatorial election, in 1850, George F. Fort was elected Governor by the Democrats on a platform which had adopted those reform measures. In the following year Mr. Parker declined being a



Ph. C. H. R.

candidate for State Senator (the nomination to which he was solicited to accept), because it would interfere with his law business, which was increasing. Soon after the inauguration of Governor Fort he appointed Mr. Parker prosecutor of the pleas of the county of Monmouth. His duties growing out of this position brought him in contact and conflict with some of the ablest lawyers of the State. In the celebrated Donnelly case (which is the leading case on dying declarations) he was assisted by the Hon. William L. Dayton, then attorney-general of the State, while the prisoner was defended by ex-Governor William Pennington and Joseph P. Bradley, now a justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. In 1860 Mr. Parker was chosen a Presidential elector, and voted in the Electoral College for Stephen A. Douglas.

From an early date he had taken an interest in military matters. Several years before the Civil War he had been chosen by the field officers of the Monmouth and Ocean Brigade a brigadier-general. Before hostilities began he had a fine brigade of uniformed men, and he was accustomed, at stated periods, to drill them. After the commencement of the war Governor Olden (Republican) nominated General Parker to be the major-general of militia for the Second Military District, composed of five counties. He was confirmed unanimously by the Senate, accepted the appointment and assisted in raising men for United States' service, to put down the Rebellion. He aided materially in raising several regiments, principally composed of men who had belonged to his brigade. In 1862 General Parker was nominated by the Democratic Convention as Governor of the State, and was elected over a very popular opponent by nearly fifteen thousand majority. He adhered, during his term, to the principle of the platform on which he was elected, to wit,—“The suppression of the Rebellion by all constitutional means.”

He was very active in obtaining volunteers and in equipping them thoroughly for the field. By this promptness he won the good opinion of all loyal men and was thanked by telegram from President Lincoln and Secretary Stanton and Governor Curtin. In commendation of his course, he has received the appellation of “War Governor” of New Jersey. When the Confederate army invaded Pennsylvania in 1863, the national authorities and also Governor Curtin called on Governor Parker for troops to repel the invaders. He responded with such great alacrity as to bring forth from the Federal authorities thanks and commendation. Governor Curtin wrote, “Permit me to thank you for your prompt attention,” and again on the 24th day of June, 1863, “I cannot close this communication without expressing to you the thanks of the people of Pennsylvania for your promptness in responding to our calls,” and on the 30th of the same month President Lincoln sent to Governor Parker the following telegram: “Please accept my sincere thanks for what you have done and are doing to get troops forwarded.” The next year, when the State of Maryland was invaded, Governor Parker acted in the same spirit of promptness. The communication with Washington was cut off by the enemy and a call could not officially be made upon him for troops, but he anticipated a call and sent troops forward in time to render valuable aid. At the close of his administration the *State Gazette*, the central organ of the Republican party in the State, used the following language, viz.: “Of the retiring Governor it is proper to remark that in many respects he has discharged his duties in a manner beyond censure. He was nominated on a platform that pledged support to the United States government in the war for the suppression of the Rebellion, and he was faithful to the pledge he gave in accepting the nomination,” and in the same article “efforts were made to induce him to resist the con-

scription; he steadily refused to do this, but, on the contrary, made use of every effort to equip and send off the State's quota of troops at the earliest possible day; we regard it as fortunate that Mr. Parker was selected as the Democratic candidate for Governor in 1862." He was in office at the close of the war and under his guidance a hearty welcome, with a good dinner, was given to all returning regiments by the State at the city of Trenton, before mustered out,—a fact which distinguishes New Jersey from all her sister States. During the war the Governor had a large patronage. He had the power of appointment of all officers in New Jersey regiments below the rank of general. These amounted to many hundreds, for battle and disease made dire havoc of the noble soldiers. In all this vast patronage not an officer was appointed or promoted for political reasons. The Governor acted on the principle that when a man took up arms and risked his life for his country on the battle-field, if he had earned and deserved promotion, he should be promoted without regard to his party predilection.

At the close of his term of office Governor Parker resumed the practice of his profession, and for the next six years enjoyed a lucrative business. He was engaged in most of the cases of importance in Monmouth and the adjoining counties. In 1871 he was again nominated by the Democratic Convention for the office of Governor by acclamation, and was elected by a large majority, running several thousand votes ahead of his ticket. His second term was a very busy one, and although not so eventful as the first, yet had much to distinguish it. The militia of the State were placed on a permanent basis and vastly improved in discipline and efficiency. The General Railroad Law was passed, whereby monopoly was abolished, and the amendments of the Constitution adopted.

In 1868, Governor Parker received in the National Democratic Convention, held in

New York, the unanimous vote of his State delegation for nomination as President of the United States, also the vote of two States on the Pacific slope; and again in 1876, at St. Louis, he received the votes of the New Jersey delegation. In the year last named he was placed at the head of the Democratic electoral ticket, was elected and voted for Samuel J. Tilden in the Electoral College. At the close of his second term as Governor he was nominated by Governor Bedle (who succeeded him) as attorney general of the State. This office at that time had not been placed upon a pecuniary basis, that justified his retaining it, and he found that it interfered so much with his general business, that in a few months he resigned.

In 1880, General McClellan, then Governor of New Jersey, nominated ex-Governor Parker as a justice of the Supreme Court. He was confirmed, and in March of that year entered upon the duties of the office. He was assigned to the Second Judicial District, composed of the counties of Camden, Burlington and Gloucester. The district is a hard one, on account of the vast amount of legal business which requires attention; but Judge Parker, by industry and devotion to business, by fairness and impartiality in looking at both sides of every case, and by his courtesy of manner to the members of the bar and to all who came in contact with him, has given great satisfaction and in his official position enjoyed the respect of the community. While he has always been a consistent Democrat, Governor Parker has never been an extreme partisan. In the various business boards, educational and otherwise, he made it a rule to appoint members of both political parties. He is a believer in a non-partisan judiciary and during his last gubernatorial term he nominated three Republican justices to the Supreme Court and two Republican judges of the Court of Appeals, leaving each court still with a majority of Democrats. His non-partisan appointments

gave Governor Parker great popularity among the better class of both parties. His appointees to office have uniformly been men of high character and ability. At the close of his last term as Governor, out of fourteen judges of the Court of Errors and Appeals, then composing the court, ten had been originally appointed by Governor Parker.

In private life Joel Parker is much esteemed as a neighbor and friend. He is a good citizen and among the first to espouse any enterprise looking to the improvement and advancement of the community where he resides. For the last few years he has resided with his family during the winter either at Camden or Mt. Holly, in order to accommodate the public and be nearer his work. The wife of the judge, a highly educated and accomplished lady, is living. They have had four children who reached the age of majority, viz.: Elizabeth, still living; Charles, a lawyer and president of a bank at Manassquan; Helen, who died of consumption in 1879; and Frederick, a lawyer, residing at Freehold.

LAW JUDGES.

CHARLES P. STRATTON, the first president law judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Camden County, was born at Bridgeton, Cumberland County, N. J., in 1827, and died of malarial fever in Camden July 30, 1884, soon after his return from a trip to Europe. He was graduated from the College of New Jersey, at Princeton, in 1848, and read law under the instruction of Hon. L. Q. C. Elmer, and was admitted to the bar as an attorney in January, 1851; was made a counselor in 1854, and the same year removed to Camden. He continued to practice his profession with great success in Camden County, and in recognition of his ability as a lawyer, upon passage of a special act of the Legislature creating the office of law judge for Camden County, to take effect in 1872, he was appointed by Governor Marcus L. Ward to fill that position for the

term of five years. He performed the responsibilities incumbent upon him as a judge until the expiration of his term and the appointment of a successor, when he again resumed the practice of law in Camden until the time of his death. He left a widow and four children.

He served two years in the City Council, as a member from the First Ward, and was made one of the trustees of the Cooper Hospital Fund. He was also a director in the Camden Safe Deposit and Trust Company, the New National Bank at Bridgeton, the West Jersey Railroad Company and the Camden and Philadelphia Ferry Company. He was by nature adapted to the office of judge and presided over the court with great acceptability.

DAVID J. PANCOAST was born near Woodbury, Gloucester County, N. J., September 21, 1843. His father, James Pancoast, who married Hope Lippincott, was a farmer by occupation, and the son spent his early years on the farm. At the age of thirteen he was sent to London Grove Friends' School, near Kennett Square, Chester County, Pa., afterwards to Freeland Seminary, in Montgomery County, and later to an academy at Carversville, Bucks County. He continued his studies in the Pennsylvania State Normal School, at Millersville, and in 1864 entered the Law Department of Harvard University, at which institution he spent nearly two years.

He completed his legal studies in the office of James B. Dayton, of Camden, and was admitted to the bar as an attorney November 5, 1868, and in 1871 was made a counselor. When he first became a member of the Camden bar his preceptor, Mr. Dayton, was preparing to retire from an extended practice, whereupon he turned over to Mr. Pancoast much of his litigated business.

Chancellor Runyon, on March 8, 1875, appointed him special master in Chancery, and on April 1, 1877, he was elevated to the

bench, being appointed president judge of the Court of Common Pleas in Camden County by Governor Joseph D. Bedle. He filled the term of five years with recognized ability. In 1873 Judge Pancoast was admitted to practice in the United States Court of New Jersey, and also the United States Circuit Court and the Supreme Court of the United States.

CHARLES T. REED, the third law judge of the Camden County Courts, was born in Trenton, N. J., in 1843. He obtained a preparatory education at the Academy, the High School and the Model School, of that city, and afterwards entered the Wesleyan University, at Middletown, Conn., from which institution he was graduated. He soon thereafter entered the office of Hon. Thomas P. Carpenter, of Camden, as a student-at-law, was admitted to the bar as an attorney in 1865, and as a counselor in 1868. He practiced law with success until 1882, during which years he was appointed by Governor Ludlow, president law judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Camden County. After serving about three years of his term he died, at the early age of forty-two, from a violent attack of typhoid fever, on Saturday evening, February 7, 1885. Judge Reed was married to Miss Emma Crett, of Philadelphia, who survived him. He left no descendants.

JOHN W. WESTCOTT was born at Waterford, Camden County, and his early life was spent in the glass factory in his native town. He attended a preparatory school in Massachusetts, and went from thence to Yale College. When he had completed his College course, he read law with the Honorable Dexter R. Wright, of New Haven, and then entered his name in the office of Samuel H. Grey, Esq., of Camden, and was admitted to the New Jersey bar, as an attorney, in 1879, and three years later admitted as a counselor-at-law. At the death of Charles T. Reed, Presiding-Judge of the Court of Common

Pleas, of Camden County, Governor Abbett appointed Mr. Westcott to the unexpired term of Judge Reed, a position he has since filled with ability. Twice Judge Westcott has been before the people as a candidate of his party, once as the nominee for the State Senate in 1884, and in 1886 was made the unanimous choice of his party as a candidate for Congress in the First Congressional District.

LAY JUDGES.

JOHN CLEMENT, judge of the Court of Errors and Appeals, son of John and Hannah (Chew) Clement, was born November 8, A.D. 1818, in Haddonfield, New Jersey. At that time his father was in the midst of an active business life, constantly engaged in the surveying of land, the settlement of disputed boundaries and the division of real estate, and it is possible that the subject of this sketch cannot remember when he first heard questions discussed that were thus involved. It may be said that his education as a surveyor, and his familiarity with matters pertaining thereto, began in his infancy and grew with him to manhood. As his years increased and the physical as well as the mental labor attendant upon the field-work of surveying became a tax upon his strength and endurance, the father gradually gave place to the son, with the benefit of his experience, the use of his papers and the influence of his reputation. These were advantages not to be disregarded, and with the introduction of new and improved instruments, he filled the place thus left vacant, and has pursued the same calling for some forty years. As the value of land increased it was demanded that some evidence of the title to real estate should be shown, which, although it increased the labor and responsibility of the conveyancer, yet were entirely legitimate and proper inquiries to be answered.

In 1854, and upon his father's resignation, he was chosen a member of the Council of



With Respect to
John Clement

Proprietors of West New Jersey, the duties of which, and the records there found, led to much instruction in the history of titles to land in the State. At the annual meeting of that body in 1885 he was elected president, and has so acted since that time.

In 1854 he was appointed one of the associate judges of the several courts of Camden County, and reappointed in 1860. Many interesting cases were heard and disposed of during his term of office, from which he derived much valuable information as applicable to his line of business. In 1864 he was appointed by Governor Joel Parker one of the lay judges of the Court of Errors and Appeals of the State of New Jersey, sitting at Trenton. Being the court of last resort in all cases, the most important ones only reach that tribunal, and are there disposed of. The Court of Pardons, consisting of the Governor, chancellor and the six lay judges of the Court of Errors and Appeals, has many delicate duties, involving care and prudence in their discharge.

Having, by this promotion, access to the several offices of record at the capital, a new field of research was opened, which he eagerly entered upon. Examining each book page by page, a mine of historical knowledge was developed, which yielded ample reward for all the labor, and has proved invaluable in establishing titles to land, settling genealogical questions and strengthening facts heretofore regarded as traditional.

In 1877 John Clement was appointed by Governor Joseph D. Belle one of three commissioners to examine into the prison system of the State and suggest any improvement in the same, and in 1879 was appointed by Governor George B. McClellan upon a commission to "prepare a system of general laws for the government of municipalities heretofore or hereafter to be incorporated in this State."

As a member of the Surveyors' Association of West New Jersey, which was organ-

ized in 1864, he has always been active from its inception. This society has been a success and accomplished its purposes fully. The social intercourse and interchange of sentiment and opinion among the members is of great advantage and the valuable papers read have saved many points of history relating to the southern part of the State from loss.

He is author of several articles printed in magazines and newspapers relating to historical subjects, and in 1877 published a volume of five hundred and fifty pages, containing sketches of the first settlers in his native township. Apart from the errors incident to such work, it is found to be useful and of interest to such as are in search of their ancestors. In 1885, he was appointed by the Supreme Court of New Jersey, as one of the commissioners to settle a disputed line between the counties of Burlington and Atlantic, which was accomplished the same year.

Judge Clement has an extensive knowledge of the early history of West New Jersey, and has been unceasing in his interest in the preparation of the "History of Camden County" as embraced in this volume. By his wise counsel and efficient aid, the author and publishers of this History have been greatly enabled to furnish to the people of Camden County the work in its present exhaustive and complete form.

JOHN CLEMENT, SR., was born in Haddonfield, N. J., on the 10th day of September, A.D. 1769, and was the eldest of the two children of Nathaniel and Abigail (Rowand) Clement. He had a distinct recollection of many incidents of the Revolutionary War that occurred in his native town. His opportunities for education were limited, but with a fondness for study, the assistance of his parents and diligent application, he managed to overcome the primary branches and obtain some knowledge of mathematics. When quite a young man he fancied a seafaring life would suit him, but a trip from Philadelphia to the Lower Delaware Bay

during a severe wind-storm convinced him that he was not of those "who go down to the sea in ships." The first public office held by John Clement was that of constable for the township of Newton, in Gloucester County, and it was brought about in this wise. At the town-meeting of March 19, 1790, the following entry was made:

"It being deemed by the town to be Nathaniel Clement's turn to serve as constable for the ensuing year, the meeting agreed that he shall have liberty to propose a person to serve in said office in his stead: and the said Nathaniel producing to said meeting his son John Clement, it was agreed he shall be appointed to said office."

This appointment was made about six months before he attained his majority, and was done to relieve his father of the duties of the office. He was at various times freeholder, committeeman and surveyor of highways, and claimed it was the duty of every tax-payer to serve the township to prevent the waste of money. His military career extended through many years of his life. From a private in one of the uniformed companies of the county, he was in 1798 recommended by Lieutenant-Colonel Joshua L. Howell, and appointed by the Governor (Richard Howell) as adjutant of the Second Regiment of the Gloucester Militia. In the War of 1812 he had a place on the staff of General Elmer, with rank of major, and was employed in laying out the camp at Billingsport and opening roads to it.

He also acted as paymaster, and upon the discharge of the troops went into each of the counties of West Jersey to pay the soldiers. The pay-rolls of the several companies show the signatures of each private upon the receipt of his money. These papers, in good preservation, are now in possession of the adjutant-general at Trenton, where they can be examined by those curious in such matters. Very useful they have been to prove the service of many soldiers, whose papers had been lost, when they or their widows made application for pensions.

In 1824 he was appointed colonel of the Second Regiment of the Gloucester Brigade, and ranked as such officer until 1837, when he was advanced to the position of brigadier-general of the Gloucester Brigade, and took the oath of office the same year. Upon the separation of Camden County from Old Gloucester, in 1844, he was continued in the same rank, but refused every position, civil or military, under the new dispensation. He became a practical surveyor when a young man, and was so engaged the most of his active business life. His field-books, maps and memoranda collected during that time show his care and industry. In 1809 he became a member of the Council of Proprietors of West Jersey, which body sat at Burlington four times each year. In 1813 he was made a deputy surveyor, and in 1816 elected vice-president of the board. In 1832, and upon the death of William Iriek, he was chosen president of the Board of Proprietors, and so remained until his resignation as a member, in 1851.

In 1799 he was appointed collector of the revenue for the federal government in the county of Gloucester, "arising upon domestic distilled spirits and stills, upon sales at auction, upon carriages for the conveyance of persons, upon licenses to retail wines and foreign distilled spirits, upon snuff or snuff-mills and upon refined sugar." This position entailed upon him much labor and responsibility, the territory being large and the settlements in many parts long distances from each other. How long he discharged the duties does not appear.

In the same year (1799) he received his first commission as justice of the peace, the duties of which office he discharged until his advancing years induced him to relinquish it.

He was the first postmaster in Haddonfield, his commission being dated March 22, 1803. This was the second year of the first term of Thomas Jefferson's administration as



John Clement

President of the United States, and shadows his political inclinations at that time.

In 1805 he was appointed one of the judges of the several courts of Gloucester County. His punctuality in attendance and his business methods soon brought him into notice, and in 1824 he became the presiding officer of the court in the absence of the law judge.

About the year 1822 the subject was agitated as to the building of a canal from the Delaware River at Easton to the Hudson River at Jersey City. The enterprise was at last commenced and much trouble arose with the land-owners where it passed as to damage. April 15, 1830, Chief Justice Charles Ewing appointed John Clement, William N. Shinn and John Patterson commissioners to settle these disputes. In the discharge of this duty they made a report which was accepted by the court and was generally satisfactory.

Of muscular frame, well-developed and healthy, his endurance was remarkable, and he preserved his strength and faculties to a ripe old age. Gradually yielding to the encroachments of an insidious disease and advancing years, he died on the evening of July 4, 1855.

JOHN K. COWPERTHWAIT, who was one of the prominent lay judges of the courts of Camden County, was born in 1787, in the old frame house standing on the east bank of Coopers Creek, between the Federal Street and Pennsylvania Railroad bridges. He removed into the town of Camden in 1820, and, uniting intelligence with integrity, he so won the confidence of the people, that they trusted him almost implicitly, and he was in office continuously during his life, frequently holding several at the same time. He was a magistrate of the county, and, as such, a judge of the County Court, and when justices of the peace ceased to be judges of the County Court he was appointed by the Legislature, term after term, almost without interruption until his death. He was a member of the

township committee of Camden township nearly the entire eighteen years of its existence, and was also a member of the Board of Chosen Freeholders. He took an active part in securing the city charter of 1828, and was appointed recorder, serving for twelve years, and served on most of the important committees in Camden City Council. When the mayor was made elective by the people, in 1841, he was the choice, serving one year. He was a candidate for the office in 1854, but was defeated. In the efforts to increase the educational facilities, in 1843, Judge Cowperthwaite took an active part and gave the cause of education material assistance. He early attached himself to the Methodist Church and was one of its pillars, holding various offices and exemplifying its principles in his life. He was the confidant of many, who sought his counsel, and while free in his charities, was unostentatious, and few, save the beneficiaries, knew, when he died, May 6, 1873, how kindly a heart had ceased to beat.

ASA P. HORNER was a thrifty and progressive farmer of Stockton township, and had the confidence of his neighbors in holding many local offices among them. He was twice appointed one of the judges of the Camden County Courts, and discharged his duties acceptably. He was a descendant of one of the old families on "Pea Shore," from whence, in ancient times, Philadelphia was supplied with early vegetables and like produce. The location and soil was adapted to this end, and he was but an indifferent farmer who did not make it profitable. Like other branches of agriculture, this has kept pace with the various improvements made, showing that a few acres well tilled is better than many poorly cultivated. The "trucker" of fifty years ago would refuse to be convinced of any profit, if shown the cost of fertilizers and labor now put upon the land to force the crops and increase the yield. He was an "Old-Line Whig" until the defeat of Henry

Clay for President, when he affiliated with the Democratic party and became a prominent man in that division of national politics.

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.

WILLIAM N. JEFFERS was born in Salem County and removed in his youth to Camden. When he grew to manhood he was in stature tall and finely formed, with the exquisite manners of the olden time. He was in politics an ardent apostle of the Democratic faith, and was sent by President Jackson as the American representative to one of the South American States, but he soon returned and resumed the practice of the law.

Mr. Jeffers' brilliant qualities as a lawyer were recognized all over West Jersey, to which his practice was chiefly confined. His second wife outlived him, but he had no children, and his estate descended to Commander Jeffers, who distinguished himself as an officer of the American navy during the War for the Union; who has frequently been presented with testimonials of great value by other nations, and now lives, after a useful and gallant career, in Washington, as a retired officer of the United States Navy.

THOMAS CHAPMAN was born in Salem County, New Jersey, and from thence removed to Camden, locating his office in Second Street near Plum (now Arch Street), on property belonging to the late Dr. Thomas W. Cullen. Mr. Chapman was a lawyer of solid attainments rather than of brilliant oratory. In fact, the great Judge Parsons, of Massachusetts, said that mere oratory was a hindrance rather than a help to an active and successful practitioner at the bar. But as a counselor, Mr. Chapman had no superior in the select circle of lawyers who then formed the bar of Camden County. Among these was the venerable Josiah Harrison who, late in life, removed from Camden to Woodbury, where he died. Thomas Chapman was a laborious lawyer, faithful to the interests of his clients. He was married happily, but

the union was not blessed with children. One morning, in summer, (Mr. Chapman being nearly sixty years old), the door of the little frame office on Second Street was found open, and Thomas Chapman lying dead at his table, with his books open before him. It is supposed he died of heart disease.

Among the earliest resident lawyers of Camden was MORRIS CROXALL, who was admitted to practice in the Gloucester County courts in September, 1821. He died in Camden, and although prominent in his day, no facts in regard to him, further than here presented, can be procured.

JEREMIAH H. SLOAN, admitted to the bar in 1821, was a distinguished lawyer, who was ten years older than Hon. Abraham Browning, of Camden. He was the cotemporary of Samuel L. Southard, William N. Jeffers and Judge John Moore White, who died at Woodbury, N. J., at a good old age, full of years and of honor. Jeremiah Sloan was perhaps the most brilliant lawyer in West Jersey, keen in his perceptions, never a very hard student, but gifted with magnetism of temperament and eloquent in speech, and possessed of fine social qualities which caused him to be warmly welcomed wherever he went.

His professional services were sought for far and wide, and paid for by admiring clients with liberality. Those who best remember him say that he united the wit of Sheridan with the social graces of Charles James Fox, the celebrated English statesman.

He was one of the most remarkable men who ever practiced at the West Jersey bar. His mind was alert, his forensic style witty, humorous and argumentative. He was a quick and accurate judge of character. Ready and skillful in the examination of witnesses, eloquent, persuasive and convincing in addressing a jury, he was well equipped with all the qualities necessary for success at the *Nisi Prius* bar, of which he was in his day the accepted leader. Personally he was a man of warm and generous

impulses, social, indeed convivial. He was extremely popular and pleasing in manner, and was equally at home at the convivial assemblages of the lawyers, more common in his day than now, or in addressing a court upon the driest legal proposition. He died at Mount Holly, broken in health and fortune, leaving little behind him but the delightful recollections of his friends and the general reputation of a brilliant character.

RICHARD W. HOWELL was born on a plantation called "Fancy Hill," in Gloucester County. His father and mother were both prominent during the Revolution of 1776, and many are the pleasing tales of generous hospitality to the officers of the patriot army, who were wont to pause at the home of Colonel Howell, and, amidst the joys of an old-time welcome, forget for a day the great struggle for liberty.

Mr. Howell married a sister of Hon. Thomas P. Carpenter, and she still survives her husband and her brother. Richard W. Howell's mother, like his father, was a remarkable person, and when she found herself a widow, with a large family and an encumbered property, she managed the Howell estate, much of it lying along the Delaware River and including the Howell fishery, so that in a few years it was clear of debt, and at her death there was a handsome estate to divide among the heirs without incumbrance of any kind.

Mr. Howell was early bred to the law, and made a careful, conscientious and successful member of the profession. He was admitted to the New Jersey bar in September, 1827. His office, which he occupied till his death, was a small, one-story room in Plum Street (now Arch), in Camden, built by William N. Jeffers and now owned by Judge Woodhull's estate.

Richard W. Howell was, like the rest of the Howell family, a gentleman of distinguished appearance. He was possessed of rarely courteous manners and was a laborious

lawyer. The ordinances of Camden City Council bear the impress of his legal mind, and he was frequently elected to the Council chamber, and was once mayor of the city. No man in the profession was more beloved by his fellow-members of the bar.

He left a large family, one of his sons being a well-known physician in Philadelphia, another a successful lawyer, and still another died in battle at the head of his company in the War of the Rebellion.

ROBERT K. MATLOCK, who was a practitioner at the Camden courts immediately after their organization, was born at Woodbury, Gloucester County, January 22, 1804, and was the son of Hon. James Matlock, at one time a member of Congress, whose American ancestor, William Matlock, was among the Friends who settled at Burlington, N. J., about the year 1760. His law preceptor was Charles Chauncey, Esq., of Philadelphia; was admitted as attorney November 15, 1827, and as counselor September 6, 1833. He died April 27, 1877, at his home in Woodbury.

ABRAHAM BROWNING was born July 26, 1808, on his father's farm, in the vicinity of Camden. The family to which he belongs is one of the oldest in the State of New Jersey. The American founder, George Browning, came immediately from Holland, although of ancient English lineage, about the year 1735, and settled near Pea Shore. George Browning's son Abraham followed in his father's footsteps and became a farmer. He married Beulah Genge, who, like himself, was a native of New Jersey, but whose parents were English, arriving in America from London about the year 1760. From this marriage sprang the subject of this sketch and a numerous progeny. Abraham obtained his earliest education at the country schools in the neighborhood of his home. Possessed of a large capacity for acquiring knowledge, and gifted with a studious temperament, he made most effective use of all

his opportunities, and laid a solid foundation, broad and deep, for the superstructure of after-years. After an elementary course thus satisfactorily pursued, he was placed at the academy at Woodbury. From this he was transferred to the popular school of John Gummere, in Burlington. The enlarged advantages here offered Abraham Browning were industriously improved, and he obtained a good English and a limited classical education.

He became a student in the law-office of Hon. Samuel L. Southard, at Trenton, in 1830. At the expiration of a year passed in preliminary study he entered the Law School of Yale College, and, after remaining two years, he entered the office of the well-known Philadelphia lawyer, Charles Chauncey. He was admitted to the bar in September, 1834, and immediately thereafter began to practice his profession in Camden, where he has ever since resided, laboring in his chosen career. He early became noted for the care and ability with which the business intrusted to his care was managed, and, as a natural consequence, he made steady and rapid progress through the ranks. With clear perception, a well-trained and well-stored mind, to which constant study was ever bringing valuable contributions, indomitable industry and never-tiring investigation of detail, he obtained so thorough a mastery over his cases as to be almost invincible when he advised contest. Nowhere in the ranks of the profession could a harder student have been found; not one among the aspirants to similar fame devoted more faithful and painstaking labor to his client's interests than he has done. His aid has been sought in many important issues beyond the borders of New Jersey, and his reputation is national. As a constitutional lawyer he has been a recognized authority, and his opinion on points of constitutional issue carries great weight. In railroad cases, also, he has been regarded as especially strong, and

he has been engaged in many important cases, involving difficult and delicate points of railroad law. His famous contest with Hon. Theodore Cuyler, the Pennsylvania Railroad case, in 1871, will long be remembered by members of the profession for the profound legal learning, easy mastery over the mazy difficulties of a peculiarly intricate litigation, readiness of resource, patient endurance and overwhelming strength he manifested.

To him, in part, New Jersey owes its present Constitution, inasmuch as he was an active and prominent member of the convention called in 1844 for the revision of the then existing instrument. He was also the first attorney-general under the Constitution so revised, being appointed to that position by Governor Charles C. Stratton in the same year. This office he held during the regular term of five years.

His successes as a lawyer do not bound his career. He has stepped beyond merely professional boundaries in his studies and researches, and in whatever direction his tastes have led him, the same thoroughness and success have marked his efforts.

Mr. Browning was married, May 23, 1842, to Elizabeth, daughter of Hon. James Matlock, of Woodbury, N. J., whose American ancestor, William Matlock, was among the Quakers who settled at Burlington, N. J., about the year 1678.

WILLIAM DANIEL COOPER was a son of Richard M. Cooper, late president of the National State Bank of Camden, and a lineal descendant in the seventh generation of William and Margaret Cooper, who in 1681 were the first settlers on the site of Camden. He was born in the homestead on Cooper Street the 30th day of August, 1816, being the twin brother of Dr. Richard M. Cooper, and after obtaining a preparatory education entered the University of Pennsylvania, from which institution he was graduated in 1836. He studied law in the office of the Hon. Wil-



William Hooper



liam M. Meredith, of Philadelphia. He was admitted a member of the Philadelphia bar in 1841 and the same year was admitted to practice in the courts of New Jersey. Upon the death of his father, in 1844, he became the manager of his estate, which embraced lands now covered by much of the most attractively built-up portion of the city of Camden. This gave him an extensive business as a real estate lawyer, and he managed the large interest included with judicious care and characteristic ability. By laying off in lots much of the lands previously owned by his father, he greatly enhanced the value of the property in North Camden and very materially increased the amount of the estate placed under his special care and direction. His experience as a real estate lawyer and counselor gave him an extended office practice and he seldom appeared in court in the trial of causes. He contributed much to the growth and development of the city of Camden, and was constantly studying how best to advance the material welfare of the community. He was kind-hearted, benevolent and philanthropic. Feeling the need of a hospital in West Jersey, he and his brother, Dr. Richard M. Cooper, turned their attention toward establishing one in Camden. Both died before the realization of their plans for the erection of such a building. Their sisters—Sarah W. and Elizabeth B. Cooper, in accordance with the wishes of their deceased brothers, generously donated two hundred thousand dollars for the establishment and endowment of the Cooper Hospital, and with their brother, Alexander Cooper, conveyed a large tract of land eligibly located in Camden, upon which to erect a building for that purpose. The management of this noble charity (a history of which is given in the Medical Chapter of this work), was placed in the hands of a board of trustees created under an act of incorporation by the State Legislature March 24th, 1875.

Mr. Cooper was for a time president of the Gas Company, a director in the National State Bank and for a time counsel for the same institution. In politics he was originally a Whig in the days of that party and afterwards an ardent Republican. Early in its history he became a member of the Union League of Philadelphia. He devoted much of his time to reading and was well versed in general literature. In religion he was a believer in the faith of his ancestor and was a member of the Society of Friends.

MORRIS R. HAMILTON was admitted to the bar in September, 1842, after preparing for his profession in the office of his father, General Samuel R. Hamilton, of Trenton. He located in Camden in November of the same year of his admission and continued a member of the Camden County bar for two years, at the expiration of which time he removed to Philadelphia and practiced chiefly in Kensington and Spring Garden in partnership with the late Laban Burkhardt. In 1849 he went to Trenton to become the editor of a paper which his father had purchased and which was then changed to the *Daily True American*, the Democratic organ of the State capital, which position he held until 1853. He has since edited a number of influential journals and is now the efficient State librarian at Trenton.

THOMAS W. MULFORD, with three brothers, came from Salem County and settled in Camden County in the year 1852. Thomas W. Mulford, being a leading and influential member of the Democratic party, was soon appointed by the Governor as prosecutor of the pleas of Camden County, a position he filled with great credit to himself and to the county for many years. Mr. Mulford was a fluent, eloquent and able speaker, and his voice was always welcomed by his party adherents, who nominated him for Congress in the First District, now represented by George Hires. He was also twice a member of the Legislature of New Jersey,

where his wise and discriminating statesmanship made him a valuable member, much respected by both parties. Mr. Mulford's health failed him and he died in Salem County on his farm, leaving a family and a large circle of friends. He was a relative by marriage of the late United States Senator Hon. A. G. Cattell, of Merchantville, N. J.; Philip H. Mulford, one of the brothers of the prosecutor of the pleas, was deputy prosecutor of the pleas for Camden County; then associated with General Wright, of Hoboken, N. J., in the practice of the law, and in 1860 went to California, where he died.

JAMES B. DAYTON was born January 27, 1822, at Basking Ridge, Somerset County, N. J. He was a son of Joel Dayton and lineal descendant of Ralph Dayton, who emigrated from Yorkshire, England, in 1639 and settled at Boston, one of whose descendants, Jonathan Dayton, located at Elizabethtown about 1725, and was the progenitor of the Dayton family in New Jersey. His son, Elias Dayton, was a brigadier-general in the patriot army of the Revolution, commanding the New Jersey Brigade, and member of Congress in 1778 and 1779. His son Jonathan was a member of the convention which framed the Constitution of the United States, speaker of the Fourth and Fifth Congresses, and United States Senator from 1799 to 1805.

William L. Dayton, a brother of James B. Dayton, after filling with honor the most important positions in New Jersey, was a Senator of the United States from 1842 to 1851, Republican candidate for Vice-President in 1856, and minister to France from 1861 until his death, shortly before the close of the War of the Rebellion.

James B. Dayton graduated from Princeton College in 1841, studied law with his brother, William L. Dayton, became an attorney in 1844, and counselor-at-law in 1847. He settled at Camden and very soon became one of the leading advocates of the New Jersey bar. His practice was large, his con-

quests brilliant, and he was acknowledged to be one of the most eloquent lawyers in Southern New Jersey. He became the legal adviser of the Board of Freeholders, city solicitor, city treasurer and one of the first board of Riparian Commissions. He was a man of vigorous mind but delicate physique, which caused him in later life to forego the triumphs of the court and devote his entire energies to the less exciting duties of an office practice, and ultimately to retire wholly from the law and also to renounce all aspirations for political life.

He was married, in 1848, to Louisa, daughter of William M. Clarke, of Philadelphia; her death occurred in 1856, leaving two children surviving—William C., a member of the Camden bar, and Louisa, now wife of Peter V. Voorhees, a lawyer in Camden. In 1859 he married Sadie, daughter of Judge Alexander Thomson, of Franklin County, a celebrated jurist of Pennsylvania.

Being compelled to give up the practice of his profession, he turned his attention to corporate interests. He was president of the West Jersey Ferry Company for over sixteen years, giving prosperity to the company and satisfaction to its patrons, president of the Camden Safe Deposit and Trust Company, which, under his management, became one of the most successful banking institutions of the State; chairman of the executive committee of the board of directors of the Camden and Atlantic Railroad Company, which he materially aided in raising from insolvency to affluence. He was also, from its inception, chairman of the board of directors of the Sea View Hotel Company, a very successful corporation. He was a man of sound judgment, kindly impulses and gentle disposition, and his death from progressive paralysis, March 9, 1886, caused universal sorrow.

THOMAS H. DUDLEY was born in Evesham township, Burlington County, New Jersey, October 9, 1819, being the descend-

ant of an English family resident in this country since the latter part of the seventeenth century. His early education was obtained in the schools near the vicinity of his birth, and he grew to manhood on his father's farm. Determining upon law as a profession, he entered the office of the late William N. Jeffers, in Camden, and in 1845 was admitted to the New Jersey bar. From the outset of his legal life he held a conspicuous place in his profession, his sound training in the principles and the practice of law uniting to make him successful. Until the dissolution of the Whig party he was one of its staunchest members. Since that event he has been a no less earnest Republican. Elected in 1860 a delegate at large to the Chicago Convention, he occupied a prominent position in it and was greatly instrumental through his energy and tact, in the committee on doubtful States, in securing the nomination of Abraham Lincoln for President. In 1861 Mr. Dudley went to Europe, and returned in the fall of the same year, and soon thereafter was appointed by Mr. Lincoln as consul to Liverpool. The position of our consul at this port then was one of great consequence and of the greatest delicacy, for from this centre radiated the substantial aid tendered to the Confederates by their British supporters. In his efforts to enforce the maintenance of the neutrality professed by the government to which he was accredited, the utmost diplomacy was necessary to avoid bringing to open war the expressed hostility between the two countries. Everywhere his endeavor to check the flow of supplies to the Confederacy met with a determined resistance. With a force of one hundred men he policed the ship-yards of England and Scotland, he himself *incognito*, constantly visiting every shipping centre and registering every keel laid down upon the books of the Liverpool consulate. Nor was his zeal unattended with danger. Again and again he received anonymous letters warning him that

unless he ceased his opposition to the extension of assistance to the Confederate government, that his life would be taken, and if found in certain designated spots he would be shot on sight. But these threats had small effects upon his stern nature. He had been charged with a high duty and that duty he fulfilled with a calm determination. He remained at his post until November, 1868, when he returned to the United States for a brief visit. He resumed his duties in Liverpool, and three years later he again returned to America, and, wearied by his decade of arduous official life, tendered his resignation of his consulate. The government, however, requested his services in the case of the United States to be laid before the Joint High Commission at Geneva, and he assisted in the compilation of the case to go before the Geneva tribunal, supplying the material upon which the judgment in favor of the United States was rendered. In 1872 he again returned to the United States and tendered his resignation, to take effect upon the appointment of his successor.

Since his return to America Mr. Dudley has been engaged in the practice of his profession in Camden, New Jersey, residing upon his beautiful country-seat, three miles from the city. He has been president of the Pittsburgh, Titusville and Buffalo Railroad Company, and of the New Jersey Mining Company, besides being a member of the boards of direction of the Camden and Atlantic Railroad Company, West Jersey Railroad Company, Camden and Philadelphia Ferry Company and People's Gas Light Company, of Jersey City.

ISAAC MICKLE was one of the most remarkable men in the early history of Camden County. His grandfather was Isaac Mickle, farmer, who married Sarah Wilkins, and from that marriage four children were born, —John W. Mickle, Rachel Mickle (who married Isaac S. Mulford, M.D.,) and Mary Mickle, who married Samuel Haines, of Bur-

lington County, a well-known sheriff of that bailiwick, and Isaac Mickle, who married Rebecca Morgan, from which alliance sprang Isaac Mickle who, as soon, and even before he reached man's estate, became a central and controlling figure in the affairs of his native County. He began the study of law with Colonel Page. Isaac Mickle, who was the only child of his parents, was also, presumably, the heir of his uncle, John W. Mickle, who had acquired by descent and purchase, nearly all the land on either side of the turnpike, between Camden and Gloucester City. Isaac Mickle was a boon companion of T. Buchanan Read, the artist and poet, and author of "Sheridan's Ride."

While studying with Colonel Page, and mastering the mysteries of his chosen profession, he became acquainted with Clara Tyndale, the sister of General Hector Tyndale, who was once elected mayor of Philadelphia. Mrs. Tyndale, the mother of Clara, was, herself, a woman of talent, and with Hawthorn, George William Curtis and other lights of science and literature, became a member of the famous community at "Brook Farm."

Isaac Mickle married Miss Tyndale and two children resulted from this union, one of whom is now living. The subject of our sketch early displayed a very decided *penchant* for literature, and became the author of a volume called "Recollections of Old Gloucester," which, besides being admirably written, contains a fund of information about the early history of Camden County and West Jersey nowhere else to be found. He became a well-known political writer, and for some years conducted the *Camden Democrat*. He died when under thirty years of age.

DANIEL E. HUGH was cotemporary with Hugg and Kinsey, was admitted to the bar in July, 1849, and was for a time in the office of Thomas H. Dudley. He was a prominent lawyer, but his services were lost at this

bar, for, some years prior to the war, he went West, and, subsequently enlisting in an Illinois regiment, was killed in battle.

ALFRED HUGG was born in Camden, N. J., August 26, 1826, and educated in the city of Philadelphia. He studied law with William N. Jeffers, of Camden, and was admitted to practice as an attorney in October, 1849, and as a counselor three years after. He settled in Camden and has since been engaged in active practice. Mr. Hugg has been city solicitor of Camden, as also city clerk and city treasurer. He was formerly prosecutor of the pleas for Atlantic County.

CHARLES W. KINSEY was in the same class as Alfred Hugg, and was admitted to the Camden bar in October, 1849. He practiced considerably in the courts of the county, but was a resident of Burlington and died there.

CAPTAIN ISAAC W. MICKLE, who was admitted to the bar in January, 1850, died suddenly at Camp Ely, Virginia, on Saturday, March 22, 1862. During the Mexican War he served as captain of Company A of the New Jersey Battalion. He enlisted in the same capacity in Company F of the Fourth New Jersey Regiment during the three months service, and at the time of his death was in command of Company A of the Tenth New Jersey Regiment. During the administration of James Buchanan he was collector of the port of Camden. He was at the same time one of the proprietors of the *Camden Democrat*, and took sides against the administration of Buchanan on the Kansas-Nebraska Bill. He was a nephew of John W. Mickle, many years a leading director of the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company. He left a widowed mother and child. Captain Mickle was active in political and military affairs, genial in disposition and liberal in his views.

PETER L. VOORHEES was born at Blawenburgh, Somerset County, N. J., July 12, 1825, and is a member of a family who trace their line of descent from Coert Albert van



Paul L. Voorhees

voor Hees, who lived prior to 1600, in front of the village of Hees, near Ruinen, Drenthe, Holland. The derivation of the name may be understood when it is stated that the prefix "voor" is the Dutch equivalent of "before," or "in front of." Steven Coerte, son of Coert Albert, emigrated from Holland in April, 1660, and settled at Flatlands, Long Island, on an estate the extent of which is indicated by the fact that he paid for it the large sum of three thousand guilders, in itself a fortune in those days. The great-grandson of Steven Coerte was Peter Gerritse Van Voorhees, who left Long Island in 1720 to escape from the payment of tithes to the English Church, which was enforced by the colonial government, and established a new home on land which he bought at Blawenburgh. One of his descendants was Peter Van Voorhees, who gave his land to his grandson Peter, and ordered his slaves to be emancipated. This Peter, whose father, Martin, dropped the prefix "Van" from the family name. He was born May 27, 1787, and married, March 2, 1809, Jane, daughter of Captain John Schenck, who, in December, 1778, with a few of his neighbors and a very scanty supply of ammunition, ambuscaded the British advance guard at Ringoes, and drove it back upon the main column.

Peter L. Voorhees was the second son. The years preceding his majority he spent upon the homestead, and in the acquirement of a common-school education, and in his twenty-first year he selected the law for his profession. First entering the office of Richard S. Field, at Princeton, as a student, he also studied at the Law School formerly connected with the College of New Jersey, from which he received the degrees of LL.B. and A.M. In November, 1851, he was admitted to the bar, and in the next year he removed to Camden, with many of whose most important interests he has since been identified.

The main characteristic of his professional eminence is his thorough knowledge of the

law. Profoundly versed in its principles and practice, his mind is a store-house of information upon its most complicated and abstruse questions. The diligence with which he masters every point in a litigated case is assisted to success by a wonderfully retentive memory and a remarkable power of application. He is an authority upon the difficult and doubtful intricacies of land titles, and some of his most creditable victories before the courts have been won in such cases. He is also considered an indisputable authority upon the finely discriminating questions of practice. He was opposed to the Pennsylvania Company in the memorable suit of *Black vs. the Delaware and Raritan Canal Company*, in which was involved the control of the New Jersey railways now operated by the former corporation, and was so successful in court that it was compelled to procure special legislation to effect its purpose. Since that time he has become counsel for the Camden and Amboy, the West Jersey and the Camden and Atlantic Railroads. The *Mickle* will case was another celebrated litigation which he carried for his clients to a successful issue.

Mr. Voorhees is president of the Camden Safe Deposit and Trust Company, director of the West Jersey Ferry Company and director of the Camden Hospital. In politics he is a conservative Republican, but has always refused to become a candidate for any office, except that for one year he filled the position of city solicitor of Camden, being elected by the Republicans and Democrats, as opposed to the "Native Americans."

In the matter of religious education and experience, our subject, it may not be improper to add, has not been lacking. He was brought up in the Dutch Reformed Church, but since 1853 has affiliated with the Presbyterians, and has been remarkably active in the First Church of Camden, for many years taking particular interest in the Sunday-

Removing to Camden in 1874, he formed a law partnership with his brother, Alden C. Seovel.

SAMUEL H. GREY is the son of the late Philip J. Grey and Sarah W. Grey, his wife, and was born in the city of Camden April 6, 1836. His early education was received in the schools of his native town. His choice tended strongly to the profession of the law, and at the age of seventeen years he was entered as a student in the office of Abraham Browning, who, still living at an advanced age, was at that time easily the leading lawyer and advocate in the southern section of New Jersey. After the usual course of study Mr. Grey was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court as an attorney-at-law at the November Term, 1857, and as a counselor-at-law at the February Term, 1861. His success in his profession was immediate and satisfactory. Such was his prominence that in April, 1866, he was appointed prosecutor of the pleas for the county of Cape May, and performed the duties of that office until April, 1873, serving, by successive appointments of the court, two years under the administration of Governor Joel Parker, after the expiration of the regular term of the office.

As a leading lawyer, Mr. Grey, in 1873, was appointed by Governor Parker one of a commission of fourteen, selected pursuant to a joint resolution of the Legislature, to suggest and frame amendments to the Constitution of the State, and was actively engaged in all the transactions of the commission. The amendments thus framed were afterwards, in due form of law, incorporated with, and now form a part of, the Constitution of New Jersey.

In the quarter of a century which has elapsed since his admission to the bar Mr. Grey has never permitted himself to be diverted from his chosen profession, but has devoted to its study and pursuit his entire time, and the energy and ability with which

he is endowed. These *viginti annorum luebrationes* (to use the vigorous words of Lord Bacon), these years of study, have brought with them their appropriate reward. The practice of Mr. Grey is large, lucrative and embraces a wide class of important causes, beginning with the case of McKnight *vs.* Hay, tried in 1866, at the Atlantic Circuit, in which Messrs. Peter L. Voorhees and George M. Robeson appeared for the plaintiff, and Messrs. Joseph P. Bradley (now of the Supreme Court of the United States), Abraham Browning and Mr. Grey appeared for the defendant, and of which Judge Elmer speaks in his reminiscences as the most romantic case he had ever known. Mr. Grey has been engaged in very many of the leading causes arising in the southern counties of the State. In April, 1886, Mr. Grey was selected by the managers appointed to conduct the impeachment of Patrick H. Lavery, keeper of the State Prison, as the leading counsel for the prosecution, and as such conducted the trial of a month, before the State Senate, to a successful conclusion, evincing skill, ability and eloquence of a high order.

The success of Mr. Grey has resulted, not from study and experience alone, but largely from his natural mental powers. His capacity for quick, intense and accurate thought is unusual and striking. His judgment reaches a conclusion, not by careful and laborious plodding, nor yet by intuition, but rather, *per saltum*, by a leap over a long pathway of thought. This faculty enables him very quickly to perceive and grasp the controlling points of a group of complicated facts, and to determine at once those upon which his cause turns. His vocabulary is fluent, generally accurate, often graceful and happy, sometimes eloquent. He has a keen sense of humor, and nature has given him a powerful and musical voice, a pleasing presence and a mental and physical constitution sufficiently robust to endure the shocks and fatigues of jury trials. These are all quali-



T. H. Gray

ties which are necessary to the equipment of a leading and accomplished advocate, and such Mr. Grey is beyond question. As was remarked of General Sheridan during the war, no situation was thrust upon him which he has not developed capacity to meet. Mr. Grey practices in all of the courts of this State and is constantly retained in important causes before the several superior courts sitting at Trenton, where his reputation is deservedly high.

In politics Mr. Grey has been an earnest and consistent Republican, practically from the organization of that party. From 1868 to 1871 he was an active member of the Republican State Executive Committee of New Jersey. In 1872 he was chosen as an elector upon the Grant ticket, and as such voted for General Grant in the only Republican Electoral College convened in this State. In the same year he declined to accept the Republican nomination for State Senator from the county of Camden. In 1874, though strongly importuned, he declined to permit his name to be presented for the nomination as a member of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States. In 1880 he received a large vote in the Republican State Convention as a delegate-at-large to the National Convention which met in that year at Chicago. At the request of many Republicans during the present year, he has permitted himself to be named for the office of Senator of the United States.

Mr. Grey was married September 25, 1862, in Christ Church, Philadelphia, to Julia Hubley, only daughter of Charles C. Potts, Esq., of Philadelphia. He has four daughters,—Julia Ridgway, Mary Joy, Ethel and Alice Croasdale Grey. An only son, Charles Philip Grey, died in 1868 an infant.

CALEB D. SHREVE was born May 9, 1833, and educated at Princeton College, from which he was graduated in 1851. He began the study of law with Honorable J. L. N. Stratton, of Mt. Holly, and was ad-

mitted as an attorney at the November Term, 1861, and afterwards as a counselor.

BENJAMIN D. SHREVE, born August, 1835, at Medford, Burlington County, N. J., was graduated from Princeton College in 1856. He studied law with Peter L. Voorhees, of Camden, was admitted in 1862 as an attorney and as counselor in 1865. He has since practiced in Camden.

GEORGE W. GILBERT was born September 21, 1834, in Philadelphia, and educated at the public schools of Camden, to which city he removed in 1843. He began the study of law with Honorable Thomas H. Dudley, of Camden, and concluded with Honorable George S. Woodhull. He was admitted to the bar in February, 1863. Mr. Gilbert was made deputy county clerk in 1865, and held the office for ten years, after which he was elected register of deeds for the term extending from 1875 to 1880. He has since practiced his profession in Camden.

SAMUEL C. COOPER was born in Camden in 1840, and is the son of Joseph W. Cooper. He received his primary education at the Grover School, in Camden, and entered Haverford College in 1855. In 1859, he entered the law office of Richard W. Howell, remained with him until his death, and then entered the office of the Honorable Thomas H. Dudley, and when Mr. Dudley was appointed consul to Liverpool he entered the office of Judge Woodhull. He was admitted at the February term of court, 1863.

J. EUGENE TROTCH was born in Newcastle County, Delaware, January 14, 1845; received his education at the select and public schools and at the Delaware College, situated at Newark, Delaware. He began the study of law with James B. Dayton, of Camden; was admitted as an attorney in 1866, and three years after as counselor. He was for seven years solicitor of the county of Camden and clerk of the Board of Chosen Freeholders.

MARTIN VOORHEES BERGEN and his

brother Christopher A. (of whom a sketch follows) are descendants of an old and prominent family, after whom Bergen County, N. J., was named, and they are representatives of the eighth generation in this country. The common ancestor of the family of Long Island, New Jersey and adjacent regions was Hans Hansen Bergen, of Bergen, in Norway, who removed from there to Holland, and thence, in 1633, to New Amsterdam (now New York). Some of his descendants settled in what is now Bergen County about fifty years later.

Samuel Disbrow Bergen, of the seventh generation in America, and his wife, Charity (daughter of Judge Peter Voorhees, of Blawenburgh, Somerset County), were residents early in the present century of Middlesex County, N. J., near Cranberry, and lived at what was known as the Bergen Farm or Homestead. Their son Martin V. was born there February 12, 1839. He prepared for college at Edge Hill School and entered the sophomore class at Princeton in September, 1860. Graduating from the college in 1863, he commenced the study of law the same year in the office of Peter L. Voorhees, of Camden, where he continued until he graduated in November, 1866, as an attorney-at-law. He was licensed as a counselor-at-law in November, 1869. He opened an office in the fall of 1866 at 119 Market Street, Camden, and continued to practice there until he formed a partnership with his brother and removed to 110 Market Street. He has been twice elected superintendent of the Camden City schools and now holds that position. He was married, in February, 1880, to Mary Atkinson, of Merchantville, N. J.

CHRISTOPHER A. BERGEN, Esq., whose ancestry and parentage are given in the sketch of his brother, was born at Bridge Point, Somerset County, N. J., August 2, 1841. He obtained his preparatory education at Edge Hill Classical School, Princeton, and

entered Princeton College in the fall of 1860, graduating therefrom, with his brother, in the class of 1863. Afterwards he taught school,—first a country school at Hopewell, N. J., and later a private classical school of his own at Princeton,—pursuing at the same time law studies under the direction of Peter L. Voorhees, Esq., of Camden. In November, 1866, he was licensed as an attorney by the New Jersey Supreme Court, and in the fall of 1869 as counselor-at-law by the same court. Mr. Bergen's mental activity, onerous as are his professional duties, is by no means confined to them. He is a student of general literature, keeps fully abreast of the times in political, philosophical and popular scientific information and continues his classical studies, reading extensively in Latin and Greek.

Christopher A. Bergen has been twice married. He was united with his first wife, Harriet, daughter of Thomas D. and Augusta S. James, August 5, 1869. Two sons were the offspring of this union. His second wife, to whom he was united January 26, 1886, was Fannie C., daughter of William L. and Adele C. Hirst, of Philadelphia.

The firm of Bergen & Bergen (M. V. & C. A.) has been quite uniformly and steadily successful, and probably has as large and as widespread a clientage and correspondence as any law firm in Camden. They have been frequently opposed by the best legal talent in the county and State, and have fully as often been victors as vanquished, and enjoy a high reputation. Two of the most notable cases in which they have won success were those of the Marshall estate, and the Jesse W. Starr Camden Iron-Works case in bankruptcy. The former, which aroused much interest in the southern part of the county, was an action charging breach of trust on the part of the executors, and involved the title to five farms and a large part of the village of Blackwood. Bergen & Bergen



Martin V. Bergen



C. A. Berger

appeared for the creditors against the executors, who were represented by S. H. Grey, and Peter L. Voorhees, Esqs. In the bankruptcy suit against Jesse W. Starr, above alluded to, in which about three hundred thousand dollars were involved, Bergen Brothers were also successful in forcing the creditors of Mr. Starr, to terms. Christopher A. Bergen, as a rule, attends to the court business and Martin V. devotes his attention more particularly to that department of practice which is the function of the counsel, though he also appears frequently in court. Both are well-read lawyers and able advocates.

Both of the brothers are pronounced Republicans, though neither is an active politician. Christopher A. in 1884 was the choice of a large section of his party for the position of State Senator, but declined making any effort to secure the nomination. He was elected president of the Camden County Republican Club in 1886. Martin V. Bergen has also been named as a candidate for legislative honors, but has held no offices of consequence other than the school superintendency.

GEORGE F. FORT was born at Absecon, Atlantic County, N. J., November 20, 1843, and received an academic education, which was completed at the university in Heidelberg, Germany. He began the study of law under Abraham Browning, of Camden; was admitted as an attorney in 1866 and as a counselor in 1869. Mr. Fort is well known as an author, his more prominent books being "An Historical Treatise on Early Builders' Works," "Fort's Mediæval Builders," "Medical Economy during the Middle Ages" and "Early History and Antiquities of Masonry."

ROBERT M. BROWNING, who was a native of Camden, born in 1844, read law with his father, Hon. Abraham Browning, and was admitted to practice in November, 1867. He followed his profession until his death, in 1875.

HOWARD M. COOPER was born June 24, 1844, at Kaighns Point in the city of Camden, graduated from Haverford College, Pennsylvania, in 1864, studied law under Peter L. Voorhees, Esq., and was admitted to the bar as an attorney at the November term of the Supreme Court, 1870. He has since followed his profession in Camden, and in addition to the usual occupation of a lawyer, he is a director and the solicitor of the Camden National Bank, a director of the Camden Lighting and Heating Company, and president and solicitor of the West Jersey Orphanage for Destitute Colored Children.

RICHARD T. MILLER is a native of Cape May City, N. J., where he was born December 16, 1845, and received his early education at Pottstown Academy and at Easton, Conn. He then entered the West Jersey Academy and completed his studies under a private tutor. He was for two years connected with a corps of engineers engaged on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and in 1863 entered the office of Judge Thomas P. Carpenter, of Camden. He was admitted as an attorney in November, 1867, and as counselor in 1870. Judge Miller began practice in Camden, and, March 30, 1877, was appointed judge of the District Court of Camden, to which office he was appointed five years later.

JAMES P. YOUNG was born in Camden County, in 1842, was educated in the schools of that county and at the Philadelphia High School. He read law in the office of Hon. Thomas P. Carpenter, and was admitted to the bar in 1869. He was a comrade of Thomas H. Davis Post, G. A. R., No. 53, of Haddonfield, and for three years served in Company G., Sixth New Jersey Regiment. He practiced in Camden for fifteen years, and was accidentally drowned in the Delaware River.

GEORGE N. CONROW was born in Burlington County, but during his youth went West and received his literary education at Earlham College, Richmond, Indiana. Re-

turning East, he read law with Hon. Thomas P. Carpenter, of Camden, was admitted to the bar at the November Term of court, 1870, and became counselor in 1873. He had offices in Camden and Moorestown, and practiced actively until his death—a period of about eight years.

ALFRED FLANDERS was born in Philadelphia January 6, 1830, received his early education through private tutors, and graduated at Yale College in 1850. He read law with Simpson T. Van Sant, of Philadelphia, and was admitted to the bar of that city in March, 1861, having meanwhile been identified with the Kensington Bank as clerk and teller. Having practiced for a while in Philadelphia, he settled in Burlington, N. J., in 1866, and was admitted to the New Jersey bar the same year. He practiced in Mount Holly until 1883, at which date Mr. Flanders opened an office in Camden.

HERBERT A. DRAKE was born July 2, 1845, in Hopewell township, Mercer County, N. J., and remained a pupil of the public schools until 1862, when he became a student of the Lawrenceville High School, and two years later of Rutgers College, from which institution he was graduated in June, 1868. He entered upon the study of law with Peter L. Voorhees, of Camden, was made an attorney in June, 1871, and a counselor at the June Term, 1874.

JAMES E. HAYES was born near Burlington, N. J., February 18, 1844, and after a preliminary training at the Hightstown Institution, graduated from the University of Pennsylvania. He entered the law-office of Robeson & Scovel in 1867, was admitted as an attorney in 1871 and as counselor in 1877. He was made city solicitor of Camden in 1878, and corporation counsel of Gloucester City in 1883. His law co-partnership with George M. Robeson began in April, 1883.

JOHN W. WRIGHT, son of Richard and

Abigail M. Wright, and grandson of Richard M. Cooper, was born in Philadelphia, August 21, 1847. He entered the University of Pennsylvania and was graduated from the Department of Arts of that institution in the class of 1867. He became a student-at-law in the office of E. Spencer Miller, Esq., of Philadelphia, and after graduating from the Law Department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1870, he was admitted to the bar in 1871. Since the death of his uncle, William D. Cooper, in 1875, he has been executor, trustee and attorney for the estates of a large branch of the Cooper family, comprising much of the central portion of Camden.

JAMES H. CARPENTER, son of the Hon. Thomas P. Carpenter, was born in Woodbury, N. J., November 18, 1849, and in early youth moved with his parents to Camden. He received his education at the school of William Fewsmith, in Philadelphia, and at the University of Pennsylvania, graduating from the latter in 1869. Immediately thereafter he entered his father's office as a student-at-law, and was admitted to practice November, 1872, and as a counselor in 1875. He was made a master in Chancery in 1875, and admitted to practice in the United States Court in 1883.

WILSON H. JENKINS was born November 6, 1846, at Fenwick, South Carolina, and educated at the Citadel, at Charleston, and at the Arsenal, at Columbia, South Carolina. Removing to Camden in 1865, he entered the University of Pennsylvania, and began the study of law with Richard S. Jenkins, of Camden, in 1869; was admitted as an attorney in 1873, and as a counselor in 1875. Mr. Jenkins was appointed prosecutor of the pleas for Camden County in 1884.

JOHN H. FORT was born on Staten Island, N. Y., January 10, 1851, and educated at the public schools, at Lawrenceville Academy and at Pennington, N. J. He studied law with Marmaduke B. Taylor, of Camden,

was admitted as an attorney in June, 1873, and as counselor in November, 1881. He is a master and examiner in Chancery. Mr. Fort has devoted much of his time to editorial work.

JOHN F. JOLINE was born in Princeton, N. J., February 4, 1850, and pursued his early studies at Trenton, N. J. He began his law studies with James Wilson, and concluded them with Peter L. Voorhees, of Camden; was admitted as an attorney in 1873, and as counselor some years later. He was also made a member of the Philadelphia bar in 1882. Mr. Joline was clerk of the New Jersey House of Assembly in 1871-72, and is secretary and treasurer of the West Jersey Ferry Company.

THOMAS B. HARNED is a native of the city of Philadelphia, where he was born March 15, 1851, and received his early education at the common schools, after which he entered the Cohansey Glass Works, at Bridgeton, N. J. At the age of nineteen he began the study of law with Hon. Charles T. Reed, of Camden, and graduated from the Law Department of the University of Pennsylvania. He was admitted to practice during the June Term of 1874, and was made a counselor in 1877. He speedily established a large criminal practice. Mr. Harned was a delegate to the Chicago Convention which nominated James G. Blaine for the Presidency in 1884.

CHARLES VAN DYKE JOLINE was born August 7, 1851, and educated at the Academy and the State Model School, Trenton, N. J. He entered Princeton College in September, 1868, and was graduated from that institution in June, 1871. He began the study of law with Peter L. Voorhees, of Camden, was made an attorney in 1874 and a counselor in 1877. Mr. Joline is one of the incorporators, and has been since its organization secretary, of the Camden County Bar Association.

EDWARD DUDLEY was born January 17,

1849, in Camden, where his early studies were pursued. Accompanying his father to England, he became a pupil of the Royal Institution School, in Liverpool. He returned to America in 1866 and entered Harvard College, from which he was graduated in 1870. Mr. Dudley then made an extended foreign tour, and was soon after appointed United States vice-consul and acted as consul at Liverpool. He thus officiated until his return to Camden, in January, 1873, when, entering the office of Peter L. Voorhees as a student of law, he was admitted as an attorney in November, 1874, and as a counselor in 1877. He is a director and solicitor of the National State Bank of Camden.

ALEXANDER GRAY was born in Wilkes-Barre, Pa., February 5, 1831, and received his education at the common schools. He engaged for several years in business in his native city, and followed mechanical engineering and mining until 1866. In 1870 he began the study of law with G. Lytel, Esq., of Princeton, N. J.; was admitted as an attorney in 1875, and as counselor in 1878. He practiced in Mercer County until his removal to Camden, in 1880.

JOHN T. WOODHILL was born July 12, 1850, at Mays Landing, Atlantic County, N. J. He was educated at home, at Freehold and in Philadelphia; began the study of law in 1869 with Alden C. Scovel, of Camden, and spent one year at the Harvard Law School. He was admitted February, 1875, and has since practiced in Camden.

WILLIAM C. DAYTON was born in July, 1851, in Camden, and received his academic education at the West Jersey Academy, Bridgeton, N. J., and in Philadelphia. He afterward entered Princeton College and began the study of law with his father, James B. Dayton, of Camden, was admitted as an attorney in February, 1875, and as a counselor in February, 1878. He is a director of the Camden Safe Deposit and Trust Com-

pany and of the Camden and Atlantic Railroad.

THOMAS E. FRENCH was born in Burlington County, N. J., January 5, 1855, and educated at the select and common schools of that county. He, in April, 1870, entered the law-office of B. D. Shreve, of Camden; was admitted as an attorney in February, 1876, and as a counselor February, 1879. He began practice in Camden, formed a co-partnership with William S. Casselman, which firm was succeeded by Garrison, French & Casselman, and later by Garrison & French.

PETER V. VOORHEES was born in Middlesex County June 18, 1852, and took his preparatory course at the Rutgers College Grammar School, New Brunswick, from whence he entered college in 1869, and graduated in 1873. He began his law studies with Peter L. Voorhees, of Camden, was admitted as an attorney in 1876, and three years after as counselor. He is associated with Peter L. Voorhees in the practice of his profession.

JOHN K. R. HEWITT was born in Camden January 29, 1855, and pursued his early studies at home and at the public schools. He then engaged in business and began the study of law some years later. He was made an attorney in June, 1876, and a counselor in 1880. He was elected, in 1878, solicitor for Gloucester City, and was clerk and solicitor for the Board of Chosen Freeholders of Camden County from May, 1880 to 1881.

SAMUEL D. BERGEN, brother of Martin V. and Christopher A., was born April 9, 1852, at Harlingen, Somerset County, New Jersey; received his early education at Edge Hill School; entered Princeton College in September, 1868, joining the class of 1872. On leaving college in 1872 he commenced the study of law with his brothers at Camden, and graduated as an attorney-at-law in June, 1876. He was admitted as counselor-at-law in November, 1879, and has perhaps more reputation from the suit of the Freeholders

vs. Alfred Haines, steward of the almshouse, than in any other one cause. He carried this suit through five trials or phases, being successful in each one and secured a final decision in favor of the plaintiffs. He married Eliza F., daughter of Genge Browning.

AUGUST F. RICHTER is a native of Philadelphia, where he was born September 10, 1855. He was educated at La Salle College and at Bryant & Stratton's Business College, Philadelphia, and began his law studies in 1871 with Marmaduke B. Taylor, of Camden. These studies were continued at the Law Department of the University of Pennsylvania, after which he was admitted to practice at the November Term in 1876. He was, three years later, made a counselor.

JOSEPH WILLARD MORGAN was born July 6, 1854, on a farm near Blackwood, now Gloucester, then Camden, County, N. J., and educated at the common schools in his native county and in Philadelphia. He began the study of law with Honorable Charles P. Stratton, of Camden; was admitted as an attorney in February, 1877, and as a counselor in February, 1881. He was appointed to fill a vacancy in the City Council of Camden soon after reaching his majority, later elected for three years and subsequently re-elected. He has been for several years United States commissioner and is now city solicitor for the city of Camden.

SAMUEL W. SPARKS is a native of Williamstown, N. J., where he was born December 30, 1855. He was educated at Absecum, Atlantic County, N. J., and afterward learned the trade of a printer, which he followed for four years. He began the study of law with Alden C. Seovel, of Camden, and was admitted to practice in 1877. He is master and solicitor in Chancery, and has also been admitted to practice in the State of Iowa.

TIMOTHY J. MIDDLETON was born October 15, 1855, and educated in the city of Camden. He entered the office of Thomas B. Harned in June, 1871; was admitted as

an attorney in 1878 and as counsellor in 1881. He has for several years been solicitor for the Board of Education of Camden, was in 1881 elected chosen freeholder and in 1882 clerk and solicitor for the Board of Chosen Freeholders.

LEMUEL J. POTTS, a native of Camden, was born March 17, 1843, and educated at the public schools as also by private tutors. Removing to Illinois, he engaged in business, and on his return from the West began the study of law with Alden C. Scovel, of Camden. He was admitted to the bar in 1878, and three years later was made a counselor.

CHARLES G. GARRISON, M.D., is a native of Swedesboro', N. J. His education was received at the Edge Hill School, Princeton, at the Episcopal Academy, Philadelphia, and at the University of Pennsylvania. He graduated in 1872 from the Medical Department of that institution, and until 1876 practiced medicine in Swedesboro', N. J. He then entered the office of Samuel H. Grey, of Camden, and was admitted to the bar in 1878. He began practice in Camden as a member of the firm of Garrison & French. Mr. Garrison was made judge advocate-general of the National Guard of New Jersey in 1884 and chancellor of the Southern Diocese of the Protestant Episcopal Church of New Jersey in 1882.

WILLIAM S. HOFFMAN is a native of Philadelphia and was born February 2, 1857. His education was received in the public schools of that city and in New York. He began the study of law in Camden with Alfred Hugg, Esq.; was admitted as an attorney in November, 1878, and as a counselor in November, 1881. He has received the appointment of master and examiner in Chancery.

HENRY A. SCOVEL, a native of Camden, N. J., was born February 25, 1858, and attended the school of Charles F. Woodhull, from whence he entered the Hyatt Military Academy, at Chester, Pa. He was admitted

as an attorney February 26, 1879, and as a counselor at the June Term, 1884.

WM. S. CASSELMAN was born December 5, 1854, in Philadelphia, and coming to Camden quite young, was educated in the public schools; read law with Judge Charles P. Stratton; was admitted to the bar as an attorney in June, 1879, and as a counselor in June, 1883.

JONAS S. MILLER was born at Cape May City and educated at the West Jersey Academy, at Bridgeton. He served an apprenticeship as a printer, and followed the trade until 1875, when, entering upon the study of law, he became a student in the office of his brother, Hon. Richard T. Miller, of Camden. He was made an attorney in 1879, and a counselor in 1883. During the latter year he was appointed prosecutor of the pleas for Cape May County, N. J., and still fills the office.

FRANKLIN C. WOOLMAN was born October 11, 1855, in Burlington, N. J. He was educated in Philadelphia and later entered Princeton College. He began the study of law in 1875, in the office of Hon. David J. Hancock, of Camden, and graduated from the Law Department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1877. Mr. Woolman was admitted to the bar as an attorney in 1879, and as counselor in 1883.

EDWARD AMBLER ARMSTRONG was born in Woodstown, Salem County, N. J., December 28, 1858, and educated in the Woodstown Academy and the Millville High School. In 1876 he entered the law-office of George N. Conrow, and, upon the death of the latter, finished his studies with Benjamin D. Shreve, of Camden. He was admitted to the bar at the February Term of 1880. In 1883 he was elected to the Assembly from the First District of Camden County, and upon his re-election, in 1884, was made Speaker of the House at the age of twenty-six years, being the youngest man who has occupied the position. He was

elected for the third term in 1885, and was re-elected Speaker, being by virtue of that office a trustee of the State School Board and a member of the State Board of Education.

SAMUEL K. ROBBINS was born in Mount Holly, N. J., May 9, 1853, and after a preparatory course, graduated at Princeton College in 1874. In 1877 he began the study of law with Charles E. Hendrickson, of Mount Holly; was admitted June, 1880, and as a counsellor in 1884. He is the present prosecutor of the pleas for the county of Burlington. Mr. Robbins also has an office in Moorestown, N. J.

SAMUEL P. JONES was born in Kent County, Delaware, and educated principally in Burlington County, N. J., and Camden. He began the study of law in 1876, and was admitted to the bar in 1880. He has since been engaged in practice in Camden.

EDMUND B. LEAMING was born at South Seaville, Cape May County, N. J., May 27, 1857, and educated by his father. He graduated at the Capital City Commercial College, Trenton; began the study of law with Judge James Buchanan, of Trenton, in 1877; was admitted in February, 1881, and made a counselor three years after. He is a member of the firm of Leaming, Black & Rhoads, of Camden.

JOHN J. CRANDALL was born in Tioga County, N. Y., November 8, 1836, and educated at the academy in Oswego, N. Y. He entered the law-office of Thomas Farrington, of the same town, and continued his studies at Troy, Pa., while principal of the Troy Academy. He was admitted to practice in the courts of Michigan in 1856, where he pursued his profession until 1870. Removing to New Jersey, he was admitted to the Camden County bar at the June Term of 1880, and as counselor in 1883.

FLORANCE F. HOGATE, a native of Gloucester County, N. J., was born March 15, 1858, and educated at Bridgeton, in the common schools and at the West Jersey Acad-

emy. He entered the office of M. B. Taylor, Esq., as a student; was admitted to the bar at the February Term, 1881, and at once began practice in Camden. He is officially connected with several important corporations in the State.

JOHN HARRIS was born in Burlington County, N. J., May 19, 1860, and in youth attended the common schools. He entered the law-office of Messrs. Jenkins & Jenkins, in Camden, and was admitted as an attorney in June, 1881; three years later he was made a counselor. He was elected clerk of the Board of Chosen Freeholders in May, 1886. He is a member of the law-firm of Seovel & Harris.

HENRY M. SNYDER, JR., was born February 15, 1857, in Philadelphia, and educated at the public schools. He read law with Peter L. Voorhees, of Camden; was admitted as an attorney in 1881, and as counselor in 1884. He is, for the second term, a member of the Camden City Council.

B. F. H. SHREVE was born at Mount Holly, and graduated at Trinity College, Hartford, Conn. He began the study of law with B. D. Shreve, and was admitted as an attorney in 1883. He is located in Camden.

CHARLES I. WOOSTER was born in Hammononton, N. J., March 25, 1846, and received his preliminary education at the public schools of Camden County. He was afterward made deputy county clerk and under-sheriff of the county. He entered the law-office of Messrs. Bergen & Bergen, attorneys, as a student, and began practice in June, 1881, when he was admitted.

WILLIAM W. WOODHULL, JR., was born July 12, 1858, at May's Landing, New Jersey, and received his early education in private schools of Camden. He began the study of law, October 3, 1876, in the office of Peter L. Voorhees, and was admitted to practice at the June term of court, 1881. He was for something over a year in the office of Colonel Isaac Buckalew, then superintendent

of the Amboy Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, as private secretary. He died February 9, 1882, just as he was about entering upon the practice of law. He was a young man of remarkable promise.

ALFRED L. BLACK, JR., was born November 16, 1858, in Chesterfield township, Burlington County, N. J. After attending a private school in Ocean County, N. J., he entered the sophomore class at Princeton and graduated June 20, 1878. He began the study of law with James Wilson, Esq., of Trenton, N. J.; was admitted in November, 1881, and made a counselor in 1881. He began practice in Camden in 1881 as one of the firm of Leaming & Black (now Leaming, Black & Rhoads). The firm are city solicitors for Cape May, Sea Isle City, Anglesea, Ocean City and South Atlantic City.

HOWARD J. STANGER, a native of Camden, was born in Camden County, N. J., December 29, 1857, and educated principally by private tutors. He entered upon the study of law in the spring of 1878 with Hon. Charles T. Reed, of Camden; was made an attorney at the June Term of 1882, and a counselor in June, 1885. He is a master, examiner and solicitor in Chancery.

JOHN W. WARTMAN was born in Camden, N. J., December 16, 1857, and educated at the public schools. He began the study of law with Thomas B. Harned, June 1, 1878; was admitted to practice in June, 1882, and as counselor in June, 1885. He had been for three years a member of the City Council of Camden.

HOWARD CARROW was born September 30, 1860, in Camden, Delaware, and educated at Bridgeton and in Philadelphia. He began the study of law with Thomas B. Harned, of Camden, and was admitted in June, 1882. Three years later he was made a counselor. He was also, in 1882, admitted as member of the United States Court.

EDMUND E. READ, JR., son of John S.

Read, was born in Camden, August 7, 1859. He obtained a preparatory education in the school of William Fewsmith, at 1008 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, and then entered the University of Pennsylvania, from which institution he was graduated with the degree of A.B., in the year 1879. Studied law in the office of Peter L. Voorhees, and was admitted to the bar in June, 1862, and has since practiced in Camden. He is a director of the Camden Fire Insurance Association; secretary of the Franklin, People's and City Building Associations, and secretary of the Gloucester Turnpike Company.

SAMUEL W. BELDON was born in Bordentown, N. J., April 1, 1861, and graduated at the New Jersey Collegiate Institute in 1876. He began the study of law with ex-Judge James Buchanan in 1878, was admitted to the bar as an attorney in 1882, and as counselor in 1885. He entered into partnership with Judge Buchanan in 1882, and two years later became a member of the firm of Hutchinson & Beldon, of Camden and Bordentown.

JOHN F. HARNED was born March 28, 1856, in Camden, and educated at the public schools. He acquired the trade of a printer, followed it for six years and began the study of law in 1878 with M. B. Taylor, Esq., of Camden. He was admitted to the bar during the fall term of 1882, and as a counselor in November, 1885. He has since practiced in Camden.

EDWARD H. SAUNDERS, son of the surveyor of the same name, was born in Camden, read law with Howard M. Cooper, was admitted to practice in November, 1882, and died about two years later.

THOMAS P. CURLEY, a native of Camden, was born September 19, 1861, and received his education in the parochial schools connected with the Church of the Immaculate Conception and the La Salle College, Philadelphia. He chose the law as a profession; was admitted as an attorney November, 1882,

and made a master in Chancery in February, 1883.

ROBERT C. HUTCHINSON was born in Yardville, Mercer County, N. J., December 11, 1859, and educated at the Lawrenceville High School and at Harvard College. He entered the Harvard Law School, continued his studies with the late Alden C. Scovel, of Camden, and admitted to the bar in 1883. He has offices in Camden and Bordentown, and is a member of the firm of Hutchinson & Belden.

WALTER P. BLACKWOOD was born at Moorestown, N. J., November 26, 1861, and educated in the public schools of Camden. He adopted the law as a profession in 1878, studied with J. Willard Morgan, and was admitted in February, 1883.

RICHARD S. RIDGWAY was born in Camden August 7, 1859, and received his education at the public schools. He entered the law-office of Alfred Hugg in 1879, and was made an attorney in 1883.

ISRAEL ROBERTS was born in Burlington County, N. J., June 19, 1858, received his early education at private schools, and graduated from Swarthmore College, Pa., in 1878. He entered the office of Thomas H. Dudley & Son as a student of the law in September, 1880, and was admitted to the bar as an attorney in 1883.

GEORGE REYNOLDS was born in Philadelphia, Jan. 30, 1859, and educated at the Burlington (N. J.) public schools. He studied law with Hon. Richard T. Miller, of Camden, and was made an attorney in February, 1884.

SAMUEL N. SHREVE was born Sept. 21, 1860, at Mount Laurel, Burlington Co., N. J., and finished his academic studies at the West-town Boarding-School, Chester Co., Pa. He chose the law as a profession, and, entering the office of Benjamin D. Shreve, of Camden, was admitted at the February Term, 1884.

ULYSSES G. STYRON was born at Cape Hatteras, N. C., September 3, 1863, and pursued his studies at the common schools of his county. In May, 1873, he came to Camden,

and entered the office of Hon. E. A. Armstrong as a student Jan. 1, 1881. He was admitted to practice at the February Term, 1885.

L. D. H. GILMOUR was born October 27, 1860, at Cape May City and educated at the South Jersey Institute, Bridgeton. He became a student in law-office of H. M. Cooper in 1881 and was made an attorney in 1885. He is also associated with the Pennsylvania Railroad.

GEORGE A. VROOM was born Oct. 21, 1861, in New Brunswick, N. J., and received his education at Rutgers College. He began the study of law with John T. Woodhull, Esq., of Camden, and was admitted to the Camden County bar at the June term of 1885, after which he began practice in Camden.

JOSHUA E. BORTOX was born November 16, 1861, in Mount Laurel, Burlington County, New Jersey, and educated at the public schools at Bordentown and in Chester County, Pa. He became a student of the law in November, 1880, under the preceptorship of Messrs. Jenkins & Jenkins, of Camden, and was admitted in November, 1884.

WILLIAM P. FOWLER, born in Philadelphia October 7, 1857, was educated at the South Jersey Institute, Bridgeport, N. J., read law with Judge David J. Pancoast and Marmaduke B. Taylor, Esq., of Camden, and was admitted to the bar November 6, 1884.

SCHUYLER C. WOODHULL was born Oct. 22, 1863, in Camden and was educated by a private tutor. He began the study of law with his brother, Hon. Geo. S. Woodhull, in 1881, and concluded with Judge David J. Pancoast, after which he was admitted in Feb., 1886.

PENNINGTON T. HILDRETH was born at Cape May Court-House and educated at Pennington, N. J. He began his legal studies in 1882 with John B. Hoffman, Esq., and concluded them with Judge David J. Pancoast, of Camden. He was made an attorney at the June Term of 1886.

"THE CAMDEN COUNTY BAR ASSOCIATION" was incorporated April 16, 1881, by Abraham Browning, Thomas H. Dudley,

Peter L. Voorhees, Benjamin D. Shreve, Christopher A. Bergen, Richard T. Miller, Howard M. Cooper, David J. Pancost, Herbert A. Drake, William C. Dayton, Peter V. Voorhees, Charles V. D. Joline. Its objects were "To maintain the honor and dignity of the profession, to cultivate social relations among its members, to promote and encourage the more profound study of the law, the due administration of justice and reform in the law and to establish and maintain an efficient law library in the City of Camden."

Meets first Monday of every month at its library, 106 Market Street, Camden. Annual meeting, first Monday of May each year. There are about forty-three members. The present officers are, — President, Abraham Browning; 1st Vice President, Thomas H. Dudley; 2d Vice President, Peter L. Voorhees; Treasurer, Howard M. Cooper; Secretary, Charles V. D. Joline. Managers, C. A. Bergen, chairman; B. D. Shreve, C. D. Shreve, R. T. Miller, H. A. Drake, P. V. Voorhees, W. S. Casselman. There are also the following committees: Admission, grievances, prosecutions, amendment of the law.

The association maintains a library that is constantly growing in size and value. Its rooms are on the third floor of 106 Market Street, adjoining the chambers of the Court of Chancery, and are complete in every respect as a place for lawyers to retire and work up a difficult case. Among the books are the English Common Law and Equity Reports and the Reports of the United States Supreme Court. Reports of the States of Maine, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, California, besides a large number of digests, commentaries, statutes, etc.

The association has taken a great interest in legislation, and every winter since its organization it has introduced bills looking to the improvement of local measures and sent a committee to the Legislature to effect their passage.

CHAPTER XIV.

A HISTORY OF MEDICINE AND MEDICAL MEN.

BY JOHN R. STEVENSON, A.M., M.D.

"At the annual meeting of the Camden County Medical Society, held at Gloucester City on May 11, 1886, on motion it was *Resolved*, that Dr. John R. Stevenson, of Haddonfield, be appointed a Committee of one to prepare a History of Medicine and Medical Men in Camden County and report the same at the next semi-annual meeting in November."

Two hundred years ago, in 1686, seven years after the first settlement in what is now Camden County, there was not a medical man in it. The few settlers were located along the shore of the Delaware River, and on Coopers, Newton and Little Timber Creeks, where the water formed the only means of easy communication with each other. There were no roads, no bridges to cross the streams, and the trail of the Indian was the only route through the wilderness. A few medicinal herbs brought from home had been transplanted into the gardens. With the virtues of these they were familiar. The new country abounded in native plants, whose healing powers had been for ages tested by the aborigines, and a knowledge of whose properties they conveyed to their white neighbors. Each autumn the careful housewife collected the horehound, boneset, pennyroyal, sassafras and other herbs to dry for future use. This custom is still pursued in the remote parts of the county, and to-day a visit to the garrets of many farm-houses will reveal the bunches of dried herbs, a knowledge of whose merits has been handed down from generation to generation,—a knowledge that has spread beyond its neighborhood, and has been incorporated in our Pharmacopœias and Dispensatories.

In each settlement there was some elderly matron of superior skill and experience in midwifery who kindly volunteered her service in presiding at the birth of a new colonist.

In the bark canoe around by the water-way, or seated on a pillion strapped behind the saddle of the patient's messenger, riding double through the woods, this obstetrician would be conveyed from her own home to that of her suffering neighbor. When a wound was received or a bone broken, there was no surgeon to dress the former or set the latter. The wound, bound up as best it might be, was left for the cool water of the brook or spring to allay the pain and inflammation. The broken bone was placed at rest in that position least painful to the patient, to await the process of nature to make an indifferent cure. As soon as Philadelphia had grown sufficiently to attract physicians, one was called from there to attend important cases of surgical injuries, and as highways were opened and the settlers increased in wealth, the most thriving of them would send for the city doctor in other serious illness. This practice has continued even to our time.



AN OLD-TIME DOCTOR.

Such were the primitive means and methods of medication in Camden County at the beginning of the eighteenth century, when John Estaugh, arriving from England, married, in 1702, Elizabeth Haddon, the founder of Haddonfield. Although not a physician, he "had some skill in chemistry and medicine," and made himself useful in his neighborhood, especially by his attendance upon the poor. His first residence was upon the south side of Coopers Creek, about four miles from Camden, but in 1713

he removed to the vicinity of Haddonfield, where he died in 1742.

The permission to practice medicine was a prerogative that belonged to the crown, under English law, and when a charter was granted, in 1664, to the Duke of York for the province of New Jersey, this prerogative, implied or expressed, was granted to him and to his successors in the persons of the Governors. On March 5, 1706, Governor Richard Ingolsby, at Burlington, issued the following license: "To Richard Smith, Gentleman, greeting; Being well informed of your knowledge, skill and judgment in the practice of chyrurgery and phesig, I do hereby license and authorize you to practice the said sciences of chyrurgery and phesig within this her Majestys province of New Jersey, for and during pleasure." On May 24, 1706, a similar license was granted to Nathaniel Wade.¹ In 1772 the New Jersey State Medical Society procured the passage of an act, limited to five years, which provided that all applicants to practice medicine in the State shall be examined by two judges of the Supreme Court (they calling to their assistance any skilled physician or surgeon), to whom they may issue a certificate. This law was re-enacted in 1784, and continued in force until 1816, when a new charter granted to the State society transferred the power of licensure to it.

The first record of a physician in the county is in the "Town-Book" of Newton township, among the minutes of a meeting held on September 29, 1731. The record says,—“and to pay themselves ye sum of four pounds twelve shillings and two pence being due to them from the township upon acct. of the poor, and to pay Doctr. Kersay for administg physie to sd. Hart.” The person referred to here was one of the Drs. Kearsley, of Philadelphia. The elder, Dr. John Kearsley, was a native of England, and

¹ Hon. John Clement's MSS.

came to this country in 1711. He was the third physician to settle and practice medicine in Philadelphia, and was a prominent and able man, both as a practitioner and a citizen. He was a member of the Colonial Assembly and a popular orator. He died in 1732. There was a younger Dr. Kearsley, a nephew of the first-named, who succeeded to his uncle's practice. He espoused the cause of the proprietors and crown against the rights of colonists, a proceeding that made him very unpopular, and caused him to be subjected to such gross indignities as to induce chronic insanity. As Newton township then embraced the territory bordering on the river-shore opposite to Philadelphia, it is probable that the practice of both these physicians extended across the river into this county.

The next notice of a physician in Camden County is to be found in the "Registry of Wills," at Trenton. Under the date of 1748 is recorded the will of "John Craig, Doctor of Physick, of Haddonfield." He evidently had practiced medicine there, but whence he came or how long he lived there cannot now be ascertained. There is no positive record of what were the prevalent diseases in early times in Camden County. Small-pox prevailed occasionally, and, after the discovery of inoculation in 1721, was combated by that method of treatment. Inflammatory diseases were common among a population exposed to the vicissitudes of an unaccustomed climate. Dysentery occurred in July and August. Although all the houses in early days were built on the streams, there is circumstantial evidence to show that malarial fevers were at first infrequent; nor did they become prevalent until considerable extent of forest had been cleared away, and the soil of much new ground upturned by the plough. The first information on this subject from a professional source is furnished by Peter Kalm, a professor in the University of Arbo, in Sweden, who, by order of the

Swedish government, visited, among other places, Gloucester County between 1747 and 1749. At Raccoon (Swedesboro) he found that fever and ague was more common than other diseases. It showed the same characteristics as are found to-day. It was quotidian, tertian and quartan, and prevailed in autumn and winter, and in low places more than in high ones; some years it was prevalent throughout the county (Camden County was then included in it), while in others there would be but very few cases. The remedies then employed to overcome it were Jesuit's (Peruvian) bark, bark of the yellow poplar and root of the dog-wood. Pleurisy was also very common, and was fatal with old people. Under this name were classed many cases of pneumonia, a disease not then well understood.

In 1771 Kessiah Tonkins, widow of Joseph, who died in 1765, lived on a farm between Camden and Gloucester City, known as the "Mickle estate." Between that date and 1776 she married Dr. Benjamin Vanleer, who lived with her on this place. She was the daughter of Joseph Ellis, of Newton township. It is supposed that Dr. Vanleer practiced in the surrounding country, as he took an active part in the affairs of the people, being one of a "Committee of Correspondence" for Gloucester County in the year 1775, in relation to the troubles between the colonies and the mother government. He was a man of fashion, dressed in the Continental style, with knee-breeches, and was proud of his "handsome leg." He did not remain long in New Jersey. A Dr. Benjamin Vanleer residing, in 1783, on Water Street, between Race and Vine, Philadelphia, is supposed to be the same person.

Although this history is confined to that portion of Gloucester which is now Camden County, yet Dr. Thomas Hendry, of Woodbury, ought to be classed among its physicians, because his field of practice included this section, and for the reason that his de-

scendants became practitioners in it. He was born in 1747, in Burlington County, of English parentage, his mother's name being Bowman, from whom her son received his surname. He served in the Revolutionary War, being commissioned superintendent of hospital April 3, 1777; surgeon Third Battalion, Gloucester. "Testimonials from General Dickinson and General Heard, certifying that Dr. Hendry had served as a surgeon to a brigade of militia, that he had acted as a director and superintendent of a hospital, and recommending that he should be allowed a compensation adequate to such extraordinary services, was read and referred to the honorable Congress." He took an active part in political affairs, and was once clerk of the county. He died September 12, 1822.

The next physician in Camden County was Dr. Benjamin H. Tallman, who practiced in Haddonfield. He probably located there about 1786, the year in which he was licensed to practice in New Jersey. From the year 1788 to 1793 he was the township physician, as it appears that in each of those years he was paid by it for his services in attending the poor. He was elected a member of the Friendship Fire Company of Haddonfield, September 6, 1792. On October 4, 1791, he read a paper before the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, on the sudden effects of an effusion of cold water in a case of tetanus. He died about 1796.

Cotemporary with the above-named physician was Dr. Evan Clement. He was the son of Samuel Clement, who married Beulah Evans in 1758. They had two children, Samuel and Evan.¹ The latter was born in Haddonfield, but the exact date is not known, neither is there any record of when or where he studied medicine. He married, April 8, 1795, Anna, daughter of James and Elizabeth Wills, and lived in the brick house at

the corner of Main and Ellis Streets, recently purchased and taken down by Alfred W. Clement. Dr. Clement was in practice there in 1794, and died in 1798. He was the first native of the county to adopt the profession of medicine and practice it in his native place.

It is a noteworthy circumstance that for a hundred years after the settlement of the county no one born in it had studied medicine. The poorer classes were unable to procure the means for acquiring the requisite education, while the wealthier ones altogether neglected it. It is true that prior to the founding of the University of Pennsylvania, in 1765, the only means of obtaining a knowledge of medicine was either to pursue a course of study under some competent physician, where the student was apt to be considered half a servant, or else by attendance at a medical school in England. The prospects of professional or pecuniary success in the county were not flattering. But in addition to this, there was a sentiment in this community unfriendly to the medical profession as a calling. In sickness the ministrations of friends and relatives, with their teas and potions, and the quack remedies of popular charlatans, who flourished then as well as now, were deemed sufficient. If, after this medication, the patient died, it was attributed to a "wise dispensation of Providence." The midwives were considered to be adequate to manage obstetrical cases. There still lingered among the people the tradition of their English ancestors, that the red and white striped pole was the sign of the combined office of barber and surgeon. These prejudices found expression in two diametrically opposite opinions. The stout, robust farmer and the active and alert merchant and mechanic looked with contempt upon a youth who had aspirations for the life of a physician as one who was too lazy to work. The women, whose remembrances of the midnight ride of the doctor through rains and snow

¹ Hon. John Clement's MSS.

and chilling winds, thought the hardships and exposure too great for their brothers and sons. These prejudices passed away but slowly.

Dr. John Blackwood, who began his professional career in Haddonfield, became the successor of Dr. Evan Clement, not only by succeeding to his practice, but by marrying his widow in 1799. He was the son of Joseph and Rebecca Blackwood, and was born at Blackwoodtown, July 28, 1772. His wife was a member of Friends' Meeting, but was disowned for marrying out of it. Dr. Blackwood remained but a short time in Haddonfield. He removed to Mount Holly, where he became prominent in public affairs, serving at one time as postmaster and also as judge of the Court of Common Pleas and Orphans' Court of Burlington County.¹ He died in Mount Holly March 16, 1840.

Up to the close of the eighteenth century Haddonfield may be considered as having been the medical centre of the territory of Camden County. It was not only the oldest town in it, but it was the third oldest in the State. All the physicians who had practiced within the limits of the county had either lived in Haddonfield or Newton township, of which it was the seat of authority. For nearly half a century later it still retained its pre-eminence, until the growth of Camden, and its becoming the seat of justice for the county, transferred the supremacy to the latter.

In more recent times Haddonfield has had the doubtful honor of being the seat of one of the notorious John Buchanan's (of Philadelphia) bogus medical colleges. Between 1870 and 1880 the doctor owned a farm on the Clement's Bridge road, about four miles from the place, upon which he spent a portion of his time. During this period diplomas of the mythical "University of Medicine and Surgery of Haddonfield, N. J.,"

were offered for sale by his agents in Europe.

The period now being considered was a transition one for the nation, which was then being developed from the former colonies, through a confederation of independent States, into a great empire. The science and practice of medicine here participated in this change. At this time there appeared in Camden County a physician, who was destined to be its Hippocrates for forty years, and whose memory, though dead for half a century, is still preserved green in the farm-houses and hamlets of this county. This was Dr. Bowman Hendry, son of Dr. Thos. Hendry, of Woodbury.

Dr. Bowman Hendry was born October 1, 1773. He was educated at the Woodbury Academy, pursuing his studies under a Mr. Hunter, a classical scholar and a man of high literary attainments. At the age of seventeen he commenced the study of medicine, under the preceptorship of his father, and then attended lectures at the University of Pennsylvania, residing, as a pupil, in the house of Dr. Duffield. When about twenty years of age, and still a student, the Whiskey Insurrection broke out in Pennsylvania, and troops being called out for its suppression, young Hendry joined the ranks as a private soldier, and marched with them to Lancaster. The influence of his father, with Professor James, the surgeon of the troops, secured his release from the ranks, a premature examination at the University, which he successfully passed, and his appointment as assistant surgeon of the troops. This was a bloodless war, and soon ended. Dr. Hendry now began to look around for a field for practice, finally selecting Haddonfield. He began his active life as a physician in 1791, and upon the death of Doctors Tallman and Clement, and the removal of Dr. Blackwood to Mount Holly, he became the only doctor in the place. His practice now increased very rapidly, and stretched over a large ex-

¹ S. Wickes' History of Medicine in New Jersey.

tent of territory, extending from the Delaware River to the sea-shore, a distance of sixty miles. He was a man of indefatigable industry and indomitable perseverance in the pursuit of his calling. Kind-hearted and generous, he possessed that *suaviter in re* which won the affection of his patrons. Many are the anecdotes that are recorded of him.

For fifteen years he made his visits on horseback, having no carriage. At length he procured at a vendue an old sulky, which was only an ordinary chair placed upon wooden springs, without a top to protect him from the sun or rain. The price paid for the vehicle and harness was thirty dollars. An old "Friend" witnessing this extravagance, remarked, "Doctor, I fear thee is too fast in making this purchase. Thee will not be able to stand it, and make thy income meet thy expenses." This gives us an idea of the life of a physician in those days, and of the value of his services in the public estimation. In his journeys through the "Pines" on the Atlantic slope he would sometimes become lost at night, and be compelled to sleep in the woods, tying his horse to a tree. He was always prompt to answer every call, no matter whether the patient was rich or poor, and being a furious driver, he had been known, in cases of emergency, to break down a good horse in his hurry to quickly reach the bedside, and that, too, in a case where he knew that he would not receive any pay for his services. It has been estimated that, in the course of forty years, he wore out over two hundred horses. He risked his life and gave his services in all cases. A family of negroes, living seven miles from Haddonfield, were attended by him for typhus fever, and, although warned that they were vagabonds, thieves and utterly worthless, yet he not only continued his visits, but gave them medicine and sent them provisions from a neighboring store.

Notwithstanding the arduous duties of such an extensive private practice, Dr. Hen-

dry found time to attend to public duties. For many years he had charge of the Gloucester County Almshouse. He served as surgeon of Captain J. B. Cooper's volunteer cavalry in 1805, formed from the young men of Haddonfield and Woodbury. He took an active part in religious affairs. He was a member and vestryman of St. Mary's Protestant Episcopal Church, Colestown, until its congregation was drawn away from it by the building of new churches in the growing towns of Moorestown and Camden. Dr. Hendry was one of the originators of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church in Camden, and was chairman of the first meeting held in the city hall, in that city, March 12, 1830, whereat the organization of this church was completed. At this meeting he was elected one of its vestrymen.

Dr. Hendry was a physician of great ability, and one who kept pace with the growth of knowledge in his profession. He stood pre-eminent in this county, both as a physician and surgeon, and his services as a consultant were in frequent request. He possessed those magnetic personal attributes which endeared him to the people to such an extent, that when his barn, horses and equipments were destroyed by an incendiary fire, they raised a subscription for him and quickly rebuilt the building and replaced the destroyed personal property. With these he combined the sterling qualities of the true physician. No doctor in this county has done more to elevate the practice of medicine from a trade to a profession. By his example he taught this community that there was attached to it a philanthropy and a benevolence that widely separates it from other occupations, and, by dying a poor man, when so many opportunities offered to secure gain, he illustrated the fact that the services of such men cannot be measured by money.

Dr. Hendry married, June 7, 1798, Elizabeth, daughter of Dr. Charles Duffield, of Philadelphia, and had seven daughters and

two sons,—Charles H. and Bowman Hendry, both physicians in Camden County.

Cotemporary with the early portion of Dr. Hendry's career, and located at Colestown, three miles distant from him, was Dr. Samuel Bloomfield, who lived in a small hip-roof frame house on the road from Haddonfield to Moorestown, just north of the church. This house was torn down a few years since. Dr. Bloomfield, born in 1756, was the second son of Dr. Moses Bloomfield, of Woodbridge, N. J., and younger brother of Joseph, who became Governor of New Jersey. In 1790 the doctor applied for admission to the State Society, but did not press his application, and his name was dropped. It is not known how long he followed his profession here, but his practice must have been limited in consequence of his convivial habits, and the great popularity of his competitor. He died in 1806, and was buried in St. Mary's¹ Churchyard, now Colestown Cemetery. Two of his sons who survived him fell in the War of 1812.

There is no record of any physician having settled in Camden prior to the nineteenth century. Its proximity to Philadelphia seems to have made the village dependent upon its neighbor for its medical attendance. It is probable that some doctor may have attempted to practice there for a short time, but, not succeeding, moved away, leaving no trace behind him, not even as much as did a Dr. Ellis, who, in 1809, had an office on Market Street, above Second. The only fact preserved of him is that in this year he dressed the wounded forearm of a child, but first bled the patient in the other arm before binding up the wound, yet the child recovered.

Dr. Samuel Harris was the first physician to settle permanently in Camden. As he was the connecting link between the old-fashioned practitioners of the last century and the association known as the Camden County

Medical Society he is worthy of especial consideration. His father was Dr. Isaac Harris, born in 1711, who studied medicine and practiced near Quibblatown, Piscataway township, Middlesex County, N. J. From there he removed to Pittsgrove, Salem County, about 1771. Here he pursued his profession successfully for many years, and died in 1808. He possessed a good medical library. While a resident in Middlesex he was one of the pioneers in the organization of the New Jersey State Medical Society, being the sixth signer to the "Instruments of Association," and became its president in 1792. In the Revolutionary War he was commissioned surgeon of General Newcombe's brigade. His brother, Dr. Jacob Harris, also a surgeon in the same army, dressed the wounds of Count Donop, the Hessian commander, who was defeated and mortally wounded at the battle of Red Bank, and who died in an adjacent farm-house.² Another brother, Dr. Benjamin Harris, practiced and died in Pittsgrove. Dr. Isaac Harris had two wives. The first was Margaret Pierson, of Morris or Essex County; the second, Anna, daughter of Alexander Moore, of Bridgeton, Cumberland County. By the first he had four children; one, Isaac Jr., studied medicine and practiced in Salem County. By the second wife he had nine children, one of whom, Samuel, is now under consideration.

Dr. Samuel Harris was born January 6, 1781. He studied medicine with his father. It is said that he attended medical lectures at the University of Pennsylvania, but his name does not appear in the list of graduates of that institution. He began the practice of medicine in Philadelphia, at the northeast corner of Fourth Street and Willing's Alley, but indorsing for a relative, he lost all his property. He then determined to settle in Camden, and grow up with the place. He

¹ Hon. John Clement's MSS.

² Wicke's History of Medicine in New Jersey.

located in 1811 in the old brick building on Cooper Street, above Front. While he practiced medicine in Camden he still retained some of his patients in Philadelphia, and to visit them was compelled to cross the river in a row-boat, the only means of crossing at that time. In 1825 he purchased the large rough-east house at the southeast corner of Second and Cooper Streets, which had been built by Edward Sharp. Here he kept his office and a small stock of drugs, it being at that time the only place in Camden where medicine could be purchased. Dr. Harris was a polished gentleman and a man of ability, and had a large practice in the town and in the surrounding country. He held to the religious faith of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and was one of the founders of St. Paul's Church in 1830, and was a vestryman in it until his death. Dr. Harris married Anna, daughter of John and Keziah Kay, and granddaughter of Captain Joseph Thorne, of the army of the Revolution. He died November 25, 1843, and is buried in Newtown Cemetery. His widow died July 16, 1868. He had no children. He bequeathed his estate, which was large, to his adopted daughter and wife's niece, Miriam Kay Clement (now wife of Dr. Charles D. Maxwell, United States Navy), to niece Harriet (wife of Colonel Robert M. Armstrong), to niece Anna M. (wife of Richard Wells) and to niece Eliza T. (wife of Rev. Thomas Ammerman).

In 1812 Dr. Francis Hover settled in Camden, but remained only a short time. He was a native of Salem County and received his license to practice medicine June 4, 1794. He began his professional career in his native town; from thence he removed to near Swedesboro', and then to Camden. From the latter place he returned to Swedesboro'. In 1821 he changed his residence to Smyrna, Kent County, Del., where he died May 29, 1832.¹

¹ S. Wickes' History of Medicine in New Jersey.

For a few years Dr. John A. Elkinton was a co-laborer with Dr. Bowman Hendry in Haddonfield. He was a native of Port Elizabeth, Cumberland County, N. J., born October 19, 1801, and was the son of John and Rhoda Elkinton. Selecting the profession of medicine, he attended lectures at the University of Pennsylvania, from which he graduated in 1822. He commenced the practice of medicine in Haddonfield, where he remained until 1828. Being an energetic and active man, this country place did not offer a wide enough field for him, so he removed to Manayunk, a suburb of Philadelphia, where he resided for a short time. In the same year he moved into the city, where he continued in his profession. In the year 1832 he took an active part in combating the epidemic of cholera. He likewise became interested in public affairs. For many years he was a member of the Philadelphia Board of Health. In 1838 he was the projector of the Monument Cemetery in that city, and owned the ground upon which it was laid out. Afterward he was elected an alderman, when he gradually relinquished the practice of medicine. On October 5, 1830, he married Ann De Lamater. He died, December 15, 1853.

Dr. Edward Edwards Gough practiced medicine in Tansboro' between 1826 and 1835. He was a native of Shropshire, England, in which country he acquired some knowledge of medicine. In 1824 he lived in Philadelphia, and there he married his wife, Elizabeth Dick. In 1826 he settled in Tansboro', and commenced the practice of medicine, his visits extending throughout the surrounding country. While living there he attended medical lectures at the Jefferson Medical College, but he never graduated. He died in Tansboro' in 1835. His widow is still living, in Indiana.

CAMDEN COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.—Between the years 1844 and 1846 the physicians of Camden County began to feel the

need of a closer union. Scattered as they were, they but occasionally met; sometimes they would pass each other on the road; sometimes, where their practices overlapped, they would meet each other at a patient's house in mutual consultation.¹ To accomplish this desired object, a petition was drawn up and signed by the legal practitioners in the county for presentation to the New Jersey State Medical Society, asking for authority to organize a society. As the law then stood, no one was legally qualified to practice medicine, or capable of joining a medical society in New Jersey, unless he had passed an examination before a board of censors of the State Society, and received a license signed by the board.

In the year 1846 the State Society met at New Brunswick. The petition of the physicians in Camden County being laid before it, they issued a commission, dated May 12, 1846, authorizing the following legally-qualified persons to form a society, namely: Drs. Jacob P. Thornton and Charles D. Hendry, of Haddonfield; Dr. James C. Risley, of Berlin; and Drs. Richard M. Cooper, Othniel H. Taylor and Isaac S. Mulford, of Camden. In accordance with this authority, the above-named gentlemen, with the exception of Dr. Mulford, who was detained by sickness, met at the hotel of Joseph C. Shivers, in Haddonfield, on August 14, 1846, and organized a society under the title of "The District Medical Society of the County of Camden, in the State of New Jersey." Dr. James C. Risley was elected president; Dr. Othniel H. Taylor, vice-president; Dr. Richard M. Cooper, secretary, and Dr. Jacob P. Thornton, treasurer. A constitution and by-laws were adopted similar to those of the State Society. At this meeting Drs. Thornton, Hendry, Taylor and Cooper were elected delegates to the State Society. A notice of the formation of the society was

ordered to be published in the county newspapers.

Haddonfield was thus honored by having the first medical society in the county organized within its limits. The rules of the State Society directed that county societies should hold their meetings at the county-seat, yet Haddonfield was not the seat of justice. The county of Camden had, in 1844, been set off from Gloucester County, and the courts of law were held in Camden, and the public records kept there, but the county-town had not been selected. The Legislature had authorized an election to decide upon a permanent place for the public buildings. The people were divided upon the subject. A most violent opposition had sprung up in the townships against their location in Camden, the majority of the people of the former desiring them to be built at Long-a-coming (now Berlin). It was during this contest that the society organized, and Drs. Hendry and Risley, who had charge of the petition, had inserted in the commission the name of Haddonfield. The second meeting, which had been left subject to the call of the president, was also held in Haddonfield on March 30, 1847. At this meeting Dr. Mulford raised the question of the legality of the place of meeting, and a committee was thereupon appointed to lay the matter before the State Society, who decided that these meetings, although irregular, were not illegal, as the county-seat had not yet been definitely fixed) but directed that hereafter the meetings should be held in Camden.

The third meeting of the society was a special one, called by the president, and was held on June 15, 1847, at English's Hotel, which was situated at the northeast corner of Cooper and Point Streets, a building which has since been torn down and dwellings erected upon the site. At this time it was decided to hold semi-annual meetings: the annual one on the third Tuesday in June,

¹ Dr. R. M. Cooper's MSS., History of Camden County Society.

and the semi-annual on the third Tuesday in December. These were always punctually held until 1852, when, upon the motion of Dr. A. D. Woodruff, of Haddonfield, the semi-annual meeting in December was discontinued. On June 18, 1867, Dr. R. M. Cooper, chairman of the committee on by-laws, reported that the State Society having changed their day of assembling from January to the third Tuesday in May, it would necessitate the election of delegates to that society eleven months before it met. The Camden County Society then changed the time of the annual meeting from June to the second Tuesday in May, and this rule still continues. For twenty years the semi-annual meetings had been discontinued, when, in May, 1873, Dr. N. B. Jennings, of Haddonfield, moved that they should be resumed. This was approved, and the second Tuesday in November named as the time for holding them. As the society increased in numbers and its proceedings became more interesting, the propriety of holding more frequent meetings began to be discussed, until, in 1884, Dr. E. L. B. Godfrey, of Camden, proposed a third meeting, on the second Tuesday in February of each year. This was adopted in the succeeding year.

At this, the third stated meeting of the society, in 1847, a resolution was passed that caused great excitement in the city and county of Camden. It read as follows:

"Resolved, That the names of all the regularly licensed practitioners in Camden County be published in one of the papers of the county, together with the twelfth section of the law incorporating the Medical Society of New Jersey."

This law imposed a fine and imprisonment upon any one practicing medicine in the State without a license from the State Society. The insertion of this in a county paper caused the gravest anxiety among the few irregular practitioners and their patrons, and provoked from Dr. Lorenzo F. Fiser a long communication in the *Camden Demo-*

ocrat. Dr. Fiser, who had been practicing medicine in Camden since 1837, had not joined in organizing the County Medical Society, nor had he taken any part in it. He was a man of more than ordinary ability, active in public affairs and was at one time mayor of the city. He was a writer of considerable force. He took umbrage at being inferentially placed in the illegal class, claiming that he had passed his examination before the board of censors of Salem County in 1825, and had received their certificate therefor, but had never presented it to the State Society for a license, and that the document had been mislaid or lost. Upon this the Camden County Society made inquiry of Dr. Charles Hannah, of the board of censors of Salem County. He replied that he had been a member of every board that had ever met in the county, and that Dr. Fiser had never received a license from it. The latter immediately went down to Port Elizabeth, Cumberland County, his native place, and among some old papers of his father's found the missing certificate, with Dr. Hannah's name among the signatures. After the discovery of this document the society held a special meeting on September 2, 1847, and prepared an address to the public, explaining their reasons for falling into the error, and disclaiming any unfriendly feeling towards Dr. Fiser.¹ Although the doctor obtained the required license from the State Society, he ever after held aloof from it, and never joined the Camden County Medical Society.

In the year 1816 the New Jersey State Medical Society had obtained from the State a new charter, which gave them exclusive jurisdiction over the medical profession in it, with a power of license which alone qualified a person to legally practice medicine. In accordance with this enactment, the State Society appointed boards of censors for differ-

¹ Dr. R. M. Cooper's MSS., History Camden County Medical Society.

ent districts. It was the duty of these boards to examine all applications for membership in the society, and also to examine any one desiring a license to practice, as to his professional qualifications, and if he passed successfully to issue to him a certificate. No one, not even graduates of medical colleges, was exempt from this examination, until the year 1851, when the Legislature passed an amendment to the act of 1816, authorizing the graduates of certain colleges, which were named, to practice medicine in New Jersey by merely exhibiting their diplomas to the president of the State Society, who thereupon was directed to give them a license, which was complete upon its being recorded in the clerk's office of the county wherein the recipient intended to practice, and upon the payment of a fee of five dollars. During the period between the organization of the Camden County Medical Society and the passage of this law its board of censors examined thirteen physicians, some of whom were to practice elsewhere in New Jersey. Their names were,—

Examined.	Name.	Location.
1848.	Dr. Bowman Hendry,	Camden County.
1848.	Dr. A. Dickinson Woodruff,	Camden County.
1848.	Dr. Daniel M. Stout,	Camden County.
1848.	Dr. William Elmer,	Cumberland County.
1848.	Dr. T. Barron Potter,	Cumberland County.
1848.	Dr. Theophilus Patterson,	Salem County.
1848.	Dr. Edward J. Record,	Camden County.
1849.	Dr. Theodore Varriek,	Hudson County.
1849.	Dr. John J. Jessup,	Atlantic County.
1849.	Dr. John W. Snowden,	Camden County.
1850.	Dr. Thomas F. Cullen,	Camden County.
1850.	Dr. Sylvester Birdsell,	Camden County.
1850.	Dr. Jacob Grigg,	Camden County.

Another amendment was enacted by the Legislature in 1854, which permitted a graduate of any medical college to practice medicine in the State by merely filing his diploma in the clerk's office of the county in which he located. Upon the passage of this law the Camden County Society required, as an eligibility to membership, that the applicant should procure a diploma from the State So-

ciety. This rule continued in force until 1866, the centennial anniversary of the society, which had the year previous considered its old charter and obtained a new one, which relinquished all powers of licensing. Since then and up to the present time, any physician, a resident in the county or not, may apply for membership in the Camden County Medical Society. His application is referred to the board of censors, who meet at the next meeting. If he is found to be of good moral character and possess the professional qualifications required by the American Medical Association, he is recommended for election.

The constitution of the society provided that the officers should be elected annually. It was intended to re-elect yearly those who were first placed in office. Dr. R. S. Mulford continued as president until a special meeting in 1849, when his office was declared vacant in consequence of a tardiness in settling his financial accounts with the society, although these were afterwards satisfactorily adjusted, he withdrew from it, and Dr. S. Mulford was elected to fill the vacancy. Dr. O. H. Taylor, who was the first vice-president, and Dr. R. M. Cooper, the first secretary, were continued until 1850. Dr. Jacob P. Thornton was the first treasurer, but he does not appear to have attended the meetings regularly, and in 1848 Dr. C. was elected to fill his place. At the next meeting, held in June, 1850, Dr. Bowman proposed that the president and vice-president be eligible for election for only two years in succession and the by-laws were so amended. In June, 1854, the words "two (2) years in succession" were erased and "one year" substituted. This was done to open the offices to new and younger members; frequently, since that date these two offices have held their position for one year, and that has proved to be satisfactory and continues. Dr. Cooper, the first secretary, and Dr. R. M. Cooper, the first treasurer, held these offices until

when he was succeeded by Dr. Thomas F. Cullen, who occupied them for two years; then Dr. Richard C. Dean filled them from 1855 to 1857; Dr. John V. Schenck, in 1858; and Dr. Henry Ackley from the latter date until 1861. At this time the society had become a permanent institution. It had never failed to hold a meeting at the appointed time. Valuable medical and historical papers were accumulating and the want of a suitable person who would permanently take care of them was keenly felt. It was therefore determined that while under the constitution the secretary must be elected annually, it would be well to re-elect him so long as he should satisfactorily perform his duties and would accept the office. Dr. H. Genet Taylor, a young graduate in medicine, who had joined the society the year previous, was elected, and has been continuously re-elected, faithfully performing the duties of his office for twenty-five years up to the present time. During the Civil War he was absent serving his country as surgeon in the Army of the Potomac in the years 1862 and 1863, and in 1865 he was president of the society, when his duties were performed by a secretary *pro tempore*. Dr. Taylor was treasurer as well as secretary until 1874, when the two offices were separated and Dr. Isaac B. Mulford was made treasurer. This he held until his death, in 1882, when Dr. Alexander Meeray, the present incumbent, was elected to fill the vacancy.

In a few years after the formation of the society there arose a need of collecting each year the medical history of the people and the hygienic condition of the county. At a meeting held June 18, 1852, Dr. Edward J. Record made a motion that a committee of three be appointed "to report of the diseases incident in the county and also interesting cases that may come under their notice." The committee were Drs. O. H. Taylor, A. D. Woodruff and E. J. Record. At the next meeting, in 1853, the name of "Stand-

ing Committee" was given to it and each member was requested to transmit to the chairman of it any interesting cases occurring in his practice. Dr. O. H. Taylor was its first chairman. The members of this committee were frequently changed, its number remaining the same until 1875, when it was increased to five members. In 1878 Dr. John W. Snowden was elected chairman and has been continued until now.

The Camden County Medical Society is entitled to representation in the State Society by delegates to the number of three at large, and one additional for every ten members. It also sends delegates to the American Medical Association and to the neighboring district societies in this State.

One of the most interesting proceedings of the early days of the society was the ordering, in 1851, of an enumeration of all the physicians practicing in the county. The committee appointed for that purpose reported at the meeting held June 15, 1852, that the total number was twenty-seven. Of these, one was a botanical, or herb doctor, who was not entitled to, nor did he claim, the privileges of an educated physician. Two were homœopaths, one of whom was a graduate of a regular college, and was a licentiate under the law of 1851. The remaining twenty-four were graduates of accepted medical colleges, twenty-two of them holding licenses from the State Society, although five had neglected to register their names in the clerk's office, in accordance with the provisions of the new law. The names of all these doctors have not been preserved. In the year 1872 another census of the county was taken by direction of the society. A report made to it at the annual meeting held on the 14th of May, in that year, stated that the total number of practicing physicians was fifty-three. Of this number, thirty-three were "regular graduates, practicing as such, one regular, but practicing homœopathy at times." There were thirteen professed homœopaths and five

eclectics. The regular physicians were located as follows: Twenty-one in Camden City, four in Haddonfield, three in Blackwood, three in Gloucester City, one near Waterford and one in Berlin.

The Camden County Medical Society has always taken an active interest in such public affairs as legitimately came within its province, and were calculated to be of benefit to the county or State, and has never failed to throw its influence in behalf of whatever might conduce to the public welfare. As early as 1854 Dr. John W. Snowden introduced into the society a resolution "that the delegates of this society are hereby instructed to suggest at the next meeting of the State Society the propriety of an application to the next Legislature for such modification of the present law as shall enforce the registration of all the marriages, births and deaths occurring in the State." This measure has since that time been acted upon by the Legislature of New Jersey, and an efficient system of recording these data is now in operation.

The next public event that aroused the society was the breaking out of the great Rebellion in 1861, and the calling for troops by the government. To this call the response was prompt. Of the eighteen physicians whose names were registered on the roll of its members at the close of the Civil War, five had enlisted in the service of their country: Doctors Richard C. Dean and Henry Ackley had entered the navy, Doctors H. Genet Taylor and Bowman Hendry in the army, and Dr. John R. Stevenson, in the Provost Marshal General's Department, all as surgeons. The two in the navy were still on its rolls, having engaged for a life-service. The three who had been in the volunteer service all had honorable discharges.

The society keeps a careful guardianship over its county interests. It having been reported, in 1879, that the Board of Chosen Freeholders had inadvertently appointed an incompe-

tent man as resident physician of the County Insane Asylum, at a meeting held May 12th, of that year, Dr. James M. Ridge "moved the appointment of a committee to report what action is, in their opinion, advisable for this society to take in reference to the appointment." Doctors James M. Ridge, Alexander Marey, N. B. Jennings, D. Benjamin, E. B. Woolston, D. P. Pancoast and H. Genet Taylor were appointed. At the next meeting of the society, held November 11th, of that year, the committee reported that they had held a meeting upon June 4th, and had appointed a sub-committee, consisting of Doctors D. Benjamin and O. B. Gross, to attend the meeting of the committee of the Board of Freeholders at Blackwood, and that the latter had superseded the late medical incumbent, and had appointed Dr. Jona J. Comfort, a former member of the society, as resident physician of the Insane Asylum. It also recommended that a number of physicians, members of the society, be appointed to visit the asylum, in order that it might be more properly under their inspection. A vote of thanks was tendered to Director Isaac Nicholson, of the Board of Freeholders, and to the members connected with him, for their assistance in procuring the desired change. Dr. Henry E. Branin, of Blackwood, at present has charge of the County Asylum and Almshouse.

A notable feature of the meetings of the Camden County Medical Society is the social gathering which accompanies them. The hour of assembling was, at one time, twelve o'clock, noon, but now it is eleven A.M. After the business is disposed of, a collation is partaken of, at the expense of the society. It is the custom to invite to these a number of distinguished physicians from other places, who have previously joined in the discussions upon scientific and medical subjects, and have given the members the benefit of their knowledge and experience. The meetings have always been held at hotels, where suitable ac-

accommodations could be obtained. As was previously stated, the first two were held at the house of Joseph C. Shivers, in Haddonfield. The next meeting was held at the hotel of Israel English, at the foot of Cooper Street, and when Mr. English became the landlord of the West Jersey Hotel, the society followed him to it. Between 1855 and 1857, inclusive, they were transferred to the hotel of James Elwell, at the foot of Bridge Avenue. This building has been demolished, and the site is now occupied by the offices of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The annual meeting of June 21, 1859, was held at the hotel at Ellisburg, then kept by Stacy Stockton. Returning to the West Jersey Hotel, this continued to be the favorite place until the retirement of Mr. English as host. Mr. Samuel Archer, who then kept the old house at Cooper's Point, having offered to provide a suitable entertainment, and the Camden and Atlantic Railroad Company proffering the use of their rooms adjoining, for meeting purposes, the society met there from 1873 to 1880. Since then the meetings have been held three times at Gloucester (Buena Vista House and Thompson's Hotel), but otherwise at the West Jersey Hotel.

The expenses incurred by the society were met by an assessment upon each member for a *pro-rata* share of them, until the death of Dr. R. M. Cooper, in 1874. In his will, which was dated April 28, 1874, and probated June 4th, of the same year, was the following clause, "I give and bequeath to the Camden County District Medical Society, of which I have been a member since its commencement, the sum of three thousand dollars, to be invested by the said Society in the loans of the United States, the State of New Jersey, or the City and County of Camden or some other public loan, and the interest of said sum to be used by the said Society in the payment of the expenses ordinarily incurred by the said Society. In case

my executors should think proper to pay said legacy in any securities belonging to my estate, bearing interest at their market value, I do authorize and direct them to pay said legacy in such securities instead of cash." To accept of this legacy, the society, at a meeting held May 10, 1875, determined to appoint two trustees, one for one year and one for two years, who, with the treasurer, should constitute a board of finance. These were elected the succeeding year, and were Dr. John V. Schenck for two years, Dr. Thomas F. Cullen for one year, and Dr. Isaac B. Mulford, treasurer. Dr. Cooper's executors set aside three one thousand dollar seven per cent. bonds of the West Jersey Railroad Company, which were left with, and are still in the possession of, John W. Wright, who is one of them, who pays the interest as it becomes due.

The New Jersey State Medical Society has three times met as the guests of the Camden County Society. The first time in 1849, when the semi-annual meeting of the former society convened at Elwell's Hotel, on November 13th of that year. The annual meeting, in January, 1864, was held in Camden, at Morgan's Hall, on the corner of Fourth and Market Streets. The reception committee were Drs. R. M. Cooper, T. F. Cullen, J. V. Schenck, O. H. Taylor and A. D. Woodruff. They found great difficulty in finding hotel accommodations for members, some of whom had to go to Philadelphia to secure them. The expenses incurred by the committee were paid by Dr. R. M. Cooper out of his private funds.

In the year 1874 Atlantic City had become a favorite seaside resort, with several hotels each large enough to accommodate the whole State Society. There being no medical society in Atlantic County, it was determined by the Camden County Society to invite the first-named society to hold their next annual meeting there. A committee, consisting of Drs. J. W. Snowden, J. V. Schenck, J. Or-

lando White, I. B. Henlings, J. R. Stevenson and T. F. Cullen, was appointed to make preparations. The meeting was held May 25, 1875. It was memorable for several reasons. It was the first time a county society had ever selected a place outside of its own jurisdiction to entertain its parent society. The Camden and Atlantic Railroad Company provided, free of expense, a special train to convey delegates and invited guests both ways, issuing tickets good for three days, on any train.

As far as is known, this was the first instance in the United States where a railroad had offered such a courtesy to any body of medical men. For several years a few of the members had been accompanied by their wives and daughters to these meetings of the State Society, which hold for two days. As the families of physicians enjoy but few op-

portunities to join them in a holiday excursion, it was determined by the committee to offer the greatest inducements for the ladies to accompany the delegates to Atlantic City. Invitations were issued for them to attend and to partake of a banquet, which the Camden County Society had ordered for the evening, and the minutest details of the shortest route to Camden and thence to the seaside were furnished them. The attendance, especially of ladies, was larger than it had ever been at any previous meeting. The State Society, however, passed a resolution prohibiting any county society from providing any banquet in the future, because of the burden it would entail on poorer societies. The citizens of Atlantic City did all in their power to give pleasure to their guests.

Members of the Camden County Medical Society since its organization,—

Date of admission.	Name.	Year of graduation	College where graduated.	Remarks.
1846	Jacob P. Thornton.....	1828	University of Pennsylvania.....	Removed West.
1846	Richard M. Cooper.....	1839	University of Pennsylvania.....	Died May 24, 1874.
1846	James C. Risley.....	1844	Jefferson Medical College.....	Died Nov. 26, 1866.
1846	Charles D. Hendry.....	1832	University of Pennsylvania.....	Died April 29, 1869.
1846	Othniel H. Taylor.....	1825	University of Pennsylvania.....	Died Sept. 5, 1869.
-1846	Isaac S. Mulford.....	1822	University of Pennsylvania.....	Died Feb. 17, 1873.
1847	A. D. Woodruff.....	1844	Jefferson Medical College.....	Died Jan. 1881.
1847	Bowman Hendry.....	1846	Jefferson Medical College.....	Died June 8, 1868.
1847	Daniel M. Stout.....	1847	Jefferson Medical College.....	Present member.
1847	Benj. W. Blackwood.....	1828	University of Pennsylvania.....	Died Jan. 19, 1866.
1848	John V. Schenck.....	1847	University of Pennsylvania.....	Died July 25, 1882.
1848	Edward J. Record.....	1848	Jefferson Medical College.....	Expelled.
1849	John W. Snowden.....	1844	University of Pennsylvania.....	Present member.
1849	John J. Jessup.....	1848	Jefferson Medical College.....	Died 1852.
1849	Robt. M. Smallwood.....	1849	University of Pennsylvania.....	Died Feb. 8, 1856.
1850	Jacob Grigg.....	1843	University of Pennsylvania.....	Removed to Burl'n Co.
1850	Thos. F. Cullen.....	1844	University of Pennsylvania.....	Died Nov. 21, 1878.
1850	Sylvester Birdsall.....	1848	Jefferson Medical College.....	Died May 29, 1883.
1851	Ezekial C. Chew.....	1843	Jefferson Medical College.....	Removed West.
1852	B. Fullerton Miles.....	1852	Jefferson Medical College.....	Removed.
1854	G. W. Bartholomew.....	1853	University of Pennsylvania.....	Expelled.
1854	Richard C. Dean.....	1854	Jefferson Medical College.....	Honorary member.
1857	N. B. Jennings.....	1856	Jefferson Medical College.....	Died April 17, 1885.
1857	W. G. Thomas.....	1854	Pennsylvania Medical College.....	Died Aug. 17, 1858.
1859	Henry Ackley.....	1858	Jefferson Medical College.....	Died Dec. 1, 1865.
1860	H. Genet Taylor.....	1860	University of Pennsylvania.....	Present member.
1860	Henry E. Brannin.....	1858	Jefferson Medical College.....	Present member.
1863	J. Gilbert Young.....	1862	University of Pennsylvania.....	Honorary member.
1863	John R. Stevenson.....	1863	University of Pennsylvania.....	Present member.
1864	Alex. Marey.....	1861	University of Pennsylvania.....	Present member.
1866	Joseph F. Garrison.....	1845	University of Pennsylvania.....	Honorary member.
1866	James M. Ridge.....	1852	University of Pennsylvania.....	Present member.
1866	Jonathan J. Comfort.....	1859	Jefferson Medical College.....	Removed.

Date of admission.	Name.	Year of graduation.	College where graduated.	Remarks.
1867	Peter V. Schenck.....	1860	University of Pennsylvania	Died March 12, 1885.
1867	H. A. M. Smith.....	1864	Jefferson Medical College	Present member.
1867	Alex. M. Meray.....	1863	University of Pennsylvania	Present member.
1867	J. Newton Achuff.....	1867	Jefferson Medical College	Died.
1867	T. J. Smith.....	1866	University of Pennsylvania	Removed in 1868.
1867	John M. Sullivan.....	1858	Jefferson Medical College	Removed.
1868	J. Orlando White.....	1868	University of Pennsylvania	Present member.
1870	I. W. Hewlings.....	1869	Jefferson Medical College	Honorary member.
1870	Randall W. Morgan.....	1870	University of Pennsylvania	Died Oct. 20, 1884.
1871	J. W. McCullough.....	1860	Jefferson Medical College	Died March 5, 1881.
1871	John R. Haney.....	1861	University of Pennsylvania	Present member.
1871	D. Parrish Pancoast.....	1859	University of Pennsylvania	Present member.
1871	R. B. Okie.....	1870	University of Pennsylvania	Removed to Penna.
1871	Isaac B. Mulford.....	1871	University of Pennsylvania	Died Nov. 21, 1882.
1871	Thomas Westcott.....			Resigned.
1871	W. H. Ireland.....	1867	University of Pennsylvania	Present member.
1871	Geo. W. Boughman.....	1863	Jefferson Medical College	Present member.
1872	Edwin Tomlinson.....	1872	Jefferson Medical College	Present member.
1873	C. H. Shivers.....	1873	Jefferson Medical College	Present member.
1875	Maximilian West.....	1875	University of Pennsylvania	Rem. to Atlantic City.
1875	E. B. Woolston.....	1854	University of Pennsylvania	Present member.
1876	E. L. B. Godfrey.....	1875	Jefferson Medical College	Present member.
1876	W. P. Melcher.....	1876	University of Pennsylvania	Rem. to Burlington Co.
1876	James A. Armstrong.....	1861	University of Pennsylvania	Died Oct. 30, 1885.
1876	Thomas G. Rowand.....	1850	Philadelphia College.....	Present member.
1876	E. J. Snitcher.....	1874	Chicago Medical College.....	Present member.
1876	D. W. Blake.....	1876	Jefferson Medical College	Present member.
1877	W. A. Davis.....	1876	University of Pennsylvania	Present member.
1877	Dowling Benjamin.....	1877	University of Pennsylvania	Present member.
1877	John S. Miller.....			Removed.
1878	J. F. Walsh.....	1876	University of Pennsylvania	Present member.
1878	S. B. Irwin.....	1844	Jefferson Medical College	Present member.
1879	W. H. Iszard.....	1870	Jefferson Medical College	Present member.
1879	Onan B. Gross.....	1878	University of Pennsylvania	Present member.
1879	James H. Wroth.....	1878	University of Pennsylvania	Rem. to New Mexico.
1880	J. W. Donges.....	1866	University of Pennsylvania	Present member.
1881	C. M. Schellinger.....	1879	Jefferson Medical College	Present member.
1881	H. H. Davis.....	1879	Jefferson Medical College	Present member.
1881	C. G. Garrison.....	1872	University of Pennsylvania	Honorary member.
1882	W. A. Hamilton.....	1870	University of Maryland	Present member.
1883	H. F. Palm.....	1881	Jefferson Medical College	Present member.
1883	E. P. Townsend.....	1863	Jefferson Medical College	Present member.
1884	Conrad G. Hoell.....	1882	University of Pennsylvania	Present member.
1884	A. T. Dobson, Jr.....	1882	University of Pennsylvania	Present member.
1884	P. W. Beale.....	1876	Jefferson Medical College	Present member.
1885	Daniel Strock.....	1877	Jefferson Medical College	Present member.
1885	Joseph H. Wills.....	1880	University of Pennsylvania	Present member.
1885	Wm. Warnock.....	1880	University of Pennsylvania	Present member.
1886	Jesse J. Wills.....	1884	Jefferson Medical College	Present member.
1886	James A. Wamsley.....	1878	Jefferson Medical College	Present member.

PRESIDENTS OF CAMDEN COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.

James C. Risley, 1846-47.	James M. Ridge, 1867.
Isaac S. Milford, 1848-51.	Jonathan J. Comfort, 1868.
Charles D. Hendry, 1852-53.	Alexander M. Meray, 1869.
A. Dickinson Woodruff, 1854.	J. Orlando White, 1870.
John W. Snowden, 1855-75.	Richard M. Cooper, 1871-71.
Othniel H. Taylor, 1856.	Isaac W. Henlings, 1872.
Thomas F. Cullen, 1857.	Edwin Tomlinson, 1877.
Sylvester Birdsall, 1858.	H. A. M. Smith, 1878.
John V. Schenck, 1859-73.	D. Parrish Pancoast, 1879.
Bowman Hendry, 1860.	C. H. Shivers, 1880.
Napoleon B. Jennings, 1861.	Isaac B. Mulford, 1881.
Henry E. Brannin, 1862.	E. L. B. Godfrey, 1882.

J. Gilbert Young, 1863.

John R. Haney, 1883.

John R. Stevenson, 1864.

Dowling Benjamin, 1884.

H. Genet Taylor, 1865.

E. B. Woolston, 1885.

Alexander Marey, 1866-76.

W. H. Ireland, 1886.

DISEASES AND THEIR REMEDIES.—There is but little information concerning the diseases that prevailed in Camden County prior to the formation of its Medical Society. The limited number of physicians who practiced in it between 1730 and 1846 had but little

time to write any account of their observations and experience, and still less opportunity to publish them. It is, therefore, from traditions that have been well preserved in this section, compared with the accounts of diseases and epidemics in other parts of this and adjacent colonies, that a knowledge of them can be best obtained.

There is a widespread belief that the climate of this section has changed, and that diseases now are very different from what they were in early times. A hundred years ago the old were wont to lament the change and deterioration of the seasons, since the days of their youth, in the same strain as their descendants do now. A careful examination of weather notes shows that there has been no climatic variation since the early settlement of the county. There were then, as now, cycles of hot and dry summers, alternating with cool and moist ones; cold, bleak winters with warm and wet ones. There was the chilly spring and the mild autumn. With the exception of a few maladies, like cholera, that have been imported from countries with which, in former times, there was only infrequent and slow communication, there is no evidence that there are any diseases now that did not occur in early days. Their symptoms and courses have been greatly modified by a change in the habits and customs of the people, and by improved medication and sanitation.

In colonial times the houses were nearly all built of wood, a few were log, but most of them were constructed of rough sawed boards, with board partitions, and without plaster. There were no carpets on the floor. The only mode of heating them was by a wood fire in an open fire-place, by which the family sat in the Arctic cold of winter, one side of the body alternately chilled and warmed as it was turned to or from the blazing logs. Their clothing was of homespun wool; only on ceremonial displays did the well-to-do wear linen or silk shirts or

stockings. Underclothing was not worn until the present century, even after cotton cloth had been substituted for woolen stuffs. Overcoats were a rare luxury, but a few of the wealthier men possessed them. Bangups they were called, made of good imported cloth; they were reserved for state occasions; they were expected to last a life-time, and sometimes descended as an heirloom to the son. Rubber over-shoes and clothing were never dreamed of until within the present generation. The only mode of traveling was in the open boat or on horseback exposed to the weather.

Their diet did not compare any more favorably with that of modern times than did their clothing. Vegetables were plentiful in the summer, but there was no method of preserving the perishable ones through the other nine months of the year. Their bread was made from rye, wheat having come into general use only within the last fifty years. The staple meats were salt pork and ham. In the earlier period of the settlement this was relieved by game, but as the country filled up, it became scarce and had a mercantile price; then it was sold. Mutton was but little eaten. Prior to the Revolution sheep were so valuable that in old wills bequests are left to daughters of a ewe-lamb and feather-bed in lieu of any real estate. After the embargo laid upon wool during the war it became unpatriotic and disreputable to eat mutton, and this sentiment continued to prohibit its use long after the reason for it had been forgotten. It was only in the winter that they had fresh meat. When they wanted beef they fattened the oldest and most worthless cow on the farm, and when cold weather set in they killed it, and after the meat had been cooked to the indigestibility of leather, they ate it three times a day until putrefaction commenced. It is not surprising that beef was not considered a wholesome food. One superlative article of food they possessed in abundance, whose value as a substitute for

any deficiency in a diet is unsurpassed, but which has not been appreciated by either the medical profession or the laity, until recently. That was milk. This was not a salable commodity, and that is, perhaps, the reason why it was considered to be a plebeian drink. The dividing line between gentility and common people was milk. To have offered an invited guest at the table a glass of it would have been an unpardonable offence. The family, including the children, at the first table had their tea and coffee; the bound boy at the second table had an unstinted supply of milk. The result was that a quarter of a century afterwards the bound boy owned the farm.

Alcoholic drinks were freely used. Apple-whiskey was in every one's house. Imported wines and brandies purchased by the wealthier people were reserved for special occasions. It was customary to take a drink of spirits before breakfast to counteract the deleterious effects of fog and dampness. If a neighbor was visited, or the visit returned, the decanter was set out as a mark of hospitality. It was not believed that any excessive labor, like haying and harvesting, could be done without it. The jug was taken to the meadow or field along with the water-bucket, and when the men had cut a number of swaths across the grass or grain, a halt was made to take a draught of the liquor. At social gatherings, at weddings, at funerals, and even at child-births the flowing bowl was passed around.

The contrast between these early habits and customs and those of to-day is most marked. Without enumerating them, it will suffice to state that a temperance man in the eighteenth century was one who never got intoxicated; now he is a total abstainer from alcoholic beverages. Now the well-filled decanter is not only kept out of sight, but it is banished from the house. One township in this county has for fifteen years prohibited the sale of liquor within its limits.

As might be expected, inflammatory diseases were formerly very frequent, and their symptoms violent. Pleurisy, bronchitis, pneumonia and rheumatism prevailed extensively, especially in years in which the thermometric changes favored their development. They were much oftener fatal than they are now. Cholera-morbus, dysentery and diarrhoea, which are rarely fatal now, then caused the death of many. Scarlet fever, measles and whooping-cough, which are the bane of childhood, exhibited the same infantile violence as the diseases of adult life. Sickmess, especially epidemics, as far back as 1726, are noted as having been sthenic or asthenic, but there is no record of that popular word typhoid, as applied to depressed forms of illness, having been used in this county until 1855, when Dr. T. F. Cullen reported that malarious diseases had that year assumed a typhoid form. These facts would indicate that the changes in the mode of living of the people, which had been gradually improving up to the discovery of gold in California in 1848, and very rapidly since then, had produced a moiety of people of weak constitution, who, under the surroundings of earlier days, invariably died young.

Intermittent and remittent fevers were common on the Delaware slope of the county. In 1798 there is a record that they were prevalent on the high ground, while yellow bilious fever attacked those along the river-shore. In 1823 Dr. Charles F. Clarke, of Woodbury, in his notes, says that bilious fevers were epidemic, and so numerous were the cases, that as he rode along at night, farmers would keep a light burning as a signal for him that there was sickness in the house. The reports made to the Camden County Medical Society state that malarial fevers prevailed along the streams in 1848. After this little is said about them until 1856, when they again became frequent, and continued to increase until 1862, when they were declared to be epidemic. Then they began

to decline, until in 1867, and for five years afterwards, they had so diminished that the physicians congratulated themselves that these diseases were finally disappearing. In 1873 they reappeared, steadily increasing in number and severity until 1877, when they were again pronounced to be epidemic; since then they have been declining, and at present (1886) are quite infrequent. Professor Kalm, reporting to the Swedish government in 1748, concerning Gloucester (Camden included) County, says fevers and agues were more common than any other disease. In some years they ravaged the whole county, in others "scarcely a single person was taken ill."

At the time that Kalm wrote, the Atlantic slope of the county, called the "Pines," was not inhabited, except by a few wood-choppers. From the earliest times this section has been popularly credited with great exemption from pulmonary and miasmatic diseases. More recently Dr. John W. Snowden, who has practiced medicine in that section for forty years, and who is the able chairman of the Standing Committee and reporter of the Camden County Medical Society, states that he never saw a case of intermittent or remittent fever originate there. He also confirms its reputation for freedom from pulmonary affections.

Typhoid fever was not known as a distinct disease until it was investigated and described by Louis, a French physician, in the early part of the present century. There is no doubt but that cases of it occurred here so soon as the concretions from filth were sufficient to form a nidus for its growth. The milder forms of it were classed with obstinate remittent fever, and helped to swell its mortality list. In the tradition that has come down to us of the dreaded and fatal nervous fever, as it was called, may be found a description of a severe case of typhoid fever where the cerebral symptoms were prominent. In the reports of the medical society

this disease is noted as occurring more or less throughout the county every year, although in some seasons it is more frequent than in others, especially in Camden. Haddonfield seems to have had great immunity from it, as there is no record of any case happening there that was not contracted elsewhere.

Typhus fever has been an infrequent disease during the history of the county. There was an epidemic of it in Camden in 1812, in which a number lost their lives, but otherwise that city has been remarkably free from it. Dr. Bowman Hendry had some cases of it adjacent to the almshouse at Blackwood. At this institution it is occasionally introduced by vagrants, and in 1881 it became epidemic, there having been one hundred and three cases and thirty-three deaths from it. Dr. McCullough, one of the attending physicians, fell a victim to the disease.

The proximity of Camden County to the port of Philadelphia has made it liable to be invaded by yellow fever. There is no record of its having become located within the county limits, although the lower end of Gloucester County, from which it was set off, has been charged with having reproduced it along the river-shore in 1747 and 1798. There were epidemics of yellow fever in Philadelphia in 1762; between the years 1793 and 1798; between 1802 and 1805; and in the years 1819 and 1820. At these periods there were isolated cases contracted by visits to infected districts of that city. During the epidemic of 1853 there does not appear to have been any deaths from it in Camden County. In 1854 there was one case of yellow fever in Camden in the person of a sailor who, two days previous to his attack, had landed from a steamer sixty hours from Savannah, Ga.

The insidious and obscure diseases of the kidneys observed and described by Dr. Bright, of England, in 1828, and after whom they are named, were not diagnosed by phy-

sicians until chemistry and microscopy had advanced to such a state of progress as to offer the only means of detecting them. The first application of these sciences in Camden County for this purpose was made by a member of its Medical Society in 1865. Since that date Bright's disease is known to be the cause of a limited number of deaths here annually. Fatal results from some formerly obscure cases of dropsy are now known to be caused by this disease. There are some families who have noticed that for two or three generations a number of their members have died of dropsy. Some of these deaths within the last twenty years have been the sequelæ of Bright's disease. The inference is, therefore, that the dropsy of former generations was produced by the same cause, and that, to a limited extent, Bright's disease is hereditary.

In 1735-36 a terrible epidemic swept over the colonies, called the "throat distemper." In the accounts of it that have come down to us, and in the traditions of a not infrequent disease called, in this county, "putrid sore throat," may be discerned the modern diphtheria. Under the latter name the malady is but little mentioned in the records of the Medical Society until 1862, when Dr. Cullen reported that it had been seen occasionally during the year, but that he did not believe that it had ever been epidemic in Camden City. Since that date it has appeared more or less every year throughout the county, but not to any great extent.

Small pox was a much dreaded disease in colonial times. The introduction of inoculation here, about 1750, robbed it of some of its terrors, and the discovery of vaccination, by Jenner, at the close of the last century, made it still more harmless. Yet it still lingers, and at times becomes epidemic. The Camden County Medical Society reported it to be so in Camden City in 1856, 1864, 1871 and 1880. In the latter year there were six hundred and eighty-eight cases and one

hundred and thirty-four deaths from it. The number of gratuitous vaccinations made to check the disease was about eight thousand.

Asiatic cholera is an imported disease indigenous to Southern Asia. Its first appearance in Camden County was in 1832. The accounts of its ravages then are very meagre. Dr. Isaac S. Mulford, writing in 1855, says that it was not so violent as were the subsequent epidemics of 1849 and 1854, all of which he witnessed. He also says that in the first-named year it possessed a sthenic character. Among the papers of the late Dr. Charles F. Clarke, of Woodbury, is one stating that the people were greatly afraid of it, believing it to be contagious, and that he had helped to bury the bodies of the dead, which the people in their terror had thrown upon the river-shore.

Its second appearance was in 1849, the first case occurring in Camden in the middle of June. At that time the city had a population of nine thousand people, many of whom fled; yet between its advent and the commencement of cold weather, when it ceased, there were one hundred and nineteen cases and fifty deaths. In Winslow there were a number of deaths from cholera, but no account of them has been preserved. There were also a few isolated cases in the other townships. Camden was next visited by this disease in 1854, when the first person attacked died from it on June 25th. It did not assume an epidemic form until October, and ceased on November 23d. In this year there were ninety-four cases and fifty-seven deaths. During its continuance the Camden City Medical Society held several special meetings to consult about it, and the members exerted themselves to the utmost to check its ravages. In Haddonfield there was a single case that had been contracted in Camden. The susceptibility of the latter city to become a cholera centre, the virulence and the fatality of the scourge there, gave it a reputation for unhealthfulness that seriously

checked its growth, so that between 1849 and 1866 its population only increased from nine thousand to eighteen thousand.

When it was reported, in 1865, that cholera was approaching the United States, the Camden City Medical Society, alert to the dangers to be apprehended from another visitation, at their stated meeting held September 7th of that year, appointed Drs. John R. Stevenson, Isaac S. Mulford, Alexander Marcy and Thomas F. Cullen a committee to adopt measures to prevent an anticipated invasion of cholera. Their final report states that upon inspection they found Camden to be as filthy as any city of its size in the Union. The drainage was superficial and imperfect; garbage and coal ashes were thrown into the streets, but few of which were paved; the cesspools, shallow in depth, were in many places overflowing upon the ground, and pig sties had been allowed to be erected in the yards of the poorer classes. The committee consulted with the City Council, who courteously received their suggestions, and through their sanitary committee, of which John S. Lee was chairman and Colonel Joseph C. Nichols the efficient executive officer, put in force the ordinances which were plenary. Before the summer of 1866 they had cleansed the city and abated all nuisances. In this year the first case of cholera occurred on June 25th, when the city authorities, having previously provided a stock of disinfectants, as recommended by the medical committee, virtually transferred the direction of sanitary measures to the latter, who investigated each case of the disease, and had the premises and clothing of the sick promptly disinfected. There were in this year thirty-nine cases of cholera and thirty deaths. It did not become epidemic, as it only became located in two places, in both of which it was stamped out within thirty-six hours. Just beyond the city limits, in Newton township, there were twenty-seven cases, and twenty-five deaths in a negro

hamlet. With the exception of one at Winslow, there were no others in Camden County. In the year 1873 there were three reported instances of cholera in Camden City, and in one person it proved fatal.

The experience of 1866 in Camden and elsewhere demonstrated the power and efficiency of well-directed sanitary measures in preventing the spread of infectious and contagious diseases, and subsequent observation confirmed it.

In the year 1880 the Legislature of New Jersey passed an act creating a State Board of Health of nine members, which enactment provided that every city, town or borough shall have a Board of Health of not less than five nor more than seven members, of which the recorder of vital statistics, one city physician and the city health inspector shall be members. In each township, the township committee, the assessor and township physician compose the Board of Health. Any city, borough or township which had a local Board of Health at the time of the passage of this act was exempt from its provisions. Camden was one of those exempted and did not accept the provisions of the health law until 1885. During the years 1884 and 1885, Dr. O. B. Gross acted as special inspector of that city for the State Board of Health.

The use of herbs as remedies has already been described. Cider, although a beverage, may be classed as a medicine. In former times it was drank hot at night as a cure for colds. The ground Jesuit's bark was mixed in it to make the dose more palatable, and it had the popular reputation of being "good for the liver." Every large farmer had his cider-mill, where he made his own cider, and which he loaned for the use of his less fortunate neighbors. Scattered at convenient points throughout the district were farmers who added a still to their cider-mill, and who distilled the cider of their friends into apple whiskey on shares. At the present time there

are only a few cider-presses, and but two whiskey stills in the county. One still is owned by Joshua Peacock, near Haddonfield; the other by Hugh Sharp, adjacent to Marlton. An early industry was the distillation of the essential oils of sassafras, pennyroyal, horse-mint, winter-green, spearmint, etc., from indigenous plants that were once very abundant. Their product was sold locally for use as liniments and rubefacients, and the surplus sent to the Philadelphia market. These oil-stills gradually fell into the hands of the negroes. Between 1840 and 1850 one was operated in Jordantown by a colored man, Stephen Polk, and by his son Elzey. The last one in the county was owned by a colored man styled "Dr. Thomas," residing near Marlton. This was abandoned about twenty years ago.

About the year 1822, Nathan Willets began the cultivation of the castor bean on the farm where he resided, on the Haddonfield and Clements Bridge road, two miles from Haddonfield. He also prepared the oil for market. He continued the business for some twenty years.

Until the beginning of the present century physicians made their visits on horseback with a saddle-bag attached to it, in which were carried their medicines and the few instruments they used. They prepared their own pills and potions. Among their preparations were those of mercury, a very ancient remedy, which had been always in moderate use. Calomel came into repute in 1736 as an application for the throat distemper, but mercurials were not pushed to salivation until within the present century. This mode of medication continued up to 1850. Since then mercury has fallen into disuse by the medical profession, but when the great increase in the consumption of official and patent pills, most of which contain some compound of this metal, is taken into consideration, it is doubtful if any less of it is taken by the people now than formerly,

only the manner of administration has changed.

Venesection began to be employed about 1750 and became so popular with physicians that it was employed in all cases, the lancet being their invariable accompaniment. Now, so completely has it fallen into discredit that but few of the present members of the Camden County Medical Society have ever bled a patient.

Boerhaave, elected professor at Leyden in 1701, announced the doctrine that all diseases were the result of humors in the blood. This was accepted by physicians everywhere, who, in accordance with it, prohibited the use of cold drinks in sickness, but made their patients drink hot teas, keep the window closed to prevent the ingress of fresh air, and plied them with bed-covers to induce perspiration. There are old residents here who well remember the discomforts and misery of such treatment.

A few of the best-known old standard drugs and some popular nostrums were early sold by the country merchants. They are at this day to be found in the stock of the cross-roads stores in this section. The first drug store in Camden County was opened by Thomas Redman in November, 1735. He was the son of Dr. Thomas Redman, of Philadelphia, and was born March 31, 1714. He was educated an apothecary, and, having removed to Haddonfield, commenced business where now stands the dwelling of the late Samuel C. Smith. In addition to drugs he kept other merchandise, but the former was a special department, where prescriptions were compounded. This business and the knowledge of the preparation of medicines was transmitted to his son and grandson, who continued the same occupation in the same place until 1846. Charles S. Braddock, a graduate of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy in the class of 1851, opened the first store in Haddonfield for the exclusive sale of drugs in the year 1853. This is still

continued by his son. R. Willard is the proprietor of the other store in this town.

In Camden, Dr. Samuel Harris, in 1811, sold some medicines from his office. Between the years 1812 and 1821, Freedom L. Shinn kept a drug store at the northeast corner of Second and Plum (Arch) Streets. After that there was no place other than at Dr. Harris' office where medicines could be purchased until 1832, when Dr. Sickler opened a drug store on Federal Street near the ferry. According to charges on his books, opium was worth fifty cents an ounce, and seven and one-half ounces of essence of peppermint eighty-seven and one-half cents. He also sold paints and oils. Paint oil was worth one dollar and ten cents per gallon; putty seven cents a pound, and a light of glass, ten by twelve, cost seven cents. This store was discontinued in 1834. In the latter year Drs. Joseph Kain and David Smith started a store of the same kind at the northeast corner of Third and Plum (Arch) Streets. Early in the year 1835, Dr. Smith retired and moved away. Shortly afterwards, in March of the same year, James Roberts, of Philadelphia, purchased the store from Dr. Smith, and six months subsequently sold it to Joseph C. Delacour, who still continues the business, but he has removed his establishment to the southwest corner of the same streets. The medical directory for 1885 enumerates thirty-six druggists in Camden.

About the year 1855, Thomas Hallam added a drug department to his store in Gloucester City, where he compounded physicians' prescriptions. This was the commencement of the apothecary business in that place, in which, at present, there are five pharmacies. One was opened in Merchantville in 1881 by C. H. Jennings, and another in Blackwood by Dr. J. E. Hurff in 1884.

CAMDEN CITY MEDICAL SOCIETY.—The Camden City Medical Society was organized in the city of Camden, June 21, 1853, by Drs. L. F. Fisler, I. S. Mulford, O. H. Tay-

lor, S. Birdsell, T. F. Cullen and J. V. Schenck. At this meeting a committee of three, consisting of Drs. O. H. Taylor, Birdsell and Fisler, was appointed to draught a suitable constitution and by-laws. This meeting then adjourned to the 16th instant, when a constitution and by-laws were adopted and an organization effected by the election of Dr. Isaac S. Mulford, president; Dr. L. F. Fisler, vice-president; Dr. J. V. Schenck, secretary and treasurer; and a standing committee composed of Drs. Cooper, Birdsell and Cullen. The officers are elected yearly, at the annual meeting in September.

The society is in effect, although not in fact, a subdivision of the County Society, composed of those members of the latter who practice medicine in the city of Camden. In the list of its members from the organization to the present time there are but seven who were not members of the other society. Their names are,—

NAME.	Date of Elec.	Where graduated.	Remarks.
Lorenzo F. Fisler.....	June 16, 1853	Univ. of Penna.	Died 1871
Jesse S. Z. Sellers.....	Sept. 7, 1854	Univ. of Penna.	Died 1886
Reynold Coates.....	Dec. 5, 1857	Univ. of Penna.	Died 1886
D. N. Mahone (honorary).	Sept. 3, 1868	Univ. of Penna.	Res'd 1868
Charles F. Clarke.....	June 3, 1869	Univ. of Penna.	Died 1875
William G. Taylor.....	Mar. 4, 1875	Jeff. Med. Col.	Died 1877
Charles A. Baker.....	Mar. 2, 1870	Jeff. Med. Col.	Removed

It meets quarterly, in the evening, generally at the house of one its members, but since the establishment of the Dispensary it occasionally meets there. Its meetings have never been discontinued, but sometimes have lapsed for want of a quorum. It has a supervision over all medical matters that belong exclusively to Camden City, and which are not of special interest to the townships outside of it. Reports made to it of the health of the city, of epidemics, of medical and other cases of special importance, are brought to the attention of the standing committee of the County Medical Society. Therefore, the transactions of the City Society, as far as relates to disease and its treatment, have already been given in the history of the former society.

Formerly a subject of frequent discussion in their meetings was the fee-bill or the rates to be charged for professional visits and cases of surgical injuries, it being desirable that a uniform price should be fixed upon by all its members for similar attendance upon the sick.

The City Medical Society has always taken an active interest in all public measures that concerned the health or bodily welfare of the citizens of Camden. In 1857, at the request of the Philadelphia Board of Health, it appointed delegates to meet in that city with those of similar societies on May 13th, for conference in relation to the establishment of a uniform system of quarantine laws. In the succeeding year another delegation was elected to attend a like convention in Baltimore.

At the meeting held July 3, 1858, a committee composed of Drs. Mulford, O. H. Taylor and Cullen was appointed to investigate and report upon the filthy condition of the hydrant water. The paper which they prepared condemned the management of the water-works. It was read at the next meeting of the society, and a synopsis of it was sent to the *Public Ledger* and to the directors of the company who then controlled the water supply of Camden.

In 1859 a resolution was introduced into the society looking to the establishment of a Dispensary in Camden. This will be more fully described in the history of that institution. In 1865 a committee was appointed to recommend measures for the prevention of an invasion of the city by cholera, an account of whose work is given in the sketch of cholera in Camden. This committee, in addition to the duty assigned to it, was, at a meeting held August 9, 1866, requested to make inquiry as to the mode of registering deaths in Philadelphia, which having been done, the plan was recommended to City Council, with the request that they pass a similar ordinance.

At the meeting held March 4, 1876, the family of the late Dr. Richard M. Cooper presented his library of medical works to the Camden City Medical Society. A committee was appointed to prepare an appropriate place for it, and to arrange a catalogue of it. The Dispensary was selected as a suitable building in which to deposit it.

There never had been any coroner's physician for Camden County. In case of sudden death, where the coroner desired an investigation of its cause by a physician, he could call upon any one convenient to the inquest. The doctor's services were paid for in each individual case. There having arisen some dispute between the officials and the members of the Camden County Medical Society as to the value of the services rendered, a fee-bill was drawn up by the society and laid before the proper authorities. At the meeting held December 2, 1869, Dr. Thomas F. Cullen moved, "That members of the Camden City Society refuse to make or assist at any post-mortem examination as directed by the coroner or coroners of Camden County, or by any court or courts of said county, until the fee-bill as already presented to the Board of Chosen Freeholders, as agreed upon by this society, shall be accepted and agreed upon by them, and the Board of Chosen Freeholders be notified by the secretary of this society of the same." This resolution was adopted and copies were ordered to be sent to the Board of Freeholders and to the managers of the Dispensary.

By this time it became apparent that the growth of population, with its increasing wants, demanded a physician clothed with the proper authority, and sufficiently remunerated to take charge of the physical interests of the public departments. The society having this object in view, at its meeting in March, 1874, adopted a motion, made by Dr. James M. Ridge, that a committee should be appointed to "confer with the relief committee of City Council upon the appointment of a

city physician." The result of these repeated efforts of the profession to arouse the attention of the officials to the needs of the community was the appointment of a county physician.

The Legislature of New Jersey, by an act approved April 21, 1876, created the office of county physician. The laws thus enacted and in force give the county physician precedence and authority in all coroner's cases until he has given orders for a view or inquest to a coroner or justice of the peace. He is obliged to assume the responsibility of all coroner's work. Besides this, he furnishes medical attendance and gives medicines to the inmates of the county jail. His salary is eight hundred dollars per annum, in lieu of all fees.

Dr. Randall W. Morgan was county physician from 1876 to 1881; Dr. Wm. H. Ireland, from 1881 to 1884; and Dr. Gross, the present incumbent, since the latter date.

PENSION BOARD.—In June, 1884, a United States Pension Board of Examining Surgeons was established in Camden. It is one of three assigned to New Jersey, the other two being respectively at Newark and Trenton. It was composed as follows, viz.: Dr. H. Genet Taylor, president; Dr. James A. Armstrong, treasurer; Dr. Onan B. Gross, secretary. Upon the change of administration of the government, the board was reorganized in July, 1885, by the appointment of Dr. James M. Ridge, president; Dr. John W. Donges, treasurer; and Dr. Onan B. Gross, secretary. The board meets every Wednesday at the Dispensary for the purpose of examining applications for pensions.

CAMDEN CITY DISPENSARY.—The first movement towards establishing a Dispensary in Camden was made in 1859. Dr. O. H. Taylor, when a young graduate in medicine, had been a visiting physician for the Philadelphia Dispensary, and was impressed with the usefulness and the beneficent charity of

such an institution in a young city. At the meeting of the Camden City Medical Society held March 3d, in that year, he brought to its attention the propriety of petitioning City Council for the establishment of a Dispensary. This was discussed and laid over until the next meeting, on June 2d, when a committee of three, composed of Drs. O. H. Taylor, R. M. Cooper and L. F. Fidler, was appointed "to frame a memorial to the City Council of Camden, in order to co-operate with the City Medical Society in the establishment of a City Dispensary." At the December meeting the committee read a report, and after considerable debate in regard to the encouragement likely to be extended by those appealed to for aid, the subject was indefinitely postponed.

After the call of President Lincoln for three hundred thousand men was made, December 19, 1864, it became evident that another conscription for troops would be enforced in Camden. A number of men formed an association called "The North Ward Bounty Association," to insure such of its members as might be drafted against enforced military duty, by paying a bounty to volunteers to fill the places of those whose names might be drawn from the wheel. The drawing had been made in Camden, and part of its quota had been filled, when the surrender of Lee at Appomattox closed the war and stopped recruiting. During this month the members of the North Ward Bounty Association held a meeting and passed a resolution appropriating the sum left in the hands of Thomas McKean, treasurer, amounting to \$3956.96, to charitable purposes. After consultation with Dr. Taylor and other members of the City Medical Society, Mr. McKean determined, with the committee of the association, to appropriate it toward the founding of a Dispensary. He and Samuel B. Garrison were selected as a committee to make inquiries as to the manner and practicability of establishing the same. On May 4, 1865, a special meeting of the Med-

ical Society was convened for the purpose of taking "action in reference to a resolution passed at the last meeting of the North Ward Bounty Association, devoting funds on hand to the establishment of a Dispensary in the City of Camden." A committee was then appointed to confer with the above-named gentlemen, consisting of Drs. O. H. Taylor, Fisler, Cooper, Schenck and Cullen.

Subsequently a minority of the members of the Bounty Fund Association became dissatisfied with the disposition that had been made of the funds, and they held a meeting on May 24, 1865, and passed a resolution, addressed to Messrs. McKean and Garrison, to distribute the money among the "contributors and drafted men." This action caused some litigation, which was decided by the court in favor of the Dispensary. At a meeting of the society held in December of the same year the committee on Dispensary reported that negotiations were in progress for the purchase of the Perseverance Hose-House, and that a gentleman had purchased twelve cots, which he designed presenting to the institution. At the next meeting, in March, 1866, it was reported that the hose-house on Third Street, below Market, had been purchased, and that a room was being fitted up for the meetings of the society, and that A. Browning, Esq., had offered his services gratuitously for procuring a charter for a corporate body. The committee were instructed to organize the Dispensary in conjunction with such citizens as may be appointed to act with them, and the plan of organization drawn up by the society in 1859 was reported and accepted. Subscription books were ordered to be prepared for each member, for druggists and other citizens. On March 17th the keys of the Dispensary were handed to the society, with the request that it should carry on the institution until a charter could be obtained from the next Legislature authorizing a board of managers. On March 21st the following visiting physicians were appointed: North

Ward, Dr. H. Genet Taylor; Middle Ward, Dr. John R. Stevenson; and South Ward, Dr. A. Marey. O. G. Taylor was elected druggist and superintendent. The consulting physicians, who were appointed at the next stated meeting in June, were Drs. R. M. Cooper, L. F. Fisler and Thomas F. Cullen.

The Dispensary was opened immediately and managed by the medical committee until the procurement of the charter, approved February 5, 1867, in which Drs. Isaac S. Mulford, O. H. Taylor, Richard M. Cooper, Lorenzo F. Fisler, Thomas F. Cullen, John V. Schenck, William S. Bishop, Bowman Hendry, James M. Ridge, H. Genet Taylor and John R. Stevenson were named as incorporators. Under this charter an organization was effected March 7, 1867, by the election of Dr. Isaac S. Mulford, president; Dr. L. F. Fisler, vice-president; Dr. J. R. Stevenson, secretary; and Dr. R. M. Cooper, treasurer. On the 12th of December of the same year the Perseverance Hose-House was conveyed to the corporation, the consideration being two thousand dollars. The first annual meeting of the corporators and contributors, as provided by the constitution and by-laws which had been adopted the 18th of April of the year previous, was held January 14, 1868, at which it was reported that the net amount received from the draft fund had been \$3776.94, of which \$2128.03 had been expended, leaving a balance on hand of \$1648.91. Since the opening of the institution the cash contributions were one thousand one hundred and twenty-seven dollars, besides donations of various articles to the value of sixty dollars. Of this there was a balance of \$3.33 on hand. The total number of patients prescribed for had been six hundred and eighty-two, and the total number of prescriptions compounded, two thousand and twenty-three. On the 21st of January the reorganization of the Dispensary under the new charter took place, at which Drs. Thomas F. Cullen was elected president; John V. Schenck, vice-

president; R. M. Cooper, secretary and treasurer. Dr. Cullen served as president until 1870, when Thomas A. Wilson was elected. He was succeeded in 1874 by John Morgan, who continued in office until his death, in 1881. The next president was Thomas McKeen, who died in 1884, when Dr. Alexander Marey, the present incumbent, was elected to fill the vacancy. Dr. John V. Schenck continued to be vice-president until his death, in 1883, when Dr. Alexander Marey became vice-president, who, upon his election to be president in 1884, was succeeded by the present official, Maurice Browning. Upon the resignation and removal from the city of the secretary, Dr. John R. Stevenson, in 1867, Dr. R. M. Cooper was appointed to the vacancy, holding the combined office of secretary and treasurer until his death, in 1874, when Dr. H. Genet Taylor was elected secretary, a position he still holds, and Joseph B. Cooper became treasurer, but resigned in 1882. The present treasurer, R. H. Reeve, succeeded him. O. G. Taylor, the druggist and superintendent, elected March 21, 1865, served continuously for nearly twenty years, during which time he never made a mistake. His health failing, so that he was unable to perform his duties, he resigned January 10, 1886, and died shortly afterwards in the same year. Dr. H. F. Palm now fills the post.

In the year 1868 City Council appropriated three hundred dollars a year to the Dispensary, in consideration of the services it rendered to the poor of the city. This appropriation continued until the year 1879, when an ordinance was passed authorizing its sanitary committee to divide the city into three districts and make a contract with the board of managers of the Dispensary to furnish medical attendance and medicines to the poor of the city for the sum of sixteen hundred dollars per annum. This agreement was ratified on June 1st of that year, and the following physicians were elected by the board of managers, viz.: For the First District,

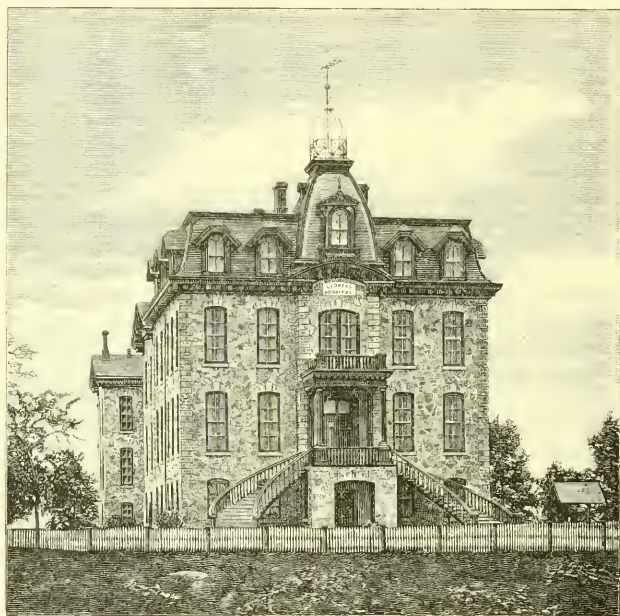
Dr. O. B. Gross; Second District, Dr. C. M. Schellinger; Third District, Dr. M. West—with a salary of two hundred dollars a year for each. Prior to this time all the physicians who had attended to the Dispensary had given their services gratuitously. The younger members of the society had each, in their turn, filled these positions, serving until a new member—usually a young graduate in medicine—would relieve them from this duty. These physicians had been elected by the City Medical Society and were accountable to it, but when the officers became salaried, then their selection was transferred to the board of managers of the Dispensary. This contract with the city was renewed annually at the same price, until 1885, when the latter opened it to the lowest bidder. The board offered to renew it at sixteen hundred dollars, which was not accepted; consequently the election of the district physicians was abandoned, and the Medical Society again resumed its free attendance.

When the Dispensary building was fitted up, the first floor was divided into two rooms, the front one being used as a pharmacy and the rear one as an office in which to examine patients. Meetings were also held here. During the winter of 1866 and 1867 a course of gratuitous medical lectures was delivered here to the students of Rev. T. M. Reilly's Theological School. Dr. John R. Stevenson lectured on materia medica and practice of medicine, and Dr. H. Genet Taylor on anatomy and surgery to these young men, who were preparing themselves for missionary work in the Territories. In the year 1884 an additional room was built in the rear, to be used for holding consultations. At first the second floor was filled with hospital cots for the reception of persons who might receive accidental injuries; but as sufficient means could not be raised to provide nurses and open a culinary department, the project was abandoned, and the beds were sold in 1869. In 1868 this room was rented

to Dr. Reynell Coates for five dollars a month, who lived in it until 1877. The Microscopical Society occupied it after 1878.

The "Board of Pension Examining Surgeons" rented it in 1885. When unoccupied it is used for holding special meetings of both the City and County Medical Societies. Miss Elizabeth Cooper, who died in 1884, left a bequest to the Dispensary of one thousand dollars.

of establishing a hospital in West Jersey had been for some time contemplated by the brothers William D. and Dr. Richard M. Cooper, descendants of William Cooper, the first settler at Coopers Point, but during their lifetime they had taken no active steps in that direction. William D. Cooper, shortly before his death, which occurred in 1875, expressed a wish that fifty thousand dollars should be set apart from his estate



COOPER HOSPITAL.

During the year 1885 the attending physician had treated one thousand one hundred and forty-seven medical and surgical cases, and four thousand two hundred and ninety-five prescriptions had been compounded. The cost of this was \$1335.34, which left a balance of \$242.80 out of receipts amounting to \$1578.14.

THE COOPER HOSPITAL.—The project

and used for hospital purposes. The devisees of his estate, who were his sisters Sarah W. and Elizabeth B. Cooper, in accordance with their brother's wish, took the matter into consideration, and deeming fifty thousand dollars insufficient for the erection and maintenance of such an institution, generously decided to contribute two hundred thousand dollars for that purpose. In addition to this,

they also, with their brother, Alexander Cooper, conveyed the plot of ground on which the hospital now stands. The ground extends north and south from Mickle to Benson Streets and east and west from Sixth to Seventh Streets, and is valued at about fifty thousand dollars, making the total amount two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. In accordance with the desire of the donors a charter was obtained and the act of incorporation provided that the incorporators should constitute the board of managers, and that they should have exclusive control of the funds as set forth in the act, and in accordance therewith, the two hundred thousand dollars was placed in their hands.

The act provided for the construction of suitable buildings for hospital purposes on the grounds above mentioned, and also contains the following: "The object of said corporation shall be to afford gratuitous medical and surgical aid, advice, remedies and care to such invalid or needy persons as under the rules and by-laws of said corporation shall be entitled to the same." The board of managers commenced work on the erection of the hospital building in the latter part of 1875, but during the progress of the work many improvements not at first contemplated were made, so that when the structure was completed, in 1877, the entire cost including laying out of the grounds had amounted to ninety-five thousand dollars, a much larger sum than was at first estimated would be required. This left a balance of one hundred and five thousand dollars for the purpose of an endowment fund, which was invested in New Jersey mortgages bearing seven per cent. interest. In 1878 the legal rate of interest was reduced to six per cent., which materially lessened the income to be used in defraying the operating expenses of the hospital, and the board of managers, after taking into consideration the income thus unexpectedly reduced, concluded that the amount was not sufficient to main-

tain the hospital as at first projected, and deemed it advisable to add the yearly income to the endowment fund until a sufficient sum was invested to guarantee the income necessary to support the institution. The managers believed that the delay in the opening thus caused would result to the benefit of the public in the larger accommodations which the increased fund would permanently secure. The sum now invested (1886) the board of managers consider sufficient to warrant the opening of the institution.

The building is constructed of Leipserville gray stone, with hollow walls lined with brick, three stories high. The entire depth is two hundred and twenty-four feet by an average width of forty-six feet. The front, or administration building, is fifty-six feet by forty-six feet, and contains rooms for offices, managers, physicians, matrons, apothecary and operating rooms, stores, etc., and is connected with the hospital by a corridor twenty feet by fourteen, on each side of which are linen rooms for the use of the hospital.

There is a male and female ward, each thirty-one by seventy-seven feet, connecting with sitting-rooms thirty by thirty-one feet. Adjoining and connected with these wards, are four small wards, each twelve by twenty-two feet; there are also four wards in the administration building, each sixteen by eighteen feet; the cubic air space is about two thousand four hundred feet, and the floor space about one hundred and seventy feet to each patient. The basement of the hospital building contains the dining-rooms and apartments for servants. Particular attention has been paid to the sanitary arrangements of the hospital. It is heated throughout with steam, besides having open fireplaces in most of the wards and rooms; the ventilation is effected by means of steam coils placed in two large aspirating shafts, connected with which are flues opening into the wards; fresh air is supplied from aper-

tures in the ceilings leading outside. The boiler and laundry rooms are located in a separate building connected with the main building by an under-ground passage. The hospital will be opened at first with about fifteen beds. Under the rules contemplated the medical staff will consist of consulting, visiting and resident physicians and surgeons. The board of managers are,—President, Alexander Cooper; Secretary and Treasurer, John W. Wright; Peter L. Voorhees, Rodolphus Bingham, Joseph B. Cooper, Augustus Reeve, William B. Cooper and Richard H. Reeve.¹

BIOGRAPHIES OF PHYSICIANS

Who practiced Medicine in Camden County since the organization of the Camden County Medical Society in 1846, who are deceased or have removed:

ISAAC SKILLMAN MULFORD was the son of Henry and Sarah Mulford, and was born at Alloway's Creek, Salem County, N. J., on December 31, 1799. Selecting the profession of medicine, he entered the office of Dr. Joseph Parrish, of Philadelphia, as a student in 1819, and in the same year he attended medical lectures at the University of Pennsylvania, from which institution he graduated in 1822. He served for one year as resident physician in the Pennsylvania Hospital and in 1823 began the practice of medicine in Camden, then a mere village, popularly known as the "Ferry," in which, at that date, Dr. Samuel Harris was the only physician. His practice grew as Camden increased in population until he became a leading physician, a position he retained for the whole of his career of fifty years of professional labor. He was noted for his skill in the diagnosis of disease, a faculty that seemed to be intuitive with him.

Dr. Mulford was a pioneer in the organization of Camden County and City Medical Societies and City Dispensary, and he served as president of all of them. His keen insight into the needs of the people and his accurate

judgment and precision in all technical details were valuable aids in laying the firm foundations upon which those superstructures were erected. He attained an enviable pre-eminence in the community for the honesty, the firmness and the correctness of his convictions, both in professional and secular affairs. Although never an office-seeker, such was the confidence of his fellow-citizens in his patriotism and public spirit that, when meetings were held upon any important civic occasions, such as the firing upon Fort Sumter at the commencement of the Rebellion, he would be called upon to preside over and to address them. His speeches were delivered with a logical force that was convincing, and with a rhetoric that rose at times into eloquence. He was greatly interested in the establishment of the public-school system in New Jersey and his services in its behalf were rewarded by the Executive of the State by an appointment after its adoption as a member of the State School Board of Education. He was frequently elected a member of the School Board in Camden. He was also one of the visitors of the State Insane Asylum. He was an occasional lecturer upon medical and scientific subjects and was also the author of a number of papers upon them published in the medical journals. In the year 1848 he issued from the press the "Civil and Political History of New Jersey," a work which has become a standard book of reference.

Dr. Mulford married, in 1830, Rachel, daughter of Isaac and Sarah Mickle, of Gloucester (now Camden) County. Shortly afterwards he joined the Society of Friends and became a prominent member of the Newtown Meeting, of which he was an elder until his decease. His residence was upon the south side of Federal Street, between Second and Third, in the building now occupied by the Camden Safe Deposit and Trust Company. He died February 10, 1873, and is buried in Newtown Cemetery. He left three

¹ Transactions New Jersey State Medical Society, 1885.



Chas. D. Henry

daughters still surviving—Emma, who married Henry Palmer; Mary, the wife of Colonel James M. Scovel; and Anna, wife of Dr. Richard C. Dean, United States Navy.

BENJAMIN WHITALL BLACKWOOD was a descendant of John Blackwood, the founder of the town of Blackwood, in this county. His father, John Blackwood, who at one time was associate judge of the Gloucester County Court, married Ann Mickle. Dr. Blackwood was born January 16, 1800, on a farm on the north side of Newtown Creek, about a mile from its mouth. He studied medicine under Dr. Samuel Howell, of Woodbury, afterwards of Princeton, N. J., and graduated from the University of Pennsylvania March 27, 1828. He began the practice of medicine in Haddonfield in that year, but did not procure his license from the New Jersey State Medical Society until June 12, 1830. He left Haddonfield, and for a short time practiced in Philadelphia, but soon returned to his former residence. He joined the Camden County Medical Society in 1847, but resigned June 18, 1853, in consequence of his affiliation with homeopathy, which was contrary to the code of ethics of the society. He married Mary Ann Hopkins, of Haddonfield, November 24, 1824, and died January 19, 1866. His widow survived him six years. He had six children, three of whom are living; two daughters still live in his residence, which he built about 1846. Dr. Blackwood was a member of the Society of Friends and a man of exemplary life.

JACOB P. THORNTON was a native of Bucks County, in Pennsylvania, and his early life was spent on the farm of his parents. In 1828 he graduated in the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania and located in Haddonfield, N. J., in the same year. He obtained considerable practice and remained there until 1849. He was one of the incorporators of the Medical Society of Camden County in 1846 and acted as the first treasurer for two years.

At the meeting of the society January 16, 1849, he resigned his membership "on account of the expense attending the meetings."

He soon after removed to the State of Ohio, where he is still living. His practice here covered a large extent of territory and in many instances with indifferent pay. His attendance on his patients was faithful and conscientious, always discharging that duty to the best of his ability.

He was cotemporary with Dr. Charles D. Hendry and their professional intercourse was always pleasant, his senior extending to him the assistance and advice arising therefrom.

CHARLES D. HENDRY¹ was the descendant of physicians on both the maternal and paternal line, and if particular characteristics be transmitted from father to son, then he had the advantage of two generations on either side to strengthen and qualify him for the healing art.

He was the son of Dr. Bowman Hendry, of Haddonfield, who was a son of Dr. Thomas Hendry, of Woodbury, both practicing and successful physicians. His mother was Elizabeth Duffield, a daughter of Dr. Charles Duffield, who was a son of Dr. — Duffield, both of Philadelphia, whose lives were spent in the practice of medicine.

He was born in Haddonfield May 8, 1809, where his parents then resided and where his father was in active practice. From his earliest recollection he was familiar with his father's laboratory and, no doubt, often kept his father busy answering questions relating to the use and application of medicines. The skeletons there standing had no terror for him as a boy, but he then saw the anatomy of the human system, of so much use to him in after-years. The diagnosis of difficult cases he often heard discussed when studying his lessons for school, and in his youth there was instilled into his mind things that he found advantageous in his profession.

¹ By Hon. John Clement.

To show that his father intended he should follow him, at the age of sixteen he was placed in a drug store in Philadelphia, and graduated in pharmacy in 1830. He then took his place in the classes of the University of Pennsylvania and won his diploma in 1832.

He had scarcely attained his majority before his father required him to ride and see his patients, and kept him under his personal supervision for several years. As the practice of medicine was at that time undergoing many changes, the father differed widely from the notions of the son in adopting the new ideas. Many amusing anecdotes were related by Dr. Charles of the persistency of Dr. Bowman for the old practice.

On several occasions when Charles was sent to see patients, and had packed his remedies in his pocket, his father would put his man on a horse with the traditional medicine-chest to follow him, supposing he had forgotten the ever needful attendants of a practitioner of the "old school." The old gentleman would often insist on certain rules being followed as only conducive to success, and assure his son that he would lose his cases and position if he departed from them. With all due respect for his experience, old theories gradually passed away, and at his death (April 23, 1838) Charles had succeeded to the practice with advanced and popular ideas.

Following the religious views of his family, he did much toward the building of an Episcopal Church in Haddonfield, and was elected one of the vestrymen April 20, 1843, and so remained until his death.

Believing that much advantage would be derived from more frequent intercourse among physicians in the county, and after considerable effort on his part, the Camden County Medical Society was organized August 14, 1846. This was mutually beneficial, and soon became very popular in the profession. In 1849 he was selected to represent the society in the American Medical Association,

which sat at Boston, Mass., showing that his standing as a practitioner was appreciated among his constituents. He acted as president of the county society in 1852 and 1853, but in 1865 he removed to Philadelphia, and in that year (June 20th) resigned his membership. He practiced medicine in his native town and neighborhood for about thirty-three years, associated with others who settled there as the increase of population warranted it. In the early part of his service the work was exposing and laborious, presenting to him diseases in every phase and under every condition. Being of an affable and pleasant address, and generally reaching a correct diagnosis of the case before him, he soon became popular, and secured the confidence of the community. His care of and attention to his patients was proverbial, and he seldom allowed stormy weather, bad roads or dark nights to break in upon this rule. His operations in surgery were limited, and in difficult cases he always obtained the assistance of experts.

He gave considerable attention to climatic changes and miasmatic influences as controlling the health of the neighborhood, and drawing the attention of his associates to these important, but then little understood, subjects.

Being the victim of hereditary gout, aggravated by his frequent exposure to storms and cold, his health gradually declined, and in 1865 he abandoned his practice and removed to Philadelphia. He afterwards returned to Camden, and was often consulted by those who regarded his experience and skill as superior to all others. He died April 25, 1869, and lies buried in the cemetery at Colestown, beside the remains of his ancestors.

JOHN ROWAN SICKLER.—There were several physicians who practiced within the territory of Camden County who never were members of its medical society. One of the most prominent of these was Dr.

John R. Sickler. He was a native of the county, having been born at Chews Landing September 20, 1800. He was the son of Christopher and Sarah Sickler. At the age of eighteen he entered the office of Benjamin B. Cooper to learn surveying and conveyancing, an occupation he followed for several years. Having a natural fondness for the profession of medicine, he, when twenty-six years of age, entered the office of Dr. McClellan, father of General Geo. B. McClellan, as a student, and graduated at the Jefferson Medical College March 18, 1829. The next day, at his home in Chews Landing, he paid his first professional visit to James D. Dotterer. He continued in practice here for four years, a place where, according to the doctor's books, the people were remarkable for being good pay. On the 25th of March, 1832, he removed to Camden and opened a drug-store on Federal Street, near the ferry, in which he sold a general assortment of drugs, including paints and oils. It was the only store of the kind then in that city. Dr. Sickler still retained part of his county practice. After living in Camden a little over two years, and his health failing, he relinquished his drug business, and on April 14, 1834, returned to Chews Landing. On November 13th of the same year he moved to Woodbury. Here he remained until March 25, 1836, when he located at Carpenters Landing (now Mantua) where he spent the remainder of his days. He took an active part in public affairs. In 1825 he was a justice of the peace for Gloucester township, and between 1828 and 1865 he was associate judge of the Courts of Common Pleas of Gloucester County, which, up to 1844, included in it Camden County. In the latter year he was a member of the Constitutional Convention of the State. He was a member of the Board of Chosen Freeholders of Gloucester from 1859 to 1871. Several times he was a school trustee. He was one of the building committee that erected the Gloucester County

Almshouse, and was its first treasurer. Besides attending to these official duties, he joined in the State, county and district conventions of the Democratic party, of which he was a member. During all these years of public life he pursued the practice of medicine with skill and success. He took much interest in the Gloucester County Medical and State Medical Societies, being a member of both, and at one time president of the latter. In the year 1876, when seventy-six years old, he retired from business. He died April 11, 1886.

MYLES and MARTIN SYNOTT were brothers. Their father was Irish and their mother American. They were natives of Mays Landing. The elder brother, Myles, was born in 1806, and the younger, Martin, April 8, 1812. The former studied with Dr. Jacob Fisler, who afterward married the Drs. Synott's mother. He graduated at the Jefferson Medical College in 1831 and commenced the practice of medicine in Chews Landing in 1833. He remained here until 1841, when he removed to Glassboro', Gloucester County, where he died February 9, 1867. He was noted for his wit. He was very strict concerning his instructions to his patients, and once blistered a man's feet because he refused to stay in the house when ordered to do so.¹ He married Harriet Whitney, of Glassboro', in 1843, and left three children, still living.

Dr. Martin Synott studied medicine with his brother and graduated at the Jefferson Medical College in 1839. He also located at Chews Landing, where he practiced until 1845, when he removed to Blackwood, where he died April 8, 1877. He was a man of tact and skill in his profession. He married Rebecca Jaggard, February 12, 1844. Two daughters survive him.

JOSEPH ANDERSON STOUT, was the son of Benjamin and Grace Stout, of Attleborough

¹ Dr. Somers' "Medical History of Atlantic County."

(Langhorne), Bucks County, Pa., where he was born in 1807. He studied medicine under Dr. Boil, and graduated in New York in 1831. Some time afterwards he located in Long-a-Coming (now Berlin), Camden County, his practice extending to Winslow, Waterford and the surrounding country. In 1838 he removed to Tuckahoe, Cape May County. From thence he went to Somers Point, Atlantic County, succeeding Dr. Lewis S. Somers, who had removed to Philadelphia. While in Tuckahoe he married, in 1839, Miss M. S. Godfrey, a sister of Hon. John Godfrey, who, after the death of Dr. Stout, married a Mr. Ogden. Dr. Stout died at Somers Point April 11, 1848, and was buried in Zion Churchyard, at Bargaintown. He was a believer in the faith of universal salvation. He left four sons, but one of whom is living.¹

LORENZO F. FISLER was born on a farm in the upper end of Cumberland County, near Fislerville, on the 20th of April, 1797. He was the son of Dr. Benjamin and Catharine Fiser. He studied medicine with his father, who then practiced medicine in Port Elizabeth, and as early as 1815 he assisted the latter in his profession. Dr. Fiser attended lectures at the University of Pennsylvania and graduated therefrom in 1819. He had two brothers, physicians,—Samuel, his twin brother, and Jacob who practiced in Mays Landing, Atlantic County. Dr. Lorenzo F. Fiser began his professional career with his brother Benjamin in the latter place, where, being a good speaker, he occasionally preached in the Methodist Church. He remained here only a short time. He removed to Woodstown, in Salem County, and in 1825 he passed his examination before the board of censors of that county. In 1832 he returned to Port Elizabeth, and in 1836 he located in Camden, his office being on Second Street below Market. In this city he soon

secured a good practice, at the same time joining actively in public affairs. He was mayor of the city seven times. Dr. Fiser was a clear and logical writer, and was the author of a pamphlet history of Camden, published in 1858. As a public lecturer he was noted for his pleasing address and humorous satire, and he was frequently invited to deliver addresses before associations of a benevolent or charitable character. He never joined either the State or County Medical Societies, but he was one of the organizers and a most efficient member of the Camden City Medical Society. Dr. Fiser died in Camden, March 31, 1871. He married Anna Maria, daughter of Richard Somers and Rachael Risley, of Woodstown, who, with five children, are still living.

WILLIAM PARHAM was one of the physicians in Camden County who never joined its medical society. He was born in 1803, in Jerusalem, Va. He studied medicine in Lexington, Ky., and began its practice in Alabama. From there he went to Central America and was a surgeon in a battle in Yucatan. After that he returned to the United States, and remained for a time in Philadelphia. He then selected Tom's River, in Ocean County, N. J., as a field for practice, but in 1836 he removed to Tansboro', in Camden County, from which place his professional visits extended to the adjacent towns of Waterford and Winslow. In a few years Dr. Parham removed to Williamstown, and thence in 1846 to Blackwood. He continued to practice medicine here until his death, which occurred April 2, 1855. He married, at Barnegat, Ocean County, February 28, 1833, Juliaua, daughter of Dr. Bugbee, who was a native of Vermont. They had no children.

GEORGE BARROWS was an Englishman and received his medical education in his native country. With a wife and one child he landed penniless in New York in 1836. Accidentally meeting in that city with Sooy

¹ Dr. Somers' "Medical History of Atlantic County."



Rich^d M Cooper

Thompson, of Pleasant Mills, Atlantic County, N. J., he was induced by him to settle in the latter place, where he boarded with Mr. Thompson until he could procure a home for himself. Here he diligently applied himself to the practice of his profession.¹ Between the years 1840 and 1844 he removed to Tansboro', in Camden County. At a meeting of the Camden County Medical Society held December 21, 1847, a committee was appointed to investigate the credentials of Dr. Barrows. They reported that there was on file in the clerk's office a certified copy of a diploma granted to him in 1836 by Dr. Henry Vanderveer, president of the New Jersey State Medical Society. It does not appear that he ever applied for admission to membership in the County Medical Society. He removed to Philadelphia, where he died in 1852.

RICHARD MATLACK COOPER.—William Cooper, of Coleshill, England, located land at Burlington, N. J., in 1678. On June 12, 1682, he had surveyed to him the land at Pyne, now Coopers Point, Camden, to which he then removed. Daniel Cooper, the youngest son of William, married twice. By the first wife he had one child, William, from whom is descended the family which by inheritance and purchase acquired a large part of what is now the city of Camden, much of it still being in their possession.

Of this family was Dr. Richard M. Cooper, the son of Richard M. and Mary Cooper, born in Camden August 30, 1816. His father, who was a man of distinction, gave his son a liberal education. After a course of study at a preparatory school he entered the Department of Arts of the University of Pennsylvania in 1832, and graduated from it in 1836. He at once commenced the study of medicine with Professor George B. Wood, of the Medical Department

of the same University, and after attending three courses of lectures there, received from it his degree of M.D. in 1839.

At this date the lower part of Camden, called South Camden, was being settled by negroes and poor whites. Among these Dr. Cooper began the practice of his profession, gratuitously dispensing necessary medicines. His colleagues in the profession were Drs. Samuel Harris, Isaac S. Mulford and Lorenzo F. Fisler, all men of ability and experience, with whom he soon took an equal rank as a skillful practitioner.

Dr. Cooper took an active interest in the organization of the Camden County Medical Society in 1846, being one of its incorporators, its first secretary and subsequently its treasurer. He was a member of its board of censors from the time of their appointment, in 1847, until 1851, and as such it was his duty to examine into the qualifications of all physicians desiring to practice medicine in the district.

Professionally, Dr. Cooper appears to have attained almost the station of the ideal physician, for he had a broad love for humanity as well as an enthusiasm for the healing art. "He was distinguished," says one who knew him, "for that gentle and cheerful demeanor in a sick-room which not only inspired faith in his patient, but assuaged the pangs of many an aching heart. Such was the esteem in which he was held, that many seemed to believe that his presence in a sick-room would relieve the sufferer. His skill and constant studious research in his profession, however, gave him a success which inspired this confidence; and practicing, because he loved to practice, gave him an experience which increased his knowledge. . . . A man cast in such a mold would naturally find pleasure in forwarding works of charity and benevolence. It was so in this case."

One of Doctor Cooper's characteristics was his modesty. He would not permit his name to be proposed for president of the County

¹ Dr. Somers' Medical "History of Atlantic County."

Medical Society until 1871, because he was unwilling to stand in the way of the promotion of its younger members. For the same reason he accepted the appointment of delegate to the American Medical Association only when its meetings were held at a distance, because he could spare the time occupied, and the expense incurred in its attendance, better than his fellow-members. In 1871 he read before the Society a history of it from its incorporation, the MSS. of which are preserved in the archives. He was frequently chairman of the standing committee, and wrote the medical reports made to the New Jersey State Medical Society, which were marked by a comprehensive knowledge of the diseases of his native county. He became president of the latter society in 1856.

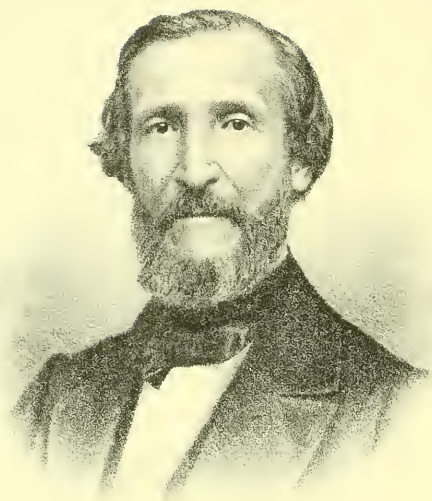
"Engrossed, as Dr. Cooper was, by the onerous duties of an exacting profession, which were discharged with a fidelity, skill and self-abnegation worthy of the man, he found time, amid all these, to intimately acquaint himself with what was passing in the busy world around him. There seemed to be no subject, national, state, county or municipal, that escaped his notice, or that he did not exercise his impartial judgment in properly considering and criticising. Those measures which involved the vital concerns of the country, when torn asunder for the time by fratricidal strife, awakened his deepest thought, and when drawn out, he would discuss them with that unconscious ability characteristic of the man. He displayed the same cogent reasoning and methods of thought in reaching satisfactory conclusions when giving expression to his views in regard to the more intimate concerns of his State. Laws affecting its policy or the interests of the people seldom escaped his observation, or failed to provoke his favorable or adverse criticism, and no one could listen without being instructed as well as surprised at the large fund of general information always at hand to draw from in illus-

trating a point or in enforcing an argument. But it was in home affairs that Dr. Cooper showed his greatest interest and his thorough acquaintance with everything connected with the public welfare. He scrutinized with the greatest care every action of the local authorities involving the city's welfare, never withholding his approval where the step to be taken was warranted by the city's finances and demanded for the public good. Dr. Cooper was never indifferent to his responsibility as a citizen, and it was this that led those who knew him best to seek his advice and counsel when matters of public interest required the mature deliberation of one so prudent, unselfish and discriminating."

Dr. Cooper was one of the originators of the Camden City Medical Society, and was a most efficient member. He was a incorporator of the Camden City Dispensary, and its treasurer from its incorporation until his death.

The Cooper Hospital, described elsewhere, was a project of his, in conjunction with his brother, Wm. D. Cooper, which, although not commenced in the lifetime of the projectors was, after their decease, established and endowed by their sisters Sarah W. and Elizabeth B. Cooper, who with their brother, Alexander Cooper, also conveyed the land upon which the buildings are located. For many years Dr. Cooper was a sufferer from hereditary gout, from the consequences of which, superadded to the labors of a very extensive practice, he died May 24, 1874, while, for a second time, president of his favorite, the Camden County Medical Society, to which he bequeathed, in his will, the sum of three thousand dollars, the interest of which was to be used in defraying its expenses. He was a member of the Society of Friends, whose faith had been the religion of his ancestors. He was never married.

EZEKIEL COOPER CHEW commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Bowman Hendry,



Othniel D. Egler

of Haddonfield, and completed his education at the Jefferson Medical College in 1843. He was the son of Nathaniel and Mary Chew, of Greenwich (now Mantua) township, Gloucester County, and was born January 17, 1822. He first engaged in the practice of medicine in Blackwood, and joined the Camden County Medical Society in 1851. He had been a member about two years, when he left this county and removed to Iowa, and subsequently settled in Indiana, where he was still living three years ago. Dr. Chew was a man of commanding appearance and had a fine physique. He married Miss Caroline Bishop Woolston, of Vincentown, Burlington County, N. J., and had fourteen children, of whom seven sons and three daughters are living, and four sons are dead.

OTHNIEL HART TAYLOR was born in Philadelphia May 4, 1803. His father was William Taylor, Jr., who married Mary E. Gazzam, both of Cambridge, England, whence they removed to Philadelphia, in which city Mr. Taylor was engaged in an extensive mercantile business for more than forty years.

The early life of his son Othniel was occupied mainly in attendance upon schools of elementary instruction in Philadelphia and Holmesburg, Pa., and in Baskenridge, N. J. In 1818 he entered the Literary Department of the University of Pennsylvania, and in 1820 he became a medical student in the office of that distinguished physician and surgeon, Thomas T. Hewson, M.D., at the same time attending a course of medical instruction in the University of Pennsylvania. He completed his studies there in 1826 and graduated with the class of that year. After his graduation, Dr. Taylor entered upon the practice of medicine in the city of Philadelphia, where he was very soon appointed one of the physicians to the City Dispensary, in which capacity he served many years, and about the same time he was elected out-door physician to the Pennsylvania Hospital, a

position he held for eight years. During the year 1832 the Asiatic cholera made its first appearance in this continent, and Dr. Taylor distinguished himself by volunteering to serve in the city hospitals which were established in the emergency by the municipal authorities, while he was at the same time acting as one of the Committee of Physicians appointed by the City Councils as consulting physicians to their sanitary board.

The hospital which was especially in his charge was known as St. Augustine Hospital, in Crown Street, and the number of cholera patients reported by him as under treatment in that hospital was five hundred and twelve. He was also elected as one of a commission of medical men who were sent to Montreal, in Canada, to study the character and treatment of cholera on its outbreak in that city, and before its appearance in our cities; but being unable to accompany the commission, he declined in favor of Dr. Charles D. Meigs, who, with Drs. Richard Harlan and Samuel Jackson, made the visit and report. Upon the closing of the hospitals after the disappearance of the cholera, Dr. Taylor, with seven other physicians who had been in charge of cholera hospitals, received, by vote of the City Council, a testimonial of their appreciation of the services which they had rendered to the city, each of them being presented with a service of silver bearing inscription that it was given "as a token of regard for intrepid and disinterested services."

In consequence of impaired health, Dr. Taylor, in 1838, relinquished the practice of medicine in Philadelphia and removed to Abington, Pa.; thence he went, in 1841, to Caldwell, Essex County, N. J., and in 1844 he located himself in Camden, continuing actively in the practice of medicine there during the remainder of his life.¹

Dr. Taylor was one of the three physicians

¹Transactions New Jersey State Medical Society, 1870.

of Camden City whose names appear in the list of corporators of the Camden County Medical Society in 1846, and he was its first vice-president, holding the office for four years. In 1856 he became its president. For twenty-three years he was one of its most attentive, active and efficient members, his learning and experience rendering his services invaluable in committee work. He was elected vice-president of the State Medical Society successively in 1849, 1850 and 1851, and president of that society in 1852. He was one of the organizers of the City Medical Society and had filled its most important offices; and he introduced into it the resolution for the founding of a City Dispensary, of which, when eventually it was established, he was one of the corporators and a manager until ill health compelled his retirement.

Dr. Taylor was the author of quite a number of valuable articles and addresses upon medicine and related subjects which were published in the medical and other journals. In addition to this, he was frequently a lecturer before lyceums and other societies, and this contributed much to the intellectual development of Camden. He was a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church and in 1847 he was elected a warden of St. Paul's Church, Camden, and at the time of his death he was senior warden of that parish.

In 1832, Dr. Taylor married Evelina C., daughter of Jehu and Anna Burrough, of Gloucester (now Camden County). During his residence in Camden he lived in the house on Market Street, above Third, built by Mrs. Burrough in 1809, where the doctor died of pneumonic phthisis September 5, 1869. His widow survived until September 18, 1878, leaving three sons—Dr. H. Genet Taylor, Marmaduke B. Taylor (a lawyer in Camden) and O. G. Taylor (deceased), who for nearly twenty years was apothecary and superintendent of the Camden Dispensary.

WILLIAM C. MULFORD was a pioneer

physician in Gloucester City, having removed to it from Pittsgrove, Salem County, in 1845, soon after the first mill was erected in the former place. He was the son of William and Ann Mulford, and was born July 17, 1808, in Salem City. Commencing the study of medicine under Dr. Beasley, he attended medical lectures at the Jefferson Medical College, and graduated in 1830. He practiced medicine in Pittsgrove, Salem County, where he married his wife, Emily Dare, on March 28, 1833. Upon his removal to Gloucester City he was appointed its first postmaster, the post-office being in a corner room of the factory. Dr. Mulford continued practicing his profession here until 1862, when he was commissioned an assistant surgeon in the Third New York Cavalry, serving with it for six months, when he was detailed for hospital duty in Rhode Island, and then in Washington. He was on duty at and witnessed the execution of Mrs. Surratt. He was honorably discharged from the service in April, 1866, when he recommenced the practice of medicine in Gloucester City, and continued there until 1870. In that year he removed to a farm he had purchased in Charles City County, Va., where he died December 3, 1878. He never joined either of the medical societies.

REYNELL COATES moved to Camden in 1845, where he attended an occasional patient during the earlier years of his residence in it. He belonged to an old Philadelphia family, and was born in that city December 10, 1802. His father, Samuel Coates, sent him to the well-known Friends' School at Westtown. Afterwards he attended medical lectures at the University of Pennsylvania, where he graduated in 1823. Dr. Coates was a man of the most brilliant and erratic genius, and a poet of considerable reputation. He was a well-known author upon medical, scientific and political subjects, and some of his works have been

translated into other languages; a list of them may be found in Allibone's "Dictionary of Authors." He likewise for a time took an active part in politics, and in 1852 was the candidate for Vice President on the Native American ticket. Before he came to Camden he had separated from his wife, with whom he had lived but one year. In this city he was very poor at times and dependent upon the assistance of his relatives in Philadelphia. Sometimes he boarded, but frequently he lived entirely alone, doing his own cooking. In 1867 he was elected a member of the Camden City Medical Society. Dr. Coates was the anonymous author of a biography of Dr. Bowman Hendry, of Haddonfield, published in pamphlet form in 1848. He died in Camden April 27, 1886.

AARON DICKINSON WOODRUFF was the first member to join the Camden County Medical Society after its incorporation, which he did in 1847. His grandfather, A. D. Woodruff, was attorney-general of New Jersey from 1800 to 1818. Dr. Woodruff was the son of Elias Decou Woodruff and Abigail Ellis Whittall, and was born in Woodbury, N. J., May 4, 1818. Upon the death of his father, in 1824, his mother removed to Georgetown, D. C., and thence, in 1829, to Philadelphia. Dr. Woodruff was educated at the academy of Samuel Jones. At sixteen he entered the drug store of Charles Ellis, and graduated at the College of Pharmacy in 1838. In 1840 he went to Woodville, Miss., to take charge of a drug store, but commencing the study of medicine, he returned, in 1842, to Philadelphia, and pursued his studies under Dr. Thomas Mutter, professor of surgery in the Jefferson Medical College, from which school he graduated in 1844. He spent a few months in the Pennsylvania Hospital, and then commenced the practice of medicine in Haddonfield, where he soon won the confidence of the people and secured an extensive practice. In 1865, in consequence of impaired health

from overwork, Dr. Woodruff retired from practice and removed to Philadelphia. He resigned from the Medical Society in 1871, upon his removal to his farm in Princess Anne, Md., but was elected an honorary member of it. He died in Philadelphia in January, 1881. He was an elder in the Presbyterian Church. Dr. Woodruff married Miss Anne Davidson, of Georgetown, D. C., but left no issue.

JAMES C. RISLEY was one of the incorporators and first president of the Camden County Medical Society, being at that time a practitioner of medicine at Long-a-Coming (Berlin), where he remained until 1849. He was the son of Judge James Risley, of Woodstown, Salem County, born in June, 1817. He studied medicine with Dr. J. Hunt, and was licensed by the board of censors of the New Jersey State Medical Society in June, 1838, but he did not attend medical lectures until some years later, finally graduating in 1844 at the Jefferson Medical College. In the mean time he had practiced medicine at Port Elizabeth until 1842, when he returned to Woodstown. After his graduation he located in Camden County. From here, in 1849, he went to Columbia, Pa., and remained there until 1856, when he removed to Muscatine, Iowa. He returned to Pennsylvania in 1861, and opened an office at New Brighton, continuing here until 1864, when, his health being impaired, he went back to his home in Woodstown, where he died November 21, 1866.¹ Dr. Risley was a man of commanding appearance and pleasing address, with colloquial powers that won for him a quick appreciation from his patrons. He married Miss Caroline Crompton, of Port Elizabeth, who survived him.

BOWMAN HENDRY, JR., was the son of Dr. Bowman Hendry, and was born in Haddonfield May 4, 1820. His father dying when his son was a youth, young Hendry

¹Transactions New Jersey State Medical Society, 1867.

studied medicine with his brother Charles, and graduated from the Jefferson College in 1846. For a few months he practiced medicine in Haddonfield, and then removed to Gloucester City, a place that had just been started as a manufacturing town. After the outbreak of the Civil War Dr. Hendry entered the army and was appointed assistant surgeon of the Sixth New Jersey Regiment, and continued with it until the regiment was mustered out of service, September 7, 1864. Next he was attached to the Mower Hospital, at Germantown, Pa., where he remained until the close of the war. He then located in Camden City, where he practiced medicine until his death, June 8, 1868. Dr. Hendry was a member of the Camden City and Camden County Medical Societies, having joined the latter in 1847, and was its president in 1860. He took an active part in both, and read before the City Society a valuable paper upon the Mower Hospital. He married, February 24, 1850, Helen A. Sarchet, of Gloucester City, who, with one daughter, resides in Camden.

CHARLES W. SARTORI was born in Trenton, N. J., September 6, 1806. His father, John Baptiste Sartori, a native of Rome, Italy, came to the United States in 1791. He returned to Rome as United States consul from 1795 to 1800, when he came back to the United States as consul for the Papal States. Dr. Sartori's mother was Henrietta, daughter of Chevalier De Woopoin, a French officer, who acquired large estates in San Domingo, but was killed in the negro insurrection in that island. Dr. Sartori was educated at Georgetown, D. C. He studied medicine and graduated at the Jefferson Medical College in 1829. Commencing the practice of medicine in Port Republic, Atlantic County, he remained there until 1839, when he removed to Tuckerton, Burlington County, and practiced there until 1843. Between this date and 1849 he was again in Atlantic County, at Pleasant Mills, Atsion,

Batsto, and in the latter year located at Blackwood, Camden County, where he stayed only a short time, removing from thence to Camden. He never practiced medicine in Camden, although it was his residence until his death, on October 4, 1875. On May 10, 1861, he was appointed acting assistant surgeon in the United States Navy, and was assigned to the United States steamer "Flag," his brother, Louis C. Sartori, now commodore on the retired list United States Navy, being commander of that vessel. In 1863 he was transferred to the United States steamer "Wyalusing," from which vessel he resigned July 19, 1864. In 1833 Dr. Sartori married Ann L., widow of Captain Robert D. Giberson, of Port Republic. He was never a member of either of the Medical Societies in Camden County.

JOHN VOORHEES SCHENCK belonged to an old East Jersey family, who have had a number of representatives in the medical profession. He was the son of Dr. Ferdinand S. and Leah Voorhees Schenck, and was born in Somerset County, N. J., November 17, 1824. The elder Dr. Schenck represented his district in Congress for four years, and between 1845 and 1851 he was one of the judges of the Court of Errors and Appeals. Dr. John V. Schenck received his academical education at Rutgers College, from which he obtained his diploma in 1844. Then he attended medical lectures at the University of Pennsylvania, where he graduated in 1847. At first he assisted his father in his practice in his native place, but soon removed to Monmouth County, where he remained but a short time. In 1848 he located in Camden and gradually secured probably the most extensive practice, especially in obstetrics, of any physician who ever practiced there. He was the eleventh member admitted (1848) to the Camden County Medical Society, and became its secretary and treasurer in 1856, and its president in 1859. He was one of the organizers of the Camden

City Medical Society, and a corporator of the Camden City Dispensary, and was secretary of the former from its commencement until 1859. He was also a member of the New Jersey State Medical Society and its president in 1876. His health becoming impaired by overwork, he visited Europe for a few months. Returning somewhat benefited, he resumed the practice of medicine. He died July 25, 1882, while on a short sojourn at Atlantic City. He was a member of the First Presbyterian Church. Dr. Schenck married Martha McLeod, daughter of Henry McKeen, of Philadelphia. He left a widow and two daughters, one of whom is the wife of Major Franklin C. Woolman, of Camden.

Dr. Peter Voorhees Schenck was a younger brother of Dr. J. V. Schenck and was born May 23, 1838. He was a student at Princeton College, but retired in consequence of impaired health. Upon his recovery he matriculated in medicine at the University of Pennsylvania, from which he graduated in 1860. He began the practice of his profession in West Philadelphia, but upon the breaking out of the Civil War, in 1861, he entered the regular army and served until the close of the war, when he resigned. In 1867 he joined his brother in Camden and was admitted a member of both of the medical societies. In the succeeding year he removed to St. Louis, Mo., and engaged in the practice of medicine. He was at one time the health officer of St. Louis and physician-in-chief of the female department of the City Hospital. He married Ruth Anna, daughter of John and Ruth Anna McCune, of St. Louis. He died March 12, 1885, leaving a widow and four children.

THOMAS F. CULLEN was one of the few members of the Camden County Medical Society who passed an examination before its board of censors, receiving his license June 18, 1850. He was elected a member of the society in the following December. He was the son of Captain Thomas Cullen, of the

Philadelphia merchant marine, and was born in that city September 3, 1822. He received his scholastic education in Mount Holly, N. J., to which place his parents had removed. Dr. Cullen studied medicine with Dr. Heber Chase, a surgeon of Philadelphia, and graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1844. His first field of practice was in Newark, Delaware, but in 1849 he removed to Camden. Here his great natural abilities and careful training brought him prominently forward, especially as a surgeon, in which branch of the profession he became so skilled and successful that for the first time in its history Camden became independent of its neighbor across the Delaware for the performance of a capital surgical operation. He was an active member of the medical societies, serving as president of the city and county societies, and of the State society in 1869. While a member of the former two, no committee was complete without him. He was one of the corporators of the Camden Dispensary and Cooper Hospital. Of the former, he was two years its president, and a director of the latter until his death. He died November 21, 1877. He left no issue.

JACOB GRIGG is of English descent. His grandfather, Rev. Jacob Grigg, was a Baptist missionary, sent from England to Sierra Leone, Africa, but his health failing, he sailed for America. His son, Dr. John R. Grigg, the father of Dr. Jacob Grigg, practiced medicine at White Marsh, Pennsylvania, where the latter was born, June 23, 1821. He read medicine with his father, and received his diploma from the University of Pennsylvania in 1843. In the same year he married Mary, daughter of John Bruner, of Montgomery County, in that State, in the meanwhile practicing medicine in conjunction with his father. In 1844 Dr. Jacob Grigg removed to Bucks County, and from thence, in 1849, to Blackwood, in Camden County, New Jersey. On June 18, 1849, the board of censors of the Camden County Medical Society re-

ported that Dr. Grigg had passed a successful examination and had received a license to practice in the State. At the semi-annual meeting of the society, held December 19th of that year, he was elected a member. He was burned out in 1852 and removed to Pennsylvania, at which time his name was dropped from the roll of the society. Returning in a few months to Camden County, he remained until 1857, when he left this county and settled in the adjoining one of Burlington. His present residence is Mt. Holly.

ROBERT M. SMALLWOOD belonged to an old Gloucester County family. He was the son of John C. and Mary Smallwood, of Woodbury, and was born August 20, 1827. Adopting the profession of medicine, he entered the University of Pennsylvania, where he graduated in 1849. He at once located in Chews Landing and continued in practice there for two years. He joined the Camden County Medical Society June 19, 1849. In the year 1851 he entered the United States Navy, and in 1852 was assigned to duty upon the ship "Levant" and sailed for the Mediterranean. While upon this cruise his health failed him, and returning home, he died of phthisis, February 8, 1856. He married Mrs. Mary A. F. Gest in 1850, and had four children.

JOHN I. JESSUP.—At a meeting of the Camden County Medical Society held at Camden, June 19, 1849, the society adjourned for a few hours to give the "board of censors an opportunity to examine candidates for a license to practice medicine in the State." At half-past two o'clock Dr. Isaac S. Mulford, president of the board, reported that after a satisfactory examination they had granted licenses to "Dr. Theodore H. Varick, of Hudson County; Dr. John I. Jessup, of Atlantic County; and Dr. John W. Snowden, of Camden County." At the semi-annual meeting, held on December 18th, of this year, Dr. Jessup was elected a member of the

society. He was a grandson of Josiah Albertson, who kept the old hotel in Blue Anchor from 1812 until the Camden and Atlantic Railroad was built, in 1852.

Dr. Jessup graduated at the Jefferson Medical College in 1848, and seems to have practiced for a short time in Camden County. Soon after joining its society he removed to Somers Point, in Atlantic County. In 1852 he became prostrated by phthisis, which caused him to return to Blue Anchor, where he soon afterwards died.¹

SYLVESTER BIRDSELL's parentage was of Pennsylvania origin. His father, James Birdsell, married Mary Pyle, both of Chester County, in that State. Their son Sylvester was, however, born in Baltimore, Md., August 21, 1824. He was of a studious turn of mind, and taught school while attending medical lectures at the Jefferson Medical College, from which he graduated in 1848. Dr. Birdsell commenced the practice of medicine at Point Pleasant, Bucks County, Pa. In 1850 he moved to what was then known as South Camden, N. J., where he opened a drug store and began practicing medicine. In the same year he joined the County Medical Society, becoming its president in 1858. He was one of the organizers of the city society. His knowledge and ability secured for him a professorship in the "Woman's Medical College" of Philadelphia, a position he held for some time. Dr. Birdsell married Jane B. Laird, whose death preceded by several years his own, which occurred May 29, 1883. He was buried in Evergreen Cemetery. He left two daughters and one son, Rudolph W. Birdsell, who for a long time has been connected with the Camden Fire Insurance Association.

WILLIAM G. THOMAS was born in Philadelphia, January 16, 1826. He was the son of Stephen and Sallie Thomas. He commenced the study of medicine in Columbia,

¹ Somers' "Medical History of Atlantic County."

Lancaster County, Pa., under Dr. Filbert, of that place, and attended medical lectures at the Pennsylvania Medical College, in Philadelphia, from which he graduated in 1854. Although the law did not then require it, he passed an examination before the board of censors of the New Jersey State Medical Society, at Trenton, on May 14, 1854, and then began the practice of medicine in Camden. He became a member of the Camden County Medical Society in 1857. He had joined the city society upon his location in Camden and had taken an active interest in its proceedings. Dr. Thomas died of dysentery August 17, 1858. He had a hard struggle during his short professional career in Camden and after his death the city society paid his funeral expenses. He married, February 7, 1854, Margaret Cramsie, of Philadelphia, and left one child.

The three following physicians all practiced in Blackwood, but none of them were ever connected with either the Camden County or City Medical Societies. DR. WILLIAM HOLMES located there between 1845 and 1847. Although he is said to have graduated at the University of Pennsylvania, his name is not in the list of graduates of that institution. He removed to Greenwich, N. J. DR. F. RIDGELEY GRAHAM was a physician in the same town between 1850 and 1858. He was a native of Chillicothe, O., where he began the study of medicine, completing his education at the Jefferson Medical College, from which he graduated in 1850. He removed to Chester, Pa. The third one was DR. ALEXANDER J. MCKELWAY, son of Dr. John McKelway, of Trenton, N. J., who was born in Scotland December 6, 1813. He graduated at the Jefferson Medical College in 1834. Between the years 1858 and 1861 he pursued his profession in Blackwood. On September 14th of the latter year he entered the volunteer service as surgeon of the Eighth New Jersey Regiment and continued with it until April 7, 1864, when he resigned. He died

at Williamstown, Gloucester County, N. J., November 8, 1885.

Within the same decade DR. JESSE S. ZANE SELLERS, son of Jesse and Rebecca Sellers, of Philadelphia, opened an office in Camden. He had received his medical education at the University of Pennsylvania, from which institution he graduated in 1852. He became a member of the Camden City Medical Society in September, 1854, and faithfully served through the cholera epidemic of that autumn. Soon afterward he removed to Minnesota and engaged in mining. He lived only a few years after his removal to the West.

NAPOLEON BONAPARTE JENNINGS was twenty-eight years a member of the Camden County Medical Society and was its president in 1861. He died of phthisis at Haddonfield, April 17, 1885. The doctor was the son of Stacy and Sarah Jennings, and was born at Manahawkin, N. J., April 22, 1831. He was educated at the Woodstock Academy, Connecticut, and then entered the office of Dr. Budd, of Medford, N. J., to pursue the study of medicine, and graduated at the Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia, in 1856. He immediately entered upon the practice of medicine in Haddonfield, where he soon gained the confidence of the community by his professional attainments and his excellent social qualities. He was possessed of a singularly genial nature, which overflowed in kindness to all and gained for him the universal good will of the community in which he lived and practiced for nearly thirty years, and attained for him one of the largest practices ever secured by a physician in West Jersey.

He married Mary, daughter of Joshua P. and Amelia Browning, of Haddonfield, who survives him with a family of seven children. He was a consistent member of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

HENRY ACKLEY virtually belonged to Camden, although born in Philadelphia, Jan-

uary 29, 1837. His grandfather, Thomas Ackley, as early as 1800, kept the old store at the foot of Federal Street, which was demolished a few years ago. His mother, *nee* Barclay, the widow of Lieutenant-Commander McCauley, United States Navy, married Thomas Ackley, cashier of the State Bank at Camden. Dr. Ackley received a liberal education, and studied medicine with Professors E. Wallace and William Keating, of Philadelphia, and graduated at the Jefferson Medical College in 1858. He began practice in Camden and joined the county and city societies, and was secretary of the former in 1859 and 1860. At the commencement of the Civil War he entered the United States Navy, as surgeon, on July 20, 1861, and was assigned to duty in the Philadelphia Navy-Yard. Towards the close of the year he was ordered to the United States ship "Wissahickon," of the East Gulf Blockading Squadron, and served under Admiral Porter in the capture of New Orleans and in the campaign against Vicksburg. In 1863 he was transferred to the flag-ship "San Jacinto," and was acting surgeon-in-chief of the squadron. While on this vessel he was attacked with yellow fever, which so impaired his naturally feeble constitution that he was ordered to the United States receiving ship "Vermont," at New York, in 1864. He died in Camden, of phthisis, December 1, 1865. The year previous he married Sallie, daughter of Hon. Richard Wilkins, of Camden. He left one son, who died in infancy.

WILLIAM S. BISHOP, surgeon of the United States Navy, an honorary member of the Camden County Medical Society, died December 28, 1868. Dr. Bishop was connected with the navy from an early period of his professional life. He had seen service in most parts of the globe. Several years ago, while on duty with the squadron on the coast of Africa, he suffered from a severe attack of coast fever, from the effects of which

he never entirely recovered. He was pronounced by a medical commission unfit for further sea service, but was employed on shore duty at the various naval stations. At the breaking out of the Rebellion Dr. Bishop was on duty at the navy-yard at Pensacola, Fla., where, in common with the other naval officers, he was obliged to give his parole not to engage in service against the Confederacy before he was permitted to return North. When not employed in service, he resided in Camden for a number of years previous to his death. Shortly after his return to the latter place he was ordered to the navy-yard at Mare Island, in California, where he remained during the whole period of the war. He came home much impaired in health, but was employed again on naval medical commissions of great responsibility; he was finally ordered to the United States Naval Asylum, at Philadelphia, as chief surgeon, at which post he died on December 28, 1868, of a complication of diseases, ending in general dropsy.¹ Dr. Bishop was a member of the Camden City Society as well as the County Society.

THOMAS J. SMITH became a member of the Camden County Medical Society on June 18, 1867. He was born in Salem, N. J., April 21, 1841, and is the son of Peter and Elizabeth Smith. He was educated at Williams College, Massachusetts, graduating in 1862. He attended medical lectures in the University of Pennsylvania, and received his degree of M.D. in March, 1866. He began the practice of medicine in Camden. He joined the Camden City Medical Society in March, 1867, and became its secretary the same year, continuing in office until his removal to Bridgeton, early in the year 1868. Dr. Smith is a member of the New Jersey State Medical Society and is chairman of its standing committee. He married, March 28, 1871, Mary L., daughter of Rev. Elisha V.

¹Transactions of New Jersey State Medical Society, 1869.

and Matilda B. Glover, of Haddonfield. Dr. Smith is a prominent practitioner in Bridgeton.

JOSEPH W. McCULLOUGH fell a victim to the severest epidemic of typhus fever that ever attacked the almshouse in Blackwood, Camden County, literally dying at his post of duty, of that disease, March 15, 1881, after a service of nine years as attending physician at that institution. He was the son of Andrew and Eunice McCullough, and was born in Wilmington, Del., August 12, 1837. He studied medicine with Dr. Chandler, of that city, and graduated at the Jefferson Medical College in 1860. When the Civil War broke out, in 1861, he was one of the first to offer his services to the government, and was appointed surgeon of the First Delaware Regiment. After the close of the war he joined the regular army, and was sent to New Orleans, and thence to Alabama. In consequence of impaired health he resigned, and in 1866 located as a practitioner of medicine at Blackwood. In 1880 he and Dr. Brannin, his co-laborer, were appointed physicians to the County Insane Asylum. Dr. McCullough joined the Camden County Medical Society in 1871. He married, March 9, 1876, Sarah E., only daughter of Richard C. Stevenson, of Blackwood. His widow and two children survive him.

CHARLES F. CLARKE practiced medicine for over forty years in Gloucester County. He retired in 1868 and moved to Camden, becoming an honorary member of the City Society in 1869 and continuing his connection with it until his death, in 1875. He was born near Painsboro', Gloucester County, N. J., August 12, 1800. He was educated at Woodbury and at Burlington, and then entered the counting-room of Mr. Hollingshead, in Philadelphia. In the year 1820, being in poor health, he went as supercargo to the West Indies: returning, he commenced the study of medicine and graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1823. In

connection with his cousin, Dr. John Y. Clarke, of Philadelphia, he opened a drug store at the corner of Fifth and Race Streets, in that city. This he soon abandoned, and then began the practice of medicine in Clarksboro', Gloucester County, N. J., thence he went to Painsboro', and in 1835 to Woodbury, in the same county, where he lived for thirty-two years and attended to the largest practice in that section of the county. Dr. Clarke accumulated a considerable fortune. One of his daughters, Eva C., married Dr. Randall W. Morgan. His son, Dr. Henry C. Clarke, succeeded to his father's practice and is one of the leading physicians in Gloucester County.

RANDAL W. MORGAN was born near Blackwoodtown, Camden County, June 5, 1848, and was a son of Randal E. and Mary (Willard) Morgan. He attended the West Jersey Academy, at Bridgeton, and later the University of Lewisburgh, Pa. In 1864 he was appointed midshipman at the Naval Academy at Annapolis, which position he was obliged to resign because of an attack of typhoid fever, from which he never fully recovered. Shortly afterward he commenced his medical studies under Dr. Brannin, of Blackwoodtown, continuing them at the University of Pennsylvania, and graduating from that institution in 1870. Two years later he took the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. In 1877 he was elected county physician, an office he held for five years. During the small-pox epidemic, in 1872, he had charge of the small-pox hospital, and labored unselfishly among the victims of that disease. In 1881, much broken in health, he sailed for Europe, and was much benefited by his sojourn there; but upon returning to practice soon succumbed again to ill health, and in August, 1883, was obliged to relinquish the duties of his profession. He sailed again for Europe in 1884, intending, while there, to visit some of the hospitals in the cholera-infested portions of France and

Italy, but, owing to aggravation of his maladies, abandoned the project, and sailing for home, died when three days out from Liverpool, October 20, 1884.

Dr. Morgan was a very active man, diligent in the practice of his profession, studious and quite successful. Speaking of his skillful management of the small-pox hospital, heretofore alluded to, Dr. R. M. Cooper, in his report to the New Jersey State Medical Society, said: "We have obtained (from Dr. Morgan) some valuable statistics in regard to the disease and its mode of treatment; and it is but just to him to state that the ratio of mortality of the cases under his care compare very favorably with other small-pox hospitals."

He carried on for several years a drug-store, and was a member of both the Camden County and Camden City Medical Societies.

He was married January 15, 1876, to Eva, daughter of Dr. Charles F. Clarke, late of Camden, who survives him.

JAMES A. ARMSTRONG was born in Philadelphia, June 12, 1835, and was the son of James and Mary Armstrong. He was educated in the public schools, and graduated from the Philadelphia High School. He engaged in the drug business and obtained a diploma from the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy in 1855, and then purchased a drug store at the corner of Fourth and Thompson Streets, in his native city. Subsequently he studied medicine, graduating from the University of Pennsylvania in 1861. In September of the latter year Dr. Armstrong was appointed assistant surgeon in a Pennsylvania regiment, and was assigned to the Army of the Potomac, in Virginia. After three years of military duty in the field he returned home, and was attached to the Satterlee Hospital until the close of the war. He then removed to Camden, and purchased a drug store on Federal Street, above Third, which he afterwards moved to Market, above the same street. In a few years he relin-

quished the drug business, began the practice of medicine and joined the Camden County Medical Society in 1876. He was surgical examiner for pensions in Camden since the close of the war, and when the United States Board of Pensions was established in that city, in 1884, he was appointed one of its three members. In 1871 he was coroner of Camden City. Dr. Armstrong was an elder in the Presbyterian Church. He died of apoplexy on October 30, 1885, leaving a widow and three daughters.

J. NEWTON ACHUFF was a native of Germantown, Pa. He commenced his medical education with Dr. Lemuel J. Deal, of Philadelphia, and completed it at the Jefferson Medical College, graduating in 1867. He at once commenced the practice of his profession in South Camden, and in the same year (1867) joined both the Camden City and County Societies. He was at once appointed a visiting physician of the Camden City Dispensary. In the year 1869 he left Camden and entered the service of the government as a contract surgeon, and was assigned to duty in Alaska, and subsequently in California, in which State he died about 1872.

JAMES H. WROTH is the son of the late James W. Wroth, of Camden, whose widow and her family have removed from the city. Dr. Wroth obtained his medical education at the University of Pennsylvania, where he graduated in 1878. He commenced the practice of medicine in Camden, and in 1879 attached himself to both the Camden City and County Societies. While an interne of the Camden City Dispensary the small-pox epidemic of 1880 occurred in that city, during which Dr. Wroth distinguished himself by his attendance upon the sick (poor) with that disease. He is now a resident of New Mexico.

ISAAC B. MULFORD belonged to an old and influential family in South Jersey. He was born in Millville, N. J., in 1843. He was educated at the West Jersey Academy,

at Bridgeton, at Monticello Seminary, New York, and at Princeton College, from which he graduated with honor in the class of 1865. He studied medicine with Dr. William Hunt, of Philadelphia, and attended lectures at the University of Pennsylvania. His studies being interrupted by severe illness, he could not receive his degree of Doctor of Medicine until 1871. He began the practice of medicine in Camden, and became a member of both the Camden County and Camden City Medical Societies, and was elected treasurer of the former in 1874, and president in 1881. For several years prior to his death he was surgeon of the Sixth Regiment National Guards of New Jersey. He was also physician of the West Jersey Orphanage, a member of the New Jersey Sanitary Association and the Camden Microscopical Society.¹ Dr. Mulford and the Rev. Joseph F. Garrison, honorary member of the Camden County Society, were the only resident physicians in the county who were ever graduates of the College of New Jersey. Dr. Mulford died in Camden, November 21, 1882. He left a fine library of medical works to the Camden City Dispensary.

WILLIAM G. TAYLOR, a former member of the Camden City Medical Society, was the son of Dr. R. G. and Eleonora Taylor, of Camden. He was born in Philadelphia, July 20, 1851, and was educated in the public schools in Camden. At the age of seventeen he entered the drug-store of Joseph Riley and attended two courses of lectures at the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy. He then commenced the study of medicine and graduated at the Jefferson Medical College in 1873. For a short time he was one of the visiting physicians for the Dispensary, but he had been preparing for the work of a missionary under the auspices of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions. On June 11, 1873, he sailed from

New York for Africa. His station was Gaboon, on the west coast, and his duty was to visit monthly, or oftener if called upon, the stations between it and Benita, a point one hundred miles north. The mode of travelling was by sea in an open boat, five and one-half feet wide by twenty-six feet long. This exposed life and repeated attacks of African fever broke down his health, and after two years' labor there he returned home, and died April 8, 1877. He was buried in Evergreen Cemetery.

LIVING PHYSICIANS.

[The remainder of the Medical Chapter was prepared by the Publishers.]

JOHN W. SNOWDEN is the oldest living member of the Camden County Medical Society in continuous attendance, having joined it in 1849. He is a native of Philadelphia, and graduated in the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania in April, 1844. His health being precarious, he selected the "Pines" of New Jersey as his field of practice, and located near Waterford, in Camden County, in May, 1846. He was one of the few physicians who passed an examination before the board of censors of the Camden County Medical Society for a license to practice medicine in New Jersey. In 1855 he was elected president of this society, and in the year 1878 he was appointed to be its reporter and chairman of its most important committee, the "Standing Committee," a position he still holds. He is a member of the New Jersey State Medical Society, and was its president in 1882-83. His residence was at Ancora, between Waterford and Winslow, until 1884, when he removed to Hamonton, a rapidly-growing town, six miles distant, and just beyond the boundary line between Camden and Atlantic Counties. During a practice of forty years he has seen his section of the State emerge from a wilderness into a series of towns, containing an intelligent, thrifty and progressive people.

¹Transactions New Jersey State Medical Society, 1883.

JAMES M. RIDGE, now one of the leading physicians and surgeons of West Jersey, is a son of Moses and Sarah (McFarland) Ridge, and was born in Tinicum township, Bucks County, Pa., October 6, 1826. His father was an intelligent and prosperous farmer, under whose watchful care as an instructor the rudimentary education of the son was obtained. The grandmother of Dr. Ridge, on his father's side, was a daughter of Edward Marshall, a lineal descendant of a family prominent in the annals of Pennsylvania. His father died in the year 1860, and his mother several years earlier. In 1847, after receiving a preparatory intellectual training at home and in the schools of his native township, he entered a boarding-school taught by Solomon Wright, at Bridgeton, Pa., and in 1849 Dr. Ridge became the teacher of the school. In the fall of the same year he determined to take up the study of medicine, and thereupon entered the office of Dr. William S. Hendrie, of Doylestown, Pa., as a student, and remained in this relation until his graduation from the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, April 2, 1852. Upon receiving his degree and diploma he began the practice of medicine in his native township, continuing there until the year 1856, when he removed to Camden, in which city he has gained an enviable reputation as a surgeon, and a successful practitioner of medicine. He is well versed in the science and literature of his chosen profession. Dr. Ridge has been prominently identified with various medical societies, and has always taken an active part in the discussions of topics at their deliberations. In 1876 he represented the First Congressional District of New Jersey in the International Medical Congress, which met in Philadelphia, and took an active part in its discussions. He was a member of the Bucks County Medical Society, the Pathological Society of Philadelphia and the Camden County Medical Society, and has served as president of the last-

named society at various times. As a member of the State Board of Health he served two years, and then resigned in order to give more direct attention to his practice at home.

In politics Dr. Ridge was a Whig during the days of that party, and since has been identified with the Democratic party. He served as a member of the City School Board for a period of sixteen years, in which position he always showed an active interest in the cause of education. Since 1885 he has served as president of the County Board of Examining Surgeons for Pensions. The doctor is a constant reader, not only of works pertaining to his own profession, but of general literature. He has devoted much of his leisure time to the study of the classics and the most abstruse questions of philosophy and the physical sciences.

In 1850 Dr. Ridge was married to Sarah, daughter of William B. Warford, by whom he has had three children. Josephine, the eldest, is married to A. G. Wilson, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and son of a British officer of rank. They have one child, William. Moses M. Ridge, the only son of the doctor, resides in Chester County, Pa. He is married to Rebecca Chew, of New Jersey, and has two children,—Lucretia and Edna. William Ridge, the youngest son, died at the age of three years.

DANIEL M. STOUT was born in Germantown Pa., November 4, 1826; studied medicine under the instruction of Dr. Charles D. Hendry; in 1844 he matriculated at Jefferson Medical College, from which he obtained the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1847, after which he began practice at Berlin and in its vicinity, and still continues, being the oldest practitioner in that region.

RICHARD CRANE DEAN was born at Harrisburg, Pa., May 26, 1836. His father, Dr. Alexander T. Dean, was a leading physician in that town. Dr. R. C. Dean received his education in the preparatory schools



John P. Rice, M.D.



H. Genck Laylor

of his native place and then entered Yale College, from which institution he graduated and received his degree of A.M. He then attended lectures at the Jefferson Medical College and received from it his diploma in 1854. He located in Camden and practiced his profession until 1856, when he entered the United States Navy as assistant surgeon. He had joined both the Camden County and City Medical Societies and was secretary of the former in 1855. After his appointment as a naval surgeon he was made an honorary member of them.

Dr. Dean was rapidly promoted in the medical corps of the navy. Six years after his entrance into it he was appointed past assistant surgeon, and in 1862 he was commissioned surgeon. He served during the Civil War as surgeon and fleet surgeon of the Atlantic and other squadrons of the navy. In 1883 he was made a medical director, a position he now holds. He is at present on duty at the Naval College at Newport, R. I., as professor of hygiene, and is also a member of the Naval Examining Board at Washington, D. C. In 1856 he married Anna, daughter of Dr. Isaac S. Mulford, of Camden.

HENRY E. BRANIN was born January 8, 1836, and obtained his general education at the West Jersey Collegiate School at Mount Holly, N. J., and at the New York Conference Seminary, located at Charlottetown, N. Y. He read medicine with Dr. A. E. Budd, of Medford, N. J., commencing in 1855, and graduated from the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in the year 1858. He began practice in the spring of that year at Blackwood and has remained there ever since.

Dr. Branin became a member of the Camden County and the New Jersey State Medical Societies in 1860 and was elected president of the former in 1862. In the year 1879 he was appointed attending physician in charge of the Camden County Insane Asylum and Almshouse, a position he still

retains. In 1881 a severe epidemic of typhus fever broke out in the Almshouse, during the continuance of which Dr. Branin displayed so much courage, intrepidity and professional skill, that the Camden County Medical Society passed a series of resolutions of approval of his services, which were handsomely engrossed and presented to him.

HENRY GENET TAYLOR was born July 6, 1837, at Charmanto, Rensselaer County, near Troy, N. Y., at the residence of his uncle, General Henry James Genet, the eldest son of "Citizen Genet," the first ambassador of France to the United States, and who married the daughter of Governor George Clinton, of New York. The biography of Dr. H. Genet Taylor's father, Dr. Othniel H. Taylor, has been given previously. His mother, Evelina C. Burrough, belonged to an old Gloucester (now Camden) County family, whose ancestors came from England to Long Island and from thence to West Jersey as early as 1693. After her husband, Dr. O. H. Taylor, had located in Camden, in 1844, Mrs. Taylor, by her polished manners, refined hospitality and Christian virtues, contributed much to favorably mould for good the character of the cosmopolitan population that were rapidly developing the town into a city.

Dr. Taylor, after attending preliminary schools, completed his education at the Protestant Episcopal Academy in Philadelphia, and commenced the study of medicine under his father. He attended medical lectures at the University of Pennsylvania, from which institution he graduated in 1860. He joined the Camden County Medical Society in the same year and in 1861 he was elected its secretary, an office he still continues to hold, temporarily vacating it in 1865 to become president of the society.

Upon the outbreak of the Civil War he joined the army and was commissioned September 14, 1861, assistant surgeon of the Eighth Regiment of New Jersey Volunteers,

which was assigned to the Army of the Potomac. During the Peninsular campaign he was the only medical officer in his regiment on field duty. After the battle of Second Bull Run he remained for ten days within the Confederate lines and brought his wounded safely into Washington. Subsequent to the battle of Antietam he was detailed to the artillery brigade of the Third Corps and held the position of brigade-surgeon of the artillery on the staffs respectively of Major-Generals Hooker, French and Sickles, and continued to fill this position until March 15, 1864, when he resigned in consequence of the serious illness of his father. While in the army he was present at and rendered professional services in twenty five battles and minor engagements.

Upon his return home, Dr. Taylor resumed the practice of medicine in Camden. The first draft in Camden under the Conscription Act was ordered in June, 1864, and Dr. Taylor was appointed assistant surgeon, of the Board of Enrollment of the First Congressional District of New Jersey, to assist in examining recruits and drafted men for the army. This office he held until the close of the war, in 1865.

When the National Guard of New Jersey was organized, the headquarters of the Sixth Regiment was assigned to Camden; and in the year 1869, Dr. Taylor was commissioned surgeon of that regiment, a position he filled until June, 1882, when he resigned. In the year 1877 occurred the riots caused by the strike of the railroad employes, when part of the National Guard of New Jersey were ordered to Phillipsburg, N. J., to protect the property there; Dr. Taylor was then appointed surgeon of the Provisional Brigade, upon the staff of Major-General William J. Sewell, commanding the brigade.

Dr. Taylor is a member of the Camden County and City Medical Societies. He was one of the incorporators of the Camden City Dispensary and has been its secretary

since 1874. He is a member of the New Jersey State Medical Society and is its second vice-president. He is also a member of the American Medical Association, Pennsylvania Historical Society, New Jersey Sanitary Society and New Jersey Academy of Medicine. He was president of the Board of Pension Examining Surgeons, established in Camden in 1884, and continued so until a change in administration caused its reorganization. He is physician-in-chief of the Camden Home for Friendless Children. Dr. Taylor married, on October 23, 1879, Helen, daughter of Alexander and Hannah C. Cooper, of Haddonfield, and granddaughter of the late Captain James B. Cooper, United States Navy.

J. GILBERT YOUNG, son of the late Rev. Robert F. Young, of Haddonfield, was born at Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia County, Pa., June 21, 1840. He was educated principally in the schools of his native city, graduating both at the Central High School and the University of Pennsylvania. In the former institution he was at the head of his class. He practiced medicine first at South Camden, then at Gloucester City, and subsequently at Haddonfield, where his family resided. In 1866 he moved to Philadelphia, where he has since resided and practiced. The doctor became a member of the Camden County Medical and New Jersey State Medical Societies in 1863, and still retains an honorary membership therein. He is also a member of the Philadelphia County Medical Society and of the American Academy of Medicine.

ALEXANDER MARCY was born at Cape May, N. J., April 16, 1838; studied medicine in 1858 with his father, Dr. S. S. Marcy, and entered the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated in March, 1861. He at once began to practice in Camden, where he has since continued in his profession with great success. Of the physicians



John R. Stevenson

in Camden in 1861, he and Dr. Ridge are the only ones now practicing in the city.

Dr. Marey became a member of the Camden County Medical Society in 1864 and its president in 1866. He is also a member of the Camden City and State Medical Societies. He was one of the incorporators of the City Dispensary and at present is president of its board of managers.

ALEXANDER M. MEGRAY was born at Cape May, N. J., October 3, 1839. He studied medicine with Dr. Alexander Marey, of Camden, and in 1861 entered the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated in March, 1863. He began practice in Cape May Court-House, and in 1865 removed to Camden, where he has since continuously practiced his profession. He first located in South Camden, but in a few years removed to his present residence in North Camden. In 1867 he became a member of the Camden County Medical Society, having previously joined the City Medical Society, and was elected president of the former in 1869 and its treasurer in 1883, a position he still holds. He is also a member of the State Medical Society.

JOHN R. STEVENSON.—Contemporary with the arrival in West Jersey of the early emigrants from Europe, there was a migration of Friends of English descent from Long Island to the former. Among these settlers were the Stevensons, whose ancestor, Thomas Stevenson, of London, England, had settled at Southold, L. I., as early as 1644. His grandchildren for the most part removed to West Jersey, the first one locating at Burlington in 1699. They became large land-owners, both in New Jersey and Pennsylvania. The unique circumstance that three of the grandsons, brothers, married three sisters, only children of Samuel Jenings, a man of distinction, and the first Governor of West Jersey, together with the fact that some of them became active in public affairs, one of

them being a member of the first General Assembly, has identified the name with the early history of the State.

The connection of Dr. Stevenson's family with the history of Camden County began with his grandfather, Thomas Stevenson, who was born September 6, 1765, at Amwell, Hunterdon County, whose paternal grandfather had lived on the Jenings homestead, near Burlington (still in possession of the Stevensons); but, inheriting property in Hunterdon County, had removed to Amwell. About 1790 Thomas Stevenson moved to Haddonfield, and some years subsequently purchased the farm and flour-mill property, between Haddonfield and Ellishburg, known as "Stevenson's Mill," recently purchased by the Haddonfield Electric Light and Water Company from which to supply Haddonfield with pure spring water. In 1795 Thomas Stevenson married Rebecca, daughter of Captain Joseph Thorne, who resided in Haddonfield, and had commanded the Second Battalion of Gloucester County Volunteers (Camden and Gloucester were then one) in the Army of the Revolution. Thomas Stevenson died at "Stevenson's Mill" December 2, 1852.

Samuel Stevenson, second son of Thomas, born April 20, 1803, married, May 16, 1833, Anna, daughter of John Rudderow, of what is now the borough of Merchantville. The latter gentleman was not of full military age at the time of the Revolution, but he served in the home guards, organized to protect the county from the incursions of the British during their occupation of Philadelphia. Samuel Stevenson died at his residence in Haddonfield July 23, 1835, leaving two sons, one the subject of this sketch, and the other Thomas Stevenson, born May 12, 1835, who, on the outbreak of the Civil War, was a resident of Camden, and engaged in the wholesale drug business in Philadelphia. Relinquishing his business, he entered the army as second lieutenant in the Eighth New

Jersey Regiment. He served in the Army of the Potomac through the Peninsular campaign, and was engaged in the battles of Fredericksburg and Second Bull Run. He rose to the rank of captain, but was killed at the battle of Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863, and was buried on the field of battle.

Dr. John R. Stevenson was born February 12, 1834. He and his brother Thomas were educated in Philadelphia, graduating from the High School. Both of them received from it the two degrees of Bachelor and "Master of Arts." John R. Stevenson, selecting the profession of medicine, entered the office of Dr. O. H. Taylor, of Camden, as a student, and graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in March, 1863. He immediately commenced the practice of medicine in Camden.

Upon the passage of the "Conscription Act" by Congress, he was appointed by President Lincoln, May 2, 1863, surgeon of the Board of Enrollment of the First Congressional District of New Jersey, then embracing the six counties of Camden, Atlantic, Gloucester, Salem, Cumberland and Cape May. This office he held until the close of the war, in 1865. Dr. Stevenson, while a practitioner in Camden, was a member of the Camden City Medical Society and was its secretary for two years, until his removal from the city, in 1867. He was one of the incorporators of the Camden City Dispensary and was its first secretary. In 1866 he was chairman of the Medical Sanitary Committee, which successfully resisted the last invasion of cholera into Camden. Subsequently, in consequence of impaired health, he removed to Haddonfield, his present residence.

Dr. Stevenson is a member of the Camden County Medical Society, New Jersey State Medical Society, New Jersey Historical Society and is a correspondent of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society. He is a contributor to the publications of these societies, to the press and to some of the

medical journals. He married Frances Stratton, daughter of Hon. Charles Reeves, who represented Camden and Gloucester Counties for nine years in the New Jersey Legislature.

J. ORLANDO WHITE was born in Atlantic County, N. J., May 4, 1847; studied medicine with Dr. Richard M. Cooper, of Camden, in 1864, and was the only student the doctor ever received in his office; the next year he entered the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, from which he graduated in March, 1868, since which time he has engaged in his profession in Camden.

Dr. White joined the Camden County Medical Society in 1870, and was elected its president in the same year. He is also a member of the State Medical Society and of the Camden City Society. He was one of the visiting physicians for the City Dispensary during the earlier years of his practice in Camden.

HENRY A. M. SMITH was born in Doylestown, Pa., July 30, 1839, and received his academic education at private schools in his native county. He began the study of medicine with Dr. A. N. Cooper, of Bucks County, Pa., and graduated at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in March, 1864.

Dr. Smith was in the United States service for thirteen months, as acting assistant surgeon, connected with hospital duty, and in 1865 removed to Gloucester, where he has since been actively engaged in practice. He is a member of the District Medical Society of the county of Camden.

JOHN R. HANEY was born at Riegelsville, Bucks County, Pa., November 3, 1833. He was sent to school at Bath, Northampton County, and then to the Tuscarora Seminary, at Academia, Juniata County, leaving which, at seventeen years of age, he studied medicine with Dr. S. Rosenberger, of Frenchtown, N. J., and entered Jefferson Medi-

cal College, Philadelphia, attending one course, when he entered the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, graduating in March, 1861. He practiced at Ervema, Pa., until 1870, when he came to Camden. Dr. Haney has served as president of the Camden County Medical Society.

DILWYN P. PANCOAST was born at Mullica Hill, N. J., March 11, 1836. He pursued his medical studies under Dr. Alfred Smith, of Yardleyville, one year, and entered the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated in March, 1859, having graduated in pharmacy the year previous. He began his practice at Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, and, in 1863, entered into army service, from which he retired in December, 1865; practiced in Philadelphia until 1869, when he moved to Camden, and now practices his profession and also owns a drug-store.

WILSON H. IRELAND was born in Atlantic County July 27, 1845; studied medicine with Dr. E. B. Richmond, of Millville, in 1863, and in 1864 became a student in the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania and was graduated in 1867, after which he practiced in Millville and Dividing Creek, and in the fall of 1870 moved to Camden.

He became connected with the Camden County and City Medical Societies in the same year, and at present he is president of the former. He is also a member of the State Medical Society.

EDWIN TOMLINSON was born in Haddonfield, Camden County, N. J., on the 13th of March, 1840. In 1858 he entered a drug-store in Wilmington, Del., as clerk, and, in 1861, accepted the same position in the store of H. C. Blair, of Philadelphia, graduating at the School of Pharmacy in 1863. After a brief interval in the West, he, in 1866, came to Gloucester and engaged in the drug business. He entered Jefferson Medical College in 1870, and received his diploma

from that institution in 1872. He is a member of the District Medical Society of the County of Camden, and has filled the office of president of that body.

CHARLES HENDRY SHIVERS was born in Haddonfield April 5, 1848. He was educated at the classical school of Professor William Fewsmith, in Philadelphia, and at the University of Lewisburgh, Pa. He was a student of medicine, under the instruction of Dr. N. B. Jennings and Dr. L. J. Deal. In 1869 he entered Jefferson Medical College, from which he was graduated M.D. in March, 1872, and at once began to practice in Haddonfield. In the succeeding year he joined the Camden Medical Society, and was elected its president in 1880. He is also a member of the New Jersey State Medical Society. Dr. Shivers is an occasional writer for the papers and magazines, some of his poems having been published in them. He has an extensive practice in his section of country.

ELIAH B. WOOLSTON belongs to an old Burlington County family. He is the son of Dr. Samuel and Ann Read Woolston, and was born at Vincentown, N. J., August 20, 1833. His mother was a daughter of Samuel and Sylpha (Arnold) Read, and her mother was a sister of the late David Landreth's (David Landreth, of Philadelphia) mother. The doctor was educated at the academy in Pottsville, Pa., studied medicine with his father, and graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1854, from which institution the latter had received his medical degree in 1827. After he had assisted his father in his practice for two years in his native place, he moved to Iowa and settled just across the river from Omaha, Neb., and was appointed by Governor Cummings, of the latter Territory, surgeon of a brigade of militia enlisted for service against the Indians. In 1859 he located at Marlton, New Jersey, and resumed his practice there. On November 14, 1860, he was commissioned by Gov-

ernor Olden surgeon of the "First Division Brigade" of New Jersey militia. When the call for three months' troops was made by the President, in 1861, he accompanied the First Brigade, as surgeon of the Fourth Regiment, to Virginia, and remained with it until the expiration of its term of service. In 1862 he passed an examination before the Special United States Medical Examining Board in Philadelphia, and was assigned to the United States Hospital, in Beverly, N. J. Soon afterwards he was promoted to be its post-surgeon, a position he retained until the close of the war.

He performed there successfully many difficult operations in surgery, which won for him recognition as an unusually skillful man in his profession. That the patients under his care were deeply grateful to him for his attention and appreciated his many kindnesses, as well as his professional ability, was attested by their presenting him with a very handsome case of instruments, which he highly prizes.

In 1875 he removed to Delaware township, Camden County, and in the same year joined its medical society, becoming its president in 1885.

The doctor's activity is by no means confined to his profession. He has taken a great interest in the public schools, held the office of township superintendent for many years and since its abolishment has been a trustee of the Marlton public schools. In accordance with that public spirit which has ever characterized him, he was one of the originators and incorporators of the Philadelphia, Marlton and Medford Railroad Company.

Dr. Woolston was united in marriage, January 14, 1869, with Miss Rachael Inskeep Haines, daughter of Joshua S. and Elizabeth Haines, a graduate of the Lewisburgh (Pa.) Seminary. Two children were the offspring of this union, viz.: Mary E., who graduated in 1886 from the Abbotsford

Seminary, Philadelphia, Pa., and J. Preston Woolston.

EDMUND L. B. GODFREY was born at Tuckahoe, Cape May County, N. J., February 21, 1850, and was a son of Judge H. W. Godfrey. He took the degree of Ph.B. at the New Jersey Institute (Hightstown) in 1872. Shortly afterwards he began to read medicine with Dr. E. L. B. Wales, of Cape May, and graduated as an M.D. from Jefferson Medical College in 1875. He served as house physician and house surgeon at the Presbyterian Hospital, Philadelphia, and at the Rhode Island Hospital, at Providence. In 1876 he began the practice of his profession in Camden and has followed it uninterruptedly since. He is surgeon of the Camden and Atlantic Railroad and of the Sixth Regiment National Guards, a member of the Board of Charities and of the Camden Dispensary Board, vice-president of the New Jersey Sanitary Association, a member of the State Medical Society and of the City and County Medical Societies, also of the American Medical Association and of the International Congress (section of hygiene). He has published a number of valuable articles on the science of medicine, among which is the "Discovery of Vaccination by Dr. Jenner."

THOMAS G. ROWAND was born at Carpenters Landing (now Mantua), N. J., April 27, 1829. He began the study of medicine with Professor J. McClintock, and at the same time entered the Philadelphia College of Medicine, from which he graduated July 18, 1850. He practiced in several places until 1852, when he located in Camden. In 1862 he was appointed assistant surgeon of the Twenty-fourth Regiment (New Jersey), and served about a year. Upon his return he resumed practice, and, in 1872, opened the drug-store in Camden which he still owns.

ONAN BOWMAN GROSS was born at Ephrata, Lancaster County, Pa., February 19,



Wm B. Gross

1851, and is a lineal descendant, in the fifth generation, of George Gross, who, about 1747, emigrated from Germany to North Carolina. During the Revolution he moved to Pennsylvania and settled at Ephrata, and there founded a family, which has since become prominent and influential in Lancaster County. John Gross, born 1778, in 1803 married Polly Wright, born 1784, daughter of John Wright, who was the only one of the doctor's ancestors not Germans. He was from Ireland, and, coming to America some time prior to the Revolution (probably about 1760), served through that war as a Continental soldier and came out as colonel. He was the great-grandfather of our subject. Jacob L. Gross, the father of the doctor, born in 1825, and now a resident of Camden, was admitted a member of the Lancaster County bar, practiced the profession of the law for a number of years at Lancaster, and, during the years 1854-55, was a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature, and for a time brigadier-general of the militia of the counties of Lancaster and Chester. He was married, in 1849, to Hannah B. Bowman, of Ephrata, born in 1825, a representative of a prominent family who belong to the German Baptist denomination of Christians, and who are highly honored and respected for their industry and integrity. Daniel Bowman, the pioneer of the family in America, came from Germany in 1738 and settled at Ephrata, Lancaster County, Pa.

Dr. O. B. Gross spent the time of childhood and youth in the vicinity of his birth-place; attended the Ephrata Academy until the age of seventeen years; he was then thrown upon his own resources and was invited to learn the carpenter's trade. Having completed the term of apprenticeship, he continued his avocation five years as a journeyman, during which time, by strict economy and judicious care, he earned sufficient money to pay the college fees, and, therefore, in

1875, entered the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, and was graduated from that institution in 1878, after a full three years' course. His preceptors, during his attendance on the lectures, were Drs. Reynell Coates and Professor Henry C. Chapman. During the years from September, 1876, to March, 1878, he held the position of assistant demonstrator of anatomy in the university, being the only medical student at that time awarded with such an honor. This position gave him excellent advantages, which have been of invaluable service to him in the regular practice of his profession. On March 5, 1878, he received a handsome gold medal, being the H. Lenox Hodge prize, awarded him for skill in dissecting and for anatomical demonstration.

Immediately after completing his medical course at the university, Dr. Gross located in Camden, at 407 Arch Street, where he has since met with excellent success in general practice, and at times devoting special attention to surgery. In 1884, under the Arthur administration, he was appointed a member of the United States Pension Examining Board of Surgeons, and continues in that position under the Cleveland administration. He is a member of the Pathological Society of Philadelphia, of the American Medical Association, of the New Jersey State Medical Society, and of the Camden District Medical Society, and a member of the board of managers of Camden City Dispensary; is examining surgeon for Enterprise Lodge, No. 12, Ancient Order of United Workmen, and during the years 1883-84 was special district sanitary inspector of the State Board of Health. In 1884 he was elected by the Camden Board of Freeholders county physician for a term of three years.

Dr. Gross was married, in 1877, to Miss Fannie A. Coates, daughter of John and Rebecca Coates, of Camden. They have one living child, Marion, born in 1884,

their first-born,—“twin-boys,”—and a subsequent child, also a boy, having died as infants.

E. J. SNITCHER was born near Salem, Salem County, N. J., August 1, 1849, and in 1872-73-74 studied medicine with Dr. N. S. Davis, of Chicago; during the same time was a student in the Chicago Medical College, from which he was graduated in March, 1874, after which he located in Camden. He joined the Camden County and New Jersey State Medical Societies in 1876.

D. W. BLAKE is a native of Philadelphia. He was educated at the academy of Professor Terrill, in Maryland, and began the study of medicine with Dr. Stuart, of Philadelphia. He graduated at the Jefferson Medical College in March, 1876, and settled at Gloucester in the practice of his profession. He is also engaged in the drug business at this point. The doctor is a member of the District Medical Society of the County of Camden.

WILLIAM A. DAVIS was born in Frederica, Kent County, Delaware, December 7, 1850. He began the study of medicine in 1872 under Dr. John R. Hancy, of Camden. After completing his preparatory studies he entered the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania and was graduated March, 1876, and then began to practice in Camden. He later entered Jefferson Medical College, and was graduated in March, 1882.

DOWLING BENJAMIN is a native of Baltimore, Md., where he was born January 23, 1849. He began the study of pharmacy in Chester, Pa., in 1867, and in 1872, as a medical student, entered the office of Dr. J. H. Jamar, of Port Deposit, Md., and in the spring of 1874 he became a student of Dr. J. M. Ridge, of Camden. In October following he entered the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, and was graduated with the highest honors March 12, 1877.

In 1876 he was chosen delegate from the

Camden Pharmaceutical Society to the American Association, and has represented this county society in State, national and international societies. On August 27, 1879, he was elected a member of the Academy of Natural Sciences. After his graduation, in 1877, he began to practice medicine in Camden. He has also conducted a drug-store for a number of years.

J. FRANCIS WALSH was born of American parents in Florence, Italy, April 22, 1855. He began the study of medicine, in 1872, with Dr. W. W. Keen, of Philadelphia, and at the same time entered the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, and was graduated in March, 1876. For a year and a half he served in the hospitals and dispensaries of Philadelphia, and in November, 1878, moved to Camden.

SAMUEL B. IRWIN was born at the Pleasant Grove Iron Works, New London township, Chester County, Pa., November 7, 1821. He began the study of medicine, in 1841, with Dr. D. Hayes Agnew. In 1842 he came to Philadelphia and entered Jefferson Medical College, under Professor Joseph Pancoast, from which he was graduated March 2, 1844. He attended the first course of lectures of the Philadelphia Medical Association in 1843. He began practice, in 1849, at the Rising Sun, Montgomery County, Pa., and, in 1866, moved to Burlington County, N. J., where he continued in practice until 1872, when he was placed in charge of the Government Mercantile Marine Service, and served until the spring of 1876. The same year he removed to Camden, where he has since practiced.

WILLIAM H. ISZARD was born in Clayton, Gloucester County, N. J., April 27, 1842. He enlisted in the service of the United States as a medical cadet in 1862, and was stationed at the hospital on Broad Street, Philadelphia. In the fall of 1863 he entered Jefferson Medical College, and after taking two courses of lectures he withdrew on account of ill health.



John W. Donges

Upon recovering, he continued his studies, and obtained his medical degree in March, 1870, and then began to practice in Elmer, Salem County, N. J. In 1877 he removed to Camden. He is an ex-president of the Gloucester County Medical Society, and is now district sanitary inspector for the State Board of Health.

C. M. SCHELLINGER was born at Cape May November 14, 1848. He studied medicine under the instruction of Dr. Alexander M. Meeray, of Camden, and in 1876 entered Jefferson Medical College, from which he was graduated in March, 1879, since which time he has practiced in Camden. In 1881 he joined the Camden County and City Medical Societies, and also the New Jersey State Medical Society.

HENRY H. DAVIS was born at Crosswicks, N. J., August 16, 1848. He became a student of medicine in the office of Dr. Alexander Meeray in 1867; entered Jefferson Medical College the fall of the same year, and from which he was graduated in March, 1869. He completed a course in pharmacy at the same time, and began the practice of medicine in Camden. In 1874 he opened a drug-store, and has conducted it in connection with his profession. In 1881 he joined the Camden County and City Medical Societies, and also the State Medical Society.

JOHN W. DONGES, druggist, physician and surgeon, of Camden, was born at Stouchsburg, Berks County, Pa., September 18, 1844. His grandfather, Jacob Donges, emigrated from Germany shortly after the Revolutionary War, and settled in Berks County. His father, whose name was also Jacob, was married to Sarah Burkholder, and for many years carried on the shoemaking business in Stouchsburg, employing a number of workmen, and also conducting a shoe-store. The childhood and youth of Doctor Donges were spent in the village where he was born. He first attended a private school, taught by his sisters, and afterwards spent

about three years as a student in the Stouchsburg Academy, then taught by Mr. Thomas S. Searle. At the age of fourteen years he secured a position as clerk in a drug-store at Minersville, Schuylkill County, Pa. When seventeen years of age he enlisted in Company H, of the One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, in the nine months' service, and, with his regiment, was assigned to the Army of the Potomac, under General McClellan. His regiment was present at the battle of Antietam only a few weeks after enlistment, but was not drawn actively into the engagement. In the battle of Fredericksburg, in the early part of December, 1862, the One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Regiment was brought into the thickest of the fight, and, whilst charging the enemy, Dr. Donges received a dangerous wound by the explosion of a shell, causing a compound fracture of the skull. He was then sent to the hospital for surgical treatment, and, owing to entire disability for further military duty, caused by the wound, was discharged from the service on January 8, 1863. He soon afterward returned to Minersville, where he resumed his former occupation in the drug business. While here he began the study of medicine under Dr. Theodore Helwig, a prominent physician of Minersville. After a year he returned to his home in Stouchsburg, and there continued his studies under Dr. James A. Fisher. In 1864 he entered the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, and was graduated with the class of 1866. In the following August he began the practice of medicine at Donaldson, Schuylkill County, Pa., and continued it uninterruptedly for nine years, having there acquired a large practice. Ill health, caused by over-work, induced him to think of discontinuing active practice and engage in the drug business. In 1875 he purchased the drug-store, which he has since owned and conducted, at the corner of Broadway and Ferry Avenue, in

Camden, where he now has a large and increasing practice.

Dr. Donges is a member of the Schuylkill County Medical Society, the Camden City and County Medical Society, the New Jersey State Medical Society and the American Medical Association.

In 1878 Dr. Donges was elected a member of the City Council from the Eighth Ward, which, at the general elections, is strongly Republican. On this occasion, however, it gave the doctor a handsome majority as the Democratic candidate, and he served six years consecutively as a member of Council, and was president of that body during the year 1883. During the year 1879, when the small-pox prevailed to an alarming extent in Camden, he was a member of the sanitary committee. For his efficiency as an executive officer and as attending physician—free of charge—when the unfortunate people were stricken with that loathsome disease, the City Council unanimously passed the following resolutions:

"COUNCIL CHAMBER, CITY HALL.

"CAMDEN, April 28, 1881.

"At a stated meeting of City Council, held on the above date, it was unanimously

"*Resolved*, That a committee of three be appointed to draft suitable resolutions conveying the thanks of this body to J. W. Donges, M.D., for special services rendered as a member of the Camden Board of Health, during the prevalence of small-pox in our city in the fall of 1879-80.

"The committee reported the following, which was unanimously adopted:

"*Whereas*, The citizens of this community, through their representatives, having expressed an earnest desire that a token of public appreciation should be extended to J. W. Donges, M.D., for the fearless and faithful discharge of his duties as a member of the board of Health, be it therefore

"*Resolved*, That the sincere and heartfelt thanks of this body and community are hereby extended to J. W. Donges, M.D., member of City Council from the Eighth Ward, and member of the Board of Health, for his indefatigable, self-sacrificing and successful efforts to obliterate the loathsome disease that infested our city.

"*Resolved*, That to his valuable assistance and wise professional judgment is due the successful

efforts of the board in preventing a wide-spread epidemic, and placing practical safeguards against a recurrence of the disease for years to come.

"*Resolved*, That his exceptional care and provision for the comfort of the public patients commands their gratitude in a manner that words are inadequate to express.

"J. P. MICHELLON,

"*President City Council.*

"FRANK F. MICHELLON,

"*Clerk City Council.*

"ALEX. J. MILLIETTE, }
 "H. T. ROSE, } *Committee.*
 "T. P. PFEIFFER, }

On December 22, 1866, Dr. Donges was married to Miss Rose Renoud, of Philadelphia. Dr. and Mrs. Donges have five children,—Miriam E., Clarence B., Raymond R., Evelyn L. and Ralph W. E.

ELLIS P. TOWNSEND was born at Kennett, Chester County, Pa., May 27, 1835. He was a student of medicine under his father, Dr. W. W. Townsend, and in 1860 entered Jefferson Medical College, and was graduated in March, 1863. He served one year in the army as assistant surgeon, after which he practiced medicine in Beverly, N. J., from 1864 until September, 1883, when he came to Camden. While a practitioner in the former place, he published the *County Practitioner*, a medical journal, that was afterward discontinued. He was formerly a member of the Burlington County Medical Society, but transferred his membership to the Camden County Society in 1883.

HOWARD F. PALM is a native of Orwigsburg, Pa., where he was born March 22, 1855. He studied medicine with his father, Dr. J. P. Palm, and entered Jefferson Medical College in 1879; was graduated March 12, 1881, and March 31, 1881, from the Philadelphia School of Anatomy, and then located as a practitioner in Camden.

CONRAD G. HOELL was born in Camden May 25, 1860. After obtaining a preparatory education, he entered the College of Pharmacy, in Philadelphia, graduating in 1880. In the same year he became a medi-



J. Hedding Justice M.D.

cal student in the office of Dr. J. M. Ridge, and in the spring of 1881 entered the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, and was graduated in March, 1882. He then located in Camden, and soon afterward purchased a drug-store on Federal Street, which he now conducts in connection with his medical practice. He became a member of the Camden County Medical Society in 1884.

A. T. DOBSON, JR., was born at Cape May, N. J., July 7, 1858; entered the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania as a student in 1879, and was graduated in March, 1882. After eight months' practice in Luzerne County, Pa., he removed to and located in Camden. In the year 1884 he joined the Camden City and County and State Medical Societies.

P. W. BEALE was born on the banks of the Wissahiekon, Pa., May 23, 1855. In 1872-73 he studied medicine under Professor E. L. Wallace, and from 1873 to 1876 he studied under Professor John Brinton, and at the same time was a student in Jefferson Medical College, from which he was graduated in March, 1876. He practiced in the hospitals for a year, and in the city of Philadelphia four years, and in the spring of 1881 located in Camden. He was elected coroner in 1884. He became a member of the Camden County Medical Society in 1884.

DANIEL STROCK was born in Flemington, N. J., on September 6, 1851. He began the study of medicine, in 1874, under Dr. Charles Geissler, of Philadelphia, and at the same time entered Jefferson Medical College, from which he was graduated in March, 1877. He practiced in Philadelphia until October, 1880, when he came to Camden.

JOSEPH H. WILLS was born near Mount Holly, N. J., March 13, 1844. He studied medicine with Dr. Samuel Ashhurst, of Philadelphia, and attended lectures in the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1877, and was graduated in

March, 1880, after which he was engaged in the Orthopaedic and Pennsylvania Hospitals until November 1, 1883, when he located in Camden.

WILLIAM WARNOCK, a native of Burlington, N. J., was born June 29, 1858. He studied pharmacy for a term of three years, and in 1877 entered the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated in March, 1880. He was engaged one year as physician in the Pennsylvania Hospital, and was surgeon two years for the "Red Star Line" of ocean steamers. In August, 1883, he located to practice his profession in Camden.

JAMES A. WAMSLEY was born in Gloucester County, N. J., on 19th of April, 1851. He received his education at the neighboring schools, and entered Jefferson Medical College in the fall of 1876, graduating in 1878. He first located at Alloway, Salem County, N. J., and remained two years, removing from thence to Southwestern Illinois. Dr. Wamsley made Gloucester his home in 1877, where he has since been engaged in active practice, as also in the management of a drug-store. He has for seven consecutive years filled the office of city physician of Gloucester.

D. HEDDING BARTINE, is of Huguenot descent, and the great-grandson of Jean Bartine, who, after his emigration from France to Holland, came to America, settled in New Rochelle and became Governor of the province. Among his children was a son, David, who became noted as a minister of unusual classical attainments, who married a Miss Newell, to whom was born a son, David W., at the old homestead, Princeton, N. J.

He attained distinction, both as a doctor of divinity and doctor of medicine. By his marriage to Amelia, daughter of Richard Stont, of Ocean County, N. J., the following children were born: Richard S., Helen (late Mrs. George Batchelder), Louisa (wife

of Dr. Lewis Redding, of Trenton), S. Hedding, Amelia (late Mrs. Charles Hall), Anna (deceased), Laura (wife of the late Lieutenant Slack, United States Navy), Jennie (now Mrs. James Macnider, of Brooklyn) and Joseph.

David Hedding Bartine, the second son, was born November 7, 1841, at Morristown, N. J., and, after an academic course at Harrisburg and Lancaster, Pa., removed to Philadelphia, entering the University of Pennsylvania in the autumn of 1859.

He graduated in 1862, and, subsequently joining the staff of St. Joseph's Hospital, remained at that institution for six months. He then entered the army as assistant surgeon of the One Hundred and Fourteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, or Collis Zouaves. After an active service of one year and nine months, he was detached and assigned to duty at General Meade's headquarters, Army of the Potomac, as attending surgeon. In August, 1864, he was promoted to the full rank of major, and assigned to duty as surgeon of the Second Veteran Artillery, Pennsylvania Volunteers. On the surrender of General Lee, Dr. Bartine was placed as surgeon in charge of the Fair-Ground United States General Hospital, at Petersburg, Va., and remained on duty until he was discharged, February 18, 1866. He then resumed the life of a civilian, locating in Merchantville, N. J., and engaged in the pursuit of his profession. His practice, which is of a general character, is not confined to the immediate locality of his residence, but extends to Camden and Philadelphia. He has devoted much attention to diseases of the throat, and his skill in that branch of practice, with his thorough knowledge of the profession as a whole, have placed him in the leading rank among the physicians of the county.

Dr. Bartine is prominently identified with the public interests of the county, especially those pertaining to its sanitary condition.

He is president of the Board of Health of the borough of Merchantville and an active Odd-Fellow, being a member of Amity Lodge, No. 166, of Merchantville.

Dr. Bartine was married, February 21, 1865, to Miss Clementine, daughter of the late John Hanna, Esq., one of the oldest members of the Philadelphia bar. May H. is their only child.

LOUIS HATTON was born of Friends (Quaker) parentage, in Delaware County, Pa., in the year 1834. He received his preliminary education in the schools of that county; remained on his father's farm, with his parents, until 1850. He was placed by his father as an apprentice to learn the carpenter trade, under the care, instruction and guardianship of George Chandler, of Philadelphia, an exemplary member of the Society of Friends. He completed his apprenticeship in 1854; continued to work at the carpenter business, and by industry, frugality and close study of the preliminary branches of medical education during hours of work at the bench, and at other times, succeeded in accumulating sufficient pecuniary means and medical knowledge to commence the regular study of medicine, under the tuition of Isaac Lee, M.D., of Westchester, Pa., in 1857; continued to study under Mr. Lee until 1859; matriculated in the Penn Medical College, of Philadelphia, Pa., and graduated in 1861; commenced the practice of medicine in Camden in that year. He married Anna F. Sharp, daughter of Jacob W. Sharp, of Camden, in 1863; lost his wife, by consumption, in 1864; married Laura V. Foulks, daughter of Rev. William Foulks (1868), by whom two children have been born,—Carrie and Horace.

JOSEPH E. HURFF was born September 14, 1856, at Turnerville, N. J.; obtained his preparatory education in the schools of his native town and at the Blackwood Academy; he then for three years attended Pierce's Business College, in Philadelphia. In 1875 he

became a student of medicine under the instruction of Dr. Henry E. Brannin, of Blackwood, entered Jefferson Medical College in 1879, was graduated in 1881, and immediately thereafter established himself in the practice of his profession in Blackwood.

JAMES H. STANTON was born in the State of Maryland July 9, 1837. After obtaining a preparatory education, he began the study of medicine under the instruction of his uncle, Dr. W. E. Bonwill. Entering the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, he completed the course and was graduated in the year 1869. He established himself in practice in Philadelphia immediately after graduation, and continued in his profession there until 1883, when he located in Camden, and has since followed his profession in that city.

JAMES G. STANTON, son of Dr. James H. Stanton, was born in Delaware April 15, 1860; studied medicine with his father, entered Jefferson Medical College, and after his graduation, in March, 1881, he began to practice in Camden.

HOWARD G. BONWILL was born near Dover, Kent County, Del., in 1862. He studied medicine with Dr. J. H. Stanton, and entered Jefferson Medical College, from which he was graduated in April, 1886, and then began to practice in Camden.

SAMUEL T. BANES was born in Southamptonville, Bucks County, Pa., April 16, 1846. He studied medicine in 1867, under the direction of Dr. Charles T. Seary, of Philadelphia, and the three succeeding years in the office of Dr. Gordon, of the same city. He completed his studies at the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, and was graduated M.D. in March, 1872. In 1873 he located in the city of Camden, where he has since practiced.

ISAAC N. HUGG was born August 24, 1840, on Timber Creek, Gloucester County. He was educated in the public schools, and on the breaking out of the Civil War, en-

tered the Union army as lieutenant, was promoted to captain, and served to the close in the Thirty-fourth Regiment New Jersey Volunteers. In 1867 he turned his attention to medicine, with Washington J. Duffy, M.D., of Philadelphia, as preceptor, and entered the Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery and graduated in 1869, and in July of that year came to Camden, where he has since practiced his profession.

JOHN STRADLEY was born in Frederica, Del., December 3, 1828, and was educated at the schools near his home. He began the study of medicine with Dr. Albert Whiteley, of the same place, and graduated from the Vermont Medical College, at Woodstock, Vt., in 1852. He then acted as surgeon on board a vessel running to Liverpool, and also made a voyage to Australia in the same capacity. In 1862 Dr. Stradley engaged in practice and opened a drug-store in Philadelphia. In 1874 he removed to Gloucester, resumed his business as a druggist and began an office practice, since abandoned.

EZRA COMLY was born at Byberry September 17, 1840; studied medicine with his father, Dr. Isaac Comly, entered the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, and was graduated therefrom in March, 1862. He practiced in his native place until November, 1885, when he removed to Camden.

H. H. SHERK, a native of Lebanon, Pa., established a drug-store in Wrightsville in 1876, and in 1884 entered Jefferson Medical College and graduated in May, 1886. He now conducts the drug-store and follows his profession.

GEO. H. JONES, a native of Philadelphia, was born February 2, 1830. He was graduated from the Medical Department of the University of the City of New York in March, 1870. After practice in several places, he located in Camden in February, 1883.

MRS. JENNIE RICKARDS was born at Ja-

maica, L. I., March 23, 1850, and began the study of medicine under Dr. Joseph Hearn, of Philadelphia, in 1876; entered the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, in Philadelphia, in 1878, when, after two years' study, in 1880, she entered the Eclectic Medical College of Philadelphia, and was graduated in March, 1882. She practiced medicine under Dr. Hearn before graduation, and since then has practiced medicine in Camden.

MRS. SOPHIA PRESLEY is a native of Ireland, came to this country when a child, with her parents, and in 1876 became a student in the Women's Medical College of Pennsylvania, in Philadelphia, and was graduated in 1879; practiced one year in the Hospital for Women and Children, and in 1881 located in Camden. She was appointed instructor of surgery in the Women's Hospital in 1880 and held the position three years, and from 1881 to 1884 was clinic physician. Since the death of Dr. I. Mulford she has been physician in charge of the West Jersey Orphanage for colored children.

WILLIAM SHAFER, a native of Leesburg, Va., was born February 14, 1853, and studied medicine in his native place with Dr. E. H. Mott. He entered Jefferson Medical College in the fall of 1881, from which he was graduated in March, 1884. He completed a course of pharmacy in 1880, and then established himself in the drug business in Camden.

WILLIAM R. POWELL was born in England April 22, 1855; studied medicine in Canada and engaged in the drug business in that province. In 1874 he came to Philadelphia and entered the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Jefferson Medical College. He was graduated from the former in March, 1875, and from the latter in March, 1877. He began practice in Philadelphia and removed to Camden in January, 1886. He was appointed assistant of the Out-Patient

Medical Department of Jefferson Medical College Hospital May 28, 1886.

WILLIAM S. JONES was born at Elmer, Salem County, N. J., January 16, 1856. He began his medical studies under J. S. Whitaker, of Millville, N. J., in 1875, and the next year entered Jefferson Medical College, from which he was graduated Doctor of Medicine in March, 1878, and practiced in Millville until the fall of 1885, when he moved to Camden, where he now resides. He is also assistant physician of the Laryngological Department of Jefferson Medical College Hospital.

LAWRENCE L. GLOVER was born in Camden. He studied medicine under Dr. T. J. Smith, of Bridgeton, and Prof. Wallace, of Philadelphia, and entered Jefferson Medical College in the fall of 1879, from which he was graduated in May, 1882. He began practice in Salem, and in April, 1885, removed to Haddonfield, where he is now in practice.

E. R. SMILEY was born in the city of Philadelphia, having descended from a family of physicians, being a grandson of the well-known Dr. Thomas Smiley, of Philadelphia. He was graduated from the Philadelphia High School and entered the drug-store of P. S. Reed, in West Philadelphia, in 1868, graduating in pharmacy. He entered Jefferson Medical College in 1874, from which he was graduated in 1880, taking a prize for an essay on obstetrics, which branch of the profession he now practices as a specialty. After graduating, he came to Camden, and entered into a partnership with Dr. W. A. Davis, in the drug business, and in 1885 he established a drug-store.

N. DAVIS, a native of Kent County, Del., was graduated from the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy in 1878, and in 1882 opened a drug-store in Camden. In 1883 he entered the office of Dr. W. A. Davis as a medical student, and in the fall of the same year entered Jefferson Medical College, and after

graduating in 1886 has conducted both the drug-store and his medical practice.

JOHN H. SUTTON was born in Newton, N. J., March 23, 1856, and in 1873 began the study of medicine with Dr. Jonathan Hoven, in his native place. In 1874 he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York City, from which he was graduated in 1877, and began practice in Newark, N. J., and continued there until 1880, when he removed to Camden.

WILLIAM C. RAUGHLEY, a native of Kent County, Del., was born November 21, 1857. He studied medicine with Dr. A. H. Bishop, of Dover, Del., and entered the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated in May, 1884, and then began practice in Berlin.

GUILFORD GUNTER was born in Fredrickton, N. B., March 22, 1858; studied medicine in Canada; entered the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1878, and from that institution received his medical degree in 1880. He entered upon the practice of his profession in Berlin, and in 1884 removed to Camden.

GEORGE W. HENRY was born in Camden November 19, 1858. He entered the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy in 1875, and graduated in March, 1879; studied medicine with Dr. D. Benjamin, and entered Jefferson Medical College in the fall of 1880, taking the degree of Doctor of Medicine, and in April following began practice in Camden, which, in connection with a drug-store, he continues.

W. S. LONG was born in Chester County, Pa., November 25, 1855. He studied medicine with his father, Dr. M. A. Long, and in the fall of 1875 entered the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, and graduated therefrom March 11, 1878. He practiced one year as resident physician of the Pennsylvania Hospital, was in charge one year, under Dr. Charles K. Mills, of the Nervous Dispensary, four years in Philadel-

phia, and in April, 1885, moved to Haddonfield, where he is now in practice.

ROBERT CASPERSON is a native of St. Louis, Mo., born November 23, 1859. He became a student in 1881 under Professor W. H. Pancoast, and in the meantime for two years attended lectures at Jefferson Medical College. In 1883 he visited the hospitals of London and Paris, and on his return resumed his study at the same institution and was graduated in March, 1884. He practiced in Philadelphia one year, and in June, 1886, removed to Camden.

WILLIAM A. WESTCOTT was born in Waterford October 15, 1857; studied medicine with Dr. Jennings, of Camden; entered Jefferson Medical College, and was graduated in April, 1883. He also took a post-graduate course in the Pennsylvania School of Anatomy and Surgery, in operative surgery with the physicians and surgeons of Philadelphia Hospital, in obstetrics at the Philadelphia Lying-in Charity Hospital. After finishing these studies at the institutions mentioned he began the active duties of his profession in Berlin, where he still resides and practices.

GEORGE T. ROBISON was born in Washington, D. C., March 15, 1861. After completing the medical course at the University of Pennsylvania, he was graduated March 5, 1882, and immediately began the active duties of his profession in Camden.

R. W. RICHIE, is a graduate of Jefferson Medical College in 1852, and after practicing medicine several years in Philadelphia, in 1885 he removed to Camden and engaged in the drug business and continued his medical profession.

ROBERT GIVIN TAYLOR was born in the county of Antrim, Ireland, April 28, 1820. He emigrated to this country in 1845, and in 1858 began the study of medicine under the instruction of Dr. John Hurst, of Philadelphia. After spending the required time as a student in the Jefferson Medical College, he was graduated M. D. in 1861, and immedi-

ately established himself as a physician in the city of Camden. In 1873 he took charge of a drug-store previously conducted by his son, Dr. William Taylor, which he has since continued in connection with his professional duties.

ALEXANDER McALLISTON was born in Paterson, N. J., May 5, 1862. He entered the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, and was graduated in 1882, and the same year entered the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, and was graduated from that institution in May, 1885, and then began practice in Camden.

FRANK G. STROUD was born at Moores-town, N. J., October 30, 1862, and studied medicine with his father, Dr. J. C. Stroud. In 1880 he entered Jefferson Medical College, and was graduated April 2, 1882. He began practice in his native place and continued until December 10, 1885, when he located. He is also in the Laryngological Department on the staff of Jefferson Medical College Hospital.

HOMEOPATHY.

The founder of homeopathy, Samuel Hahnemann, was born April 10, 1755, at Meissen, in Cur-Saxony, one of the regions in Germany. He passed several years at the Stadtschule, and at the age of sixteen he began to attend the Fürstenschule, of Meissen, where he remained eight years. His parents were poor, but his inherent thirst for knowledge induced his instructors to give him the advantages of an education without paying the usual tuition fees. In 1775 he entered the University of Leipsig, where he raised enough money to spend two years in study, by giving lessons as a tutor and making translations into German. He took his degree of Doctor of Medicine at Erlangen August 10, 1779. He spent ten years in the practice of his profession at different places, and in 1789 returned to Leipsig, where he soon became favorably known for

his knowledge of medicine, chemistry, mineralogy and the kindred sciences, and for many important discoveries which gave him a wide-spread reputation. In pursuing his investigations he became dissatisfied with the state of medical science around him. He claimed that it was imperfect, and then began to elaborate a new system of medicine which he termed homeopathia, which is derived from the two Greek words, *homoios* (similar) and *pathos* (feeling or suffering). He tested the use of a number of drugs, convinced himself and advanced it as a theory, that a remedy which would cure a certain disease would also produce a disorder very similar to that disease in a healthy person, and that the converse was equally true,—i. e., that a drug which produced a certain disease in a healthy body would cure it in a sick one. He tested the drug on his own person, carefully noting the minutest effects produced and comparing them with the symptoms of well-known diseases. He induced some of his friends to join him in these tests or provings, and, by mutually comparing notes, certain positive facts and a code were established. This was the origin of the famous axiom, *similia similibus curantur*. Many German physicians tested the principles of Hahnemann, and afterwards advocated them. The founder of this new system of medicine, after he had attained the age of forty-five years, lived in a complete self-abnegation and endangered his own physical constitution in testing the system he was promulgating. In the mean time he wrote ten volumes of the "Materia Medica Pura," and effected cures on persons of eminence in promulgating the theory of minimum doses. His greatest work is entitled the "Organon of Rational Medicine," which has always been, and doubtless will continue to be, a textbook of the homeopathic profession. In 1805 he published a little work on the "Positive Effects of Medicine." In 1831 he rendered efficient service during the time the cholera



J. P. Andrews M.D.

raged so violently in Eastern Europe. In 1836 he left Leipzig and resided for fifteen years with the Duke at Coëthen, perfecting his system by experiments and in the treatment of the sick of many families of the nobility.

During his residence at Coëthen, when in his eightieth year, he married Mademoiselle D'Hervilly Gobier, a member of one of the prominent families of France. She had been cured by him of a dangerous malady. The marriage was somewhat romantic, inasmuch as she was forty-five years his junior. Soon after this event he and his wife removed to Paris, where he spent the remainder of his years, and died July 2, 1844, at the advanced age of eighty-nine years. He was of slender form and diminutive stature. His head was large and his forehead well-proportioned. He was known by his contemporaries as a man of fine intellect.

Homeopathy was introduced in Camden County by the physicians of Philadelphia. In 1838 the "Family Guide," translated and compiled by C. Hering, M.D., was published in Camden and aided greatly in spreading the knowledge of homeopathy, inducing many to test it. The way was thus prepared for a physician of this school, and in 1841 J. R. Andrews, M.D., a graduate of Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, began the practice of homeopathy here. He was faithfully supported by a few warm friends, but being a young man and the opposition proving very strong, after two years of struggling he removed to Wilmington, Del. He remained there only a short time, being induced to return by the earnest solicitation of former patrons. After his return his practice grew rapidly, and he continued in extensive business until his sudden death, in 1864, from cerebro-spinal meningitis.

A family by the name of Reese, living on Cooper Street, above Third, was probably the first in Camden to receive homeopathic treat-

ment, being visited by Dr. Schomlie, of Philadelphia. Through the head of this family, Dr. Andrews, who was then sick, was induced to try homeopathic treatment, and it resulted as successfully in his case as in the Reese family. It was this circumstance, undoubtedly, which gave the initial impulse to his career.

DR. J. RICHARDSON ANDREWS here alluded to as the pioneer of homeopathy in Camden, was born in the city September 21, 1818, and was a son of Richardson Andrews, a lumber merchant. He read medicine with Dr. William Schomlie, of Philadelphia, and graduated from Jefferson Medical College in 1841. He married Catharine, daughter of Captain Warrington, of Pennsylvania, by whom he had four children,—William, Richardson, Kate and P. W. Andrews, now a physician. Dr. Andrews died in 1864, as heretofore mentioned. He was universally esteemed as an eminent and skillful physician, and a man of irreproachable character.

SAMUEL CARLES was among the first practitioners of homeopathy in Camden County. He was born in Philadelphia May 11, 1817. He began the study of medicine with Dr. George McClellan, of Philadelphia, and soon after entered Jefferson Medical College and received the degree of M.D. in March, 1839. He practiced medicine a few years in Philadelphia, and in 1854 read medicine under Dr. John Anderson, a prominent homeopathist of Camden, and in 1855 was graduated from Hahnemann Medical College and then began practicing in Camden, in accordance with the teaching of Hahnemann, many years with marked success. He still resides in Camden.

BOWMAN H. SHIVERS was born in Haddonfield July 7, 1836. He studied medicine with Dr. Julius Holtenpoff, of Haddonfield, and in the fall of 1855 entered Pennsylvania Medical University, in Philadelphia, from which he was graduated in April, 1858. He

then began to practice his profession in Marlton and continued until 1862; resided in Philadelphia two years and in 1864 began the practice of homeopathy in his native town.

J. KEMPER BRYANT was born in Philadelphia December 18, 1832. He studied medicine with Dr. J. G. Howard, of Philadelphia, in 1852, and entered Hahnemann Medical College, from which he was graduated in March, 1856. He practiced in Newark, Delaware, until 1864, when he moved to Camden and has since pursued his profession in that city.

H. F. HUNT was born in Providence, R. I., March 29, 1838. His ancestors are among the earliest settlers of the State. His great-grandfather was a colonel in the Revolutionary War, and his descendants have continued to occupy prominent political positions. Dr. Hunt passed through the graded schools in Providence, and, at fifteen years of age, entered Greenwich Seminary, taking a three years' college course. His health failing, he did not enter Brown University, as intended, at the expiration of the three years, but had to relinquish study. He managed a cotton-factory for his father until the spring of 1860, when he decided to go West. He became a teacher in Aurora Seminary at Aurora, Ill., and also commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Howell, an allopathic physician. He remained there two years and then returned East and took a course of lectures at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York. While studying with Dr. Howell a severe epidemic of diphtheria prevailed, and thinking that the homeopathic treatment was more successful, he was induced to investigate that treatment. After leaving New Jersey he returned to Providence and entered the office of Dr. A. H. Okie. He remained with him two years. He graduated from the Homeopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania in the spring of 1864. Dr. J. R. Andrews died at that time and he was invited to suc-

ceed him in Camden. This gave him at once a large and lucrative practice. He was soon compelled to relinquish all country practice.

The idea was conceived of organizing the homeopathic medical men of South Jersey, and the result was the establishment of the West Jersey Homeopathic Medical Society, of which Dr. Hunt was elected president. He also helped to organize the State Society, and was elected its president in 1876, and was also appointed a delegate to the World's Convention, which assembled in Philadelphia that year.

P. W. ANDREWS, son of Dr. J. R. Andrews, the first resident homœopathist in Camden County, was born in Camden. He attended the Friends' Central School, in Philadelphia, and afterwards pursued the study of the classics under the instruction of Professor Hutchinson, of Camden. He read medicine in the office of his father until the time of the latter's death, and then became a student with Dr. H. F. Hunt. He attended medical lectures for two years at Long Island College Hospital, and then entered the Homeopathic Medical College of Philadelphia, and was graduated from that institution. He has since practiced in Camden.

MELBOURNE F. MIDDLETON was born in the city of Camden on the 21st day of January, 1842. His father, Timothy Middleton, his grandfather, Amos A. Middleton, and his great-grandfather, Timothy Middleton, were all born here. In these early days, reaching back to Revolutionary times, Camden was but a very small village. Timothy Middleton, the father of the doctor, was born January 21, 1817, and died April 15, 1867. He was an active, intelligent and successful farmer, but exchanged that occupation in his later years for city life, and, becoming interested in local affairs, was elected and served one term as mayor of the city of Camden. He was married, on the 19th of November, 1840, to Hester A. R. Jenkins, an estimable lady, and the follow-



M. J. Middleton

ing children were born to them: Melbourne F., Malinda E., Amos A., Elizabeth S. and Timothy J. Dr. Melbourne F. Middleton, the eldest and the subject of this biography, obtained his preparatory education in the public schools of Camden and Philadelphia. After leaving school he returned to his father's farm, near Camden, where he spent about four years in the healthy occupation of a farmer. During this time and after leaving the farm (his father returning to Camden) he pursued special branches of study to fit himself more fully for active business life. We next find him engaged for a short time as a grocer's clerk; then as a salesman in a cloth-house in Philadelphia; then as an assistant book-keeper in the office of Dr. D. Jayne & Son, of Philadelphia, where he was soon advanced to the position of general correspondent. The duties were arduous, involving a list of correspondents to the number of ten thousand. After being in the office about two years, and his health failing, the firm kindly gave him their power of attorney, and sent him out traveling in their interests, which position he held nearly two years, after which he returned, with renewed health and an invaluable experience, which had broadened his view of men and things, to enter upon the fulfillment of hopes that had been cherished from early childhood, and towards which every previous movement of his life had been a stepping-stone—the study of medicine. During the time he was in the office of Dr. D. Jayne & Son he matriculated, and each winter attended lectures on single branches of medicine, and, while traveling, continued study so far as his duties and health would permit. In the fall of 1866 he entered the Hahnemann Medical College, of Philadelphia, for the full course of lectures, and graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine on March 4, 1868, and immediately commenced the practice of medicine in the city of Camden, where he still continues an earnest and successful physi-

cian. He is a member of the West Jersey Homœopathic Medical Society," "The New Jersey State Homœopathic Medical Society," "The American Institute of Homœopathy," and the "Camden Microscopical Society." He is one of the originators of the "Camden Homœopathic Hospital and Dispensary Association," and, in 1880, through his influence, the practice of homœopathy was introduced into the "Camden County Asylum for the Insane." He was for eight years a member of the "Board of Education of the City of Camden," is also a member of "Camden Lodge, No. 15, F. A. M.," and is connected by membership with the Third Street Methodist Episcopal Church, of which his parents were among the early members.

Dr. Middleton was married, on the 16th day of March, 1871, to Miss Emily M. King, youngest daughter of Captain Henry King, one of the oldest and a highly respected citizen of Camden. They have four children,—Bessie K., Melbourne F., Arthur L. and Timothy G.

THOMAS R. BLACKWOOD was born in Moorestown, N. J., July 21, 1834. He entered the office of Dr. Clay, of that town, as a medical student, in 1867, and soon after entered Hahnemann Medical College, from which he obtained his medical degree in 1880. Immediately after graduating he established himself in practice in Camden, and has since continued it.

C. J. COOPER was born in Langhorne, Bucks County, Pa., October 14, 1843. He began the study of medicine with Dr. H. F. Hunt, entered Hahnemann Medical College in 1866, was graduated in 1868, began practice in Salem, N. J., and in the fall of 1869 moved to Camden, where he has since practiced with success.

THEODORE S. WILLIAMS, a native of Brewer, Me., was born November 27, 1815; studied medicine with Dr. Caleb Swan, of Easton, Mass.; attended medical lectures at Dartmouth College in 1840, under Dr. O.

W. Holmes, and Professor Benjamin Silliman, the next year, at Bowdoin College, in Maine. After a few years of travel he took his medical degree, and in July, 1844, located in Germantown, Pa., and in 1850 entered Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia, and from that time was a follower of the Hahnemann school of medicine, and practiced in Germantown from 1844 to 1870, and then retired from regular practice and removed to Haddonfield, where he still lives. His son, Franklin E., was born at Germantown May 2, 1857. He entered the University of Pennsylvania in June, 1873. After two years' course in the Scientific Department he entered the Medical Department and received his degree in March, 1878. In the same year he took a post-graduate course at Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, and was graduated in March, 1879. He began and has since practiced in Haddonfield.

J. D. LECKNER was born in Philadelphia May 9, 1853; studied medicine with Dr. Henry N. Martin, entered Hahnemann Medical College in 1871, and completed the course, receiving his degree in March, 1873; began practice in Philadelphia, and, in 1876, came to Camden. He is president of the Board of Health of the city of Camden, and one of the staff of the Homœopathic Hospital of Camden.

ANNA E. GRIFFITH was born in 1830 in Elizabeth, N. J.; studied medicine with Dr. S. A. Barnett, of New York City, and, in 1871, entered the Women's Medical College of New York City, a homœopathic institution; was graduated in March, 1874; practiced in New York City one year, and then removed to Camden to continue in her profession.

WILLIS H. HUNT, a native of Providence, Rhode Island, and brother of H. F. Hunt, of Camden, was born April 19, 1855. He began the study of medicine with Dr. Elmer Eddy, of Providence, and, in 1874, entered Harvard Medical School, and was graduated

in June, 1877, with a view of following the practice of the allopathic school of medicine. In the fall of 1877 he came to Philadelphia, entered Hahnemann Medical College and studied one year, and, by reason of ill health, withdrew. In 1879 he began practice in Camden, and still continues.

EDGAR B. SHARP was born at Long-Coming (now Berlin), Camden County, N. J., October 21, 1855; was a student with Professor A. R. Thomas, of Philadelphia; attended the lectures of Hahnemann Medical College, of Philadelphia, graduated March 9, 1876; now practicing at Westmont, Camden County, N. J.

E. M. HOWARD, is a native of Barry, Mass., where he was born September 11, 1848. He began the study of medicine at home, in 1868, with Dr. A. E. Kemp, and in 1870 entered Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., and took a special preparative course in comparative anatomy, under Professor Burt G. Wilder; was graduated in 1873, and in 1874 entered Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia, from which he obtained his medical degree in 1877, and then located in Camden. He was appointed lecturer on botany in the Hahnemann Medical College in 1878, on pharmacy in 1881 and on toxicology in 1886, and still continues in these departments.

ELI TULLIS was born in Cumberland County, N. J., April 10, 1838. He entered Hahnemann Medical College in the fall of 1875, and was graduated in March, 1879, and began practice in Camden.

WILLIAM G. DU BOIS was born in Clayton township, Gloucester County, N. J., August 17, 1858, and received his preliminary education under private tutors at home. He began the study of medicine under Dr. Wallace McGeorge, of Woodbury, and entered the Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia, from which he was graduated in 1880. He has since been engaged in the practice of his profession in Gloucester.

SILAS H. QUINT was born in Philadelphia December 3, 1849; began the study of medicine in 1870 with Dr. Samuel Carles, and entered Hahnemann Medical College, graduating March 10, 1873. In 1874 he opened an office in Camden. He is secretary of the board of directors of the Homeopathic Hospital and Dispensary of Camden.

R. H. PEACOCK was born in Camden February 5, 1858; studied medicine with Dr. M. F. Middleton, and, in 1878, entered Hahnemann Medical College, from which he was graduated in March, 1881. He began practice in Camden, and in April, 1883, removed to Berlin, where he is now in practice.

GEORGE D. WOODWARD, a native of Camden, was born May 28, 1860. He began the study of medicine with Dr. H. F. Hunt in 1881, and the same year entered Hahnemann Medical College, and was graduated in March, 1884. He began practice in Belair, Harford County, Md., and removed to Camden April 1, 1886.

T. WALTER GARDINER is a native of Philadelphia, where he was born October 25, 1854. He attended the school at Woodbury and the South Jersey Institute, at Bridgeton, N. J. He began his medical studies in Philadelphia and entered the Hahnemann Medical College in 1871, from which institution he was graduated in 1875. Dr. Gardiner first settled in Ulster County, N. Y., remaining there for five years, when he removed to Pottstown. In December, 1883, he came to Gloucester City, where he is now engaged in practice.

GEORGE S. F. PFEIFFER, a native of Worms, Germany, was born September 9, 1806. He studied medicine under Baron Von Liebig and Von Ritger, in Strasburg and Giessen, after which he entered the Holland navy as assistant surgeon. He was captured off the coast of Algiers and retained a prisoner, and he was in charge of the grounds and gardens of the Sultan of Turkey, and there introduced many new plants. He was liberated by the French about 1830,

and returned to Germany. His long absence prevented his return to the practice of his profession without a thorough study and examination, according to German, and he came to America in 1833, where he formed the acquaintance with Dr. C. F. Herring and others of the Hahnemann school of practice. In 1834 he began homeopathic practice, first in Baltimore, later in Adams County, Pa., Germantown and Philadelphia. In 1854 he moved to Camden, where he remained until 1862, during a part of which time he was a professor in the Penn Medical College. He then entered the regular army and remained in its service until 1868, and returned to Camden, resumed practice and continued until his death, November 29, 1883.

FREDERICK P. PFEIFFER, son of Dr. George S. F. Pfeiffer, was born in Philadelphia June 25, 1841. He studied medicine with his father, and in 1861 entered the Penn Medical University, from which he was graduated in March, 1863. While engaged in his studies he entered the United States army as a medical cadet, and was stationed in a hospital in West Philadelphia. After his graduation he was appointed assistant medical director under Frederick G. Snelling. In 1864 he was transferred to the hospital, and later to Louisiana, and on May 31, 1865, left the service and came to Camden and began the practice in which he is now engaged. On the 12th of April, 1870, he became a member of the New Jersey State Homeopathic Medical Society.

GEORGE R. FORTINER, a native of Camden, was born November 14, 1842; studied medicine with Dr. A. C. Haines, of Columbus, N. J., and in the fall of 1876 entered Penn Medical University, at Philadelphia, from which he was graduated in March, 1879. Mrs. Ida Fortiner, his wife, was born December 28, 1848, at Columbus, and studied medicine with her father, entered college with her husband and graduated at the same time. They settled, after graduating, at Camden,

where they yet reside and practice. He is a member of the Eclectic State Society of New Jersey. They practice largely in accordance with the principle of homœopathy.

WEST JERSEY HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL SOCIETY.—Pursuant to a call issued by Wallace McGeorge, M.D., of Hightstown; Henry F. Hunt, M.D., of Camden; N. Kirkpatrick, M.D., of Burlington; R. M. Wilkinson, M.D., of Trenton; and W. Ward, M.D., of Mount Holly, the homœopathic physicians of South and West Jersey met in Camden, on May 19, 1869, and organized the Western District Homœopathic Medical Society of New Jersey. The following officers were elected, and bureaus appointed: President, D. R. Gardiner, M.D., Woodbury; Vice-President, R. M. Wilkinson, M.D., Trenton; Secretary, Wallace McGeorge, M.D., Hightstown; and Treasurer, J. G. Streets, M.D., Bridgeton; Censors, Drs. Hunt, Malin and Cooper; Bureau of Obstetrics, Drs. Wilkinson, Malin and Bancroft; Surgery, Drs. Middleton, Cooper and Austin; Practice, Drs. Hunt, Brown and Streets; Materia Medica, Drs. Kilpatrick, Allen and Phillips. The society meets quarterly in Camden, and during the second year changed its name to West Jersey Homœopathic Medical Society, under which name it still works. The West Jersey Society has been a useful adjunct to the State Society, and has held its meetings regularly in Camden since its organization. Drs. D. R. Gardiner, R. M. Wilkinson, H. F. Hunt, D. E. Gardiner, E. R. Tuller, N. Kirkpatrick, M. B. Tuller and Isaac Cooper have been president at different times, and not a meeting has elapsed in all this time in which one or more papers have not been presented and read before the society.

Dr. McGeorge served as secretary in 1869. He was followed in 1870 by Dr. Isaac Cooper, of Trenton. Dr. McGeorge was re-elected in 1871 and served until 1876, when M. B. Fuller, of Vineland, was elected. Dr. McGeorge was re-elected in 1877

and served continuously until 1880, when Dr. H. S. Quint, of Camden, was chosen. In 1881 R. H. Peacock was made secretary, serving until May, 1884, when he was followed by E. M. Howard, of Camden, who has held the position till the present time.

The secretary's report for 1886 gave the membership of the society as forty-two. Three new members have since been added, making the present membership forty-five. Average attendance at each meeting, fourteen and three-quarters (1885-86). The tangible result of the work of the society is the yearly production of from ten to fifteen scientific papers, most of which are eagerly sought for publication in the medical journals. The society has always taken the keenest interest in all questions of public hygiene and sanitation, and has taken pains to have important papers upon such subjects printed in suitable form, generally in local papers, and paid for their wide distribution among the classes most needing education on such subjects, in the city and county.

The physicians of Camden were the most active in organizing the New Jersey State Homœopathic Society and in securing a liberal charter, granting to homœopathic physicians all rights and privileges of other schools of medicine. This has proven to be of immense value to physicians of all parts of the State, securing them proper recognition before the laws of the State. Dr. H. F. Hunt, of Camden, was elected president in 1876. The physicians of Camden have always been ready to contribute valuable papers on medical subjects at the meetings of the society, and they are justly esteemed and appreciated for their energy in advancing the interests of homœopathy. Dr. E. M. Howard, of Camden, was elected president of the society in 1885.

Following are the officers of the society for 1886-87:

President, Isaac Cooper, M.D., of Trenton.
Vice-President, Eli Tullis, M.D., of Camden.

Treasurer, Anna E. Griffith, M.D., of Camden. Secretary, E. M. Howard, M.D., of Camden. Board of Censors: J. G. Streets, M.D., of Bridgeton; P. W. Andrews, M.D., of Camden; F. E. Williams, M.D., of Haddonfield. Executive Committee: W. McGeorge, M.D., of Woodbury; J. G. Streets, M.D., of Bridgeton; E. M. Howard, M.D., of Camden.

CAMDEN HOMŒOPATHIC HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY.—The great need of a hospital in the city led the homœopathic physicians and the adherents of that school of practice to unite in organizing for that purpose. Several preliminary meetings were held, and on January 30, 1885, at a meeting held in Association Hall, an organization was perfected by the adoption of a constitution and the election of officers, as follows: President, E. A. Armstrong; First Vice-President, James M. Stradling; Second Vice-President, B. F. Sutton; Secretary, S. H. Quint; Treasurer, Charles Watson.

Application was made for a charter, which was granted and approved by the Governor February 5, 1885. The building on the northeast corner of Fourth and Arch was rented and fitted for hospital purposes, with two wards (male and female), with two beds each, and the hospital and dispensary was opened for use on the 2d of March, 1885. The dispensary is open twice a day (except Sundays), and is attended by the homœopathic physicians of Camden. The report of the hospital and dispensary from March 2, 1885, to December 31st, of the same year, shows that in the dispensary one thousand three hundred and twenty-one new cases were treated, sixteen hundred and seventy-seven persons renewed prescriptions, and in the hospital one hundred and four surgical and ten medical patients have been received and cared for, and forty surgical operations have been performed. The institution is dependent entirely upon voluntary subscription for support. It is under the care of thirty

directors, and a board of thirty lady managers, of whom Mrs. Northrup is president.

This institution, being the only place at present open, in Camden for the care of the sick and injured, has been crowded from its start. Its management has been obliged to refuse so many applications for aid, that for the past year they have been seriously considering the question of the erection of a large and suitable building.

The following is the medical staff of the hospital for the year 1886: Surgeons, E. M. Howard, M.D., M. F. Middleton, M.D., S. H. Quint, M.D., I. D. Leckner, M.D., G. D. Woodward, M.D., each serving one month at a time in rotation; Consulting Surgeon, W. H. Van Lennep, M.D.; Physicians, J. K. Bryant, Anna E. Griffith, P. W. Andrews, Eli Tullis, J. R. Blackwood, serving also in rotation one month each; Matron, Mrs. W. H. Wheaton.

The dispensary work is done by different physicians voluntarily agreeing to fill certain hours for a month at a time.

DENTISTRY.

Probably no other profession has made such rapid progress during the last half-century as dentistry. Prior to that period the study and care of the teeth were limited to those who made the study of anatomy and physiology a specialty, and to the members of the medical profession, very much as blood-letting and tooth-drawing were once included among the duties of the barber. Many persons are still living who can distinctly remember when the scalpel and forceps were as necessary instruments in a barber-shop as a pair of shears or a razor.

The first dental college in the world was established at Baltimore in the year 1839. Since that time dentistry has been studied as a science and practiced as an art, and has developed until it now ranks among the most useful of the professions. It includes within its ranks representative men of education,

culture and high social standing. The development of the science has been rapid, and a profession that is the offspring of the nineteenth century has not proven tenacious of old ideas, nor unfitted itself for growth and improvement by a blind devotion to the errors of the past.

The most rapid improvement has been made in operative dentistry, of which there has been almost an entire revolution. The highest point at first attainable was to fill such teeth as were slightly decayed, whereas, by the aid of the various improved dental instruments, together with the medicinal treatment of the teeth, the profession is not only enabled to preserve teeth slightly decayed, but to restore and protect them for many years. The early practice advocated smooth-pointed instruments for filling, and non-cohesive gold, whereas serrated instruments and cohesive gold are now recognized as most expedient.

Artificial teeth were in use as early as Washington's time, and he himself is alleged to have worn them; but at that early day they were either carved out of solid pieces of ivory, which involved great labor and expense, or were human teeth attached to gold plates. Aaron Burr is said to have worn teeth of the kind last mentioned. The later improvements made in this direction, and their introduction into general use, have added largely to both the attractions and difficulties of the profession, and drawn to it many possessed of superior mechanical skill. Formerly the plates in which the teeth are set were made only of gold and silver or carved out of ivory, which necessarily made them both heavy and costly, whereas now, plates are made not only of gold and silver, but also of platinum, rubber and celluloid. Rubber plates were not introduced until about 1854, and celluloid much more recently. The filling of artificial teeth is also a leading branch of the art, requiring both skill, judgment and delicacy, when properly done.

The dentists of the city and county of Camden are representative men of their profession, and those who have a reputation, even beyond the limits of the county, are the following :

John B. Wood.]	Wm. W. Morgan.
Henry F. Chew.	A. E. Street.
Howard A. Miner.	Alexander H. Titus.
William Blanc.	Charles P. Tuttle.
Alphonso Irwin.	Stephen G. Wallace.
James Jennett.	Barzillai R. West.

CHAPTER XV.

EDUCATION.

BY F. R. BRACE, COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT.

EARLY SCHOOLS AND TEACHERS.—The history of education in Camden County commences with its first permanent settlement, made by a company of Irish Friends in the year 1682. Among these settlers was Thomas Sharp, a young man who was a surveyor and conveyancer. The tract was surveyed and several acres were set apart for a meeting-house and school-house, which was soon afterwards built, thus securing the permanency and good character of the community. Thomas Sharp was chosen the first teacher in this new settlement. He was a man of good education, well versed in arithmetic, surveying, astronomy and literature. He calculated the phases of the moon and the tides for the little community and made an almanac. Besides this, he was something of a poet and, in 1719, wrote a description of the settlement and its progress in verse. The original copy in his handwriting is in the possession of Judge Clement, of Haddonfield, to whom the writer is greatly indebted for much valuable information herein given. Thomas Sharp, the first teacher in what is now Camden County, was a man of culture and influence, and as such, helped to form a character for diligence, love of knowledge and lofty attainments on the part of his pu-

pils. He was the first clerk of Old Newton township and was a member of the Legislature in 1685, and was appointed judge of the courts in 1700. He was clerk of the Yearly Meeting of Friends at the time of the dispute between George Keith and the Friends in New Jersey, about 1691, and in 1686 he laid out the city of Gloucester. He died in 1729.

The school-house was built near the Old Newton Meeting-house, opposite the present Champion School-house, in District No. 10. It was constructed of logs, was quite small and low and had a clay floor. Most likely it had only one window, containing four lights, bull's-eye glass. Here was the beginning of the educational work in Camden County. Although the house and appliances were rough and very humble, the work done was good. The truth was taught then that it is not beautiful and costly buildings, supplied with the very best appliances, that produce the best results, but the living, earnest man that presides there.

We cannot but admire the spirit of these early settlers, who, in the very beginning of their settlement, while they were engaged in the hard work of subduing the forest and breaking up the virgin soil, gave earnest attention to necessary provision both for religion and education.

In 1715 the second school was commenced near Haddonfield, in the home of Jonathan Bolton and Hannah, his wife. In this year Robert Montgomery and Sarah, his wife, a daughter of Henry Stacy, removed from Monmouth County to a tract of land about one mile west of Haddonfield, owned by Sarah's father, and settled thereon.

In the same year they conveyed to Jonathan Bolton and Hannah, his wife, forty acres of land during their lives and the life of the survivor, in consideration of their paying one ear of Indian corn annually, and that the said Hannah would teach, or cause to be taught, the children of the said Robert

and Sarah, or any other child that may happen in their family, to read English and do seamstry work. These forty acres were on or near the farm now owned by William H. Nicholson, and here was the second institution of learning in Camden County.

About 1720 the Friends built a meeting-house at Haddonfield, and established a school there which has been maintained with varied success ever since. In 1750 a school-house, sixteen feet square, was built of cedar logs at Ellisburg. The building, slightly altered, is still standing. In 1776 it was weather-boarded up and down and plastered inside. Nothing is known of the first teachers of this place.

About 1750, or earlier, a school was established in Blackwood. A large settlement of Scotch-Irish Presbyterians had been made in the vicinity, and a fulling-mill erected about 1720. A tombstone in the old graveyard near the town has a record of the death of David Wainwright, February 11, 1720. The first school-house was standing in 1800, near the Presbyterian Church, which was built in 1751. The custom of Presbyterians, as well as Friends, was to put up houses of worship and school-houses as soon as they settled in any locality, and this accounts for the prosperity and permanency of the settlements founded by them.

The early teachers of whom information can be obtained were Joseph Thackara, John C. Thackara, Thomas Thackara and Isaac Hinchman. The Thackaras were the descendants of that Thomas Thackara who belonged to the original company that settled on the banks of Newton Creek. Thus the Presbyterians seemed to have gone to the Friends for instructors. John Dunlevy taught here in the beginning of this century. He was the first teacher in several other districts, and was said to have been a man of good education. The school in winter-time was only for large scholars, and in summer-time for small ones.

In 1762 (April 15th) Rev. John Brainerd, of missionary fame, one of the trustees of Princeton College, who lived at Brotherton, an Indian village in Burlington County, rode seventeen miles from his home to a small village, then called Long-a-Coming, now Berlin, and took up a subscription to build a meeting-house for the Presbyterian congregation, which was erected in the fall of the year. This was near the head of the Great Egg Harbor River, on the ground where what was called the Thorn School-house (now a chapel for the Berlin Cemetery) stood. Near this meeting-house a school-house was built, but it was removed about 1800, as up to 1833 the old church building was used for church and school. The deed of the lot, containing four acres, on which the church had already been built, was given by Samuel Scull and Ruth, his wife, September 18, 1766, to Michael Fisher, David Roe, Peter Cheesman, Northrop Marple and Henry Thorn.

In 1771 the people near New Freedom established a school in a log building twenty by sixteen feet, and Thomas Shinn was the first teacher.

Gloucester City must have had a school-house before the year 1700, inasmuch as it was the county-seat of Gloucester County from 1689 to 1787, but we have no account of it, unless an old school-house of cedar logs, sixteen feet square, located below Market Street, near the present line of the West Jersey Railroad, was the first one. The first teacher known was a man called Master Johnson, a graduate of one of the English universities. So well were the people pleased with him that they gave him a year's board gratis to induce him to remain. Another of the early teachers in Gloucester was Richard Snowden, an Englishman, born at Poulfract, Yorkshire, April 15, 1753, who came to America with his parents and settled in Burlington, in this State. He was first a tutor in the family of John Hoskins, at Burlington, and then a tutor in the family of

Joseph Roberts, near Haddonfield. About 1780 he took charge of the Friends' school at Haddonfield, and taught there until about 1792, when he established a school at Gloucester. How long he remained at Gloucester is not known. While there he wrote a "History of the American Revolution" in the style of the holy Scriptures. In 1795 he published "The Columbiad," a poem, upon the same subject. In 1805 he wrote a "History of America," from its discovery to the death of General Washington. He died in Philadelphia March 31, 1825.

In 1782 an acre of land, as a site for a school-house, was sold by John Estaugh Hopkins, of Haddonfield, to John Gill, Jacob Clement, Edward Gibbs, Joseph Lippincott, John Clement and Thomas Redman, of the Society of Friends.

At a session of a meeting of Friends, held at Salem, with which Haddonfield Meeting was connected, in the year 1790, the 17th day of the Fifth Month, a committee, appointed at a previous meeting, reported that it would be well to raise funds in the respective Monthly Meetings, to be put out at interest, and the interest to be applied, under the care of judicious trustees, for the schooling of poor children of white and of colored parents.

Quite a large amount was given by the liberal Friends of Haddonfield and vicinity for this object,—six hundred and thirty-five pounds, six shillings, equal to two thousand five hundred and forty-one dollars. Among the donors are the names of men whose descendants occupy prominent and honorable positions in Camden County to-day—Gill, Burrough, Glover, Stokes, Hopkins, Clement, Tomlinson, Thorn, Githens, Lippincott, Albertson, Hillman, Nicholson, Jennings, Redman, Mickle, Kaighn and Thompson. The school thus sustained, to whose beginning reference has been already made, has continued to be an active force in educational work in Haddonfield.

The people of Union District, No. 3, began their educational work in 1795. A lot was sold by Thomas Burrough to Thomas Burrough, Isaac Fish and Isaac Morgan, in trust for school purposes, on which a stone school-house, twenty-eight feet long by twenty-four feet wide, was built. It was one story high and was used as a school-house until replaced by a new one, in 1871. The money to build the house was raised by subscription and amounted to £238 8s. 4½*d.* One of the items of expense was one and one-half gallons of rum. On account of the depreciation of the colonial notes, the shilling was worth thirteen and one-third cents in New Jersey, and the pound two and two-thirds dollars. The first teacher in this school was John Dunlevy, a native of Ireland and a man of culture, who continued in the profession until about 1830. His successor was John Ward, an American, also a ripe scholar. He published "The Farmers' Almanac," which was much sought after. The floor of the old school-house was terraced, there being three terraces, the first, about twelve feet from the door, being raised nine inches, and each succeeding one raised about the same height. At the back of the room, where the larger scholars stood, their heads were very close to the ceiling. This description will also serve for the old Greenville school-house, on the Marlton turnpike, about two and a half miles from Camden.

Prior to 1800 a school was kept at Chews Landing, in a log dwelling-house in a field opposite the tavern, where John Connor taught for many years. He was well educated, a first-class teacher and was considered one of the best penmen in his day. He was also a surveyor, but he indulged in strong drink and finally became worthless. He was the first teacher in a frame school-house built by Friends, in Chews Landing, near what is called "the Floodgates," on the north branch of Timber Creek, in 1804. The size of the house was thirty-six by twenty-

four feet. It was destroyed by fire in 1818. About 1800 the Friends put up a frame building near a settlement called New Hope-well, on the old Egg Harbor road, about two miles south of New Freedom, accommodating the children in the districts now called Tausboro' and Pump Branch. Its size was thirty-six by eighteen feet. The first teacher was John Shinn, a preacher in the Society of Friends.

The history of education down to the present century has thus far been traced. The work done by the first settlers is worthy of the highest praise. While they were clearing off the land and getting it ready for cultivation, even before it was in a condition to support them, they built houses of worship and school-houses, knowing that it was only by the maintenance of religion and education that true prosperity and real permanence could be given to the community. The best educated men were selected to teach, and the land on which the school-houses were built was given for a nominal consideration. Early settlers perceived that their property would be greatly increased in value on account of the proximity of a school.

The credit of commencing and continuing the schools is due mainly to the Friends. What education is able to accomplish may be learned from them. It has made them a class of influential and worthy citizens. No class of people has been or is better educated than the Friends, and no class is more earnest and industrious, hard-working citizens. It can be said that they have no poor, at least no paupers. The same can be said of every well educated community in this country and in Europe.

Wherever members of the Presbyterian Church settled, there also the church and the school-house were erected, and very generally the minister acted as school-teacher, besides attending to his ministerial duties.

The schools mentioned, except that of the Friends at Haddonfield, were pay schools.

The population of the territory now embraced in Camden County in 1800 was about four thousand, and the proportion of schools to the population was one to every four hundred inhabitants. If the number of children was one-fourth the population, then there was a school for every one hundred children of school age, about the same proportion as at the present time.

In 1803, in Greenville District, No. 6, Joseph Morgan, for five shillings, sold one-half acre to Joseph Champion, Esq., Isaac Thorn, Elizabeth Kay, Benjamin Morgan, Joseph Burrough, Jr., Marmaduke Shivers, Nathaniel Barton, John Rudderow, Thomas Curtis, Jacob Evanl, Frederie Plum and Benjamin Archer. On this land a school-house was built, twenty-seven feet by twenty feet, with the ceiling twelve feet high. It was used seventy-two years. In 1810 a school-house was built in Horner District, No. 9, near the road leading from Haddonfield to Glendale, on land owned by Jacob Horner. The frame was oak and weather-boards cedar. It was twenty-two by eighteen feet, with a ceiling eight feet high, and the sides were lined with bricks. It had six windows, each containing twelve panes of glass, eight by ten inches. The first teacher was John C. Thackara; the next, John Dunlevy; John Stafford, a native of England, also taught here. He was one of Washington's body-guard during the Revolution, and at the battle of Germantown was thrown from his horse and seriously injured. He recovered from his injury and lived to be a very old man. In 1872 the house was rebuilt on a lot purchased of Montgomery Stafford.

In 1809 the first public school-house was built in Haddonfield. William Estaugh Hopkins gave twenty-seven hundredths of an acre to John Clement, Bowman Hendry, John Roberts, Turner Risdon, Joseph C. Elfeth and John Thompson, trustees of Haddonfield Grove School for the purpose

of building a school-house, which was also used as a place of religious worship. In this building the Baptist, the Methodist Episcopal, the Protestant Episcopal and the Presbyterian churches of the town originated. It has been in constant use since it was built. Since the erection of the beautiful and commodious school-house, situated on Chestnut Street, the old house has been used by the school for colored children.

Prior to 1811 a frame school-house was built in Clementon District, of which no records could be found. It stood on what is called the Stafford road, and was torn down in 1811. Another one was built on the road leading from White Horse (now Kirkwood) to Clementon the same year. Its size was thirty feet long and twenty-two wide, the ceiling thirteen feet high. It still does service in the cause of education. The ground on which it stands, consisting of one acre and one rod, was given by Thomas Branson to William Rudderow, Joseph Crawford, Samuel Chambers, Ephraim Hillman, Joseph Dill, Benjamin Tomlinson, John Thorn and William Branson as trustees for the nominal sum of one dollar. The first teachers in this school-house were John Stafford and William Thorn. The inhabitants in the vicinity of Rosendale, living along the Burlington turnpike, two miles from Camden, about 1816, built a log house twenty-four by twenty-two feet, with the ceiling seven feet high. It stood in the grove opposite the present school-house and was called the Baldwin School. The teachers were a woman and her daughter from Philadelphia, who made the school-house their home. In this house Abel Curtis and Edward Ewbanks taught. In 1827 the building fell down and there was no school in the district until 1838; the children in the mean time went to Greenville School. In 1820 a little square school-house was built in Pump Branch District, No. 37, near Blue Anchor, which was used until 1874, when another and a very superior house was

built about three-quarters of a mile from the old site. In 1825 the first school-house was built at Mount Ephraim. It was a frame building about twenty feet square. Mickle Clement was the first teacher. School was held in it until 1859, when the present building was put up. The people of Rowandtown bought half an acre for one dollar from Jacob Clement, in 1828, on the Haddonfield and Camden road, about two miles from Haddonfield. It was a frame building, the sides lined with brick and plastered, and ceiled above. It was twenty-four by twenty feet, the ceiling eight and a half feet high. It was used forty-four years, although the number of children in the district had increased during that time to one hundred and forty. For many years it was the custom to have a male teacher in the winter and a female in the summer. This had become a very general practice about that time, and was continued until about 1870 in many of the districts, to the very great injury of the schools. Dayton Duval was the first male teacher and Ann Bassett the first female teacher. A brick school-house, octagonal in shape, was built in Westville District, No. 14, since set over to Gloucester County and another house built. School had been held in a log tenant-house before this, about three months each winter. The octagonal building stood until 1873, when it was demolished, and a neat two-story frame building erected on its site.

The first school in Winslow District was commenced in 1831 in a log house. The next year a frame house was built for the joint use of the Methodist Church and the school. The same building, enlarged, is still used as a school-house. Deborah Hunt was the first teacher. In 1806, a school-house was built at Ellisburg, by subscription, and in 1831 Joseph Ellis gave half an acre "to the inhabitants of the town of Waterford for the establishment of a good school for the education of the children of the inhabitants of

Ellisburg and vicinity with competent teachers." The school was to be "for the improvement of the moral and literary character of the youth and the more general diffusion of science." On this lot a brick house was built and used both as a school-house and hall for elections and town-meetings. Another story has been added to it. Near Ellisburg, there stood in former years a house known as Murrell's School-house, but the exact site is not known.

The inhabitants of Jackson District built their first school-house in 1833, on the road leading from Jackson to Hay's mill, but in 1865 they moved it to the village of Jackson and rebuilt it. In 1838 two school-houses were built, one in Gibbsboro' District and the other at Sicklerville. One acre at Gibbsboro' was conveyed by William Wharton to Ahab Fowler, Joseph Graisbury and Washington Schlosser for school purposes. It was made a present to the district by Mr. Wharton. Eliza Ann Dillon was the first teacher. The people of Sicklerville erected their school-house near where the Methodist Church now stands, but afterwards removed it to near the site of the present school-house, built in 1867. Paul H. Sickler was the first teacher.

In 1840 the inhabitants of Spring Mills, thinking that the Blackwoodtown school was too far from them, determined to have one for themselves. A frame house was built for that purpose by the liberality of the proprietors of Spring Mills Fork Works, and Amanda Stevens was employed as the first teacher. So good was the school that many of the children in Blackwoodtown walked to it, a distance of one and a half miles. In 1844 three school-houses were opened for their appropriate work,—one in Laurel Mill District, one in Mechanicsville, No. 20, and one in Glendale, No. 26. John P. Harker was the first teacher. When the house was built, doubtless by the liberality of Ephraim Tomlinson, it was sold to the district by Mr. Tomlinson in 1874, when it was repaired. A

frame school-house was built in Mechanicsville District, on the Blackwoodtown turnpike, which was used until 1850, when another one, twenty-three feet long by seventeen feet wide, was erected on the road leading to Almonessen. Rev. R. J. Burt, a graduate of Princeton College, was the first teacher. A small frame building was put up in Glendale District, near Ashland Station, and was used until 1855, when the Methodists built a church at Glendale village, and the inhabitants contributed towards its erection, with the understanding that the basement should be used for school purposes. It has so been used since it was built.

During the period from 1800 to 1846 there seems to have been a decline in the character of the schools. While some of the teachers employed were capable men and women, most of them were able to give instruction only in the merest elements of the ordinary branches. As a general thing, the only branches taught were spelling, reading, writing and arithmetic. The text-books most in use were Comly's Spelling-Book, the Introduction to the English Reader, the English Reader and Sequel, and Pike's or Rose's Arithmetic. Any one who went as far as the "rule of three" in arithmetic was considered a well-educated man. This continued the standard in many of the districts until about 1870.

The pupils in the schools in those days were not classified except in reading and in spelling, and the classes in reading were so numerous that almost the whole forenoon was occupied in hearing them. The schools were kept open three months in some places and the whole year in others, the average time being about six months. All the schools were pay-schools, and this feature necessarily prevented poor people from sending their children. The cost was about three cents per day for each pupil. The mode of correction was universally with the rod. "Regular fights would sometimes take place when

the teacher would undertake to flog a boy as large as himself. In one instance, a young girl about seventeen years old was beaten so hard on the hand that she had to stay home for several weeks because she was so crippled that she could not use her hand." The school-houses and school furniture had remained unimproved for over one hundred years. The houses were all of the primitive type, small parallelograms, built about large enough to stow away forty or fifty children in, without much regard to health or comfort and none as to ventilation. The furniture consisted of desks ten or twelve feet long, and benches the same length, without any backs and so high that the feet of the little children could not reach the floor. There were no blackboards nor apparatus of any kind. While private dwellings were improving in size, shape and internal arrangements, better and more comfortably shaped furniture was placed within them; while everything pertaining to agriculture, manufactures, mechanics, etc., was being improved, school-houses, school furniture and school apparatus were about the same as they were a century before.

NEW SCHOOL LAW.—An important epoch in the history of education in New Jersey began with the passage by the Legislature of the act "that authorized, empowered and required the inhabitants of the several townships, at their annual town-meetings, to raise by tax or otherwise, in addition to the amount apportioned by the State to their use, such further sum or sums of money as they may deem proper for the support of public schools, at least equal to and not more than double the amount of such apportionment." This was brought about by a spirit of dissatisfaction with the then existing condition of education. In many parts of the State an agitation was going on for something better; and in Gloucester County, in 1842, which at that time included Camden County, a very important meeting was held in accordance with the

following notice to the school committee of Gloucester County, for a convention to be held at the court-house November 19, 1842, "to take into consideration the state of public education and suggest such alteration and amendments as may be deemed necessary in the State laws respecting public schools."

The following-named persons represented the districts indicated: Waterford township, Benjamin W. Cooper, Joseph Porter, Richard Stafford; Newton township, John M. Kaighn, Jacob L. Rowand, Thomas Redman, Jr.; the city of Camden, Richard Fettes, Thomas Chapman, Joseph W. Cooper.

A public school meeting of inhabitants of Gloucester County was held pursuant to the above notice, 19th November, 1842, at the court-house in Woodbury. Charles Reeves was chosen chairman and Thomas Redman secretary. Waterford, Newton, Deptford, Greenwich and Gloucester were represented. John B. Harrison, Thos. P. Carpenter and Charles Knight were appointed a committee to make a report at next meeting as to best means of improving schools. Adjourned to December 15, 1842, when another meeting was held and the report read. Dr. I. S. Mulford and John B. Harrison were chosen to embody the views into a memorial to present to the Legislature and to get signers.

This gave a great impetus to the cause of general education. In a short time all the townships began to raise the necessary sums of money and a system of partially free schools was inaugurated. An additional impetus was given by the act of 1851, when the townships were permitted to raise three dollars per scholar.

In the Hillman District a school-house was built by the Friends in 1836, and one in Waterford in 1835.

Before 1846 twenty-seven schools had been established in the county outside of Camden City, with an equal number of departments and teachers. Since then nineteen additional schools have been opened and the

number of departments and teachers has increased to sixty-six, the greatest increase having taken place in 1866.

In 1848 a new school-house of stone was built in Blackwoodtown, the old one which stood for about half a century having been burned. An academy was opened in that village, in which boys were prepared for business or for college. It was sustained until 1870, when a two-story public school-house was built. The school was put on such a basis that the children could receive as good an education as at the academy, except that Latin and Greek were not taught.

In 1853 a frame school-house was built at Irish Hill, in Centre township, and was occupied until 1881, when a very fine, commodious and well equipped house was built. In 1853 the people of Berlin built a school-house, which did good service until 1874, when the present beautiful and commodious structure was erected, one of the very best school-houses in Camden County. In 1855 a school-house at Greenland, No. 15, was built on a lot donated by Charles L. Willits and was used until 1882, when another of those neat structures that are now found in almost every school district was built. The people in District No. 15 have done nobly in erecting for the colored people the finest school-house for colored children in any country district in South Jersey. It is a two-story frame building, forty feet long and thirty-six feet wide.

During the year 1855 the people in Cheesman District put up a school building. It was located in the woods, more than half a mile from any public road, but has been removed to a more suitable location and the district has been divided.

As Hammonton, in Atlantic County, newly settled in 1859, began to grow and extend into Camden County, the people who settled at North Hammonton (now called Elm), being mostly of New England stock, a school-house was erected in 1861, and a good school has been maintained there ever

since. In 1864 Tansboro' District was divided into two districts, a serious mistake, and in the northern one, called Tansboro' North, No. 34, a school-house was built. A house was also built in 1858. In 1865 a school was opened in a little building in Milford District, No. 28, belonging to the German Church, and held there until 1884, when a public school-house was erected. In 1867 the settlement at Ateo by New England people built a school-house. In 1868 a good building was put up in Bates Mill District, and in 1869 an equally good one was erected in Ancora District. This same year a small house was built in Davisville District, No. 23. During this year the beautiful stone structure that graces the borough of Haddonfield was built, one of the most substantial and elegant school-houses in the State. It has four school-rooms, besides other rooms for class recitations or study purposes. In 1870 Merchantville built its first public school-house, with two rooms. It is quite an ornament to the borough. In 1875 a portion of Waterford District was added to Park District, in Atlantic County, and was called Parkdale District, No. 42. A site was secured in this county and a school-house built. Wrightsville District, No. 43, was set off from Rosendale in 1877, and soon after a one-story building, capable of accommodating seventy children, was built. In a few years another story was added, giving accommodations for one hundred and twenty children.

In 1877 an additional building was erected in Cheesman District, No. 25, because of the size of the territory, and afterwards a new district was formed, with this school-house as the centre, and called Union Valley, No. 44. To accommodate the increased number of scholars in Rosendale, Champion, Haddonfield and Union Districts, new school buildings have been put up since 1880. In 1882, in Rosendale District, a two-roomed, one-story building was erected, and in Haddonfield, a two-story building, both of them

adapted for their work in size, construction, methods of ventilation, furniture and appliances. In 1883 a very neat, one-story house was built in Champion, and in 1885, one in Union. Portions of the county, especially those lying nearest Camden and the boroughs of Haddonfield and Merchantville, are growing with such rapidity that the accommodations for pupils must be increased every few years.

THE PRESENT SCHOOL SYSTEM.—The progress of education is pretty clearly indicated by the progress in the building of suitable school-houses. The two have gone along together and show a wonderful advance. Nearly every old school-house, with its very limited space, its low ceiling, its small windows, its backless benches, has disappeared, only one of such school-houses being left and the old furniture is nowhere to be seen. The old curriculum of studies has given place to another and a broader one, with very much improved methods in teaching the different branches. The greatest improvement has taken place since 1867, when the present admirable school law took effect, and the supervision of all the schools in the county was placed in the hands of a competent man and the licensing of teachers was confided to a competent board. Rev. Alexander Gilmore was appointed the first county superintendent in 1867. He was succeeded by the present incumbent, Rev. F. R. Brace, in 1870. Intelligent friends of education felt the necessity of such action years before the new law was enacted. Dr. John Snowdon, who was superintendent of Winslow township schools in 1866, said: "I would most emphatically urge the abolition of the power to license teachers, vested in the town superintendents, so as to place it beyond the control of local influences. The majority of the applicants for licenses to teach have either a relative or particular friend in the board of trustees, and if they are not licensed by the superintendent, a great deal of bad feeling

is excited against the latter officer." Indeed, even since the new order of things, occasionally an influence, though unsuccessful, has been brought to bear upon superintendent and upon examiners to allow incompetent persons to obtain certificates of license to teach; but the great majority, at least ninety-nine per cent of the whole, approve, indorse and rejoice in the new order of things.

As a result of having a head to the educational interests of the county, a system of instruction was soon devised for all the schools in the county. There was no system before 1871. Each teacher marked out his own course of study. In order that accurate knowledge of the work done in the schools might be reached, circulars were sent to all the teachers in the county, requesting them to send on prepared blanks their schedules of studies for each day, with the time devoted to each recitation. From these it was learned that the time devoted to reading in the different schools varied from forty-eight minutes to two hours and thirty-nine minutes; to spelling, from eighteen minutes to two hours and twenty minutes; to penmanship, from nine minutes to thirty; to geography, from five minutes to one hour; to arithmetic, from thirty minutes to two hours and nine minutes; to grammar, from no minutes to one hour and twenty minutes. Twelve had the highest classes in geography studying in an intermediate geography. The highest classes in arithmetic in seventeen were in fractions, and the highest in grammar in ten were in etymology. Only in ten schools was natural philosophy studied; in six, physiology; in four, algebra; in six, book-keeping; in seventeen, United States History; and in one, drawing. A convention of teachers and trustees was called in the month of June, 1872. It was very largely attended and a most earnest and enthusiastic spirit shown. After thoroughly considering the whole matter, a course of study was marked out for all the schools in the county

and a schedule of recitations adopted as a guide for all the teachers. The good accomplished by this systematic course of study for all the schools in the county was incalculable.

A new spirit was infused into the teachers. They felt that they had something definite and clear to mark out their pathway. This was, however, not fully satisfactory to the superintendent, and so in 1875 he presented to both trustees and teachers a better systematized course of study, together with a recommendation that an examination of all the scholars be held in connection therewith, and that those pupils who should complete the course of study and pass a satisfactory examination therein, should receive a certificate or diploma as a recognition of the fact. This was unanimously adopted, but on account of the shortness of time and the great amount of work to be done for the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia, the regular examination could not be attempted that year, and was therefore deferred to the succeeding year. In the spring of 1877 the first regular examination of the schools was held, the examination in each branch taking place the same day in every school in the county, and the same set of questions, prepared by the county superintendent, being used. The papers of the pupils^a were examined by a committee of teachers, each member of the committee having, as a rule, only the papers in one branch, to prevent anything like partiality being shown. Twenty-two pupils passed the required examination and received their diplomas. This was the culmination of the county course of study, adopted in 1872. Since then nearly every county in this State and numerous counties in other States have adopted our Camden County system and with the happiest results. A healthful rivalry has been created among the schools, which brings every teacher up to his best work, and incites pupils to more thorough and faithful study, both teachers and pupils being anxious to have their schools stand in the front rank. Strange

to say, some of the best results have been seen in the one department schools, when every few years there are successful pupils to take their diplomas. There are no ungraded schools in the county. The one department schools are all graded. So well has this county system worked that the faculty of the State Normal School adopted a resolution to admit pupils who possessed a county diploma to that institution without further examination. It seemed to some that a still higher step could be taken from a few years' working of this system, and so it was taken a little while afterwards and called "an advanced course." This almost prepares boys for the Scientific Department of college.

We can look back with satisfaction upon the great advance made during the last sixteen years. No influence has been greater in helping along this advance than the State Normal School. It has done this not only by sending out from its halls teachers, fully prepared, well-trained and eager for the work, but by stimulating others, who could not, by reason of pecuniary inability, attend that institution, to study and work and make themselves equal in every direction, superior, if possible, to Normal School graduates. The motto of this county is still "Forward." The best has not yet been reached, but every day is seeing some progress in that direction.

REV. F. R. BRACE was born in the province of Newfoundland, B. N. A., in 1832, and was the son of Richard Brace, who was for over twenty years keeper of the prison either in the Northern District of the island or in the Central District.

He acquired the principal part of his education in the grammar school at Harbor Grace, and was there fitted for college, although he never entered. At the age of sixteen he entered the store of a book-seller in St. John's and remained there two years. He there, having associated himself with his elder brother, William H., commenced business in Harbor Grace, but gave it up in

two years. He left Newfoundland November, 1853, and came to Trenton, N. J., and there taught school in Morrisville, Pa., opposite Trenton, one year, and the next year taught the public schools at Ewing and Millham, near Trenton. In 1855 he was elected assistant teacher of languages and mathematics in Trenton Academy.

In the spring of 1856 he was married to Emma, daughter of Whilddin Foster, of Trenton, N. J. He was elected principal of New Paltz Academy, New York State, March, 1857, and remained there two years. The honorary degree of A.M. was conferred upon him by Princeton College July, 1857.

Feeling that he was called to preach as well as to teach, he commenced his studies for the ministry, teaching by day and studying in the evenings. He removed to East Millstone, N. J., July, 1859, and opened a select school, classical and mathematical. While there he still pursued his theological studies and after an examination in both collegiate and theological studies by the Classis of New Brunswick, connected with the Reformed Church of the United States, he was licensed to preach by that body.

He removed to Elwood in June, 1861, to take charge of a large missionary field in Atlantic County, preaching at Elwood, Hammonton, Pleasant Mills and Atlantic City. In October of this year he was ordained by the Presbytery of West Jersey. In 1862 he was elected township superintendent of public schools in Mullica township, Atlantic County, and filled that office three years. In 1865 he was elected one of the county examiners of Atlantic County. He removed, in March, 1867, from Hammonton to Blackwood, to take charge of the Presbyterian Church there, and has remained its pastor until the present time.

He has been active in Bible and Sunday-school work and was three years in succession president of the County Sunday-school Association. In 1868 he was elected one of

the trustees of the public school in Blackwood, and in 1870 was appointed county superintendent of Camden County, which position he still holds. In 1874 he was elected for that year, president of the State Teachers' Association. He is now a member of the State Board of Control of the Teachers' Reading Circle. He is the originator of the graded course of study for all schools in the county, having put it into operation in the county in 1872.

Mr. Brace has two brothers teaching—William H., principal of the High School, Trenton, and Alfred S., professor of music in the State Normal School, Trenton. He has five children living, two of whom are teaching—Mary B. Clayton, in the High School, New Brunswick, and Ada Brace, at Chews Landing, in this county.

Some years ago he was urgently pressed to take charge of the West Jersey Academy, Bridgeton. He has received invitations to take the pastoral charge of several churches in South Jersey and Pennsylvania, but has declined them all, feeling that his work was in Camden County and in the quiet and beautiful little village of Blackwood.

CHAPTER XVI.

THE PRESS.

THE press in America is one of the most potent factors in the education of the masses, and its power and influence cannot be overestimated. The number of journals published in this country to-day is simply wonderful, and they circulate throughout the length and breadth of the land. The improvements in use in the art of printing now, in comparison to the time Benjamin Franklin started his historic journal in Philadelphia, is one of the wonders of this age of civilization and enlightenment.

If it were possible to give in this chapter

the number of individual copies of newspapers, of all kinds, taken and read by the entire population of Camden City and County, very few readers would credit the statement. There are editors now living in Camden who remember when there were but four or five papers published in West Jersey south of Burlington; there are now a hundred or more. The proximity of Camden to the city of Philadelphia, and the circulation of the journals of that city in Camden and vicinity, doubtless prevented the establishment of papers here before 1820. The influential Philadelphia journals, for many years past, have each had correspondents in Camden County, who regularly have collected and prepared the local news of the day, and their interesting communications can be found in the files of those papers. The city and county of Camden, since the date of the establishment of the first paper here, have been well supplied with local journals, some of which have had a phenomenal existence and others a checkered history. There are those which have been, and still are, enterprising and influential journals, ably edited, vigorous exponents of public opinion, and neat in typographical appearance. In the succeeding pages of this chapter it is designed to give an accurate history of journalism in the county, together with a few prefatory notes relating to early newspapers of the vicinity.

The first newspaper published in West Jersey, south of Burlington, was the *Bridgeton Argus*, of which James D. Westcott was editor and proprietor. It was started in 1794, continued two years, and, by a change of name, was published by John Westcott, a brother of the proprietor of the *Argus*, until 1805. Peter Hay, in 1815, started, at Bridgeton, the *Washington Whig*, the second paper in West Jersey. It was the organ of the Jefferson Democrats. It was a prosperous journal, but, after many changes of ownership, ceased publication in 1837. In 1818

John A. Crane established, at Woodbury, the *Gloucester Farmer*. This was the third paper in West Jersey. He continued to publish at that place until 1820, when he removed presses and material to Camden, and thus it became the first paper ever issued in Camden County. The files of this paper are in the possession of Samuel H. Grey, Esq., whose father, the veteran editor, in 1819, commenced, at Woodbury, the publication of the *Village Record*, and soon thereafter removed to Camden, and there purchased, of John A. Crane, the *Gloucester Farmer*.

Samuel Ellis, a well-known school-teacher of his day, on December 29, 1824, began, in Camden, the publication of the *American Star and Rural Record*. This office was on the west side of Front Street, between Cooper and Plum (Arch). This luminary, under the control of Master Ellis, did not shine very brilliantly, and, after continuing it two years, he sold it to Israel Porter and J. Wollohon, who had been apprentices in the same office. The new proprietors changed the name to the *Camden Mail*, and the office was moved to the southwest corner of Second Street and Market. Dr. John R. Sickler afterwards bought it, and moved the office to the "west side of Second Street, above Taylor's Avenue." Dr. Sickler disposed of the paper to a Mr. Ham, and he, on April 2, 1834, sold it to Philip J. Grey, Esq. The printing-office was then at the southwest corner of Second and Arch; price of sheet, two dollars per year. In September, 1834, the office was removed to a building near Toy's Ferry, and, on September 3, 1835, the name *West Jerseyman* was adopted. It was then next to the largest paper in West Jersey, and, under the management of Mr. Grey, was an influential and popular journal. The name of this successful exponent of public opinion, under the ownership of Judge Grey, was changed to the *West Jerseyman*. It was ably edited and obtained a large circulation.

It was enlarged at different times. The complete files of the *Mail* and the *West Jerseyman* were carefully preserved and are now owned by Samuel H. Grey, Esq., of Camden, through whose kindness and courtesy the use of them was allowed the author in the preparation of this history and from which much valuable information relating to Camden County was obtained.

PHILIP JAMES GREY, ESQ., was the second son of Martin and Eliza Derham Grey and was born in Dublin, Ireland, in 1798. His father, participating in the political movements then agitating Dublin, was obliged to seek safety in flight, and came to this country in the early part of this century. Dying suddenly in 1804, his estate was lost in an unfortunate business enterprise in which he had invested it, and his widow was left in very straitened circumstances. Philip J. Grey, the subject of this sketch, was, at the instance of the late Matthew Carey, Esq., placed in the establishment of Mr. Macculloch, a printer and bookseller, with whom he remained until he had grown to manhood. Upon the death of Mr. Macculloch, who had bequeathed to him a sum sufficient to purchase an outfit for a printing-office, Mr. Grey removed from Philadelphia in the summer of 1819 to Woodbury, N. J., where he established himself in the printing business as editor and publisher of the *Columbian Herald*, the first number of which was published September 23, 1819. He continued at Woodbury, where, in 1824, he was postmaster, taking a prominent part in public affairs until 1830, when he removed to Blackwoodtown and entered into business with John C. Smallwood, late of Woodbury. From Blackwoodtown he went, at the instance of his friends, Hon. Samuel L. Southard and General Zachariah Rossell, to Trenton, where he established a Whig newspaper, *The Union*. Leaving Trenton, Mr. Grey entered into the business of bookselling and publishing in Philadelphia. While so engaged he caused



D. H. Gray.

to be reported and afterward published the proceedings in the case of *De Cou vs. Hendrickson*, which involved the settlement of the property rights of the Society of Friends, then at difference among themselves upon the orthodoxy of the teachings of Elias Hicks. Returning to his earlier employment, Mr. Grey came to Camden in 1833, where he bought the *Camden Mail* and published it until March, 1849, when the paper was enlarged and its name changed to *The West Jerseyman*, under which title it was published by Mr. Grey until January 1, 1860, when he retired from journalism. *The Camden Daily* was published by Mr. Grey from January 4, 1858, to March 6, 1858, when its publication was discontinued for lack of public support.

Mr. Grey was a man of marked individuality, independence and firmness of character. He was of a generous, enthusiastic and sympathetic nature, and for many years he was a prominent and influential man in Southern New Jersey. In his political opinions he was a Whig. After the defeat of General Scott, in 1852, and the consequent disintegration of the Whig party, Mr. Grey identified himself with those who opposed the extension of slavery into the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska. He was a leader and became at an early period actively interested in the formation of the Republican party. The first meeting in Camden of those in sympathy with that organization was held at his residence, No. 709 Market Street. He held at different times several important and responsible offices. He was secretary of the New Jersey Senate and for many years collector of the port of Camden. For fifteen years he was one of the judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Camden County, and during a large part of that time the presiding judge. He was for a long period a vestryman, and at the time of his death a warden of St. Paul's parish, Camden. He was twice married,—first at Woodbury, in 1822, to Rachel, daughter of Jacob Glover, Esq., for-

merly surrogate of Gloucester County. After the death of his first wife he married, in 1834, Sarah Woolston, daughter of Isaac Stephens, Esq. His surviving children are two sons—Samuel H. Grey, Esq., of Camden, and Martin P. Grey, Esq., of Salem, N. J.—and two daughters,—Mary G. Grey and Anne Grey. He died at his residence, No. 709 Market Street, Camden, on the morning of January 8, 1875, in the seventy-seventh year of his age.

About 1830 Josiah Harrison, of Camden City, issued a small sheet called the *Republican*, which was continued by him for several years, after which time Franklin Ferguson became its proprietor.

In 1840 a new paper made its appearance, called the *American Eagle*. It was published by Charles D. Hineine, who had his office in a frame building on Bridge Avenue, next to Elwell's Hotel. This building was afterwards removed. Mr. Hineine connected with him in its publication Henry Curts, and afterwards sold out his interest to a man by the name of Bossee, and went to the West. Bossee sold his interest to Mr. Curts, who was quite a facetious writer. The paper, which was the organ of the American party, was eventually changed to the *Phoenix* and after a checkered history ceased publication.

The *Camden Journal*, a vigorous organ of the American party, was established and conducted by David W. Belisle, who afterwards became mayor of Atlantic City. It was continued for quite a time. Mr. Belisle became the New Jersey correspondent of the *Public Ledger* of Philadelphia, and after a long career as a journalist died in Camden during the year 1886.

The *New Republic*, a weekly journal, Republican in politics, was started in 1866 by Henry L. Bonsall and James M. Scovel. It soon gained influence and popularity and secured a large circulation, being ably edited and neat in typographical appearance. Mr. Scovel, at the expiration of nine years, re-

tired from the paper. Henry L. Bonsall and T. M. K. Lee, Jr., continued its publication until a joint-stock company, composed of H. L. Bonsall, George W. Gilbert, John S. Lee, T. M. K. Lee, Jr. and James Warrington took charge of it. Eventually the paper came into the possession of Bonsall & Carse, soon after which the senior proprietor retired to start the *Daily Post*. John H. Fort was the last owner of the *New Republic*.

The *Argus* was a Sunday paper, owned and edited by John H. Fort.

The *Jersey Blue* was an interesting family newspaper, and was started about 1858 by Charles N. Pine, who continued its publication for several years, and its editor afterward became connected with the *Philadelphia Day* and subsequently the *Record*. He was an able journalist.

THE WEST JERSEY PRESS is the sole survivor of several newspaper enterprises started in Camden since 1820, and is the legitimate offspring of the *Camden Mail*, and subsequently of the *West Jerseyman*, both of which were the property of the late Philip J. Grey, the former being first published in the city April 7, 1834.

The *West Jersey Press* was bought by the present owner, Sinnickson Chew, in April, 1862, the negotiations for the purchase being conducted by the late Charles P. Smith, clerk of the New Jersey Supreme Court, and a brother-in-law of the then owner, Colonel S. C. Harbert, who was at that time a paymaster in the army. Colonel Harbert entered the editorial field well equipped for its duties by a long and active participation in State and national politics, but whose connection with the army rendered his retirement from newspaper work, in his judgment, imperative. The first number under the present ownership was issued May 7, 1862. The office was at that time equipped with a Washington hand-press and an antiquated Ruggles press, they constituting the entire printing machinery of the establishment. The new

proprietor met with a generous support from the beginning, which has continued and increased until the present time, and until he has been compelled to enlarge his equipment by the addition of six of the latest improved printing presses, with other material to correspond in the various departments, making the *West Jersey Printing House* one of the largest establishments of the kind in the State. In 1870 the building, fifty by ninety, was erected, the entire third floor being used for newspaper, book and job printing, while the corner room on the first floor is used as a stationery store and business department. Every expense incurred or improvement added to meet the wants of a growing city, have met with popular approval, as has been shown by a marked and permanent increase of business. The *West Jersey Press* has always been a staunch and outspoken advocate of Republican principles and a firm supporter of the Republican party, its long and consistent career having obtained for it a wide influence in political circles. Its original size was twenty-four by thirty eight inches, but it has been successively enlarged until now it is a thirty-six-column sheet, thirty by forty-six—the third largest paper in the State. Its circulation was never so large as at present.

SINNICKSON CHEW was born January 27, 1830, in Mannington township, Salem County, N. J., where his parents then resided. His Christian name indicates his ancestry as being of the Swedes, who settled along the shores of the Delaware River as early as 1638, long before the English or Dutch saw the land. Among those who received deeds from John Fenwick to confirm their title, the names of Sinnic, Sinnica and Sinnicker occur, and the records of Upland Court (on the opposite side of the river), which date back to 1676, show this name among the litigants before that tribunal. The blood of the early comers was diffused among the English families, and as a conse-



Simmons Chen;

quence the name followed the line of relationship and was gradually changed to the present spelling. The direct and collateral branches of the family have always been prominent in the affairs of church and State and still have a firm hold upon the confidence and good opinion of the people in Southern Jersey. Equipped with such education as could be gathered there from the country schools and fancying the business of a printer, Sinnickson Chew, in 1845, entered the office of the *Constitution*, published at Woodbury, N. J., by A. S. Barber. Here he soon mastered the "art and mystery," and in due time became the "post-boy" to the office. With a horse and sulky he rode the length and breadth of the counties of Camden and Gloucester, distributing the news of the week at every store and cross-roads, where he was a welcome visitor. Perhaps the poet can better describe him as he—

"Who whistles as he goes,—light-hearted wretch,
Cold, and yet cheerful, messenger of grief
Perhaps to thousands, and of joy to some:
To him indifferent whether grief or joy."

In 1851 he left his master's employ and went to Philadelphia, in the composing department of the type foundry of L. Johnson & Co., but the same year he became connected with the *National Standard*, of Salem, N. J., Charles P. Smith, editor. In a short time, associated with William S. Sharp, he purchased this paper and continued its publication, under the firm-name of Sharp & Chew, until 1862, when he made overtures for the purchase of the *State Gazette*, at Trenton, N. J. In this he was defeated by Jacob R. Freese, at that time the lessee, and soon after (May, 1862) he bought the entire interest of the *West Jersey Press*, of Camden, and became its editor and publisher. He soon infused new life into this journal and made it the leading Republican paper in the western part of the State. Although a forcible writer, and firm in his political convictions, yet he concedes to his opponents the right to their own line

of thought. He never loses sight of the great moral necessities of the times, nor will he sacrifice them even when a political advantage is at stake. His paper is always a means to discuss local or general topics, but not open to personalities or questionable correspondence. With such a reputation, the *West Jersey Press* is regarded as a safe medium of county news, and is read by all who are in full faith with its political notions, and by many who neither think nor vote as the editor would advise.

For three years, from 1872, he was consecutively elected by the House of Assembly of New Jersey to the responsible position of clerk of that body, and was conceded by his political opponents to have been courteous and polite to all. His fidelity to his political friends is strong and lasting, and his devotion to the principles of the political party of which he is an honored member, is well known throughout his native state. His tact and energy are evidenced in the erection of the "Press" building, where he conducts an active business, giving personal attention to the details of the various kinds of work, and not neglecting improvements that aid so much in speed and finish.

As one of the active members of the Editorial Association of New Jersey, Mr. Chew has brought about many improvements in the working of that body. The business meetings bring the members into closer intercourse, and the annual excursions are popular and make friendships where otherwise none would exist. On May 8, 1860, Mr. Chew married Sarah A., daughter of Samuel W. Miller, then sheriff of Salem County. His surviving children are,—Lillie M., the wife of Oliver Smith, Jr., and William H. and Eddie H.

THE CAMDEN DEMOCRAT.—The first number of the *Camden Democrat*, under that name, was published Saturday, January 3, 1846, by Charles D. Hinebine. It was a well-printed, carefully-edited four-page pa-

per of twenty-eight columns. Its office of publication was the second story of a frame building (since destroyed by fire), which stood at the southeast corner of Second and Federal Streets. Hineline was a man of considerable ability, as handsome as he was able, and the *Democrat*, under his administration, soon took front rank among the newspapers of the day. Mr. Hineline continued as publisher of the paper until 1853, when he disposed of his interest to Colonel Isaac Mickle, who held the editorial reins of the publication until his death, in 1855, when it passed into the hands of his cousin, Isaac W. Mickle. Colonel Mickle was perhaps the brainiest of the many able men whose intellects have illumined the pages of the *Democrat* during its forty years of life. He was a lawyer of acknowledged ability, but a reformer for all that. He was also known to have been the author of several well-written dramas, which, however, his innate modesty prevented from appearing on the stage, and this same trait, or lack of self-assertion, is shown in his "Reminiscences of Old Gloucester," an invaluable contribution to the historical data of West Jersey, in which the name of Mickle does not appear, although his ancestor, Archibald Mickle, was one of the first settlers, and contemporaneous with William Cooper, William Royden and John Kaighn. His successor was familiarly known as "Captain Ike" and "General Ike," both titles being his of right—that of captain not for service in the Mexican War which he rendered, but from his being the commandant of the Camden Light Artillery, a crack military organization of a generation ago, and also because of his service as a company commandant in the War of the Rebellion. His title of "general" came with the Governor's commission appointing him brigadier-general of the militia of Camden County. Captain Mickle was a well-educated lawyer, of more than ordinary merit, but he cared nothing for literary work,

and under his management the *Democrat* lost ground. Twelve months later James M. Cassady became possessed of an interest, and, under his aggressive direction, would have soon retrieved its declining fortunes, but other arrangements interfered, and he, in turn, made way for John Hood, who became, in 1858, the sole proprietor of the paper. The period was a fateful one to Democratic newspapers.

The all-absorbing Kansas-Nebraska controversy, disintegrating the party, made it difficult to steer clear of the many reefs protruding above the surface of the political waters, and Mr. Hood's case was not an exception to the rule. But the *Democrat*, however it may have erred in opinion, was never a cowardly neutral on any question, and, amid the cross-seas of those troublous times, the helm was set hard a-port, and the colors of the "Little Giant"—Stephen A. Douglas—were floated to the breeze. This led to a rupture with some of the Democratic leaders, and, although Hood was fully able to take care of himself, he cared little for fraternal strife, and was induced to relinquish the property to parties in the interest of Colonel Morris R. Hamilton, the present State librarian. Colonel Hamilton assumed charge of the *Democrat* in 1860, but only for a short time, being offered a more responsible position on the *Newark Journal*.

The *Democrat's* next editor was Charles N. Pine. He was a brilliant writer, but his stay was brief, and for years thereafter the career of the paper was of varied and gloomy uncertainty. William Zane was, for a time, its foreman and business manager, and, under his care, the mental pabulum of the institution was supplied by a multitude of volunteers, and yet it managed to survive. In 1867 Colonel Alexander Donelson, formerly of the *Somerset Messenger*, took editorial charge, but he died a few months afterwards, and the veteran Zane again found himself dependent for editorial matter upon volun-

teers, whose offerings were in too many cases worth no more than they cost.

In 1870 a company was formed as the "Camden Democratic Co-Operative Association," the incorporators being Thomas McKeen, Isaiah Woolston, James M. Cassady, Chalkley Albertson, Cooper P. Browning, John Clement, William Sexton, Richard S. Jenkins, Henry Fredericks and James S. Henry. John H. Jones, editor of the *American Banner*, the organ of Native Americanism in Philadelphia, was appointed editor, and Lyman B. Cole, manager. Financially, the business of the office was not a success, but Jones was a man of unpolished power, talking to the people in language and of subjects they understood, and with an earnestness which carried conviction to those appealed to. He was a large-hearted man, and an earnest advocate of the cause of the laboring classes. Under his régime the *Democrat* became quite popular, and wielded its ordinal influence in the community. In 1874 Jones was elected mayor, but did not live to serve his term out, his death taking place in 1876. The paper was then conducted for a time by Dr. Thomas Westcott and Charles G. Dickinson, stock-owners in the company, and, in 1878, was sold to Messrs. Wills & Semple, the former at that time as now publisher of the Mount Holly *Herald*. Mr. Semple assumed editorial control, and continued to direct the fortunes of the paper until June, 1884, when Mr. Wills purchased his interest. The following January the paper passed into the hands of Messrs. Courter & Carpenter, who, in turn, six months later, transferred the property to C. S. Magrath, who, for fourteen years, had controlled the interests of the *Cape May Ware*. Under his management the *Democrat* was enlarged to a thirty-six-column folio.

The first attempt to publish a daily in Camden was made by Judge Grey. The name of this sprightly little journal was

the *Camden Daily*, and the name was soon changed to the *Camden Evening Daily*. It was started January 1, 1858, and continued until March 6th of the same year.

THE TRIBUNE was a daily paper started in September, 1875. It continued to be published for two short weeks and then collapsed, its effects having fallen a prey to an officer of the law. It gently succumbed and never recovered from the disaster that so defiantly caused its untimely death and burial.

THE POST, the first daily of Camden that succeeded and became a permanently established journal, was founded on October 2, 1875, by Henry L. Bonsall, Bartram L. Bonsall and Jacob C. Mayhew. It was first issued as an independent daily and sold at two cents a copy. Its office was originally at 205 Federal Street, where the type was set, and the paper was run off at the *Camden Democrat* office.

The edition for the first year was small, and the patronage was not very encouraging. The enterprising publishers, however, held that if they could continue the publication of the paper one year, the public would conclude that it had come to stay. The office was moved to 116 Federal Street and a new press purchased. At the close of the first year the circulation was not more than three hundred. The price was reduced to one cent per copy and the patronage was thus greatly increased. Jacob C. Mayhew retired from his connection with the paper, and Charles Whitecar and W. E. Schoch, now editor of the *Woodbury Liberal Press*, became members of the firm. The Bonsalls soon afterward became sole proprietors. The determined policy of the *Post*, in bold and defiant attacks upon public wrong-doing, gave it prestige and popularity and won for it many firm friends. It became an Independent Republican paper and has maintained that policy to date, being recognized as a fearless advocate of the rights of the people and a faithful chronicler of

the news of the day. When the office was removed to its present location, the proprietors purchased new printing material, a double cylinder Hoe press, and the size of the paper was enlarged.

August 1, 1883, the one-half interest of Henry L. Bonsall was sold to his son, who became the sole owner and who retained individual control for three years, when, on July 14, 1886, the business was merged into the Camden Post Printing and Publishing Company, purchasers of it. Improvements were added, and upon the occasion of the eleventh anniversary, October 2, 1886, the paper appeared enlarged from twenty-four to thirty-two columns, in a very handsome new dress.

The paper is well printed and contains a great variety of local and general news.

HENRY L. BONSTALL, of the *Post*, was born in Philadelphia December 24, 1834, of Quaker stock, whose ancestors came to the country with Penn. Coming to Camden under six years of age, he has made it his permanent residence ever since.

His introduction to the printing business was in the office of Judge P. J. Grey's *West Jerseyman*, where, as a boy of twelve, he made his mark with composition rollers—a different kind of composition from that subsequently used in the profession, with which he has always been connected. Following this experience on the weekly, a few years' exercise on the *Camden Democrat*, under Charles D. Hineine, the Mickles, Garren & Figner, John Hood, Morris R. Hamilton and others, a position of responsibility on the *Camden Daily* finished the education of the then young man, albeit, not yet in his majority. Going to Philadelphia, he edited and conducted a workingman's journal, *The American Mechanic*, for Hineine & Van Nortwick, following Hineine's checkered fortunes to Harrisburg, where, the principal being ill, he managed Governor Packer's organ, the *Pennsylvania State Senti-*

nel, the demise of which was quickly followed by the death of Hineine.

Mr. Bonsall then established in Philadelphia and removed to New York, an influential trades union paper, the *United States Mechanics' Own*, taking into its conduct Wm. H. Sylvis and Isaac S. Cassin. At the outbreak of the war this paper had a circulation of twelve thousand, extending all over the country, but its editor and proprietor could not resist the impulse to "go to the front," where he pursued his vocation as army correspondent for several metropolitan journals for three or four years. After a short rest as an *attaché* of the House of Representatives he returned to Camden, established the *New Republic* and managed it with success still remembered, until, after varying fortunes, in connection with Jas. M. Scovel, Thos. M. K. Lee, an association composed of Geo. W. Gilbert, John S. Lee and James Warrington, afterwards succeeded by Bonsall & Carse, it went the way of all mismanaged concerns after Mr. Bonsall's withdrawal, having experienced the height and depth of newspaper prosperity and decadence in an existence of ten or twelve years.

Then came *The Post*, a daily journal, under the control and sole ownership of H. L. Bonsall & Son, passing into the hands of the latter, Bartram L. Bonsall, who merged it into an association, of which he holds the controlling stock interest. The history of *The Post* is part of the history of Camden for a dozen years past, and needs no further mention in this regard than that the subject of this sketch is still its editor, with what acceptance its large constituency in its enlarged and improved form can judge of.

During his newspaper career Mr. Bonsall, always active in politics and public affairs, as capable journalists must be to a greater or less extent, has held two public trusts, having been sent to the State Legislature four times and held the office of superintendent of education in Camden City

for ten years. He now occupies the post of honor, the private station, devoting all his matured energies to *The Post*.

THE CAMDEN COUNTY COURIER was the outgrowth of a small weekly paper originally published at Haddonfield, the plant being moved to Camden City in May, 1880, and the ownership vested in ex-Sheriff Calhoun, from whom the present owners purchased it the following September, and on the 1st day of June, 1882, commenced the publication of the *Daily Courier*, both editions having been regularly published since, with Mr. F. F. Patterson as the editor, and his son, Theodore N. Patterson, as business manager.

The daily and weekly *Courier*, although both have been established but a few years, have wielded an important influence in the journalism of Camden County. The enterprise and energy brought to bear upon them by their experienced editor and his assistants have made them justly popular among their numerous patrons, and the influence of these journals as family newspapers and vigorous exponents of public opinion is constantly increasing. They contain an excellent selection of news, vigorous editorial matter and a great variety of local news carefully collected by a corps of trained reporters and correspondents. This paper is another evidence of the success and growth of the profession of journalism in the State of New Jersey. In politics it is an ardent advocate of the principles of the Republican party.

F. F. PATTERSON was born near Swedesboro', in Gloucester County, in 1834, two years before Camden and Atlantic Counties were cut off from it, and boasts of being the only newspaper man in the State who can claim a birth-right in three counties of the twenty-one into which New Jersey is now divided.

In 1848 he entered the office of the *Constitution* at Woodbury, as an apprentice, to learn the art and mystery of printing. After five years of service, of which two days in each week for three years were given to the

riding of a *post-route*, or delivery of the papers through the counties of Gloucester and Camden, with a horse and sulky, and sometimes in the saddle, when the roads were particularly bad from snow or mud, he next went to New York and held a responsible position on the *New York Times* for two years, and on the day he was twenty-one years of age, purchased the *Bridgeton Chronicle*, the oldest paper in South Jersey, and at that time the official or legal paper for both Cumberland and Cape May Counties, only one other paper being printed in both counties at that time, and but four in the six lower counties of New Jersey outside of Camden.

In 1857 he was elected engrossing clerk of the New Jersey Senate, a position he has since held three other terms. Selling the *Chronicle*, he purchased the *Trenton True Democrat*, publishing it as a daily and weekly, the latter being more a campaign sheet in the interest of the election of Hon. John T. Nixon, now judge of the United States District Court, and of Hon. John L. N. Stratton to Congress from the First and Second Districts. Both were elected after one of the most desperate contests ever known in the State. Disposing of the *True Democrat*, he was, for a brief period, connected with the *Salem Standard*; but the owners being unwilling to dispose of the paper in whole or in part, he went to Newark, in June, 1866, and established the *Newark Evening Courier*, which he successfully conducted for nearly eight years. He disposed of the *Courier* to give attention to large real-estate interests during the panic caused by the failure of Jay Cooke & Co. He subsequently established the *Newark Sunday Call*, but owing to the death of his wife, removed back to South Jersey, and was connected with the *Philadelphia Press* for some time previous to his purchase of the *Camden County Courier*, in 1880, and on the 1st day of June, in 1882, established the *Camden Daily Courier*.

THE EVENING TELEGRAM was first issued

February 24, 1886, by James M. Fitzgerald and Alvah M. Smith. The paper is Democratic in politics. A feature of the enterprise was the construction of a telegraph line from the office, 95 Federal Street, to Coopers Point, where connection was made with the Baltimore and Ohio cables. By this means the journal secured, in fact, became a part of, the eastern circuit of the United Press system, and by locating an operator in their office, received dispatches direct. It is the only journal in the State having a direct telegraphic news service. On September 16th, Mr. Fitzgerald purchased the one-third interest of Mr. Smith, and the latter retired from the business.

THE NEW JERSEY TEMPERANCE GAZETTE was established in 1869 at Vineland, as a monthly publication, under the name of the *New Jersey Good Templar*, N. P. Potter, editor. With varied success and failure, the paper continued to be published under the above name until 1875, when it was purchased by J. B. Graw, and its name changed to the *New Jersey Good Templar and Temperance Gazette*; its place of publication was changed from Vineland to Toms River. In 1881 the paper was moved to Camden and its name changed to the *New Jersey Temperance Gazette*. From 1881 to 1883 it was published as an Independent Prohibition newspaper. In 1883 it began to advocate the principles of the Prohibition party and supported Rev. Solomon Parsons for Governor of New Jersey. From that time onward it advocated and defended the principles of the Prohibition party. In 1884 A. C. Graw was admitted as a partner, and the *Gazette* is now published by J. B. Graw & Son, at 131 Federal Street, Camden.

REV. J. B. GRAW, D.D., editor of the *Temperance Gazette*, was born in Rahway, N. J., October 24, 1832, and was educated at Rahway and Bloomfield Seminaries, and in New York High School. He was admitted into the New Jersey Annual Confer-

ence in 1855. He entered the United States service as chaplain in September, 1861, having taken a prominent part in organizing a company of volunteers. For a few months, while in the service, he had command of a regiment. He has taken a deep interest in the temperance cause, assisting in the State organization in 1867, and occupying one of the highest positions for five years. He represented the State organization in various places in the United States, and was sent to London as a delegate in 1873. He also edited the *New Jersey Gazette* for several years. He was a delegate to the General Conference of 1872 and 1876, and has been a member of the book committee since 1875. He has served as trustee of Pennington Seminary and as a trustee of Dickinson College. He has also been presiding elder on the Burlington and New Brunswick Districts.

THE CAMDEN COUNTY JOURNAL is a weekly, printed in German, and was established by Alexander Schlesinger, in March, 1883, as the first newspaper published in that language in Southwestern New Jersey. The publisher, who had thirteen years' experience as a managing editor, both in the Fatherland and in this country, moved from Philadelphia to Camden, for the purpose of giving the German citizens of this district an organ printed in their own language. It was first issued as a four-page six-column sheet. It seemed, indeed, to meet a long-felt want, for fifteen weeks later it came out regularly with a supplement of the same size. After four more months it was enlarged to eight columns, and after an existence of eleven months it greeted its readers as a nine-column sheet. The paper gained popularity when it encouraged the Germans in America to celebrate the 6th day of October, 1883, the bicentennial of the foundation of Germantown, and advocated German emigration to this country. The German citizens, aided by the mayor, the police and the Fire Department, turned out a splendid section to the parade

held in Philadelphia under the auspices of the German-American Bi-Centennial Executive Committee. Since 1884 the paper has been the main instrument to build up a German settlement in the so-called Liberty Park, in the Eighth Ward of Camden. The paper is Independent-Democratic in politics.

ALEXANDER SCHLESINGER was born at Breslau, Germany, in 1853; was educated in schools of his native city, and studied political economy in the University of Berlin. He was next employed as a clerk in Paris, and was also a newspaper correspondent. He then returned to Breslau, where he was a reporter on the *Wahrheit*, and afterward editor on the daily *Freie Presse* of Magdeburg. In 1878 he came to America and became a correspondent of a New York German newspaper, and in 1879 came to Philadelphia as the editor of the *Tageblatt* of that city.

THE NEW JERSEY COAST PILOT was first issued in 1882, T. F. Rose as editor and manager. It is published weekly. It is devoted to the development of the coast interest; its circulation is confined principally to its patrons along the coast of New Jersey. Its present editor and proprietor is G. W. Marshall.

THE METHODIST HERALD, published in the interest of the Methodist Episcopal Church in New Jersey, was established January 1, 1886, by the present editor and publisher, Rev. Robert J. Andrews. It issues monthly at fifty cents a year, and is a folio, twenty by twenty-four inches, six columns to the page.

Gloucester has had two newspapers,—the *Gloucester City Reporter* and the *Gloucester City Weekly Tribune*. There have been others published elsewhere which sought a circulation in Gloucester, but their stay was short. The *Reporter* was published by a company, of which James P. Michellon, Frederick P. Pfeiffer and James E. Hayes were the principal stockholders. The paper was pub-

lished weekly, and the first number was issued November 15, 1874. The office was over the bank building at the corner of Monmouth and King Streets, afterwards removed to King Street, above Hudson, and in 1885 to Camden. The *Reporter* at one time exercised considerable influence, and its views on the questions of the day were quoted and discussed throughout the State. In 1885 it was purchased by Sickler & Rose, of the *New Jersey Coast Pilot*, and by them sold to James M. Fitzgerald, of the Camden *Evening Telegram*; from that office it is now published. The editors and managers, while it was owned by the Printing and Publishing Company, were Professor William Burns, John T. Brantigam, Thomas R. Hamilton, John H. McMurray, Benjamin M. Braker and Frederick H. Antrim.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE, of Gloucester, was published by Thos. R. Hamilton and John H. McMurray. The first number was issued in April, 1882. On the 1st of January, 1883, they sold out to A. Aden Powell, who published it until May, 1884, when it was united with the *Reporter*.

William Taylor started a paper in Haddonfield and continued it for a year or more. Charles Whitecar also published a paper for a time in that interesting town.

SOUTH JERSEY NEWS, of Haddonfield, first saw light on February 2, 1882. Its original name was *The Directory*, and was founded by its present owner, H. D. Speakman, who was an invalid; yet possessing plenty of enterprise, presented to the people of his town a little seven and three-fourths by eleven-inch sheet, three columns to a page and two pages. He printed and gratuitously distributed one thousand copies per week, thus establishing a good circulation. The proprietor kept on increasing the size, and, in a few months, commenced a subscription price of fifty cents per year. This was cheerfully responded to by the people and the name was altered to the present one. The

circulation has steadily increased. The *News*, from a small beginning, has grown to be quite a good-sized paper.

THE CHESILHURST TRIBUNE was founded in August, 1885, by the "Chesilhurst Tribune Company," of which W. G. Taylor became the manager and editor of the paper, and so continues. The *Tribune* is a neat, six-column quarto, devoted to local matters and the dissemination of Democratic principles. It is printed at Philadelphia, but mailed from an office in the Richter block, at Chesilhurst, through the Waterford Works post-office.

THE ATCO ARGUS was founded October 1, 1878, by W. D. Siegfried, and published by him as a seven-column folio. After a few months H. Y. Smith purchased a half-interest, and the paper was consolidated with the *Williamstown Advocate*, the paper being then published with a dual head in the interest of both villages. In May, 1880, Smith sold out his interest to M. J. Skinner and removed his press to Berlin, where he published, for a short time, a paper devoted to the interests of Sabbath-schools. The *Argus and Advocate* was continued until February 4, 1881, when M. J. Skinner changed the name of the paper to the *Herald and Times*, and has since continued its publication. It is an eight-column folio, local in its purposes and independent in politics.

CHAPTER XVII.

AUTHORS AND SCIENTISTS.

THE city and county of Camden have produced or had living within their bounds a number of men who have contributed valuable works to literature or devoted careful attention to the study of science. Biographical sketches of the leading ones are here given.

MASTER EVELYN, one of the members of

the English colony under Sir Edmund Ployden, at Fort Eriwomac, in what is now Stockton township, returned to England in 1637, and wrote a history of the newly-discovered region, in which he graphically described the country, and urged Earl Ployden to come to America and look after his possessions.

THOMAS SHARP, the master-spirit of the Newton colony, was a man of fine intelligence. In 1718, thirty-seven years after the first settlement at Newton, he wrote a "Memorial of the First Settlers," giving much interesting personal history of the various members of the settlement, as well as their proceedings after arriving in the new country. It is on record at Trenton, and, being of especial historic interest, appears in full in the history of Haddon township, in this book. He also wrote some poetry, and was the first teacher in what is now Camden County.

NATHANIEL EVANS, a native of England, born 1742, was a young man who had an excellent classical education and possessed great talent. He was admitted to Holy Orders in London, came to America, and was chosen missionary to the Protestant Episcopal Churches at Colestown and Gloucester by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, and served six years in that position. He died October, 1767, at the early age of twenty-five years, and his remains were interred at Christ Church, Philadelphia. At the time of his death he left, in manuscript form, a collection of poems, most of which were descriptive of local scenes and incidents, and of the beauties of the landscape scenery of the Delaware and vicinity. These poems show that the author had real poetic ability, and was a man of superior classical culture. They were published in book-form many years after his death, a copy of which may be found in the Franklin Library, Philadelphia. The book was sold by subscription, and the names of the subscribers appear in it.

REV. DR. ROBERT BLACKWELL, five years after the death of Nathaniel Evans, came to New York under the authority of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, and, on the 19th of November, 1772, took charge of the Episcopal Churches in this region of country—St. Mary's, at Colestown; St. John's, at Gloucester; and St. Peter's, at Greenwich. He resided at Haddonfield, on the site of the dwelling on Main Street, next below the new Baptist Church, now occupied by the Misses Kirby. The breaking out of the Revolutionary War distracted the mission work, and Mr. Blackwell, in 1777, became chaplain of the First Pennsylvania Brigade, and surgeon of the regiments under General Anthony Wayne, and was at Valley Forge in 1778. At the close of the war he was called as assistant minister under Bishop White, and served thirty years in charge of Christ and St. Peter's Churches, Philadelphia. While in Haddonfield he married Rebecca, daughter of Joseph Harrison, of Gloucester. She died a few years after, leaving a daughter, who became the wife of George Willing, Esq., of Philadelphia. Rev. Blackwell married, as a second wife, the daughter of William Bingham, and sister of the William Bingham, the United States Senator. He was a member of the American Philosophical Society, trustee of the University of Pennsylvania and of the Episcopal Academy, and acted in many capacities in the church of which he was an active and leading member. He died at Philadelphia in February, 1831.

RICHARD SNOWDON, a son of Leonard and Jane Snowdon, was born in Pontefract, Yorkshire, England, April 15, 1753. He was of one of the old families of Yorkshire, where he was educated. He came to America with his father when a young man, and after visiting various places, settled at Burlington, N. J., and from thence made his residence a short distance from Haddonfield,

in Gloucester County. He had been liberally educated and was employed as a teacher, in which he was successful.

In 1793 he published a "History of the Revolutionary War," written after the style of the Scriptures—in two volumes—which attracted much attention. Two years later he published "The Columbiad," a poem relating to the same period. A second edition of this work was printed in Baltimore. In 1805 he published his "History of North and South America" from the time of their discovery to the death of Washington. It is a valuable and reliable work.

In 1807 he removed to Woodbury, and in connection with teaching school became a conveyancer, and having been appointed a master in the Court of Chancery, became a useful citizen. He was public-spirited and took much interest in the improvements of his adopted country. At the Friends' Meeting in Haddonfield he was married to Sarah Brown in 1779, by whom he had several children. He died at the residence of his son in Philadelphia, March 21, 1825. His published works at this day are much sought after, especially his "History of the Revolutionary War," which is curious and unique.

RICHARD JORDAN, one of the prominent ministers of the Society of Friends in America, for many years resided in Camden County. He was born at Elizabeth, Norfolk County, Va., December 19, 1756. When he attained his manhood he became a forcible and earnest speaker, traveled extensively in the United States and in Europe, and visited many Friends' Meetings, earnestly engaged in the work of the ministry. In 1809 he settled among the Friends of Newton Meeting, and in October of that year, "after a pleasant journey from Rhode Island, arrived at Samuel Cooper's, near the place of his intended residence, and met with a kind reception from that amiable family." He settled on a farm within a mile of the Newton Meeting. His "Journal," written between the years

1763 and 1826, was published in book-form during the last-mentioned year, in an octavo volume of one hundred and seventy-two pages. It is a very readable book, is well written and illustrates that he was an earnest and faithful worker to advance the truth of the Gospel and the interest of his religious society.

He died near Camden on the 13th day of October, 1826, in the seventieth year of his age, having been a minister over forty years. His "Journal" was published under the auspices of Haddonfield Monthly Meeting, which paid a glowing tribute to his memory.

DR. ISAAC S. MULFORD, of Camden (a biography of whom will be found in the medical chapter of this work), was a lecturer on medical and scientific subjects, and was the author of a number of articles which appeared in medical journals. In 1848 he published a work of five hundred pages, entitled a "Civil and Political History of New Jersey." It is written in elegant English, and is recognized as a work of historic merit.

ISAAC MICKLE, whose biography will be found on page 221, obtained a liberal education, with a view to the practice of the law, and was granted an attorney's license in 1845. His tastes, however, were more for literature and antiquarian research, and in the course of his short life collected much valuable material in that direction. He became editor of the *Camden Democrat* and managed that paper with ability for several years. He was author of the "Reminiscences of Old Gloucester," in which work his industry and good judgment are manifest, saving from loss many facts and incidents relating to the first settlements along the Delaware River.

DR. L. F. FISLER, whose biography will be found in the medical chapter of this work, in 1858 wrote and published a local history of Camden, a carefully-prepared little volume of sixty-two pages, containing much interesting information.

JOHN CLEMENT, who, since 1864, has been lay judge of the Court of Errors and Appeals, has turned much of his time to antiquarian literature and the examination of original documents. This line of study and investigation led him to prepare a very valuable book, entitled "The First Settlers of Newton," containing four hundred and forty-two pages, published in 1877. Judge Clement later wrote and published the "Reminiscences of Old Gloucester County in the Revolution" and "The West New Jersey Society," and has contributed numerous articles on historical subjects to the current magazines and the local newspapers.

WALT WHITMAN was born at West Hills, Huntington, Suffolk County, State of New York, May 31, 1819; father, a farmer and carpenter, descended from early English immigration; mother's maiden-name, Van Velsor, of Holland-Dutch stock; was brought up in Brooklyn and New York Cities and went to the public schools; as a young man, worked at type-setting and writing in printing-offices; has traveled and lived in all parts of the United States, from Canada to Texas, inclusive; began his book of poems—"Leaves of Grass"—in 1855, and completed it in 1881, when, after six or seven stages, the final edition was issued. Mr. Whitman is also author of a prose book,—"Specimen Days and Collect,"—published in 1883. During 1863, '64 and '65, he was actively occupied in the army hospitals and on the battle-fields of the Secession War, as care-taker for the worst cases of the wounded and sick of both armies. A little while after the close of the war, he had a severe paralytic stroke, from which he has never since entirely recovered; lives in partial seclusion in Camden, N. J.; calls himself "a half-paralytic;" still writes and lectures occasionally.

The foregoing paragraph (from a late book, by Allen Thorndike Rice) gives a condensed but correct statement of the life of Mr.

Whitman, who has been a resident of Camden for over thirteen years,—since 1873. In addition to the two volumes mentioned above, must be named a third one,—“November Boughs,”—now about appearing, and which will, probably, complete the author's utterances. One of Whitman's critics says: “He is the greatest optimist that ever lived, and believes that America leads the world.”

At the present date (November, 1886) he is dwelling in a little cottage of his own, 328 Mickle Street, Camden, not far from the Delaware River. In person he is large, ruddy-faced, white-haired, long-bearded, stout and tall, and weighs two hundred pounds; his mental powers clear as ever, but his body disabled in movement, the legs almost entirely. He is unmarried and lives in a very plain and democratic manner. His books yield a narrow income. In a late notice, by one of his friends, it is said “the older he grows, the more gay-hearted Walt Whitman becomes.” His works are, probably, more read in Europe, especially the British Islands, than in America.

DR. REYNELL COATES, a sketch of whom will be found on page 247, possessed one of the most brilliant intellects of the State of New Jersey. He was well-educated in the classics, in the natural sciences and in general literature. Although a physician by profession, he devoted most of his time to literary pursuits. In 1852 he was nominated for Vice-President on the Native American ticket, with Daniel Webster for President. He moved to Camden about 1850. He was the author of “Leaflets of Memory,” “School of Physiology,” “Domestic Practice” and other well-known works. He delivered a lecture, in 1836, before the Philadelphia County Medical Society, on the “Necessity for the Improvement and Advancement of Medical Education,” and delivered a series of very successful lectures in Boston and elsewhere. He was a powerful and logical speaker, having a fine phys-

ique, commanding presence and graceful delivery, while his mental grasp of his subject, whether purely professional, political, philosophical or literary, carried conviction with it and made him one of the men of mark of his day. He was intimately associated with Poe, Willis, Griswold and other literary lights. It always annoyed him to think that of all his literary productions, the one holding the most prominent place, and yet popular, is “The Gambler's Wife,” which he always contended was marred by an addition for “stage effects.”

EDWARD D. CORE, the distinguished scholar and scientist, resided for a number of years in the village of Haddonfield, where he performed a considerable portion of the scientific investigations which have made his name famous. He was born in Philadelphia in 1840. In early life he manifested an especial predilection for the study of the natural sciences, and while a mere youth had mastered the more complex aspects which a close investigation of the anatomy and morphology of animal life revealed. He received his first systematic training in the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, towards the extension of whose vast collections he subsequently very materially assisted. His earliest published contributions to science were in the departments of herpetology and ichthyology, in both of which fields he became a recognized authority. He next explored the fields of vertebrate paleontology, and now probably has no peer in this department of scientific knowledge, his discoveries being made principally in the Western Territories. The repeated annual expeditions to the region of the Rocky Mountains, partly in conjunction with the explorations of the United States Geological Survey, but during the past few years conducted at his own individual expense, have brought forth a wealth of departed animal forms, bewildering in the manifold types of structure which they embody. These, which are to be

counted by hundreds of species, fishes, amphibious reptiles and mammals, throw surprising light on the evolution or genesis of life-forms, and render comprehensible the complexities of type structure which we find represented in the living fauna of the present day. Professor Cope is a firm upholder of the doctrine of evolution, but inclines to the Lamarckian hypothesis of transformism, or to that explanation of the phenomena of variation which involves the assistance of the immediate mechanical law, rather than to pure Darwinism.

His paleontological explorations were principally among the Permian deposits of Texas and New Mexico, the Cretaceous deposits of New Jersey ("greensands") and the West, the Laramie beds and the Tertiaries of the Central Basin, but his excursions are also in great measure extra-limital, embracing Mexico, South America, etc., etc. His observations are embodied in several ponderous volumes, published under the authority of the United States Geological Survey, in greater part contributions to the Hayden series of reports, and in many papers published in the *American Naturalist* (of which he is the responsible editor), the *Proceedings and Journal of the Academy of Natural Sciences*, and the *Transactions of the American Philosophical Society*. Professor Cope is a member of numerous scientific associations of this country and Europe, and was the recipient of the Bigsby gold medal of the Geological Society of London in 1879. The University of Heidelberg conferred upon him its doctorate in 1886, and distinguished honors have been placed upon him by many of the learned societies of the world.

CHARLES F. PARKER, a well-known botanist, and for a number of years, and up to the time of his death, curator-in-charge of the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, was born in that city November 9, 1820, and died in Camden November 7, 1883, where he had resided since 1853. He was a

book-binder by trade, but was much interested in the natural sciences, and had made collections of plants, shells, insects and minerals. His herbarium, purchased immediately after his death by Princeton College, was particularly rich in the flora of New Jersey. No other botanist had made so many visits to the vast pine barrens and swamps of the State, or had collected so extensively; and this collection is one of the finest and most perfect in existence, a monument of his skill, energy and patience. Before he became a member of the academy, in 1865, he was well-known to Gray, Torrey, Watson and other distinguished botanists. Many of his specimens to-day enrich the herbariums of scientists and institutions both in Europe and America. At the desire of Darwin, he made for him a collection of American insect-eating plants. He was one of the first to discover that the ballast deposits in and around Philadelphia and Camden afforded a new field for botanical study. His conchological knowledge frequently enabled him to determine, from occasional fragments of shells, the part of the world from which the strange plants found in these deposits had come.

Born a naturalist, he had an innate faculty for classifying, selecting and arranging, combined with nice tact and great manual dexterity. Prof. Grey said his mounted specimens were unrivaled. A great part of the academy's collection, so diverse and so extensive, bears evidence of his skill, labor, taste and pains. During the ten years of his administration as curator-in-charge the actual manual work of arrangement, as well as the general scientific determination of much of the material added during that time, besides much that was on hand, but still unclassified, was performed by himself.

Soon after becoming a member he devoted all the time he could spare from his bindery, and, with Messrs. Durand, Meehan, Burke and Redfield, rearranged the academy's herbarium. There, alone, he spent all his leisure

for several years in the systematic arrangement of the conchological collection, preparing and mounting in his own superior style over one hundred thousand specimens. During his curatorship he mounted between thirty and forty thousand additional specimens, all outside of the time for which he was employed. His skill was so well known that he was asked to arrange and classify the collections of some of our colleges. His own shells, after his decease, were accepted at the price named by a gentleman in the West.

In the preliminary catalogue of the flora of New Jersey, printed under the auspices of the State Geological Survey, he gave considerable time.

He left no public writings, and had he left no collections, his volunteer labors alone (which were unapproached by that of any other member), in arranging and better adapting the academy's invaluable museum for scientific study, would have been no mean contribution to the promotion of knowledge.

JAMES S. LIPPINCOTT, a resident of Haddonfield, N. J., for several years before his death, was a man of good literary and scientific attainments. He contributed many articles to scientific magazines and assisted the Agricultural Department at Washington in making its annual report reliable and attractive.

He edited an American edition of "Chambers' Encyclopedia," and did much work on "Lippincott's Biographical Dictionary."

He was a close observer of the weather, and his notes of climatic changes and influences are valuable additions to that branch of knowledge. His industry and perseverance are shown in the general and exhaustive index he made of the *Friend*, a religious journal, and devoted to the interests of that society, extending through forty volumes.

He twice visited Europe, and traveled extensively there, making notes of the people, the country and resources, which he put in the shape of letters to the press and to his

friends. He collected much genealogical data relating to both branches of his family, Lippincott and Starr, but his enfeebled health prevented his arranging it before his death.

His library was large and select, containing volumes entirely out of print, and but seldom met with. Any purpose that advanced knowledge, or developed any particular branch of science, he was in sympathy with. His manuscripts are extensive and will increase in value, making it desirable that they be kept together, where they could be consulted by those of like tastes and in search of like knowledge. He was a devoted student and genial companion, always familiar with the literature of the day and ready with good-natured criticism. He was twice married, but left no children. He died March 17, 1885, in the sixty-fifth year of his age, to be much missed by his friends and associates.

WILLIAM FEWSMITH, author of the well-known Fewsmith's English Grammars, was born in Philadelphia in the year 1826, and is a son of Joseph Fewsmith. When he was six years old his parents removed to the vicinity of Haddonfield. He obtained a preparatory education in the schools of that village and in Franklin Park Boarding-School, near Burlington. After spending three years in an academy at Colchester, Conn., he entered Western Reserve College, in Ohio, and there passed the freshman year. At the expiration of this time he went to Yale College, and was graduated from that institution in 1844, with a class of one hundred and six, of whom about thirty-five are now living. While in college Mr. Fewsmith was recognized as the best Latin and Greek scholar in his class, and took several prizes for his proficiency in reading those languages at sight. From 1844 to 1857 he was teacher of ancient languages and English grammar in a private academy in Philadelphia. He then opened a school himself at Tenth Street and Arch, in that city, continued it there until 1860, when he removed to 1008 Chestnut Street, and has

since conducted the well-known "Fewsmith Classical and Mathematical School" at that place, with gratifying success to himself and with satisfaction to its numerous patrons. Since he entered the profession of teaching, in 1844, he has trained more than one thousand different pupils, many of whom have since gained prominence in law, medicine and theology. His influence as an instructor of the young has been productive of much good. In 1867 he was elected superintendent of the schools of Camden and did efficient work in re-organizing and grading them. He filled this position for several years, and in the mean time continued his school in Philadelphia. In 1867 the firm of Sower, Potts & Co., of Philadelphia, published his "Grammar of the English Language" and "Elementary Grammar," both of which have had a wide circulation and extensive sale in the schools of this country.

JOSEPH F. GARRISON, M.D., D.D., for twenty-nine years rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Camden, was the only son of Dr. Charles Garrison, of Deerfield, Cumberland County, N. J., and was born in Fairton, in that same county, on January 20, 1823. His father removed to Swedesboro', Gloucester County, N. J., in the latter part of this year, where he became one of the most prominent physicians in New Jersey, and practiced medicine for over fifty years.

J. F. Garrison entered the sophomore class in Princeton College in 1839, and was graduated, third in his class, in 1842. He at once began the study of medicine in the University of Pennsylvania, and was an office student of Dr. Edward Pearce and Dr. William Pepper, the latter being the father of the present distinguished professor and provost of the University of Pennsylvania. Dr. Garrison received his diploma in medicine in 1845, and settled in Swedesboro', where he practiced in connection with his father until 1855, when he entered the ministry of the Episcopal Church. He was or-

daind deacon by Bishop Doane on June 3, 1855, in Trinity Church, Swedesboro', and was almost immediately invited to take charge of St. Paul's Church, Camden, which had been vacant for some months after the death of Rev. Joseph Lybrand. Dr. Garrison entered on the duties of minister in this parish in September, 1855.

In 1879 Dr. Garrison received the honorary degree of D.D., from his old college, Princeton, N. J., and in June, 1884, he was elected professor of liturgies, canon law and ecclesiastical polity, on the "Moorhead foundation," in the Episcopal Divinity School of Philadelphia. Having decided to accept this appointment, Dr. Garrison resigned the rectorship of St. Paul's from September 1, 1884, and immediately entered on the duties of the chair entrusted to him.

From the beginning of his connection with the ministry of the church Dr. Garrison was active in the general affairs of the Diocese of New Jersey. He was dean of the Convocation of Burlington for a considerable period; an examining chaplain to the bishop for more than twenty-five years; one of the deputies to the General Convention from 1874; a member, and subsequently president, of the standing committee of the diocese, and was for some time a diocesan trustee of the General Theological Seminary, in New York. He has also been appointed as the Bohnen lecturer for the year 1887. The published writings of Dr. Garrison have been a considerable number of articles in the *Church Review* and elsewhere, and several sermons, the most important of the latter being "The Centennial Discourse," delivered in New Brunswick, N. J., at the request of the bishop of the old diocese in the State on May 5, 1885, upon the occasion of the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the organization of the Episcopal Church in the State of New Jersey. The sermon is an extended account of the character of the Colonial Church, and of the events connected



J. O. Martindale

with its separation from the mother church in England, and the beginnings, in the same year, of the General Conventions of the Church in the United States and the Diocesan Conventions of New Jersey.

ISAAC C. MARTINDALE was born in Byberry, Philadelphia County, Pa., July 15, 1842. His parents were members of the Society of Friends, and his early education was acquired chiefly at schools under the control of Friends. His father was a descendant from John Martindell, who, early in the history of the country, settled in Bucks County, Pa. Many of the family name have become prominent in the history of that part of Pennsylvania, and of late years we find them scattered all over the country. Some remarkable instances of longevity are noted in different branches of the family. His mother was the daughter of Joseph Comly, a brother of John Comly, an eminent minister of the Society of Friends, the author of "Comly's Spelling-book," "Comly's Grammar," etc., and who, with another brother, Isaac Comly, edited *Friends' Miscellany* and other periodicals. The literary ability thus conspicuously marked can be traced backward through several generations, and the subject of this sketch, whose portrait is herewith given, has inherited it in a good degree.

While living on his father's farm he took up the study of natural history, and, notwithstanding his scanty supply of books, he early became possessed of considerable scientific knowledge. The geology and mineralogy of the neighborhood were especially studied. Ornithology received much attention, till he became quite familiar with the names and habits of most of the birds that belong to that part of the country. He, too, was quite familiar with astronomy and meteorology, and was one of the appointed meteorological observers of the Smithsonian Institution at Washington for a number of years.

His favorite study, however, was botany,

which he began soon after leaving school and has continued it ever since, so that he ranks among the noted botanists of the country; he has contributed largely to scientific periodicals on this subject and has accumulated a collection of specimens in the form of a herbarium, the finest in New Jersey, with but few in the country surpassing it, embracing tens of thousands of species from various parts of the world, the flora of North America, including Mexico, being very fully represented, as well as that of Great Britain, France, Germany, Russia, Palestine, Arabia, Australia, New Zealand and other islands of the Pacific Ocean. This department of study has brought him in intimate association with the eminent scientists of the day. He is a member of many of the learned societies of the country, and has done much to encourage and foster the study of scientific subjects in Camden County by his identity with and aid to local institutions.

In 1867 Mr. Martindale left the farm to accept a position as clerk in the National State Bank of Camden, of which Jesse Townsend, also a native of Byberry, Pa., was cashier. By diligent attention he became so familiar with all the details of the banking business that at the death of Jesse Townsend, in 1871, he was elected cashier. In April, 1874, the sudden death of his wife occurred while in attendance at a religious meeting at Fifteenth and Race Streets, Philadelphia (she was Hannah Ann Kirk, daughter of Samuel Kirk, of Byberry, Pa.). In the month of June of the same year, in order to recuperate his health, which had become impaired, he took a trip to Europe and traveled through Scotland, England, Germany, Switzerland and France. He visited many museums and scientific collections both in England and on the Continent, and also made a collection of several hundreds of specimens of the Alpine flora of the country. He returned in the autumn of 1874, resuming his position as cashier, which he retained till

February, 1885, when he resigned. He then became interested with others in the establishment of a bank in South Camden, and soon had in operation the Camden National Bank, of which he is now cashier. The literary ability which he inherited led him to become quite a contributor to magazines and other periodicals, and while his articles are largely on scientific subjects, others are often found, even the poetic vein not being omitted. He has taken much interest in local histories; was engaged for several years in collecting material for a history of the townships of Byberry and Moreland, Philadelphia County, Pa., which was afterwards published by his brother, Joseph C. Martindale, M.D.

Soon after coming to Camden he prepared and published in the *West Jersey Press* a series of "Objects of Interest in and around Camden," which have been very serviceable in the preparation of this history. His connection with various literary societies has made him quite an earnest public speaker. In recent years he has become quite prominent in the meetings of the Society of Friends, of which he is a member.

He married Lizzie Ball, daughter of John Ball, a native of Quakertown, Bucks County, Pa., a few years ago, and now resides in Camden; he has a family of two sons—Wallace S. and Charles B.—and one daughter, Emma K., by his first wife.

GEOFFREY BUCKWALTER, principal of the First School District of Camden, is an occasional contributor to the periodical literature of the day, and the author of a "Primary" and a "Comprehensive Spelling-Book" and "A Practical System of Penmanship," consisting of two series of copy-books. The spelling-books were published by Porter & Coates in 1879, and the copy-books by the same firm, in 1884 and 1885.

BARTRAM L. BONSALE, for several years past the enterprising proprietor of the *Camden Post*, which influential journal was established greatly through his energy, in 1882

wrote and published a work of one hundred and ninety-four pages, entitled "Cash; or, Practical Hints from Practical People." The book contains interesting instruction and valuable information.

DR. J. DUNBAR HYLTON, of Palmyra, is the author of "Betrayed; A Northern Tale in seven parts." One volume, two hundred and eighty-eight pages. "The Bride of Gettysburg. An Episode of 1863." One volume, one hundred and seventy-two pages. "Above the Grave and the Presidicide, etc." One volume, two hundred and twenty-eight pages. "The Heir of Lyolynn. A tale of Sea and Land, in seven parts; Lays of Ancient Times; Song of the Engineer to his Engine while conveying President Garfield from Washington to Long Branch; and numerous Charades and Riddles." One volume, five hundred and forty pages. "Above the Grave of John Odenswurge."

GEORGE F. FORT, a member of the Camden County bar, is the author of an "Historical Treatise on Early Builders' Works," "Medieval Builders," "Medical Economy during the Middle Ages" and "Early History and Antiquities of Masonry."

BOTANISTS.—The opportunities afforded for the study of botany, led many persons into it, but no society was organized to that especial end till 1870, when a scientific circle of the Camden Literary and Library Association was established, Isaac C. Martindale being the prime mover therein. The purpose was to have the different departments of natural science represented, whenever persons thus interested should call up the various subjects; but the botanical circle was the only one regularly organized. Mr. Martindale was elected its president; Reynell Coates, M.D., vice-president; and Mrs. Mary L. Gilbert, secretary. The meetings were held at the library-room, No. 106 Market Street, Camden. The exercises consisted of lectures, presentation of specimens, descriptions of rare localities, etc.

Besides the officers above mentioned, those who took an active part at the meetings were Rudolphus Bingham, Miss Carrie A. Boyce, Mrs. Harriet M. Harned, John F. Harned, Frederick Bourquin, Thomas Gilbert, Mrs. Virginia R. Naisby, Charles F. Parker, Wallace M. Smith, S. D. Button, Miss E. J. Burnside, M.D., Frank Harned, J. T. Penny-packer, S. W. Cochran, Henry Harned, U. F. Richards, W. S. Johnson, Miss Lizzie A. Sanders, M.D., Mrs. Dr. Pratt, Carrie Titus, Lillie Titus, Clara Titus, Minnie Titus, Miss Salina A. Rule, Charles P. Burrough and Mr. and Mrs. J. Huggill. Mr. Martindale gave a series of illustrated lectures on the adopted classification of the animal, vegetable and mineral kingdoms. Mr. Bourquin discoursed on ferns and mosses, his especial study, and also on the culture of roses. Dr. Coates gave a number of discourses on natural science, relating his experience as a naturalist while attached to exploring expeditions in former years. Rudolphus Bingham, with his fund of information, became a very active and influential member. The meetings were continued several years, adjourning usually in the summer season. After their final discontinuance, among all the lovers of botany in Camden, who continued active as botanists, we find only the names of Isaac C. Martindale, Charles F. Parker and Carrie A. Boice, probably because many had removed to other localities, some had died and others became engrossed with manifold duties and responsibilities that left little time for scientific study.

THE MICROSCOPICAL SOCIETY OF CAMDEN was formed November 7, 1878, by a few gentlemen desirous of improving themselves in microscopical investigation. The original members were Joseph C. De la Cour, Albert P. Brown, Ph.D., Joseph L. De la Cour, Samuel W. Cochran, M. F. Middleton, M.D., William D. Clark, Harry S. Fortiner, I. Harvey Wroth, M.D., Alfred W. Test and C. Henry Kain. The first president of the

society, Albert P. Brown, occupies the position of microscopical preceptor in the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, Philadelphia, and has been instrumental in advancing the use of the microscope in that institution.

Mr. Brown was succeeded by Isaac C. Martindale, whose botanical knowledge is too well appreciated to call for more than incidental mention.

The present chief officer, C. Henry Kain, has devoted his time and labor to the study of the diatomaceae, on which subject he is an acknowledged authority. He is at present engaged in preparing a list of the diatoms of New Jersey, which, when completed, will be a valuable contribution to the literature of that order.

Various papers of scientific interest have been read at the meetings of the society, and an effort is made to have, during the winter of each year, an exhibition at some public place of the work of the season. These *soirées* are always largely attended, and have had the effect of increasing the membership.

The present membership is about thirty. Of the originators, but five are now connected with the society.

The following is a partial list of members of this society, together with the subjects upon which they are specialists:

- A. P. Brown, Ph.D., chemical microscopy and urinary deposits.
- G. G. Browning, general microscopy, adulteration of drugs.
- Rudolphus Bingham, botany, effects of alcohol.
- James Buckle, occult science.
- John B. Betts, entomology, desidiaceae.
- I. S. Cheney, choice mounting, section preparation.
- J. Lorient De la Cour, entomology, chemical microscopy.
- Louis T. Derousse, entomology, general microscopy.
- John H. Dialogue, Jr., general microscopy.
- Samuel Hufty, general microscopy.
- E. M. Howard, M.D., bacteria, general microscopy, histology.
- Charles A. Hotchkiss, diatomaceae, general microscopy.
- Henry Harned, general science.
- C. Henry Kain, diatomaceae, special preparation of slides.
- Isaac C. Martindale, botany, general microscopy.
- M. F. Middleton, M.D., clinical microscopy, histology.
- E. F. Moody, engineering, physics.
- A. A. Moss, general science.
- Edwin Morgan, general science.
- George T. Robinson, electricity, microscopy, fungi.
- E. E. Reed, general microscopy, adulteration of food.
- S. Howard Troth, general microscopy.
- Aaron Van Gebler, general microscopy.
- I. Francis Walsh, clinical microscopy.

CHAPTER XVIII.

PUBLIC INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

INDIAN TRAILS AND EARLY ROADS.—Colonel Thomas H. Benton once said that the buffalo established the courses and positions of the great highways across the continent, which, in a broad sense, is true; but in the Eastern States it is more exact to say that the present routes of travel by land were first indicated by the aborigines.

In almost any given region of territory it will be found that the centres or chief seats of the past and present populations have occupied practically the same ground, and so general is this rule that where a marked exception has occurred, peculiar and potent causes may be looked for as its explanation. As a natural sequence to this truth that the centres of population of successive races have been generally one and the same, it follows that the highways of travel in the past and in the present must similarly coincide or approximate. The lines along which, with roar and rumble, the locomotive now rushes with its mighty load, making an old-time day's journey in sixty minutes, are almost exactly coincident with the first rude wagon-roads of the pioneers of two centuries ago, and also with the paths or trails along the water-courses and through the easiest mountain passes trodden from time immemorial by the moccasined foot of the red man. In one respect, then, it is literally true that civilization has followed in the footsteps of barbarism; that the skilled surveyor and engineer has followed with scientific instruments where the ignorant savage first went, guided only by the instincts of woodcraft. The difference between the new and the old is far less in the direction or lines of communication than in the method of travel, and the moderns, with all of their wisdom and knowledge, have done little besides making grand improvements on old routes—building with stone

and iron and steel, it is true, but, nevertheless, along the course of the old, narrow, leaf-strewn path that the Indian first found out was the most direct and practicable line of communication between two given points.

The Indian trail which led from Perth Amboy to Salem, where in early times was an Indian village, was one of the earliest routes used by the whites at the time of their first explorations in New Jersey. It passed through Haddonfield, at which place was an Indian village and considerable cleared land, which later was known as the "Great Field." George Fox, during his travels in America in 1672, in his journey from Maryland to New York, passed along this trail through West Jersey. In his journal he says: "We came one night to an Indian town and lay all night at the King's house, who was a very pretty man. Both he and his wife received us very lovingly, and his attendants (such as they were) were very respectful to us. They laid mats for us to lie on, but provisions were very short with them, having caught but little that day."

Soon after West Jersey was vested in the proprietors, they felt the importance of opening a highway between the towns of Burlington and Salem, these being the only towns in West Jersey prior to 1682, and also the county-seats of Burlington and Salem Counties. Accordingly, on the 12th of November, 1681, the Legislature of New Jersey passed an act authorizing the laying out of a highway between the two towns. The act provided for the appointment of twenty men—ten from Burlington and ten from Salem County—who were to carry out its provisions. At that time there were no white settlers within the limits of Camden County, except possibly a few families of Swedes, who formerly lived on the site of Fort Aramoe, at the mouth of Pensauken Creek.

The road then laid out followed the old Indian trail, which led from the site of Perth Amboy through the site of Burlington to Sa-

lem, where was formerly an Indian village. It crossed the streams near their sources, where they were easily forded. The ford through Coopers Creek at first was a short distance above Haddonfield, at a place later known as Uxbridge. This road was merely a bridle-path, and very crooked. As the amount of travel increased, the road was straightened and widened; but as for many years the early settlers traveled on horseback only, it was not until about 1730 that carriages of any kind were introduced. The first settlers usually located on land along the streams, and small boats were used on them to convey produce and merchandise.

When towns were laid out along the line of this road, which was known as the "Kings Highway," the roadway through the town was increased to one hundred feet in width. It is quite evident that the line of the road where it passed over Coopers Creek was changed quite early, as, the 13th of March, 1744, the town-meeting of Newton agreed that "ye Mill hill near Isaac Kays, in the road to Burlington, be mended."¹

A bridge was built over Timber Creek (called also, in the early records, Gloucester River) as early as 1687, an account of which will be found in the article on Creeks and Bridges.

The aborigines fixed the pathways from the Atlantic Ocean to the Delaware River, across the State of New Jersey, and long before the white men attempted to explore the forests, the lines of travel through the country had become plain and beaten paths. For many years after the first settlements on the ocean and the river the only track between them was along these Indian trails." Several of these were through Atlantic and Camden Counties; one began at Somers

Point and extended along the east side of Great Egg Harbor River, so as to pass to the north of the heads of the branches of Babcocks Creek, over the low lands to the tributaries of Little Egg Harbor River, called "the Locks," by the Blue Anchor tavern, crossed the head of Great Egg Harbor River at Long-a-Coming (Berlin), passed a short distance south of Haddonfield, over the middle branch of Newton Creek at Atmores Dam, and thence to Coopers Ferry. This trail was used as a road many years, and as early as 1696 was known as the Philadelphia and Egg Harbor road. It was not laid out according to law, and has been abandoned. It may be described in this county as lying between the road from Camden to Berlin, by way of Kirkwood and the road from Camden to Berlin, by way of Haddonfield. There were three noted taverns on the route,—one at Atmores Dam, which was built and kept by John Willis, then kept by Joseph Kinlee, and after 1718 by Thomas Atmore, and it being at the head of navigation of the stream, considerable shipping was carried on from this place.

"Inside the low ceilings and ill-arranged rooms told that ventilation and convenience were not regarded; yet the well-sanded floors and the bright pewter dishes betrayed the good housewife and thrifty matron. The bar-room opened by a double door, cut horizontally, and within might be seen the crib which screened the liquors and protected the dealer. The immense open fireplace, arranged with a bench on each side, made sitting room for guests by day and beds for dogs at night—to say nothing of the straight-backed slat-bottomed chairs that stood around the walls. The visitors were mostly rude, uneducated people, unused to the refinements of society and contending with adversity in its many shapes.

"At this old tavern might occasionally be seen a party of hunters, pledging their good opinion of each other in a bowl of whiskey-punch or 'stone fence,' and enjoying, in their peculiar way, the last of a successful chase. Wrestling, running and jumping were indulged in when a few of the neighbors met, and every man that participated was soon graded as to his ability in each. The fare

¹ Isaac Kay owned at that time the mill property now in possession of Joseph G. Evans. The mill was on the south side of Coopers Creek, and in the limits of the present mill pond, and the hill was evidently the one in front of the Mann property in Haddonfield.

was abundant, and such as the epicure of the present day would revel in. It was dried venison, bear's meat, fresh fish and wild fowl, with corn-bread or hoe-cake well prepared, and made inviting by the tidy appearance of the surroundings. The liquors also, although drawn from wooden casks and drank from horn tumblers, imparted an invigorating, healthy effect, and, when evaporated by a good night's sleep, left no suspicious feelings after them."

In later years elections and public meetings were held at this old tavern. The Blue Anchor Tavern as early as 1740 was kept by John Hider. It became a central point on the route and retained its importance until the railroad passed through that region. Another tavern was kept at Long-a-Coming before 1760 by Samuel Seull. Three roads joined the main line or trail; the first left the mouth of Little Egg Harbor in a westerly direction and joined the trail near the head of Landing Creek, one of the branches of Little Egg Harbor River. The second began near Mullier's plantation, a short distance from Batsto, and going westerly between the streams, joined the main trail near the old Beebe place, about one mile south of Winslow. This is known as the old Fork road. The third was known as the old Cape road, and started in Cape May County. It crossed Tuckahoe River northerly to Hospitality stream below Coles Mill, thence to Inskeepsford, and joined the main road at the Blue Anchor.

At the June Session of Gloucester County Court in 1696, John Hugg, Jr., Thomas Sharp and Thomas Gardiner were commissioned to mend and mark for about ten miles of the road leading out of Gloucester toward Egg Harbor, and James Steelman was elected overseer of highways to mark and make the road from Egg Harbor towards Gloucester. Just one year afterward the court instructed Andrew Robeson, Thomas Sharp and William Dalboe to open a road from Oldmans Creek to the mouth of Gloucester River (Timber Creek), "and so from

Elias Hugg's up to ye old Road;" and in September a speedy repair was ordered of the log bridge on the northerly branch of Gloucester River.

The place known as Cooper's Ferries (now Camden), within a few years after the settlement of the whites, became noted as the great crossing-place to the town of Philadelphia, which was the largest town in the region, and a more direct route was needed to the ferries than by the King's Highway, which passed about seven miles east of the ferries. Coopers Creek was navigable from Axford's Landing, from whence passage was down the stream. A bridle-path was also on the south side of the creek, which later became known as the "Ferry Road." As early as 1702 a more direct route was made lower down, in what is now Delaware township, and crossing the creek on what is now the Barton farm. In the account of the "Creeks, Ferries and Bridges" will be found the complaint of John Champion, who lived at that place, that many people were calling upon him to carry them over the creek, and asking for a license for a ferry, which was granted. This route was evidently used as late as 1733, and perhaps a few years later, as in that year Humphrey Day kept at the place a ferry and a tavern. About 1736 a still shorter route was made lower down, and on the line of the road now known as the Burlington Pike, which crossed Coopers Creek at the residence of Samuel Spicer, who established a ferry at the place and continued it until 1762, when a bridge at the place was completed. On the 19th of January, 1748, by act of Legislature, commissioners were appointed to lay out a more direct road from Coopers Ferry to Burlington and to build a draw-bridge at Spicer's Ferry. On the same date an act passed allowing the inhabitants in the vicinity to raise funds by subscription to build the bridge but it does not appear that any action was taken under the authority of these acts, and the subject was not again

brought up until November 28, 1760, when the Legislature passed an act authorizing the erection of a bridge at Spicer's Ferry and the laying out of the road to Burlington, in a more direct course. Commissioners were appointed and authority given to raise by tax and subscription the amount of money needed to complete the work.

The road was shortened and improved, and in 1762 it is mentioned in a deed as "The Great Road to the Ferry," and in 1764 another road also was laid out from the bridge to the ferry. This, in 1769, is mentioned in records as "The new road from Benjamin Cooper's ferry to the new bridge over Coopers Creek." In 1773 Jacob Cooper laid out the town of Camden and established Cooper Street, and in 1774 Market Street was established and by act of Assembly June 20, 1765, the road and bridges from Cooper's Ferries to Mount Holly were placed under the care of commissioners.

One of the first roads that became a necessity, after the Kings Highway, was from Kay's mill, then on south side of Coopers Creek, near Haddonfield, to the Royden and Cooper Ferries. A bridle-path was made along the south side of the creek very early, and on the 8th of December, 1761, James Bloom, John Gill, John Hinchman, Joshua Stokes, John Hider and John Collins, surveyors of highways, under instructions laid out a road, four poles in width, along the general route of the old bridle-path, beginning at the corner of William Griscom's shop, on the King's Highway (now Braddock's drug store), to Coopers Ferry, it being six miles and twenty-six perches.

On the 8th of March, 1762, the surveyors of highways laid out a road from the southeast branch of Pensauken Creek towards "the new bridge erected from Samuel Spicers Landing across Coopers Creek," to begin at a bridge erected by Samuel Burroughs, across the southeast

branch of Pensauken Creek, and at his grist-mill. This road was laid out four rods wide and passed through the east end of Thomas Spicer's land, over the head of Henry Woods Creek, and to the "Burlington New Road."

On the 24th of March, 1762, a road was laid from Long-a-Coming (Berlin) to Cheesemans or Webers Landing, on the northerly branch of Great Timber Creek, past Andrew Newman's mill and over "Ephraims Mill." This road intersected with a road previously laid out from John Hillman's mill to Gabriel Davis' house.

On December 7, 1763, an act was passed by the Assembly for laying out "a more direct road from Timber Creek, over Newton Creek, near the mouth thereof, to Coopers Ferries, and for erecting a bridge over Newton Creek," which was subsequently made a toll-bridge. Isaac Cooper, John Buzby, James Whitall, John Sparks, Joshua Lord and James Hinchman were appointed to lay out the road and build the bridge.

On the 8th of December, 1765, commissioners appointed for the purpose laid out a road, four rods wide, from the division line of Burlington and Gloucester Counties, at Eves Bridge, in the township of Evesham, to the great road from Burlington to Salem, between lands of Simeon Ellis and William Ellis, now Ellisburg.

In the year 1767 the surveyors of highways for the townships of Waterford, Newton and Gloucester were Josiah Shivers, Abraham Innskeep, Waterford; Isaac Kay and Edward Gibbs, Newton; William Hugg and John Griffith, Gloucester. On the 2d of March in that year they laid out a road from the "mansion-house of Thomas Ellis, at his grist-mill, to the new road lately laid out and leading from Burlington to Coopers Ferry." On the 26th of May following, they laid out a road from the north end of Newton Meeting-house grounds, through lands of Stephen Thackray, Richard Collins and Jacob Stokes, to the great road leading

to Haddonfield. This is evidently the present Collings Avenue.

May 16, 1769, a road was laid out from "the gate on Joseph Morgan's plantation, at the mouth of Pensauken Creek, to the great road that leads from Burlington to Coopers Ferries."

On the 13th of November, 1770, a road was laid out from the "new bridge erected over Great Timber Creek, from the meadow-ground of Jacob Clement to the lands of George Marple, deceased, at a place formerly called Ashbrooke's Landing, to a road formerly laid out." The bridge here mentioned is now known as "Clements Bridge."

April 18, 1775, a road was laid from Eves Bridge, through lands of Daniel Lippincott, Charles French and David Davis, past lands of Francis Kay, Samuel Murrell and Samuel Eastlack, to the road from Moorestown to Haddonfield, at Murrell's school-house.

April 14, 1775, the surveyors laid out a road from the Burlington County line, at a bridge near Samuel Collins' house, through lands owned by him, by John Morton, Ezekiel Lindsay, and on the line of lands of Kindall Cole and late John Cowperthwait to the road from Moorestown to Haddonfield.

On the 27th of May, the next year, they also laid out a road from the corner of land of Jacob Stokes, at the north side of Atmores Dam, along the line of land of David Branson and Caleb Atmore, through land of John Redman to the King's Highway from Burlington to Salem.

March 23, 1783, the surveyors laid out a road "from John Barton's grist-mill to the bridge between Samuel Lippincott's two plantations; thence to cross at the head of a branch by James Inskeep; thence in a direct course through William Bates' land to Punch Bridge; thence along the old road to the school-house upon William Bates' land; thence along the old road through Nathaniel Lippincott's land to Naomi Jones, so over the bridge between the said Jones and the

place formerly William Shuster, so along the road as it now lieth through Jonathan Ellis' land; thence along the old road through Isaac Kay's land to an old field formerly called Joshua Kay's field; then leaving the old road on the right hand and then on a direct course through Kay's land, fronting Isaac Kay's old brick-yard; then upon a short turn to the old cross-road; thence along the old road down to Kay's mill bridge; thence over the bridge along by the mill; thence between the orchard and the meadow, so into the King's Road."

A road was laid out "Two poles or perches wide, April 12, 1786, to lead from a gate at the outside of Benjamin Morgan's land to the great road by John Burrough, Jr.'s, land and at the school-house on his land." (Benjamin Morgan then resided in the house now occupied by John D. Hylton).

March 5, 1788, a road was laid out from Newton Meeting-house to the toll-bridge road which then crossed Newton Creek from Gloucester to Camden. This route was changed April 15, 1795, and terminated at the toll-bridge road "where the Ditch that vents the pond by Joseph Kaighn's house crosses the same."

August 9, 1789, a road was laid out from near Blackwood Meeting-house to the road over Chews Bridge, now Chews Landing.

A struggle began October 19, 1793, for a road from Chews Bridge (now Chews Landing) to Coopers Ferries, which lasted several years. It was laid out at the date above mentioned and passed Newton Meeting-house. Caveat was entered, and it was set aside by the court December 24, 1793; again laid out April 8, 1794, its terminus being at the Haddonfield road, near Marmaduke Cooper's. Caveat was again entered, and it was vacated by the court December 27, 1794. A few years later it was opened on the present line, and is now in use.

October 29, 1799, a road was laid out from Long-a Coming to the Blue Anchor tavern,

nearly on the line, but Eastwardly, of an old road and Indian trail of which mention has been made.

On the 28th of July, 1807, a road was laid out from the "place where William Vansiver keeps tavern," on the road from Burlington to Coopers Ferry, along the same and partly on a vacated road laid out in 1803, to the bridge over Coopers Creek. The tavern of William Vansiver was the old Sorrel Horse tavern. The road follows a route that had been used over forty years.

October 5, 1808, a road was laid out from Eve's Causeway to Clements Bridge over Timber Creek, now known as Spark's Mill road.

April 27, 1809, the road known as the Church road was laid out from the Mount Holly stage-road, where the Cove road intersects, to the Moorestown and Haddonfield road, near Colestown Church.

The French, or Sorrel Horse road, as it was early known, which ran from the Sorrel Horse tavern to Haddonfield, was laid out between 1805 and 1810.

Other roads were laid out as the country became more thickly settled, and the old ones were shortened and improved and placed under the care of overseers of highways.

TURNPIKES.—The Haddonfield and Camden turnpike was first a bridle-path, and, in 1792, regularly laid out, became the great highway from Haddonfield to Cooper's Ferry. In 1820 subscriptions were obtained from those interested, and, under charge of John Roberts, John Gill and John Clement, it was graveled its entire length. The first effort to build a turnpike in Camden County was over this route, and on the 9th of March, 1839, an act of the Legislature was passed, which provided for the incorporation of the Haddonfield and Camden Turnpike Company, when five hundred shares of the stock were subscribed. The company was authorized to hold twenty thousand dollars as capital stock, with privilege to increase to fifty

thousand dollars, the par value of a share to be twenty-five dollars. Thomas Redman, John Gill, Samuel Nicholson, Joseph W. Cooper and Abraham Browning were appointed to open books and receive subscriptions. The act provided that the road be four rods in width, and thirty two feet to be arched and drained, and to be fifteen inches higher in the centre than at the sides.

For some reason the company was not organized under this charter, and, on the 26th of September, 1844, a meeting was held in the Friends' School-house, at Haddonfield, to



AN OLD STAGE COACH.

take into consideration the subject of improving the road. Jacob L. Rowand was appointed chairman and Thomas Redman, secretary. A committee was appointed to ascertain the best place to obtain gravel and the probable cost of improvement. Another meeting was held November 21, 1846, "to consider the utility of macadamizing or turnpiking the road and of incorporating the same." Jacob L. Rowand, Charles L. Willitts, Dr. Charles D. Hendry, Charles H. Shinn, Joseph L. Shivers and John Clement, Jr., were appointed to ascertain the amount of money that could be raised and the probable cost of building and the right-of-way. An act was passed by the Legislature, March 2, 1847, incorporating the company and appointing as commissioners, to receive subscriptions, Joseph Porter, John Gill, Samuel Nicholson, Joseph W. Cooper and Joshua P. Browning, or any three of them. The capital stock was placed at twenty thousand dollars, in eight hundred shares of twenty-five dollars each; books

were opened at the hotel of Thomas A. Pearce, in Haddonfield, Thomas P. Clement, Camden, and Jacob Leach, at Long-a-Coming (Berlin). Commissioners Nicholson, Browning and Gill were in attendance, and in a short time eleven thousand dollars was subscribed.

On August 11, 1847, the following persons were chosen directors, viz.: John Gill, Joseph Porter, John Clement, Jr., Richard W. Snowden, Edward Browning, Samuel Nicholson, Josiah B. Evans, John E. Hopkins and Daniel Conard. The board organized the same day by the election of Samuel Nicholson as president and Jacob L. Rowand as secretary and treasurer.

A contract was made with James Tuthill & Co. to construct the road, which was soon begun and finished in due season. The turnpike was to be built from Haddonfield to Camden, terminating at the latter place, at the junction of the old road with the Chews Landing road. A supplement to the original act authorized the company to extend their road along the public road in Camden to Federal Street, and thence by way of Seventh Street to Market Street. The turnpike, under the act of 1847, was to be made thirty-two feet in width, arched and drained, and sixteen feet of it to be compactly bedded with stone or gravel.

It has been kept in good repair from that time to the present, and, on July 1, 1886, declared its seventy-third dividend. Richard W. Snowden was elected president in 1849 and served until his death, in 1868. Samuel Nicholson was chosen to succeed him and served until 1881, when the present president—John H. Lippincott—was elected. Jacob L. Rowand was chosen secretary and treasurer at the organization and served until his death, September 14, 1883, immediately after which his son, J. Lewis Rowand, was elected to fill the vacancy.

Before the completion of the turnpike above mentioned the people of the county

became much interested in the subject, and petitions were sent to the Assembly, asking for the incorporation of several companies desiring to build turnpikes in the limits of Camden County. On the 28th of February, 1849, the following companies were incorporated: Moorestown and Camden, Camden, Ellisburg and Marlton, Woodbury and Camden, Westfield and Camden and Williamstown and Camden. The routes over which the companies were desirous of building pikes were, in all cases, old-established roads, and the acts of incorporation provided that the road-beds should be at least thirty-two feet in width, arched and drained, and sixteen feet thereof should be made of stone, gravel, or plank, the bridges to be from eleven to twenty feet in width.

The Moorestown and Camden, Camden, Ellisburg and Marlton, and the Westfield and Camden Companies were all chartered February 28, 1849, and the southern terminus was at the Truss Bridge, over Coopers Creek, in Camden. From the point of junction the three companies united in building the turnpike to the bridge. The excessive travel upon this part of the road in later years required a more substantial road, and it has been laid with rubble, which has since been relaid. The companies were not organized at once, as some time was required to obtain subscriptions. They were, however, built between 1852 and 1855.

In 1840 the attention of the people living along the line of the Moorestown and Camden road was called to the necessity of turnpiking or graveling the heavy and sandy parts of the road. The question was agitated, and, on the 16th of January, 1841, a meeting was held at Daniel Bennett's hotel, in Moorestown, at which three persons were selected to report at a future meeting the most desirable way of improving the road, and Richard M. Hugg, William Collins and Samuel Church were appointed to solicit subscriptions for the purpose. At a meeting

held February 8, 1841, the committee reported the cost at two thousand dollars per mile. Subscriptions were obtained, and, three years later, on the 15th of August, 1844, a meeting of subscribers was held, to take measures to gravel the road. But little more was done until 1849, when the Moorestown and Camden Company was chartered. Amos Stiles, Elisha Hunt, Allen Jones, Levi Barton, Joseph A. Burrough and Benjamin W. Cooper were authorized to open books for subscription to the amount of fifty thousand dollars. An amount was subscribed, in course of time, sufficient to perfect an organization, and Edward Harris was chosen president and Dr. J. J. Spencer, treasurer.

The road was built of gravel, as specified in the act. Two toll-gates were erected. On the 17th of February, 1853, the company, by act of Assembly, was authorized to construct a road to connect with the Mount Holly and Moorestown turnpike, and on February 12, 1855, to connect with the Fellowship and Church roads in Burlington County. The company have united with the Westfield and Camden turnpike to build a macadamized road, eighteen feet in width, from the point of junction with that road to the point of junction with the Camden, Ellisburg and Marlton turnpike.

Upon the death of Mr. Harris, Richard M. Hugg, was chosen president, and was succeeded by Eumor Robert, who is still president. Dr. J. J. Spencer, as treasurer, was succeeded by the present incumbent, Israel Hewlings. John S. Collins is the present secretary.

The Westfield and Camden Turnpike Company was incorporated by an act of the Legislature, which authorized Samuel R. Lippincott, Nathaniel N. Stokes, John S. Hylton, William Folwell, Chalkley Gillingham, Jos. R. Weatherby and Nathan H. Conrow to open books for subscriptions. The capital stock was placed at seven thousand dollars,

with privilege to raise to fourteen thousand dollars. The road was to be built from the bridge over Pensauken Creek along the old Burlington road, to near the Truss Bridge over Coopers Creek. The road-bed was made of gravel, and in use until 1886, when arrangements were made to macadamize the road from the point of intersection with the Moorestown and Camden turnpike to Pensauken Creek, at a cost of seven thousand dollars per mile, which is now being done. The company united with the Moorestown and Camden Turnpike Company to macadamize the road eighteen feet in width, from the point of intersection to the intersection with the Camden, Ellisburg and Marlton pike. Upon the organization of the company Ezra Evans was chosen president. On the 4th of March, 1853, the company was authorized to construct a road from Pensauken Creek to connect with the Beverly and Mount Holly plank-road, which was done. The present officers are Heulings-Lippincott (president) and Clayton Conrow (secretary and treasurer).

The first effort at making turnpike improvement on the route of the Camden, Ellisburg and Marlton turnpike was at a meeting held at the house of Joseph Ellis, at Ellisburg, on the 26th of September, 1844. The object of the meeting was to make arrangements to gravel the sandy parts of the road leading from Medford through Marlton to its junction with the Moorestown road near Camden. A committee was appointed to solicit subscriptions and ascertain the cost of the work proposed. But little was done until the act of incorporation was obtained, in 1849.

The Camden, Ellisburg and Marlton Turnpike Company had its origin in an act designating as commissioners to solicit subscriptions to the capital stock (thirty thousand dollars, with privilege of increasing to fifty thousand dollars) Thomas Evans, Ezra Evans, Joseph H. Coles, Charles Knight,

Edward Browning and Jacob Troth. The road-bed was laid with gravel, and with repairs, is kept in good condition. On the 24th of March, 1852, the company was authorized to extend the road to Medford, and March 14, 1856, from the Point House, in Delaware township, to Green Tree tavern, in Burlington County. By act of April 12, 1876, that part of the pike from Medford to Darnell's Corner was abandoned because of the decrease of receipts after the completion of the railroad. The first president of the company was Ezra Evans. The present officers are Freedom W. Lippincott (president) and William J. Evans (secretary and treasurer).

The Woodbury and Camden turnpike was chartered the same day as the preceding companies, February 28, 1849, Robert K. Matlack, Benjamin Tatem, John B. Harrison, John R. Sickler, John Gaunt, Nathan T. Stratton, Charles F. Clark, John W. Hazleton, John Duell, Thomas H. Whitney, John W. Mickle, Charles Kaighn and Abraham Browning being appointed commissioners. The company was authorized to raise capital stock to the amount of thirty thousand dollars, with privilege to increase to fifty thousand dollars. A supplement to the act of incorporation was passed March 26, 1852, authorizing the company to construct a turnpike or plank-road from Pine Grove tavern to some point in Camden, and Abraham Browning, John W. Mickle, Charles Kaighn, John K. Cowperthwait and Stephen Craven were appointed commissioners.

The Mullica Hill and Woodbury Turnpike Company, incorporated at the same time as the other, was, by act of Assembly, March 1, 1849, consolidated with the Woodbury and Camden, and assumed the name of Mullica Hill and Camden Turnpike Company. On the 3d of March, 1853, an act was passed authorizing the name of the Woodbury and Camden Turnpike Company to be changed to Camden and Gloucester City Turnpike Company. An act passed March 11, 1870,

authorized the abandonment of that part of the pike from Pine Grove to Camden, and the remainder is still in use.

The Gloucester turnpike is a gravel road built on the line of an old plank-road, and extends from Gloucester City to Woodbury, a distance of four and a half miles. The act of Assembly granting the charter was approved by the Governor of New Jersey March 5, 1850. The incorporators, who also became the first board of directors, were Thomas S. Ridgeway, Benjamin T. McMurtre, Cooper B. Browning, Joshua P. Browning and Wm. S. Doughnien. The first president of this company after its organization was Benjamin McMurtre, and the first secretary and treasurer was Charles Hay. The officers for 1886 are Joseph Hatch, president; J. Lynn Truscott, treasurer; and Edmund E. Read, Jr., secretary; who, together with Henry C. Clark and Samuel P. Lippincott, constitute the board of directors of the company.

The Williamstown and Camden Turnpike Company, chartered February 28, 1849, was authorized to raise stock to the amount of fifty thousand dollars and to construct a turnpike of stone, gravel or plank between the points named in its title. Joel Bodine, William Corkney, Edward Brewer, Hiram Morgan, John W. Mickle, Edward Browning and David E. Marshall were appointed commissioners to solicit subscriptions. The construction of the railroad led to the abandonment of part of the road, and on the 24th of March, 1852, the Williamstown and Good Intent Turnpike Company was chartered, with John Bodine, David E. Marshall, Richard H. Tice, Samuel Rommel, John F. Bodine, Joseph Nicholson, William Taylor, William Tweed and Samuel D. Sharp as commissioners. The road, was built from Blackwood to Williamstown and is now in operation.

The Stockton and Newton Turnpike Company was chartered March 18, 1859, with

John M. Kaighn, Joseph M. Cooper, Charles Kaighn, Henry B. Wilson and William S. Doughten commissioners, with power to build a turnpike from Kaighn Point through Stockton to the Haddonfield turnpike, and from the city on the straight road, being a continuation of Market Street, to an intersection with the Haddonfield turnpike.

The Camden and Blackwoodtown Turnpike Company became an incorporated body by an act of the Assembly March 24, 1855, to construct and operate a turnpike between the points named in the title of the bill. The capital stock was fixed at twelve thousand dollars, with the privilege of increasing the same to twenty-five thousand dollars, the par value of each share to be twenty-five dollars. John W. Mickle, John M. Kaighn, John D. Glover, Arthur Brown, Abraham Browning, Joshua Sickler, Charles S. Garrett, John North and Isaac W. Mickle were designated as commissioners to open books and receive subscriptions. Soon after the road was constructed through Mount Ephraim and Chews Landing to the present village of Blackwood, a distance of ten miles, where it connected with the Good Intent and Williamstown turnpike. A grade of thirty feet width was established and a good road-bed secured, which has since been improved to an excellent condition. The office of the company is at Mount Ephraim. The officers for 1886 are William Nicholson, president; Joseph M. Haines, treasurer; Benjamin Tomlinson, secretary. John Shubert, Samuel C. Cooper, Thomas Scott and John D. Glover, with the officers named, form the directory. The executive committee of the company is composed of Joseph M. Haines, John D. Glover and Benjamin Tomlinson, who have personal supervision of the road, which is well patronized.

The White Horse Turnpike Company was incorporated January 27, 1854, having authority to build a pike on the White Horse road from the junction of Haddonfield and

Camden turnpike to where it crosses the road leading from Haddonfield to Clements Bridge. On the 17th of March, 1855, authority was given the company to extend the pike from its termination, along the White Horse road, to the White Horse tavern, and March 6, 1857, to Long-a-Coming (Berlin). The corporators of the road were John W. Mickle, John Gill, Samuel Nicholson, Joseph B. Tatum, Isaac Z. Collings, Samuel S. Willits and Joseph B. Cooper.

The Camden and Atlantic Turnpike Company was incorporated March 25, 1852, with an authorized capital of fifty thousand dollars, and privilege of building a turnpike or plank-road from Haddonfield, through Long-a-Coming, Tansboro', Blue Anchor and Winslow, in Camden County, and Weymouth and Emmelville to Hamilton Bridge, in Atlantic County, but it was inoperative.

The Berlin and Haddonfield Turnpike Company, incorporated in 1875, was also inoperative.

RAILROADS.

THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, which was the first built of all the railroads in West Jersey, was incorporated by act of the Legislature February 4, 1830, with a capital stock of one million dollars, in shares of one hundred dollars each, the company having the privilege to increase it to one million five hundred thousand dollars. The president was John Stevens, who had projected the first railroad from Philadelphia to Columbia, Pa. Traffic arrangements were made with the lines of stages and steamboats crossing the State between New York and Philadelphia; and Mr. Stevens, with the aid of steam on the railway, said that a speed of fifteen miles an hour might be safely reached, and the journey from one city to the other made in six hours, which he considered would "be found to be sufficiently rapid for all practical purposes." The charter provided that the State might subscribe to one-fourth of the

stock on or before January 1, 1831, but this right was never exercised. The company was empowered to build from Camden to some point on Raritan Bay, the road-bed to be not more than one hundred feet wide, with as many tracks as might be needed. The charges were limited to ten cents per mile for each passenger, and eight cents per ton per mile for transportation of freight. The company was exempted from State taxation, in lieu of which it was required to pay to the State ten cents for each passenger and fifteen cents for each ton of freight carried. It was also stipulated that if the Legislature should authorize the construction of any other railroad across New Jersey, from New York to Philadelphia, which road should commence and terminate within three miles of the terminals of the Camden and Amboy, then these head and tonnage dues should cease, and the other road should be liable to the State for a tax not less in amount than the sum payable by this company. Suitable steam or other vessels were required to be provided at each terminus to make connections with New York and Philadelphia. The road was to be begun within two and completed within nine years, and the State reserved the right to purchase it after the expiration of thirty years, at a valuation to be fixed by law. By an act passed February 4, 1831, the State agreed to take and pay the installments upon a thousand shares of the stock and appoint a director; but if another railway was constructed between Philadelphia and New York, the shares were to revert to the company, and the State was to receive no more dividends from them. To further shield the road from competition, it was stipulated that it should not be lawful to construct another railroad across New Jersey, within three miles of the Camden and Amboy, until after the nine years allowed for the completion of the latter.

On February 15, 1831, this company and the Delaware and Raritan Canal Company

were consolidated by an act of the Legislature; they were made jointly liable for contracts entered into by either, and were forbidden to charge more than three dollars passenger fare between Philadelphia and New York; it was required that both railway and canal should be completed within the nine years, and if one was finished before the other, the finished work was to be forfeited to the State. By an act of March 2, 1832, the State accepted one thousand shares of the joint capital stock, and the companies contracted that if within a year after the completion of the road from Bordentown to Amboy, the transit duties and the dividends on these shares did not amount to thirty thousand dollars, they would pay the deficiency to the State, and so annually thereafter. They determined to build a railroad from Spottswood to New Brunswick as soon as a line united New Brunswick with the Hudson River, and the State bound itself not to grant a franchise to any competing road without the assent of the consolidated companies. This complicated legislation grew out of the desire of the State to make the railroad projectors pay well for their monopoly, while the latter purposed to shut out any rivalry and to make it the interest of the State to vest in their hands the control of all rapid transit between the two principal cities of the country. But there was so little confidence in the feasibility of railroads at the time the first began to be constructed, that the Legislature of New Jersey inserted in the charter a provision that it should be annulled if the company abandoned the road or failed to keep it in repair for three successive years.

In February, 1833, thirty-five miles of track had been laid between South Amboy and Bordentown, at a maximum cost of eighteen thousand dollars per mile, and passengers and freight were transported in carriages drawn by horses. The rails were of cast-iron, laid upon blocks of stone or wooden sleepers, three feet apart. According to Gor-

don's *Gazetteer* of that year : "The remainder of the road, from Bordentown to Camden, is in progress, and is being constructed of wood faced with iron bars, it being supposed that it will not be employed more than two or three months in the year, and will therefore not require the strength of the portion between Bordentown and New York." A first train passed over the entire length of the road in October, 1834. It was drawn by the engine "John Bull," which had been built in 1831 for the company by George and Robert Stevenson, at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, England. The dimensions of this first locomotive which crossed the bounds of old Gloucester County were as follows: Cylinders, nine inches diameter, twenty inches stroke; one pair driving-wheels, four feet, six inches diameter; one pair front wheels of same diameter. The hubs were of cast-iron, the spokes and rims of wood, and the tires of wrought-iron; weight of engine, about ten tons. The builders landed it at Philadelphia in August, 1831, from whence it was taken to Bordentown in sections on a sloop. There it was put together on a piece of track three-quarters of a mile long, which was all that the company had then permanently laid down. A tender and water-tank was constructed by mounting a whiskey hog-head upon a four-wheeled platform car, and the connection between the pumps and the tank was made by a leather hose supplied by a Bordentown shoemaker. Steam was raised on September 15th, and, in the presence of the officers of the road, the engine was run over the bit of track. On November 12th the engine was given a public trial, the members of the New Jersey Legislature and prominent railroad men and engineers being invited to witness it. Isaac Dripps was engineer, Benjamin Higgins did the firing and Robert L. Stevens supervised affairs. Then the engine was retired until brought into active service on the completion of the line, in 1814, and for thirty-three years afterward it

did regular duty. In 1876 the historic engine was exhibited at the Centennial.

It is interesting to observe the ideas and experiments of early inventors concerning locomotives, steamboats and traction engines when compared with the perfection reached in this direction to-day. We notice that Oliver Evans, about the year 1804, constructed what he called a steam-carriage, which corresponded in many respects to the "John Bull" engine above-named. This somewhat novel carriage was exhibited on the roads near Philadelphia, and propelled for a short distance amid much enthusiasm.

The total cost of the sixty-four miles of the Camden and Amboy road was eleven million two hundred and twenty-one thousand six hundred and ninety-six dollars, and it was finished in 1837 through to the Camden water-front at Broadway. The surveys had been begun on June 16, 1830, by Major John Wilson and his assistant engineers, and in the middle of January, 1833, passengers passed between Bordentown and Amboy by train, and between Bordentown and Philadelphia in the steamer "Trenton." A year afterward the rails had been laid to within eleven miles of Camden, with which connection was made by horse-power. The United States mail was sent for the first time from the Philadelphia post-office to Camden, to be sent to New York, on December 29, 1834. The entire track from Camden to Amboy was in full use by the early spring of 1835, and a newspaper noted it as "one of the most extraordinary instances of rapid traveling on record, that passengers were taken from Philadelphia to New York, distance computed to be ninety-four miles, in four and three-quarters hours, including the land and water transportation."

This was the great route of travel between Philadelphia and New York until the construction of the more direct line *via* Trenton and Jersey City. By an agreement made in January, 1867, the United Companies, the

Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company and the New Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, which owned the line between New Brunswick and Jersey City, were consolidated as the United Railroad and Canal Companies of New Jersey, on the basis of an equal division of profits between the three railroads and the Delaware and Raritan Canal Company. In May, 1871, all these properties were leased for nine hundred and ninety-nine years to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company under a guarantee of dividends of ten per cent. upon the capital stock, and, after a long and bitter resistance in the courts, the lease was confirmed by an act of the New Jersey Legislature approved March 27, 1873.

ANDREW HEATH, one of the first conductors on the Camden and Amboy Railroad, and for many years captain of the ferry-boat for the same company, during a period of more than a quarter of a century, was familiarly known to thousands of travelers who passed between the cities of New York and Philadelphia. He was born in 1812 in Germantown, Pa., and was a son of Charles Heath and Amy Pedrick, his wife, both of whom were prominent members of the Society of Friends. Andrew Heath, after obtaining his education in the Friends' School of his native town, learned the tanner's trade with his father, and followed that occupation until he attained his majority. He then, upon the completion of the Camden and Amboy Railroad, became one of its first conductors, moved to Camden, where he resided the remainder of his life, and continued in the employ of the company until his death. After retiring from the position of railroad conductor he was made captain of the steamboat "Washington," belonging to the railroad company, which conveyed its passengers from Walnut Street wharf, Philadelphia, to Tacony, carrying the passengers of the Camden and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroads. After the companies

abandoned that route of travel across the Delaware River, and constructed the bridge at Trenton, Captain Heath, in the same employ, conveyed passengers in his boat, which plied between Philadelphia and Camden. The "State Rights," a large steamer, was placed on this line; Mr. Heath became its captain, and held that position until his death, on August 23, 1871. His gentlemanly and courteous manners made him very popular with the travelers and highly appreciated by the officers of the company. In 1838 he was married to Matilda Pike, of Berks County, Pa., by whom he had seven children, of whom Charles, Amy, Edwin and Andrew died within a period of three days of diphtheria, during the prevalence of that disease in Camden.

Robert F., the second son, is now register of Camden County and also extensively engaged in the manufacture of straw goods in Philadelphia. Matilda is married to James B. Boyer, of Camden, and they now reside in New York City. John, the youngest surviving son, was married to Jennie Thistle, of Philadelphia, and now is an employee of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at their office in Fourth Street, Philadelphia.

PROJECTS THAT CAME TO NAUGHT.—After the Camden and Amboy Railroad was built, a desire began to grow among the people for a railroad connecting Camden with the Atlantic coast, and on March 10, 1836, an act was passed which granted a charter to the "Camden and Egg Harbor Railroad Company," with an authorized capital of two hundred thousand dollars. The incorporators were Jesse Richards, Samuel B. Finch, Timothy Pharo, Ebenezer Tucker and William McCarty. The route was to be from Camden to Quaker Bridge, in Burlington County, thence to McCartyville or Wading River, thence to or near Tuckerton. The company was authorized to build a branch to Great Egg Harbor Bay. This road was never built. Four years later a notice of ap-

plication to the Legislature of New Jersey was made, December 12, 1840, for an act to incorporate a company under the name of "The People's Railroad Company," with a capital of one million dollars, and power to construct a railroad from some point on the Delaware at or near Camden, or between Trenton or Camden, to the city of New Brunswick. In the case of this application no charter was granted, but in a few years after charters were granted and roads were built.

THE CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD, extending from Coopers Point, Camden, to Atlantic City, a distance of fifty-eight and three-fourths miles, was chartered by the New Jersey Legislature March 19, 1852. The incorporators as named in the charter were John W. Mickle, Abraham Browning, Joseph Porter, Andrew K. Hay, John H. Coffin, John Stanger, Jesse Richards, Thos. H. Richards, Edmund Taylor, Joseph Thompson, Robert Risley, Enoch Doughty and Jonathan Pitney, who were empowered to open books and receive subscriptions to stock.

A meeting for that purpose was held at the "Arch Street House," Philadelphia, then kept by Thompson Newkirk, on the 24th day of June, 1852. After the entire amount of five hundred thousand dollars, in ten thousand shares, was subscribed, the stockholders elected the following-named persons as directors: Wm. Coffin, Joseph Porter, Andrew K. Hay, Thos. H. Richards, Enoch Doughty, Jonathan Pitney, Stephen Colwell, Samuel Richards and Wm. Fleming. The board organized by electing Alexander K. Hay, president, and Samuel Richards, secretary and treasurer, as temporary officers. Richard B. Osborne was engaged as the engineer. He made the survey and the work of constructing the road was immediately commenced. On November 19, 1852, the ferry property at Coopers Point, the western terminus of the projected road, was purchased of William Cooper for forty thousand dollars. Hon. Thomas P. Carpenter was chosen

counsel for the company. In October, 1853, the road was formally opened from Coopers Point through Haddonfield to Long-a-Coming (now Berlin), a distance of sixteen and a half miles, and on July 4, 1854, the entire road was completed to the ocean and the first trains ran over the route on that day.

Soon after the completion of the railroad a telegraph line was extended by the company along the entire route. In 1865 this line was leased by the American Telegraph Company and subsequently by its successors, the Western Union Telegraph Company.

The Camden and Atlantic Railroad, as completed in 1854, was the first railroad to be constructed across the State of New Jersey to the ocean, and thus became an influential factor in developing the internal resources of the State.

This enterprise in its inception was by capitalists and business men regarded as "extra hazardous." The applicants for the charter met with no opposition before the Legislature, for no one suspected the road would be built. There were no towns of any size on the proposed line, but few manufacturers, and absolutely nothing at the eastern terminus, save the broad expanse of the Atlantic Ocean.

The arguments that a railroad would bring the extensive tracts of waste land into market at last induced the owners of these lands to move in the matter and after many consultations the work was begun. The opposition and annoyances that follow all such undertakings were attendant on this, and often the projectors saw nothing short of insolvency and individual ruin surrounding them. As any town was reached, a line of passenger cars would be put on, which produced some revenue and encouraged the stockholders. Occasionally rumors were afloat that the work would be abandoned and the slow manner in which the grading and track-laying east of Winslow was conducted seemed to confirm this story. At last the meadows

were crossed and the terminal point on Absecom beach was reached. Visitors looked out upon the ocean. They were surrounded by a barren but a high beach, where the bathing was all that could be asked.

Out of the sand, the sedge and the slashes arose a town filled with a permanent, as well as a transient population, seeking after health, recreation and fortune.

The line of the road is now crowded with towns immediate and towns prospective, with farms and factories where hundreds of people are employed and obtain a comfortable livelihood. On either side the soil has been cleared and found suitable for all the crops adapted to the climate. Abandoned water-powers are utilized either for cranberry-growing or manufacturing. Grapes and all the small fruits grow luxuriantly and make a profitable yield to the growers, thus maintaining a population on the soil where nothing had before been produced.

Dividends upon the stock of the Camden and Atlantic Railroad Company have been paid as follows :

October 1, 1872, three and one-half per cent. on the preferred stock ; November 15, 1873, three and one-half per cent. on the preferred stock ; October 1, 1874, seven per cent. on the preferred stock and three and one-half per cent. on the common stock ; May 1, 1875, three and one-half per cent. ; October 1, 1875, three and one-half per cent. ; January 15, 1876, two per cent. ; April 15, 1876, two per cent. ; July 15, 1876, two per cent. ; October 16, 1876, two per cent., all on the preferred, and January 15, 1877, two per cent. on common stock ; November 1, 1879, three and one-half per cent. on the preferred stock ; April 19, 1880, three and one-half per cent. on the preferred and common stock, payable in preferred stock-scrip ; November 15, 1882, four per cent. on the preferred stock ; February 1, 1884, seven per cent. on the preferred stock.

The dates of election and terms of office of the several presidents have been as follows :

Andrew K. Hay, June 24, 1852, until April 1, 1853 ; John C. Da Costa, April 1, 1853, until April 6, 1855 ; George W. Richards, April 6, 1855, un-

til July 13, 1857 ; John Brodhead, July 13, 1857, until October 22, 1863 ; Joseph W. Cooper, October 22 to December 18, 1863 ; Robert Frazer, December 18, 1863, until October 23, 1873 ; Andrew K. Hay, October 23, 1873, until March 16, 1876 ; William Massey, president *pro tem.*, November 18, 1875, until March 16, 1876 ; John Lucas, March 16, 1876, until October 25, 1877 ; Charles D. Freeman, October 25, 1877, until February 22, 1883 ; William L. Elkins, February 22, 1883, and William J. Sewell, vice-president, March 3, 1883, until the present time.

The several secretaries and treasurers have been elected as follows :

Samuel Richards, secretary *pro tem.*, June 24, 1852 ; J. Engle Negus, secretary and treasurer, August 25, 1852 ; Samuel Richards, secretary *pro tem.*, September 28, 1852 ; Robert Frazer, secretary and treasurer, November 5, 1852 ; Horace White-man, secretary and treasurer, December 18, 1863 ; Daniel M. Zimmerman, secretary and treasurer, December 21, 1871 ; Daniel M. Zimmerman, secretary, February 22, 1883, until the present time ; William Taylor, treasurer, February 22, 1883, until the present time.

The officers of this road are :

President, William L. Elkins ; Vice-president, William J. Sewell ; Secretary, Daniel M. Zimmerman ; Treasurer, William Taylor. Directors : William L. Elkins, James B. Dayton, Frank Thomson, Richard D. Barclay, Thomas H. Dudley, Joseph N. Du Barry, William C. Houston, Edmund E. Read, Henry D. Welsh, William Bettle, John B. Hay, Enoch A. Doughty, Crawford Miller.

THE WEST JERSEY RAILROAD was incorporated February 5, 1853, by an act of the Legislature, which authorized the construction of a road from Camden City, through Gloucester, Salem, Cumberland and Cape May Counties, to a terminus at or near Cape Island, in the last-named county.

The incorporators were Thomas H. Whitney, Lewis Mulford, John W. Mickle, George M. Ward, Samuel S. Movey, David Potter, E. L. B. Wales, Richard P. Thompson, Charles E. Elmer, Richard C. Holmes, Newcomb J. Thompson, Francis N. Buck, Benjamin F. Lee, Samuel J. Reeves, Abraham Browning, John A. Elkinton, Joshua Swain, Jr., Richard D. Wood, Benjamin Ae-

ton, Jr., Thomas Mills, Thomas Jones Yorke, Samuel A. Whitney, Mark Devine and Daniel E. Estell.

Books were opened for receiving stock subscriptions, but, although great efforts were made by the commissioners, or incorporators, to interest the public, very few people came forward to lend financial aid to the enterprise, and it appeared as if failure was inevitable. It was then, when only five hundred and twenty-five shares had been taken, all told, that Commodore Robert F. Stockton exhibited his faith in the ultimate success of the project by subscribing for four thousand shares, which amounted to two hundred thousand dollars. This encouraged others, and the affairs of the West Jersey Railroad Company were in a promising and constantly improving condition.

On the 3d of May, 1853, a board of thirteen directors was organized, consisting of Robert F. Stockton, Edwin A. Stevens, Robert L. Stevens, John P. Stockton, John W. Mickle, Thomas H. Whitney, John G. Rosenbaum, Thomas Jones Yorke, Richard P. Thompson, George M. Ward, David Porter, Samuel J. Bayard and Joshua Swain, Jr. The first meeting of the board was held on the 9th of May, when Commodore Robert F. Stockton was elected president, Thomas Jones Yorke secretary, and General William Cook chief engineer.

Prior to the organization of the company, and following the decline of the Camden and Woodbury Railroad, which had been opened since 1837, the question of a railroad leading southerly had been much agitated, and early in 1852 General Cook made preliminary surveys over three routes, and in his report mentioned the distance over each and the comparative cost. The first route, *via* Woodbury, Glassboro' and Millville, seventy-eight miles; estimated cost, seven hundred and seventy-five thousand two hundred and eighty dollars. The second and still more eligible route, *via* Woodbury, Glassboro',

and Millville, eighty-five miles; estimated cost, eight hundred and eighty thousand dollars. The third and longest route, by way of Salem, with an estimated cost of one million one hundred and eighty-one thousand eight hundred and forty dollars. The estimated cost of engines, cars, depots, tanks, stations, etc., was one hundred and twenty thousand dollars.

After the granting of the charter and valuation of the route, ground was broken on Seventh Street, in Camden, by Thomas Jones Yorke, who threw the first spadeful of earth, and the work of laying the rails began at the north end in July, 1855, and the section, between Camden and Woodbury, was completed in August, 1856, and, April 15, 1857, regular trains for passengers and traffic began to run.

In 1862 it was finished to Bridgeton, and from Glassboro' reaches Cape May by connections with the Millville and Glassboro' and Cape May and Millville Railroads. The line from Glassboro' to Millville was built under a separate charter, and opened in April, 1860. In 1868 a consolidation took place, which is thus described in the preamble to the act,—

"Whereas, the West Jersey Railroad connects directly with the Millville and Glassboro' Railroads, and by means of the latter with the Cape May and Millville Railroad, and also connected directly with the Salem Railroad, forming altogether one entire system of railroads, which can be operated with greater economy under one management; and whereas the West Jersey Railroad Company and the Millville and Glassboro' Railroad Company have entered into an agreement, bearing date of October 12, 1867, providing for a consolidation of the two companies, so that all their corporate powers and franchises shall be merged into, and all their corporate property owned by, the West Jersey Railroad Company; therefore, be it enacted, etc."

The company then leased the Salem Railroad, and has since added to its leased lines the Swedesboro' Railroad, the Woodstown and Swedesboro' Railroad and the West Jersey and Atlantic Railroad, which latter ex-

tends from Newfield to Atlantic City, was opened in 1881 and includes the Somers Point Branch. Besides its Bridgeton Branch, the West Jersey owns branches to Ocean City, Sea Isle City and Townsend's Inlet. It owns one hundred and nineteen miles of road and leases eighty-one. Its capital stock is one million four hundred and eighty-four thousand dollars and its funded debt two million seven hundred and fifty-two thousand dollars, of which two million dollars is in bonds, guaranteed by the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company, which furnished most of the money for the construction of the original line. The West Jersey was included in the lease of the United Lines to the Pennsylvania Railroad and has since been operated by that corporation. The officers of the road are George B. Roberts, president; William J. Sewell, vice-president; William Taylor, secretary and treasurer. The directors are George B. Roberts, Coleman F. Leaming, Charles E. Elmer, John M. Moore, Thomas H. Dudley, George Wood, J. N. DuBarry, N. Parker Shortridge, Edmund Smith, Henry D. Welsh, Benjamin F. Lee, James H. Nixon and William J. Sewell.

GENERAL WILLIAM J. SEWELL was born in Ireland in 1835. Left an orphan at an early age, he came to the United States in 1851 to join his brother, Mr. Robert Sewell, now a prominent lawyer in New York, who had preceded him. He engaged in business in New York City, and subsequently, entering the mercantile marine service, visited all parts of the Eastern world, and the west coast of North and South America, and became at an early age an officer of one of the American clipper ship fleet of those days.

On his return from one of his voyages he visited Chicago, settled there and engaged in mercantile business. On the breaking out of the war he came to New Jersey, where he was offered a commission as captain of the Fifth New Jersey Volunteers, accepted the

same, and participated in all of the great battles of the Army of the Potomac. General Sewell was twice wounded during the war,—at Chancellorsville and at Gettysburg,—and was promoted, step by step, until he reached the colonelcy of his regiment.

He led the celebrated charge at Chancellorsville of the Second New Jersey Brigade, which he commanded, capturing nine stand of colors from the enemy. At the close of the war he was mustered out of service as a brevet major-general, his brevet reading "for distinguished gallantry on the field of Chancellorsville." Returning home to New Jersey, he took charge of the business of the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company at Camden, and was in a short time transferred to the superintendency of the West Jersey Railroad Company, from which he was promoted to the office of vice-president of that road. He has also been appointed president of the Long Beach Railroad Company, of the Salem Railroad Company and the Woodstown and Swedesboro' Railroad Company; also vice-president of the West Jersey and Atlantic and the Camden and Atlantic Railroad Companies, and a director in several other railroad companies. General Sewell was the originator of one of the most flourishing banking institutions of the State, that of the Camden Safe Deposit and Trust Company. Early seeing the want of a savings bank for the accommodation of the mass of the people, he obtained a charter from the Legislature, and, with some friends, started this bank, which has met a want long felt in Camden, and the success of which has exceeded the anticipations of its promoters. He is also director of the Camden Iron Works, which he helped to start up after a long period of idleness and depression.

The political career of General Sewell shows the manner in which his business qualifications, his untiring energy and fealty to his party and the best interests of the State are appreciated by the people of his

home, and, in fact, of the whole State. He was elected as State Senator from Camden County in 1872, re-elected in 1875 and again in 1878, and for three years was president of the State Senate. He also represented the party as delegate-at-large to the National Republican Conventions of 1876, 1880 and 1884, on each of which occasions he was complimented by being made chairman of the State delegation. During his long service in the Senate of New Jersey, General Sewell took a leading part in all the important legislation of that time, which included the change in the State Constitution, the adoption of general laws and the passage of the General Railroad Law. He was made United States Senator in 1881, succeeding Mr. Theodore F. Randolph, which position he occupies at the present time. One of the last acts of the late session of Congress was a recognition by that body of General Sewell's services in the field, by electing him one of the managers of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, as the successor of General McClellan.

THE CAMDEN AND WOODBURY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY was chartered on the 1st of March, 1836, with an authorized capital of one hundred thousand dollars, in shares of fifty dollars each. It was authorized to build a road not exceeding sixty-six feet in width from Camden to Woodbury, a distance of eight miles. The persons named as incorporators were James Matlack, Joseph Ogden, Robert L. Armstrong, Jesse Smith, Joseph Fithian, Joseph Franklin, John M. Watson, Charles F. Clark, Joseph Saunders, John C. Smallwood, Samuel Webster and others.

The road was built and operated. A supplement to the original act was passed in the winter of 1837-38, authorizing branches to be built to Gloucester Point Ferry, to Kaighns Point Ferry and to Haddonfield, but they were never constructed; and March 1, 1839, a supplement also was passed,

authorizing the extension from the southern end of the road to some point on Delaware Bay between the mouth of Stow Creek and the light-house on Cape May. Soon after this time the road passed into the possession of Henry R. Campbell, who associated with him his brother, John D. Campbell, who advertised April 1, 1840, that they were running steam-cars on the road. Benjamin Wilkins was superintendent of the road. In February, 1847, the Campbells petitioned the Legislature for a charter for the "Camden and Woodbury Railroad Company," to include all the rights and privileges of the Camden and Woodbury Railroad and Transportation Company, "now greatly dilapidated," and also asked authority to extend the road from Woodbury to Carpenters Landing. The petition was granted and an act was passed February 24, 1847. The road was repaired and partially reconstructed and run for a time, but business was not sufficient to sustain it and it was sold to Amos Campbell, who replaced the steam-cars with horses and operated it for a time, when it was abandoned and the tracks torn up. The line is practically that of the present West Jersey Railroad.

THE CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY RAILROAD extends from Camden to Pemberton, twenty-two and one-half miles, and from Burlington to Mount Holly, seven and one-quarter miles. It was leased to the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company June 1, 1868, and sub-leased in 1871 to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. It cost to build seven hundred and thirty-one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five dollars, which is represented by three hundred and eighty-one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five dollars in capital stock and three hundred and fifty thousand dollars in bonds. This road embodies the franchises and work of four companies which preceded it and were finally merged with it.

The first of these was "The Mount Holly

and Camden Railroad Company," which was chartered March 4, 1836, and re-chartered February 11, 1848, and subsequently united with the Camden, Moorestown, Hainesport and Mount Holly Horse-Car Railroad Company, which was chartered March 15, 1859, and which, notwithstanding its title, had authority to use steam, and was built as a steam road.

The Burlington and Mount Holly Railroad and Transportation Company was chartered February 11, 1848, and by the act of March 20, 1857, its name was changed to the Burlington County Railroad Company.

On the 28th of July, 1854, the Camden and Pemberton Agricultural Railroad Company was chartered, with authority to build a railroad from some point in Camden through Camden and Burlington Counties to some point in the borough of Pemberton. On the 1st of June following, the stockholders met at the hotel of James Elwell, in Camden, to elect nine directors. In the November following a route was surveyed from Camden to Freehold and right of way obtained. The route was through Mount Holly and Moorestown, thence to Pemberton, where it branched,—the north branch leading to South Amboy and the south branch to Toms River. This road was completed, and in time merged with the others.

Finally, by an act passed February 6, 1866, the Burlington County and the Camden, Moorestown, Hainesport and Mount Holly Company were permitted to consolidate as the Camden and Burlington County Railroad and to connect with the Camden and Amboy outside of Camden.

THE NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD, which extends from Port Monmouth to Ateo, Camden County, was chartered March 3, 1854, as the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad Company, and was finished in 1863. In 1867 it fell into the hands of a receiver, was sold September 19, 1869, and reorganized under its present name. March 31,

1879, it was again sold under a second foreclosure, the first mortgage bondholders buying it for seven hundred and fifty-two thousand dollars. It was then leased to the Central Railroad of New Jersey, and thus passed to the control of the Philadelphia and Reading Company, which guaranteed the interest on the bonds. The capital stock is one million five hundred and ninety thousand six hundred dollars, and its bonded debt one million seven hundred and ninety thousand six hundred dollars.

The Williamstown Railroad is a branch of the New Jersey Southern, and extends from Ateo to Williamstown.

THE CAMDEN AND HADDONFIELD PASSENGER RAILROAD COMPANY was chartered March 4, 1859, with an authorized capital of fifty thousand dollars, twenty-five dollars per share. As projected, the line was to begin at the foot of Market Street, pass through Market and Federal Streets and near the Haddonfield turnpike to the village of Haddonfield, but it was not built.

THE CAMDEN, GLOUCESTER AND MOUNT EPHRAIM RAILROAD was built, in 1875, from Camden to Gloucester, by an incorporated company, but was, in fact, the individual enterprise of David S. Brown, who bought the great majority of the stock and furnished most of the money for its construction, in order that he might have steam transportation between his extensive cotton mills and bleacheries at Gloucester, and the railroad and ferry facilities at Camden and Philadelphia. In 1878 it was extended to Mount Ephraim, but worked only as a local road. It was built as a narrow gauge, the width between rails being but two and a half feet, the narrowest at that time of all the roads in the eastern part of the United States. In 1884 it was bought by the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company as the South Camden link to the system which it was endeavoring to perfect in South Jersey through the Philadelphia and Atlantic City, the Jersey Southern

and the Vineland Railroads. This purchase necessitated a change to the standard gauge, and in May, 1885, the alteration was made, and a connection with the Philadelphia and Atlantic City Road accordingly established. James P. Michelin has been president since 1879, W. Bertolet is secretary, and the other officials are those of the Philadelphia and Reading Company.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND ATLANTIC CITY RAILWAY COMPANY was chartered March 24, 1876, and on July 1, 1877, the first train was run through from Camden to Atlantic City, which by this line is a distance of fifty-four and a half miles. It passed into the hands of a receiver, and on September 20, 1883, the road was sold under foreclosure and reorganized with the word "railway" in its title changed to "railroad." The authorized capital stock of the new company is one million two hundred thousand dollars. It was originally constructed as a narrow-gauge road, which, after the company's reorganization, was changed to the standard gauge. It has been associated with the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, whose officers control it through the ownership of a majority of its stock. The road is now well patronized and is in excellent condition.

THE PHILADELPHIA, MARLTON AND MEDFORD RAILROAD COMPANY was organized January 7, 1880, for the purpose of building a railroad between the city of Philadelphia and Medford, by way of Haddonfield and Marlton, a distance of about eighteen miles. Previous to this undertaking a line had been built between Medford and Mount Holly, but did not accommodate those wishing to go to Philadelphia, and a line of railroad was contemplated between Keyport, on Raritan Bay, in Monmouth County, and Philadelphia, partly graded and then abandoned. This was intended to pass through Medford, Marlton and Ellisburg to Kaighns Point, Camden.

In view of these failures, a few gentlemen about Medford and Marlton solicited the directors of the Camden and Atlantic Railroad to assist in building a line of railroad from their road at Haddonfield to Medford; and after the route had been adopted and the approximate cost ascertained, they consented to do so, and the work was commenced the same year (1880). The first board of officers were,—President, Charles D. Freeman; Secretary and Treasurer, Daniel M. Zimmerman; Directors, Charles D. Freeman, Benjamin Cooper, George T. Da Costa, Elijah B. Woolston, John Lucas, Henry W. Wills, Samuel C. Cooper, Elwood Evans, William C. Houston, Joseph Evans, Enoch A. Doughty and Edmund E. Read.

J. Lewis Rowand was appointed chief engineer, and the line first run by him was, after considerable discussion, adopted and the road built thereon, and with the ordinary hinderances, the work progressed and was finished in 1881, and ready for use. This road opened one of the best agricultural districts in the State, and was at once patronized by the people of the towns along and near the route and the thrifty farmers in that region, they well understanding the difference between the speed and comforts of transportation on a railroad and that of bad highways and jaded teams for such long distances.

The connection made at Medford with the Mount Holly Branch completes the line between Philadelphia and that point, with continuous lines to various important connections in other places. The Camden and Atlantic Railroad having come under the government of the Pennsylvania Railroad system, this road is now likewise controlled. Its officers are:

William L. Elkins, president; D. M. Zimmerman, secretary; and William Taylor, treasurer. Directors: William L. Elkins, Daniel M. Zimmerman, Edmund E. Read, William C. Houston, Benjamin Cooper, Elwood Evans, Elijah B. Woolston, Joseph Evans, Joshua S. Wills, Crawford Miller, Charles J. Walton, Sr., Job Braddock, David D. Griscom.

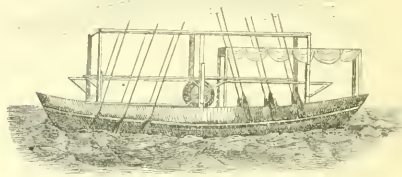
CHAPTER XIX.

NAVIGATION AND SHIP-BUILDING.

NAVIGATION ON THE DELAWARE.—In 1786 Camden was not much more than a scattering of ferry-men's houses on the shore, and farm mansions a little farther back; but such members of its scanty population as were on the river-front on the 20th of July of that year joined with the spectators from the Philadelphia side in witnessing the first attempt made anywhere in the world, there is reason to believe, to propel a boat by means of a steam-engine. The inventor and experimenter was John Fitch, born in Connecticut in January, 1743, a clock-maker by trade, who, after failing as a potash manufacturer, armorer to the State of New Jersey, sutler in Washington's army, land speculator in Kentucky and surveyor in Pennsylvania, conceived the notion of driving a wagon on land or a boat on the water by steam, although at that time, April, 1785, he knew nothing of the invention of the steam-engine, but had noticed the expansive power of steam. He was then living in Bucks County, Pa., and made a model with brass machinery, which worked so well when he tried it on a small stream on Joseph Longstreth's farm, in Southampton township, that in August he brought it to Philadelphia, where ex-Congressman William C. Honston, of New Jersey, and Provost John Ewing, of the University of Pennsylvania, saw it and were convinced of its practicability. Fitch sought encouragement from Congress and from the Legislatures of New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Maryland, all of which refused him any money; but New Jersey generously granted him for fourteen years the exclusive right of making and using every kind of boat or water-craft which might be urged or propelled by the force of fire or steam in the waters of the State.

However, he persuaded twenty men,

among whom was Richard Stockton, to take a share each in a stock company which he formed, each subscriber paying about twenty dollars down, and with this fund he started to build a steam-boat, having first engaged as assistant machinist Henry Voight, a Philadelphia clock-maker, who was willing to accept stock in payment of his services. At their second attempt they turned out an engine with a cylinder three inches in diameter, and placing it in a small skiff, they went out on July 20, 1786, to navigate the Delaware.



FITCH'S FIRST STEAMBOAT.

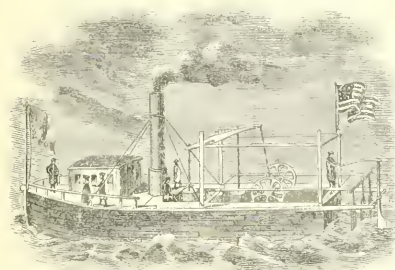
The diminutive craft was tried with paddles fitted on an endless chain, with what Fitch called in his journal "a screw of paddles," with a screw propeller and with side-wheels turned by the chain, but it would not respond to any of these devices satisfactorily, and this experiment was a failure. That night he thought of substituting a crank for the chain movement applied to the oars or paddles. On July 27th the skiff was moved with this mechanism, and Fitch's financial backers were sufficiently assured of the success of his invention, that during the winter of 1786-87 they provided him with the means for building an engine with a twelve-inch cylinder and a boat forty-five feet long and twelve feet beam. August 22, 1787, saw the fruition of his labors, for then the boat steamed along the river-front in the presence of many members of the convention which framed the Federal Constitution, and within a short time Governor Randolph,

David Rittenhouse, Dr. John Ewing and Andrew Ellicott attested over their signatures his success, Rittenhouse writing that he had been "on board when the boat was worked against both wind and tide, with considerable velocity, by the force of steam only."

Fitch had to defend his rights against the claims of James Rumsey, of Virginia, to priority of invention of the steamboat, but on April 23, 1791, he was granted his patent. Meanwhile he fixed his old machinery in a boat eight feet beam and sixty feet long, and changed his paddles from the sides to the stern of the boat, and in July, 1798, set out for Burlington. After making that port the boiler leaked so that no steam could be raised, and the boat was suffered to drift back with the tide. On October 12th the boat ran to Burlington, twenty-three miles distant, in three hours and ten minutes, with thirty passengers and against a tide setting two miles an hour. In March, 1789, Fitch built an

Price for passage, 2s. 6d., to Burlington and Bristol; 3s. 9d. to Bordentown; 5s. to Trenton." Trips were also made across to Camden during the summer, and to the Schuylkill, Chester and Wilmington. A still larger boat, to be called the "Perseverance," was planned, but was destroyed by a storm before completion, and Fitch, becoming involved in pecuniary troubles, left this neighborhood, going to Kentucky, where he had purchased lands. His death occurred at Bardstown, Ky., July 2, 1798.

The next steamer was seen on the Delaware in the summer of 1797. The engine was built near Bordentown by Sam. Morey, of Connecticut, and the boat had paddle-wheels at the sides. In 1804 Oliver Evans, the Philadelphia inventor, constructed a machine for cleaning docks at his shops in that city, placed it upon wheels connected with the engine, propelled it to the Schuylkill, there attached a stern-wheel, launched it and steamed around to the Delaware and up to Beverly, returning to the city the next day. In 1807 Robert L. Stevens brought around by sea the steamboat "Phoenix," which had been built at Hoboken by John C. Stevens, and in 1809 this boat was making regular trips to Bordentown, in charge of Captain Moses Rodgers. New York passengers were taken by stage from Bordentown to Washington, N. J., and thence to New York by boat. A steamboat called the "New Jersey" was placed on the river during the summer of 1812, making regular trips to Whitehill, the landing next below Bordentown. The "Eagle," built at Kensington by Moses Rodgers, began running to Burlington in June, 1813, and from thence onward the fleet increased, the business of most of the vessels being, besides accommodating the local travel, to connect with the stage-lines across New Jersey and with the railroads when they superseded the older method of land travel. Passengers from Camden crossed the river by the ferries to reach the steamers, as they have



FITCH'S SECOND STEAMBOAT.

engine with an eighteen-inch cylinder, and with a new boat the run to Trenton was made at a speed of eight miles an hour on May 11, 1790. On June 14th the "steamboat" was advertised as "ready to take passengers from Arch Street ferry every Monday, Wednesday and Friday for Burlington, Bristol, Bordentown and Trenton, to return on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

to do at present, no lines ever having been established from Camden.

FERRIES ON THE DELAWARE.—Rapid settling upon either bank of a great tidal river and upon the shores of its numerous navigable affluents, and prompted by business and social intercourse to frequent communication, public ferries became a necessity to the Swedish and English colonists as soon as they produced anything for barter or sale. The people of each nationality included men who, coming from the seaports of the old countries, were skilled in the construction and handling of small boats, and none gifted with the slightest prescience could have failed to foresee that in supplying the popular want of transportation across the streams there was to be a lucrative business done. It is likely enough that before the advent of the Friends, the Swedes had some system of ferriage between their settlements in West Jersey and those on the other side of the Delaware, but there is nothing in any of the records to show for it or to give names and locations. But when the English Friends, with their clearer ideas of accommodating trade and travel, and their habit of placing public enterprises under the sanction of the law, took possession of the land, they recognized the occupation of the ferryman as one to be encouraged and regulated, and the requisite facilities for its conduct were soon provided.

It has been taken for granted by certain historians of the locality that anterior to 1687 there was no ferry on the Delaware below that by which the first road between New York and Philadelphia crossed the river at the falls; but in Clement's "First Settlers in Newton Township" there is specific mention made of a ferry previously in existence, between the Indian settlements on the opposite side of the river which was continued by the early English settlers of West Jersey, and lends force to the theory that one of their primary undertakings was to provide transit between the eastern and western

shores. This ferry ran between Shackamaxon, the place of Penn's treaty, and the present Coopers Point, on the property conveyed to William Cooper, the survey of which is dated June 12, 1682. The latter named this estate Pyne Point, because of the heavy growth of the conifer-bearing trees upon it; and it is one of the curious coincidences with which history is so plentifully pointed that this ancient ferry had its eastern terminus upon the land of the founder in America of the family which, in succeeding generations, so deeply engaged in the business of transportation across the Delaware. The origin of this ferry is not known, but as in 1682 a business meeting of Friends was held alternately at Thomas Fairman's house, on the Philadelphia side, and William Cooper's, on the Jersey shore, it is a sound conclusion that some occasional means of conveyance across the river had already been furnished. It is equally probable that Cooper had some supervision of this ferry, and that it bore some relation to the controversy between William Roydon and himself concerning the boundaries of their lands. Before the Pyne Point property of William Cooper was surveyed, Roydon had made a survey lower down the river, with which the Cooper tract was found to interfere, and the dispute was not quieted until the second William Cooper, grandson of the first settler, purchased the larger part of the Roydon survey, in 1723. Roydon however appears to have been the first to establish a constant means of communication and in 1687 to have obtain a legalized monopoly of Delaware ferriage by himself, by the following proceedings:

"Whereas, At a court held at Gloucester upon ye first day of ye first month in ye year 1688, it was presented to ye bench that a constant and common ferry was very usefull and much wanted from Jersey to Philadelphia, and also that William Roydon's house was judged a place convenient, and ye said William Roydon a person suitable for that employ; and therefore an order from ye court was then granted for ye establishment and fixing

of ye same. Whereto ye bench did then and there assent, and referred to ye Grand Jury ye methodizing of ye same and to fix ye rates thereof, which was by them agreed and concluded upon as hereunder follows:

“Therefore we permit and appoint that a common passage or ferry for man and beast be provided, fixed and settled in some convenient and proper place between ye mouths or entrances of Coopers Creek and Newton Creek, and that ye government, managing and keeping of ye same be committed to ye said William Roydon and his assigns, who are hereby empowered and appointed to establish, fix and settle ye same within ye limits aforesaid, wherein all other persons are desired and requested to keep no other common or public passage or ferry.

“And ye said William Roydon shall prepare and provide good and sufficient boats, with other conveniences suitable to ye said employ, to be in readiness at all times to accommodate people's actions, and shall take no more than six pence per head for such persons as shall be by him ferried over ye River and not more than twelve pence for man and horse or other beast, and so not exceeding twelve pence per head for any sort of beast so ferried over, as above said; except swine, calves and sheep, which shall pay only six pence per head and no more.”

These proceedings are signed by Francis Collins, Andrew Robeson, John Wood, Christopher Watkins and Samuel Spicer, and on the 24th of April, 1689, the order was “entered, examined and recorded” by John Reading, recorder.

Roydon's ferry ran from Camden to Philadelphia, and there was a wide margin allowed as to its terminal points on either side of the river. He does not appear to have made a success of it, and in a few years sold it to the first William Cooper, who gave it in 1695 to his son Daniel, who the same year, obtained license from the Gloucester County Court “for keeping a ferry over the river to Philadelphia at the prices following:

“For a man and horse, one shilling and six pence; for a single horse or cow, one shilling and three pence; for a single man, ten pence; and when ten or more, six pence per head; and six pence per head for sheeps, catls or hoggs.”

When Daniel Cooper died, in 1715, the ap-

praisement of his personal property included two ferry-boats, showing that he resided at the ferry and was its proprietor at the time of his death. In 1730 his son, the second William, petitioned Governor John Montgomerie for a license to keep a ferry “where one had been kept for more than forty years,” which license was granted “with the exclusive right of ferry for two miles above and two miles below, so long as he accommodated the people, upon the payment of one shilling yearly on the feast day of St. Michael the Archangel.” This charter not only covered the middle ferry and the Coopers Point privileges, but it also extended below Kaighns Point, and as the first William Cooper had forty-five years before bought the Roydon ferry, the probability is that the Coopers in 1730 owned all the ferry rights except that of John Reading, who, on June 1, 1695, had been empowered by the court “to keep a ferry over Gloucester River (Timber Creek), and from Gloucester to Wickaco: for a single man and horse two shillings and six pence; and four shillings per head for more than one horse and cow; and one shilling and six pence for a single man; and one shilling per head when more than one from Gloucester to Wickaco; and five pence per head for horses, cows, &c.; and two pence per head for man without horses or cattell over Gloucester River.” Thus Reading had come into possession of a ferry between Gloucester Point and the former Swanson lands at the lower end of Philadelphia, while the Coopers owned and ran the ferries higher up the stream. As roads were straightened and improved, bridges built and the country more thickly settled, Cooper's ferries had the preference with travelers, since the distance across the river was much shortened, with less risk and much greater speed. The later history of the Gloucester ferries will be found farther on in this chapter. “The amount of business done at these ferries may be inferred from the number of inhabitants in

this region in those days. The census of Gloucester County taken in 1737 shows a population of three thousand two hundred and sixty-seven, including one hundred and twenty-two slaves. A large proportion of these lived near some navigable stream, depending upon boats as a means of travel, and in going to Philadelphia they would use their own transportation and not cross either at Gloucester or Coopers ferry. Also it has been seen that in 1715 Daniel Cooper had but two ferry-boats, no doubt of ordinary size and without capacity for carrying many people, which kind of evidence goes very far to prove that the means, though scanty, were sufficient for the wants of the public."

New Jersey and Pennsylvania legislation regarding the ferries between the two provinces was not always contemporaneous, but in the main the acts of each were in harmony. In 1700 Pennsylvania ordered that no ferryman be permitted to ply the river Delaware "in this government" without first giving bond that "they shall not carry out of or into this province any strangers that may be suspected of piracy or being criminals or run-aways." In 1718 the second William Cooper obtained from the Pennsylvania Assembly a confirmation of the franchises which he enjoyed in New Jersey, the Assembly, on February 22d of that year, passing an act for "erecting a ferry at or near the land of Daniel Cooper, deceased," and also "to Gloucester in the Western division, N. J." On August 18, 1727, another act was passed "for establishing a ferry from the city of Philadelphia to the landing at or near the house of William Cooper, and another from or near the city bounds to Gloucester, in New Jersey."

The landings on the Philadelphia side are said to have been at Market (then High) Street and below it, except the one known as the "Old Ferry," which was between Market and Arch Streets. The Pennsylvania act of 1727 conferred the ferry jurisdiction upon

the Common Council of Philadelphia, which it exercised by appointing Sylvanus Smout as ferryman, with a lease of one year, terminating in September, 1728. Smout worked in conjunction with the Coopers, and in 1735 the Penns confirmed the right of the municipal corporation to make grants of ferry privileges from Cohocksink Creek to beyond the south bounds of the city. After Smout, William Rawle, brother-in-law of William Cooper, was appointed ferryman on the Pennsylvania side, with a seven years' lease, for which he paid thirty pounds per annum. He died before February 24, 1748, as on that date Cooper, who was one of his executors, applied for a new lease in his own name, to run until Francis Rawle, son of William, should attain his majority and be able to undertake the business for himself. The younger Rawle got the lease for himself in 1755, and as he was also dead at its expiration, in 1763, it was awarded to his widow, Rebecca Rawle, and his executors paid the rental up to March, 1769.

William Cooper, son of Daniel and grandson of William, in 1723 came into possession of all the Roydon lands, and in 1744 conveyed to his son Daniel one hundred acres of land, including the site of the Federal Street ferry. The site of the old ferry was a little south of the foot of Cooper Street, and was probably abandoned about 1755 or 1760, as it was not mentioned even in the deed from William Cooper to his son Jacob in 1764, which conveyed to him the property on the river between a point a short distance north of Cooper Street, south to near Arch Street. The history of the ferries will be given under their different names.

The primitive boats of the settlers were small skiffs, but as the demands of transportation increased, they were succeeded by the wherries. These were capital craft and most admirably adapted to their work. They were from twenty-five to forty feet long, with a beam of one-third their length, were elink-

er-built, and their long, sharp prows were shod with iron, which protected them from being cut through when they were driven against the floating ice in the winter passages. If the river was hard frozen, they were placed upon runners and dragged across by hand. Women and children were then allowed to remain in the boats, but the able-bodied men were expected to work their passage at the ropes. For the ferriage of horses, cattle, vehicles, etc., there were the "horse-boats," huge, flat-bottomed scows, propelled by enormous sweeps, that under opposing conditions of tides might take an hour to make the crossing. The immediate forerunner of steam was the marvelous construction known as a "team-boat," which had wheels upon its sides, the motive-power of which was furnished by horses working on some boats in the fashion of a treadmill and on another pattern traveling in a circle at the ends of horizontal arms which had a cogged gearing to the shaft. Eight, nine or ten horses were employed in a boat of this class, which was a vast improvement upon manual labor at the oars and no mean approximation to steam-power. The year was divided by the ferryman into summer and winter seasons, one extending from March to December, and the other from December to March. After the Revolutionary War the business became systematized and by general consent the ferry-men established a uniform scale of summer prices—For each passenger, twelve and a half cents; for wagon and horses, one dollar and a half; for man and horse, fifty cents, and for cattle per head, fifty cents. In the winter this tariff was doubled, and the senior ferry-master decided when the advance was to be made. He gave the signal for the double tolls by ordering the horse-boats from their anchorage in the river to the wharves. Dr. Fidler gives these names of some of the team-boats: The "Ridgway," built by Benjamin Reeves, which ran from the foot of Cooper Street; the "Washington," which plied be-

tween Market Street, Camden, and Market Street, Philadelphia; the "Phoenix," "Moses Lancaster," "Constitution" and "Independence."

Steam was first used in 1810, but to a limited extent, and often a return was made to the team-boats. The first steam ferry-boat was built in 1810 by James Bispham and was commanded by Captain Ziba Kellum, and ran from Camden to Market Street. It is an unsettled question whether this boat ran from Kaighns Point or Cooper Street ferry. Shortly after James Springer built one. In 1813 William Cooper built the "Rebecca" It was not until the ferry companies were organized that ferry-boats were fitted for running through ice and making regular trips in the winter.

Messrs. Toy and Reeves, of Federal Street Ferry, in 1835, at the request of many citizens, tried the experiment of running a night boat, but were obliged to abandon the enterprise for want of support. The ferry companies being better able to sustain loss than individuals, later began night trips and continued them. The Camden and Philadelphia Ferry Company put on the first night boat July 4, 1842; the last boat left Camden at nine o'clock and Philadelphia at half-past nine P.M.

The steam ferry-boat "State Rights," built in 1835, was the first boat furnished with cabins. The necessity of life-saving appliances was not apparent until the disaster occurred to the ferry-boat "New Jersey," March 15, 1855. From that time, ferry-boats were fitted with life-preservers, cork cushions and other appliances not only for saving life but for extinguishing fire.

In 1828 there were twelve steam ferry-boats in service between Philadelphia and Camden, among them being the "William Wray," the "Philadelphia" and the "Minette," *alias* the "Dandy," which took passengers to and from Joseph Laterno's Vauxhall Garden, Market and Fourth Streets, Cam-

den. In 1843 there were fourteen steamboats, costing seventy thousand dollars,—two from Coopers Point to Arch Street and Kensington (or Shackamaxon), two from English's (Cooper Street) to Arch Street, three from lower side of Market Street (one of which connected with Callowhill), two from Cake's (upper side of Market Street), two from Ellwell's (Federal Street) to foot of Walnut Street, two from Kaighns Point to foot of South Street and one between Gloucester and Greenwich.

COOPERS POINT FERRY, now the Camden and Atlantic Ferry, is the oldest in the county to continue. The Point was the property of William Cooper, who settled upon it in 1680, and doubtless operated a ferry during the summer of 1682, when the Friends were holding a six weeks' business meeting at Shackamaxon and his place. The precise time the ferry was regularly established is not known, but that it was in operation before 1708 is ascertained from the deed of William Cooper to his son Joseph, dated February 18th, in that year, to whom he conveys two hundred and twelve acres, including the ferry at Coopers Point. Joseph Cooper conveyed one hundred and twenty-two acres of the tract of two hundred and twelve to his son Benjamin, including the ferry, May 2, 1728, who operated it until July 1, 1762, when he conveyed it to his son Samuel, who soon after built the ferry-house now standing and used in part as the office of the Camden and Atlantic Railroad Company. The ferry was conducted by him many years. About 1800 it passed to his son William, who conducted it until his death, in 1849. William Cooper had, in 1813, built the steam ferry-boat "Rebecca" (named after his wife), it being the first steamboat used at that ferry and the third on the river. The "Rebecca" also became known as the "Aunt Becky." A peculiarity of this steamer was the boiler, the shell of which was of wood clamped

with iron bands. Her single wheel was at her stern, and being the first vessel of the kind on the stream she got a second nickname—"The Wheelbarrow." She was commanded by Captain Lannery and Captain Fred. Roth. She was succeeded by the "Citizen," "The Old Coopers Point," and the "Kensington," which ran to Poplar Street. In 1855 the "Leo" was put on and ran to Vine Street; "Tallacca," "Arasapha," built in 1861 and which was the first iron ferry-boat with beam engine on the Delaware; "Old Atlantic," in 1865; and "Coopers Point," in 1879.

In 1849, the Coopers Point Ferry passed to Joseph W. Cooper, son of William, who ran it until 1854, when he sold it to the Camden and Atlantic Railroad Company, who owned it one year, when it again came into the possession of Joseph W. Cooper, who formed a company and applied to the Legislature for a charter for The Coopers Point and Philadelphia Ferry Company, which was granted and approved February 20, 1856. The incorporators named in the act were Joseph W. Cooper, Samuel R. Lippincott, John C. Dacosta, Joseph Ellis, Walter D. Bell, Isaac H. Wood, Benjamin W. Cooper, who were also named as directors.

The company operated the ferry from that time until January 24, 1872, when the Camden and Atlantic Railroad Company purchased the property and have since operated it in connection with their railroad. They have at present three boats,—the "New Atlantic," "Arasapha," and "Coopers Point"—that run to Vine Street, Philadelphia.

Samuel C. Cooper served as manager for the ferry company for ten years preceding its sale to the railroad company.

The Kensington and New Jersey Ferry Company, incorporated about fifteen years ago, extends from Coopers Point to Kensington (Shackamaxon Street, Philadelphia). This ferry is now under the control of the Camden and Atlantic Railroad Company,

and on it the steamboat "Shackamaxon" is run.

THE FEDERAL STREET FERRY.—The site of the Federal Street Ferry was granted, with one hundred acres of land, to Daniel Cooper in 1744, who, a few years later, doubtless established a ferry at that place. In 1764 he erected a mansion known afterwards as Parson's Hotel, and inserted a slab with the letters "D. M. C., 1764," which were for Daniel and Mary (West) Cooper. Joshua Cooper, son of Daniel, took charge of the ferry and conducted it until 1803. It was left to him by will from his father, dated in 1768, although he did not possess the property until several years later. In 1796 it was connected with the main roads from Burlington by a road along the river, intersecting the Cooper Street Ferry, then owned by Daniel Cooper, his nephew. Joshua Cooper, in 1803, leased the Federal Street Ferry to Richard Thorne for a term of eight years. Its ownership passed from Joshua Cooper to his brother James, who, before 1820, sold it to John Wessels, who also in that year kept a store at the foot of the street west of the Ferry House, and who ran the ferry many years, and at his death, in 1830, left it to his son, Samuel D., who, in 1832, sold it to Jacob Ridgway. Boats ran to Arch Street and to Market Street, Philadelphia. At the former point Ridgway owned the Arch Street House, and at Market Street he removed the old ferry hotel and built the Ridgway House in 1837. The ferry property in Camden embraced all the land, with the improvements thereon, between Arch and Federal, west of Second Street, with much ground south of Federal, pleasure gardens taking up much of the latter. Ridgway enlarged the Ferry House by building a wing on Federal Street, built a row of frame houses on Arch Street, and made many other improvements, all of which, together with two hotels in Philadelphia, he sold in 1838 to the Camden and Philadelphia Steamboat Ferry Co.

In December, 1786, Joseph Wright, of Philadelphia, established the "Lower Ferry," which also landed at Federal Street, starting on the western side from Robert Wain's wharf, below the drawbridge. It touched at Windmill Island, where Wright erected a half-way house and announced that "passengers would always meet with hearty welcome and a hospitable fire in the cold season to warm and refresh themselves while waiting for an opportunity of evading those large fields of ice which generally float up and down with the tide and obstruct the passage during winter."

Wright's enterprise of the half-way house was the seed of an ambitious project that sprouted in the minds of some citizens of Camden, the most prominent of whom was Edward Sharp. They conceived, about the year 1818, the notion of building a bridge between Camden and Windmill Island, from which access to Philadelphia by a short ferry would be easy. A bridge company was incorporated by the New Jersey Legislature, and in order to accommodate the expected travel, Sharp laid out Bridge Avenue in Camden, in 1820, but the scheme fell dead because of the lack of investors in the stock of the company.

Under the Wessel ownership of this ferry, Joseph Wilds and Benjamin Reeves were ferry-masters. From 1825 to 1835 Reeves and Isaiah Toy were partners, the former keeping the ferry-house at the foot of Market Street, Philadelphia, and the latter the ferry-house at the foot of Federal Street, in Camden. Following Toy was John Kinsell, and with him ends the list of private managers.

Neither Joshua Cooper of 1769, Richard Thorne of 1811, nor even John Kinsell of 1840 would know the Federal Street Ferry were they now living to take a survey of it. As late as 1850 the ferry slips were as far east as Delaware Street, and the process of filling up and moving the landing westward had been going on for more than half a century.

In the earlier years, save the ferry-houses or hotels, there was no shelter for waiting passengers, while now commodious saloons discard the necessity for hotels. On April 1, 1841, R. C. Cake leased the old ferry-house at Federal Street and continued there until 1850. He was succeeded by John Woolston, and, in November, 1854, Stephen Parsons took the house and kept it until June, 1882. In 1883 the old house, after one hundred and nineteen years of service, was torn down.

CAMDEN AND PHILADELPHIA STEAM-BOAT FERRY COMPANY.—This company was incorporated March 5, 1836, with an authorized capital of one hundred thousand dollars, and the right to purchase, build or lease wharves, slips, piers and buildings to build steamboats, vessels and ferry-boats and to arrange a schedule of fares. The following persons were named in the act of incorporation as directors: Joseph Kaighn, Samuel Lanning, Gideon V. Stivers, John W. Mickle, Richard Fetters, Samuel Harris, Isaac Vanseiver, Isaac Cole and William Carman. Joseph Kaighn was chosen president, and John W. Mickle secretary and treasurer.

In the fall of 1837 the company purchased the Federal Street Ferry of Jacob Ridgway and at once fitted it up, not only for ordinary passenger traffic, but to run in connection with the Camden and Amboy Railroad. The first boat under their charge began its trips on the 18th of April in 1838. The company erected a large brick hotel near the ferry-house, which was opened by James Elwell and was known as the "Railroad Hotel." It was destroyed by fire April 1, 1842, and rebuilt as a four-story brick and again occupied by James Elwell. It was eventually torn down.

The company was influential in obtaining a charter for the canal through Windmill Island, from the Pennsylvania Legislature in February, 1838, and which was

so far completed as to be used in 1840. Benjamin Farrow, now living, was placed in charge of the station on the island and continued sixteen years, when the special privileges granted to the company were abandoned.

Joseph Kaighn, the president, died in 1841, and Samuel Harris was elected in his place, filling the position until 1844, when John W. Mickle was made president and remained such until his death, and William H. Gatzmer was made secretary and treasurer, a position he holds to this day.

When the ferry company purchased, in 1838, John W. Mickle assumed control and managed for several years, when, in 1846, John J. Benson was appointed superintendent and was followed by Henry Fredericks for one year and then by David Craven. In December, 1855, the present superintendent, Andrew B. Frazee, was appointed, and for nearly thirty-one years he has conducted the ferry with rare tact and success. About four months after he took charge the terrible disaster to the "New Jersey," which was burned with a loss of sixty of her passengers, although no fault of his, so daunted the young official that he tendered his resignation, which the directors wisely refused to accept, and his long and useful career, which has won for him their confidence and the esteem of the community, prove that the officers of 1856 knew what they were doing.

The ferry-boat "New Jersey," of the Camden and Philadelphia Steamboat Ferry Company, was burned Saturday evening, March 15, 1856, with one hundred passengers on board. It left the dock, at the foot of Walnut Street, Philadelphia, between eight and nine o'clock, for Camden, and headed for the canal, which was found so full of ice that the boat turned northward so as to cross the bar above the island. When nearly opposite Arch Street wharf the boat was discovered to be on fire, near the smoke-stack. The captain directed the pilot to steer direct for the Arch Street wharf, which was done. The fire spread

with great rapidity, and soon the pilot and engineer were driven from their positions and the boat was unmanageable. When within thirty feet from the wharf the pilot-house fell. A flood-tide was setting up the river at the time, and the boat steered from the wharf towards the island. Many passengers jumped when near the wharf, and forty-seven were saved. The boat floated toward the island and lodged on the ice. She was later towed to the Jersey shore, where she sank.

Of the boats used at this ferry during the first quarter of the present century little is certainly known. The ferry-masters kept few records and memory dies with the owner. The first authentic account of a steamboat at Federal Street was the "Franklin," in 1820. She was in command of Captain Richard Feters, and was built by Benjamin Reeves, to run from Market Street, and transferred to the Federal Street Ferry when he changed his base. Team-boats propelled by horses moving in a circle were used even after steam had been tried. From 1820 to 1830 team boats were used at this ferry. The "William Wray" and "Philadelphia" were built by Toy & Reeves in 1828. They were steam-boats, and were in use twenty years afterwards. The "Philly," as she was familiarly called, was a favorite excursion boat, and was frequently used on Sunday-school picnics.

When the Ferry Company came into possession they found on their hands the "Old Philly," "Billy Wray" and "State Rights." These came with the arrangements made between the ferry company and the railroad company in relation to the transfer of passengers across the river to Walnut Street. In 1835 the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company built the "States Rights," a very large and powerful boat which came to be called the "Ice Breaker," because its size and power fitted it for keeping the channel open in winter. The name was changed to "United States Rights," as the war period approached

and the original title was found to be symbolic of political doctrines unpopular in this section.

For many years the Camden and Amboy Company ran a ferry from Bridge Avenue to Walnut Street, and the boats of the two companies sometimes interchanged positions. The "John Fitch" and "New Jersey" were added to the fleet. The latter was built for the Gloucester ferry. The "Mary" followed, and in 1852 the "Dido." The latter was an iron boat, low in the water, very sharp, of great power and speed, making her way through ice that wholly checked the progress of other boats. She was the universal favorite, and if the "Kaighns Pointers" vowed by the "Champion," all others swore by the "Dido."

After A. B. Frazee became superintendent the "Delaware," "Camden" and "Philadelphia" were built. These were wooden boats, but superior in size, power and accommodation to any preceding them. They have been disposed of in various ways. In 1874 the "Pennsylvania" was built. She is of iron, with iron wheels, the first so constructed, but generally copied after since. In 1882 the "Wenonah" and "Beverly" were constructed. They are copied after the "Pennsylvania," but are larger, stronger and more powerful, and stand for the highest type of ferry-boats designed for Delaware River ferrying. Six million passengers crossed the ferry in 1886.

With the exception of the New Jersey catastrophe, this ferry has had no serious mishap. From the first the relations between the ferry and railroad companies were of the most friendly character, and since the lease of the Camden and Amboy Railroad by the Pennsylvania Company, the latter has assumed control, and although two in law, in their workings they are one. The following are the officers and directors, Edmund Smith (president), William H. Gatzmer (secretary and treasurer), John C. Bullitt, William J. Sewell, J. Morris Dorrance, William N.

Bannard, Benjamin F. Archer, John W. McKnight, Thomas H. Dudley; Superintendent A. B. Frazee; Carpenter, Thomas Jones; Chief Engineer, Daniel Simpkins.

WILLIAM H. GATZMER, well and familiarly known to the active business world as an energetic and leading spirit in the early development and subsequently successful operation of the Camden and Amboy Railroad, was born near Somerville, Somerset County, N. J., July 22, 1807. He is descended on the paternal side from German ancestry, his father having sailed from Coburg to this country in 1794, and made his home in Bustleton, Pa., near Philadelphia. He afterwards removed to Somerset County, N. J., at which point he became identified with the milling interests of that section.

The youthful years of William H. Gatzmer were not unlike those of most boys of his day, when limited means and scanty educational advantages threw him upon his own resources, the early development of which contributed greatly to his successful business life in after-years. Such opportunities for acquiring an education as were afforded by the country village in which he lived were well improved, and, at the age of twelve, he was sufficiently advanced in his studies to fill a position as clerk in a country store. A year later he entered a more extensive establishment at Somerville, and at this place remained nearly five years. His close attention to the details and requirements of the business won for him the confidence and esteem of his employers, and in appreciation of his ability a partnership was proposed; but the lack of capital, together with the belief that the knowledge of some trade would render him more sure of success in life, led him to decline the offer. He then entered a printing-office in the same town. Here, the ambition of the youth became apparent; he not only quickly became master of all the details of this new avocation, but devoted his leisure hours to the study of

science and literature. Always active, and possessing an energetic spirit, he sought for advancement, and in 1830 made successful application to one of the largest steamboat companies of New York City—the Stevens Brothers—by whom he was made chief clerk on the steamer “North America.” This company was constructing, at that time, the Camden and Amboy Railroad. Three years later, they having completed the eastern section of this line, Mr. Gatzmer was transferred to the steamboat route between New York City and South Amboy, where he also spent three years.

After the completion of the road he entered the Philadelphia office, where he displayed marked executive ability to such an extent that upon the resignation of Edwin A. Stevens from the presidency of the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company, in 1867, he was by unanimous consent elected to fill the vacancy. This substantial recognition of Mr. Gatzmer's worth was but justly his due in return for thirty-seven years of faithful and uninterrupted service. This position he continued to hold until May, 1872, when the road was finally leased to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Mr. Gatzmer was identified with the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company as early as 1853 as a director, which relation he sustained until 1872, when he also became consulting manager, and filled both positions until 1880.

The success of the Camden and Amboy Railroad stimulated the construction of railroads elsewhere, and the great principle involved in the proper management of railroads, approved by him, have been universally adopted, to a greater or less extent, by other railroad companies. He may be justly styled the railroad “Nestor,” for we know of no other gentleman who for so long a period has maintained the position of the chief manager of one of the most wealthy and important railroads on this continent.

Throughout his active business life his



Wm. H. H. H. H.

disposition was ever most genial and cordial, and, notwithstanding the pressing demands upon his time, and the many cares and responsibilities resting upon him, he was at all times approachable alike to friends and subordinates. In him are happily blended the most amiable and courteous manners, with a firm and resolute decision of character, to which are mainly due his great influence in the New Jersey Railroad system and his universal popularity with the public.

Mr. Gatzmer, at the age of twenty-two years, was united in marriage with Eliza A. Campbell, of New York City. At the present time Mr. Gatzmer has but two sons living, William C. and Robert, both of whom are actively engaged in business, and possess many of the qualifications and characteristics which rendered their father so successful and popular. The other children were Edwin, Eliza, Henry S. and Ann. Edwin died July 25, 1883, and Henry S., February 9, 1886.

CAPTAIN ANDREW BLAIR FRAZEE, who for thirty-one years has been the active and efficient superintendent of the Camden and Philadelphia Steamboat Ferry Company, was born in the city of New Brunswick, N. J., on the 28th day of August, 1820. His grandfather, Henry Frazee, emigrated from France and settled in the State of New Jersey. In 1794 he formed a military company and marched with it into Western Pennsylvania to aid in quelling the Whiskey Insurrection in that State. He never returned from this expedition, and nothing is known of his future history.

Henry Frazee, his son, and the father of Captain Frazee, was married to Jane Fisher, of Middlesex County, and was long a resident of New Brunswick, in which city he died at the age of seventy-six years. The grandmother of the captain on his mother's side, whose name was Mary E. Blair, emigrated from Ireland when quite young.

Captain Frazee obtained his education in

the schools of his native place and early in life entered upon an active career, which he has regularly continued to this time. In March, 1833, he became an employee on the steamboat "Napoleon," owned by the New Brunswick Steamboat Company, controlled by the Camden and Amboy Railroad, and was afterward transferred to the steamboat "Raritan," owned by the same company, until 1842. Robert L. and Edwin A. Stevens, well-known individuals in the history of transportation in America, then appointed him captain of the "Joseph Belknap," one of their boats plying between Amboy and New York City. Recognizing his efficiency and ability, in 1851 they sent him for one year to Wilmington, Del., to superintend the construction of the "Richard Stockton," a handsome steamer, which, when completed, ran between Philadelphia and Bordentown, which, with the Amboy Railroad from Bordentown and the "Joseph Belknap" from Amboy, completed the line of transportation from Philadelphia to New York City, and Captain Frazee again became commander of the last-named boat.

In October, 1855, he was ordered by the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company, with the "Joseph Belknap," to Philadelphia, and in November of the same year was appointed superintendent of the Camden and Philadelphia Steamboat Ferry Company, which position he has since held and is therefore, in term of service, the oldest employee of the old Camden and Amboy Railroad Company. In the position of superintendent of the ferry he has shown rare executive ability and rendered very efficient service in making needed improvements and building up the interests of the company under whose employ he has been so long engaged. He superintended the construction of the "Camden," "Delaware," "Philadelphia," "Pennsylvania" and the remodeled "Delaware," the "Beverly" and the "Wenonah," well-known ferry-boats of this company.

Captain Frazee was married, September 3, 1844, to Susan Vanhook Voorhees, daughter of Peter Voorhees, of New Brunswick, a descendant of one of the early Dutch families of New Jersey. She died in 1871, leaving one child, Jane F. Frazee, who is married to Richard F. Smith, the present sheriff of Camden County. By his second marriage, with Mary Emily Young, of Philadelphia, October 27, 1873, Captain Frazee has three children,—Andrew B., William H. and Susan Emily.

Captain Frazee has taken an active interest in the Masonic Order, having long been a member. He was made a Master Mason in 1866; a Royal Arch Mason and a Knight Templar in 1868; was Eminent Commander of Cyrene Commandery No. 7, of Camden, in 1869 and 1870, and was elected Grand Commander of Knights Templar of the State in 1880. He has taken all the degrees up to and including the thirty-third, which was conferred upon him at Boston by a session of the Supreme Council on September 19, 1882, making him an honorary member of that body, and in September 27, 1883, he was made an active member. On September 16, 1885, he was elected deputy of the Supreme Council for the State of New Jersey. There are now only two active members in the State. He has been a member of the Odd Fellows since 1842.

COOPER STREET FERRY.—The history of the Roydon Ferry, afterwards known as the Cooper Street Ferry, has already been given in the beginning of this chapter up to about 1767, when it passed, by will, with the property on the north side of Cooper Street, and to Pearl Street, from William Cooper, of Philadelphia, to his grandson, William, son of Daniel. The ferry at the foot of the street was established before the Revolution, as mention is made of the Middle Ferry. It passed from William Cooper to his son Daniel, who operated it in 1796. Daniel died about 1804, and in 1817 his property was

divided between his three daughters,—Mary Ann (Carman), Abigail and Esther L. The ferry property came to Abigail, by whom it was retained until her death, in 1868.

The ferry, after the death of Daniel Cooper, was operated by one Collins, later by Joseph Bispham, and in 1810 and later by Benjamin Reeves. In 1814 Benjamin Reeves built, for Richard M. Cooper (who, from this time, owned the ferry-boats), the "Camden," a steam ferry-boat. Later the "Vigilant" was built, and burned at the dock a few weeks after it was completed. The "Delaware" was then built, and is said to have been the first ferry-boat with a vertical cylinder. She ran several years, and, on the 31st of October, 1827, the boiler burst while lying at the dock, killing the engineer, John Thorne, Ladden Davis and injuring others.

In 1824 the ferry was conducted by Ebenezer Toole, who, in 1828, purchased the Kaighns Point Ferry. He was succeeded in the Cooper Street Ferry by Joseph English, who conducted it until his death, and was succeeded by his son Israel, who continued until its abandonment, early in 1850. The property did not pass from the Coopers from its establishment to its close. The English Ferry-House, as it was known, stood on the site of the new block of buildings, corner of Front and Cooper Streets, well back from both streets. The site of the slip, where the ferry-boats landed, is now occupied by the Derby & Wetherby machine-shop. In 1849 the stables of the ferry were burned and the ferry was abandoned, and in 1850 Israel English moved to the West Jersey Hotel, and the old house ceased to be a hotel, but was kept for years in connection with the garden, and was torn down upon the erection of the present brick block.

Kaighns Point Ferry was established by Joseph Kaighn in the autumn of 1809. It was located at the foot of Ferry Street, a narrow thoroughfare running off from



Andrew B. Haller

Kaighn Avenue, below Second Street, the eastern end being vacated, while the portion west of Front Street is now used by the Camden, Gloucester and Mount Ephraim Railroad. Until recently the remnants of a grove of large willow trees that shaded the approach to the ferry were standing.

Christopher Madara, who came from Salem County, leased the Kaighn Ferry property and operated the ferry which landed at Queen Street, Southwark, until 1815, when the property was leased to the Pennsylvania and New Jersey Steamboat Ferry Company for ninety-nine years. Robert Fulton, Robert Livingston and John Stevens at that time claimed the sole right of running steamboats in the United States, and this company bought from them the exclusive privilege for the Delaware River within five miles north and south of Kaighns Point. Thus the other companies were restricted to the use of the old "team-boats," until the United States Supreme Court decided against Fulton's claim and threw steam open to the world. The conditions of the lease were that, under penalty of forfeiture, the company should at all times maintain a good ferry.

The Pennsylvania and New Jersey Company put upon the river, in 1815, the largest and finest boat before seen in these waters,—the "Union,"—the hull of which was built at Kensington by Nicholas Vandusen, and the engine at Hoboken by Robert L. Stevens. The company spent so much money in the construction of boats and the building of wharves at Kaighns Point and at Washington and South Streets, on the Philadelphia side, that it fell into bankruptcy. Yet it continued to run a little steamer called the "Norristown," but when that was burned it was forced to suspend. In 1816 Madara gave up the Kaighns Point Hotel to George W. Hugg, and June 21, 1821, Kaighn sold the whole property to the widow of Clement Reeves, who brought suit against the company for forfeiture of its charter and won her case.

Mrs. Reeves and her sons, Israel and Joseph, conducted the ferry with success, and built the "Southwark" and the "New Jersey," the latter a safe boat, suited for the business, but was so exceedingly slow as to earn the *sobriquet* of "Scrubbing Brush" and "The Turtle."

Mrs. Reeves died in 1827. Israel Reeves, her executor, sold the property to Ebenezer Toole, by deed bearing date January 3, 1828. The price paid was thirteen thousand five hundred dollars, and the assessed value of the property in 1834 was nineteen thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

William Champion became associated with Toole in the ferry business, and the two conducted the enterprise for over twenty years, their western terminus being at the foot of South Street, where Champion kept the hotel known as the Champion House. They built the "Southwark" "Kaighns Point" and "William Champion" ferry-boats. The first was worn out prior to 1850, the second was in service until 1853, while the "Champion" did full duty until 1866. She was accounted a superior boat in her day, and the "Kaighns Pointers" of the "forties" and early "fifties" made their vows by the "Billy Champion." Ebenezer Toole, dying in 1850, his heirs, January 22, 1852, conveyed the property to the South Camden Ferry Company, which was incorporated May 14, 1851, of which Charles Kaighn, Joseph M. Cooper and William Griffith were members.

The company, by the act of incorporation, established the ferry at the old place, the foot of Ferry Street, and on the 24th of February, 1853, procured an amendment to the charter which authorized a change of location to the foot of Kaighn Avenue, which was done, and extensive improvements were made in filling up the low ground almost to the present western limits and at the foot of the avenue. James Tuttle was made superintendent of the company, and was succeeded by Joseph M. Cooper. The steam ferry-

boat, "Stephen Girard," a swift, stanch boat, was built and run in connection with the "William Champion." The best facilities attainable were secured, but the company overtaxed its financial strength, and in 1858, Henry B. Wilson took charge of and managed the ferry in the interests of Samuel M. Merritt, trustees of the second mortgage bondholders. In 1862 Zophar C. Howell, William Griffith, Charles Kaighn, John D. Jones, Joseph Iszard, John Cooper, James C. Finn, Henry B. Wilson, Abraham Browning and others, as the Kaighns Point and Philadelphia Ferry Company, incorporated March 15, 1859 (Z. C. Howell, president, and H. B. Wilson, secretary), secured the property, with William Griffith, superintendent.

The "Rebecca Howell" and "Agnes," wooden boats, were built. The "Rebecca Howell" was in service until 1876, and the "Agnes" has a present prospect of several years of usefulness. In September, 1873, General John S. Schultze, president of the Manchester Railroad, organized in 1869, having secured the right of way, with the design of making Kaighns Point a terminus, purchased a controlling interest in the ferry company, and October 17, 1873, Charles B. Coles was made superintendent. The railroad scheme failed to mature, but August 1, 1874, Herbert C. Felton, secretary and treasurer, became the superintendent, and the ferry became an assured success.

In 1875 the "General J. S. Schultze," and in 1883 the "Colorado," both large and powerful iron boats, were built, the former by John H. Dialogue, and with the "Agnes," providing sure and frequent means for crossing the river, making trips at intervals of fifteen minutes until late in the evening, and half-hour trips later.

In 1880 the company removed the old ferry-houses at Kaighns Point, replacing them with a structure more in accordance with the largely-increased business, and in

1885 the process was repeated at the Philadelphia terminus.

With the opening of Kaighn Avenue, east of Haddon Avenue, the travel at Kaighns Point will increase. The officers of the company at present (1886) are the following: Directors, Z. C. Howell, (president), John S. Schultze, Wm. Griffith, John Cooper, Benj. D. Shreeve, Z. R. Wills, William R. Schultze; Herbert C. Felton, secretary, treasurer and superintendent.

THE WEST JERSEY, familiarly known as "The Market Street Ferry," extends from Market Street, Camden, to Market Street, Philadelphia, and is now, and has long been, one of the leading lines of transportation across the Delaware between the two cities. This ferry was established about 1800 by Abraham Browning, Sr., an intelligent and enterprising farmer of the territory now embraced in Stockton township. His father-in-law, George Genge, at that time had a board-yard at the foot of the street. Abraham Browning built a ferry-house on the south side of Market Street, on the site of the large store building of Taylor Brothers, on the corner of Market Street and Second. He also put up stables for the reception of horses and vehicles, as the boats at that time used on this ferry, as on all others on the Delaware, were small row-boats or wherries, and of insufficient size and capacity for the conveyance of market teams. Sails were used to propel the wherries when the wind was fair, and in the absence of wind, oars were applied; but if the winds were adverse and strong, the boats awaited until the Fates were more propitious. Farmers usually unloaded their produce and left their teams on the east side of the river, while they went to market or attended to other business in Philadelphia. Abraham Browning improved the accommodations for landing by adding sufficient wharfing. The original place of landing of his boats at the times of high tide, however, was near the site of his ferry-

house, a long distance inland from the present landing-place, all the land intervening being "made ground," in the language of the common populace. When he completed the erection of his ferry-house, Mr. Browning moved from his farm into it, and operated his ferry for about one year. Disliking the business, he had either as lessees or superintendents various parties, among whom were James Springer, Peter Farrow, Benjamin Springer, Wm. S. Paul and Edward Browning. He continued to be the owner of this ferry until the time of his death, in 1836. It then passed into the possession of his heirs, who conducted it as their property until 1849. It was long known as the "Brown-ing Ferry." In 1849 a charter was obtained, as is evidenced by the following :

"*Whereas*, Abraham Browning, Maurice Browning, Charles Browning, Edward Browning, Eleanor Browning and Catharine Browning now own the ferries between Market Street, in the city of Camden, and the city of Philadelphia, with the real estate, boats, ships and appendages belonging thereto, which property not being in its nature susceptible of division without great prejudice, and liable to embarrassment or inconvenience by death or other misfortune while thus jointly held, the said owners desire to be incorporated, that they may, with greater security to themselves and advantage to the public, improve said ferries."

The name was the West Jersey Ferry Company, and Abraham Genge, Maurice, Charles and Edward Browning were made directors by the act, to serve as such until October following, when others were to be elected and the number of directors increased to nine. This was the second of the ferries to pass into the hands of an incorporated company, the Federal Street Ferry having passed into the hands of the Camden and Philadelphia Ferry Company nine years before and the Kaighns Point Ferry to the South Camden Ferry Company three years later.

The presidents of the company have been Joseph Porter, William Clark and James B. Dayton ; secretaries and treasurers, Edward

Browning, Isaac Porter, Amos Rudderow. Benjamin Sutton, was the first superintendent, taking charge in 1849, followed by Daniel Bishop, and in 1852 by Wm. Morrell, who remained until January, 1857, when John G. Hutchinson, who had been master-mechanic, was appointed and has since continuously held the position.

When James Springer conducted the Ferry, in 1809, the boats landed within a short distance of the hotel on Front Street, but when the Browning heirs took charge, thirty years later, the shore was moved westward by wharfing, extending the slips and filling up the low ground until the site of the terminus of the old ferry is many hundred feet inland, and the timbers of the "Mariner," "William Penn" and "Southwark" lie buried under Delaware Street, where they were moored when no longer serviceable.

In 1849 the company built the West Jersey Hotel, a large, handsome building, of which Israel English sometime afterwards took and retained charge until his death.

When the company was incorporated there were three boats connected with the ferry,— "Farmer," "Southwark" and "William Penn." The first two were replaced that year by the "Mariner" and the "Merchant," much larger boats. The "William Penn" was rebuilt in 1857. The "Mechanic" was built in 1856 by John Bender. The "America" was built in 1867. The next boat was the "Columbia," an iron boat, built in 1877, with iron wheel-houses, galleys, frames and engine-house, the first ferry-boat on this river so completely fire-proof. The "Arctic," in 1879, and "Baltic" in 1884, followed. These are almost twin boats, with improvements upon the "Columbia" and larger, the dimensions of the "Baltic" being : Length of keel, one hundred and forty-five feet ; of deck, one hundred and fifty-seven feet ; beam, thirty feet ; over all, fifty-four feet ; with engines of forty-inch cylinder and ten feet stroke. They are all powerful boats and

crunch ice of formidable thickness. There has been no mishap causing loss of life on this ferry since its establishment. In 1883 the Pennsylvania Railroad Company bought a majority of the stock and that corporation now controls the ferry. James B. Dayton was president for many years. The present board of directors is composed of Edmund Smith, president; William J. Sewell, Wilbur F. Rose, Wistar Morris, Maurice Browning, Peter L. Voorhees, John F. Starr, Edward Roberts, Henry D. Welsh. John F. Joline is secretary and treasurer, and John G. Hutchinson is superintendent.

THE GLOUCESTER FERRIES.—The first ferry established at Gloucester Point was under a license granted to John Reading, in June, 1695. Boats were to ply between Gloucester and "Wickaco" (now Swedes' Church), Philadelphia. The ferry was conducted by him until 1707, when he sold to John Spey, who also kept a tavern. Spey sold the ferry, in 1722, to Joseph Hugg, who conducted it for eight years and sold to Richard Weldon, who, in 1735, sold to John Ladd.

The distance from Gloucester to Philadelphia was so great, and Cooper's Ferries so much nearer, that the ferries at Gloucester became, for a time, of minor importance. John Reading about the year 1693, established a ferry over Gloucester River (Timber Creek), but it was little used, and a bridge was built over that stream at a later day. The first ferry to Wickaco was continued and again came into the possession of the Huggs, who also conducted the Ferry tavern.

Leaving the intervening events to oblivion, and coming down to matters within the memory of the living (seventy years ago), Robert Wharton, one time mayor of Philadelphia, is found running a ferry between the Broad Seal and Keystone States, the western landing being at Greenwich Point of to-day, and the eastern landing at the "Old Brick," the only hotel then in Gloucester.

The boats used by "Mayor" Wharton, as

the people called him, and by his son-in-law, Samuel Shoemaker, who succeeded him, were flats, propelled by horses,—in some cases walking in a circle, turning a windlass; in others, walking in a tread-mill. One of the latter, arranged for six horses, was deemed a wonder in its way, but a "northwester" was sufficient to keep it in the dock until the wind abated. No regular trips were made. When a boat was landed on the Pennsylvania shore the men would throw themselves on the grass, in the shade, until a return load would come along, or the tolling of the bell, on the other side, notified them of a fare waiting to cross.

In 1835 Shoemaker became financially embarrassed, and the ferry, with many acres of land—a hundred or more—was bought by Robert Wharton Sykes, a Philadelphian lawyer, nephew of Mayor Wharton, for five thousand dollars. This land, with its improvements, is now worth a million, while the ferry property alone could hardly be purchased for one fourth of that sum.

Sykes was the first to use steam here, but not at once. The following notice, posted on the boats in 1837, explains the character of the accommodations:

"NOTICE.

"No smoking. No smoking of cigars or tobacco is allowed on this boat, as, from the size and construction of the boat, it is impossible to assign any distinct part for smoking."

Sykes built the steamboats "Robert Wharton" and "New Jersey," the latter made memorable in 1856, twenty years afterwards, when she was destroyed by fire, losing sixty of her passengers, while making a trip from Philadelphia to Camden, the Camden and Philadelphia Ferry Company having purchased the boat from Captain Loper, who found her too small for the Gloucester business.

Until 1815 the boats only ran to Greenwich Point, excepting on Sundays, when trips were made to Philadelphia; but about

that time, or a little later, Captain Richard F. Loper, of propeller fame, obtained control of the ferry, on terms requiring boats to run to Greenwich Point, which not being done as stipulated, led to opposition between the two, Loper's boats running to Almond Street, Philadelphia. The number of passengers rapidly increased, requiring larger boats, and, in 1846, the "Stockton" was built; in 1847, the "Fashion;" in 1848, the "Peytona" and the "Eclipse," named after celebrated race-horses of the time, and resembling them only in name. Among the captains and pilots of these years were Peter Bender and George Bender, now filling like positions on the Kaighns Point Ferry. Alexander A. Powell, the oldest living native of Gloucester, piloted the "New Jersey" at one time. Captains Manley Smallwood and Andrew Muller were noted men under Shoemaker and Sykes. The latter is still enjoying a green old age, near Blackwood, living on a well-earned competence.

In 1850 the Philadelphia Ferry Company was incorporated to run a ferry from Gloucester Point. William M. Baird and Benjamin F. McMurtrie were associated with Loper as the company, McMurtrie being superintendent, and the ferry was removed to its present site. This company managed the ferry for a time, when it was leased to Charles Stewart, and subsequently the company was Stewart & Shaler. The "Curlew" and "Eagle" were added to the fleet, and still their capacity was unequal to the crowds that flocked to Gloucester Point. Loper, to secure himself from loss, was compelled to resume control, and in 1863 Wilmon Whilldin, the noted river steamboat man, became associated with him. In 1865 Loper sold out to A. Heckman, who had been his right-hand man from the first. Whilldin and Heckman ran the ferry until the death of the former, in 1869, when his son-in-law, William M. Farr, succeeded to his share, and since that time Farr and Heckman have been

sole owners, with Captain Heckman as superintendent and Frank B. Heckman assistant.

The travel to Gloucester Point had largely increased and for twenty years had been of enormous proportions, taxing to the utmost the carrying capacity of the boats. A better class of accommodations were provided in the way of commodious sitting-rooms at the termini. Two large boats—the "Fulton" and "Exchange"—were put on, and two of the most spacious ferry-boats on the river were built—the "Peerless" in 1872 and the "Dauntless" in 1876. These boats having a capacity for carrying from fifteen hundred to two thousand persons, are crowded at times, but all are secure and comfortable. Among the names familiar to the ferries are Samuel Tatem, superintendent, with Sykes in the "forties" and with Whilldin twenty years later, and a member of Assembly in 1864; Edmund Hoffman, many years collector at the ferry, three times president of City Council and a member of Assembly in 1858; John Gourley, a well-known ferryman, was a member of City Council and did much to promote the building of the water-works by the city.

In 1852 Captain William Albertson, backed by David S. Brown, started an opposition boat to Philadelphia, using the steamer "Kent" for the purpose, and the next year the "Sun" was added. Ex-Mayor William H. Banks was captain of the "Kent," which was burned and the opposition ended.

PHILADELPHIA AND CAMDEN BRIDGE COMPANY.—A second effort was made to build a bridge across the Delaware River in 1869, and on the 9th of March in that year an act was passed by the Legislature of New Jersey, by which a company was incorporated and authorized to raise stock of two million dollars. The bridge was to be not less than thirty feet in width. On the 5th of March, 1872, the time allowed for beginning the bridge was extended two years and for com-

which provided for the laying out of a road from Timber Creek over Newton Creek, near its mouth to Coopers' Ferries, authority was granted to erect a toll bridge over Newton Creek. It was soon after erected, and June 24, 1767, the county of Gloucester conveyed the bridge and its rights to William Garrard, and his heirs and assigns, with power to build a house within the bounds of the road, for more convenience in receiving toll.¹

In 1813 the freeholders of the county were authorized to purchase the bridge; the act was amended in 1815 and the bridge soon after purchased, since which time it has been free.

The first bridge over Coopers Creek was undoubtedly constructed on the Kings Highway, near Haddonfield, under action of the grand jury on the complaint made to them, in 1687, of lack of sufficient bridges on that road. In 1769 Jacob Clement was employed by the township of Newton to repair this bridge. The present stone bridge was erected in 1845.

On the 28th of November, 1760, an act of Legislature was passed authorizing the laying out of a more direct road to Burlington, and the erection of a bridge over Coopers Creek "at the place commonly called Spicers Ferry, of sufficient height above high water to allow such boats as usually ply the creek to pass under loaded or unloaded without their masts." The act appointed as commissioners to attend to its erection William Foster, Joshua Bispham, Esquires, Edmund Hollinshead, John Atkinson, John Hoskins, Joseph Morgan, John Lippincott, John Cox, Daniel Cooper and Benjamin Cooper, Jr. The act also provided that the owners of

the ferries should pay twenty per cent. of the amount needed, that voluntary subscription should be received for six months. The people residing between the Salem road and the Delaware River, in Waterford township, and upon Coopers Ferries should pay by tax sixteen per cent. of the amount required, after which the balance of the amount was to be assessed upon Burlington County, except the townships of Egg Harbor and Nottingham. The road was straightened, and in 1762 the bridge was completed. It was kept in repair, and in 1833 was rebuilt as a truss bridge.

On January 19, 1748, an act was passed allowing the inhabitants to build a bridge over Pensaukin Creek, probably on what is now the Westfield and Camden turnpike, but it was not then built. A bridge was probably erected there, not far from 1764, when the Spicer Bridge was erected, but no account of it has been obtained. The bridge over the Pensaukin on the river road was erected in 1883.

On the 7th of March, 1850, the Board of Freeholders of Camden County were authorized to erect the bridge known as the Browning Bridge. It seems not to have been built at the time, as an act passed the Legislature, January 25, 1855, authorizing the erection of a bridge at the same place, where was "a new road recently laid out," to connect the Moorestown and the Haddonfield and Camden turnpikes. The bridge was built soon after.

The State Street Bridge, in Camden, was built in 1856, under an act passed March 6th in that year, which required that the bridge should be provided with a draw forty feet long.

NAVIGATION OF COOPERS CREEK.—This creek, like other streams, was used as a highway in the early settlement, and as early as 1749 boats and flats were deemed of sufficient importance to render them liable for taxation, and from that year they were taxed. Boats

¹ Garrard was keeping a ferry at some place within the limits of Gloucester County in 1733, as in that year he was taxed on a ferry seven shillings. Tatens, Taylors and Medcalfs Ferries were also taxed in that year. Medcalfs Ferry was at Gloucester, and it is probable that the others were then keeping the Cooper Ferries, as the names of the Coopers do not appear in the list.

loaded with produce from the various landings along the stream were floated down to the town of Philadelphia and loaded with merchandise for return trip. That vessels of considerable size were in use with masts before 1751 is evident, as the act of Legislature passed October 23d in that year provided for a draw or swinging bridge. It was not built at the time, and an act having the same purpose, passed November 28, 1760, provided that a bridge at Spicers Ferry be built high enough to allow all boats that usually ply the stream to pass under. Boats were built at all landings up the stream as high as Oxfords Landing, having capacity of forty-five tons and less. In later years the landings along the creek, from Jonathan Atmores Landing, which was the head of navigation, were those of Benjamin B. Cooper, Philip Stoy, Josiah E. Cole, Jacob Troth, John Tanzey and Champions up to Spicers Bridge. About 1837 Josiah Cole built at Coles Landing the "Caroline," a vessel of forty-five tons burden, which in 1839 was sent by him, in charge of his son, Jacob Stokes Cole, to Port Clinton, on the Schuylkill, for a load of coal; forty tons were purchased and brought to the landing. It was the first coal brought to the place in quantity and retailed at seven dollars per ton.

Many of the vessels built on the stream were later, when rendered useless, sunk at or near the landings, and used to extend the wharves, and their hulks are still to be seen at the old landings along the stream. Coopers Creek at present is navigable only for flat-boats and vessels of light draft.

SHIP-BUILDING.—Gabriel Thomas, in his "History of West Jersey," speaks of a ship having been built upon Gloucester River (Timber Creek) for Governor Cox, and his language is such as to indicate that this was a sea-going vessel of a size that must have been turned out from a principal yard of the old country. It is a natural supposition, therefore, that the first English settlers, who

numbered several shipwrights, built other large craft, for they would not have gone to the expense of providing the costly appurtenances of ship-building merely to send out one vessel; but to Thomas alone can we turn for any record of their work, and he took note of nothing but the craft constructed for the Governor. After the founding of Philadelphia, with its superior advantages of population, skilled industry and capital, the business inevitably passed over to that side of the river, where Jersey artisans, in this special line, went to find employment. It is within the past quarter of a century that ship-building has originated in Camden, but it now contains yards that are putting aloft vessels which are a credit to their designers and builders.

Sloops and vessels of from twenty to forty-five tons burden were in use on Coopers Creek long before 1800, but they were probably built in Philadelphia, and in later years, from 1800 to 1840, were built at the mouth of the creek and on the creek as far up as Coles Landing. The "Lady Adams," a sloop owned by Captain J. H. Dougherty, was reported in the *American Record* for 1882 as built at Coopers Point in 1828, by whom is not known.

Burton & Davis were the earliest ship-builders at Coopers Point of whom anything definite is now known. They also had a marine railway. Their yard was near the Vine Street Ferry. Macy Mathis also had a ship-yard at the foot of York Street in 1852. In that year David Corson, with his brothers, Andrew and George, ship-builders at Millville, came to Camden and opened a yard that then extended nearly from Shackamaxon Ferry to the rolling-mill. He remained in the business until 1868, when he sold to Bartlett & Tilton. It later became D. S. Risley & Co., and is now carried on by S. W. Tilton. Joseph Taylor and his son David early began a ship-yard below the old McKean mill, near the foot of Penn Street,

where they also had a railway. Later, David Taylor and a gentleman by the name of Brown started a ship-yard on the site of Morris & Mathis' present yard. About 1855 Chalkley Mathis became interested with David Taylor and they continued until 1877, when they were succeeded by Morris & Mathis. Joseph Day and his son Benjamin also opened a yard for building and repairing vessels on the east end of Tilton's present yard. The business passed through the following changes: Tice & Carter, Day, Carter & Day, Day & Carter, Carter & Peale, Shoe, Chard & Chard. The latter, in 1855, sold to S. W. Tilton, who embraced it in his old yard.

In 1853 John Mattox began building vessels, and in time was a partner of D. S. Risley & Co. At Kaighns Point John Kaighn built small vessels.

In 1845 John R. Thompson established a ship-yard on the river-front above Kaighns Point, and for a time did an extensive business in the construction of wooden vessels, launching as many as seven in a season, ranging in size from sixty to three hundred tons; and during the ten years of its existence over forty vessels were built in the yard; sloops, schooners, barques and tugs. The proprietor was an enterprising man and active in the municipal affairs of Camden. He was chosen president of the City Council in 1863, which honor was repeated in 1864 by a unanimous vote. He was born near Stoy's Landing, on Coopers Creek, in Waterford (now Delaware) township, in 1816, and came to Camden in 1836.

Tilton's ship-yard comprises four acres of ground, bounded by Front, Point and Erie Streets, Coopers Point, and is the senior establishment of the kind in continuous existence in the city. It was begun by Corson & Co., from whom it was purchased, in 1860, by Samuel W. Tilton, who much enlarged it, adding two marine railways to the single one with which it was furnished when he took possession. A vessel of thirteen hundred tons

burden can be constructed in these yards, and several of that size have been sent out from them. Mr. Tilton builds mainly for the coasting trade, with which he has extensive connections along the Atlantic seaboard. The usual force of employees is about one hundred.

One of the principal ship-building firms in Camden is that of Morris & Mathis, whose yards are at the corner of Point and Erie Streets, Coopers Point. The business was begun in 1855 by Taylor & Mathis, who sold out in 1877 to Joseph J. Morris and J. S. Mathis. The yards and houses cover three acres of ground, and are fully equipped for the construction of sailing vessels of any size from a sloop up to a ship of one thousand tons. Most of the work of the firm has been done in coasters, and they have quite recently built a three-masted schooner of seven hundred and fifty tons, a type of craft in the construction of which they have been very successful, and have also repaired the ferry-boat "Shackamaxon" for the Vine Street Ferry. They employ from seventy-five to one hundred workmen, and the pay-roll averages fifteen hundred dollars weekly.

B. G. Hillman & Co. established a ship-yard in 1880 at Coopers Point, between Front and Second Street. They build tugs, as well as wooden vessels, for the river and coastwise trade, and employ a numerous force of workmen. They constructed for Warner & Merritt, to be used in the fruit trade, the steamer "Ethel," which the Haytian government bought and turned into a gunboat, and which has since figured conspicuously in the almost unceasing revolutions and civil wars of the Black Republic.

J. Vanaman & Brother have their ship-yard on Delaware Avenue above Arch Street. The business was established in 1880 by John L. Vanaman, his brother Joseph H. Vanaman, and Mr. Burton, as the firm of Vanaman & Burton.

In 1882 Mr. Burton withdrew from the

firm and David Vanaman, the father of the Vanaman brothers, became associated with them under the name of D. Vanaman & Sons. In March, 1884, the business came into the hands of the brothers by the withdrawal of the father, since which time the business has been conducted under the present name, Vanaman & Brother. The yard has one hundred feet front by six hundred feet deep to the riparian line. The dry dock is one hundred and fifteen feet long by thirty feet wide. With ample appliances, the yard is fitted for the construction and repair of the various kind of vessels for river and coast trade. Thirty workmen are employed.

Joseph Burk's ship-yard is at the foot of Cooper Street and it has been in operation since 1880, when it was started by the present proprietor. The yard occupies an area of one hundred and sixty by five hundred feet, and extends to low water mark. The docks are convenient, and the yard is equipped with the necessary appliances for building and repairing vessels engaged in the river and coasting trade. Forty workmen are employed.

DIALOGUE'S SHIP-YARDS.—John H. Dialogue, the proprietor of the extensive ship-yards in South Camden, began business in the city of Camden in 1850, at Second Street and Bridge Avenue, on the premises previously occupied by J. W. & John F. Starr. He was first engaged in doing general repair work of locomotives for the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company, also the steamers of the Camden and Philadelphia and West Jersey Ferry Companies. At that time the railroad company had their shops at Bordentown, and Mr. Dialogue did the work at this end of the line, thus giving employment to about one hundred men. In 1854 he moved to the southwest corner of Second and Stevens Streets, having purchased the foundry then owned by Elias Kaighn at that point, to which he made large additions, and there continued to do general machine-work and

the repairing of river steamers. Additions were made to the works, a large supply of new machinery was obtained, and in 1856 the construction of the celebrated Corliss stationary engines was begun by Mr. Dialogue under a license from the inventor, George H. Corliss, of Providence, Rhode Island. In 1858 he began the erection of the present large works at Kaighns Point, and after their completion, in 1859, removed to them, and, with enlarged facilities, continued the manufacture of Corliss engines and did some marine work. In 1870 the name of the establishment was changed to the River Iron Works, with Dialogue & Wood as proprietors, who then engaged in the iron ship-building business. In 1871 the United States steamship "Colfax" was built at these works. This was one of the first iron vessels which the Revenue Marine Department of the government had ordered. The same year Mr. Dialogue constructed for the United States Coast Survey the iron steamer "Hassler," with a compound surface condensing engine, which was used for the purpose of taking Professor Louis Agassiz, the great American naturalist, on his South American Scientific Expedition, and from thence to San Francisco, where the vessel is now in service. In 1873 he built the large iron double-engine steamer for the city of Philadelphia, styled "No. 3," used for breaking the ice on the Delaware. It was then the most powerful steamboat that had been built on the Delaware River. Continuing the construction of large and small river craft, both of wood and iron, in 1874 he built the first compound-engine tug-boat, named the "George W. Childs," that ever was successfully used on the Delaware, and then added the building of compound engines at his works as a leading branch of his business. In 1876 Mr. Dialogue received the contract from the government to reconstruct the United States frigate "Constitution," familiar to the annals of American history, and in

1884 built the United States steamer "Madrono" for the Light-House Board, for service at San Francisco. In the mean time he built a number of smaller vessels, mostly of iron, for Mexico, South America and various cities of the Union. His build of vessels may be seen in the harbors of Galveston, New Orleans, Mobile, Pensacola, Charleston, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Boston and Portland.

The number of men employed at these works varies from two hundred to eight hundred. The entire area of the ship-yards is thirty-four acres, with two thousand feet of river-front and twenty-eight feet depth of water at the wharf. The large business here done required the erection of costly buildings, wharfing and filling in of the river-front, together with the outlay of many thousands of dollars in the purchase of machinery. The various departments are the main building, used as the engine machine shop and boiler works, four hundred and fifty feet in length; the foundry, eighty-four by one hundred feet; the steam forge, one hundred by sixty feet; the iron ship yard shop, two hundred and sixty by fifty feet (destroyed by the cyclone in 1885 and the same year rebuilt); the joiner shop, sixty by forty-five feet, and two stories high; pattern shop, sixty by thirty-five feet, and two stories high; the mould loft building, one hundred and sixty by forty feet, and two stories high; and the office, forty feet square.

John H. Dialogue, the originator and proprietor of so valuable an industry to the city of Camden, was born in Philadelphia May 13, 1828, and is of French-German ancestry. His father, Adam Dialogue, was the inventor and first manufacturer of the leather-riveted hose used for extinguishing fires. He had his factory in North Street, between Fifth and Sixth, Philadelphia, and there did a flourishing business until his death, in 1840, when it was continued by a brother. The son, John H. Dialogue, who lost his

mother when he was eight years old and his father when but twelve, lived afterward with his uncle. He attended the Central High School of Philadelphia, then held in a building on the site of John Wanamaker's large store on Market Street, under the principalship of the learned educator, Alexander Dallas Bache, and was graduated in 1846, after pursuing a four years' course. Having then obtained a good education, he learned the trade of a machinist with his uncle. During the spare hours of the evening he educated himself as a draughtsman, and in 1850, when but twenty-two years old, moved to Camden and then began his prosperous business career. Mr. Dialogue is a gentleman of plain and unassuming manners, and social in his relations with his fellow-men, and careful and thorough in his business relation. He won his success by his own inherent energy, close application and undaunted perseverance. Being a ship-builder and the proprietor of one of the four largest ship-building establishments in America engaged in the construction of iron ships, and the only one in the State of New Jersey, he has made the subject of American commerce and our ship-building interests a careful study. He has broad and liberal views on national questions, is opposed to free ships and free trade, but persistent in advocating the American policy of protection, and at this time, when foreign powers are largely in possession of the carrying trade, is firm in the opposition to the free ship policy of some of our American statesmen.

During his long residence in Camden, Mr. Dialogue has always manifested a great interest in the growth and development of the city and has frequently been elected to official positions. In 1875 he was elected a member of the Board of Education from the Sixth Ward of Camden, and was twice re-elected, serving three consecutive terms of two years each. While a member of that body he showed great practical forethought by advocating the erection of two-story



John H Dialogue

buildings for school purposes instead of higher ones, and was chairman of a committee while superintending the erection of three such buildings. In 1878, while yet a member of the Board of Education, he was elected to the City Council, was re-elected in 1881 and 1884, and, during the year 1883, was president of that body. In every position he thus filled he has been an energetic advocate of all laudable and economical measures.

In politics he is a Democrat, and in 1880 was chosen by the Democratic party one of the electors-at-large on the Hancock and English Presidential ticket, and at the meeting in Trenton he was chosen president of the Electoral College. In 1881 he was nominated as the Democratic candidate for State Senator for the Camden County District, which, though largely Republican, gave him an encouraging vote. Mr. Dialogue was married, in the year 1850, to Mary Easby, of Philadelphia, who died in 1882. He has one son—John H.—engaged with his father in business, and three daughters—Adelaide, Stella and Lillie.

PORT OF CAMDEN.—The Port of Camden was established in 1834 and was attached to the Bridgeton Collection District, with a surveyor residing at Camden. Morris Croxall, the lawyer, and afterwards prosecutor of the pleas, was the first surveyor, and had his office on Arch Street, above Second. He held the position but a year, when he was succeeded by Isaac Bullock, the noted school-teacher, who filled a term of four years, when Morris Croxall was again appointed and acted for two years. Philip J. Grey, the journalist, was made surveyor under President Harrison, attending to the duties in the office of his paper, the *West Jerseyman*, but only for two years, when he was succeeded by Charles S. Garrett, afterwards sheriff. He was a harness-maker and the surveyor's office was at his store, on Federal Street, below Second.

Philip J. Grey was again made surveyor of the port, under President Taylor, for four years, Isaac W. Mickle, the Mexican War veteran, being his successor, and the office, for a portion of his five years' service, was in the *Camden Democrat* office. Thomas B. Atkinson, the builder, who was afterwards mayor, was appointed in 1858, and held the office until Sylvester Birdsell was appointed, in 1861, by President Lincoln, and located the office at Fourth and Walnut Streets.

In 1867 Camden was taken from the Bridgeton District and attached to the Philadelphia District, with Philip J. Grey as assistant collector. He held the position until his death, in 1875, when William P. Robeson, brother of Hon. George M. Robeson, then Secretary of the Navy, was appointed, and, upon his death, in 1881, David S. Heyl succeeded. Hon. George D. Borton, the present incumbent, received his commission in 1886. The office, for many years, has been at 211½ Market Street.

These have been surveyors of the port,—

1834. Morris Croxall.	1849. Philip J. Grey.
1835. Isaac Bullock.	1853. Isaac W. Mickle.
1839. Morris Croxall.	1858. T. B. Atkinson.
1841. Philip J. Grey.	1861. Sylv. Birdsell.
1843. Chas. S. Garrett.	

ASSISTANT COLLECTORS.

1867. Philip J. Grey.	1881. David S. Heyl.
1875. W. B. Robeson.	1886. Geo. B. Borton.

The last two incumbents are the only survivors.

CHAPTER XX.

AGRICULTURE.

AGRICULTURE, as understood and practiced by the old folks hereabouts, would, in the present time of progress and improvement, be looked upon as one of the lost arts. Rotation in crops was the rule, that being rye and corn and corn and rye. When the

strength of the soil was nearly exhausted by many crops, another field would be cleared of the timber and on it the same rotation repeated. The farmer who planted more than half an acre of potatoes or raised more than a small patch of cabbage was sure one-half his crop would go to waste. Meadow land was depended on for hay and the swamps looked to for pasture. Shelter and warmth were not thought of for stock and the cattle were dwarfed, poor and brachy. In "good old times" farmers had much leisure and the winters were spent in fox-hunting, sleigh-riding and visiting friends. The spring crops did not hurry them and for the autumn work they made no haste. The forest and streams furnished much of the food, the timber the home supplies, and what care had they for the future. The use of fertilizers was not thought of, book farming was a reproach and the use of machinery laughed at.

As time progressed, Philadelphia began to assume the proportions of a city and required increased supplies to feed its inhabitants; farmers then obtained some profits coming out of the soil. Although the number of acres of tillable land was not materially increased, yet crops were made more productive by more care in farming and the application of manures to the land. The progress was slow and it was necessity or accident that induced advancement in modes of agriculture.

The following story will illustrate this statement: Anthony Warrich, a farmer near Chews Landing, owned large tracts of timber land and sent cord-wood and lumber to the Philadelphia market from his landing at the head of navigation on the north branch of Timber Creek. A brickmaker of the city, with whom he dealt, offered to load, free of cost, one of his vessels with wood ashes if the farmer would take them away from incumbering his brick yard. The farmer finally consented and the ashes were landed on his wharf, and his sons hauled this valuable fertilizer to a field where it was spread on

land on which corn was to be planted. The effect it produced on the crop was magical and people came from far and near to see the result; for as much corn was raised by that process on five acres thus fertilized as previously had grown on twenty acres of the same kind of land. The brick-makers, brewers and foundry men had no trouble thereafter in disposing of this heretofore troublesome commodity, and, in fact, soon began to reap a revenue from it.

This is but one of the many traditions hanging about this important industry of early days, and fairly illustrates the hesitancy with which this class of men moved. Wooden plows and brush harrows, with clumsy and ill-contrived tools, were put in the hands of laborers. But little care was taken in relation to seeds, and choice fruits or vegetables were seldom to be seen.

The discovery and use of marl as a fertilizer certainly advanced husbandry in New Jersey more than any other means of improving the soil. Inexpensive and simple in its use, it came within the reach of all. If spread upon the most impoverished land, whiteclover will follow Indian grass and the product of an ordinary pasture will be largely increased where it is used. It is suitable to almost any crop and adapted to almost every kind of land. It needs no preparation, but can be taken from the pit and applied at once, and when these advantages appeared, farmers found winter work for their men and teams. The immediate outlay of money is so small and the return so quick that the land within and near the marl belt of New Jersey soon increased in value and productiveness.

Of later years farmers are of opinion that its good effect is partially lost by continued use and in some sections much less is applied than formerly. The use of stone, oyster-shell and gas lime has been of great advantage and are extensively used as fertilizers. The opportunities for obtaining these have so

much improved of late years that much greater quantities are used than formerly. Patent fertilizers, like patent medicines, have found purchasers in all section of the country and many people have been defrauded thereby. Some are of much value, but the State Experimental Commission, which now makes a thorough analysis of such articles upon the market, publishes quarterly reports of the same. Credulous persons will, however, be found in every community and generally fall victims to such frauds, however much they may be cautioned against them.

The necessity for using meadow or tide-marsh land to procure hay is shown in the location of one hundred acres at the mouth of Little Newton Creek (Kaighn's Run) by the settlers at Newton, immediately upon their arrival. This was divided among them, and March 11, 1714, the Legislature passed an act to "enable the owners of the meadow adjoining to the lands of Sarah Mickle, John Dale, John Kaighn and Tobias Griscom, adjacent to the Delaware River in the township of Newton, to stop the tide from overflowing." This act was to allow a dam, with tide sluices and gates, to be built at the mouth of Kaighn's Run, the better to protect the meadow and grass crop from the tide, and was the first law made to that end in this part of New Jersey. The navigable streams were banked along the sides with tide sluices and gates at proper intervals, with large open ditches leading to them.

December 5, 1760, an act was passed to "enable the owners of meadow on Little Timber Creek to support a bank or dam, lately erected across the creek in order to prevent the tide from overflowing," etc. March 10, 1762, an act was passed for the relief of meadow owners on a branch of Newton Creek, called Back Creek (in Newton township), and June 20, 1765, an act was passed to allow the owners of meadows at the head of Newton Creek to maintain a bank and other water-works heretofore erected and

made across the creek (Atmore's Dam), each of which laws were to protect the owners of meadow or grass lands.

December 21, 1771, an act was passed to raise and keep the road across Newton Creek meadows from William Garrard's toll-house to Keziah Tomkins' fast lands. This was done on petition of Thomas Atmore, Isaac Burroughs, Benjamin Thackara, Jacob Stokes, Hannah Cooper, Keziah Tomkins, Elizabeth Thackara and Job Haines, who were the owners of meadow on the easterly side of the creek.

After some effort an act was passed, November 20, 1786, allowing the owners of meadow on Newton Creek and its several branches to erect and maintain a dam and water-works across the mouth of the same at the river. This avoided the expense attendant on keeping up the several dams before named, and secured all the marsh land on the creek from the overflow of the tide. April 6, 1867, a supplement was passed to enable owners of meadow on that stream to improve the same. This did not accomplish the purposes intended, and March 27, 1872, another amendment was passed allowing the dam to be cut and the tides to ebb and flow. Some defect in the position of the sluices and gates prevented the outflow of the water from the inside, which accumulated from the springs and rains, and which made the neighborhood unhealthy and affected the value of real estate. A dam was erected across the mouth of the south branch of Pensaukin Creek by act of December 6, 1775, for the purposes before named. Great Timber Creek being a navigable stream, was banked on both sides, from the mouth nearly to the head of navigation on each branch, but this appears to have been done by individual shore-owners and without any enabling act.

The owners of marsh on Coopers Creek, it being a navigable stream, also reclaimed it in the same manner, and much valuable pasture land on each of these streams is still

protected from the tide. This proves conclusively that no attention had been paid, until near the close of the last century, to the cultivation of the upland or artificial grasses, and that all depended upon the marsh lands within reach of the tide for their hay. Farmers, long distances from their meadows, and at great cost and labor, thus obtained their winter supply, which at best was scanty and often of poor quality. The growers of early vegetables for the Philadelphia markets, and who utilized the light sandy soil, were not slow to notice the advantage of manures in forwarding their crops, and soon grew extravagant in their use, but made it profitable. About the beginning of the present century notice was taken of marl and land plaster, and some farmers ventured to sow small breadths of clover, herd-grass and timothy seed.

This was watched with much interest by all neighboring agriculturists, with the hope that their cattle could be fed at much less cost and trouble than attended the securing of the meadow crop. John Gill, Joseph M. Hinchman, Joseph Kay, Samuel Nicholson and a few others made this risk, but the experiment at once dissolved all doubt in this direction, and meadow land began to lose its importance and decrease in value.

At once the benefit was recognized and the next year every farmer—except those whose meadow land adjoined their farms—sowed grass seed with his winter grain.

About this time an attempt was made to utilize iron instead of wood for plows. It was a crude idea, for the land side mould-board and shear were cast in a solid piece, making it so heavy it could not be handled. It went, however, to prove one thing—that the clay soils slipped from it much better than from wood. Soon the pieces were cast separately and the "Peacock plow" was the first iron one that found favor among the farmers. Improvements in other like implements followed, and cultivators, spike-harrows and gang-plows came into use.

The harvest in the olden time was the event of the agricultural year, and brought together nearly all the able-bodied men and boys and apprentices of the neighborhood. The sickle was the only implement used and all were expected to know how to "reap and bind," that the grain in sheaves might be ready for the carriers and shockers. One of the oldest and steadiest of the men would be selected as leader and his orders were observed. Young men would sometimes wish to test their skill and speed, and would not "cut in" ahead of the man on the lead, but if the work was badly done or disputes arose as to place, a word from the leader settled all. Sometimes among the farmers twenty or thirty reapers could be seen crossing a field of ripened grain and each carrying his "ridge" which was an attractive sight.

About ten o'clock the good wife and her daughters could be seen waiting under some convenient shade to dispense the lunch of hot biscuits and cool drink—which was enjoyed by all. Dinner would be announced by the tin horn or conch-shell, which was always a good meal with an hour's rest thereafter. Four o'clock brought another lunch like that of the morning and was acceptable to the now weary harvesters, and as a day's work was from "sun to sun," there were several hours yet before the task was ended. Supper over, the traditional darkey fiddler would be pressed into service, the barn-floor cleared and straight fours, hornpipes and double shuffles indulged in, much to the pleasure of the lads and lassies who joined the dance.

The indentured apprentices, who, by their papers, were entitled to two "week's harvest" were always largely represented on these occasions, and made for themselves pocket-money for the coming year. Nearly all the mechanical operations in the villages would be suspended for this week, and the man who wanted his horse shod, his wagon mended or his shoe patched must ask it as a favor and not demand it as a right. The cradle gradu-

ally took the place of the sickle as a more rapid means of cutting the grain, and at last the occupation of the reaper was gone and the days of the harvest, with its jokes, its lunch and its dance, were almost forgotten.

The wooden flail for threshing grain held its place for many years and made winter work for the man who looked after the cattle and did chores for the family, and our grandfathers winnowed the grain by the use of a barn shovel and trusted to a favorable breeze to carry away the chaff, which required both patience and endurance to accomplish. At last rude fan-mills made their appearance and one of these would accommodate a neighborhood. Now the steam thresher does it all and the sound of the flail may never again be heard.

The grass was cut with scythes, spread with forks and gathered with rakes, taking about two days to prepare it for the mow. The whole process was by hand, and if the crop was clover and it happened to rain, there was little but stems when in the barn, for the frequent handling wasted the head and blossom. The first break in this system was the revolving horse-rake. Farmers were slow to accept its use or acknowledge its merits. "It picks up all the sticks and stones with the grass and I don't want it," says an old farmer sitting on the fence watching it work. "It rolls and wads the hay so you can't get it apart," says another near by and who refused to be convinced. These and other objections were lost sight of when its labor-saving advantages were considered, and soon one, if not two, of them could be seen on every plantation.

The grain and seed-drill has supplanted the sower, the plow and the harrow, the combined reaper and binder, the mower, rake and fork; each worked by horses have crowded out the primitive appliances formerly used.

And the farmer's wife is entitled to a place here as well. With everything as primitive as the implements of her husband, her brain

and energies were often sadly taxed as to how she could get on with her work. The kitchen was the largest apartment in the house, and used for an eating, sitting, and cooking-room. The broad, open fire-place was where she was exposed to the heat, and also the strong current of cold air constantly rushing up the chimney, when preparing meals. The crane, the trammels, the huge pots and the griddle and gridiron were ever present, testing her strength and patience at every step. The array of pewter plates, bowls and mugs that adorned the dresser or high wooden mantel (being part of her wedding outfit) had to be cleaned and burnished as occasion required, while the uncarpeted floors and unpainted chairs and tables must receive a certain amount of labor each week to make them presentable to her family and neighbors.

The care of the dairy and its products, as well as the poultry, fell to the females. The washing, ironing and mending for the family (the hired help included) was a weekly ordeal; not to mention the baking, sweeping and scrubbing,—all this without cook-stoves or ranges, without washing-machines or wringers, without patent churns, butter-trays or any other labor-saving appliances. The flax was to be broken and swingled; the wool was to be cleaned, carded and prepared for the loom, and the hum of the wheel told that the mother and daughters were busy during the long winter evenings, and doing their work by the light of the pine-knots burning on the hearth. This picture is without romance or coloring, and she who took upon herself the duties of matron accepted a situation unknown in these days of the divisions of labor and the intelligent application of machinery.

It is needless to speculate as to the development of fruit and berry-growing in this section. With hundreds of acres yet untouched, so well adapted to these purposes, a few more decades, and that which is now forest and swamp may be made to yield its abundance,

through the industry of a teeming population. Many can remember when strawberries were a garden luxury, and the brier-hook of the farmer was ever ready to destroy the blackberry and dewberry vines that crowded his fences, when cranberry culture had not been thought of, and many other like growths received no attention.

Developments are constantly being made in our country which aid the farmer in selling the produce of his land, and invite him to increase his acres of cultivated soil. They give employment to people in manufacturing, mining and transportation, the building of railroads and canals, and the increase of foreign trade by shipping. None of the people so employed produce anything for themselves or their families to eat; hence the earth with the fullness thereof, through the industry of the husbandman, supplies their wants. The improvement in the breed of horses, of cattle, of swine and of poultry has not been overlooked, and he is the exception who has no Jersey cattle in his pastures, no Chester Whites or Jersey Reds in his pens, no choice stock of colts in his stalls nor any Plymouth Rocks or Wyandotts in his hennery.

And other things have kept in the line of improvements. Dwellings are more convenient and comfortable, barns are larger and better arranged, and labor-saving utensils may be found in every department.

The Federal and State governments have come to appreciate agriculture. Chemistry has been invoked and attention given to the best means of increasing crops. The State Board of Agriculture annually brings together the progressive farmers, and the Legislature, with commendable liberality, seconds every effort to advance these objects. The husbandman has now taken his true position in the community; he knows that the wealth of the nation comes out of the land, and that he contributes largely to that end; that his calling commands respect and that the produce of his broad acres finds a place in every family.

A NEW ERA.—The greatest stride in agricultural advancement has probably been developed within the last quarter of a century; not alone in improved implements of husbandry, but in the variety and methods of cultivating the crops. The outbreak of the War of the Rebellion cut off all competition from the South, and the result of this and the demands of an enormous army stimulated the prices of farm products in this county to a wonderful extent; potatoes sold readily at a dollar per five-eighths bushel. Corn brought from eighty cents to one dollar and a half per bushel, oats eighty cents to one dollar per bushel, rye an equal price, and wheat, about the close of the war, brought three dollars per bushel. Strawberries sold at from ten to thirty cents per quart, blackberries twelve to fifteen cents per quart, raspberries eight to ten cents per pint, grapes eight to ten cents per pound, and all other products at equally remunerative prices, and as a result, farm land rapidly increased in value, the best lands readily selling at from one hundred and fifty to two hundred dollars per acre. The value of all kinds of fertilizers correspondingly increased; stable manure in Philadelphia sold on the wharves at one dollar and fifty cents per small cart-load. It was loaded upon canal-boats, flats and schooners and sent up all the navigable streams to various landings. Farmers increased their areas of cultivated land, and applied manures and fertilizers unsparingly. Peruvian guano, being considered the best commercial fertilizer, sold at one hundred dollars per ton. Hay and straw brought prices varying from one dollar to two dollars and a half per hundred-weight. During such a period farmers became wide awake and progressive. New fruits were rapidly introduced. The first great acquisition was the Hovey strawberry introduced by C. M. Hovey, of Boston, and was the pioneer of the strawberry culture of to-day; this was rapidly followed by other varieties, until the varieties are now over one

hundred, and embrace all kinds and shapes of berries. Those varieties most popular at present are the Sharpless, Crescent, Miners, Downing and Mount Vernon, although many others are cultivated profitably. The season of 1886 has been one unusually favorable to the growth of the strawberry, and large crops have been gathered. Probably the largest crop by an individual grower in this county was a yield of sixty-eight thousand quarts on fourteen acres, grown by Ezra C. Bell, of Mount Ephraim. This yield has frequently been excelled by growers of one or two acres, and Friend Bell has exceeded it on ten acres two years previously. The large crop of this fruit caused a series of extremely low prices, thousands of quarts selling below the cost of picking, which fact has discouraged many growers to abandon their plants and turn their attention to other crops. The cultivation of the blackberry began to assume importance about the same time as the strawberry, and acquired considerable success, and is still cultivated, but is not as profitable as formerly, the Wilson Early being the most noteworthy. The best yield in the county was that raised by John S. Collins, on the Benjamin Horner farm, a little north of and adjoining the borough of Merchantville, in the year 1872; he raised and sold one hundred and ninety-two thousand quarts on seventy-five acres, which were sold for the sum of twenty-two thousand one hundred and two dollars. The variety was the Wilson Early.

Raspberries also came into profitable cultivation, the Philadelphia being the most profitable, although its honors have been closely contested by the Brandywine, Cuthbert or Queen of the Market, Early Prolific, Reliance and others. Joshua Barton, of Berlin, in 1884, raised on two acres three thousand two hundred and forty-one and a half quarts of Queen of the Market raspberries, not including those consumed at home. Grapes also attracted their full share of attention, and many large yields and profit-

able returns have been obtained. In 1885 the crop of John W. Potts, of Stockton township, a little northeast of Merchantville borough, on five acres was a little over fifteen tons of grapes. While these results in small fruits were obtained, the grain and truck farmers were not idle. Large crops of all kinds of vegetables are yearly reported. Joel Clement, of Stockton, raised twelve hundred and eighty-five baskets (five-eighths bushel) of peppers on one acre, which sold for two hundred and twenty-five dollars. Jesse L. Anderson, of Ellisburg, a few years ago had a remarkable yield of sweet potatoes. David Roe, of Haddonfield, has at different times raised very productive crops of cabbages.

Edward W. Coffin, 1885, on two and seven-eighth acres raised three thousand bushels of tomatoes of five-eighth bushel each and weighing thirty-nine pounds per basket, equal to forty thousand six hundred and ninety-six pounds per acre. He also raised on four and seven-eighth acres thirty-nine thousand six hundred pounds of hay. Joseph Erickson, of Delaware township, raised in 1885 eight hundred and forty bushels of tomatoes on one acre; John D. Glover, of Mount Ephraim, four hundred and eighty-six bushels of wheat on seventeen acres; Joseph C. Hollinshead, of Haddon township, raised twenty-five tons of mangel-wurzel beets on one and a half acres. Joel Clement, of Stockton township, near the Bethel Church, raised in 1885, on a little less than a quarter of an acre, eleven hundred baskets (five-eighths bushel) of squashes, which sold for one hundred and eighty-five dollars; and from a little less than one and one-half acres of cabbage two hundred and three dollars was realized; from one and a half acres of late tomatoes two hundred and twelve dollars was realized. Many of these yields and prices have no doubt been exceeded, but enough has been mentioned to give an idea of the crops produced under the advanced system of agriculture.

While these changes have been going on in the rotation of crops and the cultivation of the soil, the condition of the agriculturist has also assumed a more elevated position in all that concerns the conveniences of husbandry and the drudgery of the farmers' wives, although the relief of the latter has not reached that position to which she is justly entitled. It is true that the spinning-wheel and distaff have been discarded, and the huge fire-places, with their cumbersome crane and pots and kettles, have been succeeded by the cook-stove and range, the bare floors are carpeted, and the plumber's art frequently called in to locate the bath-tub, and hot and cold water arrangements, the dairyman succeeds the dairy-maid with the milk pail, the washing, ironing and mending for the hired men employed on the farm is a thing of the past, the sitting-room and parlor are furnished in the latest styles of furniture, and adorned with many handsome ornaments, and frequently the chandelier is found in its graceful proportions hanging from the ceiling, yet the system of farmers boarding and lodging their field hands is still in vogue, although the practice of providing convenient and comfortable residences for the employees of the farm, and the men boarding themselves, is being successfully tried among the more affluent farmers. The system is far from being general, although it is not venturing much to say that within the next score of years it will be as uncommon an occurrence to find a farmer boarding his help as it is to-day to find one washing and mending for them. The day is also not far distant when butter-making, except in large dairies, will also be seldom done upon the farm. The milk or cream will be sent to a creamery and the farmer charged a percentage for the manufacture of the product into butter. But to forecast the events that are sure to supplant the methods of to-day is to venture on unknown grounds. Certain it is, however, that the wife of the

agriculturist of Camden County is destined to be relieved from much of the slavery that now besets her life, and to enjoy an existence as free from vexatious toil as her city neighbor.

After reviewing the past and noting the continued advance in agricultural pursuits, it is impossible to predict the future of the husbandman of this county.

The importance of a unity of action in many cases necessitated the formation of a Farmers' Association, which was first organized at Ellensburg in 1872, and afterwards removed to Haddonfield, where it entered on a quiet but steady career of usefulness, the effects and advantages of which are manifold. Aside from the discussions at the meetings, many important actions were taken to relieve the farmers of impositions practiced upon them. For several years exhibitions of cereal products and poultry were yearly held in the Town Hall at Haddonfield, where poultry for breeding purposes was sold and exchanged. The energies of the association were largely curtailed by the Grange movement, which reached this county in 1874. Yet, notwithstanding the absorption of its members in the Grange organizations, the association maintained its organization and membership in the State Board, and, aided largely by its influence, is reorganizing the State Board of Agriculture, and placing that body upon its present influential position. One of the original members of the association is at this time president of the New Jersey State Board of Agriculture. The officers of the association are as follows: President, Edward Burrough; Vice-President, Edward S. Huston; Recording Secretary, George T. Haines; Corresponding Secretary, Edward Burrough; Treasurer and Librarian, Jacob S. Coles; Executive Committee, Isaac W. Coles, Ezra C. Bell, Richard Levis Shivers, Nathaniel Barton and Samuel Wood.

In accordance with the provisions of the law authorizing the creation of County Boards



E. L. Bell.

of Agriculture, the Camden County Board of Agriculture was formed, and although yet in its infancy, gives promise of being a useful element, through which the farmers of the county can unite upon any measure tending to advance their interest. The present officers are as follows: President, Ezra C. Bell; Vice-President, Edward S. Huston; Recording Secretary, George T. Haines; Corresponding Secretary, Nathaniel Barton; Treasurer, Jacob Stokes Coles; Directors, Theodore Heider, Edward Burrough and Amos Ebert; Delegates to the State Board of Agriculture, Edward Burrough and Edward S. Huston.

CAMDEN COUNTY POMONA GRANGE.—This organization was established September 6, 1877, in Clement's Hall, at Haddonfield, by the action of the Union Grange, at Mechanicsville, Haddon Grange, of Haddonfield, Blackwood Grange, of Blackwood, and Hammonton Grange, of Atlantic County. Meetings are held at the hall of Haddon Grange, Haddonfield. Isaac Nicholson was elected Master, and served until 1880, when he was succeeded by Theodore Hyder, of Blackwood, who still presides. R. J. Bynes was chosen secretary at the organization and served until 1880, when he was succeeded by R. L. Shivers, who served one year and was followed by the present secretary, George T. Haines.

EZRA C. BELL, one of the successful agriculturists of Camden County, is a descendant of Henry Bell, one of the Friends who came to Montgomery County, Pa., in the last decade of the seventeenth century, and settled on lands he purchased of William Penn. His son John, born in 1721, married Hannah Reese, and to them there was a son born in 1749, whom they named Jonathan. This son married Mary Stroud, and had two children,—James and Isaiah, the last-named of whom married Catharine Hughes, and died in 1849, aged seventy-eight years, having nine children, the second child, named Hughes, marrying Sarah

Comfort, daughter of Ezra and Margaret (Shomaker) Comfort. Hughes Bell for nine years managed the farm attached to the Westtown Boarding-School of Friends, and in 1847 purchased two hundred and forty acres of land in Union (now Centre) township, Camden County. This was formerly known as the Joseph Tomlinson property, originally located by Joseph Hugg. Part of this land was in timber and the remainder in an impoverished and much neglected farm, and, but for a tract of banked meadow on Great Timber Creek, there would have been no hay for winter's use. At that time his family consisted of his wife and five children,—Chalkley, Charles, Mary, Ezra C., and James. Soon a change was apparent, and by judicious cropping the soil advanced rapidly in fertility. Hughes Bell was among the first in this section to cut and stack his corn before husking, thus saving the fodder from winds and rain. The objection of "costing too much," as argued among farmers, soon vanished and the system was in a few years almost universally adopted. His sons used the first mowing-machine hereabouts, and although cumbersome and defective in many parts, was the beginning of a new era in hay-making for all. Hughes Bell died in 1857 and his sons became the possessors of his landed estate and pursued the same intelligent system of agriculture, taking advantage of the use of machinery and the application of fertilizers. The land which came to Ezra C. Bell was the purchased tract of seventy-one acres and part of the original tract. Much of this land was yet unbroken and some of it difficult to clear. In utilizing a bed of clay on the premises for brick and the manufacture of tile, of which his present residence was built in 1856, with which the farm is underlaid, gradual inroads were made upon the brush and stumps until some of the best land was exposed to the sun and made ready for use. The miles of tile which underlay the soil render it now one of the most pro-

ductive and easily worked farms to be found in this county. Some of the moist soils are especially adapted to the growth of strawberries and other small fruits, and have been taken advantage of for such purposes. With constant changes as to selected varieties, seasonable care in tillage, the use of proper stimulants and a near market, he has shown what can be done in this direction, which has induced others to the same endeavor.

With seven acres under strawberries in 1883, the yield was about fifty thousand quarts, and gave employment to sixty pickers. This is the result of experiment, observation and experience, the selection of soil, of situation and of other minor details needful to success. With the same attention given to other crops, like results follow: the farmer repaid and the products of the earth increased.

Ezra C. Bell is of that class of men who strive to emulate each other in a friendly way, and assemble themselves together to talk over their losses as well as their gains, who regard education as applicable to farming as to mechanics, to merchandising as to the arts or to the sciences; that, although the cold, the heat, the drought and the rains have much to do with the success in crops, yet good farming in its broadest sense, in a measure, overcomes all these, and is sure to yield its reward.

In 1856 he married Esther E., daughter of Reuben and Rachel Roberts. Their children are John H., Edwin R., Margaret C. and Caroline R. Bell. Esther deceased in 1877, and in 1883 he married Priscilla Evans, widow of Joseph B. Evans, and daughter of Zebedee and Elizabeth Haines. Like his ancestors, he adheres to the religious faith and doctrines of George Fox, and is a useful man in his day and generation. Without being a politician, he is a firm adherent to his policy of what is best for the people, and he does not avoid his duty as a good citizen, by refusing to participate in township or county affairs.

JOHN RUDDEROW was a leading agriculturist within the present limits of Stockton township for half a century after the Revolutionary War. He was the great-grandson of John Rudderow, an English lawyer, crown surveyor and adherent of the Established Church. In 1680 he settled in Chester township, Burlington County, N. J., on a tract of land he had located between the north and south branches of Pensaukin Creek. He was active in the affairs of the township, and was known in the colony as a man of education. He was contemporary with George Keith, and influential among his adherents in organizing St. Mary's Church at Colestown. The great-grandson, John, was born at the old homestead February 17, 1759, but his maternal grandfather, Thomas Spicer, dying during his infancy, entailed him the "Spicer tract," where Merchantville now stands. His parents—William and Abigail (Spicer) Rudderow—removed to what was then, and for many years after, known as the "Cherry-tree Tavern," which stood by the road going from Burlington to Coopers Point, near Merchantville. John Rudderow devoted himself to agriculture, and was among the first to introduce the culture of the peach and tomato into West Jersey. In 1804 he built his residence where is now the centre of Merchantville, and resided there for many years. November 16, 1812, Governor Aaron Ogden tendered him the appointment of associate judge of the several courts of Gloucester County, which he declined. His father had been a warden of St. Mary's Church, at Colestown, from its organization, in 1752, and was succeeded by his son John, who held the office until his death. He died May 1, 1840, leaving a large estate.

EDWARD Z. COLLINGS, one of the successful cranberry growers of West Jersey, is a lineal descendant of Richard Collings, who married Esther, daughter of Joseph, a grandson of Robert Zane, Joseph Zane died in 1759, and left the estate to his daughters—Esther



E. G. Collins

and Rhoda ; the last-named sold her interest to Richard Collings in 1762, who then became the owner of the original Robert Zane survey. Richard Collings, who married Esther Zane, had by her seven children,—Abigail, Esther, Mary, Lydia, Richard, Edward Z. and Joseph (who were twins). Edward Z. was married to Sarah Thomas, of Philadelphia. Their children were Rebecca, who married Jonathan, father of E. C. Knight ; Elizabeth, who married John Thackara, of Salem, N. J. ; Sarah, who became the wife of Levi Judson, of New York ; Isaac, who died young ; Edward Z. and Joseph C.

E. Z. Collings was married to Elizabeth H., daughter of Amos and Ann Cox, who was the daughter of William Zane, of Chews Landing. His family were Rachel (wife of Elwood) and Ann (wife of Charles Braddock, of Haddonfield, N. J.), Richard S. (who died in infancy) and Edward Z.

Edward Zane Collings was born in Newton township January 16, 1837, on the old homestead property. This farm was situated on the Gloucester road, leading to Haddonfield from Gloucester, and now comprises the larger part of the tract set apart by its owner, E. C. Knight, for a park. His father died five months before his birth, and to his mother was left the care of three children. She was a woman of great force of character, and in order to keep the family together, carried to the city market the farm products, and sold them, as was the custom then. She was faithful at home, and guided and educated her children by her example and personal influence. The subject of this biography worked upon the farm until he was sixteen years old, in the mean time attending the Champion School, going also to Fellowship Boarding-School, kept by Samuel Smith, for two years, and completing his education by a year's course at Bridgeton West Jersey Academy. At the age of twenty he taught the Horner School, near Glendale. Becoming

of age, he took charge of the farm, which he managed successfully for four years ; in the mean time he purchased a farm in Salem County, planting and successfully raising fruit on it. When the war broke out, in 1861, Mr. Collings became the sutler of the Thirty-second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry (afterward Ninety-ninth Regiment). He also received a commission as military store-keeper from Hon. Simon Cameron. He was in the service three years, taking vessel-loads of goods to sutlers at the front, disposing of the same at a handsome profit. At one time he was too far in advance and was nearly made a prisoner ; at another Colonel Mosby cut the train in two, capturing many wagons, but the property of Mr. Collings escaped through good fortune. After the war he purchased a farm in Montgomery County, Pa., and engaged in the dairy business, and now devotes much of his time to the cultivation of cranberries on his property in the lower part of New Jersey, and is reaping large profits on his investments. In 1866 he was elected to the Legislature from the Second District on the Republican ticket, and by his vote aided in making Hon. T. F. Freylinghuysen United States Senator. His children are William T., Edward Z., Sallie F., Annie Z. and Francis F. His two oldest sons are engaged in cattle-raising in Nebraska, have large ranches and are prospering. Mr. Collings is now a resident of Camden.

CHAPTER XXI.

OLD GRAVE-YARDS.

MANY of these places of burial were regarded as family yards, and nearly every large land-owner had his own, yet members of other families were interred there. These were no doubt in many instances beside the places already selected by the Indians, and had been so used for many years before the

emigrants settled here. These the aborigines always held sacred, and made visits to them long after they had abandoned the territory and left the soil. Many, unfortunately, are at this time lost sight of and forgotten, while others are neglected and without any inclosure about them. Monuments were seldom placed to the graves, save, perhaps, a rough native stone, with the initials of the interred person's name rudely cut thereon and without date.

The oldest burial-place in the county is the old Newton yard, situated in Haddon township, about midway between Haddonfield and Camden. It was established by the first persons who transported themselves into this part of the territory, in 1681. Here, for many years, were all the deceased persons interred, the funerals often coming in boats to the yard. The site was badly chosen, for the ground is low, and often filled with water nearly to the surface.

If it had been consistent with the rules of the Society of Friends that small, unpretending monuments had been allowed from the beginning, how much of history and information might be gathered therefrom at the present time. Yet a visit there is without results, and no one can discover where his or her ancestors lie. This is a universal regret, for so much is lost that might in this simple way have come down to this generation.

Next in order of time is the Henry Wood grave-yard, on the farm now or lately owned by Lemuel Horner, and near the site of the Camden City Water-Works. The few families settled about the mouth of Coopers Creek and on the river-shore used this place. The Woods, the Spicers, the Nicholsons, the Willards and Days, and, later, a few of the Cowperthwaites, Folwells and other families, were buried there. It was abandoned for that purpose many years since, and is now scarcely known.

Gloucester was laid out in lots in 1686,

but had been occupied before that date by a few settlers, and a place of burial selected. Thomas Bull, in his will (1722), makes mention of a grave-yard at that place, but nothing is now known of its locality or who lie interred there. It may be in one of the most traveled thoroughfares, or covered by some dwelling or factory so numerous there. In it probably rest the remains of parts of the Reading, the Harrison, the Hugg and Bull families—some of the pioneers who first adventured into this region of country.

The Watson grave-yard dates back for many years. It is situated in Winslow township, near the road going from Blue Anchor to May's Landing, about one mile south of Winslow. As early as the year 1710 Daniel Coxie made a survey of one hundred acres at that place, and tradition had it that a house was built and a tavern kept there. Although in the depths of the forest, it was a comparatively public place, for here crossed the two Indian trails—the one going from Egg Harbor to the Delaware River, and the other from Burlington County towards Cape May. The first of these was the road traveled by the Indians in their excursions to procure fish and clams for their winter use, and the other by the Atsionk and Tuckahoe Indians in their friendly visits to each other. On these same paths the settlers made their first roads, and gradually the importance of the old hostelry increased. This may account for and fix the date of the beginning of this burial-place, and may have been where the Indians buried their dead who died on these long journeys. It took its name from Benjamin Watson, who, after the tavern-keeper and his family, was the first white person settled there. He purchased a large tract of land, cleared several acres about his house, and reaped some benefit from the soil. Himself and wife and some of his family are buried there, and also Oliver Beebe and wife and family, some of John Camel's family, and a few others of

that region. Years ago there stood several marked stones, and a few graves could be seen, but since then all have been removed, and nothing remains to show the spot.

What was known as the Graysbury graveyard was a short distance west of the White Horse and Camden turnpike road, on a farm formerly the Graysburys, but later owned by Joseph Fewsmith, and now by William Bettle, Jr. Simcon Breach, Joseph Low and Caleb Sprague, who were the first settlers in that section, and their families are buried there, and later the Graysburys and Hinchmans, and some other families. This yard is entirely lost sight of, and the Philadelphia and Atlantic City Railroad passes through it.

The grave-yard at Blue Anchor was one of some pretensions and among the oldest in the county. In 1740 the tavern was established there and a few dwellings sprang up around it, and this place of burial may date from that time. About 1850 a new yard was opened near by and no more interments were made in the old one. In former days it had many lettered "head-stones" at the graves, but the inclosing fence was removed and cattle allowed to trespass thereon and destroy the monuments. Here were buried the families of John Hider, John Bryant, Robert Mattox, Thomas Fry, the oldest settlers there; later, the Albertsons, the Beebes, the Sicklers and others were brought there and laid away. Now it is "farmed over," and the spot is scarcely to be recognized. It was on the high ground a short distance west of the hotel and frequently visited by relatives and friends of persons lying there.

Woos' burial-place, about one mile south of Waterford and near where Shane's Castle formerly stood, dates back to the middle of the last century. It is where the Indian trail crosses Clark's Branch, and is possibly where the aborigines of that section buried their dead.

Zabastian Woos and his brothers settled

there, followed by their descendants, who kept a fence about it and placed several tomb-stones in the inclosure. But few are interred there now.

There is a small yard at Bates' Mill, about one mile south of Waterford, in Winslow township. It was first opened when Thomas Cole built the saw-mill, about the middle of the last century. Some of the Cole family, the Bates family, the Kellum family and others are buried there. Care is taken of this spot, the fence kept up and the few stones are cared for. Benjamin Bates, who was an officer in the New Jersey Line during the Revolutionary War, and did much active service, lies there in a neglected grave. He was especially useful in watching the refugees, to prevent their stealing horses and cattle from the people along the coast. These marauders were the terror of the inhabitants, generally going at night on their expeditions; but when they found that Captain Bates was on their track, took to the timber and would be seen no more for some time.

The Hopewell grave-yard was probably founded by Friends, as a meeting-house owned by that denomination formerly stood there. It is on the old Egg Harbor road, about two miles southwest from Tansboro', in Winslow township. The fence about it is still kept in repair and care taken of the graves and stones. The house was erected about the middle of the last century, and the beginning of the burials may date from that time. Here were interred the heads of the meeting—John Shinn, Uriah Norcross, Joseph Peacock, Joseph Boulton and many others—but their children removing from that region found other places of sepulture.

The cemetery at Berlin (Long-a-Coming) has been in use for many years, and may be dated back to near 1714, when the place was named Long-a-Coming, with a tavern and a few dwellings. In 1765 Samuel Scull kept an "inn" at that place, where the Presbyterians erected a small meeting-house on the

ground now used for burial lots, and attached to the cemetery. Although the meeting-house fell into decay and was taken down, yet the interest in the yard was kept up and sufficient fence always kept around it to prevent cattle trespassing to the injury of the graves and grave-stones. As the neighborhood improved and became more thickly settled and no other burial-place established, the grounds were enlarged from time to time and laid out with avenues and lots. Some few stones may be seen in the old parts, where lie buried the Scull, the Budd, the Bodine, the Zigler, the Rogers and other old families. Under the present management there is no danger of neglect, much to the credit of those interested.

Burden's grave-yard was on the brow of a hill near where the turnpike road from Berlin falls into the Clementon and White Horse road, in Gloucester township, and is now entirely overgrown with timber. It was probably founded by Thomas Webster, who owned the land in 1742, and who, with part of his family, were buried there. He had two sons, Lawrence and Samuel, but they removed to other parts. Richard Burden became owner of the soil in 1789, hence the name as known in modern times. David Hurley's and Joab Hillman's families may be there, as they owned land and lived near by. Andrew Newman owned the land in 1742 where the "Clementon" Mills stand and built the first mill there, about one mile from the yard in question, and it may be that he and his family rest there, and his brother John and family and Benjamin Richards and Henry Lake as well, with their families; and later, Moses Branson and Richard Burden and their families.

If this be so, then this forgotten spot was once an important place and commanded the care, the respect and the protection of those about them, where now no vestige of a stone or grave can be seen.

But a single grave and grave-stone is

left to show where the people about Clementon buried their dead. It is on a hill not far from the railroad station, in Gloucester township, and will in a few years be lost sight of. It was established when the glass-works were built there, which brought together many workmen and their families.

On the farm of Alexander Cooper, Esq., in Delaware township, near Glendale, is a small inclosed spot in one of the fields known as Matlack's grave-yard. It contains but few bodies, yet they are the ancestors of the present owner in the maternal line. The fence is carefully maintained and it is contemplated to erect there a marble tablet to commemorate the place and secure it from encroachments or neglect.

Tomlinson's grave-yard, near Laurel Mills, in Gloucester township, is strictly a family yard. Many of the ancestors of the family lie buried there and interments occasionally take place. It is well cared for, but, belonging to a Friend's family, but few monuments can be seen. Its origin runs back many years, for Joseph Tomlinson settled in that section as early as 1690, he being the first emigrant of that name.

What is generally known as the Zane's grave-yard is in Gloucester township, near Clements Bridge, and was established by the first George Marple, who settled there about 1740, and it was one of the largest in this section of country. Many of the neighboring families buried there and many stones with names and dates stood there. No interments have been made there for many years. The Marples, the Zanes, the Troths, the Chews, the Hillmans and others lived in that region. The estate having passed into the hands of strangers, it has been much neglected of late years. It has no inclosure about it and many of the graves are leveled with the ground and the stones defaced or removed. The remains of Colonel Isaiah Marple are interred at this spot, the grave being shown by a plain marble slab. He

was an officer in the New Jersey Line during the Revolutionary War and rendered much service in that memorable struggle. The remains of a few Hessian soldiers may rest here, as the troops crossed Great Timber Creek at this point on their going to and returning from the battle of Red Bank. In the retreat there was much trouble in transporting their wounded, not having means to that end, and some were left by the way to die or to be cared for by the inhabitants. The army was completely demoralized, its commanding officer being in the hands of the enemy and others lying dead upon the field. In the hasty retreat tradition says two brass field-pieces were thrown into the creek and there remain to the present.

Sloan's burial-place is a neglected spot on the south side of Irish Hill, in Union township, and a short distance east from the Blackwoodtown and Camden turnpike road. There is no fence about it and it is entirely covered with timber and underbrush. Joseph Sloan intended it for his family alone, but others are buried there. It is possible that John Stafford was buried there, he being connected with the family by marriage. He was a soldier in Washington's body-guard and was wounded at the battle of Germantown while serving in the artillery, after which he retired from the service. John Ware, John Batt, Jacob Bendler and others lived near this place, and themselves or part of their families may lie there.

The few graves that formerly appeared by the road leading through Guineatown from Snow Hill to Gloucester, in Centre township, is the resting-place of many of the slaves of the Huggs, the Glovers, the Harrisons and others, who, after they were free, built houses and settled them at this place. No vestige of the graves or stones is left.

The law required that they should not become a county charge; hence this means was taken to keep them from want when too old to work. There is a like place, known as

Hurley's grounds, on the farm now owned by Benjamin and Joseph Lippincott, a short distance east from the Mount Ephraim road. This was the burial-place of the Hinchman slaves and their descendants, and was used until within a few years.

John Mapes' grave-yard joins the house where he lived, and is where himself and his family lie buried. It fronts the turnpike road leading from Camden to Kirkwood, in Centre township, and contains but few graves. John Mapes was a soldier in the partisan corps of Colonel Henry Lee, and did the enemy "much hurt and mischief" in that memorable conflict. He had great admiration for his commander, "Light Horse Harry," and loved to recount their many adventures in watching the movements of the British army. Nothing but a plain marble slab marks the place of his burial.

On the south side of and near the road from Mount Ephraim to Woodbury, in Centre township, formerly stood a large brick farm-house, which was taken down by Jesse W. Starr, Esq., while he owned the farm. Near the house, and in part of the garden, were a few graves, with head and foot-stones indicating that a branch of the Harrison family was buried there. Samuel W. Harrison at one time was the owner of the estate, and a prominent and representative man in Gloucester County affairs during his active life. He was descended from the Harrisons, who settled at Gloucester in the beginning, and whose names may be found among the leading men of the county and State for several generations. Samuel W. Harrison, his family and some of his ancestors lie in this spot, but no man can now find the place of their sepulchre. A branch of the Ellis family had a small burial-place on part of the estate near where Samuel Henlings resides, a short distance east of the Haddonfield and Moorestown road, in Delaware township. No care has been taken of it for many years and the graves are scarcely noticeable.

On the farm now owned by Joshua Peacock, in Delaware township, and on the east side of the Haddonfield and Berlin road, and close beside the old Egg Harbor road, is said to have been an Indian burial-place. There is no doubt that a large settlement of aborigines was near by, which gives color to the tradition. The Kays, the Bateses and the Matlaeks owned the lands adjacent, and there may have been some of these interred there. No trace of the graves can now be seen.

Within the bounds of Camden City were two or three grave-yards, now entirely lost sight of. The progress of improvement crowded them out several years since, and but few of this generation can point out their locality. Some bodies were removed, but many, whose friends had left the neighborhood, still remain. Streets and buildings now cover these burial-places, and but few years will pass away when not a tradition will be remembered by the oldest inhabitant of their locality, or who was there buried. The aggressive and uneasy spirit of the American people allows nothing to hinder its advancement, not even those associations and memories that may surround the graves of our ancestors.

On a farm in Delaware township, and near the county line between Camden and Burlington, are a few graves with monuments, known as the Inskeep grave-yard. The estate was formerly owned in part by Abraham Inskeep, one of that family, and where some of them

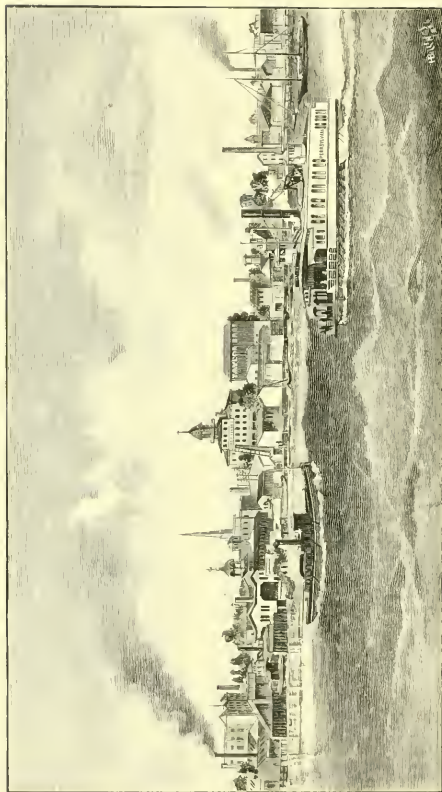
and others of the neighborhood were buried. It is inclosed and is well cared for.

In early times the Inskeeps, the Hootens, the Wills, the Eves and the Evanses inhabited that region, and their dead may have been buried there. Under the regulation in the Society of Friends regarding grave-stones, graves and even "family rows" were eventually lost sight of.

Owing to some neighborhood difficulty about burials in the old yard not necessary to be recounted here, James Sloan founded a burial-yard in 1790 adjoining the old Newton grave-yard. It has many graves and grave-stones within the walls, but much neglected, and the gates being broken, is open to cattle and other marauders. Portions of the Shivers, the Hinchman, the Eastlack, the Heritage, the Collings, the Cooper and other families lie buried there.

About the year 1793 John Rudderow established a burial-place on his own land and near his house in Stockton (then Waterford) township, and where the Church road comes into the Camden and Moorestown turnpike, at Merchantville. The interments were confined strictly to his own family, but after his death no more burials were made there. Within a few years all the graves were opened and the bodies removed to the old Rudderow lot at Colestown. Since then the land has been used for agricultural purposes, and, in the extension of the thrifty town of Merchantville, will soon be built upon and lost sight of.

HISTORY
OF THE
CITIES, BOROUGHS AND TOWNSHIPS
IN
CAMDEN COUNTY, NEW JERSEY.



A GLIMPSE OF CAMDEN'S WATER FRONT.

THE CITY OF CAMDEN.

CHAPTER I.

EARLY HISTORY OF THE CITY OF CAMDEN.

Introduction—Early Settlements and Subsequent Transfers of Land on the Site of Camden—Early Settlements and Transfers of Land on the Site of South Camden—First Town Plan of Camden—Coopers Hill—The Kaighn Estate—Fettersville—Stockton—Kaighnville.

INTRODUCTION.—A little more than two centuries ago the fertile lands now covered by the beautiful and prosperous city of Camden were first permanently occupied by white settlers. During the century succeeding this event, New Jersey, as well as all the other American colonies, was under the control of the English government. About the time the great struggle between the colonies and their mother country began, an enterprising and progressive descendant of one of the first settlers conceived the idea of planning a town on the east bank of the Delaware, opposite what was then the largest city on the American continent, and now its greatest manufacturing centre. Imbued with the same patriotic spirit as his friends and associates, he named his new town Camden, in honor of Charles Pratt, Earl of Camden, a distinguished lawyer and statesman, Lord Chancellor of England in 1766, and President of the Council in 1782. The Earl of Camden was the firm and liberal friend of the American colonies during the whole period of their struggle for independence. He boldly opposed the policy of the King and his ministers, and openly expressed his sympathy for the Americans.

The growth of Camden during the first eighty years of its history was slow but sure, like that of the century plant. It existed for a long period as a small collection of houses near the ferries, toward which most of the travel of West Jersey was then directed on its way to the city of Philadelphia.

During the last decade the manufacturing and business interests of Camden have very largely increased and developed. Many new industries have lately been established, until now the full force of its life is plainly observable to many of the older inhabitants, who remember Camden as a small village.

Could the first settlers upon the site of the city now look upon the industry and energy that have asserted their power in the rumble of ponderous machinery, the whistle of the high-spirited iron horse, the hum and whirl of revolving wheels, the stately magnificence of some of the public institutions, the comfortable homes and beautiful streets and the improvement in the modes of life and living, they would feel gratified that their children's grandchildren and those cotemporary with them are so bountifully favored in this land of freedom and independence, of which they were the hardy pioneers.

The census table below was prepared from official reports, and will enable the reader to observe the changes in the population of the city of Camden at the dates given. The increase during the last decade has been truly wonderful. With the healthful situation, beautiful surroundings, proximity to Philadelphia, rapid development of the manufacturing interests, well-managed ferries, excellent schools, fine churches, an enterprising press, and intelligent and cultured society, Camden gives promise, within the next half century, to many times double its present population, and hold high rank among the leading cities of the Union.

1828.....	1,143	1860.....	14,368
1830.....	1,987	1865.....	18,315
1833.....	2,241	1870.....	20,015
1840.....	3,369	1875.....	23,852
1850.....	9,118	1880.....	41,159
1855.....	11,217	1885.....	52,884

CITY OF CAMDEN BY WARDS

	1850	1855	1860	1865	1870
North Ward	2520	2462	4141	5396	6666
Middle Ward	2856	4266	5051	5545	6684
South Ward.....	4242	4489	5176	7372	6695
Total	9618	11,217	14,368	18,313	20,045

	1875	1880	1885
First Ward.....	5932	6362	7031
Second Ward	3946	6060	8097
Third Ward	3931	3952	1800
Fourth Ward.....	5261	6935	3464
Fifth Ward.....	5267	6018	6566
Sixth Ward.....	3489	3720	4198
Seventh Ward.....	3760	4426	5805
Eighth Ward	3175	4186	6713
Total.....	33,852	41,659	52,884

THE EARLY SETTLEMENTS AND TRANSFERS OF LAND ON THE SITE OF NORTH CAMDEN.—The first known settlements on the Delaware River within the limits of Camden were made by Richard Arnold and William Cooper, before the land they located had been surveyed to them and before the Dublin colony, composed mostly of English Friends who had fled from England to Dublin to avoid persecution, had located inland from the river, between Newton and Coopers Creeks. It would appear from the order given below that the number of Friends living along the river was sufficient to warrant the yearly meeting held at Thomas Gardiner's house, in Burlington, the 5th of Seventh Month (September), 1681, to grant permission, as follows:

"Ordered that Friends of Pyne Point have a meeting on every Fourth day, and to begin at the Second hour, at Richard Arnold's House." The Richard Arnold here mentioned lived on the river-bank, a short distance above the mouth of Newton Creek, although he did not receive title until March 1, 1702, when two hundred acres were surveyed to him. His house is marked on the map made by Thomas Sharp in 1700. He sold this building the same year to Martin Jarvis, who had purchased the year previous two hundred and twenty-two acres of the adjoining land bounding on Coopers Creek. The name of Arnold disappears from this time in the history of the territory now Camden County.

The next resident on the site of Camden, so far as known, was William Cooper. He was born in England in 1632, and for many years prior to his emigration had resided at Coleshill, in the parish of Amersham, county of Hertford, where, early in the history of the Society of Friends, he became a

convinced member of that religious body. He is styled in various deeds and in his will as "Yeoman." Upperside Monthly Meeting, to which he belonged, contained within its limits the home of William Penn, whose projects for a settlement on the Delaware thus became well known to its members, and William Cooper, attracted by the prospects, and wearied by religious persecution at home, concluded to emigrate thither in the early part of 1679, with his wife, Margaret, and five children. He brought with him a certificate from Upperside Monthly Meeting, setting forth "that the said William Cooper and Margaret, his wife, having lived in these parts for many years, ever since the first of their conviction, have walked conscientiously and honorably amongst us, agreeably to the profession and testimony of truth, according to the best of our observation and knowledge of them."

He arrived at Burlington in the spring or summer of 1679, and soon after located fifty acres of land within the town limits, and had the same surveyed and returned to himself by deed dated October 5, 1680. On this land he built his first home and temporarily settled his family. During the same year, no doubt conversant with the project of planting a city near Shackamaxon (now Kensington, Philadelphia), he located a tract of three hundred acres immediately opposite, at the junction of the Delaware with Aroches Creek, which now bears his name, and obtained a certificate for the same from the commissioners June 12, 1682. He built his second house and established his family on a high bank above Coopers Point, called by him Pyne Point, from a dense pine forest which then grew there. This site is now washed away and is near where Fifth Street touches the river. "The remains of this house," says Mickle, writing in 1844, "were visible a few years ago." It was built, according to reliable family tradition, of brown sand-stone, which, no doubt, was quarried at Pea Shore, north of the creek. It had a stone portico, and a door opened out from the second story hall to the roof of the portico. Benjamin Franklin, who was a guest there nearly a century after it was built, styles it "a large house." His son Joseph, a few years later, built a house a short distance east of his father's, on the bluff near the creek, and that, too, has disappeared.

On his arrival the place he selected was occupied by a small band of friendly Indians, under a chief named Arasapha. The title to the land on the Delaware between Oldmans Creek and Rancocas Creek had been purchased of the Indians in 1677,

but William Cooper extinguished what rights they still might possess at Pyne Point by a conveyance from the chief Arasapha. This deed was a few years ago in the possession of Joseph W. Cooper, but is now unfortunately lost. Intercourse between Shackamaxon, wheret he pioneers of Penn's colony, under Fairman, the surveyor, and Markham, the deputy-governor, and Pyne Point had long been established by canoe ferry between the Indian settlements at those places, and the settlers on both sides of the river could therefore well meet together for religious worship.

At a Yearly Meeting of Friends held at Salem, Second Month 11, 1682, for both Jerseys and Pennsylvania, it was therefore ordered "that the Friends at (Pyne Point) and those at Shakomaxin do meet together once a month on the 2^d and 4th day in every month, the first meeting to be held at William Cooper's, at Pyne Point, the 2^d and 4th day of the 3^d month next, and the next meeting to be at Thomas Fairman's, at Shakomaxin, and so in course." This meeting was alternately held at Cooper's house until the arrival of Penn, when it was removed to Philadelphia. There was also a gathering for worship at the house of Mark Newbie, on Newton Creek, of which Thomas Sharp, in his narrative of the establishment of the Newton Meeting, says: "Immediately there was a meeting sett up and kept at the house of Mark Newbie, and in a short time it grew and increased, unto which William Cooper and family, that live at the Point, resorted, and sometimes the meeting was kept at his house, who had been settled sometime before." When the meeting-house was built, in 1684, at Newton, William Cooper was appointed one of the trustees, and they continued the trust to Joseph Cooper, his son, and others in 1708. It was built on the land of Thomas Thackara, between the houses of Zane and Thackara, and stood until destroyed by fire, December 22, 1817.

William Cooper was present at the treaty of Penn with the Indians in 1682 at Shackamaxon, opposite his house. He was chosen one of the members of Assembly from the Third or Irish Tenth in 1682-83 and also in 1685. In 1687 he was appointed by the Assembly of the province one of the Council of Proprietors. He was a commissioner for the division of lands, and in an individual capacity, also acted as attorney for many Friends in England and Ireland in the purchase and location of land. In 1694 he was appointed judge of the County Court of Gloucester and continued in that capacity several years. His position among Friends is set forth in the testimony issued by the meeting after his death as "having been

raised to his gift of exhortation in Hartfordshire, England, and lived here in Godly conversation, exercising his gift in the meeting at Newton, whereunto he belonged, to the benefit of God's people until it pleased God to remove him. As he lived so he died in unity with Friends and in full assurance of his eternal well-being." In 1685 he had located four hundred and twenty-nine acres of land on the north side of Coopers Creek, in Waterford (now Delaware) township, where he erected a house and out-buildings and having removed thither about 1708, died there on the 11th day of First Month (March) 1710. His will bears date March 7, 1709, and was probated March 20, 1710, twenty-one days later (the first of the year at that time beginning March 25th). The history of the early settlement of Camden is so interwoven with the acquisition and transfer of land within its limits, largely made by William Cooper and his descendants, that a skeleton genealogical chart of the first four generations is given on page 406 to elucidate the descriptions in this article.

The land on which Camden is situated was originally surveyed in several large tracts, as follows—(given in order as they lie contiguous on the river and creek-fronts). The tract of three hundred acres for which William Cooper obtained title on the 12th June, 1682, was situated on the Delaware and Coopers Creek, and includes what has since been distinctively known as "Coopers Point." Next below on the Delaware was a tract of four hundred and fifty acres which extended eastward to Coopers Creek and had been surveyed, September 20, 1681, to William Roydon, "a citizen and grocer of London," who came to this country some time after the London and Yorkshire commissioners, and upon this land the original town of Camden was subsequently laid out.

William Cooper's tract had not then been surveyed, but application therefor had doubtless been made, for when the lines of his survey were fixed, June 12, 1682, he made complaint that Roydon's survey extended upon his land. This was probably when Roydon was absent in England, as he visited there several times within a few years, and upon his return refused to accept any change.

On June 26, 1688, Roydon sold three hundred acres of his survey to Zachariah Whitpain, it being on the north side, and the north line he made to conform to his original survey. Whitpain gave a mortgage for the original purchase money, and as he did not meet his payments it was forfeited to Roydon, who, April 1, 1692, sold the same to John Tysack, who sold it, December 25, 1697, to Anna Nore, whose heirs, January 24, 1720, con-

WILLIAM COOPER.

MARGARET.

His wife Margaret, deceased before him, probably in 1694. A daughter Margaret, who was born in West Jersey, who died before her parents, unmarried.

Born 1632. Came from Colchester, England, and died in 1694. A daughter Margaret, who was born in West Jersey, who died before her parents, unmarried.

III.

IV.

V.

JOSEPH.

Lydia Riggs,

JAMES,

Abigail Wood,

DANIEL,

Sarah Spicer,

of Salem; born 1659; died 1692; married John Of Newton; born 1666, and died 1692; had seven children; (1) Jonathan, and (2) Hannah, (3) Samuel, (4) Mary, (5) Sarah, (6) Rebecca and (7) Elizabeth. In 1692 he married John Surket.

Born 1670; died before 1672; married 1683; his father, unmarried. He died in 1694; had one child. His father's will, nor is his name found in any public or private document.

Of Newton; born 1675; died intestate in year 1710. Born 1677; his second wife. In 1710 she married a second husband, Richard, who had two sons by first husband, Cooper.

4.

6.

7.

8.

9, 10

(4) Hannah,

(5) Benjamin,

(6) Sarah,

(7) Isaac,

(1) William,

(2) Samuel,

Married Samuel Mickle, styled Junior, of Newton, married Alexander Morgan and had seven children; (1) Joseph, (2) Mary, who married Jacob Howell, Jr., and left three daughters, Lydia (Wharton), Hannah (Swart), and Mary (Swart). By a second wife, Hannah Dent, there was no issue.

Of Newton; born 1672; by first wife, Richard Mickle, had five children; (a) Joseph, (b) Benjamin, (c) Isaac, (d) Mary, (e) Lydia (Beck). By a second wife, Hannah, there was no issue. By third wife, Elizabeth Cole, he had seven children: (a) Joseph, (b) Benjamin, (c) James, (d) Samuel, (e) William, (f) Isaac and (g) Elizabeth (Dodd).

Married Joshua Rejier, of Newton; born 1670; died 1707; married Hannah Gates, and had five children; (a) Thomas, (b) Mary (Haskins), (c) Abigail, (d) Sarah (Smith), (e) Joshua, (f) Caleb, (g) Thomas.

Of Philadelphia; born 1694, died 1732; only son and heir; married first, a second wife, and had two children: (a) Daniel, (b) Jacob. (c) Abigail (Fiskary), (d) Hannah, (Lippin-), (e) Deborah, (f) Mary (Lynn). By second wife, Mary Rawle, he had (f) Rebecca, who died unmarried.

Of Philadelphia; born 1700, died 1732; had wife, Mary, and five children; (a) Sarah (Hugg), (b) Abigail (Knighn), (c) William S., (d) Samuel, (e) Hannah, (f) Mary (Lynn). Born about 1707; was second son by Sarah Spicer; he had a wife, Father, and removed from the county.

veyed to Jonathan Dickinson. He died in 1722, and it passed to his son, Jonathan Dickinson, who January 17, 1723, sold it to William Cooper, son of Daniel and grandson of William, to whom had descended his grandfather's title to the adjoining land and thus ended the dispute on the boundary between the Roydon and Cooper surveys.

On November 9, 1684, Roydon sold fifty acres of his tract, on the lower side reaching to the river, to Richard Watt. The north line of this fifty acres afterward became the boundary line of the Cooper and Kaighn estates, and is now known as Line Street in the city of Camden. On the 1st day of First Month, 1688, Roydon was granted a license to keep a ferry from Philadelphia to the Jersey shore, where he had built a house, it having been "judged that William Roydon's house was convenient and ye said William Roydon a person suitable for that employ." After his sale of land to Tysack, in 1692, he returned to England and died there the same year.

Lying between the larger tracts of Cooper and Roydon was a small wedge-shaped piece of land of twenty-eight acres, with its base resting on the Delaware, which was surveyed to John White, November, 1683. On the south of the Roydon purchase, and lying on the river, was a large tract of five hundred acres which was located by William Cooper as the attorney for Samuel Norris, to whom it was surveyed in May, 1685, and extended southward along the river and then from the river-front eastward to Little Newton Creek, or Kaighn's Run, with its northeast angle nearly touching Coopers Creek.

Next below the Norris tract was one hundred acres of meadow land, on both sides of Kaighn's Run, which was located March 9, 1681, by the Dublin emigrants who settled at Newton. East of Kaighn's Run, and reaching down to the river, on the south side of the Newton meadow land, was located five hundred acres, by Robert Turner, May, 1685. Next below was the two hundred acre tract of Richard Arnold, before mentioned, on which he lived, probably as early as 1680. The next survey on the river, and extending up Newton Creek to the mouth of its north branch and along that branch, contained two hundred and twenty acres, and was also made by Robert Turner, Twelfth Month 27, 1687. Farther up the north branch of Newton Creek, and east of the Turner survey, was a tract of three hundred and fifty acres, surveyed, March 6, 1682, to Mark Newbie, a part of which is now in the east part of the city limits. North and east of the Newbie, Turner and Norris tracts, and bordering on Coopers Creek, lay a tract of five hun-

dred acres which was surveyed to Robert Turner in July, 1683.

Of those who, as above stated, originally located the land, William Cooper was the only one who made substantial improvements, and with his family settled and retained permanent ownership. In addition to his survey of three hundred acres at the "Poynt," he acquired title, January 8, 1689, to the twenty-eight acres located by John White, lying south of his tract and on the river. This wedge-shaped piece of land had passed from White to John Langhurst, and later to Roydon, who sold to Cooper on the date mentioned. William Cooper also obtained, through several conveyances, the fifty acres fronting on the river adjoining his other land, which Roydon had sold to Samuel Carpenter, April 20, 1689. He disposed of all his real estate at the point between the river and creek, by various deeds of gift, before his death, to his children and grandchildren, the last gift being a small tract of thirty-eight acres on Coopers Creek, adjoining Roydon's survey, which he granted to his grandsons—John (son of William) and Joseph, Jr. (son of Joseph)—as joint tenants, and they, in 1715, sold and conveyed the same to their cousin William, son of Daniel. His land, with the house thereon, in Burlington, he presented by deed to his daughter Hannah, wife of John Woolston, Sr.

William Cooper, Jr. (born 1660, died 1694), the eldest son of William the emigrant, married, in 1682, Mary, the daughter of Edward and Mary Bradway, of Salem, and the young couple settled in that town. He died in 1691, leaving three children,—John, Hannah and Mary. His widow intermarried the next year with William Kenton, of Choptank Meeting, Maryland, and the three children were fostered and cared for by their grandfather Cooper at the "Poynt." John was provided with a farm, as above stated, and did not change his residence until after his grandfather's death. He married, at Chesterfield Meeting, Anne Clarke in 1712, and settled in Deptford township, Old Gloucester County. Hannah married, in 1704, at her grandfather's house at the "Poynt," John, the eldest son of Archibald Mickle, and they settled on Newton Creek, within the town bounds of Gloucester. Mary appears to have accompanied her grandfather when he removed to his farm at Cooper-town, on the Waterford side of the creek, where he died, for she was married, 1707, at the house of her testamentary guardian, John Kay, near Ellensburg, to Benjamin, son and heir of Thomas Thackara, of Newton, the pioneer. They resided on the Thackara property on the middle branch of Newton Creek.

Joseph Cooper (born 1666, died 1731), second son of William, the emigrant, married, 1688, Lydia Riggs, a member of the Philadelphia Meeting of Friends. They resided on Coopers Creek, just east of the residence of his father. They had seven children,—Elizabeth, who married Samuel Mickle and died without issue; Joseph, Jr., who married, first, Mary Hudson, and, second, Hannah Dent; Lydia, who married John Cox and died without issue; Hannah, who married Alexander Morgan; Benjamin, who was three times married: first to Rachel Mickle, secondly to Hannah Carlisle (a widow *née* Clarke), and thirdly to Elizabeth Burcham (a widow *née* Cole); Sarah, who married Joshua Raper; and Isaac, who married Hannah Coates.

The first purchase of land made by Joseph Cooper, son of William, of which we have record, was effected June 12, 1697, when Joshua and Abraham Carpenter conveyed to him the tract containing four hundred and twenty-three acres, being the greater part of the Turner survey, located in July, 1685, lying on the south side of Coopers Creek, and deeded by Turner, December 30, 1693, to the Carpenters,—a tract still locally known as the Carpenter tract. The remainder of the Turner survey Joseph had purchased a short time before of John Colley, and on the 13th of December, 1702, he purchased ten acres adjoining this land of Archibald Mickle. These three pieces of land, purchased of Carpenter, Colley and Mickle, as stated, Joseph Cooper conveyed to his son Joseph, Jr., by deed dated June 16, 1714.

Joseph Cooper, Jr. (born 1691, died 1749), married, 1713, Mary Hudson, daughter of William and Hannah, of Philadelphia. She died 1728, leaving him one child, Mary, who married, 1737, Jacob Howell, Jr. Mary Howell died before her husband, leaving to his care three daughters—Lydia, who married John Wharton; Hannah, who died unmarried; and Mary, who married Benjamin Swett. In his will Joseph, Jr., directed that a tract of five hundred acres, on the north side of the south branch of Coopers Creek, which came to him from his grandfather, William, the emigrant, should be divided into three parts for the use and benefit of his three granddaughters. By his second wife, Hannah Dent, there was no issue. The large tract of four hundred and thirty acres, on south side of Coopers Creek, deeded to him by his father in 1714, passed under his will to his younger brother, Isaac Cooper and the same has since passed through an heir, female, to the descendants of Israel Cope, of Philadelphia. Joseph Cooper, Jr., represented his district in the State Legislature for

nineteen years, and held other important official and religious trusts. He died Eighth Month 1, 1749.

Joseph Cooper, Sr., son of William, purchased one hundred and sixty-seven acres of land (adjoining the Turner survey) and other lands of Joseph Dole, November 19, 1723, and conveyed the same, January 27, 1728, to his son, Isaac Cooper, who, by will dated in 1765, devised it to his son Marmaduke, who, upon obtaining possession, built the two-story and attic brick building, with extension. This residence still stands on the Haddon pike, near Coopers Creek and west of the Harleigh Cemetery. These lands have also passed to the name Cope.

Marmaduke Cooper, the only son of Isaac and Hannah (Coates) Cooper, married Mary Jones, daughter of Aquila and Elizabeth Jones, and had Lydia, who died 1817, aged twenty-nine, unmarried; Hannah, who died 1851, aged seventy-one, unmarried; Margaret, born 1781, who married Israel Cope, of Philadelphia; Isaac, born 1785, died 1844, unmarried; Elizabeth, who died 1811, aged twenty-one, unmarried; Ann, who died in 1816, aged twenty-four, unmarried; and Joseph, born 1794, who died in his minority and unmarried. Marmaduke, by will, October 21, 1795, devised all of his lands in Newton township to his son Joseph (born 1794), who died in his minority and unmarried, when it passed to Isaac (born 1785), who died in 1844, also unmarried, when the same fell by inheritance to Hannah, the surviving sister of Isaac, and to the children of his deceased sister, Margaret Cope. Israel and Margaret (Cooper) Cope had five children—Mary Ann, who married Stephen P. Morris and died without issue; Marmaduke C., who married Sarah Wistar; Emeline, who died unmarried; Elizabeth C., who married William M. Collins; and Lydia, who died unmarried.

Joseph Cooper, Sr., received from his father, William, the first settler, by deed dated August 24, 1700, a tract of land of one hundred and sixty-four acres and "his house in which he liveth," on Coopers Creek, being part of the original survey, and on the 18th of February, 1708, his father conveyed to him two hundred and twelve acres of land at Coopers Point, being the remainder of the original survey, together with all appurtenances, etc., and on the 2d of May, 1728, Joseph Cooper, Sr., conveyed the last-mentioned tract of two hundred and twelve acres to his son, Benjamin Cooper.

Benjamin Cooper, son of Joseph, Sr., was three times married, as heretofore stated. By his first wife (Rachel Mickle) he had two daughters, both

of whom married Woods, of Philadelphia. By his second wife (Hannah) there was no issue, and it was during this marriage, or in contemplation of this marriage with Hannah Carlisle, that he erected the brick mansion at the Point, which bears on its gable end the legend, "B. + H. C., 1734." By his third wife (Elizabeth Cole) he had seven children—Joseph, of Newton, born 1735, married Elizabeth Haines and died childless; Benjamin, of Haddonfield, born 1737, married Prudence Barton; James, of Philadelphia, born 1739, married Sarah Erwin, and, secondly, Hannah Saunders; Samuel, of Newton, born 1744, married Prudence Brown; William, of Waterford, born 1746, married Ann Folwell; Isaac, of Philadelphia, born 1751, married Elizabeth Lippincott; and Elizabeth, born 1756, married George Budd.

The old dwelling-house of Benjamin Cooper, mentioned above, still standing near the corner of Point and Erie Streets, being surrounded by a garden of several acres, was in later years used as a pleasure resort by the old residents of Camden Village, Kaighnton, Dogwoodtown, Fetersville and Coopers Ferry. Many of the old trees and a portion of the shrubbery of this garden may yet be seen, but are now on the property of house-owners in the vicinity. The mansion is built of stone, has two stories and attic, with hip-roof and dormer-windows. The dimensions are twenty-four by forty-five feet, with L extension of stone and brick twenty-four by twenty-seven feet, and on the front and river-side are wide piazzas. There are fifteen large rooms in the mansion. It was used in 1778 by the British General Abercrombie as his headquarters, and when not occupied by their forces, was a favorite target for the practice of the English cannoneers from the Pennsylvania side of the river. In the attic is a red-oak girder cut and splintered by a twelve-pound shot which entered the roof, struck the girder and fell to the floor. This shot is in possession of Samuel C. Cooper, of State Street. This mansion was long the residence of Joseph and Elizabeth (Haines) Cooper, he being the eldest son of Benjamin.

The two hundred and twelve acres of land which Benjamin obtained from his father, Joseph, Sr., was conveyed by him to his sons Joseph and Samuel, the bulk of the property, one hundred and twenty-two acres, going to Joseph, by deed dated July 31, 1762, but Samuel, in 1669, received in addition forty-four acres, at and near the ferry, together with all ferry rights and privileges, and the next year he built the brick ferry-house, which bears in its gable-walls the initials "S. + P. C., 1770," which stands for Samuel and Prudence Cooper.

Joseph Cooper, son of Benjamin, built upon his one hundred and twenty-two acres, at the Point, the brick house near the river at the head of Third Street. It is constructed of English brick, alternately red and white, and has two stories and an attic, thirty-six by eighteen feet, and contains nine rooms. A lean-to at the rear is fourteen by eighteen and one story high. It contains the remains of the old Dutch bake-oven of the period when the house was built. On the north end, worked in black bricks, is seen the inscription,

C which, interpreted, means Joseph and Elizabeth + Elizabeth (Haines) Cooper. The house is popularly known as the ICE-house, and is now dilapidated and unoccupied. Joseph Cooper, by deed dated November 17, 1817, devised the said one hundred and twenty-two acres to his grand-nephew, Joseph W. Cooper, son of William, son of Samuel. —

The house built by Samuel Cooper was the second ferry-house built at the Point. It has two stories and an attic, with dormer-windows, built of old English red and black brick, and has a front of sixty-three feet on State Street, with an L extension on the side next to the river, making the entire length seventy-five feet. There are twenty-four large rooms in this mansion, which is still in good condition, has been known as Coopers Point Hotel, and in part is now used as offices of the Camden and Atlantic Railroad Company.

Samuel Cooper, son of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Cole) Cooper, was born Ninth Month 25, 1744, and died Sixth Month 25, 1812. He married, at Evesham Meeting, in 1766, Prudence, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Haines) Brown, of Nottingham, Pa. His wife, Prudence, survived him, and died Eighth Month 14, 1822. For many years they had resided on his farm called "Pleasant View," now Pavonia, in Stockton township. They had children,—Joseph, born 1767, married Sarah P. Buckley, of New York; William, married Rebecca Wills; Mary, born 1766, married Richard M. Cooper, of Camden; Sarah, married Henry Hull, a minister, of New York; Benjamin, born 1775, married Elizabeth Wills; and Elizabeth, who died unmarried. When Samuel withdrew from business, about 1790, and retired to "Pleasant View," he turned over the control and management of the upper ferry and the ferry property to his son William, and during the same period the lower ferry, at Cooper Street, was owned and managed by a cousin bearing the same name,—William, the son of Daniel.

William, the manager of the upper ferry, at the Point, was an active business man, and kept pace

with the progress of the times in all things that pertained to and facilitated ferrying. In later years he leased the ferry and the ferry-house, and resided in the old brick house on State Street, built in 1789, and now occupied by Mrs. Sarah Gaskill and Rachel Cooper, his daughters. The ferry and the ferry property eventually passed to Joseph W. Cooper, son of the last-named William, who continued it until the property was obtained and incorporated by the Coopers Point Ferry Company. The land lying along the south side of the ferry property was left by William Cooper (son of Samuel), of the upper ferry, to his two grandsons, William and Samuel, the sons of Samuel H. Cooper, who married Hannah Wood, and deceased in year 1827, and before his father, William, who died Ninth Month 27, 1849.

The title to the bulk of the property lying north of Birch and Pearl Streets and west of the Isaac Cooper estate, has passed through, or is still retained in, the following lines, descending from the above Samuel and Prudence Cooper :

First line.—Joseph and Sarah P. (Buckley) Cooper, had one posthumous child, Joseph B. (born 1794, died 1862), who married Hannah Wills and left two sons—(1) Charles M., (2) Joseph B.

Second line.—William and Rebecca (Wills) Cooper had eight children—I. Samuel II. (born 1797, died 1827), who married Hannah Wood and left two sons (1) William, (2) Samuel; II. Joseph W. (born 1799, died 1871), who married Rebecca F. Champion and had eight children—(1) Joseph, (2) Elizabeth C., (3) Samuel C., (4) Anna M., (5) Mary, (6) Joseph W., (7) Ellen C. and (8) Walter M.; III. Mary W., who married William F. Reeve; IV. Hannah, died unmarried; V. Elizabeth H., who married Isaac H. Wood; VI. Sarah, who married Charles C. Gaskill; VII. Rachel; VIII. Prudence B., who married Emmor Reeve.

Third line.—Benjamin (born 1775, died 1842), who married Elizabeth Wills and had six children—I. Samuel, who died unmarried; II. Rebecca W., who married John M. Kaighn; III. Prudence, who died unmarried; IV. Benjamin W., who married Lydia Lippincott and had (1) Samuel, (2) Benjamin, (3) Clayton, (4) Anna; V. William B., who married Phebe Mendenhall, *née* Emlen.

Samuel C. Cooper, lawyer, of State Street, is the son of Joseph W. Cooper, deceased, who was the devisee of his great uncle, Joseph Cooper. The lands at the Point, north of Pearl Street, were laid out in town lots in 1852 by the heirs of William Cooper, and by Joseph W. Cooper. The property lying east of the Joseph W. Cooper tract is held by the heirs of Isaac Cooper, son of Joseph, Sr.

Daniel Cooper, the youngest son of William Cooper, the first settler, was about seven years of age when he came with his parents to this county. When twenty years of age, and in 1693, he married Abigail, daughter of Henry Wood, who then resided on the north side of Coopers Creek, near the home of Lemuel Horner. On March 16, 1695, William conveyed to his son Daniel, "in consideration of y^e natural love and affection which I have and bear toward my son Daniel Cooper, and for and towards y^e preferring and advancement of him in y^e world, &c., all that dwelling-house upon Delaware River wherein my said son now dwelleth, together with 114 acres of land thereto adjoining, which said premises were by me formerly purchased of William Roydon." This passed the ferry rights and privileges which had been granted to Roydon by the Gloucester County Court in 1688, the franchise extending from Coopers Creek to Newton Creek. In 1717 the Legislature of Pennsylvania passed an act establishing a ferry to "Daniel Cooper's landing," and January 21, 1789, all of these rights were confirmed by royal patent to William Cooper, son of Daniel, and a monopoly thereby created giving the exclusive right of ferry for two miles above and two miles below, without limit of time and for a nominal tax. The above-mentioned conveyance of William Cooper to his son Daniel also included four separate parcels of land situated on Coopers Creek, Timber Creek, and the Delaware River, amounting together to about one thousand acres.

Abigail, the wife of Daniel Cooper, died the next year after marriage, leaving one child, William, who became the heir of his father's estate, and from whom all the Coopers in this line living in this vicinity descend. In 1695 Daniel married Sarah Spicer, the daughter of Samuel, who lived on the north side of Coopers Creek, adjoining Henry Wood. By her he had two children, Samuel and Daniel, and died in 1715 intestate, his eldest son, William, by the English law of primogeniture, inheriting his estate, which had been kept intact as conveyed to him by his father, the first William, in 1695. Prompted by a sense of fairness, William conveyed of his inheritance to his half-brothers, Samuel and William respectively, two hundred and twenty-seven acres in Waterford township and a large tract on the head-waters of the north branch of Coopers Creek. On March 20, 1715,—the year of his father's death—William purchased thirty-eight acres fronting on Coopers Creek. In 1722 he bought out and obtained releases from the residuary devisees of all interests and claims on the

estate of their grandfather William, the first settler, and in 1723, as mentioned above, the three hundred acres of the Roydon survey, thus vesting in himself nearly five hundred acres of the valuable Delaware River front lying between the present Line and Birch Streets, together with the ferry privileges originally obtained by Roydon in 1688. In 1744 he conveyed to his son Daniel one hundred acres, comprising land mostly below or south of Plum (now Arch) Street, and in 1764 one hundred acres lying between Plum and Cooper Streets to his son Jacob, who, in 1773, laid out forty acres of the same into a town plot and gave it the name of Camden.

William Cooper (born 1694, died 1767), son of Daniel, had by his first wife, Deborah Medcalf, five children,—Daniel married Mary West, Jacob married Mary Corker, Abigail married William Fisher, Deborah married Restore Lippincott and Mary married Jonathan Lynn,—and by a second wife Mary Rawle, he had one child, Rebecca, who died unmarried.

During the latter part of his life he resided in Philadelphia, where he owned considerable real estate. By his will the balance of his Delaware front estate, lying north of Cooper Street to Pearl Street and from the river to Seventh Street, passed to his grandson, William, the eldest son of his son Daniel.

Daniel Cooper, who, as above mentioned, received one hundred acres from his father, William, in 1744, built the large brick house lately known as Parson's Hotel, now demolished, near the corner of Front and Federal Streets, where he resided. On its gable was inscribed the initials, "D. C. M., 1764,"—i. e. Daniel and Mary Cooper. Daniel Cooper, son of William, married Mary, daughter of Charles and Sarah (Parsons) West, of Philadelphia, and had three sons,—William, who married Abigail Matlack; James, who married Priscilla Burrough; and Joshua, who married Abigail Stokes.

His son William (born 1749, died 1787), who married Abigail Matlack, daughter of Richard and Mary (Wood) Matlack, had five children, to wit: (1) Daniel (born 1766, died 1804), who married first Elizabeth Rogers, and secondly Deborah Middleton; (2) Richard Matlack Cooper (born 1768, died 1844), who married Mary Cooper; (3) Charles W., who married Susan Flemming, and died without issue; (4) Mary, who married Samuel Volans of Philadelphia; and (5) Sarah W., who married Samuel W. Fisher, of Philadelphia.

By will dated February 15, 1768, Daniel Cooper devised the ferry property and adjacent land to his

sons, William and Joshua. Daniel married Mary West, daughter of Charles West, of Philadelphia, and died in 1776, leaving three sons,—William, James and Joshua. Jacob Cooper, who received one hundred acres from his father, William, in 1764, after laying out the town plot of Camden, as mentioned above, sold the remainder of his holding October 10, 1781, to his nephew, William Cooper, the son of his brother Daniel. This remainder lay mainly south of Federal Street to Line, and east of West Street, towards Coopers Creek, and is known as Coopers Hill, a name applied to that ground rising from the marsh west of Fourth Street, and south of Bridge Avenue, forming a knoll then covered with stately oak and pine-trees and having on the eastern slope a magnificent apple orchard. Upon this hill stands the City Hall, the Cooper Hospital, the Haddon Avenue Station and many fine private residences. In 1776 Jacob Cooper gave to five trustees and their successors the lots on Plum (now Arch) Street, at the corner of Fifth and Sixth Streets, in trust to erect a place of worship and make a grave-yard. Joshua Cooper, the youngest son of Daniel, and grandson of Wm. Cooper, of Philadelphia, inherited from his father a portion of his land south from Plum Street (now Arch Street,) and in 1803 laid out a town plot adjoining that of his uncle Jacobs—town of Camden. He established the ferry at the foot of Federal Street, and placed it under the management of his son William, but finally sold it to John D. Wessels. In 1818 Joshua conveyed to Edward Sharp ninety-eight acres of land lying along the river and south of Federal Street, which terminated his interest in this locality. He built and resided in the house No. 224 Federal Street, now occupied by the Camden Safe Deposit Company; afterward removed with his family to New Albany, Ind. Wm. Cooper, the eldest son of Daniel, inherited from his grandfather, Wm. Cooper, of Philadelphia, "the plantation called Cooper's Ferry, wherein my son Daniel now dwells," which, with other lands purchased from his uncle, Jacob Cooper, comprised the large territory extending from the Delaware River to Sixth Street, between Cooper and Pearl Streets, and from West Street to Coopers Creek, between Federal and Line Streets. He died in 1787, and by will divided the bulk of his real estate between his sons, Daniel and Richard M. Cooper, the land at the foot of Cooper Street, to which belonged the ferry franchise, passing to Daniel, who died intestate in 1804, leaving three daughters,—Mary Ann, who afterwards married William Canuan, Abigail and Esther L.,—whose shares in their father's estate were set off to

them in severalty in 1820, with the exeception of the share of Mary Ann Carman, which was divided among and sold by her heirs. The remainder of Wm. Cooper's estate vesting in Richard M. Cooper and his nieces, Abigail and Esther L. Cooper, has been kept intact and managed as one property for their mutual benefit, first by Richard M. Cooper and after his death, in 1844, by his son, William D. Cooper, who had, in 1842, laid out into town lots the land between West Street, Broadway, Pine Street and nearly to Benson Street, known as Cooper's Hill. The Cooper Street Ferry, after varying fortunes, with team and steamboats, was finally discontinued soon after the establishment of the West Jersey Ferry at the foot of Market Street, having been for many years an unprofitable asset of Abigail Cooper's share.

The lands lying north of Cooper Street, between that street and Pearl Street, and eastward as far as Sixth Street, were laid out into town lots before 1852, and mainly by Wm. D. Cooper.

Richard M. Cooper (born 1768, died 1844) married Mary, daughter of Samuel and Prudence (Brown) Cooper, of Coopers Point, and they had children,—(1) Sarah West Cooper, who died 1880, unmarried; (2) Elizabeth Brown Cooper; (3) Caroline Cooper, who married John C. Hull, of New York City; (4) Abigail Matlack Cooper, who married Richard Wright, of Philadelphia; (5) Alexander Cooper, who married first, Hannah Cooper, and secondly, Mary H. Kay, (*née* Lippincott); (6) Mary Volans Cooper, who died 1855, unmarried; (7 and 8) Richard Matlack Cooper and William Daniel Cooper, twins, who both died unmarried, Richard M. in 1874, and William D. in 1875.

JOHN COOPER AND HIS SONS.—John Cooper, the only son of William Cooper, eldest son of William and Margaret Cooper, of Coopers Point, was born at Salem, Ninth Month 22, 1683. His father died in his thirty-second year, in 1691, leaving him to the fostering care of his grandfather Cooper.

John Cooper and his cousin, Joseph Cooper, Jr., received as joint tenants from their grandfather William in his lifetime, a large improved tract on the creek, near its mouth, which had been surveyed to him as an overplus of the original survey. This land they sold and conveyed, in 1715, to their cousin William, son and heir of Daniel. By his grandfather's will he received a handsome legacy, and he and his cousin, Jonathan Woolstone, were made tenants in common of all land belonging to him as the third dividend "out of the one-eighth part and one-twentieth part of a Propriety."

In addition to this, John was the heir to three hundred acres on a stream called Coopers Creek, the largest branch of Alloways Creek, deeded to his mother, Mary, by her father, Edward Bradley.

With this liberal start in life, John Cooper married, Eleventh Month 1, 1711-12, in Chesterfield Meeting, Anne Clarke, and soon after settled permanently in Deptford township, Gloucester County.

He was early called to the services in the meeting in 1711, and meetings for worship were for some time held at his house; and together with his cousin Joseph, Jr., and William Evans, acted as the first three trustees of Haddonfield Meeting in 1721, and was soon appointed to the station of an elder, "for which his religious experience and a divine gift had qualified him." He was a public Friend of much weight, and frequently traveled in the ministry. A memorial was issued by the Gloucester and Salem Quarterly Meeting, held at Haddonfield in 1756, in which the above and the following clear testimony is borne: "He was often concerned for the well ordering of the church in its several branches, careful to demean himself as became an humble follower of the Lamb, showing it clearly by his good example among men and in a particular manner before his own family. . . . He departed this life the 22nd day of 9th mo. 1730, in the 48th year of his age." His widow, Anne, died Twelfth Month 17, 1766. They had three sons,—James and David who were distinguished as ministers among Friends, and John, provided for in his father's will as "a child unborn," was prominent as a delegate to the First Continental Congress in 1776. The testimony from Woodbury Monthly Meeting concerning James Cooper sets forth that "In the 1st year of his age he appeared in the ministry, in the exercise of which he was diffident and cautious. . . . As he grew in years he increased in the gift of the ministry, which was sound and edifying. . . . He had a compassionate feeling for the poor and needy, bestowing his goods cheerfully to them, and was liberal in entertaining friends, his heart and home being open for that purpose." He died at Woodbury Eighth Month 3, 1798, in his seventy-first year. His brother, David Cooper, also a minister, died Eleventh Month 5, 1795, in his seventy-second year, and the memorial published by the same meeting on occasion of his death, bears testimony that "He was endowed with superior talents, was a useful member in the community, in religious meetings he was solid and weighty, sound in judgment and clear in expression. He was a firm advocate for the liberty of the black people and a liberal pro-

meter of schools." David Cooper was the author of "Thoughts on Death," and of "Counsel and Instruction to his Grandchildren." In 1761 he represented his county in the General Assembly. In the Pemberton letters, 1764, it appears that David was interested in the Moravian Indians as their friend and protector.

JOHN COOPER, the third son, was born January 5, 1729, in Deptford township, Gloucester County, about one mile below Woodbury. Some time prior to the Revolution he built and moved into the fine old-fashioned brick house in Woodbury, opposite the county clerk's office, where he lived the remainder of his life a bachelor. At the outset of the Revolution he embraced the cause of the colonies with fervor, and when the Committee of Correspondence for Gloucester County was formed, on May 5, 1775, he was chosen one of the members. Thenceforth until his death he was, with hardly an intermission, continuously called to fill important public offices of trust and responsibility. He was elected to the Second Provincial Congress that met at Trenton, May 23, 1775, and re-elected to the Third.

On the last day of the first session of the latter he was appointed treasurer for the Western Division of New Jersey, and at the second session was, on February 14, 1776, chosen a delegate to the Continental Congress, his associates being William Livingston, John De Hart, Richard Smith and Jonathan Dickinson Seargeant. His name does not appear on the published minutes of this Congress and it is uncertain whether he attended or not.

It is certain that he did not attend after the meeting of the Fourth Provincial Congress, to which he had been again chosen, and where he was in daily attendance from its opening, on the 10th of June, 1776, to the 15th of July, when he was compelled to leave, it is said, from sickness. While there he took a prominent and decided part in its proceedings, being appointed one of the committee to draft a Constitution for the new States, and chairman of the committee to prepare a bill regulating the first election under that Constitution, and voting on the 21st of June to establish an independent government for the colony, and on Tuesday, July 2d, for the adoption of the new Constitution he had helped to draft.

At the first election held under the new Constitution he was chosen by the people of Gloucester County to represent them in the Legislative Council. He and Richard Smith, who were the only members who took the affirmation of Friends, were appointed by the Council its representatives on the joint committee to form the Great Seal of the State.

Thus publicly assuming his share of the responsibilities of the American cause, he had become so marked a "rebel" that in the winter of 1777, when the British army was foraging in Gloucester County, he was compelled to flee from his house, which Lord Cornwallis seized and occupied as headquarters during the stay of his army in the neighborhood of Woodbury, the soldiers prying open the doors and cupboards with their bayonets, leaving marks that can still be seen.

He was continued by successive elections a member of Council for each year until 1782, being a diligent and leading member, rarely absent from his seat. There is scarcely a day when his name does not appear on the minutes in active participation in the busy and difficult affairs of the times; no member being oftener appointed on prominent committees and none reporting more important measures for the carrying on of the government than he.

During the recess of the Legislature in 1779, moved by the great suffering of the officers and troops of the Jersey brigade stationed at Elizabethtown for the want of sufficient clothing, he joined with Governor Livingston and seven others in a request to the treasurer to furnish clothing to the army in any amount not exceeding seven thousand pounds, agreeing to return that sum of money to the treasury if the Legislature should make no provision therefor. Upon this guarantee the clothing was furnished and the Legislature, at its next sitting, sanctioned it. He was chosen a member of the Council for Safety for the year 1778. At the election by the Legislature in 1783 he was the candidate for Governor in opposition to Livingston, who was elected.

To him belongs the credit of taking, while the contest of the colonies for their freedom was yet undecided, the first step ever taken in the Legislature of New Jersey for the freeing of the slaves. On September 21, 1780, he introduced a bill entitled, "An act to abolish slave-keeping," which, on its second reading, after considerable debate, was, on account of the near close of the session, postponed for the consideration of the next Legislature. Early in the next session he was careful to call the subject to the attention of his fellow-members by moving for leave to bring in a bill entitled, "An act to abolish slavery throughout this State." But this was a philanthropic move too far in advance of the times to be adopted by the Council, and it was lost. Firm, however, in his anti-slavery convictions, he did not abandon the subject, but waited until the colonies had won their independence before he again urged it in the Legislature.

He was not a member of Council in 1782 or 1783, but was once more chosen in 1784 and on November 4th he renewed his efforts to make New Jersey a free State indeed by moving for the appointment of a joint committee to enter into a "a free conference" on (among other things) the subject of the gradual abolition of slavery within this State. But the Council was still not ready for so advanced a step and it was again lost.

At the joint session held at Mount Holly in December, 1779, he was elected president, or as it was then called, first judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Gloucester County for the full term of five years. The court minutes show that notwithstanding the claim upon his time the frequent sessions of the Legislature caused, he was regularly in attendance at every term of the court. On December 21, 1784, he was re-elected first judge and sat at the term commencing on the third Tuesday in March, 1785, between which time and the 11th day of April, when his will was proven, he died. The exact date is unknown.

JOSEPH COOPER, JR., of Newton township, Old Gloucester County, born in 1691, was eldest son of Joseph and Lydia (Riggs) Cooper, and grandson of William and Margaret, the emigrants.

Joseph, Jr., was in many respects a remarkable man and his memory is well worthy of perpetuation. He was early called to places of honor and trust, and was continued in them during life, being emphatically a man of action and affairs. For nineteen consecutive years he represented his county in the State Legislature, "in a manner satisfactory and acceptable, and," says Judge Clement, the historiographer of Newton, "no like confidence has been extended to any representative of the constituency of this region." Smith, the historian, who knew him well, tells us that "he had steady principles and a nobility of disposition and fortitude superior to many," and relates, that at one of the tedious sessions in Governor Morris' times, when contrariety of sentiments had long impeded business, the Governor, casually meeting the representative in the street, said: "Cooper, I wish you would go home and send your wife." "I will," answered Cooper, "if the Governor will do the same by his,"—an anecdote illustrative of the political antagonism of the men, as well as deservedly expressive, says Smith, of the estimation placed upon the mental capacity of their respective wives.

Cooper was also treasurer of his town and judge of the Gloucester County Court. He and his cousin, John Cooper, of Deptford, a minister, with Wm. Evans, were the first trustees of Haddonfield Meeting in 1721, in which meeting he was an elder,

being called to the service in 1723. He resided on a farm deeded to him by his father in 1714, of four hundred and thirty acres of land on the south side of Coopers Creek, and his house stands near the junction of the present Haddon and Kaighn Avenues, within the city limits.

This plantation passed under his will, by reversion and remainder, to his younger brother Isaac, and has since passed by heir female to the Cope family. He died Eighth Month 1, 1749, having survived all of his descendants except three granddaughters. A plantation of six hundred acres on the south side of the south branch of Coopers Creek, which came to him from his grandfather William, the patriarch, he directed should be divided into three farms for his granddaughters. The farmhouse on this tract was built before 1726, and stands near Peterson's mill, not far from Ashland Station. The Haddonfield Monthly Meeting, in their testimonial published on the occasion of his death, have placed on record ample evidence of the high estimation in which he was held by the Society of Friends.

JOSEPH AND SAMUEL COOPER, OF THE POINT.—Jos. Cooper, born at Coopers Point, Twelfth Month 1, 1735, a son of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Cole) Cooper, was fourth in descent from the emigrants, William and Margaret Cooper. He married Elizabeth Haines, and occupied the brick home-stead house, a portion of which yet stands on the corner of Point and Erie Streets, bearing on one of its gables the legend "B. + H. C., 1734," being the initials of his father, Benjamin, and his second wife, Hannah, who died without issue. In 1788 Joseph built the brick home at the Point, in the gable of which is set in black brick the initials

"C"
I + E
1788."

They lived in this house to an advanced age, and died without issue.

Mr. Cooper was a model farmer gentleman. Possessed of an independent fortune and cultivating a highly improved plantation, he devoted his time and means to the advancement of improvements in agriculture and general farming. His orchards and grapery were most productive, and probably were in a higher state of cultivation than any in West Jersey; he was also the successful introducer of fruits and vegetables not indigenous to the soil of New Jersey. Dr. Pickering said of him that "he was the shrewdest man he ever knew, and possessed of the strongest mind." His ability was fully recognized by his neighbors and he was much employed in the church affairs

of the Society of Friends. He and his wife, Elizabeth, were widely known for their unflinching hospitality and were greatly respected in the community at large. He and his brother Samuel (born Sixth Month 25, 1744) were staunch Whigs and patriots. They were both imprisoned by the British and their property burnt, destroyed or appropriated. Their lands were held by the enemy as an outpost to the army of occupation in Philadelphia. The English General Abercrombie occupied the farm-house of Joseph as headquarters, while the Hessians and Scotch were quartered on the property of his brother Samuel at the ferry, who was kindly allotted the use of his own kitchen for the shelter of his family. Samuel, writing at this dismal period (May, 1778), says: "I can stand and see them cut, pull down, burn and destroy all before them and not think more of it than I used to think of seeing a shingle burnt. When they (his Tory neighbors) tell me they will ruin me, I tell them I shall be able to buy one-half of them in seven years,"—a prediction literally fulfilled. In the same year Samuel was betrayed to the enemy by one of his domestics, and seized as a spy, was sent to Philadelphia. Escaping from his guard through the influence of a friend, he obtained a pass from the general commanding, saved his neck and rejoined his family, as he quaintly tells us, "to the great mortification of a great many of my old friends and new enemies, who stood in clusters and pointed at me as I was going to the General's, and followed me to see me go to Goal, (jail) where many of them said I should have been long ago—but alas! they were all disappointed."

The substantial brick building at the ferry, marked on the gable with "S. + P. C., 1770," was the early home of Samuel and Prudence Cooper. It is now known as Coopers Point Hotel, and a portion is used as offices of the Camden and Atlantic Railroad Company. The later years of his life were passed on his farm of three hundred and forty-three acres, called "Pleasant View" (now Pavonia), in Stockton township, where he died in 1812. John Hunt, a minister of note, made the following entry in his journal:

"Ninth Month 22, 1812. Heard of the death of Samuel Cooper, aged about seventy, an old schoolmate. He owned the ferry opposite Philadelphia, and although he had great possessions and was counted rich, yet he retired from business, obtained a right among Friends, became a much approved man, and was very useful in the Society, and also open-hearted and kind in entertaining Friends, so that he will be very much missed in the neighborhood and in society."

Samuel and Prudence had had children,—Joseph, William, Benjamin, Mary, Sarah and Elizabeth.

Joseph and Samuel had a brother Benjamin, of Haddonfield, who, by his first wife, Prudence Barton, had an only son, James B. Cooper, born March 6, 1753, soldier and sailor, who served on land and sea, filling honorable and responsible positions in army and navy during two wars—1776 and 1812. He served with distinction in the War of '76, under Lee and Marion, and his services in the navy during the War of 1812 were especially recognized and honored by the President. Commander Cooper died at Haddonfield, in the ninety-third year of his age, being the last survivor of Lee's Legion and the senior commander in the United States navy. (See page 60.)

Joseph Cooper, one of the subjects of this sketch, being childless, named in his will a grand-nephew, Joseph W. Cooper (son of William), born Seventh Month 22, 1799, as the chief beneficiary under that instrument, devising to him the lands in Camden lying near the Upper Ferry, the same being a large part of the original survey made by William Cooper in 1680.

Samuel Champion Cooper, of Coopers Point, counselor-at-law, son of Joseph W. Cooper, is the representative of this branch, and the able and experienced manager of their large estates.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS AND LAND TRANSFERS ON THE SITE OF SOUTH CAMDEN.—The foregoing, in its large divisions, comprise the original Cooper and Roydon surveys. Below the tract on the river was the tract surveyed to Samuel Norris, in May, 1685. He bought a share of Propriety of the trustees of Edward Byllynge, in 1678, and located several tracts of land in different parts of West Jersey, of which this was one. On October 12th following he leased twenty acres of this survey to John Ashton, who built a house upon it, and sold the remainder of the survey to Robert Turner, September 21, 1686, and who bought the lease of Ashton, May 5, 1689. The meadow lots, which lay on both sides of Little Newton Creek (Kaighns Run), and had been divided between the settlers at Newton, part were sold as follows: No. 1 was sold by Stephen Newbie, son of Mark, to John Kaighn, July 20, 1699. No. 2 was sold by Thomas Thackara, June 16, 1693, to John Burrough, who conveyed to Robert Turner, July 6, 1696, and he to John Kaighn, Tenth Month (January) 14, 1696. No. 3 William Bates conveyed to his son Jeremiah, November 10, 1693, who sold to John Kaighn, March 1, 1697. No. 4 Thomas Sharp sold to Robert Turner, April 12, 1693, who sold to John Kaighn, Tenth Month 14, 1696.

No. 5 Robert Zane left, by will, twenty-four and three-fourths acres, also fronting on the river, Eleventh Month 27, 1694, to his three sons,—Nathaniel, Elnathan and Robert. This was sold to John Kaighn, Eleventh Month 6, 1698, and Tenth Month 1, 1702. No. 6, originally laid out to Turner, was sold to John Kaighn, Tenth Month 14, 1696. All these lots lay on the north side of the stream. On the same date the last was purchased, and by the same deed Robert Turner also sold to John Kaighn four hundred and fifty-five acres, lying north of the meadow-lands and Kaighns Run, embracing part of the Norris survey and extending from Line Street to Little Newton Creek. John Kaighn was evidently a native of the "Isle of Man." He was a carpenter and came to Byberry about 1690. In 1693 he married Ann Forrest, widow of William Forrest and daughter of William Albertson, of Newton township. A daughter was born to them, June 24, 1694, who was named Ann. The mother died July 6th following, and the daughter died, unmarried, in 1715. John Kaighn purchased of Robert Turner four hundred and fifty-five acres of land, as above stated, and part of the remainder of the meadow lots within a few years. In the same year (1696) he married, as a second wife, Sarah, the widow of Andrew Griscom and sister of John Dole, who then lived in Newton township. Andrew Griscom, the first husband of Sarah (Dole), was the owner of a tract of land adjoining that lately bought by John Kaighn, and it was also a part of the Norris survey. The title to the tract is not known, but in 1723 it was the property of John Kaighn.

Andrew Griscom had two children by his wife,—Tobias and Sarah. From Tobias the family name is still known in this region. William Griscom (of Haddonfield before and during the Revolution) was his son. Another son, Samuel, was a carpenter, lived in Philadelphia and assisted in building Independence Hall.

John Kaighn, after his purchase of land in Newton township (now Camden), settled upon it and built the house now owned by Charles McAlister. By his second wife he had two sons,—John, born December 30, 1700, and Joseph, born December 4, 1702. His wife died soon after the birth of Joseph. Jane Kaighn, mother of John, then living at Kirk on the Isle of Man, addressed a letter, dated August 26, 1702, "To John Kaighn, Linener, in West New Jersey, nigh on Delaware river side, opposite to Philadelphia city, America," in which she informed him of the death of his father and other family news. On the same sheet John Kaighn wrote an unfinished letter to his

mother, without date, in which he said that he had "lost two good and loving wives in a few years' time, and left alone with young babes, the youngest still at nurse." He married, in 1710, as a third wife, Elizabeth Hill, of Burlington. In 1699 John Kaighn was chosen as one of the judges of Gloucester County, and served three years. In 1708 he became one of the trustees of Newton Meeting, and, in 1710, represented Gloucester County in the Legislature. He died in 1724 and his will was proved June 12th, in that year, by which he left a house and lot in Philadelphia to his wife, Elizabeth, and his real estate in Newton township to his two sons, John and Joseph.

About 1726 John conveyed his interest in the home property to his brother, Joseph Kaighn, who held it until his death, in 1749. He (Joseph) in 1727 married Mary, daughter of James Estaugh, of Philadelphia, and niece of John Estaugh, of Haddonfield, by whom he had five children,—Joseph, John (who became a physician, and died unmarried), Isaac (who died in his minority), James and Elizabeth.

In 1732 John Kaighn, Jr., the eldest son of John Kaighn, and brother of Joseph, married Abigail Hinchman, and as a blacksmith followed his business at Haddonfield for several years, and removed to a farm on Newton Creek, where he died in 1749, and was buried in the old Newton grave-yard. His children were Sarah, Elizabeth, Samuel, John and Ann. His widow, Abigail, about 1750, married Samuel Harrison, of Gloucester. She survived her second husband, and died in 1795, at the house of her son-in-law, Richard Edwards, at Tannton Iron-Works.

The family of Kaighns and the Kaighn estate came down through the line of Joseph and Mary. Joseph in his will, dated May 7, 1749, says, in defining a boundary between part of his lands, "Beginning at the Delaware River, thence east up the middle of the lane." This lane was afterwards extended, and is now Kaighn Avenue.

The children of Jos. Kaighn and Mary Estaugh Kaighn, who succeeded to the estate, were Joseph, James, John, Isaac and Elizabeth. To James was left part of the estate south of the lane (Kaighn Avenue), to Joseph part of the land south and to John, Isaac and Elizabeth, the land north of the lane. Elizabeth married — Donaldson. Joseph, the eldest son of Joseph, upon receiving the land on the south side from his father, in 1749, built, a few years later, the house long known as the Ferry House, yet standing, but is now devoted to other uses. He married Prudence Butcher,

by whom he had four children, but one of whom, Joseph, arrived at maturity, and in 1795 married Sarah Mickle, a daughter of Joseph Mickle. A man of ability and positive convictions he early became a prominent citizen, being frequently elected by the Whig party, to which he belonged, to the State Legislature, both to the house of Assembly and to the Council. He was one of the small band of far-seeing people who believed in the feasibility, as well as the desirability, of a railroad between Philadelphia and New York, and in the Legislature became a most earnest advocate of the granting of the charter for The Camden and Amboy Rail Road, and largely through his efforts its passage was secured, he being one of the incorporators and a director till his death, and one of the party who first went over the proposed route of the road. While in the Legislature he was an influential member of the committee that built the State prison at Trenton. Early interested in ferries he was prominent in the establishment of the first steamboat running from Kaighns Point to Philadelphia, and was a director in the Federal Street ferry from its organization until his death. Throughout his life he was a most public-spirited man and widely known throughout the State. He died February 23d, 1841, his wife surviving him until 1842. Their children were John M., who married Rebecca, daughter of Benjamin Cooper; Charles, married to Mary Cooper, of Woodbury; William R., married Rachel Cole (Burroughs), widow; and Mary, who married John Cooper, of Woodbury. The children of James were Isaac; Mary, died young; John, married Elizabeth Bartram; Elizabeth, married Jonathan Knight; James; Hannah, married Benjamin Dugdale; Sarah; Mary; Ann, who died in 1880, aged eighty-eight years; and Charity and Grace (twins), both now deceased. The lands of James that lay north of the dividing line and on the river, were laid out into lots in 1812, and from that time to the present, adjoining lands have been gradually laid out and built upon until the entire Kaighn estate is now laid out into streets and lots.

The land now in the city of Camden, lying south and east of Kaighns Run and to Newton Creek, was located by Robert Turner, of whom an account will be found in the history of Haddon township; four hundred and twenty acres adjoining Newton Creek, and two hundred acres on the river were located by Richard Arnold, which was surveyed March 1, 1700. He sold it to Martin Jarvis, who, in the same year, sold two hundred and eight acres to John Wright, who sold to John Champion; the rest of the tract passed to Jacob Coffing. In 1790 the

greater part of the land became the estate of Isaac Mickle, Jr. A portion of the land lying on the Delaware River, south and west of Kaighns Run, was sold by Turner to Archibald Mickle, then of Philadelphia. He was a native of Lisburn, a town in the county Antrim, Ireland, and a member of the Society of Friends. With many others of the same faith, he left his native land and came to this country and landed in Philadelphia August 2, 1682. He was by trade a cooper, and probably remained in that city several years, as coopers were in considerable demand along the sea-coast. In 1686 he married Sarah Watts, in the Philadelphia Meeting, of which he was a member.

In 1690 he purchased two hundred and fifty acres of land in Newton township of Robert Turner. It was near the head of the south branch of Newton Creek, adjoining land of Francis Collins. It afterward passed to Joseph Lowe, who settled upon it. The meadow lands on Kaighns Run passed from the original proprietor to others, and that on the south side of the run was conveyed with other lands to Robert Turner, at one time the largest land-owner in Newton township. On the 16th of May, 1697, Archibald Mickle purchased of Robert Turner four hundred and seventy-six acres of land and thirty-two acres of the meadow lands. The purchase fronted on the Delaware and extended along Kaighns Run. A house occupied by Thomas Spearman was on the land at the time of purchase and it is shown on the Thomas Sharp map of 1700 as being on the bank of the river between the meadow lots and the south line, and where the old Isaac Mickle house is situated. At this place Isaac Mickle resided until his death, in 1706. By his will the estate was left to his widow, Sarah, and to his children—Samuel, Daniel, Archibald, Joseph, James, Sarah (wife of Ezekiel Siddons), Mary (wife of Arthur Powell) and Rachael (wife of Benjamin Cooper). The widow bought the rights of Samuel, Daniel, Sarah, Mary and Rachel, and upon her death, in October, 1718, the real estate, by her will, was devised to Archibald, James and Joseph, who, by quit-claim dated March 20, 1727, conveyed to each other these lands in severalty in equal division. The eldest son (John) of Archibald married Hannah, the daughter of Wm. Cooper (2d), and in 1703 settled in Gloucester township, where he died in 1744. He was appointed judge of Gloucester County in 1733, and served several years.

Of the lands now in Camden City, the portion inherited by Joseph passed to the Kaighn family, and the land of Archibald and James in later years came to Isaac Mickle, Sr., a grandson of Ar-

chibald and Sarah, who married Sarah Burroughs and in 1780 conveyed the land to his nephew, Isaac Mickle, Jr.

This last-mentioned property remained in the Mickle family many years and is now the southern portion of the city, and laid out in avenues and town lots.

Isaac Mickle, author of "Reminiscences of Old Gloucester," was a descendant of the family.

The fisheries along the Mickle lands were in 1818 conducted by John W. Mickle, one of the descendants.

Martin Jarvis, of whom mention is made, was a son of John Jarvis, of Roscoe, Kings County, Ireland, and a Friend, who, in 1688, with his son Martin, came to New Jersey to avoid the persecution of the Papists. They first stopped at the house of George Goldsmith, in Newton township, but in 1691 the father settled in Cape May County and in 1701 returned to Ireland, and Martin purchased land on Newton Creek, as mentioned. In 1705 he bought a house and lot in Philadelphia, on the west side of Second Street, between Market and Chestnut, where he resided until his death in 1742, aged sixty-seven years. He married Mary Champion, a daughter of John, who settled on Coopers Creek.

Prior to 1761 the only roads that led to Coopers Ferries were mere bridle-paths, but on the 8th of June in that year commissioners laid out on the line of Cooper Street a road from the King's Highway leading from Haddonfield, four poles wide, to Cooper's Ferry—it being the old Roydon ferry near the foot of Cooper St., then kept by Daniel Cooper, son of William, the grandson of Wm. Cooper, the first settler. In the next year the bridge was built across Coopers Creek at the eastern end of Federal Street and the road widened and improved to the Cooper Street Ferry. This was the Great Road to Burlington. In the same year Benjamin Cooper laid out a road from his ferry, now the Camden and Atlantic Ferry, to the new bridge over Coopers Creek. That road was later Main Street and is now mostly occupied by the track of the Camden and Atlantic Railroad. The Haddonfield road joined the road from Coopers Creek bridge to the ferry at what is now Fifth Street. On December 7, 1763, a road was laid from Coopers Point to the bridge over Timber Creek. It left the ferry road below Front Street and near the old Ferry House. Federal Street was laid out as a road about 1764 (when the ferry was established), Plum Street in 1803—all converging towards Coopers Creek bridge.

Jacob Cooper, in his town plan of 1773, laid out

as the north line the old Ferry Road and called it Cooper Street, and also laid out Market Street. These streets extended from the river to Pine or Sixth Street. The Chews Landing road was laid about 1800, and the Kaighns Point road about 1810, soon after the ferry was established at that place.

When the town was incorporated as a city, in 1828, all the old streets, Cooper, Market, Plum (now Arch), and Federal Streets centred on the old road to the ferry at Twelfth Street. Several of these early roads within the bounds of the city have been vacated and entirely lost sight of.

FIRST TOWN PLAN OF CAMDEN.—Jacob Cooper, a son of William and Deborah (Medcalf) Cooper, was a merchant in Philadelphia, and conceiving the idea that at a future day the great crossing-place on the Delaware known as Cooper's Ferries would be a town of considerable importance, obtained of his father, April 23, 1764, one hundred acres of land lying on the river north of a tract of one hundred acres owned by his brother Daniel. The north line of the tract was the old bridle-path to the ferries, and which, in 1761, was laid out as part of the road from Haddonfield to the ferry, then at the foot of Cooper Street.

In the year 1773 he laid out forty acres of this tract into streets and lots, and named it after the Earl of Camden, who was a firm friend and ally of Lord Chatham in the struggle for constitutional liberty in the colonies. The old road on the north side he named Cooper Street. Market Street was also by him laid out from the river to what is now Sixth Street. The south line of the plot was midway between Market Street and Plum (now Arch). Streets were laid out from Cooper Street eastward as follows: King (now Front), Queen (now Second), Whitehall (now Third), Cherry (now Fourth), Cedar (now Fifth) and Pine (now Sixth). The names were changed to the present at the incorporation of the city, in 1828. The Public Square located at the intersection of Market and Third Streets, was at the same time laid out. The lots were one hundred and sixty in number. The first eight lots fronted on the river and extended back to Front Street. No. 1 was on Cooper Street. One hundred and twenty-six of these lots, with the exceptions of Nos. 24, 30 and 32, were sold by Jacob Cooper. The names of purchasers, with number of lot, are here given:

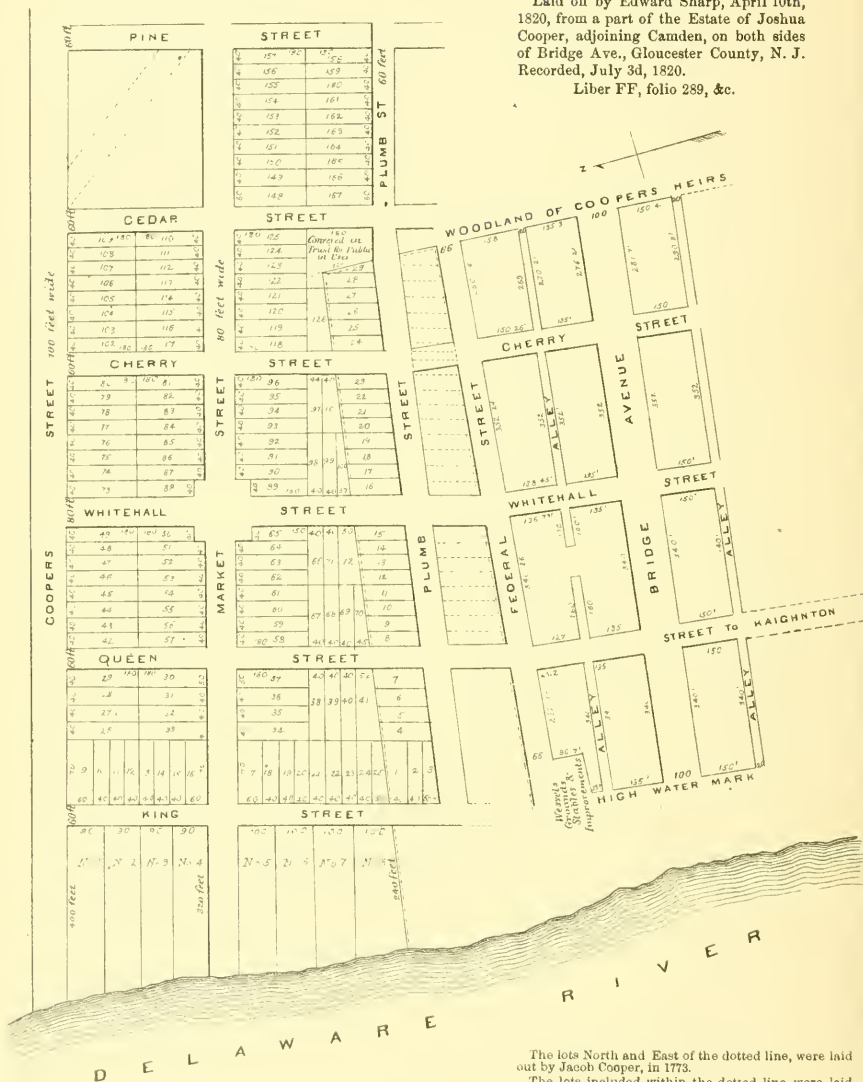
- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Lyon and Falconer. | 7. A. Todd and J. Hartley. |
| 2. Robert Parrish. | 8. Barzilla Lippincott |
| 3. Andrew Forsyth. | 9. Lyon and Falconer. |
| 4. Robert Parrish. | 10. Lyon and Falconer. |
| 5. Isaac Contes. | 11. William Moulder. |
| 6. Thomas Millin. | 12-13-14. Samuel Noble. |

Plan of the Town of Camden, in the Township of Newton, in the County of Gloucester, in the State of New Jersey, as laid out by Jacob Cooper, 1773, and also an addition of twenty-nine lots by Joshua Cooper, in the year 1803.

CAMDEN VILLAGE.

Laid off by Edward Sharp, April 10th, 1820, from a part of the Estate of Joshua Cooper, adjoining Camden, on both sides of Bridge Ave., Gloucester County, N. J. Recorded, July 3d, 1820.

Liber FF, folio 289, &c.



The lots North and East of the dotted line, were laid out by Jacob Cooper, in 1773.

The lots included within the dotted line, were laid out by Joshua Cooper, in 1803.

The lots South and West of the dotted line were laid out by Edward Sharp, in 1820.

15. William Wane.
16. James Ark.
17. David Dominick.
18. Samuel Miles.
19. Thomas Millin.
20. Nicholas Hicks.
21. Isaac Cotes.
22. Israel Cassell and Jon. Davis.
23. Allen Cuthcart and Henry Casdrope.
25. Isaac Mickle (bought after Jacob Cooper's death).
26. William Adams.
27. Vincent Mari Polosi.
28. Nicholas Hicks.
29. Jonathan Shoemaker.
30. V. M. Polosi.
31. Christopher Perkins.
32. V. M. Polosi.
33. William Adams.
34. Samuel Noble.
- 35-36. Aquilla Jones.
37. Samuel Bryan.
38. Jacob Spoder.
42. James Cooper.
43. Samuel Robbins.
44. Joseph Budd.
45. James Channell.
46. John Porter.
47. John Kearsley.
48. Andrew Burkhart.
49. John Fenton.
- 50-51. William Rush.
52. Benjamin Town.
53. John Porter.
54. John Kearsley.
55. John Shoemaker.
56. John Kearsley.
58. Moses Bartram.
59. George Bartram.
60. Barzilla Lippincott.
- 61-62. James Cooper.
63. John Eldridge.
64. Samuel Miles.
65. James Coffie.
68. John Beelle.
71. John Beelle.
73. George Bartram.
74. Moses Bartram.
75. John Brown.
76. Joseph Brown.
77. George Naper.
78. Samuel Powell.
79. Thomas Lewis.
- 81-82. William Rigden.
83. Samuel Powell.
84. George Hopper.
85. Joseph Brown.
86. John Brown.
88. William Brown.
91. John Eldridge.
92. James Reeves.
- 93 to 98. John Hartzell.
101. John Hartzell.
- 102-103. Benjamin Horner.
- 108-109. Edward Gibbs.
- 110-111-112. Samuel Hopkins.
- 115-116. Martin Fisher.
120. Richard Towseoul.
121. John Eldridge.
122. Mathias Gilbert.
126. John Hartzell.
127. For public use.

Lot No. 127, on the corner of Plum (now Arch) Street and Fifth Street, was reserved for public use, and on the 22d of April, 1776, Jacob Cooper conveyed it to Charles Lyon, Nathaniel Falconer, William Moulder and Nicholas Hicks, in trust for the inhabitants to erect a house of worship and make a burial-place. The north part of the lot was made a burial-place and a school-house in later years was erected upon the south part. It is now and has been for many years occupied by an engine-house under the charge of the Fire Department. The most of the persons named in the list before given resided in Philadelphia. But little information is obtained of the progress of the town before 1800. In the year 1803 Joshua Cooper, son of Daniel, deriving the land from his father, laid out a street from the river to Sixth Street, which he named Plum. On the north side of Plum Street he laid out twenty-nine lots and on the south side twenty-four lots.

VILLAGE OF CAMDEN.—Edward Sharp, in 1812, built the rough-cast house now standing on the southeast corner of Cooper and Second Streets (lot 42 in Jacob Cooper's town plot), long known as the Dr. Harris house. On the 8th of June, 1818, he bought of Joshua Cooper ninety-eight acres of

land lying on the river and south of the Lower Ferry road or Federal Street. In 1820 he laid out a part of this into streets and lots, and named it "Camden Village."

Edward Sharp had for some years been agitating the building a bridge across the Delaware River to Windmill Island, and after the purchase of this land, and in 1820, laid out the land from the river to Cedar or Fifth Street, with a broad street through the centre, which was named Bridge Avenue, now the line of the Camden and Amboy railroad. The only buildings on this territory at that time were the stables of John D. Wessels, at the corner of Federal and Front Streets, and then near the bank of the river. Edward Sharp presented a petition to the Legislature asking for authority to build a bridge across the Delaware. A newspaper of that day says: "The Windmill Island Bridge Bill passed the Senate January 22, 1820, and the House February 18th following."

The eastern end of this bridge was to be at the foot of Bridge Avenue, and, although the bill authorizing its construction passed, yet the bridge was never built. Lots were sold as follows between the river-front and Queen Street (now Second): Nos. 1 and 2, to Samuel Lanning; lots 3 to 7 and lot A, to John D. Wessels; lot 16, southwest corner of Federal and White Hall (now Third) Streets, to Daniel Ireland; lot 28, southwest corner of Federal and Cherry Streets, to Reuben Ludlam. On Queen Street, north of Bridge Avenue and the alley, were six lots marked B, C, D, E, F¹, F²; they were sold as follows: B, to William Butler; C, to Samuel Smith; D, to Isaac Sims; E, to James Read; and F¹ and F², to David and Dorcas Sims. Financial reverses soon overtook Edward Sharp, and his land was sold by the sheriff, July 13, 1822, to Elihu Chauncey and James Lyle, who, on the 22d of July the next year, 1823, sold to Henry Chester. Part of this land, July 18, 1833, and August 31, 1836, came to Esther Nunes, who laid out one hundred and forty lots, the greater part of them water lots, and on the river-flats.

COOPER'S HILL.—That part of Camden known as Cooper's Hill as applied to the ground then, rising from a marsh west of Fourth Street and south of Bridge Avenue, forming a knoll covered in part with stately oak and pine-trees and on the eastern part, beyond Broadway, was a magnificent apple orchard. It belonged to Richard M. Cooper, president of the State Bank at Camden, and shortly after his death his son, William D. Cooper, in 1842, sold the timber, cut down the apple-trees and laid out the ground in one hundred town lots.

which, December 5, 1842, he offered for sale. They sold rapidly and at good prices, for the high ground made the locality desirable as a place of residence, and it now forms the bulk of the Fourth Ward, the most populous in the city, containing within its limits the City Hall, Cooper Hospital, three public school-houses, five churches with two thousand members, and ten thousand people. William D. Cooper made sale to Joab Scull of the lot on the northeast corner of West and Berkley Streets, upon which the latter built the first house in the new settlement. The only house on the tract, before Scull built, was the one Richard M. Cooper built in 1820, on the east side of the Woodbury and Camden Academy road, and which was removed to make room for the row of three-story bricks on Broadway, south of Berkley.

Within the limits of what is known as Cooper's Hill were formerly ponds, of which Mickle, writing in 1845, says: "There was in the olden time a pond about half a mile southeast of the Court-House in the City of Camden, which was much frequented by wild geese and ducks. Although the bed of the pond is now cultivated, there are those who remember when it contained several feet of water throughout the year. It was called by the Camden boys 'the Play Pond.'"

This pond is said, by one of the boys who used to play there, Benjamin Farrow, to be where now stand the dwellings of the late John H. Jones and Jesse W. Starr. He says there were two ponds, one called the "wet pond" and the other the "dry pond," and that they were made in the time of the Revolution by the erection of redoubts.

The land on the north side of Cooper Street, and north of Birch, which was left to William Cooper by his grandfather, William, was devised to his sons, Daniel and Richard M. Cooper. The former dying intestate, his share descended to his three daughters,—Mary Ann (who married William Carman), Abigail and Esther L. Cooper,—and in the partition of his estate, which followed his death, the land mentioned was divided into alternate portions between these daughters by their uncle, Richard M. Cooper, and about 1842 laid out by William D. Cooper and sold.

On the 7th of February, 1853, Rachel Cooper, daughter of William Cooper (of the upper ferry), sold the land lying between Market and Federal Streets, above Eighth, to Charles Fockler, who laid it out into fifty-nine lots.

That part of the city north of Birch Street and to Main Street was laid out with streets and in two hundred and forty-five lots in 1852, by the heirs of William Cooper, and in January of the

same year Joseph W. Cooper laid out one hundred and seventy-two lots north of Main Street, and advertised them for public sale February 5, 1852. These tracts comprise the plans and additions to the city on the old Cooper lands.

THE KAIGHN ESTATE.—The Kaighn estate, which was left by Joseph Kaighn by will, in 1749, to Joseph and James, John, Isaac and Elizabeth, extended from Line Street to Kaighn Run. The lane, now Kaighn Avenue, was the dividing line of part of the property left to Joseph and John, the former inheriting the south side and the latter the north side, including the old mansion built about 1696 by his grandfather, John Kaighn. Joseph built a house on the south side, known in later years as the Ferry House. After the death of James, in 1812, his property was divided by partition, and the lots at the foot of Kaighn Avenue were soon after sold.

There are a number of houses standing which were built by the Kaighns. The oldest of these is the one built by John Kaighn, the first settler, who, soon after his coming, in 1696, erected a one-story house of brick, on the river-shore, now on the southeast corner of Second and Sycamore Streets, a thousand feet from tide-water. It became the property of James, the grandson of John Kaighn, and on his death, in 1811, came through one of his children to Mrs. Hutchinson, a granddaughter, who, in 1864, sold it to Charles McAllister, who, using the old walls, made of it two three-story houses, in one of which he resides. Elizabeth Haddon, in 1721, presented John Kaighn with two box and two yew-trees, which he planted in front of his house. The yew-trees are still standing, having a girth of six feet, but the box-trees decayed and disappeared, the last in 1874.

The Ferry House, at the southeast corner of Front Street and Kaighn Avenue, was built by Joseph Kaighn, grandson of the first settler, between 1755 and 1760. Joseph Kaighn died in 1792, when his son Joseph, then residing in the farm-house on Quaker Lane, opposite Newton Meeting-house, moved into the homestead and occupied it until 1809, when, having built the spacious mansion on the south side of Kaighn Avenue, above Second Street, which afterward became the property of his son Charles, he removed there and made it his home until 1831, when he built the brick house at the southwest corner of Third and Kaighn Avenue, and moved there, where he lived until his death, in 1841, when it became the home of his daughter Mary, afterwards the wife of John Cooper.

The house at Front and Kaighn Avenue was

leased as a ferry-house to Christopher Madara, and in 1816 to George W. Hugg. In 1821 Joseph Kaighn sold the house, with the ferry, to Sarah, widow of Thomas Reeves, and after her death it was purchased by Ebenezer Toole. It is now the property of Edward Shuster. During the Revolution the house served as a target for gunners on British ships lying in the river, and the late Charles Kaighn had in his possession a spent cannon-ball which came down the chimney while his grandfather, Joseph Kaighn, and family were taking supper.

Another old house, built before 1800, is on the north side of Kaighn Avenue, below Locust Street. It belonged to John, son of James Kaighn, who died in 1811. In 1842 it became a part of the Capewell glass-works property and was used as a finishing and packing-house. After the closing of the glass-works it was fitted up and divided into three dwellings,—Nos. 239, 241 and 243 Kaighn Avenue. On the northeast corner of Front Street and Mechanic is a large three-story brick house. It was built in 1824 by Joseph Mickle, who intended it for his residence, but he died before it was finished and it became the home of his widowed daughter, Priscilla Matlack, who married James W. Sloan, a leading man in municipal matters. Near the above, on Front Street, is the house built by Frederick Plummer, the Baptist preacher, in 1820, in which he used the brick composing the prison built at Gloucester in 1716.

The Little Newton Creek Meadow Company was organized to preserve the river-banks below Kaighns Point. In 1696 John Kaighn bought four hundred and fifty-five acres of land from Robert Turner, lying between Line Ditch and Line Street, and Archibald Mickle about the same time bought to the south. To construct a bank to reclaim the large expanse of low land lying between them was the joint work of the Mickle and Kaighns at a very early day, there being but a single owner on the north and on the south of the small stream that forming the dividing line, the maintenance of the bank was a simple matter; but when Joseph Kaighn died, in 1841, and his land on the north became divided among several heirs, while the same process was going on with the Mickle land, on the south, complications took place, and in 1844 the Little Newton Creek Meadow Company was organized, with William Mitchell, president, and John Cooper, secretary and treasurer. The company found the banks in need of repairs, which were made at a cost of three thousand dollars. The company performed its duty well until 1874, when the numerous new

owners, ousted the old officers, and the new ones neglected their duty, and, when, the great storm of October 24, 1878, broke the bank and flooded the lower part of the city, Council was compelled to repair the damages.

FETTERSVILLE.—In 1833 Richard Feters, a prominent citizen of Camden, purchased of Charity and Grace Kaighn a number of tracts of land between Line and Cherry Streets and between Third Street and the river. This land was laid out into lots, and offered for sale at low rates and easy terms, which attracted many purchasers, a large proportion of them colored persons, a number of whom are still among the most respected residents. Benjamin Wilson was one of the first. He was a local preacher, and built a house a few doors below the Macedonian Church. George Johnson, who, in 1835, bought a lot and built the humble home which now shelters him, was born in 1802. He has clear recollections of the events of nearly eighty years ago. His brother, Jacob Johnson, at the same time bought and built on the northwest corner of Third Street and Cherry, where, in comfort, he is spending the remainder of a useful life.

At 247 Spruce Street reside Mary E. S. and Neolus Peterson, educated and refined women, who for many years were school-teachers. Their father was Daniel Peterson, a Methodist preacher of ability, and their mother, Mary, was a daughter of Jonathan Truitt, a noted colored divine of Philadelphia. The Petersons settled in Fetersville in 1835 and built the house where the daughters now reside. Both were pious and educated, and did much to promote religion and education among their people. They were active in the organization of the Macedonian Church. Daniel died in 1857, and Mary in 1865. In 1838 Jacob Ham bought and built on the west side of Second, above Spruce, where there was a cluster of large willow-trees, which furnished shade, while from the river came cool breezes, making it a favorite trysting-place for the people in warm weather. It has been called "Ham Shore" ever since Jacob Ham built his house there. In the days of slavery there were many scenes of capture and rescue of alleged fugitive slaves in Fetersville. Opposite the church, shortly after it was built, lived a colored man named John Collins, whom the officers claimed as a fugitive, and one night sought to capture, but the women, armed with clubs and pokers, drove them away. Collins, for greater security, removed to Westfield. On another occasion, the officers having captured a fugitive in the county, put him in a wagon, and were driving towards the ferry, passing by the Macedonian Church while a prayer-

meeting was in progress. When opposite, the prisoner raised a lusty cry of "kidnappers," which, in a few moments, emptied the church of worshippers and surrounded the wagon with rescuers. While they were parleying, Hannah Bowen cut the traces, and the horse, minus the wagon, was driven away, while the officers were glad to exchange their prize for personal safety.

The colored settlement at Fetersville grew rapidly, and at one time figured largely in the census table, the colored population of the South Ward, in 1850 reaching nearly one-fourth of the entire population of the ward; but the proportion has since decreased, being slightly in excess of seven per cent. in 1885. The actual number in 1850 was seven hundred and twenty-five, and in 1885 it was seven hundred and ninety-one, while the total population in the former year was four thousand one hundred and twelve, and in the latter year eleven thousand and sixty-four.

In 1835 Richard Feters bought other lands of Charity Kaighn and her sister, Grace Kaighn, east of his first purchase and extending south to Mount Vernon, or Jordan Street. His first sales from this venture were to Joseph P. Hillman, Joseph Sharp, Aaron Bozarth, Josiah Sawn and Adam Watson, on the east side of Fifth Street, from Division Street to Spruce. This was in 1836, and the price was one hundred and twenty-five dollars for a lot forty feet front and one hundred feet deep. Feters' plan placed all the fronts on the streets running east and west, under the impression that the travel would be in those directions, and in this he would have been correct, had his design for a ferry at the foot of Spruce Street, for which he procured a charter, been realized. All of the plots above-mentioned were in the territory embraced in Camden at the time of its incorporation, in 1828. In 1815 there was but one house between Kaighnton and Camden, and that was the farm-house of Isaac Kaighn, a son of James, and which was on the old Woodbury road, near the river.

Camden, although laid out in 1773, was a town only in name until about 1815. The dwellings clustering around the ferries retained the names by which it had been known for over a century—"The Ferries," or "Cooper's Ferries." A few lots had been sold and houses built, a post-office had been established, a store opened, but the main business grew out of the ferries. A stage line was established to Burlington, to Leeds Point, in Atlantic County, to Salem, Bridgeton and Cape May. At the beginning of the century there was not a house of worship in the area now embraced within the

city, and but one school-house, which stood a distance out from the settlements on the Haddonfield road, and on the land of Marmaduke Cooper, now owned by Marmaduke C. Cope.

RICHARD FETERS, who was in his day and generation one of the most prominent men of the city, the proprietor of that part of Camden known as Fetersville, a leading spirit in almost every large enterprise, a member of almost every corporation board organized during his business life and the holder of many public offices, was born January 19, 1791, of parents who resided at Coopers Point. His early life was spent for the most part in New Jersey. He removed to Camden in 1826 and opened a store at Third and Market Streets. It was not long afterwards that he laid out Fetersville, and entered upon land operations in North Camden. Almost from the start he held a position of prominence, being elected to the Council in 1828, and thus beginning a long and active public career. He was a lifelong Democrat of a pronounced type. He died July 3, 1863, after a short illness. The editor of one of the Camden journals, a short time before his death, in connection with an announcement of his dangerous condition, spoke of his character and usefulness as follows: "Mr. Feters is one of the pioneers of this city and has probably done more for the advancement and improvement of the place than any other single gentleman. Always active, and possessing an energetic spirit, he made himself foremost in all enterprises conducive to the growth and prosperity of Camden, and took the initiative in all matters of essential public improvements. The conception and gradual increase of the advantages of our ferries was one of his practical theories, and from the first he was closely connected with them. His energy of character also infused life and spirit into the project of erecting works to supply the city with water, and, in fact, no enterprises of truly beneficial bearings have been started in Camden that have not received his fostering care and approval. He has held several important public positions and through indomitable energy and perseverance he acquired a competency. . . ."

Mr. Feters was three times married. His first wife, with whom he was united January 20, 1817, and who was the mother of all of his children, was Hope Stone, born April 27, 1797, and died December 18, 1839. His second wife, to whom he was married November 8, 1841, was Sarah L. Lamborn, and the third, with whom he was joined March 21, 1860, was Ellen B. Marter.

The children of Richard and Hope (Stone) Feters were Elizabeth, Evaline, Hannah (deceased)



Richard Fittlers

and Caroline. Elizabeth married the late Jesse Smith, of Woodbury, by whom she had two children—Charlena F., born November 29, 1841 (died in infancy), and Richard F. Smith, formerly city treasurer and now sheriff of Camden County. Evaline married the late Richard S. Humphreys. They had two children—Richard F. (who died in infancy) and Harry, born March 2, 1855, now a lumber merchant in Philadelphia. Caroline married Charles S. Humphreys, an artist of Camden, now deceased. They had five children, viz.,—Charles F. (deceased), was married to Ella Corson of Camden, Evaline L. (deceased), George W., an attorney, married to Mary Coy of Palmyra, and Louis B., a real estate dealer, was married to Jennie McM. Strong, daughter of the late Nathan Strong, one of the first attorneys of Philadelphia. George W. and Louis B. are both of Camden. Ella F. (Mrs. Dr. Pemberton), now of Long Branch, N. J.

STOCKTON.—In the year 1849 James D. Crowley, Thomas Phillips, George F. Miller and William Jones, as the Kaighns Point Land Company, purchased of Dr. Isaac S. Mulford a tract of land east of the West Jersey Railroad, for which they paid two hundred and twenty-five dollars an acre. In the two succeeding years they purchased of Colonel Isaac W. Mickle and other Mickle heirs the land lying between Ferry Avenue and Jackson Street, to within a short distance of Evergreen Cemetery. This land was part of the large tract purchased by Archibald Mickle about 1696, and which extended from Kaighns Run, or Line Ditch, to the Newton Creek.

The Land Company laid out the land in building lots, and named the settlement "Centreville," which was subsequently changed to Stockton. Most of the tract was a corn-field and on it were two tenant-houses, both on Central Avenue, one at the corner of Master and the other on Phillip Street. South of Ferry Avenue was a forest of oak-trees, and north of Stockton was a dense thicket, where rabbits, quail and smaller game were sought after, and not in vain. The lots were sold on easy terms and the sales were rapid until the burning of the ferry-boat "New Jersey," in 1856 (a history of which is given on page 369), checked the inflow of home-seekers from the western shore of the Delaware. The company donated land for school and church purposes. That was the gift to the Stockton Baptist Society, on Vanhook Street, near Sixth. When William Jones built the "Flat Iron," at the junction of Ferry Avenue and Broadway, and applied

for a license to sell liquor, the society remonstrated, for which he sought to take away the ground given them by the company, but was prevented by Mr. Crowley. In 1871 Stockton, forming a part of Newton township, was annexed to Camden as a portion of the Eighth Ward, when its growth received an impetus that still continues. The introduction of gas and water, with other advantages incident to city rule, led to the establishment of a number of manufactories, and these increase yearly, owing to the comparatively low price of land. With these advantages, this section of the city is rapidly increasing in population.

KAIGHNSVILLE was a settlement of colored persons, east of Seventh and south of Chestnut Street. Benjamin Vandyke was the first settler, an exemplary man, who built the small house now standing at Ann Street and Kaighn Avenue in 1838. There was no house near, and the lot upon which he built was part of John Kaighn's corn-field. Shortly afterwards Daniel Wilkins bought the land bounded by Seventh Street, Ann, Sycamore and Kaighn Avenue, selling portions to Dempsey D. Butler, who, coming from the South, built on Kaighn Avenue, and to Daniel Sullivan, who built the house on the southeast corner of Seventh and Sycamore, now used as a store by Francis Crossley.

Anthony Colding built No. 736 Chestnut Street in 1848, and about that time Joshua Martin, Luke Derrickson, Henry Mackey, Charles Sobers, Shepard Sample, the school-master, Harriet Gibbs, James Mosely, William Everman and other well-known colored people settled in the neighborhood, built churches and established schools. In 1854 a conflagration destroyed almost the entire settlement from Seventh to Ann, and Chestnut to Kaighn Avenue, but it was speedily rebuilt. In 1871 it was taken into the city, with part of Newton township, and forms a part of the Seventh Ward, the population of which was, in 1875: White, 3001; colored, 758; and in 1885, white, 4663; colored, 1142. The colored people of the Seventh Ward (formerly Kaighnsville) support three Methodist and one Baptist Church, and recently a colored Presbyterian Church has been added to the number.

In the early days of the settlement a meeting was held to select a name, and Vandykesville was proposed, after Benjamin Vandyke, the first settler, but that worthy man would not have it so, and the name of Kaighnsville was adopted.

AUTOGRAPHS OF SETTLERS ON AND AROUND THE SITE OF CAMDEN, IN OLD
NEWTON TOWNSHIP.

William Cooper

A first settler. Died 1710. Had sons
William, Joseph and Daniel.

John Kaighn

A first settler. Died 1724. Had sons John and
Joseph.

Archibald Mickle

A first settler. Died 1706. Had sons John
Samuel, Daniel, Archibald, Isaac,
Joseph and James.

Robert Murner

A first settler and wealthy operator in lands.
Sold to Kaighn, Mickle and others.

Will Roydunk

A first settler. Made the survey 1681, after
purchased by Cooper. Died in
London.

Thomas Sharp

The surveyor and chronicler of the first settlers.
Died 1729. Had sons Thomas, Isaac
and John.

Robert Lane

A first settler. Died 1694. Had sons Nathaniel,
Robert, Elnathan and Simeon.

Thomas Thadlow

A first settler. Died 1702, and left sons, Benja-
min and Thomas.

Is Cooper

Second son of William the emigrant.
Died 1731. Had sons Joseph,
Benjamin and Isaac.

Daniel Cooper

Youngest son of William the emigrant. Died 1715.
Had sons William, Samuel and
Daniel.

Joseph Kaighn

Second son of John the emigrant. Died 1749. Had
sons Joseph, John and James.

James Mickle

Son of Archibald the emigrant. Died 1735,
leaving one son, Jacob.

John Mickle

Son of Archibald the emigrant. Died 1744. Had
sons William, John and Samuel

Ebenezer Lane

Son of Nathaniel and grandson of Robert the
emigrant.

Stephen Mickle

Son of Mark the emigrant. Died 1706,
leaving a son, Mark.

Gov Gouldsmith

A first settler in 1681, with the Dublin
emigrants.

CHAPTER II.

MUNICIPAL HISTORY.

Incorporation—Supplements to Charter—New Charter—The First City Hall—The New City Hall—Civil List—Water Department—Fire Department.

INCORPORATION.—Camden was incorporated as a city under a charter granted by the General Assembly February 14, 1828, the bounds being thus described :

"That such parts of the Township of Newton as are contained within the following limits: beginning at the Pennsylvania line, in the river Delaware, opposite the mouth of a small run of water below Kaighnton, which run is the line between lands late of Isaac Mickle, deceased, and Joseph Kaighn, and running thence east to the mouth of said run, and thence up the same, the several courses thereof, crossing the public road leading to Woodbury from the Camden Academy; thence northerly along the east side of said road, to the road leading from Kaighnton to Coopers Creek Bridge; thence along the eastwardly side of said last-mentioned road, and the southwardly side of the causeway and bridge to the middle of Coopers Creek; thence down the middle thereof to the river Delaware; thence due north to the middle of the channel between Pettys Island and the Jersey fast land, or shore; thence down said channel and river to the nearest point on the line established between the States of Pennsylvania and New Jersey; thence down said line to the place of beginning, shall, and the same are hereby erected into a City, which shall henceforth be called and known by the name of the City of Camden."

These bounds above described contained three and nine-tenths square miles, or two thousand four hundred and ninety-six acres, of fast land, and a population of eleven hundred and forty-three, separated into five groups or villages, each with one or more appellation applied to it. Coopers Point was known as "William Cooper's Ferry," Kaighns Point as "Kaighnton." "Pinchtown" was the term applied to Edward Sharp's settlement, on the river-shore, south of Federal Street. "Dogwoodtown" was the term applied to a cluster of houses near Isaac Vansciver's carriage factory, at Tenth Street and Federal, the name coming from the fact that many dogwood trees grew in the large grove in that locality. Camden was the title of that portion of the present city lying between the river and Sixth Street and between Cooper Street and a line between Market Street and Arch. This last was the most considerable and contained a population greater than all the others combined. Outside these villages all was farm land and woodland. Extending from the mouth of Coopers Creek in a southwest direction to Fourth Street and Line, was a fine grove of oaks and pines, many of them of large size. The remains of this grove are yet to be seen at the "Diamond Cottage." It was a mile from Kaighnton to Pinchtown, and in summer corn-fields covered the interval. With such rural belongings there seemed

little in the conditions surrounding these eleven hundred and forty-three people demanding municipal government, more than had existed during the one hundred and forty-six years that had elapsed since William Cooper's first talk with Arasapha at Coopers Point, in 1682, soon after settling there on his arrival from Burlington. Nor, indeed, was it for the purpose of laying out and improving the roads through the fields, orchards and forests covering most of the surface within the limits of the city that a charter was desirable. The township committee could mend and make roads as well and as cheaply as a committee of the City Council; and the township government was not superseded by the charter. Yet it was because of these very conditions that a city government became a necessity. The woods and orchards lured multitudes of Philadelphians to these shores in search of shade, air and recreation, and the police force of a township afforded little restraint upon those inclined to turbulence, and there were many such. Besides the Vauxhall Garden and the Columbia Garden, every ferry had its pleasure garden, the profits of which arose largely from the sale of apple brandy and other intoxicants, which caused frolics and disturbances, and life and property became insecure. It was to suppress these troubles that led to the incorporation, with the belief that the police protection provided by a city government would accomplish the object desired. John Lawrence, Richard Feters, John K. Cowperthwaite and other large property-owners interested in the rule of order and quiet, sought for and, in defiance of strenuous opposition on the part of ferry-masters, succeeded in procuring a charter providing for the election of a mayor and other officials to restrain and arrest, and a Court of Quarter Sessions to convict and punish the unruly within the city's bounds. It was a police government, little else was sought after, and that was secured. The Quarter Sessions Court under the city charter did very effective work; but a certain authority says "It took thirty years before turbulence in Camden succumbed to the authority of the law."

The provisions of the charter of February, 1828, were few and simple. With the supplement of March 1st of the same year, it provided for the election of one recorder and five aldermen at a joint meeting of the Legislature, and the election of five Common Councilmen by the people, who, with a mayor elected by the Common Council, "shall be one body politic, in deed, in fact, name and law, by the name, style and title of 'The Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council of the City of Camden.'" The mayor and recorder pre-

sided at the meetings, the latter in the absence of the former, and both voted on all questions, but were without veto power.

As thus constituted, the Common Council was empowered

"To make such by-laws, Ordinances and regulations, in writing, not repugnant to the Constitution and laws of the State of New Jersey or of the United States, and the same to enforce, revoke, alter or amend, as to them shall appear necessary for the well ordering and governing of the said City and its inhabitants; to appoint a City Treasurer, Marshall and such other subordinate officers as they may think necessary for the good government of the said City."

Section 8 provided that Common Council

"Shall have the sole and exclusive right of licensing and assessing every inn-keeper and retailer of spirituous liquors residing within the City."

These provisions embrace all the powers expressly granted, and, as will be seen, were police powers merely. Although a city, Camden was under the jurisdiction of Newton township, and so continued until 1831, when it was erected into a township called Camden township, thus presenting the peculiarity of a dual government, city and township, each competent to exercise prerogatives both attempted to assume, the conflict of seeming authority leading at times to confusion, the same men sometimes acting in two bodies, the Common Council and the township committee, both of which were trying to mend the same piece of road, and both city and township levying a tax to raise money for the same purpose. The authority to levy taxes was not vested in the City Council, and that body never exercised such power until authorized by the charter of 1851. The tax levy was fixed at the town-meeting, when city and township officers were elected, and the Council acted as the disbursing agent merely; yet in the first year of its existence that body built the City Hall, and borrowed two thousand five hundred dollars of Jacob Evald to pay for it. The only sure income of the city was derived from tavern licenses, and these, taxed at rates ranging from ten to twenty-five dollars each, amounted to one hundred and eighty-two dollars in 1829.

SUPPLEMENTS TO CHARTER.—Various supplements to the charter were passed by the Legislature. Those of 1833 and 1837 were unimportant, while that of 1844 (the year Camden County was erected), in addition to the provision making the mayor elective by a direct vote of the people, gave the Council the exclusive authority to grade, curb and macadamize the streets, and to compel owners to pave their sidewalks.

The supplement of 1848 divided the city into three wards—that portion lying north of Arch Street and Federal to be called the North Ward;

the district between the above-named streets and Line Street to be called the Middle Ward; and all south of Line Street to be called the South Ward. Each ward was entitled to elect two Councilmen and one chosen freeholder. These six Councilmen the five aldermen provided for in the charter of 1828, with the mayor and recorder, constituted the Common Council, with little increase of power over that conferred by the act of incorporation of twenty years before. There was no authority to survey and regulate the grades of the city. Houses were built in swamps and on hilltops, each sidewalk had an altitude of its own, and adjoining pavements would vary in height. The city was laid out in sections. Jacob Cooper laid out the town of Camden, in 1773, on a regular plan, which, if it had been followed, would have resulted in some approach to uniformity, but, unfortunately, the city was planned in sections, each regular within itself, but irregular in relation to the others. Joseph Kaighn laid out Kaighnton, and Richard Feters planned Fetersville. Robert Stevens made his plat, south of Bridge Avenue and west of Fourth Street, to correspond with Jacob Cooper's original plan of a town, but the streets running south from Camden, and the streets running north from Kaighnton, reached Line Street two hundred feet apart. William D. Cooper laid out Coopers Hill into lots without regard to any of the streets to the north, south or west. The result is that Second Street is the only street west of Eighth continuous in its course from the northern to the southern bounds of the city. The Council had no power to prevent such an untoward state of affairs. The city was growing rapidly, with a population of nearly ten thousand. The old charter, intended only to confer police powers, was inadequate to present needs, which required prerogatives of a more enlarged character.

NEW CHARTER.—A new act of incorporation, which should cover present and future requirements, was drafted, which served its purpose, with a few simple modifications, for twenty-one years, and until the population had increased three-fold. This was known as the Dudley charter, being drawn up by Thomas H. Dudley, and was passed by the Legislature at the session of 1850. The bounds of the city, under this charter, were left unchanged, and the division into North, Middle and South Wards was maintained. The officers were a mayor, a recorder, six aldermen, six Councilmen, a clerk, a treasurer and a marshal, besides ward officers. The mayor and Councilmen were elected annually, the recorder and aldermen triennially. The mayor, aldermen and Councilmen,

or a majority of them, constituted the City Council of the city of Camden. The mayor or, in his absence, one of the aldermen presided, but the mayor had no vote save when there was a tie. By the supplement of 1851 the mayor and aldermen were eliminated, and each ward elected six Councilmen for three years, two each year, and the Council thus constituted elected a president from their own number to preside. Among the new and essential powers granted by the new charter to the City Council were these,—To cause the city to be surveyed and mapped, and compel persons opening streets to open them in accordance with the survey; to regulate the erection of buildings and prescribe their character; to raise by tax money for municipal purposes, and also for school purposes; to appoint police officers; to regulate the water supply, appoint fire wardens and regulate firemen. The power to raise money for school purposes was transferred to the school trustees by the supplement of 1853. Under the charter of 1828 farm lands and improvements were not taxable for city purposes, but it was to be assessed at its true value, and taxed for all purposes. The authority to grant liquor licenses was omitted, but the omission was supplied by the supplement of 1852, which also enlarged the powers concerning the construction of houses, and authorized the appointment of building inspectors. Other supplements to the charter were made from time to time, as new wants, suited to the new conditions attending rapid growth, made it necessary. One, in 1860, conveyed authority to construct culverts and abate nuisances, while that of 1866 divided the city into culvert districts, and, under its provisions, more drainage has been accomplished than in most cities of the size, and the cost so distributed as to be scarcely felt. In 1864 power was given to build a work-house and to borrow money, limiting the sum to not more than one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and not more than twenty-five thousand dollars in any one year. The same act provided for the election, by the people, of a city treasurer, city surveyor and a city solicitor for terms of two years. They had been elected annually by the City Council.

These comprise the principal amendments to the Dudley charter of 1850, which had served its purpose well and under it the city had made phenomenal advances, but in 1870, with a population of over twenty thousand and over eight thousand people in Stockton and other contiguous settlements, whose wants were identical with those within the corporate limits, it was deemed wise to extend the borders, and so enlarge the prerogatives

of the city government as to enable it to meet exigencies sure to arise and increase with its growth.

Alden C. Scovel was city solicitor, and to him was assigned the task of preparing a fundamental law broad enough to provide for the present and future requirements of the metropolis of West Jersey. The result was "An act to revise and amend the charter of the city of Camden: Approved February 14, 1871," precisely forty-three years after the first charter was granted, in which time the population had increased over seventeen-fold, or, including the annexed suburbs, twenty-five-fold.

The revised charter extinguished the ancient township of Newton. Camden was taken from it in 1831, Haddon township in 1865 and what remained was annexed to Camden in 1871. The new bounds of the city are thus given in the charter,—

"Beginning at a point in the river Delaware, as far westerly as the jurisdiction of the State of New Jersey extends, opposite to the mouth of a stream of water called Newton Creek; thence running easterly to the mouth of said Newton Creek, and thence up the centre of said creek, the several courses thereof, to the North branch of said Newton Creek; thence following the centre of said North branch of said Newton Creek, its several courses thereof, to the middle of the Mount Ephraim turnpike road; thence in a northwesterly course along the middle of said Mount Ephraim turnpike road to the intersection of said Mount Ephraim turnpike road and the Stockton and Newtown turnpike road, also known as Kaighn's Point ferry road; thence along the middle of the said Stockton and Newtown turnpike road, in a northeasterly direction, to the middle of the White Horse turnpike road; thence northeasterly along the middle of the said Stockton and Newtown turnpike road to the middle of the Haddonfield turnpike road; thence, in a northeasterly direction in a straight line with the middle line of the said Stockton and Newtown turnpike road to the middle of Coopers Creek; thence down the middle of said creek in a northwesterly direction along the several courses thereof to the river Delaware; thence due north to the middle of the channel between Petty's Island and the Jersey fast land or shore; thence due west to a point as far west as the jurisdiction of the State of New Jersey extends; thence down the Delaware river on a line as far westerly as the jurisdiction extends to the place of beginning."

The area within these bounds was six and a half square miles, and the population in 1870, 28,482. That census shows a remarkable similarity in the population of the three old divisions of the city: North Ward, 6666; Middle Ward, 6684; South Ward, 6695.

The city was divided into eight wards, Fourth Street serving for the north and south line between the three—North, Middle and South—wards, and forming of North Ward, the First and Second; of Middle Ward, the Third and Fourth; and of South Ward, the Fifth and Sixth Wards; while Kaighn Avenue, extended in a straight line to Coopers Creek, forms the division line between the Seventh and Eighth Wards.

Each ward, besides ward officers, an assessor, constable, overseer of the poor, ward clerk, commissioners of appeal and election officers, was entitled to elect one chosen freeholder, one alderman, two members of the Board of Education and three Councilmen.

The mayor, recorder, city treasurer, receiver of taxes, aldermen and councilmen were made elective by the people for three years, and members of the Board of Education for two years. The City Council was empowered to appoint a city clerk, city surveyor, building inspector, city solicitor, sealer of weights and measures and such other officers as might be deemed necessary for the proper conduct of the affairs of the city. Under this provision, the Council has established the offices of superintendent of the water-works, clerk of the Water Department, chief of the Fire Department, supervisor of highways, city controller and subordinate offices in these various departments. The appointment and control of the police and a chief of police was with the Council, but was transferred to the mayor by a supplement in 1872. By a supplement passed in 1874, provision was made for the election of three city assessors, who shall have sole charge of the valuation of property for taxing purposes, and the ward assessors, who previously performed that duty, all of whom were constituted a court of appeal from unjust taxation. The ward office of judicious freeholders or commissioners of appeal, was abolished.

In the spring of 1872 there was a deadlock in the City Council on the election of a president, and the Legislature passed a supplement, providing for the election of a Councilman-at-large, making the number of Councilmen twenty-five.

By the supplement of March 12, 1873, the city debt was limited to one million dollars, and loans for any one year should not exceed twenty-five thousand dollars. Statutes have since been enacted enlarging these limitations.

In 1876 an act was passed amending the charter by transferring the power to grant tavern licenses from the City Council to the Court of Common Pleas, on an appeal to the Supreme Court, the act was declared to be unconstitutional, because special, and therefore, void.

The revision of 1871 was an amplification of the charter of 1850, enlarging the powers of the City Council in some cases and making them plainer in others, and is sufficiently elastic, while stringent, to secure good government under good management.

The enlargement of the city bounds included a large amount of farm land, chiefly in the Eighth

Ward, the owners of which objected to paying a tax-rate demanded by urban improvements, and desired to sever the connection. To this end an act was passed by the Legislature setting off that portion of the ward lying east of a line running from Tenth Street and Kaighn Avenue, south to Vanhook Street, east to the west line of Evergreen Cemetery, and south to the north branch of Newton Creek, to Haddon Avenue. The terms of the act were: that the set off portion should pay a *pro rata* share, estimated by assessed values of the city debt incurred and unpaid subsequent to the annexation of Newton township in 1871; three of the Haddon township committee and three citizens of Camden appointed for the purpose, to ascertain and report, and if the amount apportioned was not paid within three months after such report was made, the act was to be null and void. The assessment was made and the report rendered, but the residents failing to pay within the time specified, the transfer failed.

THE FIRST CITY HALL.—The charter incorporating the town of Camden into a city was obtained in 1828. After the election of members to form the Council of the new city had taken place, they met for the first time and organized in a building used for the meeting of various societies within the limits of what was long known as the Vauxhall Garden. Soon thereafter a room on the second story of Richard Fetter's store, at the southeast corner of Third Street and Market, was rented as a "Council-room and Court Hall." This place was used but a short time. On May 14th of the same year three lots were purchased on the south side of Federal Street, and the building committee, composed of John K. Cowperthwaite, Samuel Laning and Richard Fetter, was empowered to borrow two thousand five hundred dollars on the credit of the city, with which to erect an appropriate "City Hall, Court-House and Jail." The money was obtained from Jacob Evald, a well-to-do farmer, who lived a short distance from town. The building then erected was of stone, with a brick front of forty feet on Federal Street, and two stories high, with an attic. It was completed by the early part of 1829. Gideon V. Stivers was the carpenter; William Fortner, the mason; David R. Lock, now (1886) engaged in the produce business in the market on the site of the old City Hall, was one of the workmen employed by the master carpenter. The basement of the building contained the prison. The court-room, used also for the sessions of the Council, and for public meetings, was in the second story, and the attic served the purpose of a jury-room. A broad stairway on the

outside led to the second story, where an entrance was gained through a double door. The "third story" was let to Camden Lodge, No. 45, at twenty dollars per year, but if the Council saw fit to put in "Dormand" windows, the lodge was to pay four dollars additional, and the Council was to have the use of the room on "said third story at all the Courts of Quarter Sessions." This unpretentious structure served the purpose for which it was designed during a period of half a century, undergoing, but few changes. About thirty years after it was

scenes and incidents that took place within its walls before its demolition, it would have furnished much that is interesting.

THE NEW CITY HALL.—This massive structure of imposing appearance is the second building which Camden has owned and used for the transaction of municipal affairs and for keeping the records of the city. It is constructed of a fine quality of brick, is trimmed in brown-stone and has large, airy and convenient apartments. Its situation is on an elevation and from its summit is



THE NEW CITY HALL.

erected, a one-story building was added on either side of the front stairway. One was used as an office for the mayor, and the other for the clerk. This historic old building, in which the "city fathers" discussed the great questions pertaining to the public good and the successful growth and development of the city and her people, served its purpose for a period of half a century. In 1877 it gave place to the market-house then erected on the same site. Could the old hall of justice and legislation have told its own history, and described the

afforded a fine view of the two cities, of the scenery up and down the noble Delaware and a large area of the surrounding country. The original hall was insufficient for the demands of a rapidly-growing and prosperous city, which, after the annexation of the township of Newton, had a population of nearly thirty thousand. The demands for a new city hall became urgent. An act of the Legislature was passed giving the city authorities power to issue and dispose of bonds to the amount of seventy-five thousand dollars, and in

1871, Jesse W. Starr offered to donate four and one-half acres of land upon which to construct the building. After considerable discussion, resulting from the location of the land which was then and is yet without the limits of the built-up portion of the city, the generous offer was not accepted until 1874. Frederick Bourquin, Claudius W. Bradshaw, James S. Henry, Charles S. Moffett, John S. Read, William C. Figner, Joseph H. Hall, Augustus J. Fuhrer, Charles S. Archer, William T. Bailey and James A. Parsons were appointed a building committee. The plans and specifications of the building were prepared by Architect Samuel D. Button, of Camden, and the contract for the construction of the building was given to E. Allen Ward for the sum of one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars. Preparations were immediately made and the work of erection progressed rapidly and soon after the completion of the building the first session of the City Council was held in it during the month of December, 1875. Of the exact cost of this building the truthful historian saith not. A committee appointed to inquire into the subject in 1883 estimated the cost at one hundred and forty thousand dollars. This estimate included the cost of construction only and not the internal fixings required to fit up and furnish the apartments within the building. The increase of the cost above the amount originally reported was caused by changes being made in the plans during the time the building was in the course of erection.

MAYORS OF CAMDEN.—The following is a complete list of the mayors of Camden with the terms of their services. Following this list are biographical sketches of each of them :

1828-30, Samuel Laning.	1857-58, Benjamin A. Hammell.
1830-38, Gideon V. Stivers.	1858-60, Clayton Truax.
1838-40, Elias Kaighn.	1860-62, Thomas B. Atkinson.
1840-44, Lorenzo F. Fisler.	1862-63, Paul C. Budd.
1844-45, John K. Cowperthwaite.	1863-64, Timothy Middleton.
1845-46, Charles Kaighn.	1864-67, Paul C. Budd.
1846-48, Thomas B. Wood.	1867-71, Charles Cox.
1848-49, Benjamin A. Hammell.	1871-73, Samuel M. Gaul.
1849-51, Charles Sexton.	1874-76, John H. Jones.
1851-52, Lorenzo F. Fisler.	1876-77, John Morgan.
1852-53, Charles D. Hindeine.	1877-80, James W. Ayers.
1853-55, Lorenzo F. Fisler.	1880-86, Claudius W. Bradshaw.
1855-56, Samuel Seull.	1886, Jesse Pratt.
1856-57, James W. Shroff.	

SAMUEL LANING, the first mayor of Camden, was elected by the Council in 1828 and 1829, resigning in February, 1830, a few weeks before the expiration of his term. He was long a prominent man in public affairs, a builder by occupation, su-

pervising the erection of the old City Hall, on Federal Street, in 1828. In 1840 he built the row of three-story brick houses on the south side of Federal Street below Second, then regarded as an important improvement. For several years he and his son Paul conducted a livery stable at Front Street and Federal. He was an alderman for a number of years.

GIDEON V. STIVERS, elected by the Council in 1830, and each succeeding year until 1837, inclusive, was born in Bellville, Essex County, in 1786, and learned his trade of carpenter in New York City. When free he followed his trade in Newark for a short time and then came to Camden. The first house he built in this city, was for Edward Sharp, in 1810, Silas Willits doing the mason work. The house still stands on the southeast corner of Second and Cooper. He also built St. Paul's Church and many other buildings. His shop was on Fourth Street below Market. After he came to Camden he turned his attention to bridge-building, his first effort in that line being the bridge over the Delaware between Lambertville and New Hope. David Locks and Benjamin M. Farrow, now residing in Camden, worked for him, the latter as an apprentice. In 1838 he removed to Philadelphia, returning to Camden in 1856. In 1859 he was the Democratic candidate for mayor, but was defeated. In 1865 he again removed to Philadelphia, where he died February 26, 1870.

ELIAS KAIGHN, the third mayor, elected by the Council in 1838 and re-elected in 1839, was born September 23, 1799, at Clarksboro', Gloucester County, and when of age came to Camden, locating at Kaighns Point, where he engaged in industrial pursuits. He was made an alderman and as such took his seat in the Council in 1835 and many subsequent years, being elected by the people in 1841, when his commission had expired, but resuming his office as an alderman the following year. He was elected a member of the City Council by the Democrats of the South Ward in 1853 for three years. He was also a member of the Camden township committee and of the Board of Chosen Freeholders. He was a member of the Methodist Church when located at Fourth and Federal, and was one of the organizers of the Union Methodist Episcopal Church, Fifth and Mount Vernon, with which he remained until his death, holding various official positions, as steward and class-leader, being as energetic in his religious life as in his business enterprises. He died November 4, 1864.

LORENZO F. FISLER, M.D., was elected mayor by Council in 1840 and re-elected in 1841-42 and '43, he being one of the aldermen of the city and

¹ Richard W. Howell was elected for the term beginning 1845 but declined to serve.

as such taking his seat in the Council in 1839. He was a candidate for mayor on the Whig ticket in 1848, but was defeated by Benjamin A. Hammell, American. The vote was, Hammell, 269; Fisler, 243; Jonathan Burr, Democrat, 249.

In 1851 he was elected as the American candidate, receiving 440 votes to 345 votes for John Sands, Democrat, and 135 for Dr. Othniel H. Taylor, Whig. In 1852 he was defeated by Charles D. Hinehine, Democrat, the vote being, Hinehine, 514; Fisler, 512; Walter Patton, Whig, 60.

He was the Whig and American candidate in 1853, and was elected, his vote being 649 to 477 for Albert W. Markley, Democrat, and was re-elected in 1854 as the American and anti-Nebraska nominee, receiving 833 votes to 450 for John K. Cowperthwaite. He was the Republican candidate in 1859, but was defeated, as he was in 1866 and 1869, when on the Democratic ticket. He was born in Cumberland County in 1797, came to Camden in 1836 and died in 1871.

For sketch of Judge John K. Cowperthwaite, the fifth mayor, see page 215, and for sketch of Richard W. Howell, Esq., a prominent lawyer, see page 217.

CHARLES KAIGHN was the sixth mayor. Richard W. Howell was elected by the people in March, 1845, but refused to serve, and City Council elected Chas. Kaighn. He was born June 30, 1806, in the Ferry House, Front and Kaighn Avenue, and was the great-grandson of John Kaighn, the first settler at Kaighns Point. In the division of the estate of his father, Joseph Kaighn, his share included the lands lying east on Locust Street, and this he sought to improve by wharfing the river-front, where the ship-yard now is, providing better ferry facilities and filling up the low grounds, and it was to aid the last improvement that he projected a railroad upon which to haul earth from the high lands, the road-bed of which, along Atlantic Avenue, is used by the Gloucester Railroad. He was member of City Council, township committees and Board of Chosen Freeholders. He was a staunch advocate of education, a friend to the poor and a philanthropist. He removed to Philadelphia. He was secretary of the Camden Gas-Light Company when he died, February 19, 1868.

THOMAS B. WOOD, elected mayor in 1846 and re-elected in 1847, was born at Allowaystown, Salem County, and worked on a farm until he removed to Williamstown, Gloucester County, where he was employed in a store and afterwards kept one of the hotels in that village. In 1843 he was elected to the State Assembly by the Democrats. During the session of 1844 the county of Camden

was set off from Gloucester, and Williamstown, included in Washington township was embraced within the limits of the new county, of which Wood was appointed the county clerk, when he removed to Camden and was made mayor. When his term as clerk expired in 1849, he engaged in business at the foot of Cooper Street, and afterwards kept a store on Pine Street below Fourth, where he died.

BENJAMIN A. HAMMELL was mayor twice: In 1848, when, as the Native American candidate, he received 269 votes to 259 for Jonathan Burr, Democrat, and Lorenzo F. Fisler, Whig, and in 1857, when, as a Democrat, he received 576 votes to 529 for Joseph J. Moore, American, and 295 for Charles Reeves, Republican. He was a member of Council in 1845 and in 1851; was a member for three years for the Middle Ward. He was engaged in the sausage business, and died August 26, 1869.

CHARLES SEXTON was born near Jacobstown, Burlington County, and came to Camden in 1824. He worked for Isaac Cole as a coach-trimmer, and later was in the employ of the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company, at the shops at Bordentown. He was an ordained Baptist minister. Although never settled as a pastor, he preached in many of the pulpits in this section of the State, and assisted in establishing several churches. He became a man of influence, and was well known for his exemplary life. He was elected to the City Council in 1845, and was elected mayor, as the Whig and American candidate, in 1849, receiving 421 votes to 376 for Charles D. Hinehine, Democrat. He was re-elected in 1850, by a vote of 477 to 349 votes for George Smith, Democrat. He died in 1883, at an advanced age.

CHARLES D. HINEHINE, elected in 1852, was an erratic but brilliant man. He was born in Northampton County, Pennsylvania, and learned the trade of a printer in Philadelphia. He came to Camden in 1842, and purchased the *Tribune*, a weekly paper, of Harrison & Ferguson; took in with him as partner Henry Curtiz, now of 413 Federal Street, and changed the name to the *American Star*. In a few months he sold out his interest to a man named Crane, and went West. Returning in 1845, in the following year he established the *Camden Democrat*, which he conducted with success until 1853, when he sold it to Isaac Mickle, the lawyer and historian, and returned to his birth-place, in Northampton County, where he kept store and engaged in the liquor business. Ill success attended him, and in 1855 he again came to Camden and established a weekly paper called the *Spirit of '76*, which, in a few months, was merged

into the *Camden Democrat*. Shortly afterwards he, with Henry L. Bonsall and William Van Nortwick, established the *Mechanics' Own*, a labor paper, in Philadelphia, and a few years later Charles D. Hindline died. He represented Camden County in the Assembly in 1850 and 1851, and was largely instrumental in securing the passage of the law limiting the hours of labor to ten each day. He was an earnest advocate of the rights of the workingman, and with voice and pen advocated laws calculated to lighten the exhaustiveness of labor.

SAMUEL SCULL was elected mayor by the American party in 1855, by a vote of 641 to 544 votes for Thomas B. Atkinson. He was born in Camden in 1816, and worked for a time at carriage-making, his father, Samuel Scull, being one of the earliest and most extensive carriage-makers of the city. He afterwards engaged in the sausage business, his factory being on the southeast corner of Locust and Kaighn Avenue. He was elected to Council in 1851, and re-elected in 1854 and 1856, and served three terms in the Assembly. He was one of the pillars of the Union Methodist Episcopal Church. He died January 4, 1864.

JAMES W. SHROFF, mayor in 1856, was elected by the Democrats, his vote being 752, to 730 for Joseph Myers, American and Anti-Nebraska. He was a carpenter and builder, and for many years had charge of the moulding loft at Starr's Iron Works. He died in 1864.

CLAYTON TRUAX, the thirteenth mayor, was born in Gloucester City December 11, 1814, and came to Camden in 1833, when eighteen years old, to learn the trade of shoemaking with Reilly Barrett, which avocation he followed with success for many years, his shop and store being on Arch Street, below Fourth. In 1855 he was elected to represent the Middle Ward in the City Council, and in 1860, having served as mayor, was again elected to Council, and re-elected in 1863, making nine years of service, during which time he was a leading and influential member.

In 1858 he was the candidate of the American party for mayor, receiving also the support of the Republicans, and was elected by a vote of 879, to 763 for Samuel Doughty, the Democratic nominee. He was re-elected in 1859, having as competitors Gideon V. Stivers, Democrat, and Dr. Lorenzo F. Fisler, Republican. The vote was, Truax, 863; Stivers, 353; Fisler, 374. He died July 19, 1876, and was the first public man in whose honor the new city hall bell was tolled.

THOMAS B. ATKINSON was elected to Council from the Middle Ward in 1853, and recorder in

1856, as a Democrat, his vote being 777 to 647 for William J. Miller, American. He was defeated for mayor in 1855 by Samuel Scull, and in 1867 and 1869 by Charles Cox, but was elected in 1860, receiving 608 votes to 578 for Paul C. Budd, American, and 547 for William F. Colbert, Republican; in 1861, the vote being,—Atkinson, 904; Budd, 634; Samuel Hufty, 480.

Mr. Atkinson was born in Camden in 1815, and was a son of Josiah Atkinson, a prominent citizen and a magistrate of the county. He was a carpenter and builder, and a number of large buildings in the city were the result of his handiwork; among them, the Third Street Methodist Episcopal Church, Third and Bridge Avenue. He became connected with the church during the great revival of 1837-38, and to the end remained a consistent member. He died January 3, 1886.

PAUL C. BUDD was born in Philadelphia in 1804, and came to Camden twenty years afterward, where he worked for Isaac Vansciver, the carriage-maker, as a coach-painter. House-painting was also in his line, and he worked at it for many years. In 1852 he was elected justice of the peace in the North Ward, and re-elected five successive times, making a total service of thirty years. He was appointed crier of the county courts in 1859, and held the position until within a short time of his death, a period of nearly twenty-two years. He was seven times a candidate for mayor, being defeated three times—in 1860 and 1861 by Thomas B. Atkinson, and in 1863 by Timothy Middleton.

The following is the vote cast when he was elected mayor: 1862—P. C. Budd, American-Republican, 987; James M. Cassady, Democrat, 716. 1864—P. C. Budd, Republican, 1159; Timothy Middleton, Democrat, 868. 1865—P. C. Budd, Republican, 1126; Wesley P. Murray, Democrat, 857; 1866, P. C. Budd, Republican, 1304; Lorenzo F. Fisler, Democrat, 1188.

In 1874 he was elected city recorder for three years. During his term (1876), John H. Jones, the mayor, died, but before Recorder Budd could take possession, by virtue of his office of recorder, the City Council held a special meeting and elected John Morgan to fill the vacancy. Paul C. Budd died in 1881.

TIMOTHY MIDDLETON, elected mayor in 1863 over Paul C. Budd, Republican, by a vote of 958 to 948, was born January 21, 1817, in the stone house, on the Kaighn farm, now standing on Sixth Street, north of Kaighn Avenue. His father, Amos A. Middleton, worked some of the Kaighn land and afterwards the William Cooper farm, and

was a member of the City Council for ten consecutive years,—1838 to 1848. On these farms young Middleton was brought up, obtaining his education in slack seasons at the Camden Academy, or in the Hatch school-house. On November 19, 1840, he married Hester A. R. Jenkins, daughter of Andrew Jenkins, and rented the Johnson farm at Pea Shore, and then the Johnson farm at Gloucester City. He removed to Camden in 1857. In 1861 he was elected city marshal by the Democrats, and, in 1863, mayor. He was a candidate for the latter office in 1864, but was defeated by Paul C. Budd. He was of kindly disposition and generally loved and respected. He died April 15, 1867.

CHARLES COX was elected mayor in 1867, on the Republican ticket, by a vote of 1173 to 1107 for Thomas B. Atkinson, re-elected in 1868 by 1408 to 1289 for Dr. Lorenzo F. Fidler, in 1869 by 1575 to 1280 for Thomas B. Atkinson; and in 1870 by a vote of 1640 to 1575 for William H. Jeffreys. In 1871 he was the Republican candidate for city recorder, and was elected by a vote of 2420 to 2221 votes for John Goldthorpe.

Charles Cox was born at White Horse, Camden County, February 15, 1820, and worked at farming until fifteen years of age, when he was apprenticed to Jacob Shaffer to learn the painters' trade, which he pursued when he came to Camden, in 1839, and followed for twenty years afterwards. He then engaged in the milk business, with his depot on Bridge Avenue, below Fourth Street, at the house he built for his residence many years before. When his term as recorder expired, in 1884, he opened a magistrate's office, associating with it the real estate business. He was elected assessor of the city in 1844 as a Whig. He has been a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for years.

SAMUEL M. GAUL, elected mayor in 1871 by a vote of 2415 to 2297 for William H. Jeffreys, Democrat, is a native of Philadelphia, where he was born June 2, 1822. He learned shoemaking, came to Camden in 1858, and in 1861 enlisted in the army as first lieutenant of Company G, Fourth New Jersey Volunteers; served through the war and won the captaincy of Company F, same regiment. The only other political office he has held was that of assessor of the South Ward, to which he was elected by the Republicans in 1870.

JOHN H. JONES was elected mayor in 1874, by the Democrats, over Henry L. Bonsall, Republican, the vote being, Jones, 2789; Bonsall, 2748. He died before the completion of his term. He was born in Queen Anne's County, Md., in 1809, and, at the age of fourteen, went to Philadelphia,

became a book and job printer, and later published the *Daily Sun*, a Native American organ. He afterwards published the *American Banner*, a weekly advocate of Native American principles, and which found extensive patronage in West Jersey. He came to Camden and assumed the leadership of the American party, which, for several years, was dominant in the city and strong throughout this section of the State. In 1858 he was the nominee of a section of the party in the First District for Congress, but was defeated, and, in 1859, was the unsuccessful candidate of that party for sheriff of Camden County. He served in the Board of Chosen Freeholders from the Seventh Ward, and there, as elsewhere, was progressive in his views. In 1870, when the Camden Democrat was struggling for life, Mr. Jones was given charge of it and his vim and ability soon placed it in the van of influential journals in this part of the State. As a politician and journalist, he advocated the rights of the working men, and, as an employer, practiced his precepts, always paying high wages. He was childless, but no waif was turned from his door, and there were always happy children in his house. He left the mayor's office on the evening of October 27, 1876, and went to his home at Seventh Street and Pine, and, shortly after entering, died without a word.

JOHN MORGAN was appointed mayor by the City Council to serve the unexpired term of John H. Jones upon his death, October 27, 1876, and he filled the office until the following March, when, as the Democratic candidate, he was defeated by James W. Ayers. He was a silver-plater, born in Philadelphia, and, coming to Camden in 1841, he carried on an extensive business in his line. He died some years ago.

JAMES W. AYERS, elected mayor on the Republican ticket in 1877, over John Morgan, by a vote of 3907 to 3030, was born in New York City, November 24, 1822, of New Jersey parents, and, when ten years of age was apprenticed to the hair cloth and curled hair trade, serving six years. At sixteen he was employed as a journeyman. In 1841 he came to Camden, and, for sixteen years, worked for Samuel Ross, the hair cloth manufacturer, at Fourth and Federal. He was on the police force in 1861, and again, from 1864 to 1874, under Mayors Budd, Cox and Gaul. When not on the police force, he was employed by the Pennsylvania Railroad in various capacities, as also since the expiration of his term as mayor, in 1880. He was chief engineer of the Volunteer Fire Department, and was elected a member of council from the Middle Ward in 1859.

CLAUDIUS W. BRADSHAW was born in Sheffield, England, October 29, 1835; came to America with his parents in 1840, who located in West Philadelphia, and in 1843 removed to Camden, where, after obtaining his education, the son learned the trade of a wood-turner. He worked at this business for many years; in the meantime was an active member of the Independence Fire Company. In 1870 he was elected city marshal by the Democrats, and in 1872, at a special election, he was elected Councilman-at-large, and broke the deadlock in the Council, which had continued for several weeks. In 1876 he was appointed chief of the Fire Department by the City Council. In 1880 the Democrats elected him mayor by a vote of 3511 to 3470 for Benjamin F. Archer, Republican, and re-elected him in 1883 by a vote of 4317 to 3342 for Henry H. Davis, Republican. He was again a candidate in 1886, when Mayor Pratt was elected.

JESSE PRATT, the present mayor, who illustrates in his success what can be accomplished in even a short career, was born at Blackwood, Camden County, March 27, 1848, and was a son of William and Deborah Pratt. He obtained his education at the public schools of his native village, and worked as a farmer near by until he became of age. In November, 1869, he opened a store in Stockton (now the Eighth Ward of Camden), and, after doing business there six years, went to Lower Providence, in Montgomery County, Pa., where he engaged in farming. In February, 1876, he returned to Camden and entered the provision business at his present store, 122 North Third Street, and took up his residence in the Eighth Ward. In 1883 Mr. Pratt was elected to the City Council. He had always entertained pronounced temperance views, and he voted against license in the municipal body to which he was chosen; hence it was not unnatural that upon the expiration of his term, in 1886, he was elected mayor as the Prohibition-Republican candidate. He received five thousand seven hundred and fifty-eight votes, to the three thousand nine hundred and ninety cast for Claudius W. Bradshaw, Democrat.

Mr. Pratt was married, November 28, 1868, to Jane, daughter of John and Ann Thornton, of Roxborough, Philadelphia. Their children are William Henry, Walter T., Edna, Thomas B. and Byron B. Pratt.

THE CITY COUNCIL.—The following are those who, as aldermen, acted as members of Council from 1828 until 1851, when aldermen ceased to be Councilmen:

1828, Samuel Lanning.
John K. Cowperthwaite.

James W. Sloan.
Gideon V. Stivers.

1829, Isaac Smith.
1833, Joseph W. Cooper.
1834, Robert W. Ogden.
Richard Fetter.
1835, Elias Kaighn.
1837, Isaac Wilkins.
1838, Isaiah Toy.
1839, Wm. J. Hatch.
Lorenzo F. Fisler.

1844, Charles Kaighn.
1846, Thomas B. Wood.
1848, Philip J. Grey.
Edward Browning.
1849, Auld McAlla.
Ellis B. Hall.
1850, Charles Sexton.
James W. Shroff.

COMMON COUNCILMEN (elected annually).

1828, Ebenezer Toole. Richard Fetter. John Lawrence. Edward Daugherty. William Ridgway.	1838, Isaac Wilkins. Isaac Vansciver. John W. Mickle. Benjamin Springer. Amos A. Middleton.
1829, Ebenezer Poole. Edward Daugherty. Isaac Wilkins. John Lawrence. Joseph W. Cooper.	1830, Richard Fetter. Isaac Vansciver. Isaac Wilkins. Amos A. Middleton. Benjamin Springer.
1830, Charles H. Ellis. Ebenezer Toole. John Lawrence. Richard Fetter. Charles Stokes.	1840, Seth Matlack. Isaac Vansciver. Isaac Wilkins. Amos A. Middleton. Benjamin Springer.
1831, John Lawrence. Richard Fetter. Charles H. Ellis. Ebenezer Toole. Joseph W. Cooper.	1841, Richard Fetter. Amos A. Middleton. Elias Kaighn. Joab Scull. Charles S. Garrett.
1832, Joseph W. Cooper. Isaiah Toy. Ebenezer Toole. Richard W. Howell. Robert W. Ogden.	1842, Gideon V. Stivers. Richard Fetter. Amos A. Middleton. Charles S. Garrett. Joseph Sharp.
1833, Isaiah Toy. Richard Fetter. William Ridgway. Ebenezer Poole. Isaac Vansciver.	1843, Benjamin Springer. Amos A. Middleton. Isaac Cole. Joab Scull. Charles S. Garrett.
1834, Isaiah Toy. Richard W. Howell. Isaac Vansciver. Joshua Burrough. John Thorne.	1844, Isaac Cole. John L. Rheese. Amos A. Middleton. Charles S. Garrett. Clayton Traux.
1835, Isaac Vansciver. John W. Mickle. Isaac Wilkins. William Ridgway. Isaac M. Everly.	1845, Charles J. Hollis. Benjamin A. Hammell. Charles Sexton. Amos A. Middleton. Jacob W. Sharp.
1836, Isaac Vansciver. John W. Mickle. Isaac Wilkins. Isaac M. Everly. Benjamin Burrough.	1846, Charles S. Garrett. John Thorne. Isaac Cole. John K. Thompson. Amos A. Middleton.
1837, John W. Mickle. Isaac Vansciver. Isaac Wilkins. Peter R. Walker. Benjamin Burrough.	1847, Isaac Mickle. Joseph P. Huyck. John Thorne. Charles S. Lewis. Amos A. Middleton.

(In 1848 a change in the charter divided the city into North, Middle and South Wards, each to elect six Councilmen).

1848, Richard W. Howell. Charles S. Lewis. Charles S. Garrett. Matthew Miller, Jr. John R. Thompson. William B. Mulford.	1849, Florence M. Bingham. John Sands. Wm. D. Hicks. James W. Shroff. Joseph Sharp. Joseph J. Moore.
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Jesse Pratt



Frank P. Michellay

1850. Richard Fettes.
Joshua J. Benson.
Wm. D. Hicks.

Wm. Lore.
Joshua Sawin.
George F. Ross.

(The new charter of 1851 dispensed with the mayor, recorder and aldermen as municipal legislators, and confined them to the duty of administering the law as magistrates, and judges of the city sessions of court. It continued the division into three wards, and made the council consist of eighteen members,—six from each ward, elected for three years, two from each ward annually, and, instead of the mayor or recorder, Council elected a president).

1851. Richard W. Howell.
Aula McAla.
Joseph W. Cooper.
Samuel Lammis.
Ralph Lee.
Samuel Anderson.
Wm. H. Hood.
Benjamin A. Hammell.
Wm. Pinyard.
Joseph N. Emery.
Wm. Lore.
Charles Sartora.
Joshua Sawin.
Robert Y. Bannin.
Samuel Scull.
Lambert F. Beatty.
Walter Nangle.
Benjamin G. Peck.

Samuel Lytle.
Samuel Scull.
Joseph H. Peck.
1858. Samuel Andrews.
Joseph R. Hamell.
Joshua M. Lindale.
Samuel McLain.
George W. Watson.
Wm. F. Colbert.
1859. Charles P. Stratton.
Ralph Lee.
Joshua W. Roberts.
James W. Ayers.
Mark B. Wills.
Christopher J. Mines.
Charles Sharp.²
1860. Jacob H. Sides.
Alden C. Sovel.
Clayton Truax.
James H. Stevens.
John R. Thompson.
Wm. Sharp.

1852. Samuel Andrews.
Wm. D. Hicks.
Samuel Lytle.
John R. Thompson.
George W. Watson.
Robert Folwell.¹

1861. Aaron Ward.
David M. Chambers.
Jesse E. Huston.
Samuel McLain.
John W. Stitzer.
John G. Neff.

1853. Joseph W. Cooper.
Andrew W. Adams.
Matthew Miller.
Thomas B. Atkinson.
Thomas A. Wilson.
Elias Kaighn.

1862. Ralph Lee.
Samuel C. Cooper.
James Elwell.
John T. Davis.
Mark B. Wills.
George W. Watson.

1854. Jesse Townsend.
Grundy Hindle.
Ellwood K. Fortner.
Wm. Lore.
Samuel Scull.
Wm. J. Miller.

1863. John S. Read.
Alexander T. Wilson.
Henry M. Innis.
Clayton Truax.
John R. Thompson.
Thomas Shields.

1855. Samuel Andrews.
Wm. J. Hatch.
Clayton Truax.
Edmond E. Read.
George W. Watson.
John G. Hutchinson.

1864. David L. Taylor.
John Begary.
Samuel McLain.
Grundy Hindle.
Henry B. Wilson.
Jesse Hall.

1856. Benjamin Browning.
David Corson.
Abraham W. Nash.
Jesse E. Huston.
Josiah D. Rogers.²
Josiah F. Dorman.
William Sharp.

1865. Samuel C. Cooper.
Benjamin F. Archer.
John S. Lee.
Wilson Fitzgerald.
Charles B. Coles.
Levi B. Newton.

1857. Joseph Trimble.
John Ambuster.
Isaac W. Mickle.

1866. Alexander T. Wilson.
Henry L. Moulton.
John Hood.
James Elwell.
Henry Pierson.
Thomas Merryweather.
1867. William Stiles.
Thomas C. Knight.
Ebenezer Wescott.
John Fine.
John Goldtherpe.
Mayberry E. Harden.
Job Channel.⁴
1868. Wilson Fitzgerald.
William H. Cole.
George W. Watson.

Charles W. Sutterly.
Thomas McDowell.
Henry B. Wilson.
1869. William Calhoun.
Samuel C. Harbert.
Jonathan Kirkbride.
Samuel Isard.
Richard Perks.
John Osler.
1870. David H. Munday.
John S. Read.
Josiah S. Hackett.
Charles Pine.
John Goldtherpe.
Alonzo B. Johnson.

(The revised charter of 1871 divided the city into eight wards, each ward having three elected for three years, each ward electing one every year).

1871. Charles A. Sparks.
William Stiles.
William H. Cole.⁵
Charles Mayhew.
Frederick Bourquin.
Jacob C. Daulman.
Charles C. Moffett.⁶
Horace Hammell.
Thomas H. Albright.
James Kennedy.
Anthony Voll.
Andrew Cunningham.
Ellis Boggs.
John Dobbins.
1872. William T. Bailey.
James A. Parsons.
Augustus J. Fulmer.
Samuel E. Radcliff.
Charles C. Moffett.
Alfred H. Mead.
Thomas McDowell.⁷
James S. Henry.
Joseph H. Hall.
John Dobbins.⁸

1875. Wm. D. Middleton.⁹
Emmor D. French.
James A. Parsons.
Augustus J. Fulmer.
Thomas J. Mason.
Edward Lewis.
Henry B. Francis.
James S. Henry.
Winfield S. Plank.
1876. E. D. French.
James P. Michellon.
Josiah S. Hackett.
George Johnson.
Samuel P. Dubois.¹⁰
William Evans.
Alonzo D. Nichols.
Joseph Smith.
John Heim.
1877. Charles P. Stratton.
John T. Bottomley.
Frederick P. Pfeiffer.
Charles N. Pelouze.
Henry B. Wilson.
Thomas Fields.
John Stone.
Joseph H. Hall.

1873. William S. Scull.
John S. Read.
Josiah S. Hackett.
George Johnson.
William W. Mines.
William C. Figner.
Edward Martin.
John M. Harden.

1878. Richard Perks.¹¹
William Ables.
J. Willard Morgan.
Angus B. Cameron.
Crawford Miller.
Edward D. Knight.
John H. Dialogue.
Elwood W. Kumble.
John W. Dinges.

1874. Charles S. Ridgway.
John T. Bottomley.
Charles H. Riceman.
Frederick Bourquin.
Jacob C. Daulman.
John Guthridge.
Caleb F. Rogers.
Thomas B. Wood.

1879. Joseph McAllister.
James P. Michellon.
Andrew Rabeau.
Alexander J. Milliette.
Henry B. Francis.

¹ Vice S. C. Harbert, removed.

² Vice R. Perks, removed.

³ Contested and was given Mead's seat, and Josiah Matlack was elected vice Hammell, resigned.

⁴ Was elected vice Boggs, resigned. Claudius W. Bradshaw was elected councilman-at-large under a supplement to the charter.

⁵ At large.

⁶ Contested and was given the seat.

⁷ At large.

⁸ Contested and won the seat.

¹ Vice L. F. Beatty, resigned. ² Vice Wm. Lore, deceased.

³ Vice J. H. Peck, resigned.

Edward J. Dougherty.	George H. James.
James A. Worrell.	William T. Mead.
Benjamin H. Smith.	Maurice A. Rogers.
1880. Daniel R. Smith.	George Pfeiffer, Jr.
Wilbur F. Rose.	David T. Campbell. ⁶
Frederick P. Pfeiffer.	Francis F. Sanders.
William T. Mead.	Jesse Pratt.
Lewis H.oll.	1884. William B. E. Miller. ⁷
William Y. Sloan.	James M. Stradling.
James S. Henry.	Frederick A. Rex.
John Stone. ¹	Samuel A. Murray.
John Heim.	Jonathan Duffield.
1881. John W. Branning. ²	Henry C. Moffett.
Charles F. Hollinshead.	John H. Dialogue.
Frederick A. Rex.	John Stone.
Angus B. Cameron.	Thomas Harman.
Goldson Test.	1885. George Barrett.
Robert C. Baker.	John Campbell.
John H. Dialogue.	Henry M. Snyder. ⁸
James S. Henry.	William Myers.
John W. Donges.	Mahlon T. Ivins.
1882. Joseph McAllister.	John P. Leckner.
James M. Stradling. ³	David T. Campbell.
John Campbell.	James Godfrey.
John W. Wartman.	Charles H. Helmbold.
D. Cooper Carman.	1886. Isaac C. Githens.
Frederick Bourquin. ⁴	Henry M. Snyder.
George Harnett.	Robert M. Barber.
B. Franklin Bailey. ⁵	George S. West.
Edward J. Dougherty.	Maurice A. Rogers.
John Hughes.	David C. Vannote.
William W. Smith.	Joseph R. Ross.
1883. Frank A. Kendall.	William Dorell.
J. Willard Morgan.	

Presidents of City Council.—Previous to 1851 the mayor or recorder presided over the deliberations of City Council, and since then the Council elected a president annually.

1851. Richard W. Howell.	1873. John S. Read.
1854. Samuel Andrews.	1874. William C. Figner.
1859. Samuel Scull.	1876. Charles S. Ridgway.
1860. Samuel Andrews.	1877. John T. Bottomley.
1863. John R. Thompson.	1880. William Ables.
1865. Jesse Hall.	1881. James P. Michellon.
1867. Benjamin F. Archer.	1882. John W. Donges.
1868. Thomas C. Knight.	1883. John H. Dialogue.
1870. Henry B. Wilson.	1884. James M. Stradling.
1871. Samuel Izard.	1885. Frederick A. Rex.
1872. Josiah S. Hackett.	1886. Jonathan Duffield.

City Recorders.—Until 1850 the recorder was chosen by the Legislature, since then by the people,—

1828. John K. Cowperthwaite.	1862. Joseph J. Moore.
1840. James W. Sloan.	1865. Isaac L. Lowe.
1848. Philip J. Grey.	1866. Robert Folwell.
1850. Jonathan Burr.	1868. Levi B. Newton.
1853. Wm. D. Hicks.	1871. Charles Cox.
1856. Thomas B. Atkinson.	1874. Paul C. Build.
1859. Eleazer J. Toram.	1877-86. Benj. M. Braker.

¹ At large.

² Elected vice Hollinshead, resigned.

³ Contested and attained the seat, holding it until ousted by the Supreme Court, a short time before the term expired.

⁴ Elected vice Baker, deceased.

⁵ Elected vice Dougherty, resigned.

⁶ At large.

⁷ Elected vice J. W. Morgan, resigned.

⁸ Vice C. B. Cole, resigned.

City Clerks.

1828. Samuel Ellis.	1858. Alexander A. Hammell.
1829. William W. Butler.	1859. Samuel W. Thoman.
1831. Thomas Green.	1866. Joseph C. Nichols.
1832. Josiah Harrison.	1872. Frederick W. Tarr.
1843. Thomas H. Dudley.	1873. Joseph C. Nichols.
1844. Thomas W. Mulford.	1874. Joseph Bontemps.
1850. Alfred Hugg.	1876. Frederick W. Tarr.
1851. Joseph Myers.	1877. Frank F. Michellon.
1856. Alfred Hugg.	1882. Richard C. Thompson.
1857. William J. Miller.	1884. D. Cooper Carman.

City Treasurers were appointed by Council annually until 1866, when they were made elective by the people for terms of two years, changed to three years in 1871,—

1828. Reuben Ludlum.	1858. Charles S. Garrett.
1829-38. Isaac Smith.	1859. Reilly Barrett.
1838-42. Josiah Harrison.	1860. Isaac H. Porter.
1843. Thomas H. Dudley.	1861-63. Reilly Barrett.
1844. Thomas W. Mulford.	1864-65. Abner Sparks.
1845. Jesse Smith.	1866-74. Samuel Huffy.
1846-50. Thomas W. Mulford.	1874. Randal E. Morgan. ⁹
1851. Thomas H. Dudley.	1875. James W. Wroth.
1852-53. Alfred Hugg.	1878. Joseph A. Porter.
1854-55. Isaac H. Porter.	1881. Richard F. Smith.
1856. James R. Dayton.	1884. Frank F. Michellon.
1857. Isaac H. Porter.	

FRANK F. MICHELLON, present city treasurer, was born in Philadelphia November 7, 1844, and was the son of Anthony and Elizabeth (Dorr) Michellon, both of old families in this country, that of the former originally from France, and that of the latter from Germany, and long settled in Lancaster County, Pa. The family removed to Camden in 1848, and the father was for many years cashier of the old Kaighns Point and Philadelphia Ferry Company. Young Michellon, after leaving school, became a clerk in the hardware store of Henry B. Wilson, and later, and was in the office of Peter L. Voorhees, Esq. In 1862 he entered the office of Benjamin F. Glenn, a real estate agent and conveyancer of Philadelphia, and there learned conveyancing. He constantly maintained his residence in Camden, and, in 1877, was elected city clerk and clerk of Council, which office he held for five years. In 1884 he was elected on the Republican ticket to the more responsible position of city treasurer, for the duties of which his services in the lesser place had indicated his fitness. Mr. Michellon was united in marriage, May 4, 1881, to Elizabeth L. (daughter of Alfred and Catharine) Vandegrift, of an old Bucks County, Pa., family.

Receivers of Taxes.—Prior to 1871 taxes were gathered by the ward collectors, but the charter of that year abolished the office of ward collector

⁹ Samuel Huffy died in 1874, and the City Council appointed Randal E. Morgan to act until the election, in 1875.



Chas. Richter



Frank S. Jones

and provided for the election of a receiver of taxes by the people for terms of three years,—

1871-77, A. Clifford Jackson. 1883-86, William H. Rightmire.
1877-83, George M. Thrasher.

WILLIAM H. RIGHTMIRE is of Holland extraction, being a grandson of James Rightmire, who resided in Middlesex County, N. J., where he was both a farmer and a school-teacher. Among his six children was Jacob V., born March 4, 1800, who also resided in Middlesex County, where he filled the double rôle of farmer and merchant. He married Isabella Franks and had twelve children—nine sons and three daughters—all of whom reached mature years. The death of Mr. Rightmire occurred in October, 1880. He was in his political predictions a Whig, and later a Republican. Though averse to office, he was the recipient of many distinctions conferred by citizens irrespective of party. A man of public spirit, he was liberal with his means in enterprises pertaining to both church and state. His son, William H. Rightmire, was born May 19, 1845, in Middlesex County, N. J., where his youth was spent. At the age of seventeen he entered the army as a soldier in the Twenty-eighth Regiment New Jersey Volunteers, and remained in service ten months. He was taken prisoner at Chancellorsville and confined for three months at Belle Isle, opposite Richmond, enduring meanwhile many privations. Having effected an exchange, he was sent to the convalescent camp at Annapolis, Md., and soon after returned to his home. On recovering, he removed to South Amboy, and later came to Camden as an employee of the Camden and Amboy Railroad. He subsequently entered and was graduated from the Eastman's Commercial College, Poughkeepsie, when, having made Jersey City his residence, he remained for four years associated with the Jersey City and Bergen Railroad. Mr. Rightmire then returned to Camden and embarked in the marble business. In 1883 he was elected receiver of taxes for Camden for a term of three years, and re-elected in 1886 by the largest majority ever given in Camden, his support not being confined to the Republican party, whose principles he espouses. He is a member of T. M. K. Lee Post, No. 5, Department of New Jersey, Grand Army of the Republic. Mr. Rightmire is a supporter of the Baptist Church, of which his wife is a member. He was, on the 9th of June, 1869, married to Miss Lydia A., daughter of Augustus Vansiver, of Camden, whose mother, Mrs. Rebecca Stow, granddaughter of — Stow, a member of the firm of Percival & Stow, who cast the Independence bell.

The Stows came originally from Edinburgh, Scotland. Their children are Maud and Harry K.

FRANK S. JONES is of Welsh descent. His great-grandfather was Nathaniel Jones, who, on his emigration, settled in Kalamazoo, Mich. His children were seven sons, among whom was Theophilus, born in Michigan, who married a descendant of General Israel Putnam, of Revolutionary fame. Their children were seven sons, among whom was William D., born in Utica, N. Y., where he followed the trade of a painter. He later removed to Philadelphia, and there conducted business for several years. In 1855 he located in Camden, where his death occurred in 1862. He married Elizabeth D., seventh daughter of Benjamin Grover, a tanner of Salem, Mass. His children were seven sons,—Philip H., Benjamin D., Charles, Marcus T., John W., Charles P. and Frank S. The last-named, and only survivor, was born in Philadelphia, May 21, 1845, and spent his youth in that city, whence he removed to Camden in 1855. His early education was received at the Southeast Grammar School, Philadelphia, and he afterward entered the Northwest Grammar School, in the same city. In August, 1861, he enlisted in the Fourth New Jersey Regiment, and remained in the service until May, 1862, the date of his discharge as a consequence of a wound received at Annandale, Va. In 1863 he re-enlisted in the Twelfth Pennsylvania Cavalry Regiment, was wounded a second time, and, being discharged after one year of service, returned to Camden. Mr. Jones then resumed his trade—that of a painter. He was, in 1876, employed by the government in the clothing department of the Schuylkill Arsenal, Philadelphia, and, in 1884, appointed by the Board of Assessors of Camden, as clerk of the board. He was, in 1876, elected justice of the peace, which office he holds for the third term, and alderman, in which capacity he is serving his second term. He was appointed, in 1886, assistant receiver of taxes for the term of three years, and is now filling that office. As a Republican, Mr. Jones has been actively engaged in politics. He is a comrade of T. M. K. Lee Post, No. 5, G. A. R., and held for three years the office of adjutant. He is secretary of the Veteran Charitable Association, of Camden, and a member of the Improved Order of Red Men, and of the Heptisophs. He was appointed by Governor Ludlow, in March, 1881, notary public. Mr. Jones worships with the congregation of the Protestant Episcopal Church, of which he is a supporter. He was, on September 12, 1870, married to Mrs. Hannah S. Pierce, daughter of John W. Sapp, of Cam-

den. Their only surviving child is a son, William H. Jones.

City Assessors.—Ward assessors were continued under the charter of 1871 until 1874, when an amendment called for the election of three assessors for the city at large, whose duties are to make the assessments, while the duty of the ward assessors is to sit as a court of appeal in cases of unjust assessments. The city assessors are elected for three years, and the first elected drew lots for the one, two and three year terms.

1874. Edw. B. Bolgiana, 2 years. 1874. E. Allan Ward, 3 years.

M. E. Harden, 1 year.

1875. Chas. S. Simmerman. 1882. Charles Janney.

1877-79. E. H. Balgiana. 1883-86. Allen C. Wood.

1877. Charles W. Johnson. 1884. John Corbett.

1878-81. Reuben B. Cole. 1885. William Thompson.

1880. John R. Grubb.

City Solicitors were appointed annually by the Council from 1851 to 1864, when they were made elective by the people for terms of two years. Under the revised charter of 1871 the duty of selection was made to rest with the City Council,—

1851-54. James B. Dayton. 1864-66. George M. Robeson.

1855. Thomas P. Carpenter. 1868-70. Alden C. Scovel.

1856-57. Thomas H. Dudley. 1872-75. Alfred Hugg.

1858. Peter L. Voorhees. 1878-81. James E. Hayes.

1859-63. George M. Robeson. 1884. J. Willard Morgan.

City Surveyors were chosen by the City Council until 1870, when they were elected by the people for two years. The charter of 1871 restored the power to Council. Edward H. Saunders was elected city surveyor in 1851, and re-elected annually until his death, in May, 1869, when Jacob H. Yocum was appointed until the election in March, when he was elected for two years, and on the expiration of his term, 1872, was elected by the Council for three years, and re-elected in 1875. In 1878 John S. Shults was elected, re-elected in 1881, and again in 1884.

JOHN S. SHULTS.—When Charles Shults, the progenitor of the family in America, arrived in New York, in 1750, he brought with him a wife and three children. He died two weeks after his arrival, which caused the separation of the family. His children were Charles, Richard and Anna. Charles moved to Philadelphia, where he was employed in a bakery situated on Arch Street, above Front. On one of his daily trips to the public pump he met a young lady of his own name, and upon inquiry he was astonished to know she was his sister, lost when a child, and from her he learned that his mother, who was then dead, had accompanied Richard to North Carolina where he had married and at his death had a large family. Charles was married to a Miss Kelly, by whom he

had two children,—Charles and Sarah. A few years after the death of his first wife he was married to Mrs. Richmond, of Salem County, N. J., and two children were born to them,—Nancy and Rebecca. His son Charles became a prominent citizen of Philadelphia; was a supervisor of streets and highways and one of those who assisted in laying out Washington Square. He was married to Anna M. Bassier, of Huguenot ancestry. Her father, Dr. Bassier, graduated in Paris and fled from France on account of his religious convictions. On the passage he met Miss Reybold, a Swiss lady, to whom he was married on his arrival in this country. He served in the Revolution in 1776 with distinction. The children of Charles and Anna M. Shults were Charles, Richard, Philip M., Jane, Rebecca, Eliza, Susanna and Maria. The eldest of these children, Charles, was married to Charlotte Spangenberg, daughter of John and Charlotte Spangenberg, who were natives of Philadelphia, but whose parents came from Germany. They had eleven children,—Charles, Alfred, Leonard (who died an infant), John, Anna M., Mary S., Charlotte K., Theodore B. and Sarah C. About 1832 Charles moved to Berks County, Pa., where, as a clergyman in the German Reformed Church (English branch), he preached for a number of years and then removed to Reading. He lived in that city until 1857 and then removed to Atlantic County, N. J., near Absecon, and from thence to Camden in 1860.

John S. Shults was born in Reading, October 27, 1836, and has made Camden his home since 1860. Upon coming to Camden he taught school in the country until the winter of 1861, when he was appointed a clerk in the quartermaster's department in Alexandria, Va. Sickness compelled him to return home, but the next year he was attached to the Sanitary Commission and moved with the Army of the Potomac till the war closed, when he returned to his Camden home. About this time Mr. Shults entered the office of Ed. H. Saunders, where he studied surveying. During the winter he taught school. Mr. Saunders died in 1869 and he was succeeded by Jacob H. Yocum, who held the office for six years and for whom Mr. Shults was assistant. At the expiration of his term Mr. Shults was elected city surveyor and is now serving his third term.

By his efficient and faithful discharge of duty he has won and retained the confidence and respect of his fellow-citizens. In politics Mr. Shults is an ardent Republican. He is a member of the Pine Street Presbyterian Church, of Camden.



John S. Shultz

Building Inspectors are appointed by ordinance of City Council for such term as the ordinance may specify,—

1871. William W. Mines.	1880. James S. Woodward.
1872. Thomas B. Atkinson.	1882. John E. Smith.
1873. Christopher J. Mines.	1886. William H. Cole.

City Marshals acted as chiefs of police under the charter of 1851, and were elected annually by the people,—

1851. John W. Potts.	1861-62. Timothy Middleton.
1852. James H. Lowery.	1863. Samuel Conrow.
1853. Peter S. Elliott.	1864-66. John W. Campbell.
1854-56. Henry Belsterling.	1867-69. J. Kelly Brown.
1857-58. John Y. Hoagland.	1870. Claudius W. Bradshaw
1859-60. Edmund Shaw.	

The Chief of Police is appointed by the mayor, and holds office during the pleasure of that officer under the charter of 1871,—

1871. Daniel W. Curless.	1880. Josiah Matlack.
1874. William H. Hensing.	1886. Harry H. Franks.
1877. Charles F. Daubman.	

Surveyors of Highways.—This office was established in 1871, and the incumbents have been Leonard Reysber, Jonathan Kirkbride, Alonzo B. Johnson, Benjamin F. Sweeten, William H. Shearman, Richard C. Thompson.

Engineers of Water-Works.—Jacob H. Yocum, Wm. F. Moody, William Cathoun, Robert Dunham. In 1877 the office of engineer was abolished and that of superintendent substituted. These have been superintendents,—William D. Middleton, Harry Stetson, William W. Mines.

THE WATER DEPARTMENT.—The Camden Water Works Company was chartered April 2, 1845. The names of the incorporators were Isaac Cole, Benj. W. Cooper, Charles Kaighn, Henry Allen, Wm. Folwell, Nathan Davis, Benj. T. Davis, John W. Mickle, who were authorized and empowered "to introduce into and supply the city of Camden with pure water under such terms and conditions as the City Council shall ordain and establish." The original capital stock of the company was fifty thousand dollars, divided into shares of one hundred dollars each, of which Isaac Cole, Henry Allen, Wm. Folwell and Nathan Davis each took one hundred shares, Wm. N. Jeffries eighty, Chas. Kaighn ten, and James Elwell and Jasper Harding each five shares.

On June 2d the company was organized by electing Isaac Cole, Henry Allen, Wm. Folwell, Nathan Davis and Wm. N. Jeffries directors, who selected Isaac Cole to serve as president, Henry Allen treasurer and Wm. Folwell secretary. A lot of ground, thirty by ninety feet, at the foot of Cooper Street, on the site of the Esterbrook Steel Pen

Works, was purchased of Wm. D. Cooper for four hundred dollars, and Isaac Cole, Nathan Davis, Henry Allen and Wm. Folwell were appointed to procure a draft and plan of the intended building, which, when completed, was thirty by forty-eight feet in dimensions.

With the increase in the growth of the city, and the erection of a large number of factories within its limits, the amount of water furnished by the company was found insufficient. To provide for a better arrangement, a supplement to the original charter was passed on the 9th of February, 1854. Hence the company secured an eligible location at Pavonia, near the city, as under the original charter it could not hold real estate in Camden. The capital stock under the supplement to the charter was authorized to be increased to a sum not exceeding one hundred thousand dollars.

At a meeting held on the 24th of April, 1854, three hundred and sixty-five shares were subscribed as follows: Henry Allen, two hundred and sixty-one shares; Richard Fettes, twenty shares; Nathan Davis, eleven shares; Jesse Smith, Benj. Hammell, Joel Bodine and Joseph Fifield, each ten shares; Charles S. Garrett, nine shares; James Elwell and Wm. P. Tatem each six shares; James McCloskey and Isaiah Bryan, each five shares; and Ralph Lee, two shares.

In 1854 the water works were completed and put into operation at Pavonia, on the Delaware River front. They are now owned and controlled by the city authorities. The engine-house is two stories high with mansard roof, built substantially of brown stone and thirty by forty feet in dimensions. The engine-house is fitted up with two pumps, one being a Blake pump of five million five hundred thousand gallons capacity daily; the other, a Cornish bull pump, capable of pumping two million five hundred thousand gallons of water daily. The boiler-house is supplied with four return tubular boilers eighteen feet long and fifty-six inches in diameter, making two complete sets, each set being capable of running either engine, and when all are fired up and both engines running, has a capacity of nine million gallons of water daily. The water works wharf is eighty feet wide and extends seven hundred and fifty feet into the river from the meadow banks. The supply-pipe is thirty inches in diameter, leading to the forebay under the pumps and in the basement of the engine-house. Before entering the forebay the water passes through three screens and filters, and from the bay is pumped by the engines and forced into the stand-pipe upon the engine-house, which is made of boiler iron, is five feet in diameter and

one hundred and twenty feet high. When forced above the level of the reservoir the water flows by a discharge pipe, thirty inches in diameter, into the basin.

The reservoir is built upon the highest ground in Pavonia, which is forty-seven feet higher than the level of the city of Camden, and is three hundred and forty-four feet long by one hundred and eighty feet wide and twenty-one feet deep, with sloping sides at an angle of one to one and a half degrees, and when filled, contains eight million gallons of water. In 1885 the greatest amount of water pumped in one day was four millions eight hundred and seven thousand one hundred and forty gallons; in 1886, five millions one hundred and fifty-seven thousand and forty-eight gallons. Before these works were purchased by the city the pumping and distributing mains were twelve inches in diameter, but now have a diameter of thirty inches. Forty-six and one-half miles of water-pipe are now in position within the city limits, and three hundred and twenty-two fire-plugs for the use of the Fire Department are located at the most desirable points in the city. The collections of the Water Department for rents and permits for the year 1885 amounted to seventy-eight thousand six hundred and fifty-nine dollars.

FIRE COMPANIES AND FIREMEN.

Until 1810 wells, pumps and buckets were the only appliances Camden had for the extinguishment of fires. On March 15th of that year the Perseverance Fire Company was organized. Thirty years later the Fairmount, afterwards named the Niagara, and, later still, the Weccacoe, was formed. In case of fire, the water used to extinguish it was obtained from wells by means of buckets filled with it and passed from hand to hand. When the engine was reached and its well received the water, the bucket was returned for a fresh supply. Meanwhile a number of strong men grasped the lever-arms and worked them up and down, thus forcing the water upon the flames. To fight a fire was the work of the entire community a half-century ago. An alarm was followed by a general turn-out of the people—old and young, of both sexes—each secured a bucket, and, when the scene of action was reached, long lines of people were formed between the engine and the nearest well. The empty buckets were moved toward the wells along one line and the full ones towards the engine on another.

A fully-equipped fire company possessed an engine and a cart to carry buckets, and householders were expected to keep a supply of buckets on

hand. Wells and pumps were equally essential, hence the City Council encouraged the digging of wells and the placing of pumps in public places by paying part of the cost. In 1834 Joseph Kaighn was paid sixteen dollars as part cost of placing a pump in a well he had dug on Kaighn Avenue, and George Genge's bill for a pump on Market Street was also paid, while Abraham Browning was allowed part cost of enlarging a well near Front Street and Market. Richard Feters, Richard W. Howell and Auley McAlla presented a bill of fifty dollars at a Council meeting, held August 27, 1830, for a fire-engine purchased of the Fairmount Company, of Philadelphia. It was but five feet high, and eight men could barely get hold of the levers. In 1835 this engine was repaired, and its name changed from Fairmount to Niagara. In 1848 it was bought by the Weccacoe, and in 1851 came into possession of the reorganized Fairmount Company. It was eventually, after long usage, stored away until 1864, when Robert S. Bender purchased it for twenty dollars, and sold it in Woodbury for fifty dollars. It was accidentally burned soon afterward.

In 1834 the city was divided into three fire districts, Cooper Street and Line Street being the dividing lines. There was virtually no Fire Department, however, for several years later. In 1848, after the erection of water-works, a better fire system was put into effect. The Council appointed a committee on fire apparatus, who exercised supervision over the companies, which, by the year 1851, had increased in number to six. In 1864 the Independence procured the first steam fire-engine; the Weccacoe, the Shiffler and the Weccacoe Hose Company also soon after purchased steam-engines. More prompt, daring and efficient firemen than those of Camden were hard to find, but each company was independent of the others, and misdirection often caused loss of property, to remedy which the City Council, 1866, reorganized the system, and, by an ordinance, provided for the selection, subject to its approval, of a chief marshal, by the companies. James W. Ayers, of the Weccacoe Engine Company, was elected and served two years, when, in 1868, he was succeeded by Wesley P. Murray, of the Weccacoe Hose. Both were popular men and good organizers, but the volunteer system, with its rivalry and frequent insubordination, was supplanted in 1869 by the Paid Fire Department under an ordinance passed September 2, 1869, which provided for the appointment, annually, of five fire commissioners, one fire marshal, and two assistant fire marshals. The commissioners were empowered to appoint the firemen, and the

city was divided into two districts. For the First District the city purchased the three-story building of the Independence Fire Company, at Fourth Street and Pine, and for the Second District erected a two-story brick building at Fifth Street and Arch. Each station was supplied with a fire-engine and all necessary apparatus, at an entire cost of thirty thousand dollars. William Ables was appointed fire marshal; William W. Mines assistant for the First, and William H. Shearman assistant for the Second District. The organization has since been modified. The department is now under the control of five members of the City Council, called "The Committee on Fire Apparatus," who are appointed annually by the president of the Council, with a chief and an assistant engineer each appointed for three years by the Council. In 1874 the department purchased the Independence fire-engine, and now (1886), owns three steam fire-engines, two hose-carriages, one hook-and-ladder truck, one supply-wagon, nine horses, three thousand two hundred feet of serviceable hose, twenty-one fire-alarm boxes, with twelve miles of wire, a connecting electric battery, with eighty-one gallon jars to create power necessary for long distance alarms, striking the gongs, lighting gas-jets, unhitching the horses in the stalls and stopping the clock.

The department consists of one chief engineer, at a salary of one thousand dollars per annum, one assistant engineer, seven hundred and twenty dollars per annum, eighteen regular men and twelve call-men. The regular men devote their whole time to the service. The engineers receive sixty dollars per month, and the hosemen, tillermen and laddermen each fifty dollars per month. The call-men pursue their regular vocation, but are required to be present at every fire, to assist, for which they are paid seventy-five dollars per year. A full record is kept of all fires, with time, duration, location, owner of property, occupant, business, value of real and personal property, insurance, and with whom, cause of fire, etc. The department is in a high state of efficiency, and the expenditure sixteen thousand dollars per annum.

THE CAMDEN HOOK-AND-LADDER COMPANY, No. 1, with headquarters at N. W. corner of Fifth Street and Arch, was organized in 1869, and is connected with Camden Engine Company, No. 2. The building is a two-story brick, twenty-four by fifty-five feet, adjoining the building of the engine company. The company is equipped with one ladder-truck (forty-five feet long, mounting nine ladders, one being an extension ladder, of the "Leverich Patent," sixty-three feet in length), one

battering ram, two fire extinguishers, four buckets two axes, four pitchforks, one crowbar, four lamps, etc. In the stables are two large and well-trained horses. The roster of the company is as follows: Tillerman, Amely Middleton; Driver, Benjamin L. Kellum; Laddermen, Thomas Walton and John W. Toy; Call-men, William Doughten, Peter S. Gray, John Gray and Charles A. Todd.

THE CAMDEN STEAM FIRE-ENGINE COMPANY, No. 1, was organized in 1869. Their building, on Pine Street, near Fourth, is a three-story brick, twenty by ninety-four feet in dimensions, and was formerly used by the Independence, but is now owned by the city. The equipments consist of one second-class steam fire-engine, made by the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, of Manchester, New Hampshire; one hose-cart, made by the Silsby Company, of Seneca Falls, N. Y.; three horses, sixteen hundred feet of good hose, axes, lamps, etc. The third story of the building is used as a lodge-room, and the second story used by the company, with sitting-room, bunk-room, etc. The roster of the company for 1886 is as follows: Foreman, John A. Stockton; Engineer, G. Rudolph Tenner; Driver, William Deno; Stoker, William W. Laird; Hosemen, Wilson Bromley and Jacob F. Nessen; Call-men, William Deith, Andrew Miller, William Bogia and W. Elwood Campbell.

CAMDEN STEAM FIRE-ENGINE COMPANY, No. 2, is located at the corner of Fifth Street and Arch, the head-quarters of the Paid Fire Department. The building is a two-story brick, twenty-four by seventy feet. The ground floor has two connections with the hook-and-ladder building. The outfit consists of one steam fire-engine, second-class, made by the Gould Machine Company, of Newark, N. J., one No. 2 Amoskeag steam fire-engine, one carriage and a supply-wagon. In the second story is a large reception-room, a sleeping-room with thirteen beds, and a battery-room. The Gould steam fire-engine is only used on extra occasions, or when the urgency of the case demands. The following is a complete roster of officers and men at head-quarters:

Chief Engineer, Samuel S. Elfreth; Assistant Engineer, Samuel S. Buzine; Extra Engineer, Jacob W. Kellum; Foreman, Harry C. Grosseup; Engineer, William Morris; Driver of Engine, C. B. Harvey; Stoker, Frank Turner; Hosemen, Chas. Robinson, Isaac Shreeves; Call-men, James Carey, Logan Bates, William Lyons, Howard Currie.

The chiefs of the Paid Fire Department have been William Ables, Robert S. Bender (second term), Robt. S. Bender, Claudius W. Bradshaw, Henry F. Surault, Samuel S. Elfreth, Daniel A. Carter, Samuel

S. Elfreth (2d term). The committee on fire apparatus for 1886 are—Chairman, Saml. R. Murray; Wm. B. E. Miller, Geo. S. West, David B. Campbell, James Godfrey; Clerk, D. Cooper Carman.

VOLUNTEER COMPANIES.—*The Perseverance* was organized March 15, 1810, and was composed of leading citizens. A hand-engine, made by "Pat." Lyons, of Philadelphia, was bought and placed in a building on Front Street, above Market, subsequently removing to a frame, one-story house on Second Street, adjoining the State Bank, where it remained until the company erected the two-story brick building on the east side of Third Street, below Market. The oldest living member of the company is Samuel Elfreth, father of the present efficient chief of the Fire Department. On March 15, 1832, the company was incorporated; the names appearing in the charter are Nathan Davis, Gideon V. Stivers, Jeremiah H. Sloan, John Lawrence, Samuel D. Wessels, Isaac Cole, Ledden Davis, John Browning, Joab Scull, Richard W. Howell, Auley McAlla, Dr. Thomas Lee, William H. Ogden, Richard Fettes, Abraham Browning and other prominent citizens.

The charter of 1832 having expired, a new one was obtained in 1852, with the following-named persons as incorporators: James C. Morgan, William E. Gilmore, Samuel Hanna, William Hanna, Lewis P. Thompson, Joseph D. Folwell, Pancoast Roberts, Alfred Hugg, Richard H. Lee, William Matlack, Alfred Wood, Frederick Benedict, William Hugg, Amos Stiles, Jr., Samuel Cooper, Nathan Davis, Jr., Samuel Ashurst, Andrew Zimmerman, David Sheppard, John W. Carter, Henry Kesler, John Warner, John Ross, Charles A. Garret, Thomas Sulger. The company prospered until the breaking out of the war, in 1861, when most of the able-bodied members enlisted in the company commanded by Captain Richard H. Lee.

The Fairmount Fire Company was organized October 7, 1830, and purchased an engine of the Fairmount Fire Company, of Philadelphia. The name "Fairmount" was painted on the sides of the engine, and it was then the Camden company decided to assume the same appellation, which was continued until 1835, when the word "Fairmount" on the engine became dim and needed repainting, which would cost as much as to have something else painted, and they changed the name to Niagara. By this name the company was known until it was reorganized as the Weccacoe, in 1848. In 1845 the headquarters was moved to the City Hall lot, on Federal Street. John Laning, Josiah Atkinson and Samuel Jenkins were among the original members of the Fairmount. William Hanna

joined in 1835, James M. Cassady in 1838 and James W. Ayers (afterwards fire marshal) in 1843.

The Weccacoe Fire Company No. 2, was the result of the reorganization of the Niagara in 1848. At a meeting of the City Council, September 1, 1848, Richard Fettes presented the names of Edward Steer and thirty-two other persons who had organized as a fire company, with a constitution and by-laws. The Council then recognized them and gave them the old Niagara fire-engine, which was used for a few months, when the company was supplied with a better one in 1850, when a second-hand one was bought of the Southwark commissioners for seven hundred and fifty dollars and was rebuilt, in 1853, by John Agnew at a cost of eight hundred and fifty dollars. A steam-engine was procured in 1864. At the headquarters of the Weccacoe, between a pair of high poles, was hung a bell weighing thirteen hundred pounds, which served to alarm the town in case of fire. The house used as the headquarters was enlarged, but, after several incendiary attempts, the building was burned February 17, 1854. In 1856 the company moved into their two-story brick house, on the site of the old Columbia Garden, on Arch Street, above Fifth. In 1852 the company was incorporated as the Weccacoe Fire Company, No. 2, by John Laning, James M. Cassady, James W. Ayers, Isaac Shreeve, Wesley P. Murray, Joseph F. Murray, Joshua S. Porter, Daniel B. McCully, Richard G. Camp, James Doughten, Stone H. Stow, Charles H. Thorne, Matthew Miller, Jr. James W. Ayers was made president of the Niagara in 1845, continued as such under the reorganization, and, except in 1854, when he was absent from the city, held the office until the company was disbanded. Richard G. Camp was the secretary and Charles Thompson treasurer until 1854, and Joseph L. Bright was his successor until the end. Efficiency and good order were the characteristics of the Weccacoe from the beginning to the ending of their career as firemen.

The Mohawk Fire Company was formed in the spring of 1849. It had a short and turbulent life, and in the confusion the record of its birth was lost. The meeting-place of the company was in the three-story building northeast corner of Third Street and Cherry. Lambert F. Beatty was president and William S. Frazer secretary. The company was strong in numbers and contained many excellent men, giving promise of a career of usefulness, but a lawless element gained admission, after a time, and brawls, riots and, it was feared, incendiarism, resulted. On April 23, 1851, it was determined to disband.

The Independence Fire Company No. 3, organized with Lambert F. Beatty, president; William S. Frazer, secretary; and Joseph Wagner, treasurer. Among the early members were Jacob Prettyman, David Page, Thomas Stites, Andrew Stilwell, Francis E. Harpel, Restore Cook, John Wallace, Claudius W. Bradshaw, William H. Hawkins, Christopher J. Mines, Henry Bradshaw, William E. Walls, William Howard, Albert Dennis, Elwood Bounds, Samuel H. Stilwell, Albert V. Mills, Robert S. Bender, Lewis Yeager, Thomas McCowan and William W. Mines. The company met in a building at Third Street and Cherry for a year, when it was burned. Lewis Yeager gave the company free use of a lot on Third Street, above Cherry, where an engine-house of slabs, donated by Charles Stockham, was built. In 1853 a lot on Cherry Street, above Third, was purchased and on it a frame house was built. This was used until 1859, when, owing to a defect in the title, the sheriff advertised the property for sale. When he reached the ground on the day of the sale he found the house, with its contents, and a number of the members of the company, on an adjoining lot belonging to James B. Dayton, who permitted the action. The following year, 1860, they bought and built, on the north side of Pine Street, above Fourth, a three-story brick, then the most complete fire-engine house in Camden, and which was sold for four thousand five hundred dollars to the city. The Independence was a hose company until June 4, 1864, when they secured an Amoskeag engine, being the first fire-engine in use by the fire companies of Camden. Early in 1869 they purchased a larger engine and when the volunteer firemen were scattered, in the latter part of that year, they sold the Amoskeag to Millville, and the later purchase was kept until 1874, when it was sold to the city. Lambert F. Beatty and Timothy C. Moore were presidents of the Mohawk, and L. F. Beatty, John Wallace, William H. Hawkins, J. Kelly Brown, W. W. Mines and Edward Gilbert were presidents of the Independence, while its secretaries have been William L. Frazer, William W. Mines, Mortimer C. Wilson and Thomas McCowan; and the treasurers Joseph Wagner and Robert S. Bender, who, elected in 1854, served until October 13, 1874, when, with a roll of sixty members, they met, President Gilbert in the chair, paid all claims against them and formally disbanded.

The Shiffler Hose Company No. 1, was organized March 7, 1849, and recognized by the City Council August 30th of the same year. The original members of the company were George W.

Thompson, president; George F. Ross, secretary; Joseph Brown, W. W. Burt, Charles Cheeseman, Robert Maguire, Samuel Brown, John G. Hutchinson, Armstrong Sapp, Richard Cheeseman, Albert Robinson, George F. Ross, William Wallace. A fine hose-carriage was obtained from the Shiffler Hose Company, of Philadelphia, for the nominal sum of ten dollars. It was placed in a carpenter shop on Sycamore Street, below Third, and that remained the headquarters of the company until the two-story brick house on Fourth Street, below Walnut, was built. In March, 1852, the company was incorporated by William W. Burt, Armstrong Sapp, George W. Thompson, Robert Maguire, James Sherman, William Wallace, John G. Hutchinson, Samuel Brown and William Harris. John G. Hutchinson became president, and in 1857 was succeeded by Jacob C. Daubman, who held the position during the continuance of the company. On March 29, 1864, a new charter was obtained under the name of the Shiffler Hose and Steam Fire-Engine Company. A steam-engine was purchased, and the company maintained a high state of efficiency until disbanded, in 1869.

The New Jersey Fire Company was organized May 1, 1851, by James Carr, Samuel Ames, Thomas Butcher, Aaron Giles, John Wood, David H. Sparks, William Garwood, E. B. Turner, William Woodruff, Henry Coombs, Adam Newman and Caleb Clark. Henry Coombs was elected president and David H. Sparks secretary. On July 21, 1851, the company secured the engine which previously belonged to the Mohawk, and placed it in a stable near Broadway and Spruce Street, where it remained a considerable time, until better accommodations were secured on Walnut Street, above Fourth. A lot was subsequently bought on the south side of Chestnut Street, above Fourth, where a two-story, brick engine-house was built. The company was incorporated in 1854 and ceased to exist as an organization twelve years later. The presidents of this company in order of succession were Henry Coombs, James Carr, John Crowley, Joshua L. Melvin, Samuel Hickman, John Warrington, Jeremiah Brannon, Richard C. Mason, C. De Grasse Hogan.

Fairmount—United States.—On July 4, 1852, the Fairmount Fire Company was organized by William C. Figner (president), William J. Miller (secretary), Frederick Breyer (treasurer), William H. Hawkins, John W. Hoey, Henry A. Breyer and Alfred H. Breyer. They rented a one-story frame building on Pine Street, below Third, which the Shiffler had vacated, and the City Council gave them the old Fairmount engine. George W. Wat-

son, Anthony R. Joline, Thomas Francis, John L. Ames, George W. Howard, William F. Colbert, Francis Fullerton, John S. Ross, Joshua Spencer, Lawrence Breyer, William H. Lane and James Scout were enrolled as additional members. On February 17, 1853, a charter of incorporation was obtained, and on February 10, 1854, the name of the company was changed to "United States Fire Company, No. 5." James Scout was chosen president, and George Deal, secretary. They secured a first-class engine, bought ground and built a commodious two-story frame house at No. 239 Pine Street, which continued to be the headquarters of the company until it disbanded, with the other volunteer fire companies, in 1869.

The *Weecacoe Hose Company No. 2*, was organized on March 15, 1858, by Allan Ward, Edward T. James, Edward J. Steer, John W. Garwood, George W. Thomas, Simeon H. Pine, Thomas C. Barrett, Thomas Ellis, John Thornton, and the following officers were elected: Thomas D. Lavery (president), Allan Ward (vice-president), Edward T. James (secretary) and E. J. Steer (treasurer). The headquarters of the company were with the *Weecacoe Fire Company* for nearly two years, and they removed to a stable belonging to Isaac Shreve, near Hudson and Bridge Avenues, and later to De La Cour's laboratory, on Front, near Arch. In 1863 they bought ground on Benson, above Fifth, at a cost of four hundred and fifty dollars, and erected a two-story building of brick, costing two thousand two hundred dollars. On February 2, 1860, the company was incorporated. In 1868 the company purchased a steam fire-engine at a cost of five thousand eight hundred dollars, which they expected to pay, by subscription, but the agitation of the question of a paid department prevented the collection of the money, and when they went out of service, in 1869, they were five thousand dollars in debt. Instead of disbanding, they resolved to maintain the organization until every obligation was liquidated and the honor of the company sustained. To do this they utilized their assets, met regularly and contributed as if in active service, and after fourteen years of honest effort, September 8, 1883, they met, and after paying the last claims against them, amounting to \$14.25, adjourned.

CHAPTER III.

EARLY BUSINESS INTERESTS OF CAMDEN.

Camden in 1815—Camden in 1824—Assessment of 1834—Manufacturing Industries and Interesting Facts—Pleasure Gardens—"Sausage Weaving."

CAMDEN IN 1815.—The Cooper mansions were not in the town plan made by Jacob Cooper. In the list of names of those who became purchasers of lots will be found that of Vincent Mari Pilosi. He was an Italian and a merchant in Philadelphia. The lots he purchased were Nos. 24, 30 and 32. The last two were purchased after the death of Jacob Cooper. No. 24 fronted on Cooper Street and No. 30 was directly south, adjoining, and fronted on Market Street. No. 32 was the lot on the corner of Market and Second, where the present National State Bank now stands. In the year 1780 Mr. Pilosi built a large mansion-house, sixty-six by twenty-two feet, three stories high, of English brick, alternately red and white, upon the lots on Cooper Street, a part of which is now No. 122. The lots, with others, were made into a large garden. Mr. Pilosi died of yellow fever in 1793, and was buried in his garden. His widow afterwards married a Mr. Tiffin and in 1815 died and was buried by the side of her first husband.

In later years the remains of Mr. Pilosi and his wife were taken up and removed to the Camden Cemetery. The garden was used as a lumber-yard for many years afterward and eventually laid out into lots. A portion of the old mansion was used for five years as the "soup-house" of the Dorcas Society and is now used as a carpenter shop. Years ago thirty-six feet of the front wall on the west end were taken down and the double brick building was erected on its site. Probably the oldest person living born in Camden and now a resident is Benjamin Farrow. He was born October 12, 1804, in the two-story brick house built by his father, Peter Farrow, in 1802, which stood on the site of the State Bank, and purchased by that institution in 1812. His father was a shoemaker and carried on an extensive business by "whipping the cat," which means that he visited the farmers, engaged work and sent his journeymen with their "kits" to the several places, who made the shoes for the families, the farmers finding the leather. About 1810 Peter Farrow bought the time of a young Dutch redemptioner, who, after a few weeks' service, offered for his time to make for his son, Benjamin a pair of boots seamed in the side, they having been made prior with the seam at the back. This offer Farrow accepted, and the young Ben-

jamin trod the streets of Camden, proud of his new boots, and became a walking advertisement and gained for his father much trade.

Benjamin Farrow, in 1820, was apprenticed to Gideon Stivers for five years, and continued with him until 1839, and helped to build Coopers Creek bridge, St. Paul's Episcopal Church and other buildings. From 1840 to 1856 he was in the employ of the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company and was stationed on Wind-Mill Island to light lamps, ring the fog bell and kept the register of boats passing through the canal. He handled the rope the night the "New Jersey" was burned (see page 368), and helped swing her round to start for the bar. After service with the company, he was sixteen years with Gilbert Balson in the produce business, making a term of fifty-one years in the employ of but three persons or firms. He now resides at 256 Sycamore Street. His memory of the early days is excellent.

In 1815, he states, on Cooper Street there was a group of houses at the ferry, the Pilosi house described above and then occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Tiffin; a frame house on the corner of Third and Cooper, occupied by Isaac Wilkins, and who later kept a lumber-yard extending from the bank to where the *West Jersey Press* building now stands; and the brick rough-cast house of Edward Sharp, long known as the Dr. Harris house, on the corner of Second and Cooper.

Joshua Cooper's brick house was built in 1810, and was later owned by Dr. Isaac S. Mulford, and now by the Safe Deposit Company. Joshua Cooper was an ardent Federalist, and about 1803 named the road that extended down to his ferry Federal Street, hence the origin of the name. Nearly opposite Joshua Cooper's farm-house, and where S. S. E. Cowperthwait's store now stands, was a frame house. On the corner of Second and Federal was a frame house, occupied by Henry Chew, a sea-captain. On Fourth and Federal stood the Methodist Church, erected in 1809, and on Federal, near Fifth Street, was a frame house, occupied by Frank Peters.

Plum Street was laid out in 1803, and the name changed to Arch by action of the Common Council June 26, 1873. On the north side of Plum, above Third Street, in 1815 were two one-story and two two-story frame buildings. On the northwest corner of Fourth and Plum was a frame building owned by Sylvanus Shepherd, and on the northeast corner a two-story brick building owned by Isaac Smith. Next above was a frame building owned by Captain Manley Smallwood; above were two or three frame buildings owned by Amos Middle-

ton, father of ex-Mayor Timothy Middleton. Edward Daugherty made sausages in a two-story frame building above Sylvanus Shepherd's. Thomas Smith lived on the southeast corner of Fourth and Plum. His widow, a few years later, erected the building on the northeast corner of Fourth and Federal. On the south side of Plum Street, below Fourth, were three frame buildings owned by John Warren. Below was a two-story frame house built in 1810 by Mrs. Peter Farrow, below which, in the same block, were two frame houses and two brick houses owned by Daniel Swim.

On Market Street were the ferry-houses. On the south side, below Second Street, was a frame building put up in 1810 by Thomas Wright, and now used as a saloon, and a brick bank building corner of Second and Market, the brick dwelling-house of George Genge, still standing on the southeast corner of Second and Market. On Market, above Third, the brick building now standing, long the residence of Dr. O. G. Taylor. There were no other houses on Market Street, except the academy, on the corner of Sixth and Market Streets.

The Friends' Meeting-house, built in 1801, stood at the intersection of Mount Ephraim road and Mount Vernon Streets, and near it was the residence of Richard Jordan, a prominent minister among the Friends, a sketch of whom will be found on page 331.

At Coopers Point was the ferry-house, built in 1770, the dwelling-house above (now occupied by Mrs. Sarah (Cooper) Gaskill), built in 1789, and a few other smaller dwellings; the old Benjamin Cooper house, built in 1734, the I. C. E. house, built in 1788, and the Cope house, built in 1766, all still standing.

At Kaighns Point was the old mansion-house of John Kaighn, built in 1696, with its yew and box-trees in front, and the house built by Joseph Kaighn, about 1750, then used as a ferry-house and standing on the bank of the river, but now several blocks away, and a few other dwellings and out-houses.

Between the Federal Street Ferry and the Kaighns Point Ferry was the farm-house of Isaac Kaighn, occupied by Thomas, the father of Joseph Githens, now the oldest living ferryman on the river. Below Kaighns Run were the historic old Mickle residences.

In 1815 Randall Sparks was keeping a ferry. Soon after this time the question of extending slavery into the Western States and Territories was being agitated throughout the North, and a public meeting of the citizens of Gloucester was

called to meet at the house of Randall Sparks, in Camden, on the 10th of December, 1819, "for the purpose of taking into consideration the subject of slavery and to express their sentiments and opinions on the propriety of limiting its extension and prohibiting its introduction into new States hereafter to be admitted into the Union."

At this meeting Edward Sharp was appointed chairman and J. J. Foster secretary. A committee was appointed—consisting of the Rev. Samuel Wilmer, Swedesboro'; John Tatem, Jr., Deptford; John Firth, Gloucester; Edward Sharp, Camden; John Clement and J. J. Foster, Haddonfield; and Daniel Lake, of Egg Harbor—to draft resolutions, expressive of their sentiments and to prepare a memorial for signatures deprecating the admission of new States and Territories upon the terms proposed.

The ferries constituted the leading business of Camden in 1800. In addition, there were several tanneries, one of which was conducted by a Mr. Haines. It was near Coopers Point, north of Vine and west of Point Street. He was succeeded by Charles Stokes, who sold to Captain William Newton, who continued until his death, when the business was abandoned.

A tannery also was in operation between Market and Arch Streets, below Front. It was abandoned about 1822.

Benjamin Allen, before 1810, established a tannery west of Second Street and north of Kaighn Avenue. It was continued until 1838, and at one time had forty vats.

William Williams, an enterprising resident of Camden, as early as 1816, constructed a large bath-house, which in the warm season he moored on the west side of the bar above Wind-Mill Island, and running row-boats to Market Street, Philadelphia, for passengers, secured a good patronage and made money. When his house was worn out, however, he quit the business. In 1835 similar boat-houses on the river excited the ire of City Council, and a committee was appointed to induce the Philadelphia authorities to suppress the annoyance to the modest who crossed the river on the ferry-boats.

CAMDEN IN 1824.—About 1800 William Bates, a blacksmith, opened a shop on the east side of Front Street, above Market, and on the site of Joseph Z. Collings' present coach factory. A few years later he sold to Thomas L. Rowand, who conducted the business several years and sold to Samuel Foreman, who had been his apprentice, and continued many years, and in 1841 the business was sold to Samuel D. Elfeth, who, in 1848,

moved to the site of the Electric Light Company's works and continued as a machinist, repairing ferry-boats until 1863, when he sold to Derby & Weatherby, who then began their present business. Samuel D. Elfeth was apprenticed by his father, Joseph Elfeth, of Haddonfield, in 1824, to Samuel Foreman, the blacksmith, in Camden. In April of that year, when fourteen years of age, he came to Camden and began his apprenticeship. He describes the business interests of the place at that time as follows: Foreman's blacksmith shop and Samuel Glover's carriage shop were on the site of J. Z. Collings' present coach factory; Samuel Scull had formerly occupied the place of Glover, but was then carrying on the same business at the corner of Arch and Front Streets. He died a few years later.

William Carman, who married Mary, the daughter of Daniel Cooper, removed to Camden about 1820, and in 1823 built the large brick house standing on the northeast corner of Broadway and Bridge Avenue, where he resided. By his marriage he came into possession of considerable land lying between Federal Street and Washington, and made many improvements. In 1830 he built the large frame house on the southwest corner of Broadway and Federal Streets. He carried on the lumber business and saw-mill at Coopers Point many years and was active in city affairs.

On the southwest corner of Front and Cooper stood a livery stable, occupied by Joshua Porter and John Thorn. A tannery had formerly stood upon its site. On the west side of Front Street, joining the livery stable, was the printing-office conducted by Samuel Ellis, who then published the *American Star and Rural Record*.

On the corner of Front and Market was Brown's Ferry House, leased then to Benjamin Springer who ran the Market Street Ferry with a nine-horse team-boat. Between Market and Plum and on Front Street stood the carriage factory and blacksmith shop of Isaac Vansciver. It was destroyed by fire Nov. 24, 1834, with a large amount of stock, also his dwelling-house adjoining. The buildings in the vicinity were much endangered, and the progress of the fire was stopped by fire companies of Philadelphia that crossed the ferry. The buildings belonged to Abraham Browning, Sr., who promptly rebuilt on the site three brick buildings, and Vansciver again took possession. The citizens of Camden met at Isaiah Toy's Ferry House and passed resolutions recognizing the efficient services of twelve fire companies and ten hose companies of Philadelphia. On the 18th of January, 1842, Vansciver's coach factory was again de-

stroyed by fire, and rebuilt by Mr. Browning, and again on the 19th of May, 1856, a fire occurred at the place and destroyed one of the buildings in which was a barrel and keg factory on the first floor and a soap factory on the second floor.

Thomas Rogers, whose house was on the north-east corner of Second and Market, was a brass founder, and had a shop to the rear of his residence. This section of the town was very swampy, and an elevated walk was built from his house to the shop. To the rear of the shop was a large pond, where the boys of the neighborhood sought cat-fish and eels, with which it was plentifully stocked.

Samuel Cake, in 1824, kept the Federal Street Ferry House, and ran a stage from the ferry to Leeds Point, Atlantic County. In a slack time of business, between 1820 and 1825, Benjamin Farrow, apprentice to Gideon Stivers, drove a stage a short time over this route, leaving the ferry at six o'clock A.M., and reaching the terminus at four o'clock P.M., making six miles an hour, and carried the mail in his pocket. Stages also ran from the same ferry to Cape May and Tuckerton, under charge of Joel Bedine; to Woodbury, under John N. Watson; and to Bridgeton, under John Parvin. On the south side of Federal Street, at the ferry, were the livery stables of Samuel Laning and the hay-scales and grocery of John Wessels.

The bank was then in operation on the corner of Second and Market Streets, the building having been formerly used as a dwelling and shoe-shop of Peter Farrow. Richard M. Cooper kept a store at Cooper Street Ferry and also the post-office. Nathan Davis was for many years his deputy, and finally succeeded him in the post-office. A cigar-box was the receptacle of all the letters brought by one mail then. William Cooper kept the Coopers Point Ferry and Ferry House. A store was kept at that place by John Wood.

Where the Camden and Amboy Railroad track crosses Market Street, Isaac McCully had a blacksmith shop, William Caffrey soon after opened a wheelwright shop, and around these shops grew up Dogwoodtown in later days, and the shops developed into the establishment of Charles Caffray.

At the head of Market, on north side, above Fifth Street, and the upper end of the town plot, in 1824 Jacob Lehr built a large candle factory, twenty by fifty feet, with a capacity of making at one time one thousand two hundred candles daily. It was continued by him until 1840, and was later used by Frederick Fearing, who manufactured pianos in the building until about 1854. The

drug store of Charles Stephenson occupies part of the site.

Benjamin Allen was running a tannery with forty vats at Kaighns Point, west of Second Street, and north of Kaighn Avenue. It had been in operation many years.

Elias Kaighn had established, at Kaighns Point, an edge tool and carriage spring manufactory, which he enlarged and added thereto a foundry. He also had a foundry in Camden about 1835 to 1840, which, in the latter year, he leased and continued at Kaighns Point. In 1834 he opened a coal-yard at Kaighns Point, and kept the Lehigh and Schuylkill coal. His foundry and shops were continued many years.

The Ferry House and ferry at Kaighns Point were kept by Ebenezer Toole.

ASSESSMENTS OF 1834.—In 1834 Isaac H. Porter was assessor, Caleb Roberts, collector, and John K. Cowperthwaite, treasurer of Camden township, with Nathan Davis, Gideon V. Stivers and Isaac Vansiver, commissioners of appeal. The tax required was,—For State, \$158.90; county, \$470.25; poor, \$235; town ship, \$600,—total, \$1463.15. The tax-rate was 25 cents on the \$100; householders, 45 cents; single men, \$1.65; horses and mules, 40 cents; cattle, 18 cents; gigs and chairs (pleasure carriages), 28 cents; common wagons and dearborns, 40 cents; jack-wagons (leather springs), 80 cents; sulkies, 21 cents. There were 561 ratables, of whom 440 were householders and 121 single men. The tax duplicate footed up \$2153, less \$74.50 dog tax. The dog tax was 50 cents. The following, taken from the assessments of that year, will give an idea of the possessions of the leading property-holders of that day:

Mrs. Ann Andrews was taxed \$4 for a lumber-yard. Josiah Atkinson was assessed at \$1000. Benjamin Allen, the tanner, for forty vats, \$1300 mortgages and \$1900 real estate. Atwood & Cawcey, five lots on Market Street, \$1300. Ann Burrough, for the Taylor property on Market, above Third, was assessed \$300, and \$2000 for other property. William Bates, house and lot, southeast corner Fifth and Market, \$1500; five lots on Fifth, below Market, \$300, and lands, \$600. Abraham Browning, Sr., store and lot, Second and Market, \$1000; livery stable, \$500; other property, \$1500. Richard M. Cooper, property, \$12,200; lands, \$1500; his tax was \$39.40. William Carman's property was assessed at \$18,800; one lot, \$300; and his saw-mill was taxed \$4. Daniel S. Carter, assessed at \$800 and Edward Dougherty at \$700. Elizabeth Heyle was assessed at \$7000, besides twenty-three lots at \$900. Hugh Hatch, assessed

at \$15,100; tax, \$47. Joseph Kaighn's assessments were,—three lots, \$450; three lots, \$150; a store, \$400; bonds and mortgages, \$47,985; other property, \$4400,—total, \$53,385; his tax was \$136.50. Charles Kaighn was assessed at \$2900 and taxed \$1 for a lumber-yard, Charity, Grace and Ann Kaighn were assessed \$1700, \$1100, and \$3200, respectively. John Kaighn, real property, \$4500; lands and mortgages, \$5000. Ebenezer Levick, the tanner, was taxed for forty vats, and Auley McAlla, long cashier of the State Bank, was assessed for \$2000 of property. Dr. Isaac Mulford was assessed at \$4300. William Fortner was assessed at \$2100, and for a lot and shop he bought of Caleb Roberts, next to the southwest corner of Second Street and Federal, \$200. Richard Fetter's 48½ Fetersville lots were assessed at \$50 each. The frame two-story house which he used for a store, and an upper room of which he rented for Council meetings in 1828, for \$12 per year, on Third below Market, where Association Hall now stands, was assessed at \$400. His other property was assessed at \$11,485, besides \$4655 in lands and mortgages and \$100 for "the Shivers lot," total, \$19,080. This tax was \$47.62½. Ellen Genge, real property, \$7300; personal, \$4,000. Her tax was \$28.55. Frederick Rath, the veteran ferryman, was assessed at \$2200. Collector Caleb Roberts was taxed 63 cents. John Sisty, the Baptist preacher, was assessed at \$5800, besides \$3900 in the name of Sisty & Richards, partners in real estate transactions. Isaac Smith's property was assessed at \$8600, and bonds at \$400. Joab Scull was assessed at \$1200, and taxed \$4 for his store at Second and Federal.

Gideon V. Stivers was assessed at \$9400, besides \$350 for his carpenter shop, which stood on Fourth Street, adjoining the First Baptist Church on the north. He was also assessed \$150 for "Stokes' shop." Ebenezer Toole, of the Kaighns Point Ferry, was assessed at \$19,250; also \$900 for 3½ lots and \$50 for a lot. His tax was \$50.25. Isaac Vansciver's carriage factory, Front and Arch, was assessed at \$1200, and his other property at \$5000. Joseph Weatherby built and opened the Railroad Hotel, Second and Bridge Avenue, when the Camden and Amboy Railroad was built, and was assessed at \$600. David Read, grandfather of Joseph J., Edmund E. and the late John S. Read, was assessed at \$2900, besides a lot at \$300.

The legal fee of the assessor was eight cents per name, but the economic voters of that day devised a plan to save by voting for the candidate who offered to do the work for the lowest price. Thus Daniel S. Carter, at the spring election in 1833,

offered to assess for four cents, and being the lowest bidder, got the votes and the job, but when he asked for eight cents a name he received it, for the law was on his side. When, however, at the next town-meeting, he made a similar offer, the voters preferred the bid of Caleb Roberts for four cents and made him assessor, with Isaac H. Porter collector on the same terms. The emoluments of the offices that year were,—Roberts, assessor, \$34.02; Porter, collector, \$35.52; while Josiah Shivers, assessor in 1835, received \$59.73 for his services, his popularity, or, maybe, absence of competition, securing him the contract at six cents a name.

INTERESTING FACTS AND INCIDENTS.—Joseph Edwards, in the year 1826, erected a distillery for the distilling of spirits of turpentine, on the west side of Front Street, south of the old printing-office. Rosin was brought from North Carolina, and for several years he carried on an extensive business, and until distilleries began to be erected nearer the supply of rosin. About 1833 he sold to Benjamin F. Davis, who turned his attention to the preparation of camphine, burning-fluid and other illuminators. He did a large business and made money. Several disastrous fires occurred at his works, and Council passed an ordinance restricting the boiling or distilling of oil or turpentine within the city limits. With the advent of coal oil, Davis' occupation vanished.

Charles Freeman, about 1833, established a factory at the foot of what is now Penn Street, on the north side, for the manufacture of leather and fur caps. Women were mostly employed. His works were removed a short time after to near the centre of the square bounded by Front, Second, Market and Cooper Streets, where he added the manufacture of oil-cloth. This establishment was destroyed by fire January 18, 1844.

After Charles Freeman removed his cap factory from the foot of Penn Street, Flannigan & Carpenter fitted up the building for a grist-mill, which they continued for several years and sold to Bingham & McKeen. The mill was in operation until it was destroyed by fire. Above the grist-mill of Flannigan & Carpenter, Joseph Jones also erected a grist-mill, which was in operation several years.

Jacob Sawn, in June, 1834, began the manufacture of cedar-ware on Second Street, five doors below Federal. Jacob Ludlam, who had kept store for several years on Federal Street, opposite the town-house, sold his grocery, April 15, 1834, to Amasa Armstrong. Josiah S. Stevenson, April 15, 1834, opened a flour, feed and grocery store on the corner of Market and Second Streets, opposite

the bank. John R. Sickler, former editor of the *Camden Mail*, in 1834 opened a "drug and medicine store" at his residence, on Market Street, between Third and Fourth.

About 1830 Robert Smith started a pottery, using a portion of Benjamin Allen's premises at Kaighns Point. He took in partnership with him his brother, George H. Smith. The product was glazed earthenware. The industry continued for a number of years. George H. Smith was a harness-maker and a prominent politician.

Benjamin Dugdale, a son-in-law of James Kaighn, about 1830 established a tannery at the foot of Cooper Street, on the site of Esterbrook's pen factory, which in 1834 had forty vats and was conducted by Ebenezer Levick. The site was later used by Joseph Myers for a livery stable, and until the Camden Water-Works Company erected the brick building now part of the pen factory.

Smith & Kane, in May, 1834, opened a "Drug and Medicine Store" on the northwest corner of Plum and Third Streets, and in May, 1835, dissolved partnership. Daniel S. Smith continued the business and soon after sold to Dr. J. Roberts. J. C. De La Cour became a partner and on October 19, 1836, the latter was alone in the "Drug and Chemical Store," and is now (1886) in the same business. Browning Morgan had been for many years engaged in the sale of drugs and medicine.

Ledden Davis, after conducting the dry-goods and grocery business for many years, sold out in June, 1834. A few years later he went to Chicago. His store was on the north side of Plum Street, two doors below Fourth.

Norcross, Reeves, Toy & Co. advertised, October 23, 1834, "that in addition to their old established mail-stage, they would begin to run a new accommodation stage, to leave Good Intent every morning, Sundays excepted, and pass through Blackwoodtown, Chews Landing, Mount Ephraim, and returning leave Toy's Ferry, Camden, at 2.30 p.m."

John Brock and Jonathan Pitney, M.D., (the latter of whom became the projector of the Camden and Atlantic Railroad), in this year (1834) disposed of their line of stages running between Philadelphia, Absecom and Somers Point, consisting of twelve horses, two stages and mail contract.

Dr. Lee advertised that he "had paid considerable attention to the practice of dentistry, such as filling, plugging and extracting teeth," and asked the patronage of the people of Camden.

Philip J. Grey, then editor of the *West Jersey Mail*, says, in this year (1834), that Camden sends off two or three coaches daily to the South.

Mr. Cole has a four-story shop with one hundred windows. Richards & Collins and T. & R. S. Humphreys each had shops. Isaac Vansciver was also the proprietor of a large establishment.

Davy Crockett, the celebrated frontiersman, stopped in Camden on the 14th of May, 1834, while on his way to Washington from Boston. He was then a representative in Congress from the State of Kentucky. He also stopped at Jersey City on his way to Camden, and at a shooting-match there he gave splendid evidences of his skill as a marksman, hitting a silver quarter of a dollar at a distance of forty yards. While visiting Camden he was the guest of Isaiah Toy, at his Ferry Hotel, now at the foot of Federal Street. After attending a banquet given by Mr. Toy, in his honor, he participated in a shooting-match, but before he had an opportunity to sustain his fame as a marksman, "some of the light-fingered gentry," always present at such places, stole from him the sum of one hundred and sixty dollars, which very much discomfited the humorist Congressman. Other unwary persons present met a similar misfortune at this shooting-match.

By an act of Congress in 1834, the city of Camden became a port of entry, and Morris Croxall became surveyor and inspector.

August 25, 1834, George Elliot, an aeronaut, made an ascension from Camden in his balloon "Lafayette."

Daniel S. Southard and Abraham Browning in this year associated themselves together to practice law and opened an office in a building adjoining Toy's Hotel.

In 1835 there were two thousand people and four hundred houses in Camden; the latter were all occupied and there was a great demand for more.

Benjamin Burrough, who for many years had kept a livery stable at Coopers Point, advertised for sale in May, 1834; Bradford Stratton, of the same place, advertised his livery stable for sale September 30, 1835.

Jacob S. Collings, before 1835, had a coach manufactory, which "turns coaches, dear-borns and vehicles of various descriptions."

In August, 1835, William Norcross & Co., of Blackwood, advertised "a new and superior line of stages leaving Reeves' Ferry, Market Street, Philadelphia, and Toy's Ferry, Camden, passing through Mount Ephraim, Chews Landing, Blackwood, Cross Keys, Squankum, Free Will, Blue Anchor, Winslow, Mays Landing and Somers Point to Absecom, where there are superior advantages for sea-bathing."

In 1835 Hannah Clement was keeping a dry-goods store on Federal Street, below Third. She advertised a full supply of all kinds of goods.

Mrs. Vaughn, in 1835, owned a bakery on the corner of Third and Market, and in December of that year sold to E. D. Wessels.

In 1836 William J. Hatch was keeping a store on the corner of Market and Third Streets.

William Morris, in 1836, carried on the watch and clock-making business near the corner of Third and Plum.

On Monday evening, April 4, 1836, at "early candle-light," a temperance meeting convened in the Methodist Episcopal Church. An address was delivered by William Kee, chairman of the State Temperance Society. Jacob S. Collings was chairman of the meeting. A committee was appointed to draft a constitution for a Camden society. The committee reported and a constitution was read and adopted and a society formed.

Mark Burrough, in 1836, established the business of weaving on Plum Street, between Third and Fourth Streets.

Joseph C. Morgan, in June, 1836, advertised for sale his grocery store at Paul's Ferry, Camden.

J. C. Burrough established a tailor shop on the corner of Second and Federal Streets March 1, 1837.

The new burial-ground was opened in May, 1837, and the first sale of lots was made on the 29th of the month.

Charles Bontemps opened a gunsmith-shop opposite the bank July 12, 1837. He continued many years and later was postmaster.

Caleb Roberts opened a cabinet-shop on Third Street, opposite the Methodist Church, in 1837.

William Wannon, in February, 1839, established a book-binding in Fetersville, which continued many years.

D. Dickinson, a portrait and miniature painter, opened a studio in Camden August 19, 1840.

Horatio Shepherd and Andrew Wilson for several years had conducted pump-making between Clement's and English's Ferries, and August 7, 1840, dissolved partnership and Wilson continued.

Dr. Richard M. Cooper opened an office between Front and Second, on Cooper Street, August 26, 1840. The upper part of the Baptist Church was dedicated January 3, 1841; N. B. Tindall was then pastor. On the 5th of July, 1840, J. Coffee opened a public-house called "Coffee's Woodlands." Seven acres of woodland were fitted up for the public. It was ten minutes' walk from the ferries, and on Sunday afternoons an omnibus was in waiting at

Walnut Street Ferry to conduct visitors to the garden. Judge J. K. Cowperthwait opened a store in January, 1841, on the northeast corner of Second and Federal Streets. Charles B. Mench was upholstering in a shop on Plum Street, six doors above Second Street.

J. & H. Chapman, tin plate and sheet-iron workers, had a shop in 1841 on Market Street between Second and Third. John Ross established a tailor shop in May, 1841, in No. 4 Lanning's Row, opposite Cake's Hotel (Toy's Ferry House). John B. Richardson advertised to furnish Camden with Schuylkill coal from August 12, 1840. September 16th, the same year, Cole & Elfreth also had coal for sale. Their office was on Front Street, between Market and Pinn. William Carman, who had kept both Lehigh and Schuylkill coal since 1835, advertised to deliver it from his mill at \$4.50 per ton. In 1841 Richard Feters advertised two hundred and eight lots for sale, parts of and additions to his plot, which derived the name of Fetersville. On the 8th of June, 1840, George G. Hatch advertised "to open a milk route and to supply Camden with pure, good milk and cream," and solicited patronage. This does not appear to be the first attempt to open a milk route, as in 1825 William Carman built a two-story brick house on the east side of Newton Avenue, south of Bridge Avenue, for his tenant, Witten Richmond, who farmed the land and managed the dairy, the Coopers Creek meadows providing the pasture. He was the first to serve customers by going from house to house. The dairy farm was continued as late as 1859.

In 1842 John & James G. Capewell established works for the manufacture of flint glassware at Kaighns Point. They were located in the block bounded by Kaighn Avenue and Sycamore, Second and Locust. The Capewells were masters of the craft, and putting on the market a superior article, established a large and lucrative trade, and gave employment to twenty-five skilled mechanics, besides other help. The works flourished until crippled by the financial crisis and industrial depression of 1857, and after a struggle of two years, were finally closed in 1859.

S. W. Trotter, in May, 1842, was keeping an "iron store" next to R. W. Cake's Hotel and ferry. R. W. Howell opened a law-office at the foot of Market Street in 1841, and in May, 1842, moved to building adjoining Cake's Hotel. A Union Temperance Beneficial Society of Camden was organized in January, 1842, under an act of Legislature, with Samuel H. Davis as secretary. Clement Cresson, a druggist at No. 54, south side

of Market Street, sold to Edward Cole in February, 1843. William Carman built at Coopers Point a large ice-house in the fall of 1842, which held "50,000 bushels of ice."

Joseph C. Shivers, the proprietor of the old established line of stages to Haddonfield, sold the business, in October, 1843, to Benjamin M. Roberts. Evans & Brink, who owned a wharf on the river-bank, in August, 1843, opened also a coal-yard, where they kept for sale Lehigh, Beaver Meadow, Peach Orchard, Sugar Loaf, Hazleton and Schuylkill coal for sale. Dr. G. Schwartz, who had been practicing homoeopathy for nine years, July 23, 1845, advertised that he intended to locate permanently in Camden, and was daily at Mr. Fearing's house, on Market Street near Sixth. R. J. Ward opened a new store, corner of Federal and Third Streets, in January, 1844. Edward Browning & Brothers erected a steam plaster-mill on the river's edge and Market Street, in March, 1846.

Jesse W. Starr, the proprietor of the West Jersey Iron Foundry, opened a hardware store on Bridge Avenue, below Second Street, in 1846.

In the year of 1845 great additions were made to the town by extensive building of rows of brick houses in South Camden. Three large brick houses by Mr. Fearing; one large brick dwelling, corner of Market and Second, by Edward Smith; five-story brick building on site of the "late fire;" three-story elegant brick dwelling, on Cooper Street, by William Lawrence; Collins & Carman, two large brick coach-shops, and many other smaller buildings. Ralph Lee opened a coal-yard at Kaighns Point in 1852. It had been sold three years before by Elias Kaighn.

In 1852 Lefevre, Guthrie & Co. were running the carriage factory established many years before by Isaac Cole. It was on the river at the foot of Plum Street.

About 1845 Collins and the heirs of Marmaduke C. Cope erected on the Cope property a mill for the manufacture of paper. It was operated by James and Robert Greenleaf; March 24, 1854, they made an assignment to P. J. Grey. At that time the mill had been lately repaired, and had a capacity of manufacturing forty-five tons of paper per month, with ten rag-machines, one cylinder and one Fourdrinier machine. The machine-shops of M. Furbush & Son now occupy the site.

The Camden Literary and Library Association was organized January 23, 1852. A course of lectures was conducted in 1853.

Dr. G. S. Frederick Pfeiffer, homoeopathic physician, opened an office at No. 48 Stevens Street in

1854. The Free Reading-Room Association opened rooms in the second story of Samuel Andrews' building in October, 1854. The corner-stone of the Methodist Church, on Coopers Hill, was laid August 7, 1855; Bishop James and Rev. Mr. Bartine conducted the services. The State Agricultural Society held its fair at Camden September 18-21, 1855. The Washington Market-House Company was organized April 17, 1856. Brink & Durvin, in 1854, erected a rolling-mill at Coopers Point, near the head of Third Street, for the manufacture of bar-iron, and operated it for several years. It was afterwards bought by the firm of Noble, Hammett & Co., of which Asa Packer was also a member. It was subsequently sold to A. T. Wilson & Co., who did a large business, but eventually transferred it to the Camden Rolling-Mill Company, which was incorporated by Charles Garrett, J. W. Middleton, Jacob Harned, William Decou, Edward Middleton, Nathan Middleton, Allen Middleton and David Longenecker, who continued business for many years. A nail factory for the production of cut nails was built by A. T. Wilson & Co., in 1860, on Front Street, adjoining the rolling-mill. They employed four hundred hands in the rolling-mill and nail factory.

A foundry was also built, on Second and Erie Streets, by the Camden Rolling-Mill Company, for the manufacture of cast-iron pipe, and thirty moulders were employed in the foundry. The company operated the foundry until 1869, when it was bought by Jesse W. Starr & Son. The rolling-mill, nail-works and foundry have been out of blast since 1870; a portion of the land occupied by them was bought and dwellings erected thereon.

The first cobble pavement was laid in 1851 between Market and Arch. There are now (1886) 22 miles of cobble pavement; $4\frac{12}{100}$ miles of rubble pavement; $2\frac{5}{100}$ miles of asphalt pavement; $\frac{5}{100}$ miles of Belgian blocks pavement; $\frac{1}{100}$ miles of Telford pavement.

The first culvert was laid along Federal Street in 1864. There was, up to 1886, twenty-eight miles of culverting in the city.

"THE PLEASURE RAILWAY" in the city of Camden was built in May 1834. It was a circular track on which two miniature cars "were propelled by an easy and healthful application of power in a beautiful grove at Coopers Point." It afforded innocent amusement to the youths of that day.

There were no large shoe stores in the early days of Camden City. Shoes were made to order, and in some cases the shoemaker would take his kit of tools to the house of the patron, who furn-

ished the leather, and make up a stock sufficient to last for months. The leading shoemaker of Camden, in 1828, was James Deur, or "Uncle Jimmy" as he was called. He resided at Coopers Point and was elected to the first council to represent "the village of William Cooper's Ferry," but declined to serve. He was a good man, an active Methodist and a Jackson Democrat.

PLEASURE GARDENS.—The memory of the oldest inhabitant, recalling the scenes of the first years of the present century, represents the site of Camden as very rural in its character. Corn-fields, pasture-lands, orchards and woods covered its face, and the numerous tidal streams flowing into the Delaware afforded excellent sport for anglers, and Philadelphians in large numbers, attracted by these conditions, made it a resort, and sought the shade and pleasure it furnished. The people of "Pluck-em-in" (as Camden was sometimes called), with an eye to gain, encouraged these visitations by establishing gardens, with seats for the weary, viands for the hungry and drinks for the thirsty, adding to the attractions by providing merry-go-rounds, shuffle-boards, nine-pins, swings and other means of pleasure and recreation. Every ferry had a garden attached to it, and others were to be found in the oak and pine groves covering much of the land. The Vauxhall Garden was the most noted of these in the olden time, on the east side of Fourth Street, between Market and Arch. It was first opened by Joseph Laturno, a Frenchman, who ran the steamer "Minette" from Market Street for the accommodation of his patrons. This was in 1818. The garden was well patronized, but Laturno soon left for Washington, taking the "Minette" with him. John Johnson succeeded, and was in the hey-day of success when Camden was made a city. The first City Council met in his house. This garden was a great resort while in Johnson's hands, and multitudes sought its shades, the amusements it afforded and the ice-cream and the rum toddies it supplied. The latter were sometimes too strong for weak heads and at times brawls, fights and even riots resulted from too free indulgence. Johnson was succeeded by a German named Geyer, who was noted for his fondness for crows, which he shot and cooked in a way of his own. This penchant for the sable croakers led a number of young men to go with a wagon one night to the crow-roost or rookery in the woods, near the Catholic Cemetery, in Stockton township, where they secured a large number, and in the morning dumped them before Geyer's door, who, whether pleased or not, had the discretion to appear pleased, and requested a repetition

of the favor. With Geyer's departure, in 1835, Vauxhall ceased to be a public resort.

The Columbia Garden was started in 1824 by Sebastian Himel, the baker, in the grove between Market and Arch, above Fifth Street. On his death his brother-in-law, Henry C. Heyle, conducted it, making sausage in winter and running the garden in summer. He lived there but a short time, and, in 1828, the liquor license was granted to his widow, Elizabeth Heyle, who conducted it for a number of years. It came into the possession of Gottlieb Zimmerman, well known to many of the present generation. He constructed a house in the form of an immense punchoon, from which the garden was thereafter known as the "Tub." The bar was on the ground floor, while, on the second floor, large parties enjoyed the pleasures of the dance. The outside of this unique building was kept in place by great bands of iron, similar to the hoops on a barrel. Zimmerman was the last occupant of the "Tub."

The Diamond Cottage, situated north of Cooper and east of Sixth Street, was opened by Joshua Benson, and was a popular resort for many years. Its proprietors after Benson were Gottlieb Zimmerman, Frank Richter and others. It was classed as a beer garden in 1875, and has since been the meeting place of the Prohibitionists, who gather in large numbers and listen to some of the best speakers in the land. It is asserted that near the end of the grove, at Cooper Street, was the burial-place of many dead victims of the yellow fever epidemic which visited Philadelphia in 1793, the bodies being brought over the river and buried there. It was also the burial-place of unknown drowned persons. New Jersey State fair was held here in 1855.

The Woodland Garden, along the Camden and Amboy Railroad, northeast of Haddon Avenue, was opened by Joseph Maurer in 1857. This was part of the Carman grove of oaks that formerly covered a large space of the centre of the city. It was popular in its time, and when Maurer died others succeeded him, but improvements encroached upon the grove, and the trees have been supplanted by brick houses.

The Cave was an excavation in the bank facing the meadows on Coopers Creek, south of Federal Street, and was opened in 1855 by August Sandman and William Helmut, whose drinking-places were closed on Sundays by the vigilance of Mayor Samuel Seull. It was not a garden, for there was no shade, except that furnished by canvas, but it was outside the city limits, and therefore beyond the mayor's jurisdiction, and to it the thirsty hied

on Sunday in large numbers. The Cave maintained its existence for several years, but few now living remember it.

Coopers Ferry Garden, situated on the north side of Cooper Street, west of Front, was a noted resort and was started by Joseph and Israel English, father and son, when they had charge of the ferry. The house was the one built by William Cooper in 1769, and removed in 1883, the site being wanted for improvements.

English's Garden was on the south side of Market Street, below Front, and was first opened by Benjamin Springer in 1818, and continued until several years after the West Jersey Hotel was opened by Israel English, in 1849. It was called Springer's Garden while he controlled it.

The Round House, as the garden at the Federal Street Ferry was called, because of the circular two-story brick house, built by Jacob Ridgway, was started by him in 1832. It was south of Federal Street, the Fulmer building occupying part of the site. The large willows, planted by Ridgway's orders, were cut down a few years ago.

Toole's Garden, at Kaighns Point, was south and east of the hotel at Front Street and Kaighn Avenue. There was a small garden attached to the hotel below the ferry and both places had many visitors. Dr. L. F. Fisler says: "Kaighns Point at that day was a place of great resort for the citizens of Philadelphia during the summer season. It is said that Captain Watmough, of the Washington Guards, and Captain James Page, of the State Fencibles, often visited this cool and shady retreat, accompanied by Frank Johnson's renowned Black Band. Then the music consisted of national and patriotic airs and marches, instead of so much of the spiritless pieces of the present day."

There was a garden at the Coopers Point Ferry, and, in fact, every ferry had a garden, except that on the upper side of Market Street.

"SAUSAGE WEAVING" was quite an industry in Camden two and three generations ago, and farther back than that in all probability, but it is one of those trades of which no public record is made and hence dependence for information regarding it falls upon the memory of the living. Among the oldest living of those who in times past regaled the taste of Philadelphia epicures with the well-seasoned, linked-up result of finely-chopped corn-fed pork, named Jersey sausage, was Joseph Sharp, of 839 South Fifth Street, where, about 1835, he built his house with all the essential appliances for successful trade. He had carried on for nearly ten years before in the upper

part of Philadelphia and found his patrons in the Spring Garden Market.

William Sharp, a brother, started a few years later, and was quite successful, amassing a competence which he is now enjoying. His establishment during the last years of his active business life was on Kaighn Avenue and his market was on Shippin Street. Early in the present century David Read, grandfather of Joseph J. and Edmund E. Read, of Camden, did a large business at sausage weaving at his residence on Arch Street, below Third.

James McGonigle carried on in the "twenties," at Fourth Street and Taylor's Avenue, and made money.

Peter Bender began sausage weaving in 1826, on Arch Street, but removed to Coopers Hill. He died in 1858.

Thomas McDowell's factory was at No. 825 South Fifth and his brother Isaac was on Third Street, near Arch. They stood on Market Street, between Front and Second Streets, Philadelphia, called the Jersey Market, because so many of the stalls were rented by Jerseymen. It was here Samuel Scull, once mayor, once Assemblyman and often Councilman, sold his sausage and Jersey cured hams from his establishment on Kaighn Avenue, near Locust.

The earliest sausage weaver, of which tradition gives notice, was Edward Daugherty, who was one of the first Councilmen of the new city, and who long before there was an established church in Camden, he a Methodist, with Edward Sharp, a Presbyterian, established a Sunday-school in the old Camden Academy. Edward Daugherty was regarded as one of the best men in the town and was noted for his integrity in business, in which he secured competence, if not great wealth. He began business on Federal Street, above Fourth, afterwards building on the northwest corner of Third and Bridge Avenue. He, too, "stood" in the "Jersey Market," and, like many of his fellow-craftsmen, could be seen early on market mornings trundling a wheelbarrow, load with piles of sausage, on his way to the ferry and to the "Jersey Market."

It was in this market that Reiley Barrett, a local preacher, politician, shoemaker, city treasurer and member of Assembly, sold his linked wares for a time, and for many years he dispensed his sausage hot, with coffee and rolls, to his hungry fellow-Jerseymen.

There were others in the trade in the earlier years of the century, among them William J. Hawk, on Kaighn Avenue, and Andrew Jenkins,

and all who did not waste, saved money, as for long years the reputation of "Jersey Sausage" was such that the demand was equal to the supply and the price equal to the reputation. In addition to her duties as proprietress of the Columbia Garden, Elizabeth Heyle did an extensive business in the winter season in sausage-making, as did her husband, Henry Heyle, many years before his death, in 1825.

CHAPTER IV.

BANKS AND BANKING.

The First Bank in New Jersey—State and National Laws Governing the Banking System—The National State Bank of Camden—The Farmers and Mechanics Bank—The First National Bank—The Camden Safe Deposit Company—The Camden National Bank.

THE FIRST BANK IN NEW JERSEY.—The business of banking in the State of New Jersey originated within the present limits of Camden County, in the year 1682, and its founder was Mark Newbie, one of the guiding spirits of the Newton colony, who located near the middle branch of Newton Creek with the first settlers in 1681. He was a man of considerable estate, and although he lived but a short time after his arrival in America, he became the owner of several large tracts of land. In May, 1682, the Legislature of New Jersey, by the passage of the following act, created Mark Newbie the first banker in the province:

"For the convenient Payment of small sums, be it enacted that Mark Newbie's half-pence, from and after the Eighteenth instant, pass for half-pence current pay of the province, provided he, the said Mark Newbie, give sufficient security to the Speaker of the House for the use of the General Assembly from time to time, that he, the said Mark Newbie, his Executors and administrators, shall and will change the said half-pence for pay equivalent upon demand; and provided also that no person or persons be hereby obliged to take more than five shillings in one payment."

Mark Newbie's bank had a short but interesting history. He gave as security to the province, as required by the act, a tract of three hundred acres of land in Newton township, and conveyed it to Samuel Jennings and Thomas Budd as commissioners.

The half-penny, used as the circulating medium by this pioneer banker, was a copper piece of money coined by the Roman Catholics after the massacre of 1641, in Ireland, and was known as "St. Patrick's half-penny." It had the words "Floreat Rex" on the obverse, and "Ecce Rex" on the reverse. These coins were made in Ireland, under the authority of the law—probably only to

commemorate some event—but never obtained circulation in that country. Through the rare foresight of Mark Newbie, a large number of them was brought to West New Jersey, and made to answer the wants of the first settlers for several years as a medium of exchange under the authority of the legislative enactment given above. These coins are now very rare, and found only in the cabinets of numismatists. It is not to be supposed that Mark Newbie had authority to make these coins in his small habitation in the new country, but he was careful to keep the amount circulated within proper bounds with the supply he brought with him. Part of his property was pledged to make good any short-coming. The founder of this financial institution died in 1683, and his bank, at some unknown period, soon after ceased to circulate its coins.

STATE AND NATIONAL LAWS GOVERNING THE BANKING SYSTEM.—The Legislature of New Jersey established English shillings and New England shillings before 1682, and in 1693 did the same thing in relation to Spanish coins, which came into circulation. For many years after the first settlement in New Jersey there was much trouble concerning the standard value of various coins whose circulation was authorized by the different provinces. The first half-penny was issued in New Jersey in 1709.

Early in the history of the present century statutes of the different States allowed banks to be established for the issue of notes payable in specie on demand. These banks were established by acts of the local Legislature, which limited the liability of the shareholders. Banking then was quite free, and all individuals could carry it on, provided they pursued the requirements of the law. But under this system there was great fluctuation in value, which frequently produced bankruptcy and ruin. Between 1811 and 1820 a number of banks went out of business. The inflation of the bank-notes was wonderful between 1830 and 1837. But just as the amount had increased, it decreased correspondingly during the following six years, till 1843, and this caused the ruin of many financial institutions. Among them was the Bank of the United States, the renewal of whose charter had been denied by President Jackson.

The loss in the value of stocks and property of all kinds was enormous. But, great as it was, it was trifling compared with the injury which resulted to society in disturbing the elements of social order, and in causing the utter demoralization of men by the irresistible temptation to speculation which it afforded, and by swindling to re-



Richard M. Cooper

tain riches dishonestly obtained. Another crash took place in 1857.

At the beginning of the war the paper money in circulation amounted to two hundred million dollars, of which three-fourths had been issued in the Northern States, and the coin amounted to two hundred and seventy-five million dollars. The early necessities of the national treasury in this trying period compelled the government to borrow money, and in this behalf, in February, 1862, Congress authorized the issue of Treasury notes amounting to one hundred and fifty million dollars, and declared them to be legal tender except for customs duties and for interest on the national debt. This action was taken after a full, if not a bitter, discussion of the question. Its constitutionality was contested vigorously, but unsuccessfully.

A premium on gold naturally followed, causing it to be drawn entirely from circulation, and this increased as the Treasury notes multiplied. Then the national banking system was introduced to supply a circulating medium. This was created on February 25, 1863, and amended June 3, 1864, whereby a Bureau and Comptroller of Currency were appointed in the Treasury Department, with power to authorize banking associations, under certain provisions, for public security. The existing State banks were rapidly transformed into national banks under this system, and their previous notes were withdrawn from circulation. The currency of the country in this manner came to consist of Treasury demand notes, which, in 1865, amounted to four hundred and fifty million dollars, and of national bank notes, which approached the limit of three hundred million dollars. The latter circulated as freely as the former, because their ultimate redemption was assured by the deposit of an adequate amount in United States bonds at the national treasury. This system was found superior in the protection against loss which it afforded, but it could not prevent a financial crisis from sweeping over the country, especially when other causes, such as excessive manufactures and enormous losses from fire, contributed greatly towards the result.

Congress also authorized small notes for five, twenty-five and fifty cents to be issued for the purpose of supplying the loss of the small denominations of coin money from circulation. This was commonly known as "currency." It was all redeemed after the war.

During this period merchants at Camden, as well as other towns and cities, issued and circulated for a time their own fractional demand notes

for the purpose of encouraging trade amongst one another. But it was gradually redeemed as the national currency was supplied.

THE NATIONAL STATE BANK OF CAMDEN.—When Camden was but a small village, and at a period in our national history when the minds of the majority of American people were turned toward the conflict of arms about to open between the United States and Great Britain, and when the financial affairs of our country required the utmost care in their management, the Legislature of New Jersey, by an act approved January 28, 1812, authorized the establishment of State Banks at Camden, Trenton, New Brunswick, Elizabeth, Newark and Morris.

The Bank of Camden was created a corporation, under the name of "The President, Directors and Company of the State Bank at Camden," to continue twenty years from the first Monday in February, 1812.

The capital stock was divided into sixteen thousand shares of fifty dollars each, making eight hundred thousand dollars, of which the State of New Jersey reserved the privilege of subscribing to one-half. Joseph Cooper, Joseph Rogers, Azel Pierson, John Coulter and Joseph Sloan were appointed commissioners to receive subscriptions to the stock. Books of subscription were accordingly opened and eight thousand shares of fifty dollars each were subscribed for, making a capital of four hundred thousand dollars. Wm. Russell, Henry Chew, Richard M. Cooper, Thomas Jones, Jr., James Matlack, Joseph McIlvain, Jacob Glover, Robert Newell, Samuel C. Champion, Maurice Wurts, John Coulter, John Warner, James Sloan, John Rogers and Thomas Wright were appointed directors by the said act of incorporation. Wm. Russell was elected president and Richard M. Cooper appointed cashier. The business of banking commenced on the 16th day of June, 1812.

The following is a copy of an advertisement of this institution at the date given, being a short time after the opening of the bank for business:

"STATE BANK.

"CAMDEN, N. J.

"Notice having been given that the State Bank of Camden has been opened for the transaction of business, on the 15th instant.

"The directors' days are Wednesday and Saturday of every week. Notes intended for discount for the accommodation of citizens of New Jersey, must be presented at the Banking House on Tuesday or Friday at or before 2 o'clock P.M. of each discount day; all notes designed to be discounted must be made payable at the State Bank of Camden, agreeably to the following form:

Dollars.....
.....days after date promise to
pay to the order of at the State
Bank of Camden.....dollars without dis-
count or deduction for value received
..... 181..

"The hours for the transaction of business will be from ten o'clock A.M. to four o'clock P.M. every day in the week (Sundays excepted). Notes intended for discount for the accommodation of citizens of Philadelphia may be sent to the banking house or left at No. 34 Church Alley, where a box is provided for the reception of the same, provided they are left at or before 2 o'clock of each discount day. Applicants for discounts residing in Philadelphia will receive answers in writing at their respective places of business on the day following each discount day before 1 o'clock P.M.

"By order of the board of directors,

"RICHARD M. COOPER, *Cashier*.

"Camden, June 11, 1812."

On the 19th of February, 1813, the right of the State to subscribe to one-half the stock was transferred by act of Assembly to John Moore White and others. Subscriptions were accordingly received to the amount of two hundred thousand dollars, thus raising the capital to six hundred thousand dollars. The remaining four thousand shares were taken by the banks. By an act passed February 15, 1813, the number of directors was fixed at twenty-one.

On the 4th of October, 1822, a committee was appointed by the directors to petition the Legislature for a reduction of the capital of the bank, on the ground that the paid-in capital (six hundred thousand dollars) was more than could be profitably employed in the business of the bank, the State tax thereon being burdensome and oppressive to the stockholders. The petition was met by an act empowering the stockholders to determine (at a general meeting to be convened according to the charter) the expediency of the proposed reduction. This meeting was called on the 7th day of April, 1823, and it was unanimously resolved by the stockholders that the capital stock should be reduced to three hundred thousand dollars, and that the shares owned by the bank should be extinguished and never reissued, and that after the 1st day of October, 1823, the number of directors to be chosen should be thirteen instead of twenty-one.

The Legislature, by an act passed February 19, 1829, extended the act incorporating "The President, Directors and Company of the State Bank of Camden" until the first Monday in February, A.D. 1852. By a subsequent act, the capital stock was reduced to two hundred and sixty thousand dollars, and by an act of the Legislature, approved January 26th A.D. 1849, the act incorporating "The President, Directors and Company of the State Bank of Camden" was further extended and continued for twenty years from the expiration of its existing charter.

With varied but continuing success this institution maintained its sphere of usefulness up to the

period of its becoming a National Bank in place of a State Bank, always supporting a character for fair dealing and ever exerting itself to benefit the community in which its business is conducted.

The Congress of the United States having passed an act entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of the United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved February 25, 1863, and the State of New Jersey having passed an act entitled "An Act to enable the banks of the State to become associations for the purpose of banking under the laws of the United States," the subject of converting this institution into a national banking association under said national act was brought before the board of directors, then composed of John Gill, Joseph W. Cooper, Samuel R. Lippincott, Jonathan J. Spencer, Chas. Reeves, Thomas W. Davis, Israel W. Heulings, Joshua Lippincott, John D. Tustin, James W. Riddle, John H. Stokes, Ephraim Tomlinson and Joseph Trimble.

The signatures of stockholders representing four thousand seven hundred and two shares of stock, equal to two hundred and thirty-five thousand one hundred dollars of the capital, having been obtained at various dates, from April 22d to May 6, 1865, a special meeting of the directors was held on the 9th day of May, 1865, when the "articles of association organization certificate" and "certificate to the Secretary of State of New Jersey" were duly executed, and on the 16th day of May, 1865, a majority of the directors were installed, and elected John Gill president and Jesse Townsend cashier, of the National Bank, and executed the "certificate of officers and directors."

On the 2d day of June the comptroller of the currency issued to the bank his certificate of authority to commence the business of banking under the national law, since which time it has had a very successful and prosperous history, being recognized as one of the most substantial financial institutions in the State of New Jersey.

The bank was started in a small frame building on the site of the present large, commodious and conveniently arranged brick banking building, during the erection of which the business was conducted in a dwelling-house at the southeast corner of Second and Cooper Streets. In 1875 the building was remodeled and enlarged to its present size at a cost of thirty thousand dollars, including a large vault, for which nine thousand dollars were paid.

The following is a complete list of the officers of this bank, with their terms of service and the names



John Gilly



J W Hewlings

of all of the directors with the dates of their election :

PRESIDENTS.

William Russell, June 16, 1812, to November 17, 1812.
James Sloan, November 17, 1812, to November 9, 1813.
Richard M. Cooper, November 9, 1813, to November 8, 1842.
John Gill, November 8, 1842, to December 1, 1884.
Israel Heulings, January 15, 1884.

CASHIERS.

Richard M. Cooper, June 16, 1812, to November 9, 1813.
William Hillegas, November 9, 1813, to June 8, 1827.
Robert W. Ogden, June 8, 1827, to April 25, 1843.
Auley McAlla, May 2, 1843, to April 11, 1856.
Thomas Ackley, April 2, 1856, to April 10, 1863.
Jesse Townsend, April 27, 1863, to July 3, 1871.
Isaac C. Martindale, July 3, 1871, to February, 1885.
Wilbur F. Rose, February 2, 1885.

DIRECTORS.

1812. William Russell. 1822. James Kitchen.
Henry Chew. 1824. Nathaniel Potts.
Richard M. Cooper. 1825. Joseph W. Cooper.
Thomas Jones, Jr. 1828. Thomas Dallett.
James Matlack. Charles Stokes.
Joseph McIlvain. 1830. John Buck.
Jacob Glover. 1831. Batian Cooper.
Robert Newell. 1832. Elijah Dallett, Jr.
Samuel C. Champion. Isaac Lawrence.
Maurice Wurts. 1833. James Lefevre.
John Coulter. James Good.
John Wagner. 1834. Benjamin Jones.
James Sloan. 1835. John O. Boyd.
John Rogers. 1837. John R. Perry.
Thomas Wright. 1840. John N. Taylor.
William Newbold. 1841. Robert K. Matlock.
John Buck. 1842. Samuel R. Lippincott.
Samuel Spackman. 1843. Joseph Porter.
William Brown. Richard Felters.
Joseph Rodgers. Charles C. Stratton.
E. Smith. Gillies Dallett.
William Flinthian. 1846. Jonathan J. Spencer, M.D.
1813. William Potts. Charles Reeves.
Samuel Whitall. 1847. John M. Kaighn.
Clement Acton. 1849. Samuel H. Jones.
James B. Caldwell. 1853. William P. Lawrence.
Joseph Falkenbarger. 1854. Daniel B. Cummins.
H. F. Hollinshead. 1855. Richard Jones.
Joshua Humphreys. 1857. Israel W. Henliogs.
James Matlack. 1858. Thomas W. Davis.
Thomas Newbold. James W. Riddle.
Benjamin B. Howell. John D. Tustin.
Joshua Loogstreth. 1861. Ephraim Tomlinson.
Benjamin Maslen. 1863. Joseph Trimble.
William Milner. John H. Stokes.
1814. Samuel W. Harrison. 1866. William E. Lafferty.
Isaac Wilkins. Edward Bettie.
Michael C. Fisher. 1868. Charles Haines.
Isaac C. Jones. 1870. Joel P. Kirkbride.
Thomas Fessett. 1871. William Stiles.
1815. Joseph Lee. 1872. William H. Gill.
1816. Joseph C. Swett. 1873. Joshua W. Lippincott.
H. F. Hollingshead. 1874. Benjamin F. Archer.
Samuel L. Howell. John S. Bispham.
1817. John Stoddart. Emmor Roberts.
Isaac Heulings. 1876. Alden C. Snyvel.
1818. John Gill. William Watson.
Joseph Ogden. 1879. Heulings Lippincott.
1820. Bowman Hendry. 1882. Edward Dudley.
Samuel C. Champion. 1886. Simon J. Ringel.
1821. James Saunders. John Gill.
Joshua Lippincott. John T. Bottomley.

The following-named persons compose the board of directors of this institution for the year 1886 :

Israel W. Henliogs.	Emmor Roberts.
Thomas W. Davis.	William Watson.
Edward Bettie.	Heulings Lippincott.
Joel P. Kirkbride.	Edward Dudley.
Joshua W. Lippincott.	John Gill.
Benjamin F. Archer.	John T. Bottomley.
John S. Bispham.	

The following is the present clerical force :

Edward C. Webster.....	Paying Teller at Bank
Goldson Test.....	Paying Teller at Philadelphia Office
N. F. Cowan.....	Receiving Teller at Bank
William Bradway.....	Receiving Teller at Philadelphia Office
A. J. String.....	Note Clerk
Joseph B. Johnson.....	General Book-keeper
A. B. Porter.....	Discount Clerk
John T. Frazer.....	Assistant Receiving Teller
H. M. Heulings.....	Book-keeper
Alonzo Wood.....	"
H. B. Lippincott.....	"
D. J. Du Bois.....	"
William O. Wolcott.....	General Assistant
R. C. Markley.....	Corresponding Clerk
A. B. Ambuster.....	General Assistant
Joseph H. Shion.....	Runner
D. M. Davis, M.D.....	Trust Officer
James K. Caldwell.....	Notary

The following is the report of the condition of the National State Bank of Camden, N. J., at the close of business October 7, 1886:

<i>Resources :</i>	
Loans and Discounts and Real Estate.....	\$1,924,611.93
United States Bonds to secure Circulation.....	260,000.00
Due from other National Banks.....	166,074.57
Current Expenses and Taxes paid.....	371.35
Cash Reserve.....	348,575.00
	<hr/>
	\$2,699,632.85
<i>Liabilities :</i>	
Capital Stock.....	\$260,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits.....	312,061.47
Circulation.....	274,000.00
Deposits.....	1,892,671.38
	<hr/>
	\$2,699,632.85

W. F. Rose, *Cashier*.

RICHARD MATLACK COOPER, banker, legislator and judge, was born in the village of Coopers Feries (now Camden), Old Gloucester County, February 29, 1768. He derived his descent, in the fifth and sixth degrees, from the families of Cooper, of Pyne Point, Medcalf, of Gloucester, West, of Philadelphia, Parsons, of Frankford, Matlack, of Waterford, Hancock, of Pensaukin, Wood, of Waterford, and Kay, of Newton. The emigrant ancestors of these families were, without exception, all disciples of Fox, fellow-adventurers with Penn, and settled and established themselves in West Jersey and Pennsylvania, in the last quarter of the seventeenth century.

Judge Cooper was liberally educated and inherited a large landed estate. On May 4, 1798, he

married Mary Cooper, the daughter of Samuel and Prudence (Brown) Cooper, of Coopers Point, thus uniting the older and younger branches of the family. His social position, wealth and high personal character brought him early into the political field, and he was a successful candidate in several elections for the Legislative Council of New Jersey. He sat many terms in the State General Assembly, and was also elected State Senator. In 1813 he became president of the State Bank at Camden, then recently chartered, and held that position, by continuous annual elections, until a re-election was declined by him in 1842,—the institution, meanwhile, proving itself one of the most prosperous in the State. In 1829 he was sent as representative to the National Congress, and he again filled that high position in 1831. For many years he served as presiding judge of the Gloucester County courts, and at various times filled other minor local positions of trust and honor, securing, in every station, the confidence of all classes by his good judgment, integrity and amiable deportment. He was a member of the Newton Meeting of Friends. He died March 10, 1844.

JOHN GILL was the son of John and Anne (Smith) Gill, both of whom could trace their lineage to the first English settlers in the province, and some of whom were leading and influential citizens. He was born July 9, 1795. Reared on the homestead plantation as a farmer and fond of his occupation, he was always seeking for improvement in the means to increase the yield of the soil and lessen labor by the application of machinery.

"The earth always responds to the liberality of the husbandman is a maxim that can be relied upon," he would often repeat. In his younger days, and when the primitive forests extended quite from the ocean to the river, he was fond of hunting deer and chasing foxes. Being a good horseman and generally well mounted, he was but seldom "thrown out" and went home without seeing the close. The Gloucester Hunting Club gave him and his associates opportunity to show their prowess and knowledge of woodcraft, and they often led the city gentlemen where the latter hesitated to follow.

The advantage of the country riders over the members of the club was, that they knew the lay of the country, the courses of the streams and the outcome of the woods roads, which saved their horses in the chase and kept them near the hounds. Sometimes the fox would "go away" in a straight line for many miles, gradually shaking off his pursuers until only the toughest dogs and best horses would be left on the trail, and when

sundown would force a return which went far into the night. Many of those events John Gill would recount when surrounded by his friends, and tell of his own mishaps as well as of those who ventured but the once in this manly sport.

John Gill lived in one of the most interesting and progressive eras of his native State. His early manhood was before agriculture or internal improvements had received much attention. If an individual had stepped out of the beaten track or adopted any new line of thought, which, when applied, might prove advantageous, he was regarded as visionary. The use of fertilizers and the application of steam grew up under his notice, and both developed into mighty powers before he died. He never tired of comparing the condition of the country and people of early times with the improvement and benefits to both at this day. Occasionally public enterprise outstripped his judgment; yet, when convinced of its feasibility, he would frankly acknowledge his error of opinion and concede the merit where it was due.

Although not a politician, he took an interest in the affairs of the State and nation, and at different times represented the people in the State Legislature. Upon the death of his father, in 1839, he removed from his plantation to Haddonfield, where he lived the remainder of his life.

In 1842 he was elected president of the State Bank at Camden, an institution he lived to see take its place among the first in the country. He was always regarded as the friend of the small borrower, especially if he be a farmer and needed assistance until his crops could be harvested.

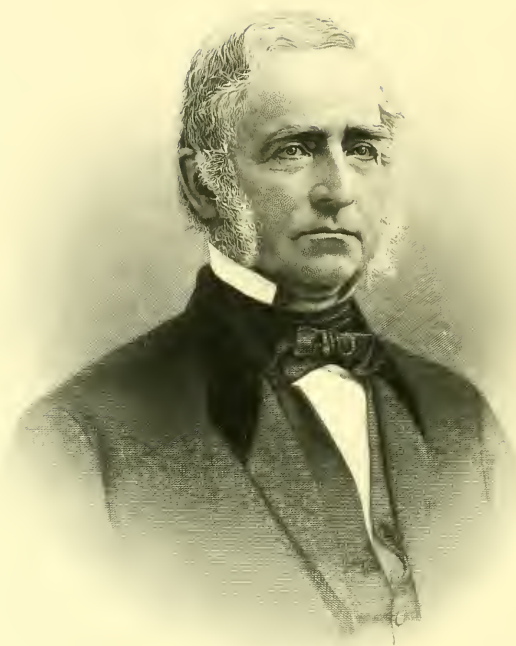
To the manners of a gentleman was united a sympathetic heart, thus insuring to those who had business with him a readiness to render them any service which was in his power. A reliable friend, a thorough business man, an influential citizen and a person of enlarged and benevolent views, he was beloved and respected wherever known. He remained at the head of the bank until the infirmities of age prevented his attendance upon the duties of president, and much longer, through the persuasion of his friends, than he deemed proper he should fill so responsible a place. The complimentary resolutions passed by the board of directors of the bank, upon his retirement, which were engrossed and presented to him, show the regard his associates bore towards him and his extended usefulness in that institution. In his old age he suffered much from a complication of diseases, and died December 4, 1884.

Mr. Gill was married to Sarah Hopkins, of Haddonfield. They had four children,—Rebecca M.,



Joseph W. Cooper





Joshua Lippincott

who became the wife of Samuel S. Willits; Anna S.; John Gill, Jr., who has always resided on the homestead farm and is a director in the National State Bank of Camden, and William H. Gill, a merchant in Philadelphia.

ISRAEL W. HEULINGS, president of the National State Bank, has long been identified with the institution, and is widely known in the business circles of Camden City and County, though he is a resident of Burlington County. The family is one of the oldest in West Jersey. His ancestors were from England, and his great-grandfather, William Heulings, with three brothers, were the first representatives of the family in this county. All located within or near the boundaries of what is now Burlington County. William's son Abraham had a son Isaac, who was the father of our subject. He married Susan W. Woodward, and from this union Israel W. was born in Chester township, Burlington County, December 24, 1810.

The youth and early manhood of Israel W. Heulings were spent upon the farm which was the family homestead, and after the death of his parents, when he was thirty-two years of age, he leaving the farm to his brother, removed to Moorestown, and there engaged in the coal and lumber business, which he followed until its transfer to his sons.

His first identification with the bank of which he is now the head came about in 1842, when he took the stock which his father had formerly owned. He was made a director in 1847, and elected president on January 15, 1884, his associates being convinced through long acquaintance of his eminent fitness for that responsible position. He has ever been regarded as a careful, conservative, thorough man of business, possessing absolute integrity.

In politics he is and has always been a Republican, and, although not an office-seeker, the people of his party in Burlington County, in recognition of his pure character, sound common sense and business sagacity, during the war period elected him to the Legislature. He served with entire satisfaction to his constituents and credit to himself through the sessions of 1863, '64 and '65.

Mr. Heulings, although a religious man, is not a member of any church. His mother was a member of the Society of Friends, and his father of the Episcopal Church, and it may, perhaps, not be amiss to say that the son's religious views contain something of the characteristics of each of these bodies, while not conforming to either.

Mr. Heulings was married, November 10, 1836, to Sarah M., daughter of William and Sarah

Honor, born in Pemberton, N. J., in 1814. Six children have been born to them, of whom five are living. Susan W. was the eldest, and next, in the order named, were three sons,—William H., Albert C. and Isaac W., the last named of whom was for several years a practitioner of medicine at Haddonfield, before engaging with his brothers in the coal and lumber business which their father transferred to them, and of which the headquarters are at Moorestown, Riverton and Hartford. Emily J., youngest daughter of Israel W. and Sarah M. Heulings, is the wife of Dr. William Chamberlain, of Mount Holly, and Henry C. died in infancy.

JOSEPH W. COOPER, who served nearly half a century as one of the directors of the State Bank, was born in the Cooper mansion, at the foot of State Street, Camden, in the year 1799, and died October 2, 1871. He was the second son of William and Rebecca (Wills) Cooper. Before he became of age he went to live with his great-uncle, Joseph Cooper, then residing in the old Cooper mansion built in 1734 and now standing at the corner of Point and Erie Streets. He assisted his uncle to attend to the duties of the farm, which is now covered by much of the attractively built-up portion of North Camden. In the year 1818, at the death of his uncle, who had no children, Joseph W. Cooper became chief heir to his large estate, including the valuable lands near the Coopers Point Ferry, north of the Camden and Atlantic Railroad and west of Sixth Street, and a part of the original survey to William Cooper, the emigrant, in 1680. He continued his occupation of a farmer after the death of his uncle, was married to Rebecca F. Champion, and resided in the house built in 1734 until 1855, when he erected the elegant mansion on State Street, now owned and occupied by his son, Samuel C. Cooper. In 1849 he became one of the principal stockholders of the Coopers Point Ferry, and conducted it until 1854, when it was sold to the Camden and Atlantic Railroad Company; but the next year again became the chief owner of the same ferry. In 1856 he formed a stock company and, with himself as president, managed the ferry until the time of his death, in 1871.

Mr. Cooper was actively interested in the municipal affairs of Camden, being elected alderman, by virtue of which he became one of the first Councilmen of Camden in 1828, and served almost continuously as a member of the City Council for twenty years. He was for a time president of the Camden and Atlantic Railroad and served many years as a director. During the years 1836-37-38 he was a member of the Legislature

of New Jersey. He was elected a director of the State Bank of Camden in 1825, and served continuously until the time of his death, in 1871. Mr. Cooper possessed many sterling qualities of mind and heart, and was universally respected and esteemed by the community in which he resided.

JOSHUA LIPPINCOTT, who, for many years was one of the prominent directors of the National State Bank of Camden, is a lineal descendant of Richard Lippincott, the founder of the Lippincott family in America. Samuel Lippincott, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a prosperous farmer and a native of Chester township, Burlington County, New Jersey. He was married to Priscilla Briant, by whom he had thirteen children; of this number, six sons lived to an advanced age. Joshua Lippincott, the eldest of these sons, was born on the 18th of March, 1776, and became a prosperous farmer, owning and cultivating with great success the farm previously the property of his paternal ancestors. He gave up this occupation while yet in middle life and removed to the city of Philadelphia, where he spent the remainder of his life in retirement and died, in 1855, at the advanced age of seventy-nine years. By his marriage with Mary Roberts, of Burlington County, he had four children, who grew to an adult age. Samuel R. Lippincott, the eldest child, succeeded in the ownership of the paternal homestead, on which he resided until the time of his death, at the age of seventy-six; Hannah, the only daughter, died in her seventy-eighth year; George, the youngest, came to Philadelphia when eighteen years old and engaged in mercantile business until his death, in 1861; Joshua Lippincott, the second son, and the only member of this family who survives, was born in Burlington County December 4th, 1807. He obtained his education in the schools of Westfield, and spent one session at a school at Moorestown. After leaving school, and when but eighteen years old, he came to Philadelphia, and the four succeeding years was employed as a clerk in a grocery store. He then entered into copartnership in the dry goods business in the same city with his cousin, Samuel Parry, under the firm-name of Lippincott & Parry. Their store, for seventeen years, was on Second Street, above Arch, and, at the expiration of that time, was moved to the southwest corner of Market Street and there continued until 1862, the two men being thus associated in a successful business for thirty-three years, during which long period they never had a written agreement with each other. They were engaged most of this time in the sale of cloths and cassimeres.

Joshua Lippincott was married, in 1833, to Martha H. Sleeper, daughter of Jonathan Sleeper, a merchant, then doing business on Second Street, Philadelphia. She died about three years after their marriage.

His second marriage was with Elizabeth White, daughter of Joseph White, a merchant, on Market Street, Philadelphia. She died in 1878. Howard W. Lippincott, their only child, was born in 1855, and is now a stock-broker in his native city.

THOMAS WILKINS DAVIS, of Philadelphia, and for many years a director in the National State Bank of Camden, is a lineal descendant, in the fifth generation, of John Davis, who emigrated from Wales and first settled on Long Island. John Davis was a devoted and consistent member of the Society of Friends, to whose religious faith most of his numerous descendants in this country are adherents. His wife (Dorothea Hogbin) was an Englishwoman of large fortune. In 1705 they migrated to Salem County, New Jersey, and settled near the site of Woodstown, whence some of their children had located before them. At that place he died at the advanced age of one hundred years, leaving eight children. David Davis, the third son, was a justice of the peace, one of the judges of the courts of Salem County for a number of years, and in 1725 was one of the four Friends who organized the Pilesgrove Meeting. He owned and lived on a large tract of land, on which he built a commodious brick house, which is still standing. In it he lived until his death, at the age of sixty years. His wife (Dorothea Cousins, a native of England) survived him to the age of ninety-six years. They had seven children, of whom Jacob, born Fourth Month 22, 1734, was the youngest. He was married, Fifth Month 21, 1761, at Woodstown, to Esther Wilkins, by whom he had seven children. He was a man of pure and unblemished character and highly respected in the community in which he lived at the time of his death, in 1820, at the age of eighty-six years. Thomas Davis, the father of Thomas W. Davis and third son of Jacob and Esther (Wilkins) Davis, was born Third Month 13, 1768, in Salem County, N. J. In 1796 he was married to Esther Ogden, daughter of Samuel and Mary Ann Ogden, and resided near Swedesboro', Gloucester County.

The grandfather and father of the present Thomas Wilkins Davis kept a general country store in the now borough of Woodstown, Salem County, the subject of this sketch remaining with his father from youth to manhood and having the active supervision and control of the business for



Thos. W. Lewis



H. F. Rose

several years preceding the retirement of his father, which took place in 1832. In that year Mr. Davis came to Philadelphia and entered the dry-goods jobbing trade on Market Street, between Second and Third Streets, and so continued with varying success, but with the confidence and friendship of all the leading merchants up to 1868, at which date, through close application to business, he had acquired a large trade and had become the senior partner of the then well-known and highly respected house of Davis, Kempton & Co. He then withdrew from the firm, altogether retiring from active business, and devoting his leisure and a fair share of his means to the care of friends and others whose circumstances rendered such aid desirable, in this way disposing of a considerable part of the rewards which had come to him for years of unremitting labor.

Mr. Davis was married, in 1834, to Phœbe S. Townsend, daughter of Joseph and Esther Townsend, of Baltimore, Md. His married life extended over forty-five years, Mrs. Davis dying in 1879, and having but one son surviving, Henry Wilkins Davis, who, in 1875, married Elizabeth C., daughter of William A. and Hannah R. Allen, of New York.

The only financial institution other than the National State Bank of Camden, with which Mr. Davis has been closely identified, is the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company of Philadelphia, of which he has been a trustee for upwards of twenty-five years. In this capacity he has borne an active share of the labors and responsibilities of its business and his counsel has at all times been influential in aiding its progress and maintaining its unquestioned reputation as a sound company.

WILBUR F. ROSE, the present cashier of the National State Bank, was born in Tuckerton, Burlington County, New Jersey, February 11, 1838. At the age of four years he removed to Philadelphia and obtained a preparatory education in the schools of that city, and graduated from the Central High School. Soon after his graduation he entered a broker's office on Third Street, and in 1854 was elected a clerk in the Bank of Pennsylvania, of the same city. In 1862 he was called to a position in the National State Bank of Camden. By reason of his intelligence, long experience and special fitness for the business of banking, he was promoted from time to time, until, in recognition of his merits and ability as a financier, he was elected cashier of that institution February 2, 1885, which position he now very ably and acceptably fills.

In addition to his business as a banker he

has taken an active interest in the growth and development of the city of Camden. He represented the Second Ward, of which he is a resident, in the City Council for one term of three years, being elected by the Republican party, and made an efficient member. During his term as Councilman he was chairman of the finance committee, and illustrated his usefulness as well as his ability as a financier, by funding the floating debt of the city, and abolishing the order system and establishing the present plan of cash payments.

Mr. Rose was chosen a director in the West Jersey Ferry Company in 1885, and is now a member of the board. He was elected a member of the Street Railway Company in 1874, and since 1883 has been secretary of the company. He is one of the charter members of Trimble Lodge, No. 117, Free and Accepted Masons, and has taken all the degrees of that order up to and including the thirty-second degree. He has taken an active interest in the religious and moral welfare of Camden; served as president of the Young Men's Christian Association of this city from 1881 to 1885, inclusive; was for a time superintendent of the Sunday-school connected with Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he is a member and a trustee.

Mr. Rose was married, in 1869, to Mary C. Whitlock, daughter of Friend Whitlock, Esq., a retired lumbermerchant. They have two daughters,—Elsie and Mary.

THE FARMERS AND MECHANICS BANK OF CAMDEN was originated in the year 1855. After a few years existence it obtained a change in its charter, and, under the authority of the United States government, became the First National Bank of Camden, now well known as one of the most prosperous financial institutions in West Jersey. An act of the Senate and General Assembly, approved March 31, 1855, empowered Charles Kaighn, Cooper P. Browning, Albert W. Markley, Abraham Browning, Samuel J. Bayard and their associates to engage in the general banking business. The capital stock of the institution was made three hundred thousand dollars, with a paid-in capital of one hundred thousand dollars in shares of one hundred dollars each. After the stock was subscribed and the necessary preliminary steps were taken, the following-named persons, on July 16, 1855, were elected as the first Board of Directors: Albert W. Markley, Abraham Browning, Richard W. Howell, Charles S. Garrett, Maurice Browning, William P. Tatem, Benjamin P. Sisty, Nathaniel N. Stokes, Ezra Evans, Benjamin Shreve, George Haywood, Cooper P. Browning and William Bushy.

On the same day the board elected Albert W. Markley president, and David R. Maddock cashier. The lot on the southeast corner of Front Street and Market was purchased by the Board of Directors, and, on September 2, 1855, they entered into a contract with Charles Wilson to erect a banking-house on this lot, at a cost of eighteen thousand dollars. Before the completion of this building, a temporary office was secured on Market St., near Third, and on January 2, 1856, the bank was opened for business. James H. Stevens was elected teller; William Wright, book-keeper; Philip J. Grey, notary public; and Hugh H. Bates, runner and watchman. Nathaniel N. Stokes was elected president April 14, 1857, and Benjamin P. Sisty cashier on the 22d of the same month. On April 21, 1858, James H. Stevens was elected cashier. This institution, as the Farmers and Mechanics Bank of Camden, continued business as a bank of issue, under the State system, with varying success, until after the passage of the act of Congress, creating the present national banking system, soon after which event it fulfilled the requirements and accepted the privileges of the new system, and has since met with unabated prosperity as

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CAMDEN.—The Congress of the United States, in order to perfect the system of national finances, passed an act which was approved by President Lincoln, February 25, 1863, "to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and provide for the circulation and redemption thereof." Recognizing the superiority of the national system, in contrast with the State system, the directors of the Farmers and Mechanics Bank of Camden, together with other enterprising citizens and financiers of the county and city, organized themselves into an association and resolved to accept the provisions of this act by having the institution changed into a national bank. The signatures of stockholders, representing a capital of two hundred thousand dollars, were obtained by the 16th of April, 1864; articles of association were then prepared and signed by John F. Starr, N. N. Stokes, Maurice Browning, Jonas Livermore, George L. Gillingham, Clayton Lippincott, and John F. Bodine. The gentleman just named, together with William T. McCallister, became the first Board of Directors and Peter L. Voorhees solicitor. On April 30, 1864, the comptroller of the currency issued his certificate of authority to this Board of Directors to commence the business of banking under the national law, as "The First National Bank of Camden." N. N. Stokes was elected president, and James H. Stev-

ens, cashier. On July 6, 1864, Jonas Livermore was chosen president to succeed N. N. Stokes, who resigned, and on Thursday, September 1, 1864, the institution commenced business as a national bank. Hon. John F. Starr was elected president April 7, 1875, and has since continued to hold that responsible position. The first report of the bank to the comptroller of the currency, under the presidency of Mr. Starr, was made June 30, 1875. The individual deposits then were \$167,802.60, and the undivided profits \$29,979.58. The report to the same authority, on October 7, 1886, showed the individual deposits to be \$618,448.88, and the undivided profits \$111,974.47. These figures clearly show the substantial prosperity of this institution and the success of its management. On April 17, 1875, C. C. Reeves was chosen cashier to succeed James H. Stevens, who resigned. Watson Depuy, the present efficient cashier, was elected assistant cashier October 14, 1876, and on January 8, 1878, succeeded Mr. Reeves as cashier. Jonas Livermore was elected vice-president January 9, 1883, a position which he continues to hold. William S. McCallister died January 13, 1868, and D. T. Gage was elected director to fill the vacancy. E. E. Read was elected January 9, 1875, in place of C. A. Sparks.

On January 11, 1876, the Board of Directors was increased from nine to thirteen members by the election of Henry Fredericks (elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of N. N. Stokes), Charles Stockham, Genge Browning, M. A. Furbush and John S. Read. March 4, 1876, Rene Guillou was elected in place of Genge Browning. January 9, 1877, John A. J. Sheets was elected a director to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of John S. Read, December 11, 1880. William J. Evans was appointed a director to fill the vacancy caused by the death of George L. Gillingham, November 28, 1883, John F. Starr, Jr., was appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Rene Guillou, and Clayton Conrow to fill that caused by the death of John F. Bodine. December 19, 1885, Alfred W. Clement, of Haddonfield, was elected to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Maurice Browning.

The following members compose the present Board of Directors: John F. Starr, Jonas Livermore, D. T. Gage, Clayton Lippincott, Edmund E. Read, Henry Fredericks, Charles Stockham, M. A. Furbush, J. A. J. Sheets, William J. Evans, Clayton Conrow, John F. Starr, Jr., and Alfred W. Clement. Peter L. Voorhees, solicitor; Samuel T. Davison is paying-teller of this bank; Thomas S. Nekervis, agent at the Philadelphia office; Harry



John H. Starr

T. Nekervis, receiving-teller; Sanford Livermore, book-keeper; William S. Jones, general assistant; John J. Pierson, messenger; and Francis N. Guise, watchman.

The office at No. 216 Market Street, Philadelphia, was opened on May 24, 1875, and has since that date been connected with this bank as a part of its business interests.

JOHN F. STARR¹ was born in Philadelphia in 1818 of Quaker parentage, who were descendants of members of the Society of Friends of the same name, who settled in America as early as 1710. He received a limited education in Friends' school, and at the age of fifteen years he went to learn his trade in the steam boiler-works of his father and older brother where he was fitted for the successful business career which followed. In 1840 he became associated with his father and brother in the business and so continued until about 1843. In 1845 Mr. Starr removed to Camden, N. J., where, in 1846, he built an iron foundry on Bridge Avenue for the manufacture of gas machinery, street mains and other castings. These works he named the "Camden Iron Works." The year following, he and his brother Jesse again entered into copartnership. Finding their works on Bridge Avenue too limited for their rapidly-growing business, they bought the land and removed their plant to its present location on Cooper's Creek. The Camden Iron Works were so enlarged by important additions from time to time that they became, through the energy and enterprise of the firm, the largest works of the kind in the country, and enabled the Messrs. Starr to establish an extensive and lucrative business by erecting the gas-works and supplying the gas machinery for most of the large cities in the United States as well as in Canada. In the prosecution of their business the services of from eight hundred to twelve hundred men were required. These works gave a new life to the prosperity of Camden and their erection did more to attract attention to Camden as a manufacturing centre than all its other industries combined, and their influence had a marked and beneficial character upon the material interests of the city for years.

In 1860, when the Camden Iron Works were in the full tide of successful operation, the firing upon Fort Sumter aroused the country, and scores of the workmen of Jesse W. & John F. Starr left to battle with treason. Here was a supreme opportunity for the firm and they embraced it. The wives and children of those who were at the front

were bountifully cared for by the firm, who in this and in other ways contributed thousands of dollars for every worthy object looking to the suppression of the Rebellion.

In 1862 Mr. Starr was elected to represent the First District in the Thirty-eighth Congress of the United States, and he was again elected in 1864. Mr. Starr entered Congress during the most critical and eventful period in the nation's history. The most gigantic rebellion the world ever saw was gathering strength to establish a rival government, the corner-stone of which, as declared by its projectors, was to be human slavery, and there never was an hour in his Congressional career when he did not aid, by his influence and vote, every measure calculated to place the country in a position to successfully confront and overcome its foes. Courageous and unflinching, he did not stop to dally with subjects of minor importance so long as the life of the republic hung in the balance. He discharged faithfully every duty imposed upon him as a legislator and has a record worthy of the State and the people. While a member of Congress, Mr. Starr served upon the committee on manufactures, committee on territories, committee on public buildings and grounds and was also a member of several special committees. He had the privilege and proud satisfaction of supporting every measure looking to a vigorous prosecution of the war against rebellion, as well as the distinguished honor of being the only member of the House from New Jersey who voted for the amendment to the Constitution abolishing slavery in the United States, and for all the legislation required to give force and effect to that amendment. He was an ardent supporter of the national banking system and scrupulously maintained the credit of the nation. His successors have done well, but circumstances enabled Mr. Starr to do more for the perpetuity of the nation and free institutions than those who have followed him.

In 1864 Mr. Starr was elected a director of "The Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Camden," which was soon after changed, by virtue of the National Banking Law, to "The First National Bank of Camden," and of which he has been a director since its organization. He was elected president of the board of directors in 1875, which office he now holds (1886).

In 1870 Mr. Starr disposed of his interest in and severed his connection with the Camden Iron Works, and has not been engaged in any continuous business since that time, but he has kept a watchful eye on the busy world and loaned his influence and material aid on frequent occasions to

¹ By Simplicson Chew

projects of pith and moment affecting this people. During his residence in Camden he has been and still is a director of the West Jersey Ferry Company, having served in that capacity for more than twenty years, during which time he gave the company the benefit of his wise counsel and wide business experience. He also served as a director of the Camden and Atlantic Railroad for several years, advancing from time to time his private funds to make improvements for the better conduct of its business, and through which it was enabled to multiply its facilities and give a new impetus to Atlantic City.

He took an active part in the organization of, and was treasurer and director of, the first building and loan association established in Camden.

Mr. Starr has ever held to the motto that it is not enough to help his fellow-man up, but to sustain him after, and never through his long residence in Camden has his purse been closed or his ear deaf to the cause of the unfortunate and helpless, as has been seen by his many and liberal gifts to the churches, and the benevolent institutions, in hundreds of instances as opportunities were afforded him. For these and other kindred acts he needs no other reward than an approving conscience.

WATSON DEPUY, the present cashier of the First National Bank, has been engaged in the banking business since 1857. He was born in Philadelphia, February 6, 1834, and is the son of J. Stewart Depuy, for many years a merchant of that city. He attended the public schools of Philadelphia, and completed his education in the Friends' Central High School. In the year 1857 he was given the position of book-keeper in the Commonwealth Bank, of Philadelphia, and, a few years later, was elected assistant cashier of the same institution, and continued there until 1872, when he was elected and served for three years as cashier of the old State Bank, of Philadelphia, then on the corner of Strawberry and Market Streets, which institution paid off its depositors May 24, 1875 and retired from business. In 1785 Mr. Depuy came to Camden as general assistant in the First National Bank, and on October 11, 1876, the Board of Directors elected him assistant cashier, and on the 8th of May 1878, he was elected cashier, which position he has since held with great acceptability to the authorities of that institution and its patrons.

JONAS LIVERMORE. — There came to Massachusetts in the early part of the seventeenth century settlers named Livermore. They chose Worcester County for their home and made their impress on

the county and State. From them sprang the various branches found in the East and West. In Maine, as well as in Pennsylvania and California, the towns bearing their names were so called for them, and one of the family, a civil engineer by profession, was closely identified in building the canals running through Pennsylvania. In the Revolution they were known for their activity in the service of the colonies and for their liberal support of the government by their means.

Jonas Livermore was born in Leicester, Mass., about 1730. He was one of its prominent citizens and a builder of repute. There were eight children in his family—Jonas, Salem, Daniel (father of present Jonas) and five daughters, one of whom, Sarah, was married to Wm. Upham, of Vermont, and the mother of Wm. Upham, who was State's attorney and afterwards became United States Senator, dying in Washington during his term of office. Daniel was married to Elizabeth Parker, of Leicester, Mass., daughter of Thos. Parker, by whom he had eight children—Jonas, Lewis, Horace, Daniel, Eliza, Cimentha, Mary and Dianetha. Lewis came to New Jersey and was connected with Jonas in the manufacture of woollens at Blackwood until his death. Horace died young. Daniel became a prominent minister in the Universalist Church in Massachusetts and at present resides at Melrose. He was at one time editor and publisher of the *New Covenant* at Chicago, and was distinguished for his learning and strength of character. He was married to Mary A. Rice, of Boston, now so widely known, loved and respected as "Mary A. Livermore." Her devotion to the soldiers in the field, her unceasing labors in their behalf, her connection with the "Sanitary Commission Fair," in Chicago, will always be remembered, and to-day she stands as one of the foremost and ablest lecturers in the country.

Jonas Livermore was born in Leicester, Mass., in 1802 and became early engaged in woolen manufacture. In 1830 he removed to Blackwood, N. J., and, in connection with Garrett Newkirk, established the "Good In'ent Woolen-Mills," managing them successfully for thirty years. In 1858 he was chosen a director of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, of Camden, N. J. During that time, with rare foresight, he with others so shaped the policy of the old bank that in 1864, it became the First National Bank, being among the first in the country to get its charter, and he was made president, which position he held for eleven years, retiring at his own request, but consenting to remain vice-president at the solicitation of the directors.

While Mr. Livermore was connected with the



Josias Livermore

bank a one-dollar note, issued by the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, was returned to the bank for redemption, with the following remarks on a paper pinned to it and preserved by him, viz.:

"This note has been in the wars. The owner of it was wounded at Bull Run, Aug. 30, '62, and through the admirable arrangements of the U. S. authorities he was allowed to remain on the field only till Sept. 6th, one week; then he was conveyed to Washington Hospital. If he has *proper attention* he will recover. Strange to say, the rebels didn't rob the pocket containing his money purse."

In 1827 Mr. Livermore was married to Louisa Gates, by whom he had four children—Henry and Sanford, who served during the war in the Army of the West, and Edwin, who, enlisting in the Sixth New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, became an officer in the Ordnance Department. He fell during the Wilderness campaign, and his body, like many more of those gallant "boys in blue," was never recovered; it is among the missing, or perhaps lying beneath the simple slab bearing the inscription "Unknown." The only daughter, Mary A., is the wife of Wm. A. Wilcox, of Blackwood. Sanford is an officer in the First National Bank, Camden. Henry resides in Blackwood.

Mr. Livermore is a man of rare business talents, and owing to his patient industry he has given value to his banking interests, as well as those of property in Blackwood, and at the age of eighty-four is in vigorous manhood, still supervising personally his business. He married a second wife, Annie McElroy, daughter of Wm. and Elizabeth McElroy, of Moorestown, N. J.; she is still living. In politics he is a pronounced Republican, and during the war was a staunch supporter of all government measures; in religion a Presbyterian and for years an elder in Blackwood Presbyterian Church. It can truly be said of him, as of another when asked about the standing of a friend, he replied, "He is religiously blue, politically black and financially O. K."

THE CAMDEN SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY is a banking institution whose charter was approved on the 4th day of April, 1873. The incorporators, who also became the first Board of Directors, were John F. Starr, Samuel Davis, Rudolphus Bingham, Patrick Byrne, William J. Sewell, Charles P. Stratton, John Hood, Thomas McKeen, Samuel H. Grey and William S. Scull. Upon organization, June 30, 1873, Jesse W. Starr was elected president, and Colonel Thomas McKeen treasurer. The residence at No. 224 Federal Street, formerly the home of the late Dr. Isaac S. Mulford, was purchased and fitted up as a banking

house and has since, with its delightful surroundings, admirably served the purpose for which it was secured. The bank was opened for business on the 1st day of July, 1873, with a capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars, in shares of twenty-five dollars each.

On September 1, 1873, George Raphael resigned, and, on the same day, Thomas H. Dudley was elected vice-president. November 27, 1873, I. Woolston resigned; William Moore, of Millville, was elected. November 27, 1873, Patrick Byrne resigned as director, and James B. Dayton was elected in his place. December 11, 1873, Thomas A. Wilson resigned, and Albert W. Markley was elected. December 11, 1873, Jesse W. Starr, president, resigned, and James B. Dayton was elected president. December 12, 1873, Thomas McKeen resigned as treasurer; William Stiles was elected treasurer and entered upon his duties January 1, 1874. December 15th Benjamin Cooper was elected director in place of Thomas McKeen, resigned.

At the succeeding election, on July 1, 1875, Peter L. Voorhees was elected a director. On July 22, 1876, by election, William C. Dayton, William Hardacre and Jeremiah Smith became directors, and William Stiles was chosen a director on July 1, 1878, Benjamin C. Reeve was elected July 1, 1881, and D. J. Pancoast July 2, 1885.

This institution has continued to do a large and prosperous business since the time of its organization, and is recognized as a valuable accession to the financial interests of Camden. A general banking business is conducted, and interest is allowed on time deposits. According to the last report, on July 1, 1886, the capital stock paid in was \$100,000; surplus, \$100,000; amount of deposits, \$1,193,069; amount of loans and discounts, \$776,962. The following are the present directors: William J. Sewell, Samuel H. Grey, William S. Scull, Peter L. Voorhees, William C. Dayton, Benjamin D. Shreve, John C. Ballitt, William Hardacre, Jeremiah Smith, Benjamin C. Reeve, William Stiles and D. J. Pancoast.

The President, James B. Dayton, died March 9, 1886, and on the 15th of the same month Peter L. Voorhees was chosen to succeed him. William Stiles has served as treasurer since January 1, 1874. Samuel H. Grey has been solicitor since the organization of the bank. James M. Cassidy is the notary. The paying-teller is J. Henry Hayes; Receiving-teller, Conrad F. Austerhult; General Book-keeper, Edward F. Moody; Individual Book-keepers, B. M. Stiles and William Joyce; Messenger, Thomas W. McCowan; Watchmen, William Hawkins and Thomas Carson.

WILLIAM STILES, the present treasurer of this financial institution and the son of Thomas and Judith Stiles, was born in Moorestown, Burlington County, New Jersey, August 23, 1828. He obtained his education at the Friends' School of his native town, at a school of the same religious society at Mount Laurel, and at the age of sixteen years became a pupil in the boarding-school at Gwynedd, Pa. In 1854 he entered the State Bank at Camden as a clerk, and subsequently, by promotion, occupied various positions in the clerical force of that bank, and was also chosen one of its directors. While serving in the capacity of receiving teller of the National State Bank, in 1874, he was elected to the position which he now very acceptably fills, being at the same time one of the directors of the institution.

THE CAMDEN NATIONAL BANK. —A movement was made shortly after the passage of the National Bank Act toward establishing a bank in the southern part of Camden, but the project was abandoned. A few years later the Gloucester City Savings Institution opened a branch office on Kaighn Avenue, which it maintained till the time of its failure, 1884. In 1885 the subject of establishing a National Bank on Kaighn Avenue was again discussed. Isaac C. Martindale, who had many years' experience in the banking business, became interested in the movement, and Zophar C. Howell, president of the Kaighns Point Ferry Company, and others gave the project encouraging support. Application was made on May 30, 1885, to the comptroller of the currency for authority to organize and establish "The Camden National Bank," with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the privilege of increasing it to two hundred thousand dollars. The necessary permission having been received, a call for a public meeting to promote the enterprise, signed by John Cooper, Henry B. Wilson, Howard M. Cooper, William B. Mulford, Zophar C. Howell and Isaac C. Martindale, was issued and the meeting held at the office of the Kaighns Point Ferry Company June 13, 1885, when more than one-fourth of the capital stock was subscribed. A committee then appointed to solicit further subscriptions reported, at a meeting held July 6th, that the full amount (\$100,000), had been subscribed. The articles of association and the organization certificate were signed and executed, and a meeting of the stockholders held on July 20th, when the following-named persons were elected as the first Board of Directors: Zophar C. Howell, Henry B. Wilson, Charles B. Coles, James Davis, Isaac C. Toone, George W. Bailey, George T. Haines, Irvine C. Beatty, John

Cooper, William B. Mulford, Philip H. Fowler, Charles E. Thomas, Harry B. Anthony, Howard M. Cooper, Zophar L. Howell, Herbert C. Felton, Rudolph W. Birdsell. William W. Price, is teller at Philadelphia office; Charles P. Martindale, receiving teller at the bank; Lewis Mueller, book-keeper.

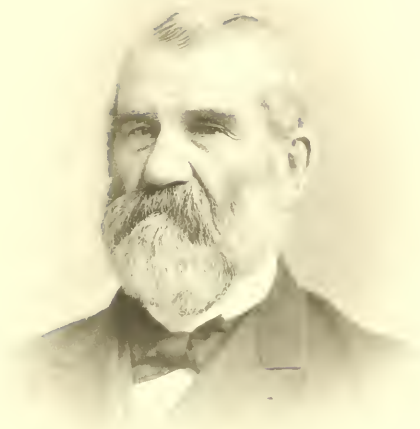
They organized by electing Zophar C. Howell, president; John Cooper, vice-president; and Isaac C. Martindale, cashier, who still continue in office. Howard M. Cooper was chosen solicitor. No. 259 Kaighn Avenue was selected and fitted up for a temporary banking-room. Authority to commence business was granted by the comptroller of the currency on August 1st, and on August 13, 1885, the bank was opened for business.

The first statement, on October 1st, after the bank had been in operation six weeks, showed aggregate assets of \$219,018.

On March 20, 1886, the bank opened a special line of accounts, on which interest is allowed, at the rate of three per cent. on all sums from one dollar to five hundred dollars, and two per cent. on all sums over five hundred dollars, such deposit to be drawn only after two weeks' notice has been given, the interest being credited to the account every six months.

This bank has a branch office at the northwest corner of Second and Walnut Streets, Philadelphia, and arrangements have been perfected by which deposits are made at J. A. Wamsley's drug-store, in Gloucester City. The management of the Camden National Bank has been a success, and the institution has secured a good patronage.

JOHN COOPER, who for more than forty years has been prominently identified with the business interests of the city of Camden, is a grandson of James Cooper, who resided near Woodbury, Gloucester County, and who became possessed of considerable property in that section, a portion of which, still owned by John Cooper, is the only tract that was thus originally purchased that has remained ever since in the family name. His father, William Cooper, who married Sarah Morgan, daughter of Joseph Morgan, of Delaware County, Pa., was a prosperous farmer for the period in which he lived. He died in 1850, at the advanced age of eighty years. His wife died about two years earlier. They were earnest supporters and consistent members of the Society of Friends, and both occupied the station of elders in the Friends' Meeting held at Woodbury. They had six children,—Mary, the eldest, married Charles Kaighn, of Camden; Ann married Joseph Tatum, of Gloucester County; James married Lucy Mid-



John Cooper -

dleton, of Burlington County; William E. married Elizabeth, daughter of Enoch Roberts, of Burlington County; Joseph M., a twin brother of James, who died unmarried, in 1885, at the residence of his brother John, the subject of this sketch, born in 1814.

In 1843 John Cooper married Mary M. Kaighn, daughter of Joseph and Sarah Kaighn, of Camden, and soon after opened a grocery store on what was then known as Market Street (now Kaighn Avenue). It was the only store in that section of Camden. Indeed, there were but few houses there except those in the immediate vicinity of the ferry. In 1845 he opened a coal-yard, being the pioneer in that branch of trade, and the first one to engage in that business in Camden, south of Federal Street. For more than forty years he has been active in business in that part of the city, interested in the development of its mercantile interests, and has been a successful merchant. He has been a director of the Kaighns Point Ferry Company for many years and was one of the promoters of the Camden National Bank, of which he is now vice-president. He is the head of the firm of Cooper, Stone & Co., dealers in coal, wood and hardware, doing business at Front Street and Kaighn Avenue. Both he and his wife, Mary M., were much interested on behalf of the colored population of the city, were among the founders of the West Jersey Orphanage, a home for colored children, and became very active in its management. She left a considerable sum of money to be paid to it after her death. She died in 1880. They had four children,—Howard M., a prominent member of the bar; Sallie K., who married George K. Johnson, Jr.; William J., who is now associated with his father in business; and Ellen, who died in early life. A few years ago Mr. Cooper purchased a lot of ground on Cooper Street, above Seventh, and built thereon a fine residence. He recently married C. Louisa Gibberson, of Philadelphia, and now lives in his Cooper Street mansion.

CHAPTER V.

RELIGIOUS HISTORY OF CAMDEN.

Newton Friends' Meeting—Methodist Churches—Baptist Churches—Protestant Episcopal Churches—Presbyterian Churches—Lutheran Churches—Churches of the United Brethren in Christ, Church of the Evangelical Association—Young Men's Christian Association—Roman Catholic Churches.

NEWTON FRIENDS' MEETING.—About the year 1800, when the general opening of roads made it

no longer important to be on the water, Newton Friends determined to move from their old meeting-house on Newton Creek to a place more central; and in Fourth Month, 1801, Joseph Kaighn gave them the lot of land at the corner of the Mount Ephraim road and Mount Vernon Street, in the present city of Camden, on which, in the same year, they built the brick meeting-house that now stands there. Here they continued meeting without dissension until the separation of 1827-28 occurred, when the Orthodox Friends retained possession of the house and have occupied it ever since.

For several years before the separation Richard Jordan, a prominent minister, was a member of this meeting, and afterwards, being an Orthodox Friend, continued to preach here until his death, often drawing full houses. The present public Friend is Richard Esterbrook.

At the separation the Hicksite Friends met a short time in the old Camden Academy, that stood where the George Genge Grammar School now is, at the southwest corner of Sixth and Market Streets. On Seventh Month 6, 1828, Joseph W. Cooper gave them a lot of ground on Cooper Street, above Seventh, on which, in that year, they erected a frame meeting-house and have met there continuously since. When the house was built, it was in the midst of a woods, some of the old oak-trees of which are still standing in the meeting-house yard. In 1885 the house was enlarged and greatly improved in appearance. Samuel J. Levick, Rachel Wainwright and Sarah Hunt have been ministers here in the past. At present the public Friends are Mary S. Lippincott, Isaac C. Martindale and others.

THE THIRD STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Exactly when Methodist preachers, local or itinerant, commenced preaching at Camden is unknown, but in 1797, Rev. Benjamin Fisher, M.D., of Port Elizabeth, N. J., preached here several times, and we find subsequently that local preachers from St. George's Church, in Philadelphia, made Camden one of their preaching-places. In 1808 the New Jersey District of the Philadelphia Conference was formed, with Joseph Totten presiding elder, and an appointment called "Gloucester Circuit" created, which included what is now Camden. Revs. Richard Sneath and William S. Fisher were appointed as preachers of the new circuit and the following year, 1809, Richard Sneath formed the first regular class in Camden, composed of James and Elizabeth Duer, Henry and Susannah Sawm, William and Martha Price and Phebe Peters, of which James Duer was ap-

¹ By Howard M. Cooper.

pointed leader. Services by the circuit preachers were held once every two weeks, on Wednesday evening, in the academy which formerly stood on the corner of Market Street and Sixth. The same year, finding the academy insufficient for their wants, a regular church organization having been formed in the meantime, it was determined to erect a house of worship. A lot on the corner of Fourth Street and Federal was secured and a board of trustees elected, composed of James Duer, Jonathan Petherbridge, Henry Sawn and William Price, and the corporate name of "The Methodist Episcopal Church of Camden" given to the new organization. James Duer and Jonathan Petherbridge were made a building committee. Before the building was completed, Thomas Dunn, one of the preachers on the Gloucester Circuit, preached



THIRD STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

the first sermon in it from the text, "Who commanded you to build this house and to make up these walls?" The church was dedicated on the 25th of November, 1810, by Presiding Elder Joseph Totten. This was the first house of worship erected in the city of Camden and is still standing near the original site, cor. Fourth and Federal Sts.

In 1834, the congregation having so increased, it was determined to erect a new building more in keeping with the importance of the society and better adapted to its wants. During this time Camden was connected with Gloucester or Burlington Circuits, but it was then thought that it should become a station. Accordingly, a lot on Third Street, between Bridge Avenue and Federal

Street, was purchased, and on the Fourth of July, 1834, the corner-stone of a new church was laid with appropriate services. December 14th, following, the church was dedicated by Rev. Charles Pitman, assisted by the pastor, Rev. William Graunville. The new building cost about eight thousand dollars. In this new building the society did its work for over thirty years, increasing in numbers rapidly, especially during the great revival in 1837. The church building had been enlarged and improved to meet its increased wants, at considerable expense, and it was a crushing blow to the society when, on the 20th of November, 1867, the building was totally destroyed by fire, with but a slight insurance on it. But though for a moment paralyzed, the congregation soon recovered itself and, with commendable energy, immediately began the erection

of a new building, and appointed Rev. Charles H. Whitecar, pastor, S. S. E. Cowperthwait, Thomas B. Atkinson, Morton Mills, E. S. Johnson and James M. Cassady a building committee to superintend the work. The lots on Third and Mickle Streets and Bridge Avenue were purchased, and the work was pushed forward with so much energy that the present beautiful house of worship, with a seating capacity of about fourteen hundred, and costing, with the lot, some sixty thousand dollars, was dedicated on September 1, 1869, in the presence of an immense concourse of people, by Bishop Simpson and the pastor, Rev. C. H. Whitecar.

In all its history this church has been firm in its adherence to the polity of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and in its support to the various religious work of the denomination.

Early in the history of this society, vigorous work in the Sunday-school cause was commenced and has been unflagging in it ever since. The present Sunday-school numbers over six hundred members, with sixty officers and teachers. Dr. William Shafer is its present superintendent.

The church has had the following pastors:

1809. Thomas Dunn,
Charles Read.
1810. Peter Vannest,
Joseph Osborn,
Thomas Davis.

1811. John Woolsten.
1812. Joseph Osborn.
John Woolsten.
1813. George Woolley.
John Price.

1814. George Wooley.
Joseph Lybrand.
1815. John Van Schoick.
Joseph Rusing.
1816. John Van Schoick.
John Fox.
1817. James Moore.
Joseph Lybrand.
1818. Solomon Sharp.
David Best.
1819. John Walker.
James Long.
1820. John Walker.
John Potts.
1821. John Potts.
Benjamin Collins.
1822. Sylvester G. Hill.
Waters Burrows.
1823. Sylvester G. Hill.
Joseph Carey.
1824. David Daily.
Joseph Osborn.
1825. Jacob Gruber.
Weesley Wallace.
1826. George Wooley.
Robert Gerry.
1827. George Wooley.
Thomas Sovereign.
1828. Henry Boehm.
Levin M. Prettyman.
1829. Henry Boehm.
W. W. Foulks.
Samuel Throckmorton.
1830. William W. Foulks.
Joseph Ashbrook.
1831. John Walker.
Jefferson Lewis.
1832. John Walker.
1833. Edward Page.
D. W. Bartine.
- 1834-35. William Granville.
1836. Thomas Neal.
1837. James H. Dandy.
1838-39. Joseph Ashbrook.
1840. John K. Shaw.
William A. Brooks.
1841. John K. Shaw.
1842. John L. Lenhart.
1843-44. Isaac Winner.
1845. Abram K. Street.
Elwood H. Stokes.
1846. Abram K. Street.
1847. David W. Bartine.
George A. Raybold.
1848. David W. Bartine.
Israel S. Corbitt.
1849. Charles H. Whitecar.
William H. Jeffreys.
1850. Charles H. Whitecar.
1851. Isaac N. Felch.
1852. Richard W. Petherbridge.
1853-54. James O. Rogers.
1855. John W. McDougall.
1856-57. William E. Perry.
1858-59. Elwood H. Stokes.
1860-61. Samuel Y. Monroe.
1862-63. Joseph B. Dobbins.
1864-65-66. Samuel Vansant.
1867-68-69. Charles H. Whitecar.
1870-71. John S. Heister.
1872-73-74. Charles E. Hill.
1875-76-77. Charles R. Hartraft.
Pennel Cumbs.
1878-79-80. J. B. Graw.
1881-82-83. William W. Moffet.
1884-85-86. G. B. Wight.

Since its organization, in 1809, Third Street Church has sent out the following church organizations, all of them at present flourishing churches in Camden, viz.: Union Church, Broadway Church, Tabernacle Church and Centenary Church.

UNION METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH is situated on the corner of Fifth Street and Mount Vernon. This society was originated from a class-meeting formed in 1838, in a school-house near Kaighns Point, by the Rev. Joseph Ashbrook. Twenty-three persons joined this class, viz.,—Charles Hugg (leader), Sarah Hugg, Parmelia Gaunt, Deborah Hawke, Benjamin Sutton, A. Sutton, William Horne, Sarah Horne, Mary Surran, Elias Kaighn, Sarah Kaighn, Levi Brink, Deborah Brink, Sarah A. Kaighn, Joshua Stone, Rebecca Stone, Mary Smallwood, Elijah W. Kaighn, Elijah Burrough, Thomas Leigh, Harriet C. Brink, George Hughes and William Perkins. Of the original members, not one is connected with the present congregation. Fourteen of them were dismissed by certificate and nine have since died. A regular Sunday meeting was established in the school-house and much interest was manifested in

the services, which resulted in a number of persons joining the class. As no suitable site could be obtained for a church at Kaighns Point, Rev. Joseph Ashbrook, before leaving the charge, procured the gift of a lot from Richard Fetters, in 1839.

This lot, so kindly donated, was on the south-east corner of Fifth Street and Mount Vernon, and, in 1840-41, a frame church building was erected on it, at a cost of four hundred and eleven dollars, under the supervision of Rev. J. R. Shaw, who succeeded Rev. Ashbrook.

In 1845 Rev. L. B. Newton became the class-leader, and through his efforts many members were added to the church, and the Sunday-school increased to one hundred and eighty scholars. The Rev. John L. Lenhart was pastor in 1843-44, Rev. Isaac Winner in 1845-46, and Rev. A. K. Street in 1847-48. In this last-named year the membership had so increased that the Third Street Quarterly Conference decided to build a church in South Camden. The corner-stone was laid on June 8, 1848, and the church dedicated on the 25th of December of that year, Rev. Charles Pitman, D.D., officiating. This church was forty by fifty-five feet, and twenty feet high. In 1849 Rev. Charles Whitecar and Rev. William H. Jeffries were sent to Camden. The cholera prevailed to an alarming extent, and there were over fifty deaths within this congregation.

In 1850, under the direction of the Conference, Enoch Shinn, Joseph Sharp, John S. Bundick, Thomas McDowell, Sr., Samuel Scull, Levi B. Newton and Joseph Evans were chosen trustees of this church. Rev. David Duffield became pastor the same year, and during his ministry the church was prosperous and free from debt. In 1854 and 1855, under the Rev. Philip Cline as pastor, the church numbered three hundred and forty-six members, and the church Sunday-school, with the one connected with the church in Stockton, three hundred and ninety members. Rev. J. W. Hickman was pastor during 1856 and 1857, and Rev. H. M. Brown in 1858 and 1859. Previous to this time it was called the Fifth Street Church, but now took the corporate name of the Union Church.

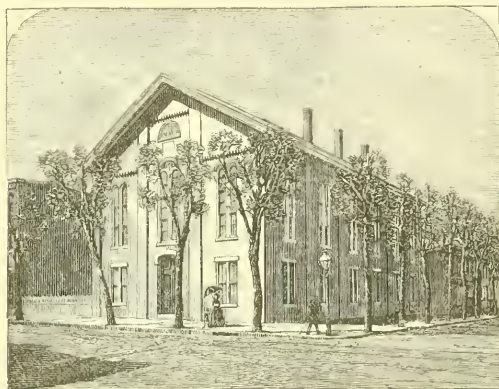
In 1858 there were four schools connected with this charge,—No. 1, in the church, Levi B. Newton, superintendent; No. 2, at Stockton, Samuel Deval, superintendent; No. 3, at Kaighns Point, William Hunt, superintendent; and No. 4, at Eagle Hall, Joseph Johnson, superintendent. In these schools were eighty-three officers and teachers and five hundred scholars. In 1859 this church, with William Peacock as contractor, built

a mission chapel at Stockton. There were no material changes in the church from this time until 1880. The pastors who officiated during these years were Revs. Henry M. Beegle, 1860-62; Aaron E. Ballard and Charles E. Hill, 1863-64; Samuel Parker, 1865-66; W. W. Christine, 1867-68; Garner R. Snyder, 1869-71; George C. Maddock, 1871-74; A. K. Street, 1874-77; and James Moore, 1877-80.

In 1880 Rev. John S. Gaskill became pastor, and through his efforts succeeded in having a new church, which was dedicated in May, 1883. The same year Rev. G. Dobbins became pastor, and in 1886 the present pastor, Rev. A. Lawrence, was assigned to the charge. The church has at this date (1886) five hundred and thirty-two full members and ten probationers. The Sunday-school has sixty officers and teachers and six hundred and

both Middleton, Susan H. Scott, Mary Adams, Harriet Davis, Mary Brooks, Hannah Souder, Mary Dunn and Sarah Cheeseman volunteered to become teachers. Chas. Sloan was elected superintendent. A lot was purchased and a school-house built, which was dedicated April 15, 1849, by Rev. Dr. Bartine. The school then had twelve teachers and sixty-three scholars, which two years later was increased to one hundred and one scholars. A request was sent to Rev. Chas. H. Whitecar, pastor of Third Street Methodist Episcopal Church, to form a class, of which Isaac B. Reed was appointed leader, and the other members were Hannah Chambers, Abigail Bishop, Wm. Wood, Furman Sheldon, Priscilla Sheldon, Achsa Sutton, Mary Sutton, Mary Brooks, Elizabeth Bender, Ruthanna Bender, Charlotte Wilkinson, Wm. Patterson, Sister Patterson, Sister Severns, Rebecca Thompson, Elizabeth McIntyre, Hannah A. Reed, Dan'l Stephenson, Rachel Stephenson, Susan Thomas, Samuel Severns, Mary E. Maguire and Wm. Few. At a meeting held in the Sunday-school room on Berkley Street, March 10, 1854, and at a subsequent meeting, May 9th, a church society was organized largely from members of the class above mentioned. Rev. Ralph S. Arndt was the first pastor. Forty certificates of membership were received, and John Lee, Isaac B. Reed and Conklin Mayhew were appointed class-leaders.

The first board of stewards was composed of John C. Clopper, Walter Rink, John M. Pascall and Logan Alcott. May 30, 1854, the board of trustees elected were Daniel Bishop, S. S. Cain, Wm. Severns, Conklin Mayhew, Furman Sheldon, Logan Alcott and T. H. Stephens. At the same meeting the name of "Broadway Methodist Episcopal Church of Camden, N. J.," was selected to designate the new society. Rev. J. H. Knowles was pastor from May, 1855, to the end of the pastoral year and part of next year, which was finished by Rev. J. J. Hanley, who remained to May, 1858. In February, 1856, John S. Newton, who afterwards lost his life with the unfortunates in the "New Jersey" steamboat, was appointed leader of a class of young converts. The trustees purchased the property corner of Broadway and Berkley Street, in 1854, subject to a claim, and on November 14, 1854, they bought an adjoining lot. The basement of the church was dedicated December 25, 1855,



BROADWAY METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

forty-four pupils. Samuel C. Newton is the superintendent.

John S. Bundick, who died in 1884, was president of the board of trustees for many years.

BROADWAY METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.¹—At the house of Chas. Sloan a meeting of Methodists was held on April 8, 1848, where, with Mr. Sloan as chairman and David Duffield, Jr., secretary, the Berkley Street Sabbath-school of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Camden, N. J., was organized. Chas. Sloan, David Duffield, Jr., Thos. L. Smith, Philander C. Brink, Benj. A. Hannuell, Levi C. Phifer, Wm. Few, John Newton, Richard J. Sharp, I. B. Reed, John B. Thompson, Eliza-

¹ By Geo. E. Fry, 613 Broadway, Camden.

by Bishop Scott, and the main audience-room dedicated January 29, 1857, by Bishop Janes.

Rev. C. K. Fleming was pastor from 1858 to 1860. There were then two hundred full members and one hundred probationers. The Sunday-schools under their charge had, in 1860, three hundred and seventy-five children.

From 1860 to 1872, inclusive, the successive pastors were C. W. Heisley, who went to the army as chaplain, Robert Stratton, R. S. Harris, George Hitchens, Wm. Walton, R. A. Chalker and Geo. Hughes, and during this period the church prospered greatly, so that it became necessary to enlarge the church building. The original building was forty-eight feet by sixty-five feet, and during the pastorate of Rev. John S. Phelps, 1873-74, an addition of thirty feet was built to the rear. Rev. H. H. Brown was pastor during 1875. The parsonage, No. 512 Broadway, was purchased for five thousand dollars, April 20, 1873. Rev. Geo. Reed was pastor in 1876, and had two very successful years in church work, making many conversions.

Rev. Geo. B. Wight was pastor during 1878, 1879 and 1880. During this period a plan was adopted to liquidate the debt on the church, which was then nine thousand dollars, and which has been reduced to two thousand dollars. The new Methodist hymnal was adopted by the church in November, 1878. In 1879, December 31st, a new department in Sunday-school work, called the Assembly, was started under the leadership of Joseph Elverson, who has held that position ever since. Rev. Milton Relyea was pastor from 1881 to 1884; during this period there was a great revival and a large number were added to the church. Mrs. Lizzie Smith did much earnest work at a revival in 1881. At an afternoon meeting held that year, Mrs. Clayton, a member, died very suddenly. In 1884 the church was newly frescoed, a pipe-organ put in position, and shortly thereafter the Annual Conference was held in this church. In October, 1883, the Sunday-school numbered one thousand two hundred and forty-seven scholars, and had eighty-nine officers and teachers. The Pine Street Mission, formerly under charge of Union Methodist Episcopal Church, was transferred by mutual consent to the charge of Broadway Methodist Episcopal Church, March, 1884; soon after, a plot of ground ninety by one hundred and fifty feet, at Third Street and Beckett, was purchased by this church, on which to erect a chapel and receive the Sunday-school and worshippers of Pine Street Mission. The old building on Pine Street was subsequently sold and the proceeds applied to the new building, which was dedicated in October,

1885. In 1885, under the preaching of Rev. D. B. Green, a great revival was held. In March, 1885, the Band of Hope passed into the charge of the Sunday-school Association, and in May, Emmor Applegate was elected its superintendent. Rev. Wm. P. Davis, D.D., commenced his pastorate of this church March, 1884, since which time many members have been added. The membership now (1886) is nearly eight hundred, and about two hundred probationers. The Sunday-school has nearly one thousand two hundred members and the Mission school has about two hundred and seventy members. Dr. A. E. Street is the general superintendent of the school.

TABERNACLE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

—In 1856 a few members of the Third Street Methodist Episcopal Church of Camden held devotional meetings in a grove at Coopers Point, and then organized the Tabernacle Methodist Episcopal Church. In 1860 a chapel was built on Third Street, below Vine, in which regular meetings were held. A minister was appointed by the New Jersey Conference. The society grew rapidly in numbers, and in 1867 the structure at the northeast corner of Third Street and Pearl was built. The debt on the church for a time was a heavy load. However, through perseverance and zealous work, it was greatly diminished. In this church building the society continued to worship until August 3, 1885. On that day the cyclone that did such a vast amount of damage in Camden and Port Richmond, Philadelphia, unroofed the church building and weakened the walls. It was then decided to take down what remained of the old building and in its place construct a new one. John B. Betts, a builder, began the work in September, under a contract to erect the present church with a seating capacity of eleven hundred. The south and west sides are of stone and the north and east sides of brick, with the main audience-room on second floor. The cost of the church and furniture was about thirty-two thousand dollars, and it is a beautiful and attractive building. It was dedicated with imposing ceremonies during the summer of 1886. The church membership numbers about six hundred. The Sunday-school, of which Walter M. Patton has been superintendent for twelve years, has thirty-five teachers and six hundred scholars. Tabernacle Church is the only Methodist Episcopal Church in Camden north of Cooper Street, and is the only free-seating church of any denomination north of Bridge Avenue.

The following is a list of the ministers who have been stationed at this church by the New Jersey Conference since its organization: Revs. W. S.

Barnart, L. La Rue, James White, J. H. Stockton, J. W. Hickman, S. E. Post, C. K. Fleming, G. K. Morris, E. Hewett, G. S. Sykes, J. S. Heisler and J. Y. Dobbins.

FILLMORE STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—In 1856 a mission school, under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was organized in the house of Jesse Perkins, No. 1722 Broadway, and was superintended by John Dobbins and Mrs. Shuttleworth. Soon after its organization it was removed to the house of William Hammond, on Fillmore Street, opposite to the site of the present church, and Samuel Duval became superintendent. The school was a success, the number of scholars increased, and in 1858 the Fifth Street Methodist Episcopal Church adopted measures to procure land and build a church in that locality.

A one-story frame building, with a small chapel to the rear, was built by Chayton Peacock in 1859, and dedicated by Rev. William Brown. The building committee were William Room, William Hammond, John Dobbins, Thomas B. Jones, John S. Bundick, Josiah Matlack and William Brown, the pastor. A large number of members joined the church at this time and the Sunday-school had eight teachers and sixty pupils. The pastors who have been assigned to this charge, from the time of the organization to the present time, have been George W. Smith, J. T. Price, Joseph Hopkins, G. H. Tullis, Lewis Atkinson, John Y. Dobbins, David Stewart, Edward Messler, William Mitchell, George Musseroll, D. W. C. McIntire and James E. Diverty, the present pastor. The congregation in the year 1886 built a new church, fifty-two by eighty-two feet in size, of stone, with modern improvements and neatness of architectural design, at a cost of fifteen thousand dollars. Two large lots were donated by Mrs. John Dobbins for the site of the new church and a parsonage. These lots are on Broadway, corner of Van Hook Street. The building committee, to draft the plans and superintend the building of the new church, is composed of John Dobbins, chairman; Herman Helmbold, treasurer; Benjamin E. Mellor, secretary; and Geo. W. Burroughs, Geo. W. Lacomey, James O. Smith, Joseph Cline, Thomas Harman, G. W. Laird, Robert H. Comey, Frederick Kiferly and Henry Davis.

The church at present (1886) has a membership of one hundred and seventy-two communicants, and in the Sunday-school there are two hundred and eighty-nine pupils and teachers, with George W. Burroughs as superintendent.

CENTENARY METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

was organized in 1865, by persons who were members of the Third Street Methodist Episcopal Church. The Rev. J. B. Dobbins, D.D., was presiding elder at that time. The persons most prominently identified with the organization of the church were Charles Sloan, Joshua Peacock, Wm. D. Peacock, Nathan T. Mulliner, William W. Barlow, Charles Cox, Philander C. Brink, Benjamin H. Browning and others.

The original trustees were Wm. Barlow, Ralph Lee, Joseph C. De La Cour, H. F. Hunt, N. T. Mulliner, B. H. Browning and Thomas Cochran.

The trustees for 1886 are B. F. Archer, C. S. Crowell, W. F. Rose, Joseph H. Watson, Geo. Gerry White, L. Somers Risley and Wm. Post.

The different preachers of Centenary Church, in order of succession, have been as follows: Revs. Henry Baker, D.D., William V. Kelley, D.D., D. A. Schock, J. B. Dobbins, D.D., Thos. H. Stockton, John Y. Dobbins, John E. Adams, I. L. Sooy and I. S. Heisler.

Centenary Methodist Episcopal Sabbath-school was organized April 8, 1866, in Morgan's Hall, southeast corner of Fourth and Market Streets, with an attendance of eighteen officers and teachers and sixty-eight scholars. Joshua Peacock was elected superintendent, and Charles Sloan assistant superintendent.

An infant department was formed April 22d, with thirteen scholars, under the direction of Mrs. Petherbridge.

Joshua Peacock served as superintendent until May 4, 1873, when he was succeeded by Wm. T. Bailey, who has since filled the position, except from November 16, 1884, to May 6, 1885, during which time Wilbur F. Rose was superintendent.

The school, in 1886, has three hundred and forty-three scholars, and forty-five officers and teachers. The present presiding officers are William T. Bailey, general superintendent; Joshua Peacock, assistant superintendent; Harris Grafen, superintendent of the assembly; Mrs. Ellen B. G. Hammell, superintendent of primary department.

THE EIGHTH STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—The history of the Eighth Street Church begins with a Mission Sunday-school under the care of the Broadway Church. This school, under the name of Paradise Mission, was organized in 1859 in a building on Mount Vernon Street, used as a meat-shop and owned by John Paschal. At the time of the organization of the school John Collins was elected superintendent; John S. Long, assistant and secretary; Mr. Holmes, librarian; Mifflin K. Long, treasurer, and Joseph Hofflinger,

John Paschal and Benjamin F. Long, teachers. Fifty children were immediately gathered into this school. The building had no chimney and was not plastered. The cold weather compelled the school to seek a more comfortable place, and the public school-house on Spruce Street was generously granted and the school held in it for several months. In 1860 a room or hall on Walnut Street, to the rear of the present church, was rented, and there the school convened until 1862, when a frame chapel was built where the church now stands. Under the charge of the presiding elder, A. K. Street, this chapel was dedicated by Rev. H. M. Brown, and the Sunday-school, then numbering one hundred members, moved into it. During 1862 Rev. R. S. Harris, pastor of the Broadway Methodist Episcopal Church, formed a class with John S. Long as leader, and thus originated the Eighth Street Methodist Episcopal Church.

Regular services were conducted every Sunday, and during that winter extra meetings were held, which resulted in bringing many persons within the fold of the church. Encouraged by this success, in 1863 the Eighth Street Chapel, as it was then called, formed a mission in connection with Stockton and Newton, and the Conference appointed Rev. Garner H. Tullis to take charge of this mission. The first year of his ministry was a successful one and brought eighty-three members, forty probationers and two hundred and twenty Sunday-school children within the mission. The Eighth Street Chapel then filed a certificate of incorporation, under the name of the Tullis Methodist Episcopal Church, by which name it has ever since been known, though called in Conference minutes as the Eighth Street Methodist Episcopal Church of Camden. In 1865 Rev. David McCurdy was appointed pastor and in 1866 Rev. N. Walton succeeded him. In 1869 this church, which had from the first been associated with Broadway Church, separated from it and became a station. In 1873 W. C. Stockton became pastor and the chapel was enlarged and greatly improved, at a cost of one thousand dollars, through his exertions, and during the second year of his pastorate the foundation of the present large brick church building was built up to the second story and a temporary roof placed over it. It was not completed until 1880, at which time the church and grounds were valued at fifteen thousand dollars. Since this congregation separated from the Broadway Methodist Episcopal congregation the pastors who have served it were Revs. J. H. Nichols, J. I. Merrill, J. White, Jacob T. Price, W. C.

Stockton, John R. Westwood, Willis Reeves, Garner H. Tullis, James H. Payson and William Walton, the present pastor. The history of this church has been promising from its first inception, and its future prospects are brighter than ever. With an increasing population about it and a large membership of more uniform piety, it cannot fail to accomplish its great mission. The membership at this time (1886) is three hundred and fifty-one, and the Sunday-school is in a flourishing condition, having four hundred and fifty-one teachers and pupils, with E. S. Matlack as superintendent.

KAIGHN AVENUE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—The congregation that worships in this church is the outgrowth of a Mission Sunday-school started on Liberty Street, above Third, by members of the Union Methodist Episcopal Church. The membership of this mission school increased to three hundred, and it was deemed necessary to seek larger and more comfortable quarters. In 1879 a large blacksmith shop, on Front Street, below Kaighn Avenue, was procured and fitted up for Sunday-school purposes. Under the supervision of the Rev. William C. Stockton, a church society was formed, under the name of the Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, with thirty communicants, and a Sunday-school started with two hundred members, most of whom came from the mission school already mentioned. The religious services were held in the blacksmith-shop for seventeen months, and during the heated term in the summer of 1879 the congregation worshipped in a large tent on Kaighn Avenue, above Second Street. In 1880 Rev. John Boswell was appointed to the charge. The membership of school and church had greatly increased. A building committee was appointed, and the same year the present church on Kaighn Avenue was commenced. The basement was built the same year, but the cold weather prevented the completion of the church, and a large frame pavilion, thirty by sixty feet, was put up within the walls and upon the lower joists for a foundation. In this the congregation worshipped until 1882, and in the mean time the work on the church progressed, the walls and roof covering the pavilion completely before it was taken down and removed. The congregation then worshipped in a large tent which was put up at Third Street and Sycamore.

On October 7, 1882, the church was dedicated by Bishop Hurst. The society had then two hundred and forty communicant members and about five hundred members in the Sunday-school. The Rev. B. C. Lippincott was the next minister, and

was followed by the Rev. Charles F. Downs. In 1885 the Rev. James E. Lake assumed the charge of the congregation, and the name of Kaighn Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church was adopted. At this time there was a large debt and they were unable to meet the payments. The church was threatened with dissolution, but Rev. James E. Lake determined to avert the calamity, and through his perseverance, by the large collections which he raised from contributions in other churches and by contributing largely from his own personal effects, he succeeded in liquidating the largest portion of the indebtedness, leaving only a small amount to be paid by the congregation. His earnest efforts in the behalf of his congregation have proved very successful.

BETHANY METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—January 9, 1881, in response to a call, about twenty persons assembled in the basement of a one-story building situated on the south side of Federal Street, near the railroad, and organized as the "Third Street Mission." The first board of officers was composed of Lewis R. Wheaton, Asa R. Cox and Charles Wentzell. The teachers appointed were Robert Miller and A. Busby. The accommodations at this place were very meagre,—a few wooden benches without backs, a small number of Bibles and reading-books, but the untiring efforts of the members of this mission were rewarded by the attendance of a large number of scholars and capable teachers. In 1882 the mission removed to a room on Ninth Street. It soon became necessary to remove to a larger room or hall. The committee secured the old store-house on Federal Street, near the railroad, at a rental of eight dollars per month, and fitted it up for services and Sunday-school purposes. This change was beneficial and successful to the mission and also to the school, and gave assured indications of establishing a church. On June 11, 1884, the members who had attended these services separated from the Third Street Church and were organized into a church by Rev. J. B. Graw, D.D., and took the name of Bethany, which was suggested by Mrs. S. Moslander, who had taken an active interest in the welfare of the mission, and is at present a prominent member of the church. The Rev. J. D. Sleeper had been assigned to the Camden mission, and it was believed that other missions would unite with them and make a fair charge, but this could not be done, and in consequence he devoted all his time to this new church. In 1885 Rev. E. C. Hulst was sent to look after the interests of Bethany, and before the close of the year a season of religious revival added a large number to the membership of the

church. In 1886 Rev. R. Harris was assigned to this charge. A lot, at the corner of Tenth Street and Cooper was secured and a neat one-story building erected in 1886. The church membership is one hundred and fifty and the Sunday-school has one hundred and twenty-five scholars, under the care of E. Butler as superintendent.

SCOTT METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH is located on Philip Street, above Ferry Avenue. The nucleus of this church was eight members of the old Wesley Church, who, in 1856, worshipped in the cellar of the house of Aaron Connor, on Kosuth Street, for which they paid a rental of fifty cents a month. The services were conducted by Rev. Peter Wise, of the John Wesley Church, of Philadelphia. In 1857 they worshipped in the house of Mrs. Lyons, on Hooly Street (now Eighth). In 1858 a one-story frame church building was erected on Eighth Street and paid for by the original eight members, who instituted a number of camp-meetings, known as two days' meetings, and also held entertainments. The church was built by James Peacock and finished in 1858; the Rev. Henry A. Brown officiated at the dedicatory services. The pastors of this congregation, in order of succession, have been Revs. Peter Wise, Isaac Henson, Robert Robinson, Wilmer Elsey, Isaiah Broughton, Stephen Johns, John Marshall, Peter Burrough and John S. Holly. During the first year of the ministry of Rev. J. S. Holly the initiatory steps were taken to build a larger church, the old one being too small to accommodate the congregation and Sunday-school. In 1882 the present brick church was erected on Philip Street, above Ferry Avenue. This church is two stories in height, with basement rooms, large auditorium in the second story and large gallery across the front, and cost six thousand five hundred dollars. The congregation has one hundred and thirty communicants, the Sunday-school one hundred members, of which Lawrence Rhoads is the superintendent. Rev. John Hubbard succeeded Rev. J. S. Holly and the present minister of the congregation is Rev. John J. Campbell.

Macedonia Methodist Episcopal Church of Camden is situated on Spruce Street, below Third. In 1832 Mrs. Anna George, a resident of South Camden, began a series of prayer-meetings in different houses on Spruce Street, below Third, and at the meeting in the house of Benjamin Wilson resolutions were adopted for the building of a small church. In 1833 the corner-stone was laid, and the church, a one-story frame building, twenty by thirty feet, was completed and dedicated with appropriate ceremonies by the Rev. Joseph

Caul. This church was the first one built by any congregation of colored people in Camden County. Historic as it was, for the reason first mentioned, it was destroyed by fire in 1837. A brick church, thirty by forty feet, was then built on the site of the one destroyed, and finished in 1838. At this time there were thirty-four members of the church and twenty-six children in the Sunday-school. In 1850 the church was rebuilt with larger dimensions to meet the wants of the increasing membership. Between 1850 and 1883 the congregation enjoyed a prosperous and steady gain in membership. In 1882 the land adjoining the church, thirty by one hundred feet, was purchased, and in 1883 a two-story brick building, forty by seventy-five feet, was built by James Aspen, contractor, with basement, auditorium and front gallery. It has a seating capacity of eight hundred persons. This church was dedicated by Bishop Campbell. There were then two hundred and forty communicant members in the congregation and one hundred and fifty-five pupils in the Sunday-school, with William S. Darr as the superintendent. The ministers of this church, in succession have been as follows: Revs. Richard Williams, John Cornish, Joshua Woodlin, John Boggs, Israel Scott, George Grinley, Henry Davis, Abraham Crippin, William D. Schureman, James Fuller, George W. Johnson, George E. Boyer, Theophilus Stewart, Leonard Patterson, Frisby J. Cooper, Jeremiah Turpin, Michael F. Sluby, Robert J. Long, John W. Cooper, P. L. Stanford, William H. Yocum and A. H. Newton, the present pastor.

At this date (1886) the church has two hundred and seventy-six members on its roll and there are one hundred and seventy-four members in the Sunday-school, under Samuel Hunt as superintendent.

ZION WESLEY CHURCH is situated on the corner of Ann Street and Sycamore. It was first known as the Wesley Church. The congregation is the outgrowth of a number of prayer-meetings which were held in different houses in the vicinity of the church in 1851 and 1852. The first meeting was held in the house of William Christopher, on Kaighn Avenue. The ministers who officiated at the original meetings were Revs. George Johnson and Mrs. Mary Adams. The latter had been a missionary to Africa for five years, took a great interest in the endeavor to organize a church society and collected funds to purchase a lot as a site for a church building. In 1853 funds had been raised to build a one-story frame church, which was completed the same year

and dedicated by Bishop Clinton, of Philadelphia. Thirty-five persons joined the church, and a Sunday-school was started with forty members in attendance. The church was soon after rebuilt with greater dimensions, but as the church records are incomplete, the exact date of rebuilding is unknown. In 1880 the old church building was taken down and a large two-story brick one, forty by seventy feet, with vestry rooms and gallery, was built, and dedicated with the present name of Zion Wesley Church. The congregation was then under the pastoral care of Rev. Joseph P. Thompson. The ministers who have been assigned by Conference to this charge are Revs. Thomas Castor, George Johnson, Arthur J. Scott, William H. Blackston, George Hilton, George Bausley, J. B. Truster, Joseph P. Thompson, Andrew Jackson, Abraham Anderson and John H. White. The congregation in 1886 has one hundred and thirty members. The Sunday-school has eighty pupils.

BETHEL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH is situated on Maple Street, below Ferry Avenue. This congregation originated from a small Sunday-school and series of prayer-meetings which were held in the house of John Morris, on South Street, in 1863, and in a tent which was put up on the site where the present church has been built. In 1864 sufficient money was collected to enable the young congregation to purchase this small lot and build a one-story frame church. The builder, Adam Sparrow, completed it in 1864. It was dedicated the same year, Bishop Campbell officiating at the dedicatory services. The Rev. John Boyer was the first pastor, and the congregation increased under his ministry, as also the Sunday-school under the superintendence of James Dicks. The ministers who have served here in succession since the time of organization have been Rev. John Boyer, Elders Watson, Cooper, Sluby, Garrison, Turner, William, Sturgis and Mills, Rev. John Whitecar and Rev. Josiah Smith, the present pastor. The church now has eighty communicants; the Sunday-school has forty-two members. Daniel Emmons is the superintendent.

UNION AMERICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Chestnut Street, above Seventh, was founded by Rev. Peter Spencer, of Wilmington, Del., and it is known as a branch of the African Union Church, of that city. In 1853 a series of prayer-meetings were conducted in the house of D. Butler, on Newton Street, also in the houses of Sarah Stewart and Sarah Wheeler, under the direction of Rev. John Reed. In 1855 funds were collected, and a small frame house on Newton

Street, above Seventh, was purchased, and moved to a site near the corner of Ann Street and Newton Street. It was then converted into a small church by building an addition to the rear of it, and other improvements were added. A large number of communicants were admitted to membership in the newly-formed society, and the Sunday-school grew and prospered under the direction of Christopher Berry. The original building in which these people worshipped was too small; hence, in 1879, it was decided to build a larger and more convenient church. Under the auspices of a building committee, the present large two-story brick church, forty by seventy feet, was built in 1880 and dedicated by Bishop Ramsey, of Woodstown, N. J. The religious services of this church are yet conducted in the large basement-room of the church building; the auditorium on the second floor, though, will soon be completed. The first pastor who ministered to the wants of this congregation was the Rev. Henry Mood, who was followed by Rev. Isaac Williams, and he by the present pastor, Rev. Asbury Smith. The church membership is about one hundred. In the Sunday-school, of which William Saunders is superintendent, there are eighty children. At the time of the dedication of the new church the name of the "African Union Church" was changed to "Union American Methodist Episcopal Church."

MEMORIAL METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH is situated on Liberty Street, above Third. Religious services of this denomination were first held weekly in Camden, in 1865, at the house of Mrs. Robinson and Mrs. Salinda Smith, on Kaighn Avenue, which resulted in effecting an organization, and during the fall of 1865 the newly-formed society obtained the use of the second story of a frame building at Second Street and Pine, owned by the City Fire Department. Rev. Frank Fletcher, the first pastor, by the end of the first year, had secured a church membership of ninety communicants and established a Sunday-school in connection with the congregation. In 1866 a church building, thirty-two by forty-eight feet, was erected on Broadway, below Kaighn Avenue, and the Rev. Boston Corbett¹ was chosen the second pastor.

In 1867 Rev. William Stauleup became pastor, continued until 1874 and was succeeded by Rev. J. K. Freed, during whose ministry a new brick church, forty by sixty feet, was built upon the site of the old one. In 1877 Rev. C. Applegate suc-

ceeded, and in 1879 the Rev. William Stauleup was returned to this congregation. At this period an exchange of the original church building was made for a desirable church and grounds on Liberty Street, above Third. The building thus obtained had previously been used by a mission under the auspices of the Fifth Street Church. The exchange enabled the congregation to cancel all indebtedness. In 1883 Rev. John Clark became pastor, but on account of his sickness the charge of the congregation was transferred to his grandson, Rev. Robert Sinkinson, who served until his grandfather's death, in 1885. Under his ministrations over one hundred members were added to the church, and the Sunday-school, under the care of Frank Fennimore as superintendent, had increased in number to three hundred members. In January, 1886, Rev. Charles D. Sinkinson, brother of the previous pastor, was assigned to this pastoral charge. During the past year (1886) the church building was extended forty feet to the rear, with a deep recess and an additional story added; when thus completed, it will have a seating capacity for six hundred persons. The present membership is two hundred and forty, and the Sunday-school has three hundred and fifty members, with Theodore Darnell as superintendent.

THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH OF CAMDEN.²—Early in the present century a few Baptists from Cohansey settled in Camden. They promptly united with the First Baptist Church of Philadelphia, and, notwithstanding the difficulties and dangers of crossing the Delaware (with the rude facilities of the time), regularly attended its services. But provision for their own spiritual needs did not exhaust their sense of obligation. Loyalty to God and His truth, and an ardent desire for the salvation of men, demanded of them the preaching of the gospel to their own townsmen.

The Village Academy, located at Sixth and Market Streets, was their first public meeting-place. There, under the occasional ministry of Rev. Henry Halcomb, D.D., of Philadelphia, and others, began the work of the Baptist denomination in what is now the city of Camden. Soon a strong opposition revealed itself, that closed the doors of the Academy against the little band, whose only offense was faithful adherence to Scriptural teaching and practice.

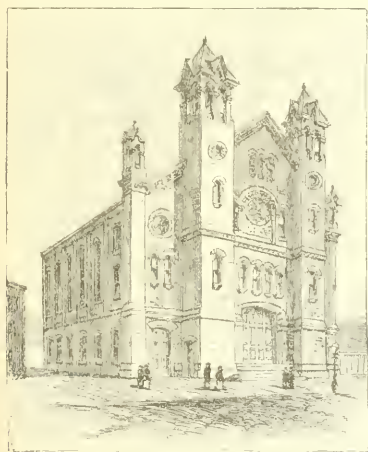
Though subjected to great inconvenience by this privation, they pushed forward the work to which they believed God had called them with undaunted purpose and unabated ardor. Private

¹Sergeant Boston Corbett, above mentioned, is the person who, as a soldier, shot John Wilkes Booth, the assassin of President Abraham Lincoln.

²By Rev. I. C. Wynn, D.D.

houses were opened, and in them the villagers were invited to meet for prayer and conference, and to listen to the preaching of the gospel.

The first church organization was effected February 5, 1818. Its constituents were Silvanus Sheppard, Phoebe Sheppard, Richard Johnson, Ann Johnson, Isaac Smith, Hannah Ludlam and Eleanor Sheppard. These all came by letters of dismission from the First Church of Philadelphia. At the same time Silvanus Sheppard and Richard Johnson were elected to the diaconate and ordained. Before the close of 1818, through the self-sacrificing efforts of this heroic little band, the first modest meeting-house rose on the site now occupied by the FIRST CHURCH.



FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.

At this time the cause received valuable aid from the frequent visits and earnest labors of Rev. John Sisty, of Haddonfield. In the early years of its history the growth of the church was greatly hindered by the frequent change of pastors, and by long pastorless periods. From the year of its constitution (1818) to 1832 it was identified with the "New Jersey Baptist Association," and at the end of that period reported a membership of thirty-seven. The church then withdrew from the New Jersey Baptist Association and became a constituent of the Central Union Association of Pennsylvania, organized July 31, 1832. In 1839 it returned to the association in New Jersey, with a membership of one hundred and fifty-eight.

The year 1842 witnessed the completion of a two-story brick building on the site of the modest structure that for more than twenty years had been the home of the church; and the little company of seven had grown to two hundred and ten. The pastorate of Rev. Thomas R. Taylor began in 1843 and continued to 1854. It was a period of prosperity and growth to the church. Other pastorates had been efficient, considering their brevity. Mr. Taylor's incumbency was the first that was sufficiently protracted to establish wise methods of work in the church, or to measure the pastor's personal influence upon the community.

In 1818 forty-four members were dismissed to constitute the "Second Baptist Church of Camden."

In the twelve years from 1854 to 1866 five pastorates were crowded. Notwithstanding the frequent change of leaders, the church continued to prosper. In 1859 it gave thirty-seven members to constitute the "North Baptist Church." In 1861 one hundred and fifty-five communicants withdrew to constitute the "Tabernacle Baptist Church." In 1860 the second house was razed, and the present substantial and commodious building was completed and dedicated in 1864.

In 1871 a number of communicants withdrew and constituted the "Trinity Baptist Church," perfecting their organization in 1872.

In April, 1871, negotiations began looking to the union of the First and Tabernacle Churches. The latter, under the pastorates of Rev. A. Earl, Rev. P. L. Davis and Rev. I. C. Wynn, had enjoyed ten years of harmonious and successful activity, and reported a membership of two hundred and seventy-nine.

Pending the final decision of an involved legal issue and necessary legislation, the two congregations worshipped together in the house of the First Church from June 1, 1871, to April 1, 1872, when the union was consummated, under the title of the "Fourth Street Baptist Church, of Camden," with an aggregate membership of three hundred and fifty-one. On the 16th of April, 1883, the corporate title was changed to "The First Baptist Church of Camden, N. J."

The beneficent influence of this union has been felt beyond the limits of the resultant church. It has lessened necessary home expenses, and liberated funds to be applied to the mission work of the denomination. Since the union the life of the church has been healthful and vigorous. Its financial interests have been efficiently managed; \$66,202.73 have been expended in the improvement of the property of the church and in the

maintenance of its ministries at home, and \$9696.81 have been devoted to the various forms of benevolent activity abroad.

During the period from April 1, 1872, to July 31, 1886, the accessions to the membership have been: By baptism, two hundred and sixty-seven; by letter, two hundred and seventy-one; by experience, twenty-two; by restoration, sixteen,—total, five hundred and seventy-six. The reductions have been: By death, ninety-eight; by letter, one hundred and sixty-nine; by erasure, thirty-four; by exclusion, sixty-six,—total, three hundred and sixty-seven. The net increase has been two hundred and nine, giving a present membership of five hundred and sixty.

The church has given special emphasis to Bible school work, and in addition to its home school has, for the last five years, sustained a flourishing mission in the southern part of the city. They have an enrollment of seventy officers and teachers, and six hundred and thirty scholars.

REGISTER OF PASTORS.

- Daniel James, May, 1818, to November, 1818.
 John P. Cooper, December, 1818, to March, 1819.
 Thomas J. Kitts, December, 1819, to March, 1822.
 Charles J. Hopkins, March, 1823, to July, 1824.
 Robert Compton, September, 1825, to September, 1832.
 Amasa Smith, January, 1833, to September, 1833.
 William S. Hall, November, 1833, to May, 1834.
 Thomas C. Teasdale, January, 1835, to October, 1835.
 Joseph Sheppard, August, 1836, to May, 1838.
 N. B. Tindall, August, 1838, to September, 1841.
 William W. Smith, December, 1841, to September, 1842.
 Thomas R. Taylor, November, 1842, to January, 1851.
 John Duncan, May, 1851, to 1857.
 S. H. Mirick, December, 1857, to 1858.
 George R. Darrow, from 1859 to 1860.
 G. G. Ferguson, from 1860 to 1862.
 B. F. Hedden, from 1862 to 1865.
 F. B. Rose, from 1866 to 1870.
 I. C. Wynn, from 1870.

Present Officers: Pastor, Isaac C. Wynn, D.D.; Deacons, Adam Angel, David Lack, Ellwood K. Fortiner, Stacy Gaunt, Charles E. Young, E. M. Howard, M.D., Morris W. Hall; Trustees, Volney G. Bennett, E. A. Armstrong, A. S. Morton, Edward H. Bryan, S. F. Rudderow, C. K. Middleton, William C. Scudder; Clerk, Charles A. Morton; Treasurer, Samuel G. Rudderow.

REV. ISAAC CALDWELL WYNN, D.D., the second son of Benjamin I. Wynn and Susan N. Ray Wynn, was born near Millville, Cumberland County, N. J., on a farm, February 22, 1835. His early education was principally obtained under the tutorship of his father, who, in the intervals of business, devoted his attention to the education of his children. He afterwards entered the university at Lewisburgh, Pa., and was graduated in

1858. For ten years after his graduation he was engaged in teaching, a profession to which he had intended devoting his life and in which he was very successful. He occupied in this time the chair of natural sciences in the Upland Normal School and was the principal of the classical academies at Lewisburgh and Danville, all in Pennsylvania. In 1868 he was regularly ordained a Baptist minister, and took charge as pastor of the Baptist Church at Hatboro', Montgomery County, Pa. He remained as pastor there until July 1, 1870, when he entered the pastorate of the Tabernacle Baptist Church in Camden, going with it in its union with the First Baptist Church. He received, in the year 1879, the degree of Doctor of Divinity from the university at Lewisburgh. In 1885 the Legislature of New Jersey elected him one of the trustees of the State Normal School, which made him *ex-officio* a member of the State Board of Education. His services here have been greatly appreciated by his colleagues and by State officers. For his piety, his learning, his eloquence as a preacher and the fraternal affection with which he discharges the duties of his office as pastor, he has won the love of his entire church and the respect and esteem of the whole community. His pastorate is the longest continuous one in the West New Jersey Baptist Association. Dr. Wynn's wife is a daughter of the Rev. William P. Maul. They have no children.

THE SECOND BAPTIST CHURCH was constituted in 1848 with forty-six constituent members, mostly from the First Baptist Church, Camden. Thomas Shields and Joseph Matlack were the first deacons. The church built a two-story brick meeting-house on the southeast corner of Fourth and Division Streets, which they sold, in 1867, to the Roman Catholic Church of St. Peter and St. Paul, and erected a meeting-house on the southwest corner of Fourth and Mount Vernon, of brick, two stories high and costing, with ground, eighteen thousand dollars. This they still occupy. When the location was changed, in 1867, a large number of the members, including the pastor, Mark R. Watkinson, withdrew and formed the Broadway Baptist Church. The membership now numbers one hundred and thirty. These have been pastors,—Matthew M. Semple, M.D., Thomas C. Trotter, Alexander Clark, Thomas Goodwin, Francis Cailhopper, John C. Hyde, Mark R. Watkinson, Charles W. Deitz, Samuel Hughes, William W. Dabney, Matthew M. Finch, Frank B. Rose (supply), William Lawrence, John D. Flansburg.

THIRD BAPTIST CHURCH is situated on Broadway, above Vanhook Street. July 14, 1852, Jon-

athan J. Cox, Harry Blanford, John Shill, John Shield, Benjamin Muir, Benjamin Ballard, Agnes Shill, Matilda Shill and Matilda Ballard, principally members of the Second Baptist Church of Camden, and Rev. Thomas C. Trotter, the pastor, met at the house of John Shill, in Stockton, and formed "The Baptist Society," of which Datus Drury, B. Ballard and T. C. Trotter were appointed a building committee. August 15th, a Sunday-school was organized with J. J. Cox superintendent, and Harry Blanford, Matilda Shill, Mr. and Mrs. Basford and Lizzie Price as teachers. The school continued to meet at the house of John Shill and the society at J. J. Cox's, on Ferry road, until 1854, when the meeting-house, on Vanhook Street, near Sixth, was completed. Among those who preached for this society were Revs. Thomas C. Trotter, Edward G. Taylor, David Spencer and John Sisty. The society prospered, and resolving to form a church, met August 1, 1855, and constituted the "Stockton Baptist Church," composed of the following-named members: Jonathan Cox, John C. Taylor, Harry Blanford, John Jones, Rebecca Fults, James Jones, Mary E. Cox, Mary Ann Taylor, Matilda Blanford, Mary Jones, Margaret Ewell and Elizabeth Ewell. On August 6th of the same year a council, with Rev. John Duncan, D. D., of Camden, as moderator, was called, at which the young church was recognized and admitted into the fellowship of the West New Jersey Baptist Association. The church procured supplies for many years, among whom were Revs. William James, John E. Barnes, Walter Patton and Adam Hayberry. In 1861 Rev. E. V. Glover, who had been serving the church, assumed the pastorate, and, by his earnestness and helpful ways, did much for his people during his stay of fifteen years. In 1863 the old meeting-house was sold to the Church of Our Saviour, and a new one of brick, with a seating capacity of four hundred, built on the site now occupied. In 1871 Stockton was annexed as the Eighth Ward of Camden, and an act was obtained from the Legislature changing the name of this society to the Third Baptist Church of Camden. Mr. Glover resigning in 1876, Rev. George H. MacClelland filled the pulpit until February, 1877, when Reece W. Perkins, then pursuing a post-graduate course in Crozer Theological Seminary, accepted a call, and being ordained, became the pastor. In 1880 a large addition of brick, twenty-five by sixty feet, placed transversely in the rear, for Sunday-school purposes, was built and the main structure renovated, chiefly under the direction of James F. Baird, who, one of the first, had also been one of the

most helpful members. Under the pastorate of Rev. Mr. Perkins, the church has grown from a weak, struggling interest, needing constant assistance, to a strong, self-reliant body, helping others. It has two promising young men studying for the ministry,—James S. Braker, at Lewisburgh University, and Charles E. Woodruff, son of the late Elmer C. R. Woodruff, who for many years was a staunch pillar of the church. Under the efficient labor of the present pastor, the debt has been decreased to a nominal amount, the contributions have tripled and the membership more than doubled, now numbering two hundred and twenty; while the Sunday-school, under the superintendency of Theodore B. Davis, numbers three hundred pupils, with twenty-five officers and teachers. The officers of the church are,—Pastor, Rev. Reece W. Perkins; Clerk, Charles E. Woodruff; Treasurer, Theodore B. Davis; Deacons, William Wright, William E. Gilling, T. B. Davis, George T. Clarke; Trustees, William C. Clarke, Elmer E. Wright, Levi B. Jess, Arthur Crouch, William H. Smith, George J. Stites and John W. Whitecar.

NORTH BAPTIST CHURCH.—In 1855 Rev. E. V. Glover and Mrs. H. P. Hale, members of the First Baptist Church of Camden, began a series of meetings in private houses remote from the church, designed for the benefit of infirm and indifferent members who seldom enjoyed the services of the church. In the search for a suitable place for holding meetings in the vicinity of Coopers Point, a large population was found destitute of both religious and secular instruction. In 1856 an attempt to establish a Sunday-school failed for want of a suitable room. In 1857 a large hall in the silk-factory on the northwest corner of Front Street and Pearl was offered gratuitously by the proprietor, German Foss, in which to hold a Sunday-school. September 7, 1859, an organization was effected by choosing Rev. E. V. Glover, superintendent; Adam Angell, assistant; Henry Samuel, secretary and librarian; Mrs. H. P. Hale, superintendent of the infant department. The following were appointed teachers: Joseph Whitman, Mrs. Louisa Hindle, Mrs. Anna Briggs, Miss Louisa Woolston, Mrs. H. Foss and Miss Addie McMulhy. The school began with eighty-eight scholars. It continued to meet in the silk-factory until January, 1859, when it was transferred to the factory of E. W. Williamson, corner of Second Street and Birch, where it was held until July 31, 1859. The influence of the school made itself manifest and the number of members rapidly increased.

¹ By Rev. W. T. Burns.

An equally important factor in the new enterprise was the meeting for adults begun on Sunday, October 18, 1857, and continued, on Sunday at the hall and on Tuesday at the residence of Mr. Ellis, on Birch Street, until the removal to the building of Mr. Williamson.

The need of larger and permanent quarters had now become so pressing that on January 26, 1859, the First Baptist Church appointed Rev. E. V. Glover, J. D. Tustin and J. S. Collings to take proper steps to procure a suitable house. E. K. Fortiner was afterwards added to the number, and aided greatly in the erection of the new building, which was situated on Elm Street, below Second, and was dedicated July 31, 1859. On the 10th of November, 1859, at the house of Rev. E. V. Glover, a meeting was held, of which Rev. E. V. Glover was chairman and J. D. Tustin clerk, for

churches held November 29th, and the services in recognition of the new church were conducted at the First Baptist Church by Revs. G. G. Ferguson, E. D. Fendall, J. E. Wilson, F. T. Cailhopper and J. Hyatt Smith.

The names of thirty-seven members thus recognized as the North Baptist Church of Camden are these,—

Eliza V. Glover.	Matilda B. Glover.	Amelia M. Glover.
E. V. Glover, Jr.	George Glover.	Joseph H. Kain.
Catherine Kain.	Emeline Lewis.	Joseph T. Rowand.
Lydia Rowand.	Mary E. Rowand.	Harriet P. Hale.
Anna M. Briggs.	Margaret Vaughan.	Eliza Vaughan.
John D. Tustin.	Susanna A. Tustin.	Mary E. Tustin.
Eliza E. Tustin.	Matilda Chism.	Edward A. Miles.
Stacy Gaunt.	F. P. Middleton.	Ashly B. Lucas.
Susan Cowan.	Deborah Cowan.	J. Stokes Nash.
Peninah Nash.	Barbara Nash.	Sophia B. Nash.
Wm. H. Nash.	Agnes Nash.	Edward C. Hale.
Addine McCully.	Anna Campbell.	Mary Anna Kanger.
	Georgianna Tie.	



NORTH BAPTIST CHURCH.

the purpose of organizing a church. It was ordered by the vote of the meeting that steps be taken at once for forming a church; that a council of churches be called for November 22d; that the name "North Baptist Church of Camden, N. J.," be adopted; that the articles of faith and church covenant as contained in the Baptist Church Manual, by Rev. J. Newton Brown, be adopted; that regular services be held on Sunday morning and evening and on Tuesday and Friday evenings; and that Bro. E. S. Read be employed to labor as a colporteur for one month from November 8th, at a salary of five dollars per week. The church thus organized was recognized by a council of

Of these original thirty-seven, six are still members. The church began its history with a small body, but with a live root; and this living root, planted in a favorable place, soon showed a vigorous growth. On December 2, 1859, Rev. R. S. James, D.D., was called to the pastorate, began January 1, 1860, and continued till the last Sunday in 1863, when the church, having decided on the erection of a larger meeting-house, and Dr. James feeling his strength unequal to the extra labor involved, resigned, and on January 12, 1864, Rev. S. C. Dare, previously pastor of the church at Cureton, N. J., was chosen. During this pastorate the present church edifice, corner of Second Street and Pearl, was built at a cost of about thirty-five thousand dollars and the church was largely prospered in spiritual as well as in temporal matters. Mr. Dare resigned February 16, 1868, and on March 23, 1868, Rev. A. G. Thomas, pastor of the church at Mount Holly, was unanimously elected to the pastorate. His administration continued until December 25, 1870, when, in consequence of a serious affection of the throat, he resigned. Rev. J. E. Chambliss, of Baltimore, was called to become pastor March 8, 1871. He began his work the 1st of April ensuing and continued until May 1, 1873. On July 9, 1873, a call was extended to Rev. R. G. Moses, lately of Plymouth, England. During this pastorate, which continued for eight years, one hundred and sixty-eight were added to the church, a new mission building was built at a cost of four thousand dollars and large improvements were made in the meeting-house. This pastorate ended with the year 1881.

April 4, 1882, a call was extended to Rev. A. E. Rose, pastor of the First Baptist Church of Brad-

ford, Pa. Mr. Rose began his pastorate April 9, 1882. The membership of the church was increased by an addition of one hundred and sixty-one hundred and twenty-four by baptism, thirty-five by letter and one by experience. A new organ, costing two thousand dollars, was placed in the gallery. Mr. Rose resigned his pastorate, to take effect August 5, 1883.

On December 10, 1883, a call was extended to Rev. W. T. Burns, pastor of the First Baptist Church of Lynn, Mass., which was accepted, and Mr. Burns began his pastorate February 1, 1884. During this pastorate one hundred and sixty-eight have been added to the church. Of these, one hundred and ten have joined by baptism, forty-five by letter, twelve by experience and one by restoration. An addition has been made to the property of a building for the primary department, costing three thousand dollars; a church library of two thousand volumes, costing about two thousand dollars, and involving alterations costing one thousand dollars more, has been added. A library-sustaining fund of five hundred dollars a year, for five years to come, has (1886) been subscribed.

The enlarged accommodations furnished the Sunday-school by the building of the annex for the primary department, have been taken up by the growth of the school, the average attendance for May, 1886, showing an advance of twenty-one per cent. over that of May, 1885. The growth of the school is largely due to the energy and faithful personal attention to its work of the superintendent, F. W. Ayer, seconded by a faithful and well-disciplined corps of teachers. In December, 1885, letters were granted to fifty-three members of this church for the purpose of uniting to organize the Linden Baptist Church, to be situated at the corner of Ninth Street and Linden. Notwithstanding this large subtraction from the roll of the church, the vacant places have been very rapidly filled.

THE BROADWAY BAPTIST CHURCH was located at Broadway and Cherry Street and was constituted in April, 1867, by Rev. Mark R. Watkinson, the pastor, and forty-seven members of the Second Baptist Church, who, withdrawing therefrom, formed the new church, with John B. Stygale, John Osler and Augustus M. Crissy, deacons. The ground on Broadway, below Spruce, was obtained, and on the St. John Street front was erected a brick building, in which the society worshipped until 1870, when a stone meeting-house was built on the Broadway end of the lot, at a cost of nearly eighteen thousand dollars. The pastors who served this church were Revs. Mark R. Watkin-

son, E. Evered Jones, Charles Johnson, Andrew J. Hay, E. Dallas Stagers.

In October, 1877, the church disbanded, and the pastor, Rev. E. D. Stagers, with thirty-six of the members, united and constituted the Tabernacle Baptist Church.

THE TABERNALE BAPTIST CHURCH was constituted in October, 1877, when the pastor and thirty-six of the members of the Tabernacle Church met in a building on Stevens Street, below Fifth, now the property of Hatch Post, No. 37, G. A. R., and formed the new organization. The original members were Rev. E. Dallas Stagers, William S. Kain, Rebecca A. Kain, William W. Kain, Isaac N. Hugg, M.D., Sallie D. Hugg, Rebecca S. Brooks, Harriet S. Brooks, Letitia R. Brooks, Abigail Brooks, Sallie M. S. Brooks, Ellen R. Brooks, Lavinia Brooks, Israel Pierson, Ermina Pierson, Martha Turner, Deborah Webster, Hannah Webster, Mary J. Cordrey, Mary V. S. Drury, Nettie Drury, Stacy Doran, Caroline Doran, Mary Jones, Rachel Griffin, Elizabeth Loughead, Amanda Letourneau, John Miller, Nettie Miller, Jane E. McCay, Abigail Platt, Emma Quick, Anna Quick, E. E. Wheeler, Emma Selah, Mary E. Fish.

Rev. E. D. Stagers was chosen pastor, William S. Kain and John Miller were elected deacons and William W. Kain church clerk.

The church was recognized by a council of Baptist Churches September 2, 1878, and remained in their first location until 1880, when they rented the church erected by the Broadway Church in 1870. The church at this time numbered sixty-eight members. Mr. Stagers continued as pastor until April 4, 1881, when he resigned and accepted a call to the Baptist Church at Woodstown, Salem County, where, on Sunday, November 27, 1881, as he finished his morning sermon, he was stricken with apoplexy and in a few moments died.

After Mr. Stagers left, the pulpit was supplied by several persons until 1882, when Isaac W. Bagley, a student at Lewisburgh University and a licentiate of the Fourth Baptist Church, Philadelphia, accepted a call as stated supply and began his labors at that time. The church was in a languishing condition and the membership so scattered that less than twenty were found under Mr. Bagley's ministry. However, the church revived and the membership increased.

April 4, 1886, the church elected trustees and became incorporated, having purchased the building (before that time rented) and with subscription lists sufficient to pay for it. Its seating capacity is between five and six hundred and its value is fifteen

thousand five hundred dollars. Mr. Bagley was ordained April 10, 1883, and became the pastor, which office he has since filled.

Deacons: William S. Kain, John Miller,* Datus Drury, Benjamin M. Denny, Thomas R. Arrison,* Theophilus Fox, William Stout, Thomas T. Ellis,* Mark Bareford,* William T. Spiegle.*

Clerks: William W. Kain, Leaman Eldridge, Jesse C. Dresser, Thomas I. Dunlap.*

Treasurers: Isaac N. Hugg, M.D., John Holson, Theophilus Fox, Thomas R. Arrison, James W. Eldridge, John Dalley.*

The present officers, in addition to those above-marked with an asterisk, (*) are,—

Trustees: George Leathwhite, J. Harry Knerr, William A. Taylor, John Dalley, Robert H. Comey, George Lovewell, Thomas I. Dunlap; Chorister, Walter F. Wolfkeil; Organist, Anna E. Quint; Superintendent Sunday-school, John Dalley; Asst. Supt., P. W. D. Harvey; Secretary, Dalley Cann; Treasurer, T. I. Dunlap; Librarian, Orme W. Horner; Infant School Superintendent, Virginia Osler; Organist, Anna Wolfkeil.

TRINITY BAPTIST CHURCH of Camden was organized on the 7th day of December, 1871, by the adoption of a church covenant and articles of faith as recorded in Rev. T. Hiscox's "Baptist Church Directory," pages 154 to 177, inclusive, and the following-named gentlemen were duly elected the officers thereof: For office of deacons, Thomas Peak, J. D. Rogers and R. H. Morgan; for church clerk, Thomas W. Wilkinson; and at a subsequent meeting held December 21, 1871, the following-named gentlemen were elected trustees: Isaiah Woolston, E. E. Read, George E. Taylor, William Groves, Alfred McCully, John Burr, William Sender.

The membership of the church numbered about ninety-five. Amongst them, we may mention Deacons Thomas Peak and wife, J. D. Rogers and wife, R. H. Morgan and wife, Deacon Jacob S. Collings, Rev. Charles Sexton and wife, Mrs. E. Westcott, Mrs. Anna Davis and Mrs. Amy Anderson. In a few days after the election of the trustees, as above stated, they purchased the building known as the Presbyterian Meeting-house, on Fifth Street, above Market Street, in Camden, which purchase was ratified by the church December 28, 1871, and on the 7th day of January, 1872, the church held its first public service, Dr. Weston, of Crozer University, preaching the sermon.

On the 20th day of February the church received recognition in a public manner by pastors and lay members of a number of churches of the same faith and order, the Trinity Church being re-

presented by J. D. Rogers, R. H. Morgan and Thomas W. Wilkinson. The recognition services were held in the meeting-house purchased by the church. Dr. Sanford, of Salem, preached the sermon and Deacon Thomas Peak received the hand of fellowship from the council by the hand of Rev. Mr. Chambles, pastor of the North Baptist Church of Camden.

On the 22d day of April, 1872, the church, by a unanimous vote, invited Rev. A. H. Lang, of Germantown, Pa., to become its pastor.

June 2, 1872, Rev. A. H. Lang entered upon his duty as pastor of the church, and after nine and one-half years of faithful and successful labor he resigned on March 27, 1882, to accept a position as general secretary of the Home Missionary Society of the State of New York, since which time the church has been very successful in her work under the leadership of Rev. C. A. Adams, who resigned the pastorate in June of the present year (1886).

SEVENTH BAPTIST CHURCH is situated on Kaighn Avenue. The society that owns and worships in this church is composed of colored people. It was during the year 1856 that a number of colored citizens of Camden met at the house of Mrs. Mary Colding, at No. 736 Chestnut Street, under the auspices of the Shiloh Baptist Church of Philadelphia, and made preparatory arrangements toward forming a Baptist Church in Camden. Rev. Sampson White conducted a series of prayer-meetings in the houses of different members, for several months continuously, and organized a Sunday-school. In 1857 the first public services were held in a blacksmith's shop, which was used until it was destroyed by fire, in 1858.

Rev. David Evans, Abraham Fisher and Elizabeth Moses then took an active part in keeping the church together, and meetings were held in the houses of Rev. David Evans and Mrs. Moses. In 1867 Rev. J. M. Francis was called and during his pastorate a meeting-house was built. In 1873 Rev. Moses Wilcox was called to this charge, and at once adopted measures to complete a two-story brick church building, forty by sixty feet. The pool and auditorium were placed in the second story. It was then dedicated as the Seventh Baptist Church of Camden. The membership increased in numbers under its pastor, as well as the Sunday-school, with Abraham Fisher as superintendent. In 1884, through the instrumentality of Rev. Moses Wilcox, the meeting-house was enlarged and an extension of twenty feet built to the rear of it. At present the church has two hundred and sixty members, and the Sunday-school has one hundred

and seventy-five pupils and teachers, with John W. Saddle as superintendent. This church has also organized a Mission Sunday-school at Broadway and Branch Street. Thirty children attend this mission, which is under the care of Mrs. Isabella Shipley.

LINDEN BAPTIST CHURCH had its beginning November 22, 1863, when Rev. R. S. James, pastor, David S. Stackhouse, Joseph Truman and M. S. James were appointed a committee of the North Baptist Church to look after the religious needs of the northeastern portion of the city, and reported a dearth of and desire for religious privileges, on the part of the people of that section. Religious services were held December 10th of the year named. Mr. James conducted the services in the Paper-Mill School-house, and the owner, John B. Thompson, granting its use for the purpose, a Sunday-school was organized December 19th. The officers then chosen were,—Superintendent, David T. Stackhouse; Assistant Superintendent, Robert Charles; Secretary, Addie McNilly; Treasurer, Mrs. S. A. Tustin; Librarian, Edwin B. Robbins. The work began December 27th, with nine teachers and thirty-six pupils. In April, 1864, the school was removed to the office of Furbush & Gage's machinery factory, and from thence to the house of Hiram McCormick, where it remained until December 4th, when the new mission building at Tenth Street and Penn was first occupied. In 1866 J. H. Kain became superintendent, and, October 19, 1869, was succeeded by John T. Bottomley, who still fills the office. In 1872 J. Willard Morgan was made secretary, and has since performed the duties of that position. Under this management the school prospered, and through it the North Baptist Church received quite an accession to its membership. In 1880 ground was purchased at Ninth and Linden, and a neat brick chapel erected, with a seating capacity of two hundred and fifty in the audience-room. This chapel was dedicated free of debt, October 2, 1881. Then mission had now become strong enough to walk alone, and, December 17, 1885, the twenty-second anniversary of the mission, a meeting was held, at which it was decided to constitute a church, to be called the Linden Baptist Church. John T. Bottomley and B. M. Denney were elected deacons; Elmer E. Morton, clerk; William Hall, treasurer; and J. W. Morgan, F. W. Cramer, William S. Moslander, William Hall, Mary B. Howard and Agnes Nash, trustees. William H. Geistweit accepted a call to the pastorate, and was ordained January 25, 1886, by a council of Baptist Churches, which, at the same time, recognized the church, preliminarily to its

admission into the West New Jersey Baptist Association.

ST. PAUL'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH.¹ March 12, 1830, a small company of gentlemen met to consult on the advisability of organizing an Episcopal Church in the town of Camden. There had been occasional services of the church held in Camden, in the second story of the building known as the City Hall, at the present site of Federal Street Market, for some time previous, by several clergymen of Philadelphia who had agreed among themselves "to preach" here in turn on Sunday afternoon, "so that it should have, if possible, one service of the church on every Sunday." In the first report made from the parish after its organization, to the Diocesan Convention, the congregation gave acknowledgments for services to Rt. Rev. Bishop Onderdonk, Rev. Dr. De Lancey, Rev. Messrs. Bedell, Douglass, Mead, Rutledge, Depuy, Hawks, Boyd, Van Pelt, Allen, Jaquette, Smith and Tyng. After due consultation among those assembled at this preliminary conference, it was "Resolved that the meeting do now institute a Protestant Episcopal Church in the city of Camden, under the name of Zion Church, the name subject to be changed if deemed advisable at the time of incorporation."

On March 26, 1830, the parish was organized and incorporated under the name and title of "The Rector, Wardens and Vestrymen of St. Paul's Church, Camden." The first wardens of the new parish were Josiah Harrison and Isaac Welsh. The vestrymen were Dr. Bowman Hendry, Jeremiah H. Sloan, Richard W. Howell, Gideon V. Stivers, Abraham Browning, Sr., Ebenezer Toole, John Browning, Auley McCalla, Dr. Samuel Harris and Morris Croxall. The deputies to ask admission to the convention were Josiah Harrison, Jeremiah H. Sloan and Richard W. Howell.

The first convention after the accession of Bishop Doane to the episcopate, in 1832, was held in Camden, and in the same unpretending "upper room of the City Hall," which had been used for the services of the young congregation, and in which the meetings for its organization and incorporation had been held. In September, 1833, the Rev. Samuel Starr, of Connecticut, was appointed by Bishop Doane as a missionary to the church in Camden in connection with the old St. Mary's (Colestown) Parish. The records of the Camden Parish, speaking of this missionary, say: "He was a man of singular energy, and by his exertions in the effort to erect a house of worship in this place,

¹Compiled from an historical sermon by the Rev. Dr. Garrison, in 1886, the fiftieth anniversary of this parish.

was an enterprise in which the boldness was only equalled by the success." On February 3, 1834, the vestry, under his energetic influence, took steps toward the building of a church. The parish records state that "The lot marked No. 121 in the Map of Camden, and situated on the south side of Market Street, between Fourth and Fifth, was purchased for three hundred dollars, and the lot adjoining was obtained on a perpetual lease on payment of twenty-five dollars per annum ground-rent, February, 1834." The corner-stone of the church building was laid by Bishop Doane on Tuesday, April 22, 1834. The venerable Bishop White assisted Bishop Doane in the ceremonies. The basement-room was ready for use and services held in it early in 1835. The entire church was completed the same year.

On June 1, 1835, the Rev. Mr. Starr, who, to this time, had been only a missionary to the parish, was elected to the rectorship, and on the same day the building was consecrated by Bishop Doane and the benediction pronounced by Bishop White. The congregation at the end of the first year had twenty-one communicants, and a Sunday-school had been opened with one hundred children in attendance. In May, 1836, the Rev. Mr. Starr resigned, and on July 25th, Rev. Francis P. Lee became the second rector. The two churches of Camden and Colestown were, from the beginning of the former, a single charge. During the two years' pastorate of Rev. Mr. Lee the number of communicants at St. Paul's increased to forty-one and the Sunday-school was in a prosperous condition. On his resignation, in 1838, Rev. Henry Burroughs was elected, and he entered on the joint charge of the two parishes of Camden and Moorestown on November 20, 1838. He retained this until March 7, 1840, when the church in Moorestown severed its connection with Camden, and Mr. Burroughs was left with the rectorship of St. Paul's only. On July 9, 1843, he wrote to the vestry, "My constitution is not suited to this part of the country, and I find myself most reluctantly compelled to resign the charge of this parish."

On August 23, 1843, the Rev. Joseph M. Lybrand was elected to the pastoral charge. Under his earnest labors the congregation grew steadily. The church was constructed of unhewn stone, and in 1846 a resolution was passed "that the unhewn stone of the church be covered with rough casting, after the manner of the State House, in Trenton, and squared, in imitation of stone."

Among the earliest of the institutions for parish aid in this congregation, and one which did much

good in pecuniary assistance to the church, was the "Ladies' Sewing Society," which was formed in 1835. The object of this organization was to assist in decreasing the debt of the church and render general aid. In 1836, according to a record, the vestry "thanked the society for a splendid service of communion plate and set of lamps for the pulpit." The society ceased to exist in 1860. According to its last report, it had raised for the church over seven thousand dollars.

In 1844 the church had seventy-two communicants, and the contributions amounted to three hundred and eighty dollars. In 1847 the number was ninety, and the contributions eight hundred and thirty eight dollars. Rev. Lybrand had served as rector nearly twelve years; during a large portion of that time he was an invalid, but his zeal and interest in his work did not abate. He died on February 14, 1855. Bishop Doane said: "I have known him long and well. I never knew a better man. He was modest, gentle and quiet, yet firm, fearless and indomitable. He said but little, but always what was wise and good and true. His character was beautiful and his services exemplary."

The vacancy was filled on July 8, 1855, when it was "Resolved that Rev. Dr. Joseph F. Garrison be invited to become the rector of this parish." He entered upon his duties in September of that year, having been ordained deacon on June 3, 1855. The church then numbered seventy-five communicants, a number having joined the St. John's Mission. There were one hundred and fifty children in the Sunday-school, and the number of families in the parish was about one hundred. In 1856 the church building, which was then sixty-five by forty-three feet, was enlarged by adding a crucial transverse, seventy by twenty-five feet, with a recess of ten feet behind for the chancel. On January 29, 1859, the church was re-opened, Bishop Doane officiating, and the Rev. Dr. Joseph F. Garrison was instituted into the rectorship. The cost of the enlargement and repairs was ten thousand five hundred dollars; all, excepting five hundred dollars, was contributed by the congregation. One of the causes which called for the election of a rector at Chews Landing Mission was the necessity of Dr. Garrison giving some time to the Cooper Street Mission. A Sunday-school had been taught there by lay members of the parish. In 1877 ground was bought and a neat Gothic building of brown stone was erected for this mission. In the new building this mission has been increasing under the lay reading of the superintendent, Charles Eldred, and later of Joseph Trimble, Jr., Rev.

Henry B. Bryant and a committee of lay readers from St. Paul's Guild.

The history of St. Paul's Parish as a whole, is the record of a quiet growth, marked by no startling changes nor checkered by thrilling incidents. Almost the only thing remarkable about it is the general character of uniformity which has pervaded its modes of work from the beginning. The ministerial changes in St. Paul's Parish have been few. It has had but five ministers in fifty years, and thirty-seven of these years are covered by the rectorship of Revs. Joseph M. Lybrand and Joseph F. Garrison.

The following summary from the parish register shows the most important changes from 1830 to 1880 :

Church Wardens, Isaac Welsh and Josiah Harrison (1830), Thomas Chapman (1841), Richard W. Howell (1843), Edward W. Mumford (1845), Dr. O. H. Taylor (1847), Thomas P. Carpenter (1860), Philip J. Grey (1870), Allen C. Scotell (1875), Abraham Browning (1876), Marmaduke B. Taylor (1882).

Baptisms: From 1830 to 1835, 265; from 1855 to 1880, 562,—total, 825. Confirmations: From 1839 to 1835, 158; from 1855 to 1880, 372,—total, 530. Marriages: From 1830 to 1855, 82; from 1855 to 1882, 202,—total, 284. Funerals: From 1830 to 1855, 139; from 1855 to 1880, 291,—total, 431. Communicants admitted: From 1830 to 1855, 321; from 1855 to 1880, 729,—total, 1041. Present number of communicants on the register, 375. Total number of scholars in Sunday-school, 430. Total number of officers and teachers in same, 45.

The rectorship of Rev. Dr. Garrison continued until the end of August, 1884. He was elected in June of that year to the "Morehead Professorship of Liturgics, Canon Law, and Ecclesiastical Polity in the Divinity School in Philadelphia," and having accepted the position, resigned the parish to enter on its duties in the September following.

In December of this same year Rev. Thomas A. Tidball, D.D., of Lexington, Ky., was elected as his successor, and on January 11, 1885, entered on his duties as the sixth rector of the parish.

On the accession of Dr. Tidball to the rectorship, a vigorous move was made to improve or increase the church property, which move resulted in the vestry authorizing (on July 22, 1885) the erection of parish buildings in the rear of the church, costing about ten thousand dollars, and the rebuilding of the church, at a cost of five thousand dollars, fitted with memorial furniture costing one thousand dollars. Since then the church building has been re-roofed and improved at an expense of above six or eight thousand dollars. This parish not only keeps up its missionary charge of the chapel at Twelfth and Cooper Streets, but is carrying on a vigorous mission at Cramer's Hill, in the neighborhood of the city.

The officers of the parish for 1886, are: Rector, Rev. Thomas A. Tidball, D.D.; Wardens, Abraham Browning, Esq., Marmaduke B. Taylor; Vestrymen, Maurice Browning, William E. Laflerty, Samuel H. Grey, Edward R. Shubrick, Joseph Fearon, William J. Sewell, Dr. H. Genet Taylor, James H. Carpenter, Henry C. Alexander, Robert F. S. Heath, Wilson H. Jenkins, Nathan F. Cowan, Harry Humphreys, Edward H. King; Treasurer, William E. Laflerty; Secretary, James H. Carpenter.

ST. JOHN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—St. John's Parish was incorporated January 7, 1852, having been in its inception a mission of St. Paul's Parish, under the Rev. Lybrand. He makes this first mention of it in May, 1847: "Three young men of the congregation have devoted themselves and their means to the service of the church, and expect soon to become candidates for Holy Orders. With their valuable co-operation and with means supplied by a few friends in Philadelphia, I have been able to rent, in the lower part of the city, three-fourths of a mile from the church, a school-house, which will be used as a chapel for the benefit of a much-neglected, yet interesting and respectable, portion of our community. A flourishing Sunday-school is already in operation, and as soon as the arrangements are completed, I shall, after the two usual services at the church, hold there a third service at night. So rapidly is our population increasing, and so cheering are the prospects of the church, that I trust this little chapel will prove the beginning of what, after a few years of fostering care will become a second parish."

The work was carried on regularly for two years, after which the absence of the candidates for Holy Orders and the feeble health of the rector compelled an interruption. In the fall of 1851, Mr. Elvin K. Smith having taken Deacon's Orders, returned to the work, and organized the parish, remaining with it until August, 1858. Beginning in November, 1851, services and Sunday-school were held in a hall at Fourth Street and Spruce. In January, 1853, ground was purchased at Broadway and Roydon Street, and in March the "Floating Chapel of the Redeemer, for seamen of the port of Philadelphia," was bought, removed from its base (two canal-boats braced together), and drawn across the open lots to this site. The removed church, newly named St. John's, was re-occupied on the sixteenth Sunday after Trinity, September 11, 1853. The zeal of the parish soon began to reach beyond its own borders. In October, 1854, the pastor established

a weekly cottage lecture in the village of Stockton, one mile south of the church, and this soon developed into a Sunday afternoon service, with Sunday-school. Here was the first breaking of ground for the Church of Our Saviour.



ST. JOHN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The following is a list of the successive rectors and clergy of St. John's Parish :

Elvin K. Smith, January 6, 1852, to August 3, 1858.

Thomas J. Taylor, *locum tenens*.

William Passmore, July 1, 1859, to May 16, 1860.

Dr. Colhoun, *locum tenens*.

Charles H. Albert, August 7, 1860, to April 29, 1861.

Theophilus M. Reilly, May 25, 1861, to May 3, 1870.

William M. Reilly, associate rector December 11, 1866; rector, May 3, 1870, to August 1, 1870.

John A. Goodfellow, deacon in charge.

Alexander Fullerton, *locum tenens*, October 11, 1871.

William S. Boardman, March 31, 1872, to August 1, 1874.

Joseph P. Taylor, January 14, 1875, to July 26, 1880.

Alfred Londerbach, *locum tenens*.

John Dows Hills, deacon in charge, December 12, 1880.

The present rector, Rev. John Hardenbrook Townsend, entered upon his duties October 18, 1881.

Just cleared of debt and renovated, the dearly-loved building, thrice consecrated by formal act, by a quarter-century of holy rites, by the toils and tears for its redemption, the holy house accidentally took fire on the morning of Christmas day, 1870, and in a short hour was a heap of smoking ruins. Did it seem a whole burnt-offering

unto the Lord, devoting anew the hearts of His people to fresh efforts for their Zion? So we may read the prompt resolution of the rector, wardens and vestry to replace the old frame building by a beautiful stone Gothic structure. The corner-stone

was laid on April 21st, and the building opened for worship December 3, 1871. During the winter of 1884-85 the parish building was built, and the interior decorated. On St. George's day, April 23, 1885, the church was consecrated and the parish building formally opened by the bishop of the diocese. The erection and enlargement of the parish building has been naturally accompanied by the formation of the parish guild, with its various auxiliary societies, and by the organization of St. John's Workingmen's Club and Institute. Branch Sunday-schools have been established at several points within the parish limits for the accommodation of the increasing membership.

THE CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR.
— In October, 1851, the Rev. Elvin K. Smith, rector of St. John's Church began a weekly cottage lecture at the village of Stockton, now known as the Eighth Ward of Camden, where there were a few families

desirous of worshipping God after the manner of their fathers. This service was maintained with varying degrees of regularity and success for several years.

In September, 1857, Mr. Thomas Lyle, a candidate for Holy Orders, became Sunday lecturer, holding service every Sunday afternoon in an upper room, specially set apart and furnished for that purpose, in the house of John Otten, the rector of St. John's preaching once a month, and celebrating the communion once in two months. In September, 1859, steps were taken to organize a parish, to be known as the Church of Our Saviour, Stockton, and at a meeting held for this purpose the following were elected as wardens and vestrymen: Senior Warden, John Hare Otten; Junior Warden, Henry Davis; Vestrymen, Charles Drake, O. J. Search, Henry B. Wilson, Gabriel Johnson, Richard Bunting and James Green. This organization, however, was dissolved in 1864. On the 19th of July, 1867, the parish was reorganized; and, after various struggles, in the latter part of 1873, at the instance of the Rev. Dr. Garrison, dean of

the convocation of Burlington, steps were again taken to reorganize it. In 1867, largely through the efforts of Mr. Patroni, a brick building situated on Van Hook² Street, near the West Jersey Railroad, which had formerly been used as a Baptist meeting-house, was purchased, and services were held in it until a lot of ground, situated at the southeast corner of Broadway and Viola Street, was deeded by the Manufacturers' Land Improvement Company to the rector, wardens and vestry, and a new building erected thereon. It was constructed of stone donated by John Powell, of Camden; the other materials being supplied by members of the parish and others interested in its welfare. The corner-stone was placed in, November, 1880. In November, 1882, just about two years after the laying of the corner-stone, the building, free from debt, was consecrated by the Right Rev. John Scarborough, D.D., Bishop of New Jersey. From the last reorganization, in 1873, until 1879 services were held chiefly by the Rev. Rees C. Evans, of Gloucester, and students from the West Philadelphia Divinity School, among whom were Messrs. Winskill, Waller, Powell, Hedern, Bagnall and Post. In November, 1879, the Rev. P. C. Creveling, then a teacher in Mr. Reilly's school, in Burlington, began, by appointment of the bishop, to hold services. He continued a year and three months. Shortly after his withdrawal, Rev. J. L. McKim, of St. Mary's Hall, Burlington, assumed charge of the parish and held regular Sunday and occasional week-day services until Advent, 1882.

On the first Sunday in Advent of that year the Rev. Wm. B. Thorn entered upon his duties as rector of the parish. The officers at the present time (August, 1886) are,—Rector, Rev. Wm. B. Thorn; Senior Warden, A. A. Shull; Junior Warden, Jas. F. Sharp; Vestrymen, Lewis K. Kinsell (secretary), John Cottrell, Richard Bunting, Thos. McKenna, John Warnock, Jr., Benj. Thomas and John W. Brooks.

THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.¹—The Presbytery of West Jersey organized a church in Camden, September 27, 1840, which consisted of twelve members. The Rev. Alexander Heberton, of Salem, N. J., was called to the pastoral charge. Upon his declination of the call, the Rev. William L. McCalla was invited to become the stated supply of the new church for a service of six months. This invitation was accepted by him. An effort was made to erect a house of worship, a lot of ground having been given by Mrs. Alexander Henry, of Philadelphia, and some eight hundred

dollars having been subscribed, as the beginning of a building fund. It was found impossible to accomplish the desired object. The enterprise was abandoned, and, after a struggling existence of one year and two months, the church was disbanded, on December 1, 1841.

On the 25th of June, 1846, the present organization came into being, by act of the Presbytery of West Jersey. On the 6th of October, of the same year, the congregation presented a call to the Rev. Giles F. Manwaring, of the Presbytery of New York, and on the 13th of April, of the following year, he was installed pastor. William Howell was the first elder. He was installed on the day of the organization of the church, June 25, 1846. The beginnings of the church were small. Two Presbyterian families were all of this persuasion known when Mr. Manwaring commenced his work. In a school-house in Third Street, between Market and Plum (now Arch), the congregation, varying in size from eight persons to twenty-one, including children, worshipped for a few weeks. In April of 1846 the City Hall, then on Federal Street, above Fifth, was secured for a place of worship, and this continued to be the sanctuary until the rapidly-growing congregation made application to the Presbytery for an organization, which was granted in June of 1846, as stated above. Immediately after this it was resolved to erect a church building. The lot of ground before donated by Mrs. Alexander Henry, and situated on Fifth Street, between Market and Cooper, was again secured through her gift. The corner-stone of the building was laid October 28, 1846. The building was completed eighteen months afterward. Its cost was five thousand dollars. The Presbyterian Churches of Bridgeton, Pittsgrove, Cedarville, Salem, Woodbury, Trenton, Paterson and Burlington assisted in the forming of a building fund. Mr. Manwaring resigned his charge in 1848, leaving a church of fifty-three communicant members. He died a few years after. A board of trustees was organized in 1848. Joseph Pogue was made president and Anley McCalla, secretary and treasurer.

Rev. Robinson P. Dunn, D.D., the second pastor, was installed on November 1, 1848. He was a scholarly preacher, and a cultivated Christian gentleman. During his ministry of two years and ten months forty persons were added to the membership of the church. His resignation was offered and accepted April 24, 1851, when he became professor of belles-lettres in Brown University, Providence, R. I. He has since passed from earth. The Rev. Levi H. Christian was called to

¹ By Rev. Marcus A. Brownson.

the pastoral office in the same year, 1851; he remained with the church for two years and five months. During his ministry forty-five persons united with the church.

Rev. Daniel Stewart, D.D., began his labors as pastor of the church on April 1, 1854. Until this

efforts of the officers and teachers of the Sabbath-school.

The Second Presbyterian Church was organized by the Presbytery of Burlington on March 1, 1860. The city of Camden and vicinity, by action of the Synod of New Jersey, a short time before had been transferred from the Presbytery of West Jersey to that of Burlington. Isaac Van Horn, an elder of the First Church, was then dismissed, at his own request, with fourteen other members, to form the new organization. The enterprise had the hearty co-operation of the parent church, and for some years substantial aid was given to assure its success. Dr. Stewart resigned his charge in 1861. He is now living in the city of Minneapolis. He was a most faithful pastor and a forcible preacher.

Rev. Villeroy D. Reed, D. D., became the pastor of the church in 1861, and for twenty-three years continued his labors. His earnest preaching was followed by most blessed spiritual results through his ministry here. There were constant additions to the membership of the church. Upon one occasion thirty-two persons confessed their faith in the Christ; upon another forty-eight persons entered the church by this method of admission. Through the course of Dr. Reed's ministry three hundred and twenty-eight were received "on profession of faith."



FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

time, since the organization of the church, the Board of Home Missions had regularly, each year, supplied financial aid. Now the church became self-sustaining. The church building was enlarged in 1856, at a cost of two thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars. Two years later, the Sabbath-school rooms were re-furnished, the money necessary for the improvement having been secured through the

The whole number which have been added in this manner and by letters of dismission from other churches, is seven hundred and forty-seven. The Christian character of Dr. Reed and his faithful work will long be cherished. During his ministry the house of worship now occupied by the congregation was erected. Its corner-stone was laid on the 22d of June, 1871. The building was com-

pleted and dedicated to the praise of the Triune God on the 1st day of June, 1873. Its entire cost, including the lot of ground on which it stands, the building itself, the furniture of church and chapel, the organ and heating apparatus, was ninety-five thousand dollars. Mr. S. D. Button was the architect. The main building is sixty-five feet wide by one hundred and eight feet deep, and the tower is twenty feet square at the base, and, including the spire, is one hundred and ninety-six feet high. The church is built of three shades of stone, viz.: Connecticut brownstone, West Chester greenstone and Ohio bluestone, presenting an attractive appearance. The chapel, connected with the main building, and built of the same material, is two stories high and forty-one feet front by eighty-one feet deep. The style of architecture is Roman and Gothic. The seating capacity of the church is twelve hundred.

The following-named gentlemen composed the building committee: Albert W. Markley (chairman), John F. Starr, Peter L. Voorhees, Charles Stockham, J. L. R. Campbell, John Morgan, Charles A. Sparks.

The committee on subscriptions was made up of the following-named gentlemen: Joseph D. Reinboth (chairman), Wm. Fewsmith (secretary), Gerard R. Vogels, Wm. Curtiss, J. L. R. Campbell, James H. Stevens, Thomas Fitzgerald, Christopher A. Bergen, Randal E. Morgan and Isaac Hackett.

The panic in the money market of 1873 was felt in the financial operations of the congregation. The result was a debt of forty-five thousand five hundred dollars. The interest on this indebtedness was promptly paid each year when due, and year after year the obligation was reduced in amount. But it was not until the beginning of the year 1886 that the mortgage upon the building was canceled. On January 20, 1885, the indebtedness was found to be nineteen thousand dollars. It was determined by the congregation to remove this during that year; and on Sabbath morning, December 27, 1885, the debt fund was completed. The gentlemen and ladies who composed the committee, by whose efforts the money was secured, were: Edward F. Nivin (chairman), Randal E. Morgan (trustee), Frederick A. Rex (secretary), Wm. Fewsmith, Gerard R. Vogels, L. T. Derosse, L. H. Kellam, Charles Danenhower, S. T. Ringel, Thomas S. Collings, Frank H. Burdall, Wm. M. Davison, C. M. Williams, R. P. Stewart, H. O. Hildebrand, G. H. Higbee, Mrs. F. C. Woolman, Miss Annie M. Robeson, Mrs. John F. Starr, Jr., Miss Belle Fitzgerald, Mrs. Frank Williams, Miss

Laura Vogels, Mrs. John W. Yeatts, Miss Hettie Porter, Mrs. G. Buckwalter, Mrs. H. C. Felton and Mrs. M. Hoffman.

The Rev. Marcus A. Brownson was installed pastor of the church November 13, 1884, and continues in the pastoral office. The other officers are (1886) as follows: *Elders*, John S. Chambers (clerk of session), Wm. Fewsmith, Carlton M. Williams, William B. Robertson, H. O. Hildebrand, Charles Danenhower, Gerard R. Vogels and Andrew Abels.

The following gentlemen have held the office of elder in this church, namely, William Howell, George H. Van Gelder, Isaac Van Horn, James H. Stevens, William Hart, Joseph D. Reinboth, John Aikman, George W. N. Custis, Jacob H. Yocum, John F. Starr, James A. Armstrong, M.D., Asa L. Curtis, Wm. Howard Curtiss and Robert P. Stewart.

Deacons, A. T. Dobson, M.D. (treasurer), Wm. J. Searle, Wm. G. Garland, George W. Cole, and Wm. H. Hunterson, Jr.

Trustees, John F. Starr (president), Wm. Fewsmith (treasurer), Edward F. Nivin (secretary), Randal E. Morgan, D. T. Gage and L. T. Derosse.

The diaconate has been held also by J. V. Schenck, M.D., B. F. Davis, Thomas Fitzgerald and James A. Armstrong, M.D.

The following have been members of the board of trustees, namely: Joseph Pogue, George W. Helmbold, George W. Carpenter, Joseph Casner, William Howell, A. McTalla, John Osler, S. L. Stinson, Thomas McKeen, J. V. Schenck, M.D., L. C. Calk, James Caldwell, John Morgan, Chas. P. Stratton, Peter L. Voorhees, Leander N. Ott, Charles J. Hollis, Isaac Van Horn, E. R. Johnson, James H. Stevens, C. P. Vanderveer, A. W. Markley, H. Vanuxem, G. W. N. Custis, S. L. Davis, Wm. Curtiss, John S. Chambers, Ch. A. Bergen, D. Caldwell, Jno. Stockham, Ch. Stockham, M. McDonald, J. L. R. Campbell, A. J. String and S. T. Ringel.

The communicant membership of the church is five hundred; the congregation numbers eight hundred and fifty. The church and congregation are enjoying great prosperity.

The Sabbath-school had its beginning in the year 1846. The basement of the building on Fifth Street from the time of its completion was devoted to this purpose. The first organization was very informal. S. D. Wyeth was the superintendent for several years. In January, 1855, while S. D. Wyeth was superintendent, the school was organized with a constitution, since which time

full records have been kept. J. D. Higgins was elected superintendent, with William Fewsmith as assistant, and Peter L. Voorhees, secretary and treasurer, at the first election under the constitution, May 1855. Forty-six persons became members of the Sabbath-school Association. Of these, Wm. Fewsmith, Peter L. Voorhees, Henry Vanuxem, B. F. Jagers and Miss Cornelia Ackley are still active in the Sabbath-school work.

From 1855 till the present time the following-named persons have filled the office of superintendent,—J. D. Higgins, 1855; James H. Stevens, 1861; Peter L. Voorhees, 1863; J. D. Reinboth, 1868; James H. Stevens, 1871; Peter L. Voorhees, 1872; J. H. Yocum, 1873; Christopher A. Bergen, 1875; Asa L. Curtis, 1880; C. M. Williams, 1882.

Large additions to the membership of the church have been made from the Sabbath-school: In 1860, thirty; in 1883, sixteen; in 1884, twenty-three; in 1885, thirty-three; in 1886, forty-three; and in other years smaller additions.

About two hundred and fifty scholars have united with the church since 1870, according to the record kept by the present secretary, Gerard R. Vogels. One hundred and eighteen of the scholars now in the school are members of the church. The contributions of money, for the work of the schools and for benevolent purposes, have averaged more than four hundred dollars each year. In 1885 the school contributed one thousand and thirty-two dollars, the most of which was applied toward the liquidation of a debt upon the church. The school has two main divisions,—the Primary and Intermediate Department, and the Adult Department and Bible Classes. In the former, one hundred and fifty-five scholars are enrolled, in the latter there are thirty-one classes and two hundred and eighty-five scholars. The officers are as follows: General Superintendent, Carlton M. Williams; Assistant, Robert P. Stewart; Superintendent of Primary and Intermediate, H. O. Hildebrand; Assistant, John W. Yeatts; Secretary and Treasurer, Gerard R. Vogels; Assistant, Miss Edith J. Sleeper; Librarian, Benjamin F. Jagers; Assistants, J. F. Sleeper, F. H. Reeder and Albert E. Clark; Associate Librarian, W. H. Hunterson, Jr.; Assistant, A. H. Allen; Organists, Fred. T. Baker and Mrs. H. O. Hildebrand.

The Central Mission School was organized May 9, 1886, in No. 840 Federal Street, with sixty scholars and the following officers: Superintendent, Thomas S. Collings; Assistant, William J. Searle; Secretary and Treasurer, R. C. Jones; Librarian, Wm. C. Temple; Organist, Mrs. B. F. Stiles.

THE SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH¹ was organized on the 1st of March, 1860, and, to use the language of its first pastor, it "was launched into being under the fostering care of the First Presbyterian Church, being born, not as new churches sometimes are, out of disaffection or controversy, but out of love for the Master and for the extension of His kingdom."

The Central Church, situated at the corner of Fourth Street and Hartman, after a short and precarious existence, had quietly succumbed to the force of circumstances and had been dissolved by the New School Presbytery of Philadelphia. For several years after its dissolution no attempt had been made to reoccupy the field in which it had stood. In 1859, however, Rev. Dr. Daniel Stewart, pastor of the First Church, urged upon his people the importance of forming another Presbyterian Church. A meeting for this purpose was called for March 23, 1859, at which a committee, composed of Isaac Van Horn, Thomas McKeen, James H. Stevens, George W. Carpenter, Sr., and Gilbert Bulson, were appointed "to seek out and secure one or more sites of church edifices in suitable location, and in the event of finding such location, to erect a temporary edifice for the purpose of worship and Sabbath-school instruction." This committee, through the influence of Mr. Van Horn, purchased from E. A. Stevens, of Hoboken, N. J., four lots of ground situated at the corner of Fourth Street and Washington, Mr. Stevens donating eight hundred dollars of the purchase money. These lots were afterwards exchanged for the lots upon the upper side of the same square, at Fourth Street and Benson, the site of the present church, where a chapel was built, at a cost of nineteen hundred dollars, the money having been contributed mainly by members of the First Church, who, at their next congregational meeting, upon recommendation of the committee, deeded the whole property to the "Trustees of the Second Presbyterian Church."

The Presbytery of Burlington met in the chapel March 1, 1860, and organized the church with a membership of twenty persons, viz.: Robert Barber, Thomas F. Lambson, Isaac Van Horn, James Good, Thomas McKeen, Emily Barber, Sarah J. McKeen, Mary A. Turtelot, Mary A. Van Horn, Elizabeth Van Horn, Anne E. Clark, Nancy A. Hoxie, Margaretta Lambson, Jane Marshall, Henrietta Smith, Selina O. Turtelot and Ann E. Van Horn. Upon the same day Mr. Lewis C. Baker was called, ordained and installed as pastor of the

¹ By Rev. William Boyd.

church. Isaac Van Horn and Robert Barber were set apart to the office of the eldership, and Isaac Van Horn, Thomas McKeen, Cyrus Kellog, James Good, Thomas F. Lambson, James C. Wright and J. L. Prentiss were constituted the first board of trustees.

The wisdom of the new enterprise and the advantages of its location soon evidenced themselves in the rapid growth of the Sabbath-school and congregation. The chapel was often uncomfortably crowded, and the need of better accommoda-



SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

tion began to be more and more felt. To form the nucleus of a new building fund, Messrs. Van Horn and McKeen fenced in the square of ground lying between Washington Street and Berkley and Third and Fourth, and converted the inclosure into a skating park. From this novel expedient eighteen hundred dollars were realized, with which, as a basis, Mr. Baker, in 1864, agitated the erection of a new church. A plan was accordingly procured from S. D. Button, architect, and in April, 1865, it was resolved to begin the work. Isaac Van Horn and Thomas McKeen were appointed a building committee, with the pastor as an advisory member. The sudden and

lamented death of Mr. Van Horn before the completion of the building necessitated the addition of his son, F. C. Van Horn, and S. L. Stimson to the committee. The building was roofed in during the summer of 1865, and upon the first Sabbath of September, 1866, was solemnly set apart to the service of Almighty God. In the dedication service the First Church united, its former pastor, Dr. Stewart, and W. C. Cattell, D.D., president of Lafayette College, taking a prominent part. The cost of the building was about nineteen thousand dollars.

The history of the Second Church has been one of constant, steady, healthy growth. Starting with but twenty persons, it reported to the last General Assembly a membership of three hundred and fifty-five. Its Sabbath-school is large and flourishing. A thriving mission is sustained in the neat building recently erected at the corner of Broadway and Atlantic Avenue, and action will soon be taken looking to the erection of a new and more commodious building upon the site of the present chapel on Fourth Street.

The elders from the beginning have been Isaac Van Horn, Robert Barber, Solomon L. Stimson, Judge George S. Woodhull, William Campbell, Alexander Marcy, M.D., James Berry, Reuben F. Bancroft, John Callahan and Benjamin O. Titus; its deacons have been George W. Carpenter, Jr., George E. Howes, Alfred M. Weston, David B. Riggs, Daniel Donahoo and Francis T. Lloyd; and its Sabbath-school superintendents, Judge Woodhull, William Getty, James Berry, S. Bryan Smith, William H. Bancroft and John Callahan.

During the twenty-six years of its existence the church has had but two pastors. For more than twenty-two years it enjoyed the ministrations of Mr. Baker. His long and faithful term of service had afforded opportunities for quickening the spiritual life of the people, which he had not failed to improve. Beloved both within and beyond the bounds of his congregation, it was a matter of wide-spread regret that retirement from the pulpit of his church should have been accompanied by a change of residence. The relation which had subsisted between him and his first charge for nearly a quarter of a century was, at his own request, dissolved November 1, 1882. He now resides in Philadelphia, devoted to literary work, and to such opportunities of preaching the Gospel, by tongue and pen, as Providence may present.

The present pastor, Mr. William Boyd, was installed May 2, 1883. His ministry has been greatly blessed. Large accessions have been made to the membership of the church, the property

has been modernized and improved and every department of religious work has been sustained with zeal and vigor.

The officers of the church as at present constituted are,—Elders, Reuben F. Bancroft, Alexander Marcy, M.D., John Callahan, Benjamin O. Titus, John Warnock, David B. Riggs and Daniel Donehoo; Deacons, J. H. Troutman, S. H. Sargent, Clarence Yardley, Valentine S. Campbell and Edwin S. Titus; Trustees, Christopher Bergen (president), John Warnock, John Callahan, Benjamin O. Titus, William T. Waters, David B. Riggs, Theodore B. Culver, Lewis H. Archer, and Stephen A. Sargent (secretary.)

THE PRESBYTERIAN MISSION, in Memorial Hall, Broadway, below Kaighn Avenue, is the child of the West Jersey Presbytery, and was organized as a colored mission on the first Sunday in August, 1886, and Rev. T. W. Davenport appointed to the charge. A Sunday-school, with three teachers and thirty pupils, was organized at the same time, with Theodore Henson as superintendent.

TRINITY GERMAN EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH.—An effort was made in 1853 to organize a Lutheran Church in Camden. A lot was purchased on Pine Street, west of Fourth, and the foundation laid for a church building. The minister was the Rev. Georgii, who soon afterward returned to Switzerland, before a congregation was organized or a building erected.

In October, 1857, Rev. F. Herold arrived from Germany. On his way west he stopped with relatives in Camden, and on learning that a large number of Germans lived here, who desired to have a church and a pastor of their own faith in their midst, he concluded to stay. Services were held in Reed's Hall, on Federal Street. An organization was effected on December 22d of the same year. The congregation numbered seventy members. The following were the first church council: John Hager, John D. Seybold, Charles H. Fackler, John Beck, George Bauder, John M. Hertlein, Philip Damer, George F. Stephany, Emanuel Schneider, J. Sommers and F. Schilpp. The congregation adopted a constitution and by-laws for its regulation. The principal points in it are: The pastor is obligated to preach in the German language, upon the foundations of the apostles and prophets; the unaltered Augsburg Confession and Luther's Catechism, as the Confession of Faith of our holy Lutheran Church, to be the basis of all the teachings. The name adopted for the congregation was "Trinity German Evangelical Lutheran."

The church council in June, 1858, purchased the lot on which the church stands. The funds available for building a church were very small, as the majority of the members were people of limited means. The pastor visited a number of the congregations of the German Evangelical Lutheran Ministerium of Pennsylvania, and solicited contributions. The members of the vestry also took their share of the responsibility and collected from friends and business firms wherever an opportunity offered, and in May, 1861, application was made to the Church Extension Society of the General Synod, and five hundred dollars secured. With this amount the work went on rapidly, and on October 6, 1861, the dedicatory services were held.

In 1864 the school building at Sixth Street and Market was purchased, with its material, a building, twenty by forty feet, erected to the rear of the church, and the parochial school opened. In August, 1865, Rev. F. Herold removed to Mascoutah, Ill., and the present pastor, Rev. J. C. Dizinger, accepted the call of the congregation.

In 1870 the lots on the east and west sides of the church were purchased for fifteen hundred dollars. George Pfeiffer contributing one-third of the amount. In 1872 the church was repaired and beautified and the ground surrounding the church improved. In 1874 the school-house received an addition of twenty feet in length and the latest improved desks were obtained. In 1883 a large pipe-organ was secured. It was used for the first time on the four hundredth anniversary of Luther's birth. The congregation numbers at present (1886), three hundred communicant members. It has a Sunday-school of three hundred members; a parochial school with two teachers and sixty pupils. A Funeral Aid Society was organized in 1876, which has now seven hundred members. The congregation is in connection with the Evangelical Lutheran Ministerium of Pennsylvania.

EPHESIAN EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH.—Prior to the year 1879 no English Lutheran congregation existed in Camden. At the fall meeting of the First District Conference of the Pennsylvania Synod, a committee was appointed to canvass the city for Lutherans. Several meetings of interested persons were held at the residence of George Shimer, No. 503 Linden Street, the outcome of which was the organization of a congregation under the name of "Epiphany Evangelical Lutheran Church." The first service of the congregation was held Sunday evening, November 23, 1879, in Reed's Hall, at the corner of Third and Federal Streets. Rev. William Schaeff-

fer, of Philadelphia, conducted the worship and preached the sermon. He had charge of the mission from that time until the close of the following summer. He was succeeded by Mr. S. L. Sibole, then a student in the Philadelphia Seminary. In June, 1881, this gentleman was ordained and regularly installed as the first pastor of the new congregation. He served the mission until October, 1882, when he resigned to accept a call to St. Luke's Church, Philadelphia. For four months the pulpit was vacant, when Mr. Clarence K. Binder, of the senior class of the Theological Seminary assumed charge, and was installed pastor June 10, 1883.

Under Rev. Binder's pastorate the congregation has been steadily advancing. A fine building lot has been secured at the corner of Seventh Street and Market, and it is the intention of the congregation to erect a handsome chapel.

The congregation hold services at present in the commodious hall at the southwest corner of Third Street and Market. The membership is about one hundred. A Sunday-school has been connected with the congregation since its formation. It was organized with eight pupils, which number has gradually increased until at the present time (1886) there are over two hundred. The school is under the care of the pastor as superintendent, and George Boyer as assistant.

EMANUEL UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH is situated on Line Street, above Fourth. In 1854 a small number of the German population living in the southern part of Camden conceived the feasibility of organizing a German Emanuel Church; a little Sunday-school had been started, the meetings being held in the house of Mrs. Louisa Moushe, on Cherry Street, above Third. The parents of these children soon took an active interest in the welfare of the school, and under the guidance of the Rev. Adam Hinkle, preaching in the German language and regular Sunday services were held at the above-mentioned house. The membership increased, the school prospered, but they were unable to build a place of worship. In 1855 John Warner, a philanthropist of Philadelphia, and a warm friend of Adam Hinkle, concluded to build a church for this congregation at his own expense, stipulating that the preaching should be in the German language, that the church should be free to all the poor people of Camden, and that the congregation should be under the pastoral care of the Rev. Adam Hinkle. In January, 1856, the corner-stone of the present church was laid. The building is a one-story brick, thirty by fifty feet, and was dedicated in the same

year. The Rev. Adam Hinkle served as pastor for more than twenty years, and during seven years of that time he received no compensation. When he was seventy years old the Conference sent him some assistance. In 1876 a paralytic stroke disabled him, and he never fully recovered his health. He died in 1881. Since his death the records of the church are, in a measure, incomplete, and the following names and data have been furnished by Casper Tenner, one of the church trustees, who has served continuously since the time of organization. The ministers in succession were Revs. Adam Hinkle, Christian Meyers, R. Deysbur, M. Stactzel, Daniel Yengst, Henry Early, Nicholas Gabal and Joseph Steltzer. During the pastorate of Rev. Mr. Steltzer there was a division in the congregation, and a portion of it formed another congregation. The original congregation adopted the name of the United Brethren in Christ. Since this change the ministers who have officiated are David Hoffman, Gottlieb Meyers, Frederick List, M. Muller, Frederick List, H. E. Roediger and J. H. Unger, whose term closed in 1885. At present there is no regular pastor, and services are conducted every Sunday afternoon by Rev. John Light, of Philadelphia.

BETHEL CHURCH of the United Brethren in Christ is situated on Third Street, below Walnut. During the summer of 1878 the Rev. William O. Shimp conducted open-air services under the auspices of this denomination at different points in Camden. On the approach of cold weather these meetings were held in the house of William Godwin, on Third Street, below Line. A mission Sunday-school was also started at this house and continued for several months. There were only eight members of the original congregation, and six children in the mission school. In 1879 the religious services and the Sunday-school were removed to the house of Mrs. Hebler, on Pine Street, below Fourth, and the same year a board of trustees was chosen for the purpose of adopting measures to build a church or rent a suitable hall in which the congregation could worship. This board, after consideration, recommended the renting of the present church, which is owned by Miss Sallie Stevens. It is a one-story frame building, and was built for a mission school. It formerly stood on Locust Street, but was removed to its present location. The congregation then worshipped as Independent Wesleyan Methodists, but in 1880 the name was changed to "The Methodists," with a Conference in Philadelphia, under the direction of Rev. Dr. Kirby. In 1882 a favorable opportunity was offered to this church to unite

with the Society of the United Brethren in Christ, and soon after the change was effected. Since this date the congregation has greatly increased in number, and fifty children have been added to the Sunday-school, which is now under the care of the pastor. Early in 1886 Rev. William O. Shimp started a mission for services and Sunday-school in the frame church on Eighth Street, above Ferry Avenue, lately vacated by the Scott Methodist Episcopal Church. The Sunday-school connected with the mission has twenty-nine members, and is superintended by William Stephenson.

ZION CHURCH, on the corner of Berkley and William Street, is a branch of the Evangelical Association of North America. The Camden congregation originated in 1854, when the Rev. Andrew Ziegenfus, a minister of the Evangelical Association of Southwark Mission, Philadelphia, came to Camden to officiate at the first meeting of this denomination held in this city, at the house of Mrs. Louise Mousche, and for a number of years services were held in her house, and in the little church on Line Street, above Fourth. During these years a number of ministers served the congregation, among whom were the Rev. Adam Hinkle, Christian Meyers, Mr. Shimer, R. Deyshur, Henry Stetzel, Daniel Yengst, Henry Earley, Nicholas Gabal, A. S. Steltz, Joseph Steltzer and C. Philibar. Under the ministrations of the last two pastors the present church was built during the year 1878. It is a one-story brick building, forty by sixty-five feet, with a large auditorium and a gallery. The dedicatory services were performed by Bishop Reuben Dubs, of Cleveland, O. The pastors who have since served the congregation were C. Philibar, Antony Straub, C. B. Flichr, A. S. Steltz, G. Redman, O. Arnold and George Hauser. The Sunday-school, which was organized when the religious meetings were inaugurated, had greatly increased in membership when this church was dedicated, having sixty regular attendants, with Henry Daman as superintendent. At present (1886) there are about one hundred pupils and teachers, and Solomon Flichr is the superintendent. The church membership is sixty-five communicants. This congregation is one of the missions of the Atlantic Conference, which is an exclusively German Conference, having its work in New York City, Long Island, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland and in several sea-board cities. The Evangelical Association has at this present time twenty-four Conferences, which are located in the United States, Canada, Germany, and Switzerland, as also a prosperous mission in Japan.

THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, next to the church, and therefore next to the heart and head of all religious work, has made great strides forward during the past quarter of a century. It was organized October 16, 1878, at the residence of Samuel B. French, corner of Cooper Street and Front, by George H. Davis, W. Howard Curtiss, Bartram L. Bonsall, Samuel B. French, Howard Carrow and I. S. Conover. Mr. Davis was chosen chairman, and Mr. Conover secretary. It was "*Resolved*, That we, members of the church of Christ, and believers in Him, organize ourselves into a Young Men's Christian Association, to be called The Young Men's Christian Association of Camden." W. H. Curtiss, B. L. Bonsall and Fitch Taylor were appointed a committee on organization. Another committee was appointed to visit the pastors of the city with the view of obtaining their co-operation. The next meeting was held in the lecture-room of Tabernacle Baptist Church (now the hall of Wm. B. Hatch Post, G. A. R.), on the 24th of the same month. By-laws and a constitution were adopted, and the officers elected were,—President, George H. Davis; Vice-President, W. H. Bancroft; Corresponding Secretary, W. Howard Curtiss; Recording Secretary, George H. Higbee; Treasurer, Bartram L. Bonsall; Directors, Samuel B. French, Fitch Taylor, E. Dallas Stager, H. L. Titus and the officers. The association continued to meet in the Tabernacle until the 2d of December following, when the first meeting was held in the second story front room of the house at 318 Federal Street, and here the association remained during the year of 1879, growing in membership and influence, and carrying forward a good work at the Camden jail, at the rooms and at open-air meetings.

With the beginning of 1880 the association occupied the desired second and third floors of the hall now known as the Association Hall, at Third Street and Market. But, notwithstanding the limited quarters at 318 Federal Street, the older members still retain pleasant memories of the year spent there, and perhaps it would be entirely proper to claim that in no year of its history was the devotional work of the association conducted with greater enthusiasm. In 1881 Wilbur F. Rose was elected president, and he continued until January, 1885, during which time the membership increased greatly, and W. H. Geistweit and William Getty successively filled the post of general secretary. John J. Robinson became general secretary afterward, and in the spring of 1886 George H. Barker, general secretary of the Bordentown Asso-

ciation, assumed the duties as general secretary of the Camden organization and has since done very effective work. Upon the retirement of Mr. Rose as president, at the close of the year 1884, Walter M. Patton was elected president, and is now the efficient head of the association.

The official minutes show the officers of the association from its institution to this date, to have been as follows:

1878.—President, George H. Davis; Vice-President, W. H. Bancroft; Corresponding Secretary, W. Howard Curtiss; Recording Secretary, George H. Higbee; Treasurer, Bartram L. Bonsall; Directors, Samuel B. French, Fitch Taylor, E. Dallas Stager and Harry L. Titus.

1879.—President, George H. Davis; Vice-President, William H. Bancroft; Corresponding Secretary, W. H. Curtiss; Recording Secretary, Jos. Alexander; Treasurer, B. L. Bonsall; Directors, Crowell S. Fewsmith, Fitch Taylor, J. Kelley Brown, Thomas S. Conover.

1880.—President, George H. Davis; Vice-President, Robert P. Stewart; General Secretary, W. H. Curtiss; Recording Secretary, Dilwyn C. Cliver; Treasurer, B. L. Bonsall; Directors, James E. Leadley, Samuel R. Murray, J. Kelley Brown, C. S. Fewsmith, S. H. Higbee, Westcott Campbell, Thomas S. Conover, S. G. Wallace, Carlton M. Williams, Charles H. Armstrong.

1881.—President, Wilbur F. Rose; Vice-President, Robert P. Stewart; General Secretary, W. H. Curtiss; Financial Secretary, Asa L. Curtis; Treasurer, B. L. Bonsall; Directors, George H. Davis, A. Ledden Izard, C. M. Williams, C. A. Hotchkiss, J. E. Leadley, S. G. Wallace, E. M. Howard, M.D., G. H. Higbee, E. Shivers, E. H. Plummer.

1882.—President, Wilbur F. Rose; Vice-President, Robert P. Stewart; General Secretary, Geo. H. Davis; Recording Secretary, Clifford W. Shinn; Treasurer, Bartram L. Bonsall; Directors, Harris Graffen, E. M. Howard, M.D., A. L. Izard, Saml. Finney, S. G. Wallace, C. A. Hotchkiss, E. H. Plummer, Asa L. Curtis, G. H. Higbee, Carlton M. Williams.

1883.—President, Wilbur F. Rose; Vice-President, E. M. Howard, M.D.; General Secretary, W. S. Geistweit; Recording Secretary, Harris Graffen; Treasurer, George H. Higbee; Directors, J. Lynn Truscott, Harry Humphreys, Carlton M. Williams, C. A. Hotchkiss, S. Bryan Smith, Robt. P. Stewart, Samuel Finney, George H. Davis, F. W. Ayer.

1884.—President, Wilbur F. Rose; Vice-President, E. M. Howard, M.D.; Treasurer, G. H.

Higbee; Recording Secretary, J. Lynn Truscott; Directors, E. H. Bryan, Samuel Russell, Carlton M. Williams, Walter M. Patton, Oscar C. Molan, E. E. Read, Jr., J. T. Harker, Harry Humphreys, E. A. Armstrong, Louis T. Derousse, Thomas H. Harris, E. R. Smiley, M.D.; George E. Taylor, David M. Chambers, J. L. Truscott.

1885.—President, Wilbur F. Rose; Vice-President, E. M. Howard, M.D.; Treasurer, Harry M. Anderson; Directors, E. H. Bryan, O. C. Molan, E. M. Howard, Samuel Russell, Walter M. Patton, Harry Humphreys, Carlton M. Williams, George H. Higbee, R. P. Stewart, E. A. Armstrong, Bartram L. Bonsall, John T. Seymour, S. G. Wallace, E. H. Plummer, Charles Danchower.

1886.—President, Walter M. Patton; Vice-President, E. M. Howard, M.D.; Recording Secretary, John F. Seymour; Treasurer, Harry M. Anderson; Directors, Carlton M. Williams, Oscar C. Molan, E. H. Bryan, E. A. Armstrong, S. G. Wallace, B. L. Bonsall, W. F. Rose, J. E. Roberts, Charles L. Reeves, Christian Schrack, A. E. Street.

"The Ladies' Auxiliary of the Young Men's Christian Association," one of its noblest supports, was organized in the hall on the 15th of January, 1883, a preliminary meeting having been held on the 10th. At the second meeting the following officials were chosen for the year: President, Mrs. H. L. Hotchkiss; Vice-President, Mrs. Wilbur F. Rose; Treasurer, Mrs. Harris Graffen; Secretary, L. W. Hurlbut. The Auxiliary from that date steadily grew in power for good, and it is now a most effective agency for the promotion of the objects of the association.

CHURCH OF THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION.—The few Catholics residing in Camden nearly forty years ago were content to attend divine service in a poorly-furnished room in the old City Hall, which stood on the south side of Federal Street, above Fourth, where the present market is located.

There are not many now living who participated in those services, but the few who still remain have had the satisfaction of seeing the little mission grow to a congregation numbering four thousand souls, and possessing church property valued at two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Rev. E. J. Waldron, who was attached to the Cathedral Parish, Philadelphia, is the first priest who is known to have attended to the spiritual wants of the Catholics of Camden. He celebrated, on every other Sunday, the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass in the old City Hall for some time, but it was deemed wise to select another place of worship. The residence of the late Henry M. Innis, on the south side of Bridge Avenue, above Third



P. J. Fitzsimmons

Dame, Ind. They came to reside in the house he had specially built for their use on the church grounds, and have had charge of the boys' school since their arrival. By constant efforts this property has been improved and at this moment it is acknowledged that no other congregation in this city possesses a church property equal to it in value. The church members are not wealthy, but out of their slender means they have paid off a large debt and supported schools having an average attendance of four hundred and fifty children.

REV. P. J. FITZSIMMONS, of this church, was born in the year 1840, near the town of Virginic, County Cavan, Ireland, and received his early education at a national school in that town. At the age of sixteen he commenced his classical course in Mr. O'Reilly's school, and in 1859 entered All Hallows College, Dublin, and after three years' study there came to America, located in Quebec, Canada, and entered the Grand Seminary, where he was ordained to the priesthood in December, 1853. His first mission was in Kingston, Ont., where he worked two years and began his useful career. He was then promoted to the parish of Centreville, in that diocese, where he labored with success; but owing to ill health and the severity of the climate, he was forced to seek another field of labor, and coming to New Jersey, entered upon mission work in Mount Holly. After some months he was transferred to St. Joseph's Church, Jersey City, to assist the Rev. A. Venuta, by Rt. Rev. Bishop Bayley. Two years later he was appointed to the parish of Dover, N. J., but ill health soon compelled him to go to Europe, where he remained nearly a year. After his return he went to St. John's Church, Trenton, and upon the death of Rev. John Mackin, the Rt. Rev. Bishop Corrigan appointed Rev. P. Byrne, rector of St. John's, and Father Fitzsimmons was transferred in 1873 to the Church of the Immaculate Conception, where he has since labored zealously and effectively and done much to advance the interests of the parish, spiritually and materially.

ST. PETER'S AND ST. PAUL'S GERMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.—In 1867 a number of the German people of Camden, who had been worshipping in the Church of the Immaculate Conception, of this city, with a few persons who had been connected with other Roman Catholic Churches, met at the house of Anthony Kobus, at No. 419 Spruce Street. This meeting was under the supervision of Rev. Father Joseph Thurnes, of Egg Harbor, and was called for the purpose of appointing a committee to select and purchase a suitable location for building a church, or a suitable building already

erected, for a place of worship. John Welsh, Valentine Voll, Anthony Kobus and Anthony Voll were appointed as a committee. Soon after, hearing that the church property of the Second Baptist Church, on Fourth Street, could be obtained, the committee purchased it for the sum of four thousand dollars, in January, 1868. After a few alterations were made, the church was dedicated by Vicar-General McQuade, of the Diocese of New Jersey. Rev. Father Joseph Thurnes was placed in charge, and in a short time seventy families united with the congregation. A Sunday-school was organized, which meets in the basement of the church building. In 1869 the committee was authorized to enlarge this building. An extension of twenty feet to the rear was built, and other alterations and improvements were made the same year. Rev. Father Thurnes remained with the church until 1833. Under his care and supervision a parsonage, school-house and hall were built, and a day-school established, in which English and German were taught to a large number of pupils. Rev. Father Francis Neubauer and Rev. Father Peter Scharoun, of the Franciscan Order, then assumed charge of the church, and under their care the congregation has prospered and increased, and the schools have gained in numbers. All indebtedness on the church has been canceled. About one thousand persons form the congregation, and three hundred children are taught in the Sunday-school and day-schools. The congregation is now preparing to erect a large and commodious house of worship.

CHAPTER VI.

THE SCHOOLS.

Early Schools in Camden.—The Public-School System.—The New Era.—Progress since 1879.—Newton Debating Society.—The Worthington Library.—Private Schools.—West Jersey Orphanage.

EARLY SCHOOLS IN CAMDEN.—It is impossible to give an accurate history of the earliest schools in Camden. The plan for the original town of Camden provided a site for a school-house, which was built during the period of the Revolutionary War. Some of the churches in early days supported schools, and the Friends at all times, and even to-day, have supported excellently-managed schools in connection with their Meetings.

The old Camden Academy was the most prominent educational institution in the city for half a century. The building was erected in 1803, and stood on the site of the Genge school building at

the corner of Sixth and Market Streets. The land upon which it was situated was given by George Genge. The schools in it were conducted by a number of teachers with varied success, frequent changes being made. Edward Bullock taught in this building for a time.

In 1835 John M. Souler took the upper room of the academy and taught all the English branches, at \$2.50 per quarter.

The Hatch School-house was one of the early educational institutions of Camden. It was situated near what is now the corner of Seventh and Pearl Streets, a short distance from the Diamond Cottage, and was the place where many of the youths of Camden and vicinity, half a century or more ago, obtained the rudiments of an education. The school-house was within a dense grove, through which were paths leading to it. Among the prominent teachers of this school was Edward Butcher, who became postmaster of Camden in 1838. Benjamin F. Davis was another of the teachers at this school.

In 1825 Jacob L. Rowan taught a school at the southeast corner of Third and Market Streets. Benjamin Ferris opened a singing-school in the "Town House," December 11, 1835. Oliver Cox, a graduate of Cambridge University, England, in March, 1836, opened the Camden Classical School, designed to fit young men for college. The same year and month Sarah and Hannah Eastlack opened a seminary for girls, on Cooper Street, opposite the residence of Richard M. Cooper.

Ira Bisbee, in 1835, advertised that he would open an English school, for both sexes, in the basement of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and announced that those who wished "to attend to the science of Grammar could be taught in the evening—not parrotorically, but by Brown's American System—according to the constructive genius of our language." Isaiah Toy, Edward D. Roe and John K. Cowperthwait announced that they, as a committee, had visited Mr. Bisbee's school and were highly pleased.

At the general town-meeting, held March 10, 1835, the subject of the public schools was discussed, and a committee to consider the matter was appointed,—John K. Cowperthwait, Richard Feters, J. L. Reese, Isaiah Toy, Rev. S. Starr, Rev. William Granville, Rev. T. C. Teasdale, Benjamin Allen, Charles Kaighu, William Ridgeway and J. W. Cooper.

In 1835 Rev. T. C. Teasdale opened a French and English Boarding and Day-School, of which Demorris was teacher of French and "Musick."

Isaiah Joy in 1837 advertised for a teacher to

conduct a primary school in the "basement of the Methodist Church."

Rev. M. Shepherd conducted a Female Academy in 1835, his daughter assisting him as a teacher.

The Seminary of St. Paul's Church was conducted by Miss Mary M. Archer in 1837.

In 1837 P. M. Gowen was principal of the "Writing, Mercantile and Mathematical School" in the Camden Academy. The same year Oliver Cox became principal of a school in the "basement of the Methodist Church."

"A Select Classical and English Boarding-School" was started by W. S. Barton, September 19, 1838. In May, 1838, Camden was divided into two school districts.

A school-house and house of worship was dedicated in Fetersville in May, 1840. Miss Turner had a school "near the Market" in 1842. Mr. Hough had a classical and mathematical school, which was afterwards conducted by Rev. F. Knighton in 1845.

In 1852 F. H. Rothpletz was principal of the Camden Academy; Miss Henrietta Rothpletz was assistant.

The Young Ladies' Institute, with H. T. Timsdale as principal, was opened in 1852.

The Camden "High School for Boys" was opened by J. D. Higgins in 1854.

The "Camden Grove School," taught by Rev. Knighton, was taken by Rev. Northrop in 1854.

Lafayette and Talleyrand Grover, the former of whom became Governor of Oregon, and later United States Senator from the same State, taught a select school in Camden for a number of years.

At the request of State Superintendent Apgar, in 1879, Henry L. Bonsall, who for several years served as city superintendent of schools, prepared an historical sketch of the rise and progress of the public school system of Camden. Having very kindly allowed the use of it, the information embodied in the following pages, containing the history of the public schools to 1879, was mostly compiled from his work:

THE PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM.—The first recorded evidence of intention to better this condition of things occurs in the minute of a meeting of the "School Trustees of the Township of Camden," at the house of Dr. Isaac S. Mulford, April 6, 1843, when Richard Feters was appointed chairman and treasurer, and B. A. Hamnell secretary. J. C. De La Cour and the secretary were appointed to provide books for the officers, and "Jesse Smith was employed to assess the number of children that may be eligible to the schools." The schools were ordered to be opened

about the 11th of May, the yearly salary of the male teacher not to exceed six hundred dollars, and of the female, four hundred dollars. Cobb's school-books were adopted. Messrs. De La Cour and Rhee were appointed to procure one hundred and seventy-four large and seventy-four small slates. Mr. Miller was chosen teacher, and Messrs. Cole, Cowperthwait and Rhee directed to inquire into character and qualifications.

On the 26th of April, 1843, it was ordered that a colored school be opened under the same regulations as the white school, and George Shreeve was appointed its teacher at a salary of seventeen dollars per month. On May 8th rooms in the academy were fitted up, and in it the first public school in Camden was inaugurated. This school continued with varying success. In 1845, the trustees met at the Niagara Fire Company's engine-house, with Dr. Isaac S. Mulford as president, Philander C. Brinck secretary, and J. C. De La Cour treasurer.

The trustees then went to work in earnest, and this is the point the progress of the schools properly dates from. The members of the Board of Education then were Franklin Ferguson, Joseph C. De La Cour, Samuel H. Morton, Philander C. Brinck, Jesse Smith, Joseph Taylor, David Brown, Isaac S. Mulford, and Thomas Chapman. David Brown reported the census of children of school age in Camden to be nine hundred and seventy-four white and fifty-nine colored. An examination of teachers was ordered to be held on the 14th of the ensuing month, the president of the board to conduct the same, when Messrs. English, Plotts and Hall and Miss Thomas were passed as candidates. Following this report came a resolution of the board, which reads strangely in the light of this generation: "*Resolved*, That the circumstance of Mr. English being a *foreigner*, we will decline examining his papers or credentials," the president alone dissenting, when Mr. English, who passed first, was ignored, and Conly Plotts was elected principal of the first grammar school, at a salary of four hundred and fifty dollars a year, Miss Thomas being chosen for the primary school. This action concerning Mr. English was taken when party spirit ran fiercely, about a year after the Philadelphia riots of 1844.

A school was now opened at Kaighns Point, and a tax of one dollar and a quarter levied on the North Camden grammar scholars, and seventy-five cents for the North and the South Primary Schools. The tax was to be paid in advance when the permits were given out, and as but seventy permits were reported issued for the entire juris-

dition, it shows that the tax did not work satisfactorily, not one-tenth of the eligibles attending the schools. As it kept children out who would otherwise have been in, after a few years' imposition, it was abandoned. In 1847 the colored school designed for South Camden had not yet been established, "owing to the difficulty of procuring a room at a moderate rent." Sarah Kaighn devised a lot for school purposes. In response to repeated petitions for the school, Ishmael Lack was appointed to take charge of and secure pupils at the rate of the aforesaid sum of seventy-five cents *per capita*, but one year thereafter the school was discontinued, owing to the lack of funds, though shortly after this the treasurer's annual report showed three hundred and seventy-eight dollars received from the State and five hundred and fifty-four dollars from the county, which report, in the invariable phrase of Ebenezer Nicholls, secretary, was "excepted," his successor, F. Fleisner, crediting James Elwell for "cole." In 1850 the schools of North Camden were opened and Pardon Davis was elected the male and Harriet L. Hauptman the female teacher. The propriety and necessity of the City Council paying to the board the amount of money due for school purposes was argued before that body by the committee, Isaac Porter, Thomas W. Mulford and Matthew Miller, Jr., who also proposed a two mill tax for the same purpose.

In 1851 the board opened a school for female pupils at Washington Hall, South Camden, and one for male pupils at Kaighns Point. H. W. Chadwick, M. E. Thomas, Pardon Davis, Elizabeth Brown, A. Rudderow, H. L. Hauptman, Harriet N. King and E. A. Evans were the eight teachers then employed in the city.

The second census was taken in June, 1852, when there were in the North Ward, between the ages of five and eighteen years, 656 pupils; Middle Ward, 890; South Ward, 1262, and this increase, from about 1000 to nearly 3000, necessitated the discontinuance of the renting of rooms, whereupon a committee was appointed to wait on the City Council and ascertain whether that body would borrow money for the purpose of building school-houses. The committee also reported that a building capable of accommodating six hundred pupils, including all necessary heating and ventilating apparatus, could be had for from six to seven thousand dollars; the size of such building would be about forty-five feet front by seventy-five feet deep, and two stories high. The committee further suggested that application be made to the Council for such loan, and in case of refusal, that the board apply to the Legislature for power to borrow. Isaac W.

Mickle thereupon moved that the Legislature be notified of the intention of the board to draft a bill modifying the school system of the city, which was the first intimation of a declaration of independence on the part of the board. Notice was then given of two acts: one to incorporate the Board of Education of the City of Camden, and the other to enable the City Council to borrow eight thousand dollars for the erection of the new school-house in the South Ward, a contract for which had already been entered into by Mr. Shroff; which acts were subsequently granted, and the board became an independent body, from which time the progress of education kept pace with the increase of population. The "Kaighn School," covered by the contract of Mr. Shroff, was the first building erected by the board, the land for which was donated by the Kaighn family—giving rise to the reflection that while the Friends, or "people called Quakers" prefer to educate their own children rather than avail themselves of public tuition, they have nevertheless been liberal and zealous in promoting the cause of public education, and their names live in the Kaighn School, the Cooper School and the Mulford School.

THE NEW ERA.—The first meeting of "The Board of Education of the City of Camden" was held April 3, 1854. Messrs. Drury, of the former, and De La Cour, of the newly-organized board, were enrolled, and Mr. Drury became principal of Cooper Hill School. A census of the children for that year showed in the North Ward 816 pupils; Middle Ward, 1193; South Ward, 1559,—total, 3668. The Kaighn School was finished and opened with eight teachers, the only one of whom remaining is the estimable and efficient principal of Mulford Grammar and Kaighn Primary, Harriet N. King. The Kaighn School building cost eight thousand six hundred and eighty-eight dollars. The contractor was Mr. Shroff.

At this period the board passed a resolution directing principals to refrain from the use of the rod as a means of correction, and if used at all, that it be after school hours. Near the close of the year Messrs. Ott, Trimble and Nicholls were appointed to consider the best arrangements for erecting a school in the North Ward, from which, in due time, came the George Genge School. Clayton Truax, treasurer, in his published statement, on February 11th, credited himself with \$16,142, as against \$12,337 expended, and a balance of \$3804, certified to by Joseph Trimble, Lewis Seal and Sylvester Burdsall. Twenty-two years after (1876) the receipts were \$152,626, and the expenditures \$120,485, twelve new school-

houses having been erected in that time. In this year James M. Cassady commenced an active career in the interests of public education. His first missionary labor was the finally successful attempt to convert the City Council into a disposition to hand over to the board the amount of two thousand four hundred and eighty-one dollars, which was adjusted by Benjamin Browning, Samuel Lytle and William Sharpe, on the part of the Council, and Messrs. Cassady, Dorman & Nicholls, representing the board.

In 1858 Mr. De La Cour was elected president, S. Burdsall secretary, and Clayton Truax treasurer. Mr. Dorman reported the census of school children to be 4005,—North Ward, 1098; Middle Ward, 1325; South Ward, 1591. Kaighn School building was the only one owned by the board. At the November meeting Charles Cox was appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Dr. Sartori, in Berkley Street School; and it is a noteworthy fact that many of the early principals afterwards occupied the foremost social and political positions in the city.

In 1859 Mr. Cassady was elected secretary of the board, the old officers, with this exception, being re-elected. The number of school children had increased to four thousand three hundred and seventy-four. Messrs. Dorman, Cassady and Sides, as a committee on qualifications, reported that "very little can be accomplished without a proper organization and classification of the schools, and believing that much improvement can be made by a reorganization of the schools of the Middle Ward, asked for authority for that purpose." The same committee subsequently reported Grammar, Secondary and Primary Departments as indispensable, the whole to be under the direct supervision of the male principal. A system of examinations and promotions was also devised, and the first attempt at a more complete and systematic arrangement inaugurated. At the end of the vacation Datus Drury resigned. David W. Bartine was appointed to the North Ward Grammar School; Charles A. Singer, Middle Ward Grammar School; Kate L. Rudderow, principal of Berkley Street Secondary; and Anna M. Stack, Paper-Mill School. In April, 1860, a committee was authorized to procure a room for a Primary School at Coopers Point, rent not to exceed six dollars per month, and teacher, two hundred and fifty dollars per annum; the number of scholars in room being limited to sixty-four. The subject of corporal punishment evidently bothered the board as much as it did the teachers, a number of resolutions and suggestions being

tabled by the adoption of a motion of Mr. Morris, "that it is inexpedient to enact any further laws on the subject," which conclusion, however, was only a temporary palliative to the opposition, which lasted as long as the barbarous practice endured.

On motion of Thomas McKeen, Richard Feters addressed the board, in 1861, on the propriety of selling Sixth and Plum lot and building at Fifth and Plum. This is the last minute found relating to Richard Feters, who, next to Dr. Mulford and the members of the first board, was the oldest friend of popular education.

Dr. Ridge, in the spirit of inquiry, improvement and innovation which characterized his efforts in the cause of education, succeeded, in 1862, in having the pantographic plan of teaching introduced into some of the city schools. It appears from the records of 1863 that the election for officers of the board was not contested with the same degree of interest which has marked subsequent elections. Dr. Ridge and Dr. Birdsell having been nominated for president, on motion of Dr. Ridge, Dr. Birdsell was elected by acclamation, Mr. Cassidy continuing as secretary, and Mr. Sides succeeding Thomas A. Wilson as treasurer. James M. Scovel seems to have exercised a potent influence in changing the location of the Genge School, then in course of construction, to the centre of the lot at Sixth, Market and Arch. Severns & Ward were the contractors for this second building, which, in its day, was considered a model school structure, as was the Kaighn School, which, at the suggestion of Dr. Middleton, the oldest school in the city, became one of the best-lighted and most thoroughly ventilated of the modernized buildings. The number of school children had increased to 4773,—North Ward, 1318; Middle Ward, 1545; South Ward, 1910,—South Ward then, as since, having been more mindful of the divine injunction.

William Fewsmith entered the board at this period, and ever after, until his resignation, took an active and intelligent part in its deliberations. Afterward, in assuming and discharging the duties of the first superintendency of the same, he methodized and systematized the working of the daily growing to be more complicated machinery, until the present admirable system was more nearly perfected.

The Genge School building being finished, the divisions of the Berkley Street School were removed to it, that building vacated and the schools consolidated, while an examination was ordered for teachers to take charge of the new divisions. The

teachers selected were E. A. Singer, principal; assistants, Sidney L. Anderson, Sallie G. Rudderow, C. Callett, Ellie E. Fenton and Jennie James. In the Girls' Department: Sallie Walker, principal; Kate L. Rudderow, Louisa Ash, Sallie T. Brown, Edith Heany and Rachel Brevoort. A Teachers' Association was in operation at this period, which developed into a Teachers' Institute. A general increase in the inadequate salaries of teachers was made at this time. In 1866 the organization was effected by the choice of Thomas G. Rowand, M.D., as president, and the continuance of the other officers, changes in these positions being rarely made. Night-schools were first established in December of this year; yet, although all the appliances needed were furnished, they seem to have been but indifferently successful. Edwin A. Stevens, of Hoboken, N. J., having donated the lot on which the new Middle Ward School was built in 1867, it was therefore called the "Stevens School." The donation of this lot was the last official act of Mr. Stevens prior to his departure for Europe, from which he never returned. William B. Mulford was the contractor for the erection of this elegant school building, with fifteen divisions, affording rooms for the General Book Depository, the meeting-room of the board and the sessions of the Normal Class.

On the completion of the Stevens School, in 1868, the Plum and Elm Street rooms were vacated, the scholars transferred, and W. L. Sayre was appointed principal of the boys' department, and Hope Anthony of the girls' department of the new school; C. Henry Kain taking the principalship of the North Ward Boys', and Kate L. Rudderow of the Girls' School; while N. J. Morrison and Miss E. J. Peddie were respectively appointed to the South Ward School. The South Ward Colored School was placed in charge of D. G. Harris, and in 1869 an additional colored school was established at Third Street and Mount Vernon.

April, 1870, Dr. J. M. Ridge was elected president, and Dr. Alexander Mcrary superintendent, the other officers being re-elected.

The census of school children was reported by Thomas McDowell to be five thousand two hundred and ninety-one, and to provide for the pressure, a house on Cooper Street and a portion of the Baptist Church, Fourth and Mount Vernon, were rented for primary purposes. The salaries of the three male principals were fixed at fifteen hundred dollars, and of the three female principals at seven hundred and fifty dollars each.

The State Teachers' Association meeting in Camden in 1871, Mayor Charles Cox, Rudolphus

Bingham and Henry B. Wilson were appointed to welcome the educators of the State.

A revision of the Camden City Charter at this time annexed the suburbs of Newton township, dividing the city into eight wards and giving two members to the board from each ward.

The propriety of teaching the elements of music became so apparent in 1872 that Mr. England, from the Special Committee on Music, reported in favor of the employment of E. F. Batchelor and the use of pantographic charts in the exemplification of the Wilhelm Huida System, which continued three years. In the fall of the year C Henry Kain succeeded Mr. Sayre as principal of Stevens School; William H. Samuel was assigned to Genge School, Horatio Draper to Liberty and Geoffrey Buckwalter to Central Avenue, the newer teachers then, as since, taking the lower schools and making their way up to the higher grade schools as vacancies occurred.

The school-house for colored children on Mount Vernon Street was finished and the Third and Mount Vernon school abandoned. William H. F. Arnstead was appointed principal, and Henry Boyer placed in charge of the Ferry Road Colored School—these two schools providing ample accommodation for all the colored children in the city.

The Cooper School was built by the board in 1874, with Samuel Monroe as contractor, at a cost of thirty thousand nine hundred and seventy-three dollars. It is pronounced one of the finest school buildings in the State, and was dedicated in the presence of the State and county superintendents and other dignitaries, Walt Whitman reading the dedication poem, and addresses being delivered by the State, county and city superintendents, President Rittenhouse, Principal Samuels, J. M. Cassady and Controller Milligan, of Philadelphia. The following is Walt Whitman's poem:

"AN OLD MAN'S THOUGHT OF SCHOOL."

An old man's thought of school:

An old man, gathering youthful memories and blooms, that youth itself cannot.

Now only do I know you!

O fair auroral skies! O morning dew upon the grass!

And these I see—these sparkling eyes,

These stores of mystic meaning—these young lives,
Building, equipping, like a fleet of ships—immortal ships!

Soon to sail out over the measureless seas,
On the Soul's voyage.

Only a lot of boys and girls?

Only the tiresome spelling, writing, ciphering classes?

Only a Public School?

Ah more—infinity more;

(As George Fox rais'd his warning cry, 'Is it this pile of brick and mortar—these dead floors, windows, rails—you call the church?

Why this is not the church at all—the Church is living, ever living
Souls.)

And you America,

Cast you the real reckoning for your present?

The lights and shadows of your future—good or evil?

To girlhood, boyhood look—the Teacher and the School."

April, 1874, the new board organized with David Rittenhouse, president; J. L. De La Cour, treasurer; William C. Figner, secretary; H. L. Bonsall, superintendent. This opened another new era in the operations of the board in the regulation of the educational system; the old law, empowering the members of the board to furnish supplies, etc., having been repealed, and all personal monetary interests being removed from its membership.

The number of teachers was seventy-four; the number of scholars three thousand eight hundred and nineteen. The school census reported over eight thousand children of school age, showing that about one-half the school population was then engaged in work or pursuits disqualifying them from public tuition, except as they are further provided for by a dozen excellent parochial and private schools. Evidence of the thoroughness of the instruction in the schools is furnished in an examination report of this period, in which it is shown that nearly all the candidates for teachers' certificates were pupils of the grammar schools, and while the requirements for qualification were in no sense lowered, more than twenty of those pupils in the first division passed creditably.

Mr. Kain, who afterwards became a member of the board, resigned in September, 1874, to take the Northwest Grammar School, Philadelphia; Mr. Buckwalter was transferred to Stevens School, thence to Cooper, exchanging places with Mr. Samuel; and Philip Cressman appointed to Central Avenue, Mr. Fry going to the Liberty School. The Legislature, in 1875, gave authority to the board to borrow fifty thousand dollars; three brown stone two-story school-houses were built in the lower section of the city,—in the Eighth Ward the John W. Mickle School, and in the Fifth the Isaac W. Mulford School and the Richard Feters School, each named after worthy citizens of Camden who years ago took an active interest in the educational welfare of the city. These buildings were erected by the contractor, M. E. Harden, a former member of the board, and are a credit to the foresight and intelligence of John H. Dialogue, who was instrumental in their construction. One of the acquisitions to the board for a single term, at this period, was William Curtiss, from the First Ward.

The Centennial year energized educators, as it did everybody and everything else. The State superintendent having notified the schools that an educational exhibit would be expected from New Jersey, Camden contributed her quota to an aggregate officially pronounced in most respects equal, and in several particulars superior, to the exhibits of other States and countries. James M. Cassady was the Centennial president, and J. L. De La Cour, son of the first treasurer, succeeded to the treasury so long guarded by the father. In 1877, B. Frank Sutton became president, William T. Bailey treasurer, Charles W. Knight remaining secretary, having succeeded William C. Figner. The Stevens Primary School, built during the Centennial year, is an admirable structure. The old Kaighn School-house, under the supervision of Messrs. Dialogue, Davis, Pierce, Middleton and Perkins, was remodeled in 1876 and made a most desirable school building, the work being done by E. Allen Ward.

After several unsuccessful attempts to set up the new adjunct to the system, the Normal Class was finally established this year through the agency of Messrs. Middleton, Cassady and Pierce, committee on teachers—Philip Cressman being appointed principal, and Charles K. Middleton filling the vacancy in the Mickle School occasioned by the transfer. The Normal Class was originally designed as a preparatory school for teachers, to supplement the policy of the board in selecting candidates from its own schools. In June, 1878, its first class was graduated. For some time previous to this period the school census had increased to more than ten thousand, and the matter of providing accommodations excited attention, being principally urged by Messrs. Currie and Middleton, of the First District, and lots for a new school-house were secured. Temporary accommodation was afforded through rented rooms and the adoption of a half-day session.

At the expiration of the school year of 1878, William H. Samuel, following the example of Messrs. Bartine, Boyer, Sayre, Kain, Singer and other efficient Camden principals, resigned the principalship of the Stevens School to take a school in the Thirty-first Section, Philadelphia, when George E. Fry was promoted to the Stevens School and E. F. Way was appointed to the Liberty School. At the next meeting of the board the first formal visit of Philadelphia school officials took place, when addresses of mutual congratulation were delivered.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS SINCE 1879.—For the history of the public schools of Camden since

1879, acknowledgments are due Geo. E. Fry, the efficient principal of the Second School District of Camden.

The important items of interest relating to the schools for the year 1879 are as follows: Officers of the school board elected—B. Frank Sutton, president; Charles W. Knight, secretary; William T. Bailey, treasurer; Henry L. Bonsall, superintendent. Drawing and theory of teaching were added to the branches required for teachers' examinations. Westlake's Spellers, Steel's Physics and Kellogg's Language Lesson Books were adopted for use in the schools. The teachers' committee was composed of Dr. M. F. Middleton, James M. Cassady, J. C. De La Cour and D. B. Litzenberg. The tax rate for school purposes was four and one-half mills. The crowded primary schools were given two classes of pupils, each class attending school one-half of the day; July 7th, the contract for constructing the Northeast School building corner of Seventh and Vine Streets, was awarded to Joseph Butcher for eleven thousand three hundred and forty-eight dollars; the building committee were Charles F. Curry, Joseph B. Fox, John H. Dialogue and Davis B. Litzenberg; school population in September was eleven thousand nine hundred and seventy-eight; Buckwalter's Spellers were adopted for use in the schools.

In January, 1880, the Northeast School building, at Seventh and Vine Streets, was finished and accepted by the board, and in February, Miss Mary Burrough was appointed principal. In March the board passed a resolution granting third-class certificates to all teachers who held fourth class certificates, and had taught five years.

In April Mr. B. F. Sutton retired from the presidency of the board, which was then reorganized by the election of Charles F. Curry to that office, and the choice of Charles W. Knight and W. F. Bailey, respectively, as secretary and treasurer. H. L. Bonsall was elected city superintendent. In July a contract was let to Wm. T. Mead for building an addition of four rooms to the Liberty School building, at Spruce and Eighth Streets, making it a twelve-room building. The amount of contract was five thousand seven hundred dollars.

In 1881 the first incident worthy of note was the appointment of Messrs. Sutton, Davis, Cassady, Fox and Middleton, of the board, as a committee to wait on the Legislature in the interest of the public schools of the city. On April 4th there was a spirited contest between Messrs. Sutton and Curry for the presidency, and the former was elected upon the forty-seventh ballot. The former secretary and treasurer were re-elected. In De-

ember the first action was taken toward the introduction of sewing in the schools.

In 1882—March—Mr. J. B. Fox was elected president, and the former secretary and treasurer of the board were re-elected. In June of this year the total number of children of school age was reported as twelve thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight. On August 21st, Wm. H. F. Armstead, principal of the Mt. Vernon Colored School, resigned his position and was succeeded by Wm. F. Powell.

In March, 1883, the board organized with Davis B. Litzenberg, president; Charles B. Capewell, secretary; and Wm. Calhoun, treasurer. Martin V. Bergen was elected city superintendent and T. J. Middleton, solicitor. The teachers' committee having for years past felt the importance of giving the principals a better opportunity for superintending the various departments in their district, often discussed the matter, but came to no definite conclusion until the meeting in April, when a member of the committee presented a resolution making the male principals of the grammar schools district principals and appointing an "auxiliary" in each district to assist the district principal. The resolution received favorable comment from other prominent members of the teachers' committee, and was adopted by the board without a dissenting voice, and the plan having now been in successful operation over three years, has proved to be one of the best moves made by the board to improve the system of instruction in our public schools. Martin V. Bergen, city superintendent, in his report in May, as a summary of the reports from the district principals—viz.: Geoffrey Buckwalter, First District; Geo. E. Fry, Second District; Horatio Draper, Third District; Edwin F. Way, Fourth District; Chas. K. Middleton, Fifth District; and Wm. F. Powell, Sixth District,—reported enrolled six thousand and forty scholars, with an average attendance of three thousand nine hundred and ninety. Mr. Bergen, in his report, urged the board to make some provision whereby the colored teachers could receive instruction and receive the same advantages as white teachers. Mr. Bergen also expressed his satisfaction with the good condition of the schools and the efficiency of the teachers. The following were the first auxiliaries appointed under the new system: First District, Clara Shivers; Second District, Laura B. Munyan; Third District, Rosa Flanegin; Fourth District, May L. Shivers; Fifth District, Belle E. Forbes; Sixth District, Bella Douglass. During the summer vacation Miss Helen Smith, a faithful and devoted teacher, died after a very brief illness.

In January, 1884, the superintendent reported the total enrollment, as furnished him by the district principals, six thousand six hundred and forty-seven and average attendance of five thousand and twenty-six.

In January, 1884, there were enrolled in the evening schools for colored applicants one hundred and thirty-five scholars, with an average attendance of eighty-two.

At this meeting the John W. Mickle and Mount Vernon Schools were raised to the grade of grammar schools. At the meeting in October, 1884, the advisory committee of the First District reported on the necessity of making provision for more school accommodation in that district, owing to the overcrowded condition of the schools. It was ordered that the members of the First District, as a committee, investigate the matter of securing a suitable site for a school building north of the Camden and Atlantic Railroad and to ascertain the probable cost of a new building. A great change was also made in the text-books this year. The total enrollment, as reported by City Superintendent Martin V. Bergen, was seven thousand two hundred and eighty. A scholars' library was started in the Second District with forty-five volumes, and through the efforts of teachers and pupils it has been increased to ninety-eight volumes. In November, 1884, a night-school of five divisions for boys was opened in E. A. Stevens School, under the principalship of George E. Fry; also in the Kaighn School; one of two divisions for girls, under the principalship of Miss Anna Farrell and supervised by District Principal H. Draper.

March 16, 1885, the new board organized with Maurice A. Rogers, president; Charles B. Capewell, secretary; William Calhoun, treasurer; Harry L. Bonsall, superintendent; and Timothy J. Middleton, solicitor.

A careful and thorough revision of the limitations of studies was effected during the summer by city superintendent and district principals, and adopted by the board. A more thorough course of instruction was thus provided and the education of the children made more practical. The entire number of children of school age, as reported by the census-takers June, 1885, was 14,972. The total appropriation for school purposes for the school year beginning April, 1884, was ninety-seven thousand four hundred dollars, and for the year beginning April, 1885, it was one hundred and seven thousand two hundred dollars, which latter sum included ten thousand dollars to be used in the building of the school-

house at Broadway and Clinton Streets. During the summer of 1885 the Cooper School building was so badly damaged by the cyclone that it cost two thousand four hundred and seventy-seven dollars to put it in proper repair.

Night-schools were opened by the board in the winter of 1885-86 for three months, in First, Second, Third and Sixth Districts, and placed in charge of the respective district principals. The attendance throughout the term was good and great interest was manifested.

The new board for 1886-87 organized March 15, 1886, with James R. Carson, president; W. H. Snyder, secretary; W. A. Calhoun, treasurer; Martin V. Bergen, city superintendent; and J. Eugene Troth, solicitor. The new school-house Broadway and Clinton Streets is being built by John C. Rogers, for twenty-five thousand nine hundred dollars. The building will be sixty by ninety feet, and contain twelve school-rooms, and on the third floor a board-room and two committee-rooms.

June 8, 1886, City Superintendent Bergen reported having visited all the schools and found them in a good condition. The reports from district principals showed a total enrollment of 6498 pupils, with an average attendance of 4561.

On September 6, 1886, the board re-graded the teachers' salaries.

Through the efforts of the district principals, aided by their assistants and the female principals and the support of the Board of Education, the old plan of holding quarterly and semi-annual examinations of pupils for promotion has given place to the superior and more acceptable plan of monthly examinations, stimulating the pupils to exertion and diligence throughout every part of the term.

The Camden school system is on an excellent basis; the city being divided into six districts, with an average of about thirteen hundred pupils to a district and one grammar school in each, all other buildings feeding the grammar school; consequently, as the population increases and more school-houses are built, the grammar schools must become stronger and better.

The evening schools, a partial failure several years ago, have, during the last few years, through the determined efforts of the district principals, assisted by the janitors and assistants and warmly supported by the board, proved a grand success and have afforded very fine facilities for those who cannot attend day-school.

The steady advancement made in the Camden school system is another strong evidence of the

importance of employing, as far as possible, principals and teachers who make teaching a life profession, and therefore throw their energy into the work of doing the best for the education of the children.

Among the oldest educators in point of time are Messrs. Horatio Draper, Geoffrey Buckwalter and George E. Fry among the males; and the Misses Harriet King, Anita Wright, M. Jennie Wood, Sallie T. Brown, Louisa Ash, Jennie James, Sidney L. Anderson, Sallie E. Hall, Mary L. Miskelly, Edith G. Heany, Minnie Titus, Nellie Orcutt, Belle Mayberry, Anna Wood, Mary M. Reeve and Anna Farrell among the ladies.

The full membership of the Board of Education for the year 1886, is as follows: Stanley Muschamp, James R. Carson, Thomas W. Beattie, Irvine C. Beatty, George W. Ealer, Charles S. Ackley, William Ireton, William A. Husted, George G. Bunkick, Ellis W. Woolverton, A. S. N. Cowan, James L. Johnson, Edward S. Matlack, Edward A. Martin, William Drake, James Ware, Jr.

THE NEWTON JUVENILE DEBATING SOCIETY was organized January 24, 1897, by a number of young men of Camden and its vicinity, and was quite a flourishing society, particularly notable as showing the tone of popular feeling and taste among the young men of the time. James Cooper was the first president and Joseph Mickle secretary and treasurer. The original members were Isaac Z. Collings, John Hinchman, Samuel Hendry, Mason Ward, Jacob Eyaal, George Stokes, Joseph Thackara, John Brown, James Cooper, Joseph Mickle, Samuel Eastlack, Samuel Sloan, Isaac Stokes, Thomas Doughten, Joseph Cooper, Thomas Thackara, David Henry, Jr., John Sloan, Samuel Knight, Samuel Blackwood, Jonathan Knight, Samuel Barton and Isaac Comly.

The object of the society was to discuss questions brought before them, and the president was authorized to issue tickets of admission to the debates to persons not members. The society assembled at Newton Meeting School-house, Sloan's School-house and at convenient places in and near the then small village of Camden quite regularly for a little over a year, and the society then passed out of existence. It seems to have been the pioneer of a large number of debating and literary societies, lyceums, etc., of varying degrees of excellence, but all quite ephemeral.

WORTHINGTON LIBRARY COMPANY.—This company was organized as early as February, 1838, and in the winter of 1839-40 instituted a lecture course. Lectures were delivered in the lower room of the Baptist Church. The first in the course was by

Dr. Isaac S. Mulford, who was followed by Abraham Browning, Dr. Caldwell, Chauncey Bulkley, William J. Allinson, Samuel R. Gunnimere, James Wilson, Dr. Earle and J. R. Chandler. The course of 1840-41 was delivered by David Paul Brown, Rev. George Chandler, E. Morris, John M. Reed, Chauncey Bulkley, William M. Jeffers, Job R. Tyson, Rev. P. E. Moriarty, J. T. S. Sullivan and Morton McMichael.

The trustees of the company for the year 1810 were E. Cole, R. W. Ogden, Jr., I. Mickle, J. A. Balantine, G. Stevers, Jr., J. Folwell and S. S. E. Cowperthwait. The course of lectures for 1841-42 were delivered by the following gentlemen: Hon. Samuel L. Southard, David Paul Brown, Esq., Philadelphia; Lucius Q. Elmer, Bridgeton; Rev. F. A. Eustis, Philadelphia; J. T. S. Sullivan Esq., Philadelphia; Morton McMichael, Esq., Philadelphia; William B. Kinney, Esq., editor of the *Newark Daily Advertiser*; Richard P. Thompson, Salem, N. J.; James T. Sherman, Esq., editor of the *State Gazette*, Trenton; William D. Kelly, Esq., Philadelphia; Staey D. Potts, Esq., Trenton; Richard W. Howell, Esq., Camden; Henry S. Patterson, M.D., Philadelphia; William N. Jeffers, Esq., Camden; Isaac S. Mulford, M.D., Camden; and L. F. Fisler, M.D., mayor, Camden.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS.—The school, conducted by the sisters, Miss Mary G. and Miss Annie Grey, has firmly established for itself, by over twenty years of success, an excellent reputation as a first-class seminary for young ladies and little girls. Originally occupying the school building connected with the Friends' Meeting-House, it was later removed to its present location, 709 Market Street, where the conveniences of commodious school and class-rooms were added to the advantages resulting from faithful, conscientious teaching.

The course of instruction comprises all the branches of a thorough English education; also French, Latin, German, drawing and music.

The department of music, conducted by Miss Annie Grey, has for years furnished thorough instruction to pupils seeking to perfect themselves in a musical education.

The Commercial Institute, at No. 608 Broadway, was established in 1882 by Charles M. Abrahamson. Both males and females are taught in this school. In 1885 there were one hundred and nine students admitted and instructed; the present year, 1886, there are forty-nine in attendance.

A Kindergarten School was kept for some years, at No. 557 Mickle Street, by Miss Ida L. Warner, but, in July, 1886, was removed to Germantown.

Mrs. S. A. Wescott was for four years the principal of the Young Ladies' Seminary, at No. 312 Cooper Street, but it has been discontinued since the close of the spring term of the present year, 1886.

The excellent school of the Misses Northrop was opened in 1879, as a Kindergarten School, and in 1885 became a graded school in which six teachers are employed. During the year 1886, a large building was erected on Penn Street, where the school is now conducted.

THE WEST JERSEY ORPHANAGE for colored children is situated on the corner of Sixth and Mechanic Streets. This excellent institution owes its origin largely to the efforts of Mrs. Martha M. Kaighn, Mrs. Mary E. S. Wood and Mrs. Rebecca C. W. Reeve. The object of the Orphanage is to afford a home for destitute colored children of Camden County and neighboring counties, give them the rudiments of an education and train them to habits of industry. At a suitable age they are indentured to respectable families. A charter was procured, February 17, 1874, and the institution organized by the selection of the following board of trustees:

Joseph M. Kaighn, president.	Wm. Bettle.
Edw. Bettle, 1st vice-president.	Geo. K. Johnson, Jr.
Augustus Reeves, 2d vice-pres.	John Cooper.
J. E. Atkinson, rec'dg sec'y.	Dr. Isaac B. Mulford, physician.
Wm. A. French, cor. sec'y.	Henry Fredericks.
Howard M. Cooper, solicitor.	John C. Stockham.
Jacob J. Pitman.	Asahel Troth.
Joseph M. Cooper.	Alexander C. Wood.
John Gill, Jr.	Joseph B. Cooper.
	Richard H. Reeve.

The members of the original board of managers were,—

Martha M. Kaighn, president.	Mary H. Pitman.
M. P. Bettle, 1st vice-president.	Ellen C. Cooper.
M. S. Troth, 2d " "	Mary S. Bettle.
Anna Burroughs, treasurer.	Rebecca C. W. Reeve.
Susan S. Atkinson, rec'g sec'y.	Matilda Buckius.
Mary M. Mulford, cor. sec'y.	Mary M. Cooper.
Edith E. James.	Elizabeth T. Gill.
Jane Bettle.	Mary E. S. Wood.
Annie S. Baker.	Sallie K. Johnson.
Elizabeth Cooper.	Mary C. Browning.
Sarah Fredericks.	Sallie C. Kaighn.

Joseph M. Kaighn donated three lots of ground at Oak and Chestnut Streets, in the Seventh Ward of Camden, and three adjoining lots were purchased, the intention being to locate the Orphanage there, but at a subsequent meeting it was decided to purchase of James W. Purnell the two-story brick, built by Joseph Kaighn for a farmhouse at Sixth and Mechanic Streets, with a half-acre of ground. A few necessary repairs and alterations were made, and on January 20, 1875, the

institution was opened, with Mrs. Deborah Richardson as Matron, and on the 29th of that month the first child was admitted. Mrs. Richardson remained in charge but a few months and her place was filled by Mrs. Jane Price as matron, and her daughter, Ida Price, as teacher. The children are taken at any age under twelve years if old enough to walk, but an effort is made to find them homes before they are eleven years of age. Of those who have gone out from the Orphanage very favorable reports have been received. The Orphanage is supported solely by the free-will offerings of benevolent persons. During the year 1886 twenty-four children were cared for in it.

The Board of Trustees for 1886 are,—

H. M. Cooper, president and solicitor.	Dr. Wallace McGeorge.
Dr. G. W. Bailey, first vice-pres.	Joseph B. Cooper.
Daniel Thackara, second vice-pres.	Richard H. Reeve.
Alexander C. Wood, sec. and treas.	John Cooper.
William Bettle.	Augustus Reeve.
George K. Johnson, Jr.	John Gill.
William B. Cooper.	Edward L. Farr.
William J. Evans.	Thomas W. Symott.
William J. Cooper.	Benjamin C. Reeve.
	David E. Cooper.

The board of managers are,—

May E. S. Wood, president, Cin nauminn.	Lizzie J. Martindale.
Sallie K. Johnson, first vice-president.	Hettie G. Evans.
May S. Bettle, second vice-president.	Maria M. Clement.
Rebecca C. W. Reeve, treasurer.	Anne J. Stokes.
Hannah F. Carter, recording-secretary.	Martha C. Stokes.
Susan S. Wood, corresponding secretary.	Elizabeth C. Reeve.
Sophia Presley, M.D., physician.	Hannah H. Stokes.
Anna S. Stark.	Mary E. Eyre.
Mary L. Troth.	Abbie B. Warrington.
	Rebecca C. Reeve.
	Anna E. Fowler.
	Lucy S. Cooper.
	Laura W. Seull.
	Caroline Bettle.

CHAPTER VII.

THE MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.

Iron Works—Lumber interests of Camden—Oil Cloth Manufactories—Woolen and Worsted Mills—Miscellaneous Industries—Carriage Making—Shoe and Morocco Factories.

THE proximity to Philadelphia—the greatest manufacturing city in the Union—the superior local resources, the many eligible sites, and the situation, being near the great marts of trade and commerce of the seaboard States, have been the causes of Camden developing into a manufacturing city of great importance and influence. The substantial prosperity of Camden within the last decade has been largely due to the establishment of manufacturing industries which have given employment to many persons who found homes in the growing

city. A sketch of many of the minor industries which existed at a former day is given in the early history of Camden. A description and a history of those now flourishing, given in the succeeding pages, will furnish a valuable chapter to the "History of Camden County."

IRON WORKS.

THE CAMDEN IRON WORKS.—In 1815 John F. Starr, who had leased the iron foundry of Elias Kaighn, at the foot of Stevens Street, built the Camden Iron Works, on the north side of Bridge Avenue, above Third Street, for the manufacture of gas works machinery and steam-pipes. He had previously been associated with his father, Moses Starr, and brother, Jesse W. Starr, in building iron steamboats—the "Conestoga," "Independence" and "Ida,"—and for a time at Hoboken, N. J., where he built the iron steamboat "John Stevens." His Camden enterprise was a success, and, in 1846, Jesse W. Starr, taking an interest in the works, another foundry and machine shop was started on Bridge Avenue, below Second Street, where Jesse W. Starr erected the large three-story brick building, long known as Starr's Hall, and which was used as a hardware store. The firm then employed a hundred men, but orders exceeded their facilities, and in 1847 the ground was bought on Cooper's Creek, and then was laid the foundation for the extensive establishment known as the Camden Iron Works, now one of the most extensive manufacturing industries in West Jersey.

In 1883 the works were purchased by a stock company, in which R. D. Wood & Co., of Philadelphia, are largely interested. The works had not been in operation for nearly two years previous to this purchase, but were successfully started again in the fall of 1883, after some needed improvements had been made. Early in 1884 the entire works were in full operation, and since that time have been steadily running to their full capacity. The buildings in which the different branches of the business are carried on, cover an area of twenty acres, with an additional tract of twenty-one acres, used for storing material and manufactured products. The buildings include six large foundries for the manufacture of cast-iron pipes, machinery for gas works, water works plants and other heavy machinery, one large machine shop, two boiler shops, carpenter and pattern shops, blacksmith shops, store-houses, offices and stables. These are all conveniently located on the grounds. Five powerful steam-engines supply the motive-power of the many and varied patterns of improved and automatic machinery used in the mechanical de-

partment of the works. Two large duplex pumping engines furnish the water supply for fire protection and general purposes. Coopers Creek, which is navigable some distance above the works, gives the company excellent facilities for water transportation, and several branch tracks of the Camden and Amboy Railroad enter the works at various points. About eight hundred men are employed in the different departments. The products of the Camden Iron Works have acquired a great reputation for excellence of manufacture. They are shipped and supplied to all parts of the United States. R. D. Wood & Co. now operate the works. Walter Wood, of Philadelphia, is president, and John Graham, Jr., also of Philadelphia, is the general manager.

THE M. A. FURBUSH & SON MACHINE CO. own extensive machine-shops at the corner of Twelfth Street and Market. It is one of the most prominent manufacturing enterprises in the city of Camden, and gives regular employment to about three hundred workmen. A great variety of machinery for woolen-mills is here manufactured. The works were erected and the business originally established in 1863, by the firm of Furbush & Gage. In 1869 Mr. Gage retired from the firm, and Merrill A. Furbush, in partnership with Charles A. Furbush, his son, continued the business, under the firm-name of M. A. Furbush & Son, until January, 1884, when a charter of incorporation was obtained as the M. A. Furbush & Son Machine Company. The business has gradually increased, and is now a very productive industry. The machinery made at these works is sold throughout the United States, Canada and South America. An area of twelve acres, surrounded by Market and Twelfth Streets, the Pennsylvania Railroad and Coopers Creek, is owned and occupied by this company, and several large brick buildings, covering four acres of this tract, constitute the shops where this extensive business is done. The machinery of the works is driven by a one hundred and fifty horse-power engine, supplied by three huge boilers.

THE CAMDEN TOOL AND TUBE WORKS.—This large manufacturing establishment, located at the corner of Second Street and Stevens, is a branch of the Reading, Pa., Iron Works. The large, three-story brick building, whose dimensions are one hundred by one hundred and fifty feet, was built by John Kaighn, and originally used by him for the manufacture of agricultural implements. It was afterwards used by John H. Dialogue, the ship-builder, as a machine and boiler-shop, and also for a foundry. Previous to 1864 it was known as Griffith's Pipe-Finishing Mill. In 1864 the Reading Iron

Works purchased the entire property, introduced new machinery, made other improvements and began the manufacture of wrought-iron tubes, hand and power screw-cutting machines, screwing-stocks and dies, drill-stocks, dies, taps, reamers, tongs and other tools used by gas-fitters and plumbers. A twenty-five horse-power engine drives the machinery of the works. Fifty workmen are regularly employed. The location of the works, near the Delaware River, and near the terminus of the Camden and Amboy, Camden and New York, New Jersey Southern, and Central Railroads, affords easy and quick access to the seaboard and inland towns and cities, where the products of manufacture are sent. The superintendent of these works is C. W. Thompson.

THE COOPERS POINT IRON WORKS were established in 1867 by Fullerton & Hollingshead, who continued to operate them until 1879, when Charles F. Hollingshead became the sole proprietor. The large, three-story brick building, one hundred by one hundred and twenty feet, is fitted throughout with improved machinery for the production of finished work in the two departments of general machinery and of iron railing. In the first department steam-engines, boilers, pulleys, shafting and mill-gearing are manufactured. In the second department all kinds of plain and ornamental iron railing and fencing, awning-frames, window-guards, lot-inclosures, fire-escapes, iron roofing, trusses, etc., are made. The machinery is driven by an engine of fifty horse-power. A large force of workmen is employed in the different departments.

PEARL STREET IRON FOUNDRY, at the foot of Pearl Street, is owned and operated by Johnson & Holt, who are engaged in the general iron foundry business. In 1881 this firm established the foundry for the manufacture of gray iron castings of various kinds desired by the trade. The main foundry building is one hundred by fifty feet, and adjoining it are several smaller structures used for cleaning, polishing and shipping the products of manufacture. The foundry in all its departments is furnished with ample motive-power and the present demand for this class of iron castings from this foundry gives employment to thirty-five workmen. The trade is mostly local, but is gradually extending to several adjacent States. Nelson W. Johnson and Benj. Holt are the co-partners and have built works at the foot of Elm Street, with more extended facilities of manufacture than the place now occupied.

CAMDEN MACHINE WORKS are situated at the foot of Cooper Street. The site on which they are built is a water lot which was purchased in 1878 by

Charles E. Derby and Joseph P. Weatherby, who for fifteen years previously had been proprietors of the machine works on North Front Street, under the firm-name of Derby & Weatherby. The place originally not being suited for the wants of this increased business, the large two-story brick factory building, fifty by one hundred and fifty feet, now occupied, was built. It was then fitted with suitable machinery for the manufacture of appliances for hoisting apparatus, dredging machines, engines and for repairing machinery of different kinds. The wharf property extends one hundred and sixty feet on Delaware Avenue and continues westward to the riparian or port warden line, with an open space to form two landings, the water dock, eighty by seven hundred feet, being between. This dock is for the accommodation of tug-boats and steamers needing repairs and it also offers facilities for unloading cargoes from vessels, and for shipment. Nearly every manufactory from the lower end of Kaighns Point to the upper end of Coopers Point, as also all the ferry companies, have their machinery made or repaired by this firm. Thirty workmen are employed, and the trade extends to many localities in the adjacent States.

MACHINE TOOL MANUFACTORY.—The manufacture of machinists' tools in their various forms is an industry of considerable importance to Camden as a manufacturing city. In 1881, J. F. Blair started an establishment for this purpose at the corner of Point and Pearl Streets, and in 1882 admitted J. G. Gage as a partner. The business was extended to include the manufacture of engine lathes and special machinery. In 1883 the interest of J. G. Gage was transferred to D. T. Gage, and the firm is now known as J. F. Blair & Co. A large and increasing business is done not only in the manufacture, but also in the repairing of machine tools for saw-mills, planing-mills and grist-mills in the surrounding country. From twenty-five to thirty workmen are employed. The business office of this establishment is at No. 118 Market Street, Philadelphia.

THE STANDARD MACHINE WORKS, at Nos. 117, 119 and 121 North Front Street, occupy a large portion of a square. This productive industry is owned by Samuel N. Shreve, Esq., who in 1884 conducted a manufactory of similar kind at the corner of Second Street and Stevens. In the destructive cyclone of August 3, 1885, this establishment was blown down and he at once resumed business at the present location. The ample equipments of these works in improved machinery are adapted to the production of machine work of various kinds and mill repairs. In connection with

this industry a large number of workmen are employed in the manufacture of Gray's patent revolving screw machine, and the Londerback combination tool. Of the latter specialty one thousand and five hundred pairs are made weekly. Forty-five workmen are constantly employed.

THE CAMDEN ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS, at Nos. 111, 113 and 115 North Front Street, were established in 1870 by John F. Starr, Jr., who operated them until 1882, when James A. Carr and Adam C. Smith bought his interest and the machinery, and under the firm-name of Carr & Smith have since operated them. A considerable business has been done in the manufacture of heaters and ranges. Galvanized iron cornices, window caps, dormer windows, building trimmings, tin, slate and corrugated iron roofing, awnings and weather vanes are made at these works. This firm has the exclusive right for the manufacture of Starr's Improved Expanding Water Conductor or rain spouts of eight feet in length, without a cross seam, and made of galvanized iron. Fifty-seven workmen are employed and the manufactured products are shipped over a large area of the United States. The firm is preparing to build an extensive addition to the establishment, especially for facilitating the production of galvanized architectural designs.

THE AMERICAN NICKEL WORKS are situated on the east side of Tenth Street, extending to Coopers Creek, south of State Street. This establishment, covering an area of two and a half acres, occupies the site of a smaller one commenced in 1840, and which was rebuilt in 1862 by the present owner and proprietor on an enlarged scale. In 1872 the works were destroyed by fire, and soon after rebuilt and greatly improved. The works are specially designed for the manufacture of nickel, cobalt oxides, blue vitriol, copperas, nickel salts, etc., from the ores of the Gap nickel mines, in Lancaster County, Pa., which, with the works, are owned and conducted by the general manager, Joseph Wharton. No other nickel or cobalt works exist in this country, though ores of these metals occur in many places. Three large engines are required as a motive-power for the machinery and from sixty to eighty hands are constantly employed.

THE ESTERBROOK STEEL PEN COMPANY.—The manufacture of steel pens is comparatively a new industry. The establishment engaged in the production of them in Camden is the oldest and by far the most extensive one in the United States, there being but two or three others in this country. The early history of steel pen making is herein briefly given:

A Roman metal pen is said to have been found

at Aosta, not a mere stylus, but a bronze pen slit, and there is some evidence of a pen or reed of bronze nearly as early as the invention of printing in the fifteenth century. A hundred years ago some steel pens were made in Birmingham by Mr. Harrison for Dr. Priestly, and some of these passed into the hands of Sir Joseph Mason in his early days with Mr. Harrison, but all seem to be lost. The first pen of metal of a definite date, beyond all question, is one in a Dutch patent-book of 1717. At the same time a polite ode of Pope refers to a "steel and gold pen," but these were evidently luxuries only. It was about 1823 or 1824 that the great revolution came by which pens were made by a cheaper process—the hand-screw press, which pierced the pens from sheet steel. Previously, pens had been made from steel rolled into tube fashion, and the joint formed the slit; but these required considerable labor to shape them into pen-form. The use of the screw-press belongs to the period of John Mitchell, Joseph Gillott and Josiah Mason; but on a careful review of the facts, it seems to be clear that John Mitchell has the best claim to be considered as the introducer of press-made pens. Skinner, of Sheffield, England, was apparently one of the first to cheapen steel pens, but his productions were soon surpassed when the screw-press was introduced.

The Esterbrook steel pen factory, the first one of its kind in America, was established in 1860 by the present head of the company, Richard Esterbrook, and his son, who came from England. The business was started on the site now occupied, in a small building, with ten employees, and ten varieties of pens were made. Since that time extensive improvements and additions have been made. The main building is a large four-story structure, containing conveniently-arranged apartments, and supplied with the best improved engines, machinery and other appliances needed. There are now about fifty men and two hundred and fifty women regularly employed, and four hundred styles of steel pens are made. Many kinds and styles of pens are here manufactured for other firms, whose names are placed on the pens and thus sold to the trade, but the Esterbrook pens are known to nearly every school-boy, school-girl and accountant in the land. They have been largely sold in Canada, England, Germany, Cuba and South America. There is probably no other establishment operated with better system than this one. Some of the employees have been continuously engaged for a period of twenty or more years, and are therefore skilled workmen. When new employees enter a certain department they are confined there, and

thus by long experience become experts in that department. They are paid in accordance with the amount of work performed.

The manufacture begins with the steel, shipped from Sheffield, England, which, after going through various transformations and interesting processes, eventually comes out the delicately-formed and serviceable steel pen, now the necessary property of every intelligent individual.

Few persons without careful observation of the minute details of steel pen making will comprehend how much care and delicate workmanship is required in the manufacture of the finished article. The business of this establishment was conducted by Esterbrook & Son for a few years, when an incorporated company was formed. The present officers of the company, under whose management it is now successfully conducted, are: President, Richard Esterbrook; Treasurer, Alexander Wood; and Secretary, Francis Wood.

LUMBER INTERESTS OF CAMDEN.

Early in the history of Camden, the large flats on the river-shore, from Market St. to Coopers Point, and also down to Kaighns Point, during the rafting season, was covered with lumber of such kinds and qualities as were calculated to meet the demands of the trade. The shore-line of Philadelphia being such as to prevent the storing of lumber there, of necessity more eligible locations were sought, which eventuated in the Camden side being early selected, not only to supply the local trade, but for the general and wholesale trade and for ship-building purposes. The business has been the most extensively carried on in Camden since 1850, since which time thousands of rafts along the river have been brought here from the lumber districts in Central and Northern Pennsylvania, and from the head-waters of the Delaware, in Northern Pennsylvania and Southern New York. The great distributing point for the Pennsylvania white-pine lumber for more than half a century, and, to a considerable extent yet, is at Port Deposit, Md., the head of tide-water, near the mouth of the Susquehanna. To this point, from up the river, thousands of rafts were, and still are, floated annually. The Camden lumber dealers went there during the rafting season in the spring of the year, purchased large rafts, separated them in parts, and, either by floating them on the water, or by loading them on schooners, brought them through the Delaware and Chesapeake Canal and up the Delaware to Camden. Sometimes rafts were bought by Camden dealers at Marietta, on the Susquehanna, in Pennsylvania, which for more

than half a century was a great market for the pine and oak timber brought there from the head-waters of the Susquehanna.

Much of the lumber of the present day is shipped here by rail, in the form of boards and manufactured lumber in various shapes, from the great lumber centres of the West, and Central Pennsylvania.

Among the first lumber dealers in Camden was Charles Ellis, who, in 1820 and later, was engaged in the business, and also kept store on the southwest corner of Second Street and Market, and Richardson Andrews, about the same time, had a lumber-yard on the corner of Third and Cooper; Andrews had a lumber-yard on Market above Fourth, where he made shingles. The shavings were put upon the street and it was known as "Shingle-Shaving Hill." This was the term applied to the locality on the east side of Fourth Street north and south of Market. There was a large pond extending north from the Baptist Church, and into this Richardson Andrews and Isaac Wilkins dumped their shingle-shavings, until the mound served the boys of 1815-20 for coasting purposes in the winter season. Andrews was the father of Samuel and Edward P. Andrews. He lived at the southeast corner of Third Street and Cooper, and his lumber-yard and shingle-shop was to the east. Isaac Wilkins' lumber and shingle-yard was at Front and Market, extending as far east as the State Bank.

Gideon Stivers, a bridge-builder and carpenter, was a resident of Camden from about 1816, and later he had a shop on the corner of Fourth and Market, on the site of Odd-Fellows Hall. Stivers was a builder of considerable note and erected Coopers Creek Bridge, the bridge at the Falls of Schuylkill and St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Camden. He continued in business in Camden until after 1840. In the year 1827 James Bromall, assisted by Joseph Edwards, proprietor of the distillery on Front Street, erected a saw-mill on William Carman's land, between Coopers Point Ferry and Cooper Street Ferry. This soon after was owned and operated by William Carman, and was continued until July 8, 1835, when it was destroyed by fire, with large piles of lumber adjacent. Fire companies from Philadelphia and Camden were at the place and assisted in extinguishing the flames, until the Philadelphia companies were summoned to return by the old State House bell announcing a fire in that city. Mr. Carman at once began the construction of a larger mill upon the premises, and in November following a main building, forty-four by eighty feet, and a fire-proof engine-house, twenty by thirty-six feet, were erected and fitted

with a twenty horse-power engine, two large saws and a circular saw. He also erected a range of buildings for employees. In addition to the manufacturing of lumber, Lehigh and Schuylkill coal was kept for sale. This mill was again destroyed on the night of June 7, 1845, and another saw-mill belonging to him, on the 5th of November the same year. They were both rebuilt and the business was conducted many years. The mills on the site are now owned by George Barrett & Co. In 1840 and before, Carpenter & Flannigan owned a saw-mill and lumber-yard, and a flouring-mill along the Delaware River, north of Penn Street. They did a good business, supplying many large contracts, and prospered in their occupation. In 1854, or thereabouts, McKeen & Bingham succeeded them in the ownership of this yard and ran the saw-mill, but after continuing for a few years with success, the entire interest was destroyed by fire. As they did not own the land upon which the yard and mills were situated, the business, after the fire, was discontinued at this point. Ackley & Wharton, and afterwards Abraham Ackley alone, for many years owned a lumber-yard which was situated on Front Street, below Market. In order to better his location he secured a more eligible spot and moved his yard down to the corner of Second Street and Stevens, where Joseph Cooper became associated with him in the business, under the firm-name of Ackley & Cooper. In 1820 Isaac Smith was one of the first lumber dealers in Camden, and also owned a large grocery store. He was succeeded by John Browning, who was the owner of a lumber-yard above Market Street, and also sold lime.

William Carman, who started in the lumber business at the foot of Linden Street, and on Pearl Street, erected a steam saw-mill, as above mentioned, and enjoyed a large trade, the management of which was under the control of George Stockham, the eldest brother of Charles Stockham, the well-known lumber merchant, whose yard and mill are at the foot of Vine Street. In 1852 William S. Doughten and Henry B. Wilson, under the firm-name of Doughten & Wilson, engaged in the lumber business at Kaighns Point and were the pioneers in the business in the lower part of the city. Their yard was situated on Front Street, between Kaighn Avenue and Chestnut Street. They did a general lumber business together until 1859. Mr. Wilson then opened a lumber-yard in Gloucester. He is now the well-known coal dealer, with his yard at Kaighn Avenue. Mr. Doughten built a planing-mill and afterwards became a partner with Charles B. Coles in the same business. Nor-



Charles Stockham



eral Robert Toombs, of Georgia, and Hon. Jacob Tome, of Maryland, with a slight change in the spelling, are representatives. Her father, George Tomb, who married Jane Humes, of Milton, Pa., was a native of Lycoming County, Pa. He was largely engaged in the general merchandising, farming and lumber business of that section, and was a director and stockholder in the Williamsport Bank, but spent most of his time as a practical civil engineer and general contractor of large enterprises. He superintended the construction of the dam and bridge across the Susquehanna River, at Columbia, Pa., where the Tide-Water Canal crosses that stream. He also entered into a contract and made the Kanawha River, in West Virginia, navigable for steamboats. Mr. Tomb died at the age of seventy-seven years, his widow still surviving him. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Stockham are Laura (married to Richard Pancoast, of Camden, with whom she has two sons, Charles and Richard); George T. engaged in the commission business in Philadelphia; Edward, who, in 1885, entered the United States Military Academy, at West Point, where he has gained prominence for proficiency in his studies; and Mary H. Stockham, the youngest daughter, who is at home.

SCUDDER'S STEAM PLANING-MILL, at Front Street and Arch, has been in constant operation since 1866, and was established by John B. Thompson for the manufacture of doors, sash, blinds, shutters, moldings, scroll work and other kinds of builders' material. In 1868 W. C. Scudder and Robert C. Cook bought the mill and operated it, trading as Scudder & Cook. In 1871 they built a large addition to the mill, and made improvements which greatly increased the capacity. In May, 1874, W. C. Scudder bought the interest of Robert C. Cook, and continued the business alone until 1883, when his son, Renben G. Scudder was admitted as a partner. An eighty horse-power engine is used; sixty hands are employed; a large lumber-yard covering three acres is also owned by this firm. A prosperous business is done.

GEORGE BARRETT & Co. own and carry on one of the largest saw-mills in Camden, which has been in operation for more than fifty years. It was run by different owners until 1878, when George Barrett and Aaron W. Patchin, trading under the firm-name of George Barrett & Co., bought the entire plant. There are seven buildings on the grounds, which include sixteen acres, between Pearl Street and Penn, and extend one thousand four hundred and forty-seven feet westwardly to the riparian line of the river. These buildings include the mill proper, three dwelling-houses, office, stables and

sheds. The saw-mill is one hundred and twenty-five by one hundred and forty-nine feet, is arranged with three sets of gang-saws, four circular-saws, one lath-saw and two large planing-machines, and has been specially designed for the sawing of ship, wharf and bridge timbers, large girders, derrick frames, and is the only mill in Camden cutting curved timber for street railways. About twenty-five hands are employed. An extensive business is done. This firm recently constructed a wharf eight hundred feet long by ninety feet in width, from high-water line into the river, which gives improved facilities for shipping the products of the mills.

HENRY FREDERICKS, for many years one of the most enterprising, successful and favorably-known business men of the city of Camden, was born at Hackensack, Bergen County, New Jersey, July 25, 1825, and obtained his education in the schools of his native town. When about sixteen years of age he left his home and entered a wholesale and retail grocery store in Hoboken, and there, by his faithfulness to duty, won the approbation of his employer and laid for himself the foundation for a career of prosperity and usefulness. He remained in the Hoboken store, and also acted as assistant postmaster, for a term of four years, and, at the expiration of that time, moved to Camden, in which city he has since resided. Here he first engaged as superintendent and general manager of the business of James Elwell, who was then postmaster of the city and proprietor of the Railroad Hotel. In the mean time Mr. Fredericks sold the tickets for the Camden and Philadelphia Ferry Company. In this new field of labor he was comparatively a stranger, but his gentlemanly deportment, accommodating manners and aptitude to the position soon won him many firm friends. Seven years of service under this employer gave him an intelligent knowledge of business, and fitted him for still more onerous duties. He was next chosen, in 1852, superintending clerk in the office of the ferry company, for which he had sold tickets in connection with his other business, and remained in that position for a period of six years. Upon the death of Mr. John J. Benson, the superintendent of the ferry, he was elected to that position and most acceptably filled it for a term of one year, when he declined re-election, but subsequently served as an employee of the ferry company for a considerable time and then resigned. Determining to establish himself in business, he opened a hardware store at Fourth and Federal Streets. By undaunted energy and rare executive ability he gradually increased his trade, and was thus neces-

sitated to make additions and improvements to his store in order to meet the demands. After remaining at that place for several years, and having built up a large and profitable business with the builders and dealers in the surrounding country as well as the city, John S. Read erected for him a large and commodious store building at Third and Federal Streets, into which he removed and connected with the hardware trade the sale of window-sash, blinds and doors. As his business continued to grow and prosper, he erected for himself a building in which to conduct his store, on Federal Street, below Second, and moved into it in 1864. He has there regularly continued to enjoy a large trade for nearly a quarter of a century. In May, 1884, he built a store of brick, twenty by ninety feet, and three stories high, for the reception of sash, doors, blinds, etc., his other building not being large enough to meet the increased demands of his business.

Sheriff Fredericks, the name by which he is best known, was obtained through his election to the office of sheriff of Camden County by the Democracy, to whose principles and party he has always been a devoted adherent. He first served in official position in 1856, as tax collector for the Middle Ward of Camden, and the next year and in 1860 was the Democratic nominee for the office of county clerk and received more than the party vote. His election to the office of sheriff, in 1870, by a majority of over two hundred, in a county which for the head of the ticket at the same time gave a large Republican majority, was a signal triumph for him, no other Democratic candidate having been elected for a period of twenty-three years previously. He administered the duties of the office of sheriff greatly to the satisfaction of his constituents. It was during his term, and by his special act, that the noted criminal, John Ware, was brought to justice and hanged for the murder of his father, it being the first execution in Camden County.

Since the year 1876 Mr. Fredericks has served as a director in the First National Bank of Camden. In 1884 he was appointed by Governor Leon Abbott, for a term of four years, a member of the Council of State Charities and Correction. This body is composed of seven members, of which the Governor is president. Mr. Fredericks was first married to Judith Ann Horner, daughter of John and Elizabeth Horner, and to this union were born four children,—Lizzie (deceased), William H., Henry F. and Lewis C. (deceased). By his second marriage he has had three children,—Elias M., Howard P. (deceased) and Josiah Wallace.

William H. Fredericks, the eldest son by the first marriage, was born in 1854, and was educated in the public schools of Camden, Pennington Seminary and William Fewsmith's Select School, in Philadelphia. In 1872 he entered his father's store as assistant book-keeper. During the past eight years he has had the superintending charge of the extensive business interests of his father, and in this position has shown rare executive and administrative abilities. He was married, in December, 1884, to Clara R. Rotan, of Philadelphia, Pa. They have one child, Edna R. Henry Frazee, the second son, is a clerk in the wood department of the store; Elias Morgan, the third son, is a clerk in the hardware store; Josiah Wallace, the youngest son, is a student at Chester Military Academy.

GEORGE A. MUNGER & BRO. are manufacturers and wholesale dealers in North Carolina pine lumber. Their planing-mill in Camden is on North Delaware Avenue. George A. and Chauncey W. Munger, the members of this firm, began, in 1883, the business of planing and preparing North Carolina pine lumber for the market. They ship their lumber direct from their own mills in that State, one of the brothers being constantly engaged in manufacturing and shipping the same to their yards in Camden and large wharves on the river. The planing-mill is thoroughly equipped with five new machines for the preparation of their lumber for the trade, and the planers are of their own design, and patented. The machinery is driven by a forty horse-power engine. Twenty hands are constantly employed. The firm do a large wholesale business principally with the Pennsylvania and New Jersey trade.

THE BUILDERS' MILL, on Chery Street, owned by William H. Wilkins & Co., has a front of sixty feet, and a depth of eighty-eight feet, and was built in 1882 by James F. Davis, for the production of finished material used in his business as contractor and builder, and who still occupies a portion of the building. In March, 1886, he leased the mill to the present proprietors, William H. and E. A. Wilkins, who are at present engaged in the manufacture of builders' mill work, such as sash, doors, blinds, etc. Various improved and patented machines for the production of window-frames and inside blinds are driven by an engine of thirty-five horse-power, with forty horse-power boilers. The company is preparing to build on their ground, opposite the mill, a large warehouse for the storing of builders' material to supply the trade.

THE PLANING-MILL, on Second Street, below Roydon, was built in 1882 by Wilson Ernst, a



Henry Frederick B



Chas. B. Curtis.

prominent builder of Camden, for the manufacture of door and window-frames, sash, blinds and builders' material, used in his business. For several years prior to the building of this mill he had conducted a similar one on Seventh Street, above Roydon. The mill he now owns is fitted up with planers, moulders, and mortising machinery for rapid production of finished work, and which is run by a steam-engine of fifteen horse-power. Twenty-five hands are employed, and the products are used in the buildings which the proprietor has in course of construction in Camden.

C. B. COLES' PLANING-MILL, corner of Front and Liberty Streets, is owned by Charles B. Coles, who, in 1864, in connection with William S. Doughten, started the business on Front Street, corner of Chestnut, the firm-name being Doughten & Coles. They continued in partnership until 1870, when they dissolved, and Charles B. Coles built his own mill at the present location. The mill is two stories in height and one hundred feet square and is equipped with all improved machinery for dressing timber, scroll and other kinds of sawing, and for the manufacture of doors, sash, blinds and builders' materials of various kinds. A large space is set apart as a box manufactory, where boxes of all kinds, from the smallest size tea-box to the largest size packing-boxes, are made to order. Soon after the erection of the mill his business had so greatly increased that he found it necessary to purchase ground along the entire river-front in the rear of his mill for the storing of lumber. The manufactured products were also in great demand and to keep up a lot of seasoned goods in this line, he had erected a three-story brick office and a large store-house at No. 14 Kaighn Avenue, where the goods were stored and primed. The local trade is large, and contractors from Cape May, Atlantic City, Delaware and Maryland are supplied from this mill. Since the improvements made by the Reading Railroad Company he has his timber shipped direct from the West, while his facilities for shipping are unsurpassed. From seventy-five to one hundred hands are employed. This industry is one of the most important in South Camden and the business is of very large proportions.

CHARLES B. COLES, who is prominently identified with the business interests of the city and county of Camden, is a lineal descendant of Samuel and Elizabeth Coles, who emigrated from Coles Hill, Hertfordshire, England, and landed on the Jersey shore of the Delaware River a few miles above the site of Philadelphia, before that city was founded. Samuel Coles was a hatter in

his native country, and doubtless plied his trade among the few settlers here in the primitive forests of New Jersey when he first arrived. He built a house near the spot where he landed, but soon afterward moved farther eastward, and on the 13th day of the Third Month, 1682, obtained a right of survey for five hundred acres of land on the north side of the mouth of Coopers Creek and fronting on the river. His nearest neighbor, William Cooper, about the same time settled on the opposite side of the creek, in the midst of an Indian village of Shackomaxin. Samuel Coles sold part of his land to Henry Wood and purchased five hundred acres on the south side of Pemisaukin Creek and removed there in a house already erected. He gave the name of this place New Orchard, which was situated near the head of the south branch of that stream, but has now lost its identity. He subsequently owned more than one thousand acres of land, then mostly an unbroken forest, but now many valuable farms, some of which are owned by direct and collateral branches of the family which he founded in America. Samuel Coles was a member of the Legislature in the years 1683 and 1685 and had much to do with the political trouble of the province of New Jersey, among which was the settlement in 1685 of the first boundary line between the counties of Burlington and Gloucester. About 1790 he went on a visit to England and on his way back to New Jersey the vessel on which he was sailing stopped at the Island of Barbadoes, where he was taken sick of a fever and died.

Samuel Coles and his wife, Elizabeth, had two children—Samuel (who married Mary, a daughter of Thomas Kendall) and Sarah (who married James Wild). Samuel and Mary Coles' children were Samuel (who married Mary Lippincott), Joseph (married Mary Wood), Thomas (married Hannah Stokes), Kendall (married Ann Budd), Elizabeth (married Jacob Buckman and Benjamin Cooper), Mary (married Edward Tonkins), Susannah (married William Budd), and Rachel (married Enoch Roberts).

James and Sarah Wild had two children—James and Sarah. Within the bounds of the land that Samuel Coles owned at the time of his death is situated the historic St. Mary's Episcopal Church, better known as the old Colestown Church, in Delaware township. Elizabeth Coles, his widow, afterward married Griffith Morgan, a mariner, of Philadelphia, December 10, 1693, whose only son, Alexander, married Hannah, the daughter of Joseph and Lydia Cooper and granddaughter of William Cooper, the first settler.

Kendall Coles, who married Ann Budd, was the second son of Samuel and Mary Coles and grandson of the emigrants, Samuel and Elizabeth Coles, and the great-grandfather of Chas. B. Coles, who is the great-great-great-grandson of Samuel Coles, the emigrant. Joseph Coles, the grandfather of Charles B. Coles, was married to Sarah Houlings. Their son Charles was born July 7, 1807, and died February 25, 1837; married Rachel Burrough, daughter of Joseph and Martha (Davis) Burrough, and had two children,—Joseph, who died in childhood, and Charles B. Coles, who was born on August 7, 1836, at the homestead now owned by himself, and known as the Coles Mill Farm, in Chester township, Burlington County, near the Camden line, to which place his father moved upon his marriage with Rachel Burrough, whose ancestors for six generations had owned the same property. His mother died in the Eleventh Month 29, 1869, aged sixty-five years.

Charles B. Coles' father died when he was less than a year and a half old. When eight years of age he went to reside with an uncle on a farm, and in early life followed the occupation of farming. In 1864 he engaged in the active business of life and has since followed it with unabated prosperity. He has filled various positions of responsibility and trust and has always shown a great interest in the moral and material welfare of the community with which he has been identified and has been keenly alive to the greater questions of public polity. Reared an Abolitionist, he became one of the warmest supporters of the Republican party when it came into being and was one of its foremost local organizers. As a Republican he was elected to the Camden City Council in 1864, and was by far the youngest member of that body, being but twenty-eight years of age. The temperance cause had ever in him a devoted advocate and of late years he was frequently sent to the State Capital to use his influence in securing temperance legislation from his party. Becoming at length convinced of the futility of this method of procedure, he, in 1884, openly espoused the cause of prohibition and became a member of that party, the success of which he has since done all in his power to advance. In the summer of 1886 he was appointed by Supreme Court Judge Joel Parker as the representative of his party in the board of three commissioners, constituted under a recent law, to adjust the back taxes of the city of Camden. Mr. Coles was one of the incorporators and is one of the directors of the Camden National Bank and also a director in the Colestown Cemetery Company.

Mr. Coles was married, on June 8, 1865, to Mary M. Colson, daughter of Jonathan and Hannah (Lippincott) Colson, of Gloucester City. They have two children—William C. and Henry B.

CENTRAL LUMBER-YARD, situated at Second Street and Cherry, was opened by Volney G. Bennett, who, in 1876, bought the property and erected the various buildings, sheds, office and stables necessary in the business of a general lumber dealer. The yard has a frontage of one hundred and twenty-two feet on Second Street, with a depth of one hundred and eighty feet to Spring Street and one hundred and eighty by twenty feet on Front Street. The drying-sheds cover an area of one hundred and six by one hundred and twelve feet, and cover a stock of seasoned lumber representing ten to fifteen thousand dollars in value. Six hands are employed. The proprietor has excellent facilities for shipping direct from Western mills and yards.

VOLNEY G. BENNETT, the owner of this lumber-yard, is a descendant of Stephen Bennett, who immigrated prior to the Revolution from Connecticut, and settled near what is now Palmyra, Pike County, Pa. His wife, Mary (Gates) Bennett, also of New England parentage, witnessed the stirring scenes incident to the Wyoming massacre, and gave the alarm to the settlers of the approach of the murderous Indians, on that historic occasion. Stephen and Mary Bennett had eight children, whose names were Frederick, Stephen, Francis, Jared, Rufus, Lebbens, Mary and Samantha.

Jared succeeded to the homestead and engaged in farming and lumbering. He married Esther Killam, by whom he had six children, viz.: Gibson, Jane, Isaac (who served in a New York regiment during the late war), Frederick, Harvey and Volney. After the death of his wife he was married a second time, to Louisa Curtis. By this marriage he had three children,—Stephen, Esther and Fanny; all of these children are living except Frederick, and married but Stephen and Fanny, settling in different parts of the country. Gibson settled in St. Joseph County, Mich.; Isaac, Stephen and Esther reside in Pike County; Harvey is in Camden; and Fanny in Janesville, Wis.

Volney G. Bennett was born April 9, 1837. He remained with his father until he became of age, when he removed to Camden, where he has since resided. He entered the employ of McKean & Bingham, lumber merchants of Camden, and remained with them until 1876, and upon June 1st of that year began the lumber business on his own account at the corner of Second Street and Cherry. By persistent efforts he has become successful, and



Volney G. Bennett



L. H. Stanton

has increased, by close attention, his business interests.

On July 27, 1864, he was married to Emeline, daughter of Captain Thomas and Angeline Davis, of Port Elizabeth, N. J. By this marriage he has five children,—Killam Edgar (who is associated with his father in the lumber business), Emily, Volney, Alfred and Olive.

Mr. Bennett and his family are members of the First Baptist Church of Camden. In politics he is a Democrat. He is treasurer of the Franklin Building Loan and City Loan Associations, and is esteemed by his fellow-citizens as a man of careful business methods, excellent judgment and exemplary habits.

THE PLANING-MILL on Liberty Street, under the management of Thomas R. Arrison, was purchased by him in 1882. In 1880 he bought and operated the Doughten Mill, at the corner of Front Street and Chestnut, until 1882, at which time it was entirely destroyed by fire. He then bought the machinery and buildings of the present location and made many improvements to suit the production of builders' material. The mill is one hundred by ninety feet, and is supplied by a thirty-five horse-power engine and improved machinery for making doors, sash, blinds, shutters, mouldings, brackets, scroll and other sawing. Thirty-six workmen are employed. The products are shipped through New Jersey, Pennsylvania and adjacent States.

STANTON & BRANNING, in 1872, began the manufacture of lumber at the foot of Walnut Street, on their grounds, which cover an area of ten acres. The saw and planing-mill is a large frame structure one hundred and thirty-two by forty feet, with two wings, one hundred by twenty-four feet each, and is fitted up with the first-class machinery for sawing and planing lumber, and since the introduction of Sterns' patent steam-carriage, has a capacity for cutting fifty thousand feet of lumber daily. Two engines, aggregating one hundred horse-power, run the machinery. The annual sales amount to one hundred and thirty thousand dollars, the trade extending, along the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, to Atlantic City, to Cape May, also in Pennsylvania and Delaware, and over a long line of the river route. Fifty hands are employed. In February, 1886, J. W. Branning withdrew from the firm and the business was conducted by Mr. Stanton until the time of his death.

LEWIS N. STANTON was born in Wayne County, Pa., and is a son of William G. Stanton, a native of Orange County, N. Y., who, upon his removal to Pennsylvania, early in life, married Martha J.

Holbert, of Pike County, Pa. By this union five children were born,—Lewis N., Benjamin D., Mary E., Martha and Harriet. At the age of fifteen Lewis N. began his successful business career, locating at Narrowsburg, Sullivan County, N. Y., where he opened a grocery store. This he managed successfully until the breaking out of the Civil War, when he sold out in order to enlist in the army, which he did in 1862, becoming a first lieutenant of Company K, One Hundred and Forty-third New York Volunteer Infantry, and was promoted to the captaincy the same year for gallant and meritorious services. He served with his regiment in the Peninsular campaign under General Keyes, and the subsequent campaigns of the Potomac army up to Gettysburg, and was then transferred to the West to the army of General Hooker, and was present at the battles of Chattanooga and Missionary Ridge. During his three years of military service he never had a leave of absence from his command.

On July 3, 1861, he was married to Sarah A., daughter of C. K. and Phoebe A. Gordon, daughter of John and Sarah Monroe, of Monticello, Sullivan County, New York, by whom he had three children,—May, the eldest, is married to C. J. Baldwin, of Hopewell, Dutchess County, N. Y.; Lulu, died when an infant; and William G., living at home.

Immediately after the war Mr. Stanton embarked in business, becoming largely interested in tracts of timber-land in New York, Pennsylvania and North Carolina, and in 1876 he formed a co-partnership with John W. Branning, of Camden, but retained his place of residence at Monticello until ten years later. His fellow-citizens of Sullivan County, N. Y., honored him by electing him supervisor for five and county clerk for three successive terms. He was a director in the First National Bank of Oneonta, and also in the Second National Bank of Port Jervis, N. Y., and he was a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity.

He died on June 2, 1886, and his remains were interred in a new cemetery on his own land, near the scenes of his early days at Narrowsburg. He was a man of many excellent qualities, was successful in his business life, a brave and patriotic soldier and an exemplary citizen.

C. W. PATTERSON & Co. are the proprietors of a saw-mill and planing-mill on West Street, corner of Washington. The large demand for finished material to meet the wants of the many contractors and builders in the rapidly-growing city of Camden offered inducements to this firm, and they founded their industry in 1883. The mill is amply

provided with planers, circular and band-saws, turning lathes, upright moulders, boring and tenoning machinery, for the manufacture of builders' materials in all its different branches. The machinery is driven by an engine of fifteen horse-power. Seven workmen are employed. The mill is running to its full capacity, to meet the demands of contractors and builders.

THE TIMBER, SPAR AND PILING BASIN of David Baird is located on the Delaware River and extends two hundred feet in front and one thousand two hundred feet in depth at the foot of Pearl Street. The enterprise was established in 1872 by the present proprietor and designed especially for the storage of large timber, spars, piling, Oregon heavy timber and Eastern spruce lumber, as also hackmetack knees, for general supply to ship and boat-builders. The large Oregon pine timber, some of which is one hundred and ten feet in length by three feet in diameter at the butt and two feet at top, is shipped direct by the proprietor in large timber vessels from the Pacific Coast, while the spruce for small spars, masts and flag-staffs is shipped from Nova Scotia and from Clearfield County, Pa. He also ships pine and oak timber from Michigan and other States bordering on the Great Lakes and also from Canada. He is part owner of the large timber tract formerly owned by Governor Bigler, in Clearfield County, Pa., has large timber tracts in Western Virginia and in Northwestern Pennsylvania, near Pittsburgh, and is sole owner of a large tract in Lewis County, New York State, where he operates a lumber camp and saw-mill, employing over fifty hands. The products of this mill are sold in New York. He is also engaged in shipping hackmetack knees for vessels, receiving them direct from Bangor, Me.

DAVID BAIRD is of Scotch-Irish ancestry. His grandfather, James Baird, a farmer, whose residence was in County Derry, Ireland, married Ann MacJenkin, to whom were born children—Andrew, William, James, Samuel and a daughter Eliza. James Baird was born on the ancestral land in County Derry, and during his active life was engaged in the business of road contracting. He married Ann, daughter of David Robinson, of the same county, and their children were William, Mary, David, James, Andrew, Ann Jane, Eliza and Margaret. The death of Mr. Baird occurred in 1858, and that of his wife the year previous. Their son David, the subject of this biography, was born on the 7th of April, 1839, in County Derry, Ireland, and there spent his early years. His brother William having previously emigrated to America, he was soon afterward induced to join

him in Baltimore, Md. He speedily engaged in labor on a farm, meanwhile improving his education by study and acquiring habits of observation and reflection which proved of great value in after-life. In 1859 he entered the employ of Messrs. Gillingham & Garrison, lumbermen of Philadelphia, with whom he remained until 1872, his duties being connected with the floating and rafting of lumber on the Susquehanna River to their mills in the city. He then embarked in the same business, and has been since largely interested in floating, rafting, buying and selling heavy timber and spars for vessels, with offices in Camden. The central field of operation for this increasing business is with New York, Boston and Philadelphia. To this lumber interest, which, from modest beginnings, has grown to large proportions, he gives his personal attention. He has also made extensive purchases of timber land in Pennsylvania, all of which ventures have been exceptionally successful.

Mr. Baird was, on the 23d of January, 1868, married to Miss Christianna, daughter of William and Mary Beatty, of Philadelphia, their children being William James (deceased), David, Jr. (deceased), Mary Beatty, Irvin C. Beatty, Christianna J. and David, Jr. Mr. Baird is a pronounced Republican, and, although influential with his party, has declined all offices other than that of member of the Board of Chosen Freeholders for four years from the First Ward of Camden. He is vice-president of the Economy Building and Loan Association and director of the North Camden Building and Loan Association. He is a member of the Ionic Lodge No. 94, of F. and A. M. of Camden, and connected with various beneficial associations and a supporter of the Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church, of which his wife and daughter Mary are members. He has been a resident of Camden since 1859.

THE LUMBER-YARD of Colson & Mulford occupies the ground on the Delaware River front above Kaighn Avenue, and was started in 1850 by William S. Doughten, afterwards carried on by Doughten & Coles and later by Doughten, Son & Co. In 1880 the present firm (the individual members of which are Benjamin F. Colson and Albert L. Mulford) purchased the entire business and have since conducted it. The ground occupied is ninety by one thousand feet. Since the purchase this firm has constructed on the premises a saw and planing-mill, which are operated by an engine of twenty-five horse-power. The trade extends throughout the adjoining States.

THE LUMBER-YARD of Shivers & Moffett is located on the west side of Delaware Avenue, below



David Baird



Rich^d M. Bevier,

Market Street. It was first started in January, 1885, by the present firm, the individual members being William M. Shivers, who had been for a long time with Mr. Morrison, the lumber dealer, above Market Street, and Henry C. Moffett, late with C. B. Coles. The yard has a frontage of four hundred and fifty feet on Delaware Avenue and is one thousand five hundred feet in depth to the port warden's line. The stock consists of all kinds of builders' lumber. The trade extends to Pennsylvania, through Southern New Jersey and to points along the Delaware River.

S. H. MORRISON'S lumber-yard is located upon the site of the saw and planing-mill which was established by John F. Starr, in 1871, for making doors, blinds, sash, etc., and builders' materials. In 1873 the present proprietor leased the mill and operated it until it was totally destroyed by fire, on Sunday night, January 17, 1886, since which time the site has been used for the storage of lumber, while the builders' materials are shipped direct from the mills in Buffalo. The yard has an area of eighty feet front by seven hundred and fifty feet in depth. The trade is quite large, principally with Philadelphia. In the past year Mr. Morrison has furnished the lumber and building material for nine hundred houses in Philadelphia and two hundred and sixty-two in Camden.

OIL-CLOTH MANUFACTURERS.

The manufacture of oil-cloths and carpets was not engaged in by the early settlers in this country. These articles were then considered as household adornments imported from Europe, which only the wealthy classes could enjoy, and were used in small quantities previous to the Revolution. The earliest mention of the manufacture of carpets in America was by William Calvery, at his factory in Philadelphia, and the date is supposed to be 1774, when it was asserted that the carpets were superior to those imported. By the year 1791 carpets were made quite extensively in Philadelphia; about that time people took great interest in furnishing their houses with them. In order to supply the demand, John Dorsey, a merchant of Philadelphia, in 1807, at a factory on Chestnut Street, between Eleventh and Twelfth, began to make "floor oil-cloth and carpets." In his establishment were two looms for making a strong cloth of a quality between sail-duck and Russia sheeting. One of these looms could weave a piece seven yards in width, and one man could turn out from thirty-two to forty-five yards per day. The kind of goods produced at this establishment "was similar to Hare's patent imported oil-cloth." It was

made plain and in colors, and was sold at from one dollar and a quarter to two dollars per yard. In 1808 Isaac McCauley established a factory in Philadelphia, on Market Street, near the Schuylkill bridge, for the manufacture of "oil-cloths and carpets in various colors." The next year he purchased the Dorsey factory, on Chestnut Street, and moved his establishment to the northeast corner of Broad and Filbert Streets. In 1815 he moved to the Hamilton mansion, on Bush Hill, and there, with enlarged facilities, by the year 1820, "his success in making oil-cloth was very great," and the same year he "undertook the manufacture of carpets." He spun his own yarn for carpets and oil-cloth. Canvas then was used as the basis for oil-cloth, some of which was made twenty-one feet wide. In 1825 the government issued him a patent for "an improved method of making oil-cloth," and he continued the business with success. Most of the work in the process of making oil-cloth for many years after this was done by hand.

In 1820 David Powers, at Landisburg, N. Y., began to make oil-cloth with some change in the process used by his predecessors in the business, and nearly like that in use at the present day, only that steam-power was not then brought into requisition. While engaged at his business one day, he was accidentally burned by a pot of varnish, which caused his death, and his widow, Dinah Powers, continued the business.

The firm of D. Powers & Sons, of that town, is still known as manufacturers of oil-cloth on an extensive scale. The American oil-cloth of the present day is made in the States of Maine, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. The number of factories is not numerous, there being probably no more than fifty in the United States. Of the four factories in the State of New Jersey, three are situated in the city of Camden.

Prominent in this industry in Camden are the Messrs. R. H. & B. C. Reeve, who own and operate the Camden Floor Oil-Cloth Works, situated on Pine Street, east of Haddon Avenue. These works were originated by the present proprietors, at the same location, in the year 1868. The individual members of this firm, who have, by their own efforts, established their industry in Camden, and the largest oil-cloth factory in the State of New Jersey, are Richard H. Reeve and Benjamin C. Reeve. The former is the son of William F. Reeve and the latter the son of Emmor Reeve, two brothers, who, in connection with an elder brother, Josiah M. Reeve, under the firm-name of Reeve & Bros., were extensively engaged in ship-building and owners of saw-mills and

grist-mills at Alloway, Salem County, N. J., and who built the large steamer "Columbus," which plied the Atlantic Ocean between Philadelphia and Charleston, the "Stephen Baldwin" and many other vessels and large schooners. The Messrs. Reeve, inheriting the enterprise and executive ability of their fathers, were quite young men when they moved from Alloway to Camden, in 1868, to establish their manufactory. The evidence of their success is shown from the substantial growth and development of the business. They began on a limited scale in two small buildings with twenty workmen, and an annual product of about one hundred thousand yards of manufactured oil-cloth, all of one variety. They now possess one of the three largest oil-cloth manufactories in the United States, covering an area of four and a half acres, own and occupy nine different buildings on this tract, employ one hundred workmen and produce annually about one million yards of manufactured oil-cloth of five different kinds and varieties. The seasoned and perfected oil-cloth is sold by traveling salesmen, and shipped to every section of the Union.

As the demand for the oil-cloth of the Camden works increased, owing to the superiority of its quality and the reliability of the firm, new buildings were added in order to increase the capacity of manufacture. Originally most of the work was done by hand, which was followed by the introduction of improved machinery, boilers and engines, and the application of steam as a motor, and steam heat in the process of drying the cloth and for heating the various buildings. In order to get pure water, better adapted to the purpose of manufacture, a few years ago an artesian well was sunk a hundred feet in depth, which supplies the large boilers where the steam is generated and conveyed to the various departments. After the condensation of the steam it is returned to the boiler and utilized again.

The process of manufacture as now applied in the production of oil-cloths of various kinds, and executed in hundreds of different designs, is quite complicated, and requires about six weeks to complete it from the raw material. The textile article known as burlap, which forms the basis of the cloth, is a foreign production, and is manufactured in Dundee, Scotland, from the jute plant, which is grown in such abundance in India. The Messrs. Reeve import their own burlap from Dundee in large quantities and keep it in stock. The building erected in 1870, and designated by the firm as Number 1, is a three story frame structure, thirty-three by one hundred and fifteen feet, and is used

as the sizing department. On the second floor of this building the crude burlap is passed over and between moving cylinders, thus rendering it smooth and capable of receiving the applications of paint. The grinding and mixing of paints is done in building Number 5, erected in 1874, adjoining which is a two-story brick structure with basement, used for the mixing of paints and the storage of material. Attached to building Number 5 is an apartment in which is placed an eighty-horse-power boiler and a thirty horse-power engine, for driving the machinery to grind the paints and for the sizing, coating and rubbing of the material. The coating department is in building Number 1, which is thirty-three by one hundred and thirteen feet, and was erected in 1870, and in Number 2, one of the original buildings. The first coats of paint are placed on the sized burlap by means of machinery, and the cloth thus prepared for printing, before which, however, in an adjoining apartment, the coated cloth is again rubbed smooth, in the preparation of it for printing.

The most delicate part of the process in the manufacture of oil-cloth is the printing of it in various colors, which at these works is artistically performed by skilled workmen with blocks in the form of squares. There are two buildings devoted to this department. Number 6, a three-story brick structure, sixty by one hundred and thirty feet, was erected in 1876. The third story of this building is used for printing the cheap grades of goods, and the first and second stories for printing sheet-goods and other better qualities. Building Number 3 is forty by one hundred and twenty feet, and also three stories high, built and arranged for convenience in printing the different grades. After the various tints are systematically applied and this part of the work completed, the cloth is conveyed to drying-houses and hung in a vertical position. These buildings are then kept closed and steam-heat is applied, requiring two weeks to complete the drying effectively. In building Number 4, thirty-two by one hundred and ten feet, and built in 1870, the lower grades of cloth are dried. In building Number 7, which is built of brick, sixty by one hundred and twenty feet, and two stories high, the better grades of oil-cloth are dried in about two weeks. The capacity of the drying department is very large.

The last building needed by the Messrs. Reeve for the accommodation of their increasing business was erected in 1882-83. It is a substantial and commodious two-story brick structure, with basement, sixty by one hundred and thirty feet. It



Genl. C. Peere

contains a conveniently arranged business office on the first floor. In an adjoining apartment the varnishing and finishing of the cloth is done after being thoroughly dried. It is then placed in the storage room to await the time of shipment to the trade and to the Philadelphia office and salesroom at 917 Filbert Street. The extent of these works is shown by the steadily increasing amount of business done, the growth of which is to be fairly attributed to personal attention to details and the adoption of more perfect processes and the reduction in the cost of production brought about by the use of labor-saving machinery.

The Reeve family has been one of the influential families of Southern New Jersey for nearly two hundred years; their ancestor, Mark Reeve, came to America from England with "Fenwick's Colony." He is said to have been possessed of rare mental endowments, and became the owner of large tracts of land in Cumberland County, N. J. He was a member of the Assembly which met in Burlington in 1683-85, was a prominent member of the Society of Friends, and died in 1694. His descendants were among the leading citizens of Southern New Jersey. Wm. Reeve, the grandfather of Richard H., Benjamin C. and Augustus Reeve, was born 11th of 12th Month, 1766, and married Letitia, daughter of Josiah and Letitia Miller, of Mannington, N. J., and had nine children, five of whom were sons, viz., Josiah Miller, William F., Mark M., Richard M. and Emmor Reeve. Josiah M. Reeve, with his two younger brothers, William F. and Emmor, carried on ship-building successfully for a number of years at Alloway, N. J. These three brothers, each, at different times, represented their county (Salem) in the upper house of the State legislature. They also contributed largely to the growth and prosperity of the town of their adoption by erecting large and substantial buildings.

RICHARD H. REEVE, the senior partner of the firm, was born at Alloway, Salem County, N. J., October 5, 1840, and is a son of William F. and Mary W. (Cooper) Reeve, his mother being a daughter of William Cooper, who for more than half a century was one of the best known and most influential citizens of Camden. Mr. Reeve obtained his education in the schools of his native place and at the well-known Westtown Boarding-School, in Chester County, Pa. He afterwards took a commercial course at Crittenden's Business College in Philadelphia, at a time when that institution had attained its greatest popularity and success. In 1862 he engaged in the lumber trade at Alloway and continued in that business there until his removal to Camden, in 1868, to become

associated with his present partner in the manufacturing establishment which has been described. He and his partner are lineal descendants of a family which for many generations past have been connected by faith and membership with the Society of Friends, both being members of Newtown Meeting.

Mr. Reeve was married, June 3, 1863, to Sallie W. Carpenter, daughter of Samuel P. and Hannah A. Carpenter, her father being a lineal descendant of Samuel Carpenter, once the owner of the site upon which the central part of Camden is built, a contemporary of William Penn and next to him the most influential of early settlers in Pennsylvania. The children of this marriage are Augustus H., Hannah C., Mary W. and Alice M. Reeve.

Though Mr. Reeve devotes his time almost exclusively to his business, his usefulness has been brought into requisition as a director of the Cumberland National Bank, treasurer of the Camden City Dispensary and a member of the board of managers of Cooper Hospital.

BENJAMIN C. REEVE, the junior partner of the firm of R. H. & B. C. Reeve, was born on September 23, 1844, at Alloway, Salem County. He is a son of Emmor and Prudence B. (Cooper) Reeve, the latter being also the daughter of the late William Cooper, of Coopers Point, Camden. After obtaining the rudiments of an education at home, Mr. Reeve entered Westtown Boarding-School, in Chester County, Pa., and remained in that excellent institution for a period of three years. He then entered the Polytechnic College, in Philadelphia, and after completing the entire course was graduated with the class of 1865. Not desiring to follow the profession of a civil engineer, for which he prepared, in 1868 he associated himself with his present partner in the establishment of the manufacturing business to which he has since steadily devoted his time and energies. In recognition of his success as a business man, a few years ago he was chosen a director in the Camden Safe Deposit Company, and has filled other positions of trust and responsibility. Mr. Reeve was married, October 3, 1877, to Mary R. Carpenter, daughter of Samuel P. and Hannah A. Carpenter, of Salem, N. J. They have two children—Rachel C. and Herbert E. Reeve.

AUGUSTUS REEVE, a leading manufacturer of Camden for the past twenty years, was born in Alloway, Salem County, N. J., August 31, 1833, and was a son of William F. and Mary W. (Cooper) Reeve, the former a native of Burlington County (though his father was from Cumberland County), and the latter a descendant of William and Mar-

garet Cooper, the original settlers of Coopers Point (of whom a sketch appears elsewhere in this work). Both families were members of the Orthodox Friends. The boyhood of Augustus Reeve was spent in his native town, and his school education was completed at Haverford College. After he had attained his majority he carried on for some time the lumber business at Allowaytown, and in 1862 went to the Safe Harbor Iron Works, on the Susquehanna River, in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, where he had charge of the company's store. In 1866 he came to Camden and purchased the Pea Shore Brick Works, now known as the Pea Shore Brick and Terra-Cotta Works. He materially enlarged the manufacturing plant from time to time, became a thorough master of the details of the business, and in 1876 added the line of manufacture which made necessary the second clause in the title of the manufactory, and began the production of a line of terra-cotta goods which has been constantly increased in variety. The manufacture now includes all kinds or grades of red brick, vitrified drain and sewer pipe, terra-cotta pipe in all of its branches, flue pipes, chimney pots, vases, flower pots, rustic hanging baskets, window boxes and many other articles of combined utility and beauty. The works, employing about one hundred men, are upon the Delaware River, four miles above Camden, and at Fish-House Station on the Amboy Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, which gives the proprietor excellent advantages for shipping goods either by rail or water.

Mr. Reeve is a Republican, but not an active politician. He has been a member of the Camden City Council, but was chosen to that position more because of his being a representative business man than upon any other consideration. He also has been a trustee of the Cooper Hospital from its commencement.

He married, June 25, 1862, Rebecca C., daughter of Isaac H. and Elizabeth H. Wood, of Haddon Hall, Haddonfield. They have four children,—Elizabeth Cooper, William F. (in business with his father), Laura and Charles Gaskell.

FARR & BAILEY, manufacturers of floor oil-cloth, have their works and office at Seventh and Kaighn Avenue. This firm is composed of Samuel T. Bailey and his nephew, Edward L. Farr. The family to which they belong has been in the oil-cloth business for four generations. Ezekiel Bailey, grandfather of S. T. Bailey, and great-grandfather of E. L. Farr, began the manufacture of table oil-cloths in Winthrop, Me., about 1825. His seven sons have all been engaged in the busi-

ness. Moses and Charles M. are the most prominent of these sons. Samuel T. Bailey was brought up in the family of Charles M. Bailey, his father having died while he was a boy, and for nineteen years was employed in his uncle's store in New York City and the greater part of the time he was manager of it. C. M. Bailey still resides in Winthrop, Me., where he has several large oil-cloth works. Moses Bailey was also engaged in manufacturing at Winthrop, but about 1872 or 1873 sold his factory to his brother, Charles M. In 1875 he purchased the factory and ground in Camden, now occupied by Farr & Bailey, from a Mr. English. He associated with him in the management of the business Lincoln D. Farr, the husband of his niece, adopted daughter and sister of the present S. T. Bailey. From that time until 1883 the business was conducted in the name of Lincoln D. Farr, under whose management the business greatly increased. Originally there were four buildings and five more were added by him, making nine in all, and thus the facilities for manufacture were quadrupled. Mr. Bailey retained a silent interest in the business until his death, in 1882. Lincoln D. Farr died in January, 1883, and the business was continued from that time until December, 1884, by his estate, under the management of his son, Edward L. Farr, and Samuel T. Bailey, who had been employed as salesman in New York City. In December, 1884, the present firm was formed. The lot upon which the works are located is four hundred by seven hundred feet, upon which are eighteen principal buildings, six of which are forty by one hundred feet. Of these buildings, six are constructed of brick, the balance of wood. There are three boilers aggregating one hundred and ninety horse-power, with four engines aggregating eighty horse-power. The buildings are fitted up with the latest improved machinery. Employment is given to about one hundred men. The weekly production is about twenty-five thousand yards of floor oil-cloth. This firm manufactures floor oil-cloths, rugs, mats and stair-cloth. The goods are sold in all parts of the United States east of the Rocky Mountains and also in Canada.

THE FLOOR OIL-CLOTH MANUFACTORY at the corner of Seventh Street and Jefferson was erected and the business established, in 1882, by J. C. Dunn, Jr., & Co. The building is sixty-six by one hundred and twenty-five feet in dimensions and is specially designed for the manufacture of floor oil-cloths from one yard to two and one-half yards in width. The various departments are provided with sizing, rubbing, varnishing, painting and other



Augustus Kroe

machines used in the business. The full capacity of the factory is nine thousand nine hundred yards of finished cloth weekly, and constant employment is given to thirty-five workmen. The manufactured oil-cloths of this establishment are sold through Philadelphia and New York business houses. In February, 1886, J. C. Dunn, Jr., purchased an additional acre of ground, and, during that year, erected another large two-story building, sixty-two by one hundred and forty feet, which increased the capacity of manufacture, and, when put in operation, furnished employment to eighty workmen.

KAIGNS POINT OIL-CLOTH WORKS, occupying an acre of ground at Ferry Road and Atlantic Avenue, have been built and put in operation since February, 1886. The main building is of frame, two stories high, and is fifty-four by one hundred and twenty-six feet in dimensions. It is completely fitted up with new machinery, including sizing, rubbing, coating and varnishing machines. The interior department is used as the drying-room, with ranges, tiers and racks, and in front there are two paint-mills and two feeders, from which the cloth passes to the different dryers as the several coatings are applied. The machinery is driven by two engines. The main engine is a twenty-five horse-power, and runs the general machinery and shafting; a small engine of five horse-power runs the sizing machines. Floor oil-cloth from one yard to two and one-half yards in width is manufactured and shipped to New York and Philadelphia merchants. The proprietor is P. J. Murphy, who has his office at the works. Twenty hands are employed, under the care of John B. Hutchinson as general manager.

L. B. RANDALL, who for eighteen years has been superintendent of the oil-cloth works of R. H. & B. C. Reeve, of Camden, in 1884 began the manufacture of oil-cloth and wall-paper blocks, a new invention used in the printing department of oil-cloth and wall-paper manufactories. His place of business is at the corner of West and Washington Streets. His son, Frank H. Randall, has been engaged for a period of twelve years as an employee in the manufacture of oil-cloth, and is now foreman of the works of which his father is superintendent.

WOOLEN AND WORSTED MILLS.

THE LINDEN WORSTED MILLS, one of the largest and most productive manufacturing establishments of its kind in the Middle States, is situated on the square bounded by Broadway, Fourth, Winslow and Jefferson Streets, in South Camden. The enterprising proprietors of this industry are How-

land Croft and Herbert Priestly, who, in 1885, purchased the building which they now occupy, enlarged it and fitted it up for the manufacture of worsted yarns. The machinery used is of the best improved kind, being nearly all entirely new. The arrangements and surroundings of their establishment are admirably suited for the purposes designed, and the facilities for the production of worsted yarns of fine quality is equal to that of any worsted-mill in America. The senior proprietor, Mr. Croft, under whose intelligent and skillful management it has attained such vast proportions, is a thoroughly practical manufacturer, having been continuously engaged in the business since he first entered a worsted-mill as an employee in his native country, England, thirty-years ago. The Linden Mill is substantially built of brick, four stories high, and situated in the centre of a large plot of ground which is also the property of the firm. The numerous windows in the mill admit a plentiful supply of light into all the departments, and the heating accommodations are well arranged. Excellent fire apparatus is connected with the mill, with a line of hose on each floor and a water-tank on the top of the tower, so that in the case of accidental fire, it could be quickly extinguished by the appliances at ready command. Adjoining the large mill is a wool warehouse, in which twenty-two wool-sorters are occupied in handling the finest domestic and Australian wool that can be obtained and preparing and arranging it for the wool-washing process. The washing and carding of the wool is done on the first floor of the large mill, and adjoining this department is the engine-room, containing a compound Corliss engine of four hundred horse-power, which is used as the motor to run the extensive machinery.

After the wool is washed and carded it is conveyed to the combing department on the second story, where there are eleven combing-machines, nine of which are new. Here the wool is carefully combed and prepared for the drawing department, located on the third floor, where four large drawing-machines perform the delicate operation of drawing out the top from the combed wool into rooving and preparing it for spinning. In the fourth story the wonderfully interesting operation of spinning and twisting the yarn is done, with the vast number of seven thousand spindles upon an intricate combination of machinery, which, when moving, is interesting to behold. The last operation is that of reeling and spooling the yarn, the production of which, at this mill, ranges from 20s to 100s. The manufactured wool made by Croft & Priestly is sold throughout the Middle and

New England States. The weekly consumption of wool is twenty-five thousand pounds, and four hundred men and women are regularly employed at the Linden Mills.

HOWLAND CROFT, the active head and senior proprietor of the industry just described, was born January 16, 1839, at Wilsden, in Yorkshire, England, and is a son of John and Hannah Howland Croft. His father was a coachman for Major Benjamin Farrand, a large land-owner of that country. His mother is of Scotch descent, as the name indicates. Young Croft became an orphan at the early age of three years, when his father was fatally injured by being thrown from a horse, and the boy was placed upon his own resources to gain a livelihood. As soon as he was large enough to perform manual labor he was employed in a worsted-mill in his native place, spending one-half the day in school and the other half in the mill, until he arrived at the age of twelve years, when he devoted full time to his work in the mill, and continued thus employed until he was seventeen. Being an active boy and quick to learn the business, he then went to the town of Farsley, in Yorkshire, and took charge of a small factory, and while there met Mr. Briggs Priestly, father of his present partner, now a member of the English Parliament, and a large manufacturer and land-owner of Bradford, England. Mr. Croft remained in that position until 1867; in the meantime the mill was enlarged. During that year he concluded to come to America. He located in Philadelphia, and immediately thereafter became superintendent of one of the departments of the worsted-mill of John and William Yewdell, then the only manufactory of its kind in that city. After an engagement of three weeks he was sent by his employers to England to purchase improved machinery for their enlarged mill, and upon his return he brought his family with him. After an engagement of two years in the employ mentioned, Mr. Croft was solicited by George Campbell to superintend the establishment and management of a new worsted-mill at Twenty-first Street and Washington Avenue, Philadelphia, which soon developed to be the largest worsted manufactory in the city. He continued in that responsible position and built up the interests of his employer until 1879, when he retired from the position, went to England to purchase machinery for a new worsted-mill to be located at Front Street and Linden, in Camden, and of which, upon returning, he became the senior proprietor, under the firm name of Croft, Midgely & Rommel, who operated the first worsted-mill in New Jersey. This partnership existed for two and a half years. In 1884 Mr.

Croft purchased the interest of his partners and called in as his new partner Mr. Herbert Priestly, and formed the present firm of Croft & Priestly, and they also operated a mill in Philadelphia, along with the Camden mill. In 1885 the firm of Croft & Priestly disposed of their other mills and purchased the one which they now own and operate.

Mr. Croft was married, in 1859, in Farsley, England, to Mary Granger, daughter of William Granger, of that town. By this marriage were born eight children, six of whom—Annie, John William, Miranda, Clara, George and Samuel—are now living. John William, the eldest son, is engaged with his father in business. The two youngest sons are attending school near Harrogate, in England.

A. PRIESTLEY & Co., during the year 1886, established a mill for the manufacture of worsted suitings at the corner of Broadway and Jefferson Street, in South Camden. This enterprising firm, composed of Arthur Priestley and Herbert Bottomley, for five years previously had operated a mill in the manufacture of the same kind of goods at Second Street and Columbia Avenue, in Philadelphia. Obtaining the eligible location which they now occupy, they erected a weaving shed of brick, two hundred and five by ninety-one feet, which has a capacity of one hundred and sixty-eight broad looms. The present plant contains forty broad looms, which will soon be increased to seventy-two. These, with the finishing and other machinery necessary to the production of the manufactured goods, will occupy the capacity of the present shed. When all the space is thus taken up, the firm contemplate erecting an additional mill for the machinery and filling up the shed now used with the looms. The mill has been put into operation and will in a very short time, by the completion of the plans already formulated, be one of the most important industries in Camden, and will employ a large number of workmen.

THE CAMDEN WOOLEN-MILLS COMPANY on State Street near Coopers Creek. This is a corporation which was organized in December, 1882, with Henry Bottomley, president; John T. Bottomley, treasurer; William M. Capp, secretary; and S. B. Stitt & Co., selling agents. They operate the Camden woolen-mills, which were built in 1863, and of which Henry Bottomley was then superintendent and S. B. Stitt treasurer. The buildings, ten in number, are built of fine bricks and include the mill proper, three hundred by fifty-two feet, half of which is three stories in height, the other half two stories; an L extension three stories high, ninety by thirty-three feet;



Howland Croft

engine-house, boiler-house, two dye-houses, one dry-house, one picker-house, one raw stock warehouse and one warehouse for finished goods. There are also thirty-nine tenement-houses of two and three stories in height upon the property. The total area occupied is about seven acres. Many kinds of cloth, both woolen and worsted, for men's and women's wear, are manufactured. These mills are favorably known to the trade and have a widespread reputation for superior equipments in machinery and for the superiority of the goods produced. The improved and automatic machinery supplied to the mills include sixteen sets of cards and one hundred and two broad looms, with other necessary machines for woolens and worsteds. The motive force is furnished by a high-pressure Corliss engine of two hundred and fifty horse-power, which is run by six cylinder and two steel tubular boilers. There are three hundred and seventy-seven employees constantly at work. The products are sold through S. B. Stitt & Co., whose offices are located at No. 221 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, and No. 49 Leonard Street, New York City.

HIGHLAND WORSTED-MILLS are at Ninth and State Streets and on Coopers Creek. They were built by a company in 1884. This company was incorporated early in the year 1884 with S. B. Stitt as president; John T. Bottomley, treasurer; William M. Capp, secretary; and Henry Bottomley, agent. The mills cover an area of four hundred and fifty by one hundred and fifty feet, and include one large four-story mill, engine and boiler-house, store-house and office, all of brick. These buildings were specially designed and constructed by the company with every improvement suggested by the highest style of architecture and with every precaution against destruction by fire, being protected by automatic water-pipes as a safeguard. The company is yet in its infancy and only a portion of the mills is in operation. Two large operating-rooms, two hundred by sixty feet, have recently been furnished with new and improved machines, which will enable the company to manufacture more than triple the amount previously produced. In the original building there were in running order nine carding-machines, six combing-machines, three sets of drawing-machines and forty-four hundred spindles, which produce worsted yarns of all kinds known to the trade. The entire machinery is driven by a compound condensing Corliss engine of five hundred horse-power, run by two Galloway boilers of three hundred horse-power each. The draught-stack for these boilers is one hundred and eighty-three feet high and six

and a half feet inside measure at the top. Two hundred and forty hands have constant employment in the mills. The products are sold throughout the United States. The offices of the company are at No. 221 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, and No. 49 Leonard Street, New York City.

THE PINE POINT MILLS, located at corner of Erie Street and Fifth, above Coopers Point, were established in April, 1886, by John S. Spruance and James S. Birkhead, in the mills formerly operated by the Wood Manufacturing Company, and which had been idle for one year. The firm of Spruance & Birkhead fitted up the mills with new machinery, including two sets of latest improved Bridesburg cards, one wool-picker, one willow-picker and four mules running three hundred and ninety-six spindles each; also reels, twistors and other automatic machines used in the production of cotton and woolen yarns. The mills occupy an acre of ground on the Delaware River and include four brick buildings. The mill proper is one hundred and sixty by sixty feet, with North light roofing, and has a boiler-house, a picker-room and an engine-room adjoining. An Erie City engine of sixty horse-power, run by a seventy-five horse-power Erie boiler, is used. Twenty hands are employed. The products are shipped to manufacturers in the States of New York and Pennsylvania, the mills at Cohoes, New York State, using the largest portion.

NOVELTY WORSTED-MILL was established in 1883 by James E. Ackroyd and Joseph W. Scull, for the manufacture of worsted yarns to supply to the trade in New Jersey, Pennsylvania and the New England States. The mill is situated at the corner of Pine Street and Pearl. It is three stories high, has a frontage of one hundred and sixty feet, and extends from thence to the Delaware River. It is fully equipped with machinery and appliances for the production of worsted yarn in large quantities, having nine spinning frames of one hundred and sixty-eight spindles each, or, in all, one thousand five hundred and twelve spindles, three carding-machines, two combing-machines, eighteen drawing-machines and four doubling-machines. A one hundred and fifty horse-power engine, with two tubular boilers, furnish the motive power to run the machinery. Four thousand pounds of yarn are manufactured weekly, and eighty workmen are employed. The business office for the sale of yarn is at No. 30 Letitia Street, Philadelphia.

THE ABERFOYLE MILLS were lately erected for the manufacture of ladies' fine dress goods, such as seersuckers, ginghams, chambrics, etc.

This extensive mill property is leased and operated by W. T. Galey and is well fitted up with the new and most improved machinery for the manufacture of his particular line of goods. He has now one hundred looms and preparing machinery for the same; also calenders, Miller's Rotary Press, power press, singeing, shearing, tendering, starching and folding-machines, also rolling and sewing-machines. At present one hundred workmen are employed. The mill is two stories high and fifty-three by one hundred and fifty feet. There is also an engine-house, sixty-five by twenty-two feet, containing one seventy-five horse-power Buckeye automatic cut-off engine and powerful dynamos for furnishing light for the mill and property generally; also one Hoff & Fontaine engine of thirty-five horse-power, one boiler-house, thirty-four by thirty-two feet, containing two steel tubular boilers of two hundred horse-power. One hundred looms are in operation, which number will be largely increased. When the entire works of the company are in complete operation, five hundred hands will be employed. Ten three-story brick dwelling-houses are now on the ground for the use of the operatives and more will be erected.

THE BRIGITON MILLS, near the corner of Point and Erie Streets, were established by Irvine C. Beatty, in May, 1883, for the manufacture of elastic shoe webs. The brick manufactory is fifty by one hundred feet in dimensions, and is supplied with fifteen looms, twenty-three feet long, with ten shuttles each, weaving ten pieces of webbing at the same time, and capable of as many changes in colors as may be desired. There are also gassing-machines, calenders, warping-mills and winders, all of the most improved pattern and design. Forty workmen are employed, who produce eight thousand yards of web per week, sufficient to fit out twenty-five thousand pairs of Congress gaiters. This webbing is sold in large quantities to the trade throughout the entire United States. A thirty horse-power engine furnishes the motive-power to the varied automatic machinery required in the production of the finished material.

Mr. Beatty is now preparing to construct at Pine Point, in North Camden, a large three-story brick factory, fifty-three by one hundred feet, in order to enable him to meet the now steadily increasing demand. More looms and machinery will be added, so as to give employment to one hundred and fifty hands, and produce twenty-two thousand yards of webbing per week.

In the proprietor of these works, Irvine C. Beatty, is exhibited a fine example of what industry, integrity and pluck, unaided by the prestige

of position or wealth, can accomplish under the conditions of the American commercial system. The road to success is open to all, but only a few reach the goal because of the ruggedness of the pathway at the outstart. Some are carried over the rough places at the beginning of the road of life, but young Beatty made his own way from the outset, as a few facts concerning his career will show. Born in Boughentforth, County Fermanagh, Ireland, April 23, 1849, he came to America as an infant in his mother's arms. His father, William Beatty, having lost what little property he possessed in the old country, determined to find a home in the new, and having come to Philadelphia and found employment, had sent for his wife, Mary Chittick Beatty, and his family, six months later. They arrived in the Quaker City in the summer of 1850, at the time of the great fire, and thus reunited, enjoyed a humble but happy home for a dozen years. Then the supporter, the husband and father died, and a hard struggle was forced upon those bereft. Irvine left school at the age of thirteen and a half years to begin the battle of life. He obtained work with the same house where his father had been employed—that of Alexander Whillden & Sons, dealers in wool, woollens, cotton and cotton yarns. His wages were "nothing a year" for the first year, fifty dollars for the second and one hundred dollars for the third—the usual arrangement at that time. While working for "nothing a year" he sewed wool-bags and performed similar work at night, often toiling as late as two o'clock in the morning, to earn a few pennies for the support of the family. He progressed from this humble beginning slowly at first, and then rapidly until 1875, when after having been a salesman for a number of years and thoroughly mastering the business, he gave up a salary of thirty-five hundred dollars per year to embark in trade for himself. In January, 1876, he opened a cotton, woolen and worsted yarns house at 35 Letitia Street, Philadelphia, afterwards removing to 123 Chestnut Street, where he was burned out, and after that disaster, to his present location, 136 Chestnut Street. Here he, who as the boy began at "nothing a year," now as a young man, carries on a business amounting to from seven to eight hundred thousand dollars per year. The goods handled by the house are cotton, woolen and worsted yarns. In the works in Camden, for the manufacture of elastic shoe-webbing, started, as heretofore noted, in 1883, a business is done which amounts to about one hundred thousand dollars per annum. Mr. Beatty's activity, however, is not confined to these enterprises, large as they are.



Irvin C. Beatty

He is president of the Deibel Sewing-Machine and Trimmer Manufacturing Company, at Third and Cumberland Streets, Philadelphia, and a director of the Camden National Bank. He takes also an active interest in matters pertaining to the public welfare; is one of the strongest supporters, though not a member, of the Tabernacle Methodist Episcopal Church; is an influential member of the Board of Education and chairman of its board of property. In politics he is a Republican. He is a member of Ionic Lodge No. 94 E. and A. M.; Siloam Royal Arch Chapter; Cyrene Commandery of Knight Templars of Camden, and is a 32d degree Mason. Mr. Beatty was united in marriage, December 12, 1877, to Miss Mary S. Gray, of Bernardston, Franklin County, Mass., and they have one child, William Beatty.

THE LACE AND EMBROIDERY MANUFACTORY at Front Street and Pearl is an establishment of extensive proportions. It was originated, in 1882, by the firm of Loeb & Schoenfeld, composed of Jacob Loeb, Max Schoenfeld and David Schoenfeld, who manufacture a great variety of laces and embroidery of fine qualities. This factory is a branch of a larger one at Rorschach, Switzerland, the Camden factory having the main warehouse at Nos. 70 and 72 Franklin Street, New York City. The Camden mill is built of brick, four stories high, and is fitted up with improved machinery, and one hundred and fifty hands are employed.

THE GIMP AND FRINGE MANUFACTORY at Nos. 39 and 41 North Second Street was established first in Philadelphia, in 1858, by Richard Perks. In 1872 he sold his interest in the business to George A. Perks & Co. In 1878 they removed the machinery and appurtenances to Camden, and fitted up the manufactory, which is of brick, thirty by one hundred and fifty-five feet, with twelve weaving looms, four chenille machines and six spinning and spooling wheels and other necessary machinery for the manufacture of gimps, fringes, cords, tassels, etc., for upholstery trimmings. In 1884 George A. Perks became sole proprietor, but still conducts the business under the firm-name. Seventy hands are employed. The manufactured products of this establishment are sold principally to upholsterers in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and other cities.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE WOOD MANUFACTURING COMPANY, of which J. B. Wood is president, E. H. Kimball treasurer, and Guy B. Greenwood secretary and general manager was established as a stock company

in the year 1886, and within the short space of eight months made very great improvements at Pine Point, in the upper part of Camden City. This company bought ten acres of ground on the Delaware River front, at the head of Fifth Street, including the basin of the sectional dry-docks, which were in operation for about five years previously, but discontinued in August, 1885. The company has constructed two large wharves, one twenty-two by six hundred and forty feet, the other twenty-two by seven hundred and twenty feet. The basin is one hundred and four by three hundred and forty feet, with an average depth of twenty-four feet, and is now used for wharfage property, repairing and discharging of different cargoes. East of, and adjacent to, this basin is the long wharf, seven hundred and twenty feet in length, forming the west side of the new marine railway, which has been in course of construction since May 1st of the present year (1886). The dimensions of this, the largest marine railway ever constructed on the Delaware River, is eight hundred and twenty-five feet in length on the ways, and of sufficient width for four tracks, and is calculated to haul out vessels of two thousand eight hundred tons register and three hundred and fifty feet in length. This railway is now complete with the exception of the carriage, which is three hundred feet in length, and the placing in position of the machinery and engine, which are already on the ground.

THE AROMA MILLS are situated at the east end of Line Street, on Coopers Creek, and were established in the year 1840 by the Browning Brothers, for the manufacture of dye-woods and chemicals. The business at these mills, when they were first started, was conducted on a limited scale, but during the forty-six years that they have been in continuous operation under the same management they have grown and developed into an extensive industry. Large buildings have been added to the original one, until there are now nine in all, which are built upon the property of the firm who conduct the business.

The main building is a three-story brick, eighty by one hundred feet, and with the adjacent buildings, is supplied and fitted with the necessary appliances and machinery for the special preparation of their products. From seventy to eighty workmen are employed, and five large motor engines and four pumping engines, with thirty boilers, are required to extract dyes and drive the machinery. The business and annual sales of this firm are very large. The trade extends throughout the Union, and also to many portions of Europe.

The main office of these mills is at Nos. 42 and 44 North Front Street, Philadelphia. The individual members of the firm are Maurice, G. Genge and George G. Browning.

MAURICE BROWNING, the senior member of the firm of Browning Brothers, proprietors of the above-described industry, was born June 5, 1811, on the homestead farm of the Browning family, in Stockton township, about three and a half miles from Camden. The family to which he belongs is one of the oldest in the State of New Jersey, the American founder being George Browning, who came immediately from Holland to this country about 1735, and settled near Pea Shore, in what is now Stockton township. Abraham Browning, the father of Maurice Browning, was a prosperous farmer. He also established what is now known as the Market Street Ferry in Camden, about 1800, and owned it until his death, in 1836, when it passed to his heirs, among whom was the subject of this sketch, and who is now a director in the company which operates the ferry.

Maurice Browning obtained his earliest education in the country schools in the neighborhood of his home, and afterwards attended the popular school at Burlington of John Gummere, the mathematician, at whose institution his brother, Hon. Abraham Browning, was prepared for Yale College. After leaving school he entered a drug-store at Mount Holly, N. J., remaining for a time, and then took a course in laboratory work and pharmacy under Doctors Wood and Bache in Philadelphia. He next opened a drug-store on Market Street, in the city named, and since 1840 has devoted most of his time to the interest of the Aroma Mills. Mr. Browning was one of the directors of the Farmers and Mechanics Bank, was a director in 1864, when its charter was changed to the First National Bank of Camden, and continued a member of the board of that institution until his resignation, in 1885. He was one of the original members of the Union League of Philadelphia, and since the organization of the Republican party he has been an ardent supporter of its principles. He is manager of the Browning estate, comprising several valuable farms lying in Stockton township.

Mr. Browning was married, in 1840, to Anna A., daughter of Joshua Few Smith, who was a prominent merchant of Philadelphia, and in later years lived in retirement on a farm near Haddonfield. They had the following children: Abraham M. (deceased); Josephine, married to Isaac Doughten of Camden; and Alice. Mrs. Browning died in the year 1880.

CAMDEN DYEWOOD, EXTRACT AND CHEMICAL WORKS are located at the corner of Seventeenth and Stevens Streets, fronting on Cooper Creek, and are owned and operated by W. Wharton Fisher. They cover an area of two acres, and were established in the year 1880. Forty men are regularly employed in the manufacturing dyewoods and chemicals for dyeing purposes. The apartments occupied are a large three-story brick building, eighty by one hundred feet, with an engine and boiler-room annex, thirty-three by thirty feet, a frame one-story building, one hundred and twenty-five by one hundred and forty feet, and three other frame buildings adjoining the larger ones. The valuable products of this manufacturing establishment have an extensive sale in all parts of the United States.

THE NEW JERSEY CHEMICAL WORKS, on Coopers Creek, occupy several large buildings and sheds, covering an area of two and one-half acres. Previous to 1872 they were operated by Potts & Klett, for the manufacture of chemicals and fertilizers. In that year they came into the possession of the New Jersey Chemical Company, which was incorporated in 1872, with Henry C. Gibson, president; Thomas B. Watson, treasurer; and William E. Lafferty, secretary. This company continue the manufacture of chemicals and fertilizers, and have fitted up eight large buildings of brick and stone and two large acid chambers, two hundred by forty feet in dimensions, for the preparation of their products, which are shipped to localities in the different States. Three large engines, equal to one hundred and twenty-five horse-power, supply the motive-power for the machinery. From seventy to eighty hands are employed. The company transact a business of very large proportions.

THE CAMDEN CITY DYE WORKS, Nos. 609 and 611 Pearl Street, were started in 1877 by Henry Hussong and Conrad Mochl at the corner of Point and Pearl Streets. In 1879 the present firm bought out the boilers and machinery and removed the entire business to the present location. The firm is composed of Peter Hussong and his three sons, Henry, Joseph and Frederick Hussong. The factory is a two-story brick, sixty by one hundred and fifty feet in dimensions, and completely fitted out with engine, boilers, whizzers, dryers, etc., for dyeing cotton and woolen yarns. The business extends to New York, Pennsylvania and some of the Southern States, and the work is principally done by contract for the large cotton and woolen goods manufacturers.

THE AMERICAN BLEACH AND DYE WORKS are located on the corner of Sixth Street and Mechanic. A two-story building, forty by eighty



Maurice Browning.

feet, was erected in 1881, by J. S. P. Hogan and J. J. Hayes, for a hosiery-mill. They conducted this business as partners until 1885, when J. J. Hayes took charge of the hosiery business alone, and, with J. S. P. Hogan, built the adjoining one-story frame building, thirty by eighty feet, and, when completed, the hosiery business was discontinued, and the buildings were fitted up as dye and bleach works. The bleaching and drying-mill is supplied with a large-size Butterworth drying-machine, washing-machines and starching and blueing-machines, which are driven by a twenty horse-power engine, with a thirty-five horse-power horizontal boiler. The dye-house is furnished with fifteen dye vats, and has ample machinery and facilities for drying, both by hot air and steam. The dye-house requires a fifteen horse-power engine to run the required machinery for the dyeing of cotton, woolen and jute yarns, and the bleaching of quilts, counterpanes, Turkish towels, etc. From six to ten workmen are employed. Mr. J. J. Hayes, one of the proprietors, is a practical dyer, and has had many years' experience in his occupation. The trade of the firm is quite extensive, and is conducted in the interests of Philadelphia and many Western manufacturers.

THE PRINTING INK MANUFACTORY is situated at Nos. 547, 549 and 551 South Second Street. Samuel P. Wright & Co., who operate these works, have the business office on Second Street and in the rear are located the several buildings and departments for the manufacture of the various grades and colors of printers' and lithographers' inks and varnishes. The grinding department is furnished with an engine of one hundred horse-power, which runs fourteen mills, together with the machinery for the varnish department. The weekly production is six thousand pounds, mostly of the finer grades, which are sold through the Middle, Southern and Western States. S. P. Wright began the manufacture of inks in Philadelphia in 1866. In 1877 he removed his works to Camden, and for nine months of 1879 they were operated by Wright & Dunk. In the same year Samuel P. Wright bought the interest of Mr. Dunk and became sole proprietor, under the name of Samuel P. Wright & Co., the company being nominal.

CAMDEN BRASS WORKS originated about 1868, in a brass foundry, at No. 136 Federal Street, and conducted by A. J. Fullmer & Co. The location mentioned was limited in space and unsuitable for the business; hence in 1874, the same firm built the large brick foundry now owned and operated by them on the corner of Front Street and Federal, where brass and bronze castings of various

kinds are made. A large finishing shop is connected with the foundry, with appropriate machinery for turning, grinding and polishing brass work. The machinery is run by an engine of ten horse-power. Employment is given to a large number of hands.

WEST JERSEY PAPER MANUFACTURING COMPANY own large mills at the corner of Front and Elm Streets, which were built in 1876 by the firm of Rich, Scott & Safford, who the same year began the manufacture of paper. In 1879 a charter of incorporation was obtained, with the above title, with Lewis Seal, president; T. S. Scott, treasurer; T. S. Safford, secretary. The mill is built of brick, one hundred and forty by one hundred and forty feet in dimensions, and is specially supplied with machinery for making rope-paper of three brands, known as flour-sack, building and cotton sampling. In the various departments are large mixing-vats, steamers and dryers, the principal department having in operation one one hundred and twenty inch cylinder machine, and six six hundred pounds beating-engines. Two steam-engines, one of two hundred and one of sixty horse-power, are run by a gang of four large tubular boilers, and supply the motive-power to run the heavy machinery. Two and a half tons of paper are manufactured daily, and forty hands constantly employed. The manufactured paper is sold through Boston, New York and Philadelphia houses.

THE PFEL & GOLZ COMPANY, of which Herman C. Pfeil and Julius Golz are the individual members, commenced business as lithographers, in 1882, at the corner of Front and Pearl Streets. In 1883 the business had greatly increased, more room was required, and a large manufactory was erected at the foot of Cooper Street. In December of that year the company removed to the new factory, and on February 4, 1884, the building was entirely destroyed by fire. From this date until the fall of that year they used temporary quarters, and, in the meantime, were having built a large four-story manufactory, fifty by one hundred and fifty feet in dimensions, and arranged especially for lithographic purposes. In 1885 the company was incorporated under the above title. A thirty-five horse-power engine furnishes the motive-power for running power presses and the machines for calendering, varnishing and coloring, used in the production of lithographs, glass, paper and muslin advertising signs, show-cards, etc. The manufacture of imperniographs is a specialty with this firm, and large contracts are made with the leading manufacturers, who desire this special production to advertise their business. Including

artists and workmen, sixty hands are employed. Their trade is of very large proportions, and extends throughout the United States and Canada.

THE STANDARD SOAP AND CHEMICAL COMPANY was incorporated in 1885 with a paid-in capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with C. B. Wilkinson as president and A. Segel as general manager. The works occupy the large three-story brick building with a front of fifty feet on West Street by one hundred and twenty feet on Clint Street. The company manufacture soaps of various kinds, inks of several colors, washing-blue, washing powders, etc., etc., with twenty employees. Eight thousand cakes of soap are made daily. The full capacity of the establishment is twenty thousand cakes per day.

THE CRYSTAL GLASS MANUFACTURING COMPANY was incorporated in April, 1886, with J. R. Runge, president; P. Strang, treasurer; and A. C. Lamar, secretary. The glass works are located on Front Street, below Kaighn Avenue, and include six buildings, two of iron and four of frame, which have recently been fitted up with all the latest improved machinery requisite for the business. The main factory is frame, seventy-eight by eighty-eight feet, and forty feet high, and has in position one large stack and twelve smaller ones, with facilities for the employment of one hundred workmen. In the other buildings are the mixing, grinding, box-making and packing departments; also the pot-making room and engine house. At these works are made wine, beer, Weiss beer, porter and mineral water bottles, pickle jars and various kinds of green and amber bottles, also flasks and demijohns. This firm makes bottles in private moulds for the trade in the New England and adjacent States. The business is transacted through the main office, No. 91 Market Street, Camden.

This is the only glass manufactory in Camden at this date (1886). There were two glass works conducted formerly in the city, one by John Capewell, on Kaighn Avenue, corner of Locust Street, in which flint glass ware was made. It was in operation for several years, but abandoned when the late war opened.

Joseph Wharton also operated a glass manufactory on Cooper's Creek for several years. His works have not been operated since 1884. A. C. Lamar, the secretary of the Crystal Glass Manufacturing Company, is also a manufacturer of window glass, having two factories at Woodbury, N. J., with a capacity for producing sixteen hundred boxes of window glass per week and employing one hundred and fifty workmen.

PORCELAIN TOOTH MANUFACTORY, at No. 314 Mickle Street, is the only industry of its kind in Camden, and was originated and has been in constant operation for fifty-two years. In 1834 Samuel W. Neall built a three-story brick building for this purpose in the rear of his dwelling. In 1866 his son, Daniel W. Neall, was admitted as a partner, and, in 1882, the latter purchased the entire business interests of his father, and has since conducted the manufacture of artificial teeth from porcelain for the trade. The products are in demand from the principal cities of the United States, and are shipped in large quantities to these localities. Fifteen workmen are employed, and one thousand five hundred full sets of teeth are made weekly. The establishment is supplied with machinery, mills, moulds, ovens and retorts requisite for the business.

THE HAT FACTORY of Stephen Titus was established in 1885 at No. 316 Market Street, the store having a front of twenty-one feet, and extending to the work-shop in the rear, one hundred and fifty feet, having also a front on Taylor Avenue. Silk and stiff hats, also the new style of pull-over hat, with patent seamless body, of which Mr. Titus is the sole proprietor and manufacturer, are made here.

BLANK AND PRINTED BOOK BINDERY. This business was first established in Camden by Jacob Bender, in 1850, at the southwest corner of Third and Arch Streets. In 1856 the location was changed to No. 223 Federal Street, when the entire business was sold out to his son, Robert S. Bender, who continued in this place until April, 1885. The bindery was then removed to No. 101 Market Street. Job binding and printed matter of all descriptions is executed, and the bindery is most complete in the necessary machinery for the purpose. A Davy safety engine and boiler furnishes the motive-power for the folders, stitchers, cutters, stamping presses, etc. Five workmen, five girls and five boys are employed.

RAYMOND'S MAST AND SPAR YARDS.—There are two large spar yards, in Camden, with ample buildings conveniently arranged and fitted for the manufacture of outfits for all grades of sailing vessels, and in which spars are made from twenty to one hundred and ten feet in length and twenty-eight inches in diameter. The logs from which these spars are made are brought from California and Oregon in sailing vessels, specially designed for loading and shipping the same. From the vessels the logs are transferred to the booms at the foot of the spar yards and are drawn from the water as desired.

These yards were opened by Joseph Baymore, who first commenced the business at the foot of Ann Street, Port Richmond, and in 1868 established the yard at the foot of North Street. The building is one hundred and ten feet front on Beach Street, and extends to the rear to the riparian line, occupying five acres of ground. On April 23, 1871, this yard was burned down, but was at once rebuilt and improved. A complete record is made of all spars furnished for outfits, so that when desired, exact duplicates can be made and forwarded to all ports in the United States. This yard has ten workmen, under the direction of Enos Bowen, as foreman. The spar-yard, on Front Street above Kaighn Avenue, at the lower portion of the city, was built by Joseph Baymore in 1883, and is forty feet wide on Front Street, and one hundred and eighty-five feet in depth. This yard, also, is fully fitted for all branches of the business; ten workmen are employed, with George J. Harris as foreman. Vessels in different parts of the country are supplied with spars of any size and properly fitted for ready adjustment; all business is transacted through the office of Joseph Baymore, No. 118 North Delaware Avenue, Philadelphia.

THE SPAR-YARD on Penn Street, corner of Point Street, covers an area of three acres, having a front of thirty feet, and extending six hundred feet to the rear to the port warden line, and was started, in 1879, by George Humes. For thirty-five years previously he had conducted the business of a spar-maker in Philadelphia, and the many advantages offered in Camden for his business induced him to remove his industry to the present location.

The yard is arranged for the construction of spars of various sizes for steam vessels and sailing vessels, and also derricks, flag-poles and staffs, etc. A large boom is connected with the yard, which has a capacity for guarding a supply of spar-logs.

THE LARGE BOAT SHOPS on the river, at the head of Point Street, were established, in 1879, by the present proprietor, James A. Collins. The shops have a frontage of forty-seven feet, and extend to the dock in the river one hundred and sixty feet, and the equipment of the shops has been especially adapted for the construction of sailing and steam yachts, of which a large number have been built in the past four years. Yawl and row-boats are also built at these shops, which, by being under cover, are in operation the entire year. The business is large and is increasing, and boats of all kinds are built, not only for home trade, but for many of the Southern ports. From six

to twelve men are employed in the shops. A large business is also done in repairing and refitting, the different branches of the business being all conducted under one roof.

THE BOAT-SHOP at Coopers Point was started in 1876 by George W. Masters, who had for years previously conducted the same business in Philadelphia, at Delaware Avenue and Shackamaxon Street. This yard is one-half acre in area, and fitted up for the construction of ships, boats, sailing and steam yachts, fishing, rowing and pleasure boats of various kinds. Within the past twenty years the proprietor has built a large number of yachts and boats.

THE BOAT-YARD, FRONT STREET ABOVE KAIGHN AVENUE.—The increasing demand for pleasure boats, especially sailing and steam yachts, has given a remunerative industry to Camden, and the builders of this class of boats now furnish employment to a large number of workmen, and are thus enabled to meet the demands from all portions of the river line. This boat-yard was started in 1885 by William H. Kaighn, and has been successfully operated by him. A large number of gunning-skills, and rowing and sailing boats have been constructed by the proprietor, and find ready sale to the proprietors of pleasure resorts in different parts of the adjacent States.

THE PENN MANTEL-WORKS, at No. 16 Market Street, were started in 1879 by Edmund Cotter, who had been identified for twenty years previously with mantel-works in several Northern States. The buildings, of which there are three, extend two hundred feet in depth, and occupy grounds on both sides of George Street. The main building is fitted up with marbleizing department, large show-rooms, office, etc., while the back buildings are devoted to cutting and preparing the slate for the finishing process. The products comprise marbleized slate mantels, wainscoting, slate hearths, bracket shelves, bureau and table-tops, and various kinds of slate work, for the trade, builders, etc. Twenty-five workmen are constantly employed.

CAMDEN CITY MARBLE-WORKS, JUNCTION OF FEDERAL AND ARCH STREETS.—This enterprise has been in operation since 1867, when Webster Krips and William H. Shearman fitted up workshops and sheds on both sides of Arch Street for the preparation of monument, mantel and house-work. The yards and work-shops cover over an acre of ground, and a large stock of marble and granite monuments, headstones, cemetery posts, etc., are kept on hand. From six to ten workmen are employed. The trade is large, though principally local. Webster Krips has been the sole

proprietor since 1879, at which time he bought the interest of William H. Shearman.

THE MARBLE, GRANITE AND SANDSTONE-WORKS at the corner of Eighth and Market Streets were established in 1881 by Michael C. Lyons, who for thirteen years before owned the marble-works at the corner of Fifth and Pearl Streets. This enterprise includes office, work-shops, and a show yard, one hundred by forty feet in dimensions, and is adapted to the production of monuments, mantels, cemetery work and house trimmings, in marble, granite, sandstone, etc. From nine to fifteen men are employed. A variety of manufactured marble designs is shown at these works.

The first carriage-maker in Camden was Samuel Scull, who was engaged in the business in 1800, on Front Street above Market, near where Collings' carriage factory now stands. Twenty years later he built a large factory on the north side of Arch Street, extending from Front nearly to Second. His works included a paint shop, blacksmith shop, and all the appliances belonging to the business. Beginning with three journeymen, he eventually employed between twenty and thirty, and his carriages were shipped to the West Indies and other distant markets as well as sold to the local trade. On his death, Isaac Cole, who had long worked for him, conducted the business for the widow, and eventually became the proprietor, and carried on the business for many years. Mr. Scull had two sons, Joseph and Samuel, both of whom engaged in the sausage business in the South Ward. The former built the brick house on the southeast corner of Third and Kaighn Avenue, and the latter, who was Mayor in 1855, built the large three story brick house on the southeast corner of Locust and Kaighn Avenue.

Isaac Vansciver learned his trade, carriage making, in Mount Holly, and when free came to Camden. After a campaign with the Camden Blues, in the War of 1812, he settled at Kaighns Point, where Joseph Kaighn gave him encouragement, and he started a carriage factory, subsequently removing his works to Dogwoodtown, on or near the site of Caffrey's carriage works. He afterwards erected a large factory on the west side of Front Street, above Arch, where he was burned out. He transferred his business to Philadelphia for a time, but returned to Camden and resumed work at his old place on Front Street, where he continued until a few years before the War of the Rebellion, when he retired from business. In his long and busy life he gave employment to many persons,

and the product of his factories found sales in distant markets.

Samuel Glover had a carriage factory on Front Street above Market, after Samuel Scull left there, and was succeeded by Jacob Collings, whose sons, Thomas S. and Joseph Z. Collings, continued the business and enlarged it, the latter being now the proprietor.

CAFFREY'S CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY is at Market and Tenth Streets. The buildings were erected and the business originated in 1853, and for many years was conducted by Charles S. Caffrey individually. In 1879 the Charles S. Caffrey Company was organized, with a paid-in capital of sixty-three thousand dollars. An extensive business is done here and the trade extends throughout the United States and in Great Britain, France and Russia. The main building occupied is three stories high, and one hundred by one hundred and eight feet in dimensions. It was specially constructed for this business after the former building was destroyed by fire, in 1877, and is supplied with all the conveniences for the manufacture of fine carriages of numerous styles. Facilities are afforded at this factory for producing finished work to the value of three hundred thousand dollars annually. The company make fine carriages, top and no-top buggies, end-spring and side-bar buggies, two and three-spring phaetons, jump-seat and side-bar rockaways, broughams, landaulettes, and make a specialty of the Caffrey truck wagon and sulky, for which they control two patents. The officers of the company are: President, Charles S. Caffrey; Treasurer, Harry Stiles; Secretary, Edward Nieland. The directors are Charles S. Caffrey, Andrew Marshall, George K. Caffrey, John Stiles, J. H. Caffrey and Harry Stiles.

THE CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY, Nos. 108 to 116 North Front Street, was established in 1827 by Collings & Richardson. In 1829 the partnership was dissolved, and Jacob S. Collings leased a lot of ground on Federal Street, below Second Street, and built thereon a large frame carriage factory, which he conducted until 1845, when he purchased the lot at present location (and where he had first started business), one hundred and twenty feet front by one hundred and seventy feet in depth, on which he erected five brick buildings. The main factory is four stories high and fifty-six feet square, back buildings three stories high and forty by eighty feet, and the smith-shop twenty by one hundred feet, in all of which are the wood-work, smith-work, painting, trimming, finishing, etc., of fine family carriages. The salesroom was

first established in Philadelphia, in 1859, and is now located in their large warehouse, No. 625 Arch Street. On April 25, 1862, Mr. Collings was succeeded by his two sons, Thomas S. and Joseph Z. Collings, who conducted the business as Collings Brothers until 1877, when Thomas S. sold out his interest to Joseph Z. Collings, who is now the sole proprietor.

WILLIAM HUNT'S CARRIAGE FACTORY, located at Nos. 19 and 21 Market Street, was erected upon the site of a small one-story structure built as a carriage factory in 1866 by the present proprietor William Hunt. The present factory is a three-story brick building, forty by ninety feet, and especially designed for the manufacture of light road carriages, and as a specialty the construction of light road sleighs and cutters. The entire work, including the wood-work, painting, trimming, finishing and carriage-smithing, is all done on the premises. Twenty workmen are employed. The salesrooms are at No. 910 Arch Street, Philadelphia. The trade extends over a large tract of country.

ELIJAH E. WEST'S CARRIAGE AND WAGON MANUFACTORY, No. 29 Haddon Avenue.—This establishment occupies the site of a large manufactory formerly operated by the Charles Caffrey Carriage Manufacturing Company, which was destroyed by fire. After it was rebuilt Hosea Madden first occupied and operated it. It was also leased to Young & Ireland, and later to Stratford, Dockerty & Sidesinger. In 1881 the present proprietor, with his son Thomas, leased the works, and conducted them under the name of E. E. West & Son. In 1884, by the withdrawal of the son from the firm, the business was and has since been under the direction of Elijah E. West alone. A large carriage smith-shop is connected with the works, and seven workmen are employed in the construction of carriages, business and farm wagons of all descriptions.

THE CARRIAGE AND WAGON WORKS, and smith-shop, of Hamilton S. Davis are located at the northwest corner of Kaighn Avenue and Marion Street. In 1872 Mr. Davis bought this corner lot, sixty by seventy-two feet in size, and built the shops the same year, and has since conducted the entire business. Light carriages are manufactured, but the principal trade is in milk, ice and heavy business wagons, as also farm wagons, carts, etc.

THE CARRIAGE AND WAGON MANUFACTORY, Nos. 15 and 17 Market Street, was first started in 1860 by William Butler. In 1865 he sold out the business and location to Braker & Rettberg, and in 1868 Braker sold out his interest to the present

proprietor, Jacob Rettberg. The manufactory has a frontage of twenty-eight feet by one hundred feet in depth. Business wagons of all descriptions are made and repaired. Ten to twelve workmen are employed.

SILVER-PLATERS.—The carriage factories gave employment to many silver-platers, some working for the manufacturers and others carrying on business for themselves, and giving employment to others. Gordon states that there was a gold and silver-plater here in 1833, but the first establishment of which there is authentic record was that of Gibson & Morgan—Henry Gibson and John Morgan—the latter mayor in 1876-77. Their works, started in 1811, were over the wagon-sheds built by Jacob Ridgway, in 1832, at Second and Arch. Gibson left the firm, and in 1845 Morgan removed the factory to a stable, fitted up for the purpose, on the rear end of a lot on Fourth Street, above Market, afterwards erecting a large brick building on the line of Fourth Street, since converted into dwellings.

Among his workmen were his brother, George Morgan, now in the business at 52 North Second; Edward Fitzer, now in the same trade in Philadelphia; George Welden, Charles Newmayer and others. The work was for volantes, used in Cuba, and the trade was exclusively with that island. As the correspondence was in Spanish, Newmayer, who from journeyman became manager and then partner, learned the language, to avoid the need of an interpreter. The firm employed as many as thirty at one time, and the employes testify that there was never a murmur about wages, even the apprentices receiving full pay for overwork, and the payments were not only prompt, but made in the best currency. The Rebellion put a stop to the trade, and the firm, dividing a competency, dissolved.

Edward Fitzer and George Morgan joined in business in the "fifties," with their establishment on Market Street, the site of Herbst's Hotel, but in a few years separated.

Michael Seibenlist was a well-known silver-plater as early as 1840, but the most of his work was for Camden harness and carriage-makers.

THE MOROCCO MANUFACTORY on Broadway, below Kaighn Avenue, was first put into operation in 1884 by the present enterprising proprietor, Frederick Kifferly, who for seventeen years previously had been engaged in the same business in Philadelphia. Eight acres of land are owned by Mr. Kifferly, on which he has erected a four-story brick building, one hundred and twenty-two by forty-six

feet, with basement, and two four-story side-wings, each fifty-two by twenty feet, in which is a twenty horse-power engine for driving the machinery. In this establishment he manufactures morocco leather from goat-skins, which are imported from South America, Mexico, East Indies, Cape of Good Hope and the countries of Southern Europe. There are four large drying lofts, and various dyeing, tanning, finishing and storage-rooms. Four hundred dozen skins are tanned and finished weekly by a force of seventy-five workmen. The business is under the skillful and experienced management of the proprietor, Mr. Kifferly.

Frederick Kifferly, the proprietor of this enterprise, was born in the kingdom of Wurtemberg, Germany, September 9, 1835. After attending school for two years in his native country, in 1844 he emigrated with his parents to America, and located in Philadelphia, in which city his father died one year after their arrival, and the son was thrown upon his own resources. Being by nature industrious, he engaged with his uncle at the butcher's trade one year, for the same length of time with a baker, and after the second marriage of his mother, to a baker, he became the employee of his stepfather during four successive years. At the age of sixteen he entered the morocco factory of Baker & Nevil, at Front and Poplar Streets, Philadelphia, remaining two years, and then, in 1853, went to Wilmington, Del., and engaged with Hackett & Griffin, morocco manufacturers, until 1859. The seven succeeding years he conducted a bakery on York Street, Philadelphia. In 1867 he embarked in the manufacture of morocco leather, as a partner in the firm of Turner & Co., on Second Street, below Beaver. They soon thereafter removed their factory to Front and Poplar Streets, and from thence, in 1869, to 209 Willow Street. Three years later they purchased the morocco factory at Dillwyn and Willow Streets. This partnership continued until 1883. In the mean time Mr. Kifferly had removed his residence to Camden, in 1881, and seeing the advantage to be gained by removing his business to Camden, he, in 1884, sold out his factory in Philadelphia, having already commenced the erection of the present establishment operated by him.

Mr. Kifferly, in 1854, married Mary, daughter of Jacob and Eliza Martin, of Brandywine Hundred, Del., by whom he has four surviving children, viz.:—Christopher E., George, Frederick and Harry.

SHOE MANUFACTURERS.—In the manufacture of shoes for the trade supplying the Middle and Southern States the city of Camden has acquired

a favorable reputation. A large amount of money is invested, and nearly a thousand of the citizens of Camden have constant employment in this branch of industry. Some of the large establishments, with the appliances of steam-power as a motor, and with improved machinery, have facilities for producing from six hundred to three thousand pairs of shoes weekly. In some of the smaller establishments, known as "buckeye factories," the work is performed by teams or double teams of workmen, the shoes passing from hand to hand as they leave the laster, and, at the end of the line, pass the inspection of the foreman complete in finish. The production is rapid, as only two or three kinds of goods are made and find ready sale to their customers.

H. B. ANTHONY owns one of the largest shoe factories, at 521 South Seventh Street. Paul Anthony came from Germany to this country more than a century ago. He was a hatter and located at Rahway, N. J., for a short time, and then removed to Northumberland, Pa., where he resided until his death. By his marriage with Elizabeth Van Buskirk he had five children,—John, Phillip, Esther, Ann and Elizabeth, who married and settled in Northumberland and assisted him in his manufacturing interests, excepting John, who migrated to Louisville, Ky., and Phillip, who became a river pilot. Phillip was married to Sarah, daughter of Isaiah McCoy, of Cumberland, by whom he had seven children,—Sarah, Paul, William (who died in infancy), Thomas, George, Mary and Henry.

George Anthony was born in Northumberland August 18, 1824, and lived there until 1840, when he went to Milton, Pa., to learn harness-making. After finishing his apprenticeship he removed to Camden, in 1854, and worked at his trade in Philadelphia until 1881. On December 27, 1847, he was married to Sarah, daughter of Diedrick and Catherine Fegenbush, of Philadelphia, by whom he has seven children,—Charles D., Harry B., Kate F., Paul (deceased), William E., Edwin T. and George E.

Harry B. Anthony was born in Philadelphia September 27, 1849, and came to Camden with his father in 1854. He was educated in the public schools. At the age of thirteen he entered the National Iron Armor and Ship-Building Company's works, of Camden, and continued thus employed for two years, when he again went to school, until he took a position with the firm of Edmund A. Souder & Co., of Philadelphia, who controlled the steamers on the Schuylkill, and which was afterward the Fairmount Steamboat



Frederick Kipperly



H. B. Anthony

Company. He rose from the position of ticket agent to that of superintendent and treasurer of the company, was the first to introduce propellers from the Falls to the Wissahickon, remained with the company for twenty years and is still a director. This occupied only the summer months, and during the winter he learned the trade of furniture finisher with E. D. Trynby & Co., of Philadelphia, where he was employed for ten years during the winter months. In 1872 he opened at 1146 Broadway a crockery store, and after building up a large business, transferred it to his father, in 1876, who still manages it. Mr. Anthony began the manufacture of shoes in a small way, building a factory on Kaighn Avenue, above Broadway, doing nothing but hand work. His business grew so rapidly as to demand increased facilities, and in 1881 he purchased the building 521 South Seventh Street, and placed in it a full line of the most improved machinery for the manufacture of misses' and children's machine-sewed shoes, where he is now making four thousand pairs of shoes a week, and employing one hundred hands, thus giving Camden a profitable and successful business and adding to her improvement and prosperity. The property purchased by Mr. Anthony was sixty by one hundred and ninety-three feet in area, and a brick building forty by fifty feet had already been erected upon it. Shortly after, through the increase of business, he was compelled to make important additions to the factory,—one addition of brick, thirty-five by forty feet, and a general improvement of the factory and purchase of additional and improved machinery. The factory is heated by steam throughout, with high ceilings and ample arrangements for ventilation. The location is a most desirable one, being on the line of the West Jersey Railroad, affording good facilities for receiving coal, etc. The factory is supplied with two large boilers, one for heating purposes, the other as a motive-power for the different and varied machinery used in the manufacture of their products, with ample power for all purposes.

In addition to Mr. Anthony now employing one hundred hands and making four thousand pairs of machine-sewed shoes per week, he is making active preparations to increase the capacity of this manufactory to seven thousand pairs per week, by an addition of a fine line of hand-sewed turn shoes. The business, as conducted by Mr. Anthony, is of large proportions, extending west to the Pacific States, south to Texas and northwest to Minnesota. Mr. Anthony is a director in the Camden National Bank. In 1869 he was married to Louisa, daugh-

ter of Arthur G. and Jane Ashley, of England, who died in 1879, leaving one daughter, Laura S. On January 7, 1881, he was married to Lucretia, daughter of Evan and Ann Thomas, who were natives of Wales, but then residing near Scranton, Pa. They have one child,—Walter Y., born November 23, 1881.

FERRIS' SHOE MANUFACTORY, at Broadway and Jackson Streets, is one of the most extensive of the business industries of South Camden. The manager of this enterprise, Isaac Ferris, Jr., purchased, in 1875, a lot of ground at Fillmore and Van Hook Streets, and erected a small store, in which he commenced the shoe business with three men and two girls employed. His sales to the wholesale trade increasing compelled him to facilitate the manufacture. More ground was bought and a larger store was built. In 1881 he purchased land at Broadway and Jackson Streets, and built a manufactory forty by forty feet and two stories high, engaged extra hands, and engaged in the manufacture of all grades of ladies', misses' and children's shoes on a large scale. Agents were placed on the road and orders received from many of the Southern and Western States, and, in 1882, an extension of twenty feet was added to the building, which was found too limited in space for rapid production. At the present time he has over seventy men, girls and boys on his pay-roll, and a ready market for his goods in Nebraska, Iowa, Illinois, Missouri, Ohio, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Indiana, Kentucky and California, his special States being Ohio and Pennsylvania. Four salesmen are constantly on the road to keep the trade supplied. The entire management is under the supervision of Isaac Ferris, Jr., the proprietor. In the finishing department forty hands are employed, under the care of Jacob Ferris. Miss Dollie Ferris has charge of the fitting department, and Washington Ferris of the stock department.

F. P. DIETRICK & Co., in 1881, began the manufacture of women's, misses', children's and infants' shoes, and erected a three-story brick building, fifty by one hundred feet in dimensions for that purpose, on Market Street, below Front, and fitted it up with new and improved machines adapted to the business. This firm has been succeeded by Wheatley Brothers. From one hundred to one hundred and twenty-five hands are employed, and the weekly product is twenty-five hundred pairs of shoes. The trade is large, and extends through several of the Northern and Southern States.

THE SHOE MANUFACTORY AT NO. 535 CHESTNUT STREET.—Thomas H. Kelly conducts this manu-

factory for the production of misses' and children's shoes. For twenty-four years he had been connected with the business in other localities, and in 1885 started this enterprise of which he is sole proprietor. Fourteen men and nine girls are constantly employed, and two hundred and sixteen pairs of shoes are made daily; the weekly production will average thirteen hundred pairs of finished shoes. The products are sold to the trade in the principal cities of the Middle and Southern States.

WILLIAM A. BUTCHER'S FACTORY, at No. 1325 Broadway, was commenced in 1880 by the present proprietor, who, for three years previously, carried on a factory on Kaighn Avenue, above Broadway. All the necessary and improved kinds of shoe machinery are used in the production of misses' and children's shoes of the different styles and grades. From twenty-five to thirty workmen are employed, and the product of their labor is sold to the wholesale and retail trade throughout the surrounding States. From six to eight hundred pairs of shoes are turned out weekly, and the amount of business done yearly is sixteen to eighteen thousand dollars. Mr. Butcher is now making preparations to build a large manufactory on the site of the present one.

JOSEPH WHITAKER owns a shoe factory at No. 529 Arch Street. The manufacture of ladies', misses' and children's fine shoes was begun in this establishment in 1882 by Joseph Whitaker, Harley Shemcley and Henry Hartley. In 1883 Joseph Whitaker bought out the interest of his partners and has become sole proprietor. The factory is arranged for the convenience of three single teams of workmen, with departments for cutting, lasting, and finishing, and with machines specially adapted to this line of work. Employment is furnished to sixteen men and eight girls. The manufactured goods are sold to the trade through Philadelphia houses. Nine hundred pairs of shoes are made weekly, and the necessary changes are being made to increase the production to one thousand pairs per week.

The Shoe Factory at No. 1222 South Front Street was first conducted by McAdams & Peak, who, as joint partners, started the manufacture of misses', children's and infants' shoes in 1880. In 1881 Frank McAdams succeeded to the ownership of the business, and still continues it at present location, his improved machinery enabling him to manufacture nine hundred pairs of shoes a week. He employs fifteen workmen and twelve girls; the finished products are sold to the wholesale and retail trade in Pennsylvania and adjacent States.

The factory at the corner of West and Clinton Streets was commenced in 1883 by Edward A. Richardson, and furnished with the available improvements in machinery requisite for the manufacture of misses' and children's shoes. Fifteen hundred pairs of shoes are made weekly. The industry gives employment to forty persons. Orders are received for the products from all parts of the country.

Charles S. Grau commenced the business of shoe manufacturing in 1877 at the corner of Sixth and Mount Vernon Streets. In 1878 he admitted Oliver S. Guthrie as a partner, and together they conducted the manufacture of misses' and children's shoes. In January, 1886, Oliver S. Guthrie withdrew from the firm, and Charles S. Grau became sole proprietor. Six hundred pairs of shoes are manufactured weekly, and eleven men employed. The products are sold to the local trade and to cities of adjacent States.

For a number of years an establishment, southwest corner of Front Street and Kaighn Avenue, was conducted by Charles H. Dirmitt, who, in July, 1884, disposed of his interest, stock and machinery to W. S. Boltinghouse & Co. This firm at once began the manufacture of ladies', misses' and children's machine-sewed shoes. The production amounts to six hundred pairs of finished shoes weekly, and gives constant employment to fourteen workmen and eight girls. Their goods are sold to the retail trade in New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

Oliver Guthrie has a factory at 513 Kaighn Avenue. Commenced in January, 1886, to make misses' and children's shoes. Employs eight workmen and five girls. Regular production, four hundred and thirty-two pairs of shoes weekly.

Horace Hofflinger has a large workshop at No. 112 Kaighn Avenue, commenced in 1884. Employs ten workmen and six girls. Regular weekly production, three hundred and sixty pairs of shoes, misses' and children's.

William Small started a factory, in 1877, at No. 424 Chestnut Street, for making misses' and children's shoes; at present seven workmen and five girls are employed. The weekly production is three hundred pairs of shoes.

Samuel Cook, in 1875, commenced the small factory at No. 613 Mount Vernon Street, making infants' shoes only; at the present time but five workmen employed, making one hundred and twenty-five to one hundred and fifty pairs of shoes weekly.

ANDERSON PRESERVING COMPANY, northwest corner Front and Arch Streets.—This company

owns a large establishment occupying one hundred and twenty feet on Front Street by two hundred and sixty feet on Arch Street, and is located on the site of a carriage factory which was built in 1835. In 1880 Abraham Anderson bought the site, and in 1881 William G. Knowles was admitted as a partner. As the firm of Knowles & Anderson they began the erection of the present factory and placed in position the necessary machinery, engines, boilers, etc., for the canning of fruits, vegetables, preserves and jellies. In 1885 Wm. G. Knowles withdrew from the firm, and on June 1st of that year the Anderson Preserving Company was incorporated, with Abraham Anderson as president, John S. Cox as secretary and treasurer and L. W. Goldy general manager. Under this management the same line of goods are produced in large quantities to meet the demand. Three large eighty horse-power boilers and two engines, one of twenty the other of five horse-power, are used in the different departments for canning, preserving and running the machinery. At present thirty hands are employed. During the canning season, which lasts from June to November, from three hundred to six hundred hands are employed.

JOSEPH CAMPBELL & Co. own a canning manufactory at Nos. 39 and 41 North Second Street. For several years previous to 1876 the Anderson Canning Company, which was afterwards known as Anderson and Campbell, carried on the business of canning at this location. In 1876 Joseph Campbell bought the factory and continued the canning of fruits and vegetables and added the jelly and preserving business. In 1882 Joseph Campbell, Arthur Dorrance, Walter S. Spackman, and Joseph S. Campbell formed a co-partnership under the name of Joseph Campbell & Company and fitted up the manufactory with new and improved appliances for conducting a more extensive business. A large brick building, fifty feet front on Second Street and extending in depth the entire square to Front Street, is occupied, in which are the different apartments for canning, preserving, storing, packing and shipping. The motive-power to drive the necessary machinery of these is derived from a fifty horse-power engine. Twenty-five hands are constantly employed and during the canning season employment is given to three hundred hands.

THE CAMDEN WALL PAPER MANUFACTORY at Coopers Point, with accompanying buildings cover an area of five acres or an entire square. For a number of years the Penn Harrow Manufacturing Company had their works here. In 1884 Francis T. Howell came into possession of the

property and at once placed in position mills, presses, machinery and engines, necessary for the manufacture of wall paper. There are six buildings used for the different departments. The mill proper is three hundred by one hundred feet, with an L extension one hundred by ninety feet. The machinery comprises one twelve-color printing press, two grounding-machines, mills, mixers, combined lathes, etc., which are run by two engines of one hundred and ten horse-power. The departments are known as color-rooms, printing-rooms, stock-rooms and the shipping department. Twenty workmen are constantly employed. The manufactured paper has very wide and extensive sale. The weekly production is twenty thousand pieces of wall paper. The proprietor is now making arrangements to increase the facilities of manufacture by the addition of new presses and other improved machines. The second floor of the main building at present through its entire length is used as a stock-room and contains a large and varied supply of the manufactured paper ready for shipment. The establishment is under the care of Robert A. Edens as general manager. He is also the artist in the coloring department.

THE FRANKLIN RAG CARPET COMPANY, No. 18 MARKET STREET.—This business was established by John Hunt in 1873, in St. John Street, for the manufacture of the finer grades of rag-carpet, including the Excelsior and Jersey Lily carpets. The factory was afterward located at Fifth and Roydon Streets, then at No. 110 Federal Street, and in the year 1886 the looms and machinery were removed to the present location. The trade in these carpets is a large one, but is principally local, being custom-work made for Camden and Burlington Counties, in New Jersey. Special orders are filled for customers in Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland.

THE AMERICAN DREDGING COMPANY, incorporated under the laws of the State of Pennsylvania, April 9, 1867, was the outcome from a co-partnership then existing between A. B. Cooley, Franklin B. Colton, John Somers and William Somers, trading as A. B. Cooley & Co., and also from a consolidation with the Delaware and Schuylkill Dredging Company. During the time of the co-partnership, about November, 1865, a large area of real estate was purchased, since which time a considerable amount more has been added, until now the company owns forty acres of land and wharf property, fronting on the River Delaware, extending between the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's property and Spruce Street, and which has been greatly improved by filling in

that part of it which was low land, and converting stagnant pools, where chills and fever prevailed, into property which is now available for building purposes. Two large wharves have also been built, and a large machine shop and a blacksmith shop and other buildings have been erected on the property, fitted out with appliances so complete that now the company has every facility for building dredges, etc., and making such repairs to their own plant as may, from time to time, be needed.

The company employ from seventy to one hundred men in and around the works, and from one hundred to one hundred and fifty men on the dredges, tugs and scows, according as their business is brisk or dull.

The company started with a capital of two hundred thousand dollars, and, by certain legislation passed since, it has been authorized to increase its capital to one million dollars. The general office of the company is at 234 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, and at the present time the officers are as follows: Isaac Albertson, president; Floyd H. White, treasurer and secretary. Directors, Isaac Albertson, Beauveau Borie, Samuel Castner, Jr., E. J. Heraty, Washington Jones, Jos. M. Naglee, Alexander Purves and James Simpson, of Philadelphia, and Henry R. Towne, of Stamford, Conn.

Other manufactories which contributed to Camden's prosperity, and which in one sense belong to and are a part of the city, are treated of in the chapter upon Stockton township, in which district they are located. Among these are Schrack & Co.'s varnish-works, the Fairview Brick-Works, the Pea Shore Brick and Terra Cotta Works (owned by Augustus Reeve), R. H. Comey's dye-works, the Overbrook Mills, J. L. Cragin & Co.'s soap manufactory, the United States Chemical Co.'s Works and the Atlantic Dye and Finishing Works.

CHAPTER VIII.

The Post-Office—Market-Houses—The Read Family—Insurance Companies—The Gaslight Company—The Street Railway—The Telephone—Building and Building Associations—Drug Interests—Old Military Organizations—Cemeteries—The Torando of 1878—The Cyclone of 1880—Hotels.

POST-OFFICE.—A post-office was established in Camden in 1803, and was called the Coopers Ferry Post-Office, and changed, in 1829, to the Camden Post-Office. It was first located at the foot of Cooper Street, where the Coopers had established a ferry; hence the name. The first post-

master was Benjamin B. Cooper, a cousin of Richard M. Cooper. He removed to Delaware township, where he planted extensive orchards and built a distillery. His successor, as postmaster, was Charles Cooper, appointed in 1806. Richard M. Cooper, after president of the State Bank of Camden, was appointed postmaster at the Coopers Ferry Post-Office in 1810, and held the office until 1829, when the name of the office was changed to Camden. Richard M. Cooper owned a store at the ferry, which for many years was in charge of Nathan Davis, who was the acting postmaster,—not a very responsible position, if his statement be correct, that "a seegar-box was ample to hold the mail of a day."

Isaac Toy was appointed in 1829, under President Jackson, and held the office for nine years. The office was in the bar-room of the hotel. Toy then kept the ferry-house at the foot of Federal Street.

Isaac Bullock became postmaster in 1838, and, as he boarded at the hotel, the office remained there until 1840, when James Elwell was appointed and kept the office in the Railroad Hotel, which he conducted, at the foot of Bridge Avenue. He was succeeded, in 1849, by Charles Bontemps, who, owning the building southeast corner of Second and Arch Streets, fitted it up in good style for the purpose, thus giving the people a post-office, for the first time, separate from other business pursuits. Bontemps resigned in 1852, before the expiration of his term, and Jonathan Burr, a Democrat, was appointed by a Whig administration, and it came about in this way: When the Democrats elected Franklin Pierce, in 1852, Bontemps knew he had no chance of a reappointment, and proposed to Mr. Burr that if the latter would pay him fifty dollars for the fixtures, he would resign and use his influence to secure Burr's appointment to the place. The proposition was accepted, and Mr. Burr was made postmaster, but held the position four months only, for, soon after Mr. Pierce was inaugurated, John Hanna was appointed and Mr. Burr had the fixtures on his hands. Mr. Hanna's sons—Samuel and William Hanna—managed the office, which was removed to the old frame building adjoining Parson's Hotel on the north, and long used by Denny & Bender as a paint-shop. Hanna held the office eight years, and until 1861, when Samuel Andrews was appointed by President Lincoln. He removed the office to No. 214 Federal Street, one of the two-story bricks built by Isaac Cole in 1834. Andrews, dying in 1863, was succeeded by Captain Richard H. Lee, who leased the Roberts building at the southeast cor-

ner of Third and Federal Streets, where he fitted up an office much in advance of any that had preceded it, afterwards removing to the northwest corner of Third and Arch Streets, where it remained until July 1, 1875, when he moved into the building now in use, built for the purpose by the late John S. Read. Captain Lee was removed by President Johnson in October, 1866, and Colonel Timothy C. Moore appointed. The Senate, however, refused to confirm Colonel Moore, and, in March, 1867, Captain Lee resumed the duties of the office, holding the position until 1879, when Henry B. Wilson was appointed. He served one term of four years and was succeeded, in 1883, by William T. Bailey, who, in 1885, was followed by Charles Janney, the present incumbent.

The following list of names, with the dates of appointment of postmasters since the time of the establishment of the office, was furnished by the Post-Office Department at Washington:

Post-Office at Coopers Ferry, Gloucester Co., N. J.

Benjamin B. Cooper, appointed January 1, 1803;¹ Charles Cooper, appointed January 1, 1806; Richard M. Cooper, appointed April 13, 1810; (changed to Camden, June 22, 1829).

Camden, N. J. (late Coopers Ferry).

Isaiah Toy, appointed June 22, 1829; Isaac Bullock, appointed May 24, 1838; James Elwell, appointed July 2, 1840; Charles Bontemps, appointed April 21, 1849; Jonathan Burr, appointed December 17, 1852; John Hanna, appointed April 6, 1853; Samuel Andrews, appointed April 5, 1861; Richard H. Lee, appointed May 18, 1867; Timothy C. Moore, appointed October 12, 1866; Richard H. Lee, appointed May 18, 1867; Henry B. Wilson, appointed February 22, 1879; William T. Bailey, appointed March 2, 1883; Charles Janney, appointed April 23, 1885.

Of the above, there are now living Jonathan Burr, for thirty years secretary of the Camden Fire Insurance Company, from which he voluntarily resigned a few years since; Richard H. Lee, until recently in the Philadelphia Custom House; Timothy C. Moore, residing in Milwaukee; Henry B. Wilson, coal dealer at Kaighns Point; William T. Bailey, in the real estate business in Camden; and Charles Janney, present incumbent.

William Ables, appointed in 1879, was the first assistant postmaster. He resigned in 1882 to accept the position of post-office inspector, and Jesse

K. Mines was appointed in his place and served until 1885, when Frank L. Vinton, present incumbent, was appointed.

The first clerk, called for by the business of the office, was Richardson Smith, in 1861, who, in 1864, resigned to accept the position of mail agent, and was succeeded by John Evans, Charles Watson and, in 1867, by Robert B. Mcowan, who was retained until 1885, when William Hauble was appointed.

The first regular letter carrying was in 1852, when Samuel Jenkins delivered letters, receiving two cents as recompense. To increase his gains, he placed tin boxes at convenient locations for the reception of letters to be passed through the post-office. He was not the first carrier, however. As early as 1840, when James Elwell kept the office at the foot of Bridge Avenue, so far from where people lived, Lawyer Jeffers, to save labor and insure rapid receipt of mail matter, engaged Alfred, son of the postmaster, to bring him his letters as soon as they arrived, and others following his example, the lad made a snug sum for pocket-money.

In 1863 the free delivery system was established and abolished the year following, and again established in 1873. The number of carriers employed in successive years have been as follows: 1851, one; 1861, two; 1863, three; 1873, six; 1880, eight; 1883, nine; 1884, eleven; 1886, thirteen. Their salary in 1863 was six hundred dollars per year, and in 1886 eight hundred dollars per year. In 1863 there were two deliveries and two collections daily; in 1886, in some portions of the city, four, and, in all but remote points, three deliveries and three collections daily.

For the year ending July 1, 1886, the carriers delivered 2,218,243 and collected 907,355 pieces of mail matter. The sale of stamps at the office aggregates in value \$28,430; the registered letters received numbered 6377; sent, 1482.

The following-named persons have been the letter-carriers:

1852. Samuel Jenkins.	1875. Charles S. Wilkinson.
Peter Bleyel.	1876. George L. Simpson.
1861. John E. Smith.	1880. Howard M. Kemble.
Robert Patton.	Jesse K. Mines.
1863. Benjamin M. Braker.	1881. William S. Pettit.
1864. Charles Parker.	J. Kelly Brown.
1867. Howard Lee.	Albert F. Matfocks.
1873. Arthur Stanley.	1882. Herman Rosade.
William G. Dorman.	1883. Charles Fowler.
John C. Clopper.	J. Oscar Richards.
William S. Barr.	L. F. De La Croux.
1871. Thomas M. K. Lee.	William C. Johnson.

Those serving the longest terms were John E. Smith, 22 years; Charles Parker, 21 years; John C. Clopper, 13 years; and Wm. G. Dorman, 12 years.

¹The date of the establishment of the office cannot be definitely ascertained; therefore, the date of the commencement of the account with the United States Post-office is given.

MARKET-HOUSES.—There was never a curb-stone market in Camden,—a market where the producer could back his wagon against the curb-stone and sell direct to the consumer. The first conception of a market-place was, probably, when Jacob Cooper laid out the town of Camden, in 1773, and dedicated extra space for public use at the intersection of Third and Market Streets. James Kaighn dying in 1811, seized of the land lying between Kaighn Avenue and Line Street, his brother, Joseph Kaighn, owning the land south of Kaighn Avenue, having charge of the matter, in laying out Kaighnton, widened Kaighn Avenue, then called Market Street, to a width of one hundred and thirty feet between Second and Third Street that there might be room for market-sheds in the centre. His idea was not realized, and, in 1874, the City Council passed an ordinance making the street of a uniform width of sixty-six feet between the curbs.

In the recorded proceedings of a town-meeting held in the City Hall, March 13, 1837, appears this minute: "On motion of Richard Feters it was ordered that Council construct a market at the intersection of Third and Market, containing eight stalls, to be paid for out of the present funds of the City." From the treasurer's statement, made at that meeting, the fund on hand, after deducting \$42.48, due the Camden Bank, was \$159.20, and this was the amount intended to be expended for the purpose. The next item found in the records, relating to the market, is in the proceedings of City Council, September 30, 1837, when "Richard Feters, Robert W. Ogden and John W. Mickle were appointed a committee to build a market-house on Third Street south of Market Street, to be roofed with shingles."

Three months later the enterprise seems to have been accomplished, and Camden's first market-house was ready for use December 28, 1837. At a meeting of Council, held at the house of William S. Paul, these bills were ordered paid:

"For iron pipe for posts.....	\$72.00
Porterage.....	1.56
Captain Mickle's bill for lumber.....	155.97½
James Gahan's bill, work on market.....	13.33½
Achilles Betts' bill, work on market.....	2.25 "

These amount to \$245.12, and as nothing further appears concerning the matter, the presumption is that this was the total cost. This was Camden's first and only market-house until 1856, when, March 28th, City Council passed an ordinance providing for the erection of a market-house on Third Street, between Arch and Federal Streets. This was done the same year, at a cost of one

thousand eight hundred dollars, and the structure was used for this purpose until 1876, when it was removed. In the mean time several schemes for building market-houses were projected. In 1855 Richard Feters, John Troth, Richard W. Howell, Samuel Andrews, Maurice Browning, William J. Hatch and Abraham S. Ackley procured a charter for the Camden Market Company, but failed to complete the organization, and in 1856 the Washington Market Company was incorporated, with John S. Read, Ralph Lee, James M. Cassady, Isaac W. Mickle, Lewis Seal, Matthew Miller, John Ross, John K. Cowperthwaite, Henry Fredericks, Joseph T. Rowand and William P. Tatem as the company. The design was to build a market-house on the west side of Third Street, between Arch and Federal, the structure to be about one hundred feet square, but the erection of the market-sheds on Third Street, by the city, caused the company to abandon the project. In 1874 John S. Read, Jonathan Burr, William P. Tatem, Randal E. Morgan and Edmund E. Read were incorporated as the Farmers' Market Company, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, but the enterprise failed to mature.

The next attempt in this line, however, was more successful. Thos. A. Wilson, Rudolphus Bingham, Abraham Rapp, James W. Wroth and Charles Stockham, as the Farmers' and Butchers' Market Company, in 1877, constructed a large building of brick, one hundred and fifty by one hundred and seventy feet on Bridge Avenue and West Street, extending to Mickle Street. It was intended for a wholesale and retail market, but did not prosper, for the reason that, with Philadelphia so near, the wholesale trade could not be gained, and the location was unsuited for retailing. It was used as a market-house for two years, when it was fitted up for theatrical purposes, with a capacity for seating a thousand persons, and was subsequently secured by the Sixth Regiment National Guards and fitted up as an armory.

In 1878 John S. Read and Wm. S. Scull built the Federal Street Market, on Federal Street above Fourth, on the site of the old City Hall, constructed in 1828. This is now the only building in the city used exclusively as a market-house. It is well adapted to the purpose and the market is well patronized.

THE READ FAMILY.

DAVID READ, the ancestor of the Read family of Camden, was a son of Joseph Read, who died at his home in Greenwich, Gloucester County, N. J., Nov. 12, 1755, and his remains were interred in the Presbyterian burying-ground in that town. He was



Joseph P Read

born at Greenwich, and while yet a young man, at the outbreak of the Revolution enlisted in the army under General Washington and remained in the military service during the entire period of that war, participating in the campaigns of New Jersey, the battle of Brandywine, and during the last year of that struggle for independence was transferred with his regiment to the Army of the South, under General Lincoln, in order to impede the progress of the invading British, who had transferred the seat of war to the Southern States. At the close of the war, when David Read and his comrades were discharged and paid off in Continental money, three of them, of whom he was one, went to the wharf at Charleston, S. C., in order to secure passage on a sailing-vessel for Philadelphia. Their money being comparatively worthless on account of its depreciation in value, the captain of the vessel would take them only on consideration that they would pay the amount of passage money by working, which they accordingly agreed to do. Upon sailing around Cape Hatteras, well-known as a dangerous place to mariners, the vessel was foundered and every soul on board was drowned except David Read and his two soldier companions, who clung to a broken spar and after being forty-eight hours in that perilous position were eventually drifted to the shore and landed on the coast amid the darkness of night. They were nearly exhausted for the want of food and drink. Seeing a light a distance from them along the shore, they began to wend their way thither in hopes of meeting some one who would assist them in their distress. The feet of one of the comrades trod upon a bottle which, upon examination, was thought to be Jamaica rum. The two companions drank of it to excess, against the protest of David Read, who feared dangerous results, on account of their being so long deprived of food. The draught proved fatal to them, and the war-scarred veterans for fifteen minutes struggled for their lives and then died near the stormy shores of Cape Hatteras. David Read continued onward, and the place toward which they were going proved to be a light-house. Upon arriving at it he was tenderly cared for by the occupants, and given food to revive his enfeebled condition. He then, in company with others, returned and buried the remains of his unfortunate comrades at the place where they had taken the fatal draught. David Read soon thereafter returned to Charleston, where money was given him by some patriotic persons, and he set sail for Philadelphia. Upon arriving here he returned to Greenwich, where he married Rachel Peck, and the records of the Presbyterian

Church of Greenwich show that of the children of this union, David, James and Joel were baptized there. Toward the latter part of the last century he moved with his family to Camden when it was but a small village, and engaged in the pork business and sausage-making for the city trade. His place of business was on Plum Street (now Arch), below Third, where he continued his occupation and died in 1842, at the advanced age of eighty-four years, five months and sixteen days being probably the last representative in Camden County of the soldiers of the Revolutionary War. He ever delighted to narrate to his children and grandchildren the perilous scenes and incidents in which he was a participant during that historic period. His remains were interred in the Newton burying-ground.

Joel Read, his third son, was born in 1786. He was baptized at Greenwich, July 8, 1787, and at the opening of the second war with Great Britain, in 1812, imbued with the patriotism of his father, and following his precedent, he joined a military company known as the Jersey Blues and during that war was stationed with his regiment at Billingsport, along the Delaware River in Gloucester, opposite Fort Mifflin. In 1812 he married Mary Jones, a member of a prominent family of the Society of Friends, and a descendant of the Thackaras, who were influential people in the early annals of New Jersey. By this union were born six children,—Charlotte, Joseph J., Rachel, William Thackara, John S. and Edmund E.

Joel Read was a brush-maker by trade. He followed his occupation for a few years in Camden and then moved to Philadelphia, where he continued in it with success. Later in life he returned to Camden and lived on Plum Street, but after the death of his wife he lived in Penn Street with his daughter Charlotte.

JOSEPH J. READ, the eldest son of Joel and Mary Read, was born in Camden, on Arch Street west of Second Street, March 24, 1815, and when eight years old moved with his parents to the district of Southwark, and immediately thereafter was employed at Jasper Harding's printing-office in Philadelphia, at one dollar a week, continuing there two years. He was next hired at one and a half dollars per week with Thomas Watson to work in a biscuit and cracker bakery. The foreman treated him harshly and, unknown to his mother, he left his position with one week's wages, and with characteristic ingenuity invested it in buttons, tape, needles and pins, and before noon of that day had disposed of all his goods at a profit of fifty cents. With the two dollars of capital now at command he

invested again in the afternoon and cleared in all one dollar and twenty-five cents the first day of his mercantile career. At the end of a week he cleared ten dollars. By the middle of the succeeding week his capital was increased to twenty dollars and with it he purchased gilt buttons and in one day disposed of them at a gain of fifty per cent., his amount of cash being then increased to thirty dollars. Two weeks having now expired since he left his employer in the bakery, his mother, who was a woman of noble bearing and excellent moral traits, asked for his wages. To her astonishment, he pulled out his thirty dollars in gold and silver and handed it to her. She, fearing he would get into bad company, took the money and secured for him a place on a farm in Burlington County, N. J. He again was under an employer who did not treat him well, and at the expiration of two years, of his own accord, he returned to his home in Philadelphia, and at his own expressed wish was secured a position to go to sea at a salary of six dollars per month. One month's wages was paid in advance, half of which was given to his mother and with the other three dollars he purchased manufactured tobacco and took it on board the vessel, which was bound for Cuba. He there traded his tobacco for a barrel of molasses, which failed to be placed on the manifest, and when the vessel returned to Philadelphia it of necessity went with the general cargo, and the ingenious young trader lost all of his available assets except the two months' wages which were given to his mother. His desire then to learn the trade of a cooper was gratified, and he was bound as an apprentice for the term of six years with a man who proved to be a hard master. On one occasion, when under the influence of liquor, he beat young Read so badly that he afterwards gave him fifty cents to go up to Independence Hall to see a new bell placed on it. This present was granted in order to induce the boy not to tell his mother of the ill-treatment. Joseph Read accepted the fifty cents, boarded a sloop, upon which he worked his passage to Bordentown, walked from thence to New Brunswick, where he secured a passage on a sailing-vessel and arrived in New York with his fifty cents, but did not know any one in that city. He soon secured employment at the cooper's trade with a firm that discontinued business after he was with them two years and he finished his trade with another party in the same city. At the age of twenty-one years he returned to Philadelphia for one year and then went back to New York, where he became foreman of a large cooper-shop, serving for one year, when he went to Brooklyn and for

three years was manager of a large oil manufactory. While there, in 1837, he joined the First Baptist Church of that city, under the pastorate of Rev. Hsley. In 1840 he returned to Philadelphia, and with a cash account of two hundred dollars and one thousand dollars of borrowed money, embarked in the coopering business on Penn Street, and the first year cleared five hundred dollars, but the next year lost all he had, including the borrowed money. He then lived over this cooper-shop for nine years. By business sagacity and characteristic energy he secured credit and soon made up the amount of the losses, returned the borrowed money, erected a fine dwelling-house in 1851, costing ten thousand dollars, on Pine Street, lived in it ten years, until 1861, when he moved to Camden. In the mean time, while living in Philadelphia, he purchased and owned all the property from Penn Street to Delaware Avenue and other property adjoining his cooper-shop on the north side.

In 1861 Mr. Read moved his family to Camden, his native place, continuing his business in Philadelphia until 1861, when he retired. Meeting with some losses the next year, in order to retrieve them, he re-embarked in his former business at the same place in Philadelphia, and continued thus successfully engaged until 1867. He then permanently retired from the coopering business, which he had successfully carried on for a period of thirty-one years. He has since been engaged as a broker and general real estate agent and now owns a large amount of real estate in Philadelphia, Camden and Atlantic City. He is an excellent judge of values and a careful and judicious business man.

Since 1837 Mr. Read has been a member of the Baptist Church and is now connected with the First Baptist Church of Camden. He is a member of Integrity Lodge, A. Y. M., No. 187, of Philadelphia, since 1846, and a member of Veteran Lodge of the same city.

Mr. Read was married, in 1840, to Cecelia, daughter of John R. Rue, a Frenchman, born in the town of Nancy. Mrs. Read, who died in 1878, was a woman of noble Christian virtues, an earnest worker in the church and greatly devoted to the interests of charity, a good wife and a good mother. By this marriage were born seven children,—Mary, married Joseph L. Bush, of Newport, Rhode Island, where they now live; John R. Read, Esq., a lawyer of Philadelphia; Cecelia, married to Abraham C. Tallman, now deceased; Annie, married to William B. Knowles, of Philadelphia, now deceased; Katie, married to Edwin B. Powell, of Brooklyn,



John S. Tread

N. Y.; Emily, who died at the age of two years; and Joseph F. P. Read, now a real estate broker of Camden.

Mr. Read was married a second time, in 1881, to Elizabeth M. (Etris) Schellenger, of Camden, widow of the late Captain Henry Schellenger.

JOHN S. READ, the third son and fifth child of Joel and Mary Read, was born March 11, 1822, in the old district of Southwark, Philadelphia. At the age of fourteen years he became an apprentice of Charles F. Mansfield, in his wall-paper store, at 275 South Second Street, Philadelphia, and remained in that position until the age of twenty-one years, during which time he was industrious, energetic and economical, traits which characterized him through life. Soon after attaining his majority he began business for himself on Second Street, Philadelphia, between South and Lombard, where he continued in the wall-paper business several years, and then removed his store to the northeast corner of Second and Lombard Streets. He remained there until 1845. About this time Camden received a new impetus to its growth, and Mr. Read removed to Camden, having previously associated with him in business his brother, Edmund E. Read, as the firm of Read & Brother, who for a time continued their store in Philadelphia, and erected buildings on Arch Street, Camden, though they conducted business mainly at 3d and Federal. Here they also conducted an extensive and prosperous business until his death, and which is still continued by his brother Edmund.

John S. Read was called upon to fill a large number of positions of trust and responsibility. For twenty-five years he served as director and treasurer of the Camden Fire Insurance Association; was one of the directors of the First National Bank of Camden; was one of the projectors of the Camden Building and Loan Association, the first in the city, and was subsequently treasurer of several other building associations; at the time of his death he was one of the commissioners of the Morris Plains Insane Asylum of New Jersey, and a State director of the Camden and Ansoy Railroad Company, appointed by the Legislature. In 1870 he was elected a member of the City Council, and took an active part in the deliberations of that body; was re-elected in 1873 and made president of City Council. While a member of Council he was greatly instrumental in securing the purchase of the water-works by the city authorities, and also obtained the passage of an ordinance for the system of culverts now in use in Camden; served for several years as a member of the Board of Education, and was chosen its

president. With his brother, Edmund E., he built Read's Hall, at the corner of Third and Federal Streets; with William S. Scull he built the Market House, on Federal Street; and with Jonathan Burr, built the row of stores and dwellings on Federal street, above Fifth. He also erected and owned the Camden post-office building.

In politics Mr. Read was originally an Old-Line Whig, in the days of that party, and afterwards became an ardent supporter of the principles of the Republican party, taking an active interest in the administration of public affairs. He was a member of Camden Lodge, No. 15, A. F. and A. M., and Royal Arch Chapter, No. 91, of Philadelphia.

With the hope of recruiting his failing health, he went to Stroudsburg, Monroe County, Pennsylvania, and died there August 6, 1882, at the age of sixty years. His remains were interred in the Colestown Cemetery, in this county. He was highly honored and respected for his many virtues and recognized as a man of fine executive and administrative abilities.

Mr. Read was twice married. By his first marriage, with Margaret Mason, who died early in life, he had two children: Elizabeth M. Read, married to John Campbell, of Camden (they have two children, John and Mamie); William T. Read, married to Lucretia McCormick, and have one child, William.

By his second marriage, with Harriet Peak, of Camden, he had one child, Edmund E. Read, Jr., a member of the Camden County bar, who, on December 27, 1882, was married to Margaret Mulford. They have one child, John S. Read.

EDMUND E. READ was born in Southwark, now the consolidated part of Philadelphia, April 19, 1824. He first attended a public school, for many years taught by Mr. Watson, on Catharine Street, Philadelphia, in a building which is still standing. He was next sent to a school taught by Mr. Crozer, on Third Street, below Catharine. At the age of fourteen years he became a clerk in a grocery store on the corner of Second and Christian Streets; but, after remaining there six months, was given a position on the United States Coast Survey, under Engineer Warner, and was nine months located in the State of Connecticut. Returning home, he attended a school under the instruction of James Crowell, in Philadelphia, six months, and began to learn the cooper trade in the same city, which he finished under his elder brother, Joseph J., with whom he remained five years. At the expiration of this time he went to the island of Cuba and was placed in charge of the cooperage establishment on a large sugar planta-

tion, and there, during four years' assiduous labor and strict economy, laid the foundation for his future prosperous business career. Upon returning home, at the time of the sickness of his brother, John S. Read, he was induced to take charge of his paper-store, and soon thereafter became associated with him in business, under the firm-name of Read & Brother, on the corner of Second and Lombard Streets, Philadelphia.

In 1855 Edmund E. Read removed to Camden, retaining his interest in the Philadelphia store, and, together with his brother, opened a store on Arch Street, Camden, and later they built the large store building, on the corner of Third and Federal Streets known as Read's Hall, and also the large store-building on the corner of Third and Arch Streets, occupied then and to this date by Dr. De La Cour as a drug-store. In the Federal Street store Mr. Read has done a large and prosperous business, and since his residence in Camden, has been identified with nearly every interest which has added to the material growth and prosperity of the city. His brother, with whom he was so long and successfully associated in business, died in 1882, and the firm is now Read & Smith.

The business success and executive ability of Mr. Read is shown from the number of responsible positions to which he has been chosen by various corporations and associations. He is now a director of the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, of the Marlton and Medford Railroad, of the First National Bank of Camden, of the Camden Fire Insurance Association and treasurer of the same, of the Sea View Hotel Company of Atlantic City, and of the Coopers Point and Philadelphia Ferry Co. He has served as a member of the City Council, a member of the County Board of Freeholders and State Prison director. Since the organization of building and loan associations in Camden he has been a director in a number of them, and, up to the present time, he is a member of Camden Lodge, No. 15, Free and accepted Masons, Sylome Chapter, No. 19, and Cyrene Commandery of Camden. He has been an active worker in the church, was a member of the building committee, and, for many years, a trustee, of the First Baptist Church of Camden, and later a trustee in the Trinity Baptist Church, of which he and his family are now members.

Mr. Read was married, in August, 1844, to Anna Peak, daughter of Thomas and Abigail Peak, of Camden. They have four children,—Harriet P. Read, John S. Read, Jr. (who died an infant), Sallie L. Read (who is married to Harry L. Jones, of Camden, and they have one child, Mary Read

Jones), and Anna P. Read, the youngest daughter.

THE CAMDEN INSURANCE COMPANY was chartered by the Legislature March 16, 1832. The capital stock was fixed at fifty thousand dollars, with the privilege of increasing it to one hundred thousand dollars. The shares were twenty-five dollars each. The persons named in the charter who became the first directors of the company were Joseph W. Cooper, Robert W. Ogden, Richard Feters, Thomas Lee, Jr., Nathan Davis, Morris Croxall, Isaiah Toy, John K. Cowperthwaite, Joseph Kaighn, Ebenezer Toole, Jeremiah H. Sloan, John W. Mickle and Isaac Smith. This company continued to exist for several years with varied success. The management of it eventually passed into new hands, and on March 2, 1849, Abraham Browning, Thomas H. Dudley and Isaiah Toy were, by an act of the Legislature, created trustees to settle the affairs of the company.

THE CAMDEN FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION was incorporated by an act of the State Legislature approved March 12, 1841, as the "Camden Mutual Insurance Association." The incorporators, who also, under the same act, were constituted the first directors of the company, were Gideon V. Stivers, Isaac Cole, Richard Feters, Ebenezer Toole, Nathan Davis, Charles S. Garrett, Joab Seull, John Knisel, Edward Daugherty, Thomas Peak, Charles Bontemps, Richard Thomas and John K. Cowperthwaite. This company began business under the most favorable auspices, and ever since its origin, has prospered even beyond the expectation of its originators. Its plan of promptly paying losses gave it a prestige and popularity which it has since continually maintained. The directors of this company in 1868 were William P. Tatem, Jonathan Burr, Samuel H. Morton, Christopher J. Mines, Ralph Lee, John S. Read, Henry B. Wilson, Charles Wilson, Josiah D. Rogers, James H. Stevens, Clayton Truax, Jesse E. Huston and Thomas A. Wilson.

The association did business on the mutual plan until July 1, 1870, and afterwards on the stock plan. The amount of premiums received since organization is \$227,470; losses paid, \$35,599; the amount of insurance in force now is \$3,050,538; and the amount of losses paid during the past year, \$1910.34. Business is done principally in West and South Jersey.

The officers from the organization to the present have been as follows:

Presidents.

Isaac Cole, 1841 to 1849.	Richard Feters, 1849 to 1853.
Edward Daugherty, 1853 to 1859.	William P. Tatem, 1859 to 1871.
Henry B. Wilson, 1871 to date.	



Edmund E. Pease

Vice-President.

Jonathan Burr, 1885 to date (created in 1885).

*Secretaries.*J. K. Cowperthwaite, 1811 to 1853, Jonathan Burr, 1853 to 1885,
Rud. W. Birdsall, 1885 to date.*Treasurers.*Nathan Davis, 1841 to 1853. John S. Read, 1853 to 1861.
Charles Pine, 1861 to 1862. John S. Read, 1862 to 1882,
Edmund E. Read, 1882 to date.*Surveyors.*Gideon V. Stivers, 1841 to 1853. Josiah D. Rogers, 1853 to 1861.
Samuel H. Morton, 1861 to 1870. Charles Wilson, 1870 to 1872.
Chris. J. Mines, 1872 to date.

DIRECTORS.—Following is an alphabetical list of those who have served as directors:

Thomas B. Atkinson.	Isaac S. Mulford
Adam Angel.	Samuel H. Morton.
Charles Bontemps.	William B. Mulford
William W. Bozorth.	Christopher J. Mines.
Joseph C. Burroughs.	John Oiler
Jonathan Burr.	Thomas Peak.
Riley Barrett.	Walter Patton.
Benjamin M. Braker.	Charles Pine.
John Burr.	Caleb Roberts.
Frank J. Burr.	John Ross.
Rudolph W. Birdsall.	John S. Read
Isaac Cole.	Josiah D. Rogers.
John K. Cowperthwaite.	Edmund E. Read
Richard C. Coke.	Edmund E. Read, Jr.
Daniel S. Carter.	Gideon V. Stivers.
Henry Curtis.	Robert W. Smith.
Jacob S. Collings.	John Sands.
Benjamin S. Carter.	Jacob W. Sharp.
John Carter.	Jesse Smith.
Samuel S. S. Cowperthwait.	Daniel S. Schriner.
John Campbell, Jr.	Joab Scull
Nathan Davis.	Nathan S. Scull.
Edward Daugherty.	James H. Stevens.
Richard Fettes.	William P. Tatem.
Henry Fredericks.	Richard Thomas.
Charles S. Garrett.	Samuel Thompson.
Philip J. Grey.	Clayton Truax.
George W. Gilbert.	William Wannan.
Benjamin A. Hamell.	Richard J. Ward.
Jesse E. Huston.	Henry B. Wilson.
John Knissell.	Charles Wilson.
Ralph Lee.	Thomas A. Wilson.

The present officers are as follows:

President.
Henry B. Wilson.
Secretary.
Jonathan Burr.
Assistant Secretary.
Rudolph W. Birdsall.
Treasurer.
Edmund E. Read
Surveyor.
Christopher J. Mines.

Directors.
Frank J. Burr.
Josiah D. Rogers.
William S. Scull.
Charles Wilson.
George W. Gilbert.
Jonathan Burr.

CAMDEN GAS-LIGHT COMPANY.—The works owned by this company, as originally laid out and built, were small, little or no provision being made for expansion of business. The manufacturing, purification and storage facilities have been entirely changed by the erection of a new retort-house, new purifying and scrubber-house, station meter-house, larger holders for storage, etc. Thirty-seven miles of pipes for distribution have been laid, and, in a word, renewing and enlarging have been carried on until but a vestige of the old works remains.

The present works, when completed, will have a capacity of two hundred million cubic feet annually.

The city is now paying less than one dollar per thousand feet for lighting the streets, the consumers having a graduated scale of prices from \$1.50 to \$1.70 per thousand cubic feet, with an average power of seventeen candles.

Following are the names of the officers and directors of the company from 1868 to 1886:

PRESIDENTS.

1868-71. *Joseph W. Cooper. 1874-81. *Jesse W. Starr.
1871-74. *Wm. D. Cooper. 1881. Benjamin F. Archer.

DIRECTORS.

1868-72. *Joseph W. Cooper, *Jesse W. Starr, *Wm. D. Cooper, Wm. Stiles and Wistar Morris.

1872-74. *Wm. D. Cooper, *Jesse W. Starr, Wm. Stiles, Benj. F. Archer and *Charles Wheeler.

1874-75. *Wm. D. Cooper, *Jesse W. Starr, Benj. F. Archer and *Charles Wheeler.

1875-81. Jesse W. Starr, *Charles Wheeler, Benj. F. Archer, *Jesse Smith and Samuel C. Cooper.

1881-83. Benj. F. Archer, *Charles Wheeler, *Jesse Smith, Samuel C. Cooper and *Simon T. Ringel.

1883-84. Benj. F. Archer, *Charles Wheeler, Samuel C. Cooper, *Simon T. Ringel and Charles Watson.

1884-85. Benj. F. Archer, Samuel C. Cooper, *Simon T. Ringel, Charles Watson and Wm. Helme.

1885-86. Benj. F. Archer, Samuel C. Cooper, Charles Watson, Wm. Helme and Richard Fettes Smith.

* Deceased.

SECRETARIES AND TREASURERS.

1868-74. Wm. Stiles. 1874. Charles Watson.

SUPERINTENDENTS.

1868-70. O. W. Goodwin, W. H. McFadden and J. H. Beittler
1879. Wm. G. Hufty.

CASHER.

1879. George F. Archer.

THE STREET RAILWAY.—Until 1850, when the population of Camden exceeded nine thousand, public conveyances, to carry persons from one point to another at a fixed rate, were almost unknown, and there was little occasion for them. There were three centres of population, each near a ferry, to and from which nearly all travel was directed. The settlement of Coopers Hill, however, midway between the middle and lower ferries, caused a demand for some method of

conveying passengers from the ferries, and hacks were ready, on the arrival of the boats, to take to their homes such as chose to avail themselves of the opportunity. The customary fare was twelve and a half cents, but beyond certain arbitrary bounds the charge was twenty-five cents. James Elwell put on a line of light omnibuses, drawn by two horses. It was not until 1871, when the population of the city had reached thirty thousand, that the Camden Horse Railroad Company laid tracks and began to run cars. A charter was received in 1866, the incorporators being John Hood, A. B. Frazee, John R. Graham, John S. Read, Jesse Smith, Albert W. Markley, Isaac W. Nicholson, James M. Scovel, William S. Scull, William Brice, Abraham W. Nash, Henry Fredericks and Charles Townsend. The company organized by electing John R. Graham president, and John Hood secretary and treasurer. The other directors were A. B. Frazee, John S. Read and Charles Townsend. The capital stock of fifty thousand dollars was subscribed, but confidence in the success of the enterprise was wanting, and many of the subscribers withdrew their stock. John Hood persevered. In 1871 Colonel Thomas McKeen entered the company and was made treasurer. He at once infused new life into the enterprise and subscribed liberally of his means. The first tracks were laid from the Federal Street Ferry to Fourth Street and Kaighn Avenue, *via* Federal Street and Fifth, and the first cars were run November 23, 1871.

In 1872 the Market Street and North Second Street lines were constructed, connecting with the West Jersey Ferry. The following year the South Second Street line, connecting the Federal Street Ferry with the Eighth Ward, at Broadway and Emerald was built. In 1877 the company built another line from the Federal Street Ferry, *via* Federal, Second and Stevens, Broadway and Clinton and Sixth to Walnut, and extended their track to the Kaighns Point Ferry, giving a total of nine miles of track.

In 1872 John R. Graham withdrew, and Thomas A. Wilson, entering the board, was made president. Thomas McKeen acted as treasurer until his death, in 1883, when John Hood became treasurer and Wilbur F. Rose secretary. Mr. Hood has been superintendent since the time of organization. The company owns twenty-six cars, eighty-five horses, and gives employment to fifty-six persons, whose annual pay-roll amounts to \$23,000. The cost of the road and its equipments was \$126,273; the receipts for the past year were \$52,296; and expenditures, \$47,712.

The officers for 1886 are President, Thomas A. Wilson; Secretary, Wilbur F. Rose; Treasurer and Superintendent, John Hood; Auditors, Calvin S. Crowell, W. F. Rose; Clerk, Thomas A. Wilson, Jr. Foreman, Charles Fisher.

CITIZENS COACH COMPANY.—On July 29, 1876, William S. Scull, Henry B. Wilson, George E. Wilson, Horace Hammell, Ebenezer Westcott and Robert S. Kaighn filed articles of incorporation with the county clerk as the Citizens' Coach Company, and established a line of coaches, running from the Federal Street Ferry to the Kaighns Point Ferry, by way of Federal Street, Broadway and Kaighn Avenue. Other lines were established from Market Street Ferry to various points in the First and Second Wards, and along Stevens and Fourth Streets to Kaighn Avenue. These have been withdrawn, and the first-mentioned line only is running.

THE TELEPHONE was introduced into Camden, in August, 1879, by Watson Depuy, president, J. J. Burleigh, secretary, treasurer and manager, and Heber C. Robinson, superintendent of the South Jersey Telegraph Company, the first exchange telephone being placed for George R. Danenhower, Broadway and Kaighn Avenue, August 15th of that year, and private lines were placed between the City Hall and Simcon Ringel's pharmacy, Second and Market; Martin Goldsmith's pharmacy, Second and Pine; and fire-engine house No. 2, at Fifth and Arch Streets. The First National and National State Banks, Camden Safe Deposit Company, Joseph Campbell's canning-factory on Second Street and others followed. The office was with the Western Union Telegraph Company, on Third Street north of Federal. Citizens and business men, however, were slow in appreciating the great advantages of the telephone, and when the company had been merged into the Delaware and Atlantic Telegraph and Telephone Company, in 1882, and the management placed in the hands of Charles A. Janke, in May, 1883, the patrons numbered but fifty-four. By energy the business was extended rapidly and success was assured. The exchange was removed to the building on the northeast corner of Second and Market Streets, where room was found for the increasing wants of the enterprise. Connection is now had with all prominent points within a radius of forty miles, and arrangements are being made to make the radius one hundred miles. The exchange subscribers number two hundred and fifty, with eighteen private wires and fifteen public stations. One hundred and fifty miles of wire intersect the city in all directions, and are being ex-

tended as demanded, and, by them, instant means of communication are provided for physicians, public officials and business men, while the Fire Department has often found the telephone an invaluable adjunct to the fire-alarm system. The Western Electric is the system in use. For the year 1886 the officers and the Camden attaches of the company are: President, James Merrihew; Treasurer, George S. Iredell; Superintendent, William T. Westbrook; Secretary and Manager, Charles A. Janke; Inspectors, A. B. Depuy and Charles E. Opydycke; Lineman, Warren Morgan; and four lady operators, whose calls number twelve hundred daily. The exchange is open day and night.

BUILDING AND BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS.—The remarkable growth of Camden is exhibited in statistics given at the outstart of its history in this volume and it seems proper, before closing the last of the series of chapters devoted to the city, to give some facts concerning the manner in which the fast-increasing population has been housed, and the men who have been foremost in performing the work. It is to be regretted that full and accurate statistics of the building operations of the last twenty or thirty years are not attainable, but in their absence some indication of the constantly accelerating growth of the city and increase in the number of homes may be procured from the record of building permits. The first appears to have been issued on August 6, 1859, and during the ensuing year, or up to August 22, 1860, the number granted was sixty-nine. From this time on, for one decade, the number issued in each year (from August to August) was as follows:

1860-61	33
1861-62	75
1862-63	123
1863-64	113
1864-65	118
1865-66	91
1866-67	85
1867-68	229
1868-69 (October).....	283
Total for ten years.....	1180

The figures for the next decade show a considerable increase:

1869 to May 24, 1871 (estimated).....	235
1871 (May 24th to December 31st).....	186
1872	325
1873	359
1874	362
1875	406
1876	352
1877	368
1878	276
1879	319
1880	325
Total for ten years.....	3258

Since 1880 the number of permits issued each year has been as follows:

1881	183
1882	189
1883	261
1884	377
1885	372
1886 (to November 5th)	454
Total for six years	2138

The total number of building permits issued during twenty-seven years has been six thousand five hundred and seventy-six, and the number for the decade which will close with the year 1890 bids fair to equal or exceed that for the preceding one. These figures, however, give an inadequate idea—but little more than a suggestion—of the remarkable activity of the city builders. Building permits are issued for the making of additions and alterations in many instances, and then again, one permit may grant authority for the construction of a dozen or a score of houses, and, in fact, there is one instance in which as many as twenty-seven dwellings were built under one license. The number of permits issued for the year ending November 5, 1886, was about five hundred, but a careful estimate made by a well-informed builder places the number of houses erected during that period at seven hundred and fifty, and it is probable that these figures exhibit about the same ratio which has prevailed between the number of permits and the number of buildings actually erected during the past fifteen or sixteen years.

Nearly all of the building operations which have transformed Camden from a village into a city have been carried on by what may be called wholesale systems or legitimately speculative enterprise. Builders erect whole blocks and in some instances several blocks of dwellings, and either sell outright to investors, who rent the houses separately, sell directly to those who intend making themselves homes, or rent to the same class. Not one house in a hundred is built at present by the man who contemplates becoming its occupant, and, indeed, unless one wishes an elaborate, permanent house, and is comparatively indifferent to expense, there is little incentive for individual enterprise, for the builders carrying on large operations, with their facilities for procuring stone, brick and lumber at wholesale prices, can erect houses at far less cost than the man who builds only one.

A large proportion of the houses erected in the past few years have been bought or are rented by men doing business in the down-town and river-front portions of Philadelphia, who have found that they can live here more comfortably and economically than in the other city. Many of them

bny on easy terms, and others rent at much lower rates than they could procure similar houses for in Philadelphia. The ordinary two-story Camden house is rented for about fifteen dollars per month, a good three-story house can be had for from twenty to thirty dollars and a house of the better class for from thirty to sixty dollars per month. Notwithstanding the rapidity with which houses have arisen in the past ten or fifteen years, there has been no glut in the market, all being taken as fast as they are completed.

Building in Camden has been greatly stimulated by the policy of the managers of the estate of Richard M., Abigail and Esther Cooper. They have advanced money to various builders for the purpose of making improvements on their property, and within the past ten years as many as seven or eight hundred houses have been erected by their aid. These are, for the most part, dwellings of the medium size, and they are mostly located in the Second and Fourth Wards, between the Delaware and Sixth Street, and bounded north and south by Pearl and Penn Streets. Nearly all have been sold. About eighty are now in process of construction, the money employed being loaned by the estate.

Among the builders of Camden are several who have erected five or six hundred houses each. The heaviest operators are undoubtedly Cohn & Roberts, Wilson Ernst and George Holl. Fine examples of the work of the firm first named are to be seen on Front and Point Streets, between Cooper and Linden. Mr. E. N. Cohn commenced building in 1866, erecting in that year twelve houses on Pearl Street. He then continued putting up blocks and separate structures, operating alone and in connection with Charles B., Richard and Asa R. Cox, and building not less than one hundred and fifty houses. He also erected the Pfiel & Galtz building, which was burned. In 1882 he formed a partnership with Joseph E. Roberts, who, individually, had built about two hundred houses, and as a firm they have since constructed at least four hundred and fifty dwellings, to which line of building they devote themselves exclusively.

George Holl, who has been engaged in building for eighteen years, has erected from four to five hundred houses, principally in the central part of the city. They are nearly all of what may be denominated the medium class, in size and pretensions. His brother, Lewis T. Holl, has built many houses in the lower part of town.

Wilson Ernst has been actively engaged since 1876, and about four hundred buildings, chiefly dwellings, attest his enterprise.

Cox Brothers, individually and together, have built from five to six hundred houses, the greater proportion being small ones.

Reuben S. Cross has been in Camden forty-two years and engaged in building for thirty-eight years, during which period he has erected many dwellings, one church, a school-house and several factories and mills.

Randal E. Morgan, ex-sheriff, during the past fourteen years, has built over two hundred structures, including dwellings, stores, etc., about one-half of them in connection with other parties and one-half as his individual enterprise.

M. E. Harden has built over six hundred dwellings of different kinds and sizes, from the largest to the smallest, about fifty stores and offices, three sash and door mills, the Keystone Chemical Company's building, three churches,—the First Presbyterian, Third Baptist and Roman Catholic, at Broadway and Ferry Streets,—also the Stevens, Wickes, Mulford and Richard Feters school buildings and the colored school building in the Eighth Ward.

J. F. Dorman has built many houses, operating individually, and about thirty with J. M. Davis, under the firm-name of Dorman & Davis. Mr. Davis, individually, during a period of six years, has put up about one hundred buildings, six of which were large stores, thirteen factories, one ferry-house (at Kaighns Point) and two churches, while most of the remainder were commodious and handsome dwellings.

Among other extensive builders and contractors are Robert Kaighn (who has operated principally in the Eighth Ward), William Mead (of whom a sketch is given), John Schause, Scudder & Budd, Joseph Butcher, John C. Rogers, Thomas Howell, William Keen, C. C. Williams, W. B. Mulford, William Severns, John Stone, Reuben B. Cole, J. M. Bozarth, K. P. Torbert, James A. Coulter, Josiah P. Beckett, William T. Fortner, William V. Hoover, Isaac C. Hielman, James Maguire, David Lummis, S. H. Morton, E. Lippincott, Samuel Maines, T. M. Moore, A. J. Richards, D. C. Reyburn, W. B. Smith, W. H. Taylor, C. C. Williams, Aaron Ward, Thomas Jones and George E. Blensinger.

WILLIAM T. MEAD is a descendant of Jeremiah Mead and his wife, Johannes Dungan, who emigrated from England early in the seventeenth century, and settled at Horseneck, or Greenwich, Connecticut. Their son Jeremiah, who lived in Ridgefield, was married three times, his first wife being Martha, daughter of Samuel and Norah St. John, of Pimpewaug, and their marriage took



Wm Mead

place February 17, 1779. His second wife was Rachel, daughter of Samuel and Mary Smith, by whom he had two children,—Rachel and Patty; and after the death of this wife, he was married, October 6, 1784, to Betty W. Whitney, by whom he had nine children,—Lewis, Hepsy, Jeremiah, Matthew, Seth, Samuel, Betty, Harvey and Whitney. Most of the family remained in Connecticut, but Harvey, who was born in Ridgefield, Connecticut, April 11, 1790, moved when a young man to New York, where, on September 11, 1821, he was married to Rebecca Spenser, by whom he had six children,—Samuel Spenser, Seth Whitney, Harvey, Amanda, Ann Elizabeth and Rebecca. His wife died on February 28, 1834.

On March 2, 1836, Harvey was married, a second time, to Julia Ann Hoffman, whose maiden-name was Glasshy; she was born in Camden. By her he had six children,—William T., Harvey, Henry, Catherine M., Charles A. and Julia Ann. Mrs. Mead died December 4, 1853, and Mr. Mead, June 20, 1864.

William T. Mead was born in Bucks County, Pa., near Bristol, October 2, 1837, and came to Philadelphia with his father in 1849, thence to Camden in 1845. At the early age of ten years he was placed for one season on a farm; afterwards he learned brick-making with Peter Stetser, and at the age of fifteen was apprenticed to Thomas A. Wilson, to learn the trade of a carpenter and builder, and completed it under him. On 21st of March, 1859, he was married to Maria Norman, daughter of Joseph and Sarah Haywood Stetser, by whom he had seven children,—Joseph Stetser, William C., Alexander H. (deceased), Frank E., Carrie E., George L. and M. Edna. At the opening of the Civil War he enlisted in Company F, Fourth New Jersey Veteran Volunteer Infantry, August 15, 1861. He served in General Kearny's brigade, and participated in a number of engagements, but was taken prisoner, June 27, 1862, at the battle of Gaines' Mills, Va. He then endured the hardships of prison life at Libby and Belle Isle until exchanged, in August, 1862, when he was sent to a hospital in Philadelphia, and discharged therefrom, December 19, 1862, as "unfit for service on account of disability."

In April, 1874, Mr. Mead began his successful career as builder in the city of Camden, where he has erected many private dwellings, school-houses and churches.

In religion, Mr. Mead is a Methodist; in politics, a Democrat. He has been a member of the City Council for six years, and also a member of the Board of Health, and no one has shown more zeal in

the faithful discharge of his duties. He is a member of the Order of American Mechanics, Knights of Pythias, of Masonic fraternity, and a comrade of Post No. 5, Grand Army of the Republic.

In the occupation of builder he has constructed many buildings which have added largely to the improvement and attractive appearance of the city of Camden.

BUILDING, LOAN AND SAVINGS ASSOCIATIONS.—These associations of Camden have been important factors in promoting the growth of the city, and have assisted many worthy citizens to the ownership of homes or given them financial aid in transacting their business. The moneys handled by them count into the millions of dollars. Being thus matters of public interest, a list of the principal institutions of this kind in Camden is here presented.

Artisan, organized December 10, 1873, meets the second Wednesday evening in every month at Willey Hall. It has three hundred and twenty-six stockholders—one thousand shares, par value two hundred dollars; price per share, one dollar. Henry F. Geiter, president; W. B. Mulford, treasurer; George E. Frye, secretary. This is the second association by this name in Camden, one having successfully wound up its affairs about thirty years ago, having been a single series association, of which John I. Davis was secretary at the time of its winding up, which was done satisfactorily to all concerned.

The Camden Building and Loan Association was organized July 25, 1867. Five hundred and forty stockholders have two thousand seven hundred shares; price per share, one dollar; par value, two hundred dollars. Meets the fourth Monday in each month at Willey Hall. Mark B. Wills, president; Henry F. Geiter, secretary; F. P. Mulford, treasurer.

The City, organized May 2, 1874, has two hundred and five members. It meets the third Saturday in each month at Read's Hall. Price per share, one dollar; par value, two hundred dollars. James M. Cassidy, president; vice-president, Edmund E. Read, Jr.; Volney G. Bennett, treasurer; E. K. Fortner, secretary.

Dudley Homestead and Building Association was incorporated in March, 1886—John Evans, secretary, No. 311 Market Street; Charles Bosch, president; George Leathwhite, vice-president; Harry D. Longacre, treasurer. This association is conducted upon a new scheme. Shares are sold and the lots drawn and houses built by the association for its members. No collateral security is required for building purposes. The total number of shares

Henry S. Hund & Son, Oscar B., at Schweinhagen's Hall, Newton Avenue, below Broadway, August 14, 1875; discontinued February 25, 1876.

Winfield S. Plank, southeast corner Third and Washington Streets, November 16, 1875, followed by John F. West, March 17, 1876, and William A. Davis, M.D., January 11, 1877, and moved to northwest corner, opposite, March 18, 1880.

Jerome A. Eldridge, northwest corner Third and Birch Streets, March 17, 1876, followed by Thomas A. Hazzard, June 17th, same year, and Samuel C. Burland, M.D., October 14th following, and on October 5, 1877, it was discontinued.

Dillwyn P. Pancoast, M.D., branch store southwest corner Sixth and Roydon Streets, June 2, 1876; bought by John S. Whitwell, May 1, 1878; died May 1, 1882, and business carried on by his widow.

Winfield S. Plank, No. 421 Kaighn Avenue, July 18, 1876; moved to southwest corner Fifth and Cherry Streets, September 30th, same year, and returned to first location October 9th; moved again to northeast corner Broadway and Clinton Streets, February 19, 1877; sold to H. Allen Reed, M.D., 19th of June following, who moved stock and fixtures to the West, March 5, 1878.

Richard S. Justice, southeast corner Fifth and Elm Streets, August 25, 1876.

Richard F. Ireland, southeast corner Third and Chestnut Streets, February 19, 1877; moved to No. 224 Main Street, on 15th June following, thence to southwest corner Third and Vine Streets, April 5, 1878; sold to James A. A. Armstrong, M.D., June 12, 1879, who, resold to R. F. Ireland, June 19, 1880; bought by John F. Casner April 18, 1881; succeeded by J. Griffith Howard and Frederick Tift, February 20, 1882, the latter retiring from the firm April 1, 1885, Mr. Howard afterward selling to Renfrew G. Landis, April 4, 1886.

Winfield S. Plank, No. 601 Walnut Street, June 2, 1877; moved October 27th following to northwest corner Sixth and Walnut Sts.; sold to Henry B. Crane, April 18, 1878, who moved stock and fixtures to Elizabeth, N. J.

Maximilian West, M.D., No. 213 South Fifth Street, October 3, 1877; moved to Philadelphia August 12, 1878.

Richard G. Stevenson, northwest corner Sixth and Market Streets, April 9, 1878.

Samuel W. Caldwell, northeast corner Broadway and Clinton Street, May 1, 1878; moved to Philadelphia, May 19, 1879.

Henry O. Cox, M.D., corner Central Avenue and Kossuth Street, May 23, 1879; died October 1, 1884; sold by the widow, October 16th following, to Elmer S. Westcott, M.D., followed by Henry B. Cox, March 19, 1885, and Charles W. Albright, April 1, 1886.

Alonzo D. Nichols, northeast corner Third and Pine Streets, June 26, 1879; died August 8, 1882; bought by William J. Stoner, August 30th following; succeeded by J. E. Griffenberg, March 1, 1883, Dowling Benjamin, M.D., August, 1883, who moved to southeast corner Third and Becket Streets, November 17, 1884.

William H. Bradlock, southeast corner Third and Elm Streets, April, 1880; moved to southeast corner Third and Birch Streets, January 20, 1886.

George Miller, M.D., No. 213 South Fifth Street, from May to July, 1880.

William Shafer, M.D., northwest corner Fourth and Hamilton Streets, October 2, 1880.

George W. Henry, M.D., northwest corner Eighth and Walnut Streets, November 27, 1880.

N. Davis, southwest corner Broadway and Spruce Street, November 16, 1882; moved to northwest corner, opposite, in 1885.

Henry C. Archibald, M.D., corner Broadway and Washington Street, August, 1883; sold to James H. F. Milton, M.D., June 13, 1884, who moved from Camden, February 9, 1885.

Edwin R. Sniley, M.D., southeast corner Third and Washington Streets March, 1884.

Alexander G. Bennett, corner Haddon Avenue and Federal Street, November, 1884; bought by Levi B. Hirst, September 29, 1885.

Philip W. Beale, M.D., southeast corner Ninth and Federal Streets, December 3, 1884.

James B. Wood, northeast corner Third and Pine Streets, January 14, 1884, moved to 1126 Broadway, March 17, 1886.

J. Howard Griffith opened a branch store northwest corner Front and Penn Streets, September 5, 1885, taking charge in person after selling the store at Third and Vine Streets, April 5, 1886.

Conrad S. Hoel, M.D., No. 204 Federal Street, October 22, 1885.

William S. Deininger, northwest corner Sixth and Berkley Streets, July, 1886.

RICHARD W. TEST, the son of Joseph D. and Ann D. Test, was born in Greenwich, Cumberland County, N. J., on the 2d of January, 1812. During early life he engaged in labor on the farm, and at a later date, preferring a business career, became familiar, by a thorough preparatory course, with that of a druggist. He established himself in Philadelphia, and in May, 1848, removing to Camden, purchased the drug-store of Dr. John E. Presson, in October of the same year. From this store, which was located on the corner of Second Street and Bridge Avenue, he removed, in February, 1853, to Federal Street, below Second Street, and in October, 1867, took possession of the northwest corner of Second and Federal Streets, which stand his son, Alfred W., his successor, now occupies. Mr. Test was one of the earliest druggists in Camden, and enjoyed an enviable reputation as a business man. Aside from various building associations, in which he was both director and stockholder, he rarely engaged in enterprises apart from the management of his store. A Whig, and later a Republican, in politics, he was not a politician, and never sought or held office. His religious associations were with the Society of Friends. Mr. Test was twice married—first, to Mary W. Lippincott, and second to her sister, Elizabeth, daughters of Isaac and Sarah Lippincott. Of his thirteen children, six survive. Mr. Test died June 28, 1873.

WINFIELD S. PLANK, who was prominently identified with the drug business of Camden and otherwise connected with the history of the city, was born in 1848 in Chester County, Pa.; was educated in the schools of his neighborhood and the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, from which he graduated. In the year 1869 he married Ella, daughter of James and Margaret Duff, of Philadelphia, and removed to Camden. In February, 1870, he opened a drug store at No. 340 Kaighn Avenue and between that time and 1878 he established several different drug stores in the city, selling them when advantageous offers were made for the locations and business. He also purchased a piece of land at the southwest corner of Broadway and Ferry Avenue upon which he erected the store and dwelling-house now occupied by Dr. Donges, dividing the remaining portion into building lots, upon which permanent improvements have since been made. Having attained considerable local prominence,

owing to the deep interest evinced in the material improvement of South Camden, Mr. Plank, in 1875, was elected upon the Republican ticket to represent the Eighth Ward in the City Council. After a residence of nearly ten years in the city of Camden, during which time he contributed greatly to the city's growth, he removed to Philadelphia in 1879 and opened a drug store at the corner of Jasper and Huntington Streets, where he died August 23, 1880, leaving a wife and one child, Chester, surviving him.

OLD MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS.—One of the earliest military organizations of this vicinity was the Camden Blues. John Porter was captain of the company; Benjamin Shreve was first lieutenant. Captain John Porter was a popular man and was constable for many years. He lived in the old brick house on the north side of Arch Street above Second. He died in 1825, and Wm. Newton became captain of the "Blues," and was succeeded by Captain Samuel Fisher. Under Porter the company mustered a full hundred men, but after his death its numbers decreased, and about 1838 it disbanded. The uniform was blue jacket and pants, hats with white plumes tipped with red.

The Woodbury Blues, at one time commanded by the late Judge Philip J. Grey, wore a similar uniform, the plume, however, being red tipped with white. Richard W. Howell, Esq., was also captain of this company.

The Union Blues, called the "Squankum" Blues, had their headquarters at Blackwood.

For seventeen years Camden was without any military company, when, November 23, 1855, the Camden Light Artillery was organized with a muster-roll of forty men. The following was the roster of officers:

Captain, Isaac W. Mickle; First Lieutenant, James W. H. Stickney; Second Lieutenant, Jesse E. Huston; Third Lieutenant, Joseph J. Bender; First Sergeant, Ephraim C. Ware; Second Sergeant, Richard H. Lee; Third Sergeant, John R. Cunningham; Fourth Sergeant, Samuel H. Carles; Quartermaster, James M. Cossady; First Corporal, Philip M. Arnington; Second Corporal, William W. Sheel; Third Corporal, Remington Ackley; Fourth Corporal, James B. Shields.

The secretary was Wm. J. Miller and the treasurer Martin E. Harmstead. The armory was in the Starr building, on Bridge Avenue below Second Street. The Light Artillery was a "crack" company, their uniform being very showy, with "shakos" that gave them a formidable appearance. Captain Mickle had seen service in Mexico. Ephraim C. Ware succeeded in command of the company; when the Civil War broke out thirty out of the thirty-six entered the service under their old commander.

The Washington Grays were organized in 1857 through the efforts of Richard H. Lee, Samuel H. Carles, John R. Cunningham (of the artillery), John Y. Hongland, Andrew Fenton and others. Their headquarters were in the Starr building. Theodore W. Baker was their first captain, followed by Wm. B. Hatch and E. Price Hunt, the latter commanding when the news from Fort Sumter and the call for troops reached them. Of the muster-roll of fifty, forty-six responded, and in two days Captain Hunt, with Lieutenants R. H. Lee, Theodore W. Zimmerman and Charles N. Pelouze, with over a hundred men, encamped at Trenton as Company F, Fourth Regiment.

The Stockton Cadets, Captain Edmund G. Jackson, and the Camden Zouaves, Captain John R. Cunningham, were both organized within a few months of the beginning of the war, but they were not behind the older companies in responding to their country's call, and in less than a week these four companies were mustered in the Fourth Regiment—the Cadets as Company A, and the Zouaves as Company G.

At the expiration of the three months' service all entered the Sixth Regiment for three years and their deeds fill pages of the records of the war.

CEMETERIES.

THE CAMDEN CEMETERY was founded in 1836 by the "township of Camden," and governed by trustees elected annually at its town-meetings. When originally laid out it contained only three acres adjoining Newton (Friends') Cemetery, between and near the junction of Mount Ephraim and Haddon Avenues. It was enlarged in 1864 and again in 1868, and a much greater addition made in 1876. The receiving vault is large and the chapel presents a neat and comfortable appearance. The two fronts have beautiful and substantial fences and gateways and the trees and shrubbery, as well as the avenues, show the great care and attention bestowed upon them. A portion of the ground is laid out into family burial-lots, and the remainder is for city purposes—that is, the burial of strangers and the poor. The city ground for the poor is separate and free of charges. There have been nine thousand four hundred and seventy-seven interments made in this cemetery.

The board of trustees for the year 1886-87 are as follows:

William C. Husted, president; Harris Graffen, treasurer; F. W. Armstrong, secretary; Executive Committee, James H. Arnington, Christian Wentz, James Ayres; Auditors, R. W. Kerswell, John Blowe, J. P. Varney; Members, James H. Arnington, Christian Wentz, James Ayres, William C. Husted, F. W. Armstrong, Harris Graffen, R. W. Kerswell, J. P. Varney, John Blowe; Superintendent of Cemetery, Nathan A. Carter.

The office of the company is at No. 6 South Third Street.

EVERGREEN CEMETERY is situated on a gently-sloping knoll bordering on Mount Ephraim Avenue, and near Ferry Avenue, and on the main road from Camden to Haddonfield, and is beautifully laid out, with broad avenues, ornamental shrubbery and inclosed on all sides in a substantial manner. The vaults are ample and a beautiful Gothic chapel is located in the centre of the grounds and by the main drive. On the northeast, the grounds adjoin the Camden Cemetery and on the north extend to Spruce Street.

The company was incorporated on February 20, 1848, with Benjamin A. Hammell, William J. Hatch, Richard W. Howell, Joseph J. Hatch and Benjamin Browning as corporators. The charter limited them to the purchase of eighty-five acres of ground on the Mount Ephraim road, in Newton township, and thirty-two acres were purchased from the estate of Isaac Cooper. W. J. Hatch was the first president and held the position until his death, in 1856. He was succeeded by Charles Sloan and he by Cooper Browning, who died in 1875, when Thomas A. Wilson was elected president. Benjamin Browning was elected as secretary, a position he held until his death, in 1861. He was succeeded by Mrs. Catherine Hatch, who resigned in 1881; since that time William Stiles has been the secretary. B. A. Hammell was the first treasurer and continued as such until his death, in 1873. Mrs. Hatch was then made treasurer.

Thomas W. Shinn was sexton superintendent for twenty-one years. At his death, in 1876, Joseph Jennings, the present superintendent, was appointed to the position. The office of the company is at No. 414 Market Street.

THE HARLEIGH CEMETERY ASSOCIATION was formed April 28, 1885, and soon afterwards purchased of John B. Wood and Lydia C., his wife, the land on Haddon Avenue near the city line, on which its cemetery is laid out.

The name Harleigh was chosen because that was the name of the country-seat on the Schuylkill (now Laurel Hill Cemetery) of Isaac Cooper, who formerly owned this and most of the land on the east side of Haddon Avenue from Pine Street to the city line, and from whom it descended to Mrs. Wood and others. Harleigh is laid out on what is called the landscape lawn plan,—an entirely different one from that of any cemetery in or around either Camden or Philadelphia,—the newest part of West Laurel Hill more closely resembling it than any other. The idea is a series of lawns always kept in order by the association,

with interlacing drives and carefully grouped trees and shrubbery, giving it the appearance of a well-kept private park, rather than that of an old-fashioned burying-ground. For this purpose no fences or lot inclosures are allowed and no head or foot-stones over eight inches in height, although monuments are permitted. The present officers of the association are Howard M. Cooper, president; Benjamin C. Reeve, vice-president; Watson Depuy, treasurer; Harris Graffen, secretary; John B. Wood, manager; Ralph Moore, superintendent.

A TORNADO.—October 23, 1878, a tornado visited Camden and did much damage to property. It began to blow from the southeast about two o'clock in the morning and increased in violence until three o'clock, when it reached the climax, and it was during this hour that the principal damage was done. It affected all portions of the city alike, and from Newton Creek to Coopers Creek at daylight the streets were found to be blockaded with displaced roofs, *débris* from demolished walls and shattered and uprooted trees. Nearly two hundred houses were unroofed and many unfinished buildings were leveled.

The Second Baptist Church, the Union Methodist Episcopal Church and the Tabernacle Methodist Episcopal Church were unroofed and a large stack at the Nickle works, on Coopers Creek, was blown down, crushing a house in its fall. Although the height was reached at three o'clock, the tornado swept with great force for several hours, and about six o'clock blew a train from the track of the Camden, Gloucester and Mount Ephraim Railroad as it was crossing the meadow below Atlantic Avenue, and injured Wm. Dorell, the superintendent, Conductor Wm. H. Fufts and Charles Hallam, a passenger. Thos. A. Wilson, president of the Horse Railroad Company, was injured by a falling chimney, and a number of others received injuries, but not a life was lost. The peculiar action of the wind is shown by giving one out of many instances: The Union Methodist Episcopal Church, extending back to Newton Avenue, was unroofed, as were houses on Broadway, while a row of tall, frail frame houses between them did not lose a shingle.

There was not much rain, but the strong wind blew the water into Delaware Bay and up the river, causing the tides to rise to an unprecedented height. The water reached Locust Street on Kaighn Avenue and Front Street on Market, surrounding the West Jersey Hotel, so that boats were used to reach it, and the ferry-boats ceased running because the people could not get to the slips. The river-bank below Kaighns Point was

overflowed, flooding the meadow and so washing the Ferry road, Broadway and the West Jersey Railroad as to render them impassable, and passengers by the railroad were transferred at Gloucester City and brought hither in boats.

THE CYCLONE OF 1885.—On the afternoon of August 3, 1885, a cyclone struck the city, uprooting trees, damaging or demolishing over six hundred houses, involving a loss of nearly a million dollars, wounding a number of persons and causing the death of four. It had been raining heavily, the storm coming from the eastward, and, crossing the river, met a storm coming from the west, and the struggle of the two for mastery caused the unusual atmospheric disturbance. The opposing forces first came in contact in the southern section of Philadelphia, known as the "Neck," and uniting continued in a zigzag direction to the New Jersey side, and north through the eastern and northern portions of Camden, across the river to Richmond, its northern limits. It was not a tornado nor a whirlwind. Trees were not twisted off, nor were they prostrated in one direction. On opposite sides of the street, tree-tops in some places were towards each other, in other cases were away from each other, while the wall of one house was pressed in, and the next one forced out, as if two mighty wrestling Titans were struggling for the mastery, with their feet scuffling on the ground, sometimes pressing stones into the earth, and then scattering them in all directions; so these two storm-clouds, coming from opposite directions and contending for the right-of-way, rose and fell and swayed to and fro, crushing or pushing aside whatever occupied the location of the conflict. The east-born storm had passed over, but the west-born storm was the stronger of the two, and forcing its antagonist back, made the fight in this city.

The total length of the battle-field did not exceed six miles, while its breadth ranged from one hundred to eight hundred feet. Beyond this scope all was peaceful. While the storm was playing havoc on Federal, at Second and Third, a car-load of passengers at Fifth and Federal did not know of the storm until told. Its duration was brief, almost momentary. The southern ends of the storms came in contact at 3.25 p.m., and the points of contact ran rapidly all along the line. Careful observers said the northern point of collision was reached in from one to two minutes. Like two heavy planks in contact at one end allowed to come together by the force of gravity, forcing out the air and other material between them, so the two storms came together in the "Neck," closed up rapidly along their length, squeezing the air from between their un-

even edges, in all directions, and with uneven force and zigzag course.

The cyclone began in the "Neck," where there was nothing to harm, and moving east nearly, crossed the river to Gloucester City, in its way striking the after-part of the ferry-boat "Peerless," on her way from Gloucester Point to Philadelphia, carrying away the pilot-house and a team of horses, otherwise doing no damage. The course then led northwest to the Pennsylvania Salt-Works, which were partially demolished. Turning east of north, towards Camden, it recrossed the river, striking the Salem steamboat "Major Reybold," sweeping away her upper works, and with them several persons, including the pilot, named Townsend, who was the only one lost, although the upper part of the boat was a total wreck.

Crossing the river, it reached Kaighns Point, and, passing over the large machine and boiler shops of Dialogue's ship-yard, fell upon the work-shop, a hundred feet away, and crushed it to the ground, leaving the *debris* where it fell. Rising, and moving north, the cyclone did no harm to ferry-house, mills and many dwellings, but passed on to the premises of the American Dredging Company, a half-mile away, except to drop a foot upon a large spar-shed, above Kaighn Avenue, and push it over, burying, without hurting, several men.

Reaching the dredging works composed of several buildings, it fell upon the machine-shop, which it leveled. Among those in the building, who, seeing the cyclone coming, ran out, were George Daisy, Harry Stevens and Benjamin Smith. The two former were found at a distance, the first dead, the second with a leg crushed off by a piece of timber. The last-named threw himself upon the ground, and rolled and tossed for some distance, but escaped with bruises.

John H. Dialogue, of the Delaware River Iron Ship-Building Works, at Kaighns Point, thus described the phenomena:

"I was in my office at 3.25 p.m., when my son called my attention to the barometer, which suddenly fell from 30 $\frac{1}{2}$, to 29 . This portended mischief, and, looking towards the southwest, I saw and heard the storm passing over the Pennsylvania Salt Works, tossing the buildings like chaff. Then it struck the steamer 'Major Reybold,' which was nearly abreast of my place, and portions of her upper works were whirled four hundred feet in the air. A loud roaring preceded the storm, which resembled a dense mass of rolling black smoke, traveling within ten feet of the water. It crossed the river, crushed one of my buildings, and, pass-

ing north, struck the machine-shop of the dredging company, crushing it and passing on. A singular phenomenon was noticed, not alone by me, but by all my men: a large ball of fire, fully ten feet in diameter, accompanied the storm-cloud. It moved with great rapidity, and exploded two hundred and fifty yards north of me, with a report so terrific as to shake the foundation of the building in which I stood. The sky to the east was unusually bright, with a rainbow appearance, and was one of the most remarkable sights I ever witnessed. The storm moved north, not straight, but in a zigzag course, not horizontal, but undulating, up and down, now sweeping the ground, and then passing over houses and tree-tops."

Hotels.—The West Jersey Hotel was built by the West Jersey Ferry Company in 1849, and was leased to Israel English until 1866. James Bodine then became the proprietor and remained such for three years, or until 1869, and since that time it has been conducted by Mr. Kirbride, George Campbell, George Cake, James Titus and Captain John Mount. In 1883, it was leased to Stephen Parsons, the present proprietor. When built it was close by the bank of the river, the ferry slips being upon the opposite side of Delaware Avenue. At the slips nearest Market Street the steamboats "Billy Penn" (as then called) and "Southwark" made connections with Philadelphia by way of Callowhill Street wharf, and at the adjoining slips the "Mariner" and "Merchant" steamers made regular trips, from Market Street, to Philadelphia. The main slip has been extended from the hotel into the river five hundred feet, and the wharves nine hundred feet.

STEPHEN PARSONS is descended from English ancestors, his grandfather, Stephen Parsons, a native of England, being the first member of the family to emigrate to America. The children of the latter are Stephen, William, Joseph, Thomas, Rebecca (Mrs. Reeves Metcalf) and Ellen (Mrs. James Anderson). Thomas, of this number, was born in 1797, in Reading, Pa., and spent his life principally in Burlington, Atlantic and Cumberland Counties, N. J., where he was for many years a manufacturer of iron. In politics he was first an Old-Line Whig, later a Republican, and filled the offices of lay judge of Atlantic County and justice of the peace. Mr. Parsons married a Miss Champion, of Gloucester (now Atlantic) County, N. J., whose children are Harriet (Mrs. Elmer Smith), Joseph and one who died in infancy. All are now deceased. He married, a second time, Hannah Taylor, of Burlington County, N. J., to whom were born children,—Stephen, Martha (Mrs.

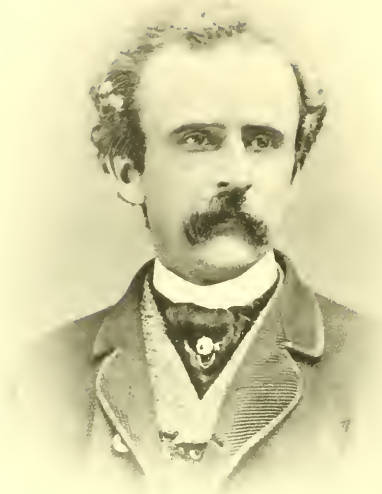
Jeremiah Zane), Elizabeth Ann (Mrs. Richard Vannaman), Ellen (Mrs. Godfrey Hancock), Mary (Mrs. Daniel Erdman), John T. (who was lost on the steamer "New Jersey," plying between Philadelphia and Camden), Thomas (deceased), Rebecca (Mrs. Eli Braddock), Arabella, James A., Sarah (Mrs. Benjamin T. Bright) and Henry C. (deceased). Stephen Parsons, the eldest of the children, was born on the 24th of June, 1821, in Burlington County, N. J., and removed in infancy to Cumberland County, where his early youth was chiefly spent. Later, becoming a resident of Gloucester County, he received his education at private schools, frequently being obliged to walk a long distance for that purpose. Mr. Parsons for many years assisted his father in lumbering and farming, but, desiring a wider and more independent field than was thus opened to him, he, in 1844, removed to Camden and embarked in the business of hotel-keeping with Richard C. Cake. Here he remained ten years, ultimately becoming sole proprietor of the house known as Parsons' Hotel. This hotel was built in 1764, and was devoted to the uses of a public-house until 1882, when it was demolished. Mr. Parsons then sought another field, and became the popular landlord of the Fulton House, at Atlantic City. In 1884 he leased the West Jersey Hotel, Camden, which is at present under his successful management.

Mr. Parsons was, in 1848, married to Sarah, daughter of Nathaniel Steelman, of Atlantic County, who died in August, 1849. He was a second time married, October 31, 1863, to Mrs. Emma A. Rice, daughter of Sylvester Senseman, of Philadelphia. The larger part of Mr. Parsons' life has been devoted to the duties of a landlord, though other interests have also engaged his attention. A Republican in politics, he has never participated in the strife for office, nor been the recipient of political honors. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and connected with Senatus Lodge, No. 76, of that order.

The South Ferry Hotel, located at the southeast corner of Kaighn Avenue and Front Street, has been known to the citizens of Camden as a hotel, and its gardens as a place of resort, for more than a century. Originally it was a farm-house, built by one of the Kaighn family; the exact date when it was converted into a hotel is unknown, but the names of the landlords are familiar to the old residents, and include Adon Wills, Ebenezer Toole, Captain George Bender, Hewlings Haines, Aaron Hillman, William Bryant, John Kinsell, Daniel W. Beckley, Abraham Smith, Sothron Norcross, ex-Sheriff Leeds, Daniel Wells, William Sands,



Stephen Parsons



George Campbell

Theodore Grug and the present proprietor, John Korn.

When first opened as a hotel it was close by the river-bank, and the ferry-boats, when started, had their slip just across the street. The hotel is now nearly two squares away from the Kaighns Point Ferry, the intervening ground having been filled in and built up to within a short distance of the ferry slip. It, however, still retains its name of South Ferry Hotel. A century ago it was a famous place of resort in the summer days for citizens of Philadelphia.

The Avenue Hotel, northeast corner of Fifth Street and Bridge Avenue, was opened in 1883 by the present proprietor, August C. Miller, who made additions and alterations to the original premises, making the entire area for hotel purposes thirty-six by eighty-five feet. The hotel has an excellent location on the line of the West Jersey Railroad and near the city buildings.

The Ferry Hotel, at the foot of Kaighn Avenue and near the Ferry House, was built in 1864 by Dorman & Stout, the contractors for the owner John E. Reese. Hugh Miller was the first proprietor and kept it until 1868, when it was leased to John Bamford, who has since conducted it.

The City Hotel, No. 112 Market Street, was built in 1864 for a large clothing house by a Mr. Holmes. In 1866 it was leased to the present proprietor, Lewis Herbst, who remodeled it and built a two-story brick addition at the rear, making the front twenty-five feet by one hundred feet deep.

GEORGE CAMPBELL was the son of John Campbell, a member of the Society of Friends and a native of Camden County, where he was born on the 12th of May, 1799, and died July 11, 1882. Mr. Campbell resided during his life-time in the county of his birth, where he was chiefly engaged in labor pertaining to the career of an agriculturist. He married Mary, daughter of George Horn, of the same county, who was born October 31, 1803, and died August 24, 1883. Their children are Mary Jane, Anna, George, John, Jr., and Charles, who died in youth. George, of this number, was born on his father's farm on the 29th of December, 1838, and received his early education at the district school near his home, after which he pursued his studies in Camden. Leaving the farm at the age of eighteen, he removed to Camden and engaged in the coal business. A few years after he formed a copartnership with his brother John, and embarked in the livery business, to which was

subsequently added extensive contracts for street-paving. Continuing thus employed until 1876, he in that year sold his interest to his brother, and latter became landlord of the West Jersey Hotel, in Camden, which he managed successfully for three years. Mr. Campbell, in 1883, repurchased the livery business, and continued its management until his death. He was, on the 6th of July, 1865, married to Louisa, daughter of Samuel H. Warwick, of Camden. Their children are two sons,—Harry W., in his twenty-first year, and George Percy, aged fifteen. Mr. Campbell was in politics an active Republican, and, while a zealous worker for the success of his party, invariably declined all proffers of office. Endowed with keen perceptions and a mature judgment, his business ventures were usually successful, while his kindly nature and genial bearing won for him many friends. Mr. Campbell was an earnest supporter of the Union cause during the late war, and raised a company which only the most importunate entreaties on the part of his parents prevented his leading to the field. His means and influence were ever at the service of the government. The death of George Campbell occurred on the 5th of September, 1886.

JOHN CAMPBELL, JR., was born October 26, 1840, on his father's farm in Newton township, which he now owns. He attended school near by his home until his parents removed to Camden, when he became a pupil in the school kept by a Mr. Wells, at Fourth and Market Streets. Afterward he had charge of his father's farms for two years, and later was associated with his brother George in the coal business, and with his brother in the livery business, Market and Delaware Avenue. His brother becoming the proprietor of the West Jersey Hotel, Mr. Campbell continued the livery business alone, and also took contracts for paving streets. He was in the paving business about eight years. He sold his livery to his brother George, and since that time has been in the real estate business. He is a Republican politically, and has been a member of the Council since 1881, serving at this time his second term. He is chairman of the Committee of Highways and chairman of the Building Commission. He was married, October 16, 1870, to Elizabeth Mason Reade, daughter of John S. and Margaret Mason Reade, of Camden. He has two children,—John Reade and Mary Anna.

CHAPTER IX.

SECRET AND BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES.

Free Masonry—The Independent Order of Odd Fellows—Knights of Pythias—Improved Order of the Red Men—Knights of the Golden Eagle—Ancient Order of United Workmen—Brotherhood of the Union—Order of United American Mechanics—Independent Order of Mechanics—Miscellaneous Societies.

FREE MASONRY.

THE early history of Free Masonry in New Jersey is involved in a shade of obscurity, yet there is evidence that it existed in the province nearly a century and a half ago, and was introduced but a few years after its revival in England. In 1729, Daniel Coxe, a large proprietor in West Jersey, and for many years a justice of the Supreme Court, was appointed Provincial Grand Master for New Jersey, under the seal of the Duke of Norfolk, Grand Master of England.

There is no evidence that the appointment resulted in the establishment of any lodges in the province, and it is presumable that in those times temporary lodges were convened, at irregular intervals, to give the craftsmen an opportunity of enjoying fraternal amenities, and promoting the cultivation of Masonic science among the scattered brethren. At these esoteric communications it is probable that candidates were initiated into the ancient mysteries of the craft under a dispensation from the Grand Master.

The first deputation for New York was granted in 1737, during the Grand Mastership of the Earl of Darnley, to Richard Riggs as Provincial Grand Master, and neither is there any record of his having established any lodges or doing anything towards organizing or extending the order.

By the deputation of Grand Master Coxe, therefore, whose jurisdiction included New York and several other provinces, it is safe to say that the history of Free Masonry on American soil had its starting-point in the province of New Jersey.

On December 18, 1786, a convention was held in New Brunswick, and a Grand Lodge was organized, the Hon. David Brearley, chief justice of the State, being elected Grand Master. From that time Masonry in New Jersey has a distinctive history, and the growth and prosperity of the institution in the century which nearly elapsed since the organization of that body, both at home and in other States, is a matter of pride and congratulation to the twelve thousand craftsmen now within the borders of the foster-mother of American Free Masonry.

The first regularly organized lodge of which we have any record, and which antedates the Grand

Lodge by nearly a quarter of a century, is St. John's Lodge, No. 1, F. and A. M., of Newark, which was instituted 13th day of May, 1761.

CAMDEN LODGE, No. 15, F. and A. M.—This lodge was originally organized and set to work November 21, A. L. 5821, and continued at work until the year 1842 as Camden Lodge, No. 45, F. A. M., holding its meetings at Vauxhall Garden, at the southwest corner of Fourth and Market Streets, and ceased work from lack of interest on the part of its members. The warrant was surrendered and the effects of the lodge were sold at constable's sale to satisfy the landlord.

On March, 29, A. L. 5849, a petition signed by Richard W. Howell, John W. Mickle, Richard Fettes, Thomas W. Mulford, Joseph Taylor, Charles S. Garrett, George House, Waters B. Miller, Josiah Shivers, George W. Carpenter, Jesse Hall and Ezekiel Hall (all of whom are deceased except Waters B. Miller and Jesse Hall, neither of whom now hold membership with No. 15) was sent to the Grand Lodge, praying for a new charter. This petition was recommended by Mount Holly Lodge, No. 14, April 17, A. L. 5849, and on the 18th day of April, A. L. 5849, Worthy Brother John P. Lewis, Grand Master of the M. W. G. Lodge of New Jersey, set Camden Lodge to work by dispensation, in the third-story room of the southeast corner of Second and Plum, where the lodge continued to work for a short time, when they removed to the present hall, southeast corner of Fourth and Market Streets, and still continue. At the session of the M. W. G. Lodge of New Jersey, held at Trenton, January 9, A. L. 5850, the old warrant was restored to the petitioners, and the number changed to 15 on the recommendation of the committee to whom petition was referred. Camden Lodge, No. 15, is justly styled the mother lodge of Masonry in Camden and vicinity.

The following lodges were recommended to the Grand Lodge of New Jersey by Camden No. 15: Glassboro', No. 85; 'Ionic, No. 94, Florence'; No. 87; and Trimble, No. 117. Other lodges have been instituted by recommendation from these lodges.

Since Camden Lodge, No. 15, has been working it has had a roll of membership of some 550; 403 persons have been made Master Masons, 10 persons Fellowcrafts, 30 Entered Apprentices and 99 have affiliated from other lodges. The roll of Past Masters shows 30 who have served as Master of this lodge, 9 of whom are deceased, 2 withdrawn, 1 affiliated, 20 still active members. This lodge has furnished the Most Worthy Grand Lodge

of New Jersey with 2 Grand Masters, 2 Deputy Grand Masters and 1 Senior Grand Warden.

The finances of the lodge are carefully taken care of, and all the surplus invested for future use.

The present roll shows some two hundred active members, and the lodge is in a very healthy condition. The present corps of officers is as follows: John E. Fagen, Worthy Master; David M. Spence, Senior Warden; John Cherry, Junior Warden; Joseph P. Weatherby, Treasurer; James M. Cassady, P. M., Secretary; Edmund B. Leaming, Senior Deacon; Harry P. Paul, Junior Deacon; Byron Sharp, S. M. C.; E. Hiltner Geise, J. M. C.; William Cline, Senior Steward; Howard Carrow, Junior Steward; Charles H. Gordon, Tiler; J. S. R. Cassady, P. M., Marshal; C. Henry Kain, P. M., Organist; Louis T. Derousse, G. Genge Browning, J. S. R. Cassady, Trustees; Representatives in the Masonic Board of Relief, David M. Spence, John N. West, James W. Ayers, S. Glover Rudderow and Joseph F. P. Reed. The present Secretary has held this position continuously since December, A. L. 5852.

IONIC LODGE, No. 94, F. A. M., was organized in the house of James W. Wroth, on Stevens Street, April 20, 1868. The following-named persons were the original members: W. Wallace Goodwin, J. H. Stone, Alexander Meccray, Thomas J. Francis, B. A. Pine, James A. Perry, Frederick P. Pfeiffer, Thomas McDowell, John W. Rogers, James W. Wroth, Isaac C. Githens, Christopher C. Smith, Samuel J. Fenner, Oliver W. Goodwin, George E. Wilson, George W. Watson, Richard Perks, Charles W. Sartori, John Goldthorpe, Albion Craven, James T. Robertshaw, D. W. J. Hutton, Seth Thomas, Charles H. Snyder, John R. Cunningham and Thomas Hinchman.

They decided upon the formation of a lodge to be called "Corinthian," and selected as temporary officers: W. M., W. W. Goodwin; S. W., Thomas McDowell; J. W., John W. Rogers. A petition recommended by Camden, No. 15, was presented May 12th and June 22d. A dispensation was granted by R. W. G. S. W. James H. Stevens, who appointed Isaac C. Githens Secretary, and James W. Wroth Treasurer, to act until relieved. They thus worked until February 23, 1869, when they received the charter as Ionic Lodge, No. 94, and in the Central Hall were constituted, and these officers installed: W. M., W. W. Goodwin; S. W., Thomas McDowell; J. W., J. W. Rogers; Treasurer, J. W. Wroth; Secretary, Isaac C. Githens; Chaplain, William H. Jefferys.

The lodge prospered and increased to over two hundred members, with a strong financial basis,

under the following-named Worthy Masters: W. Wallace Goodwin, Thomas McDowell, John W. Rogers, Seth Thomas, Josiah Matlack, Isaac C. Githens, George Shattuck, William T. Brewer, Edward Furlong, James S. Smyth, John R. Grubb, William C. Goodrich, Charles H. Austin, William S. Cusselman, J. B. Kelsey, George H. Hammond and George Van Benschoten. Three flourishing lodges are offshoots of Ionic,—Merchantville, No. 119; Mozart, No. 121; and Haddonfield Lodge, No. 130. The officers for 1886 are: W. M., John D. Leckner, M. D.; S. W., F. F. Hogate; J. W., Thaddeus P. Varney; Treasurer, Horace Sharp; Secretary, Frank F. Michellon. The latter has held the office since 1871, and Christopher C. Smith has been Tiler since the formation of the lodge.

TRIMBLE LODGE, No. 117, F. A. M., was instituted under warrant bearing date January 19, 1871, and signed by G. M., William E. Pine; D. G. M., William Wallace Goodwin; S. G. W., Nathan Haines; J. G. W., James V. Bentley; and G. S., Joseph H. Hough. D. G. M. W. W. Goodwin instituted the lodge, assisted by members of the Grand Lodge, in Masonic Hall, and placed these officers in position: W. M., George H. Fairfield; S. W., George F. Fort; J. W., Marmaduke B. Taylor; S. D., Nathan F. Cowan; J. D., Frederick A. Rex; Treasurer, H. Genet Taylor; Secretary, J. Graham Milligan. The others named in the warrant were William S. Fort and Wilbur F. Rose. The following were the charter members: George H. Fairfield, George F. Fort, William S. Fort, Marmaduke B. Taylor, H. Genet Taylor, Wilbur F. Rose, J. Graham, E. Milligan, Nathan F. Cowan, Frederick A. Rex. The membership numbers ninety-four, and is increasing steadily. The meetings are held monthly, in Masonic Hall, Fourth and Market. The officers for 1886 are: W. M., Irving Turner; S. W., Charles H. Stiles; J. W., Charles O. Brown; Treasurer, Nathan F. Cowan, P. M.; Secretary, George H. Fairfield, P. M.; S. D., Jacob Thatcher; J. D., Elmer W. Murdock. This lodge has in its membership some of the most prominent citizens of Camden, including many professional gentlemen, whose names appear in other parts of this work. The meetings are held at Masonic Hall, on the first Friday evening in each month.

MOZART LODGE, No. 121, F. AND A. M., is a German lodge, and received its dispensation from the M. W. Grand Lodge of New Jersey, March 17, 1871. R. W. D. G. M. William Wallace Goodwin installed the following officers: W. M., Frederick P. Pfeiffer; S. W., D. G. Langendorf; J. W.,

Gustave Grossman; Treasurer, John Welsch; Secretary, Charles H. Riceman (deceased); S. D., August C. Riceman; J. D., George Sensfelder; M.'s of C., George Goetz (deceased) and Solomon Seybold; Tiler, C. C. Smith, of 94.

The present officers of Mozart Lodge are: W. M., John Heim; S. W., Frederick Roedel; J. W., Jacob Rettberg; Treasurer, William Stein; Secretary, Charles Engel, P. M.; S. D., August Weber; J. D., Jacob Vissel; M.'s of C., Christian Eckert and George Pfeiffer; Stewards, Levi Bachrach and Henry Schultz; Tiler, C. C. Smith, of 94. Past Masters: Daniel G. Langendorf, Gustave Grossman, August C. Riceman, George Sensfelder, William Kraft, Charles Engel, George P. Stephany, William Moering, Andrew Kaemmerer, John Heileman, Frank Mester. Trustees for 1886 are George P. Stephany, P. M., William Moering, P. M., Levi Bachrach. There are forty members. The lodge meets every second Tuesday in the month, at Willey Hall, corner of Fifth and Pine Streets, at half-past seven o'clock P.M.

SILAM R. A. CHAPTER, No. 19, ROYAL ARCH MASONS, was consecrated and instituted on October 8, 1867, with Comp. Wm. Wallace Goodwin, M. E. H. P.; Comp. Seth Thomas, E. K.; Comp. J. L. De La Cour, E. S.; Comp. Jas. W. Wroth, Treasurer; Comp. Chas. I. Fuerig, Secretary. The presiding and subordinate officers, excepting the treasurer and secretary, were changed at the annual elections. Comp. Jas. W. Wroth remained treasurer until December, 1868, when he was succeeded by Comp. A. B. Frazee, who, however, served but one year, when Comp. Wroth was again elected treasurer in December, 1869, and served in that position until December, 1878, when he was succeeded by Comp. Nathan F. Cowan, who has been annually re-elected ever since, and holds the position at the present time. Comp. Chas. I. Frieg remained secretary until December, 1871, when he was succeeded by Comp. George Shattuck, who was succeeded in December, 1875, by Comp. A. Clifford Jackson, who was succeeded, in December, 1877, by Comp. Charles F. Hollingshead, who has been annually re-elected since and holds the position at the present time. The chapter started in 1867 with a membership of fifteen, and now numbers two hundred and fifty, and comprises many of the prominent citizens in this part of the State.

VAN HOOK COUNCIL, No. 8, ROYAL AND SELECT MASTERS, is the only council organized in the city of Camden, and, although starting off with but a small membership, has grown to be one of the largest in the State.

The meetings are held in the hall of Excelsior Consistory, corner of Third and Federal Streets, on the second Wednesday evening of each month.

The charter bears date of January 21, 1873. The following were the officers:

Andrew B. Frazee, First Thrice Illustrious Master; John W. Rogers, First Deputy Illustrious Master; Frank A. Fenton, First Principal Conductor of the Work; Jacob H. Vocum, Jr., First Master of Exchequer; George Shattuck, First Recorder; Richard F. Smith, First Captain of Guard; W. T. Benner, First Conductor of Council; S. S. Edwards, First Steward; C. C. Smith, First Sentinel.

Following are the present officers of the council:

Geo. W. Steed, Thrice Illustrious Master; John S. R. Cassady, Deputy Illustrious Master; John W. Johnson, Principal Conductor of Work; Andrew B. Frazee, Treasurer; F. F. Higate, Recorder; N. F. Cowan, Captain of Guard; Geo. F. Hammond, Conductor of Council; Enos Dismant, Steward; C. C. Smith, Sentinel.

This council has thirty-one members. Since the organization death has removed eight members of the council, among the number Past Thrice Illustrious Grand Master Frank A. Fenton. Two members of this council have been elevated to the Grand East of this jurisdiction,—Frank A. Fenton, in 1880, and Edward Mills, in 1885.

CYRENE COMMANDERY, No. 7, MASONIC KNIGHTS TEMPLAR, was regularly consecrated and constituted under a warrant from the Grand Commandery of the State of New Jersey, on October 16, 1868, at the court-house in the city of Camden, Dr. Thos. J. Corson acting as Grand Commander. The five principal officers of the Commandery installed upon that occasion were,—Sir Wm. Wallace Goodwin, Eminent Commander; Sir Jas. H. Stevens, Generalissimo; Sir John W. Rogers, Captain-General; Sir James W. Wroth, Treasurer; Sir Chas. I. Fuerig, Recorder. The presiding and subordinate officers, excepting the treasurer and recorder, were changed, as is the usual custom at the annual elections. Sir James W. Wroth, treasurer, was annually re-elected until April 18, 1878, when he was succeeded by Sir Nathan F. Cowan, who has been annually re-elected ever since and holds the position at the present time. Sir Chas. I. Fuerig, recorder, was annually re-elected until March 16, 1871, when he was succeeded by Sir George Shattuck, who was annually re-elected until May 10, 1878, when he was succeeded by Sir Chas. F. Hollingshead, who has been annually re-elected ever since and holds the position at this time.

The commandery started with a membership of nineteen, and its present membership is one hundred and fifty, and includes many of the prominent business and professional men of the city. The Past Commanders of Cyrene, or those who have filled the position of presiding officer, are as follows: Sirs Wm. Wallace Goodwin, Andrew B. Frazee, J. Layton Register, Geo. E. Wilson, Richard F. Smith, W. B. F. Wood, Jacob H. Yocum, Jr., Robert F. S. Heath, Seth Thomas, Isaac C. Githens, M. B. Taylor, Wm. H. Stansbury, Wm. Kraft, Jas. P. Weatherby, Wm. M. Davison, Francis Cookson and Edward Mills. The Past Commanders of Cyrene who have served as Grand Commanders of the Grand Commandery of New Jersey are Sirs Wm. Wallace Goodwin, Andrew B. Frazee and J. Layton Register. Past Commander, Isaac C. Githens is the present Grand Generalissimo of the Grand Commandery.

THE ANCIENT AND ACCEPTED SCOTTISH RITE.—This rite was first organized in the "Valley of Camden," in the early part of the year 1870, but owing to necessary delays in a correspondence with the officers and members of the bodies of the rite located at Mount Holly, the organization was not effected until August 4, 1870, when Excelsior Grand Lodge of Perfection, 14°, was set to work. The membership rapidly increased, and soon the organization of Excelsior Council of Princes of Jerusalem, 15° and 16°, and Excelsior Rose Croix Chapter, 17° and 18°, was completed. Meetings were regularly held until 1875, when, from financial troubles and other causes, the work in these bodies was almost suspended, but through the efforts of a few members it was not permitted to die out.

In 1882, a number of the brethren having died, it was thought proper to hold a "lodge of honor" (being the first ever held in this jurisdiction), at which a large number of Masonic brethren were present, and the beautiful ceremonies not only made a deep impression, but caused new life to be infused into the order. The oration upon this occasion was delivered by Past Thrice Potent Grand Master Marmaduke B. Taylor.

The new seed sown took deep root and the membership increased so rapidly that it was found necessary to make arrangements to organize a consistory in Camden, as the only one in the State, being located at Jersey City, was considered too remote for the brethren in Camden, many of whom had become members of the Philadelphia Consistory.

On the 16th day of November, 1883, Excelsior Consistory was set to work, since which time the

Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite has been the most flourishing Masonic body in the city of Camden.

The first three bodies of the rite originally were installed in Mount Holly, and the same transferred to Camden, the Mount Holly brethren retaining their membership.

The present officers of the consistory are: Edward Mills, 32° Illustrious Commander-in-Chief; Marmaduke B. Taylor, 32° Illustrious First Lieutenant Commander; C. Henry Austin, 32° Illustrious Second Lieutenant Commander; Frank L. Vinton, 32° Grand Master of State; David M. Spence, 32° Grand Chancellor; Joseph F. P. Reed, 32° Grand Treasurer; Isaac C. Githens, 32° Grand Keeper of the Seals and Archives; George F. Hammond, 32° Architect; George Van Benschoten, 32° Hospitaler; George Shattuck, 32° Master of Ceremonies; William H. Thompson, 32° Standard-Bearer; George W. Steed, 32° Captain of the Guard; Charles H. Gordon, 32° Grand Sentinel.

The present officers of Excelsior Chapter Rose Croix are: Geo. W. Steed, 32° M. W. and P. Master; David M. Spence, 32° M. E. P. and Kt. S. W.; Geo. Van Benschoten, 32° M. E. P. and Kt. J. W.; Edward E. Read, Jr., 32° M. E. and P. Kt. G. Orator; Joseph F. P. Read, 32° Resp. and P. Kt. Treasurer; Edward Mills, 32° Resp. and P. Kt. Secretary; A. B. Frazee, 33° Resp. and P. Kt. Hospitaler; Thomas B. Woolston, 32° Resp. and P. Kt. M. of C.; F. F. Hogate, 32° Resp. and P. Kt. C. of G.; Charles H. Gordon, 32° Resp. Grand Tiler.

The present officers of Excelsior Council, P. of J., are: Andrew B. Frazee, 33° M. E. Sov. P. G. Master; George W. Steed, 32° G. H. P. Deputy Gr. Master; C. Henry Austin, 32° M. E. Senior Gr. Warden; Frank B. Delaplaine, 32° M. E. Junior Gr. Warden; Joseph F. P. Read, 32° Val. Gr. Treasurer; Edward Mills, 32° Val. Gr. Secretary; Daniel H. Erdman, 32° Val. Gr. Almoner; Thomas McDowell, 32° Val. Gr. M. of C.; F. F. Hogate, 32° Val. Gr. M. of E.; C. H. Gordon, 32° Grand Tyler.

The present officers of Excelsior Lodge of Perfection are: George F. Hammond, 32° T. P. G. M.; John S. R. Cassidy, 32° Deputy G. M.; George Van Benschoten, 32° S. G. W.; Frank B. Delaplaine, 32° J. G. W.; J. F. P. Read, 32° Gr. Treasurer; Edward Mills, 32° Gr. Secretary; E. E. Read, Jr., 32° G. M. C.; F. F. Hogate, 32° Gr. C. of G.; George W. Steed, 32° G. Hospitaler; C. H. Gordon, 32° G. Tiler.

The Past Most Wise and Perfect Masters of Excelsior Chapel of Rose Croix are: W. W. Good-

win, 32°; F. A. Fenton, 32°; A. B. Frazee, 33°; Edward Mills, 33°; J. S. Smith, 32°; Thomas McDowell, 32°; C. Henry Austin, 32°; George F. Hammond, 32°; George W. Steed, 32°.

The Past Sovereign Prince Grand Masters of Excelsior Council of Princes of Jerusalem are W. W. Goodwin, 33°; W. H. Jeffreys, 33°; J. P. Michellon, 32°; Marmaduke B. Taylor, 32°; Edwin Mills, 32°; A. B. Frazee, 33°.

The Past Thrice Potent Grand Masters of Excelsior Grand Lodge of Perfection are G. H. Pancoast, 32°; W. W. Goodwin, 33°; James H. Stevens, 32°; Marmaduke B. Taylor, 32°; A. B. Frazee, 33°; J. S. Smith, 32°; Thomas McDowell, 32°; Edwin Mills, 32°; C. Henry Austin, 32°; George F. Hammond, 32°.

MASONIC LADIES.—The Grand Lodge of Masonic Ladies of New Jersey was instituted September 12, 1867, in Mechanics' Hall, Camden, by P. G. I. H. P. Elizabeth C. Cline and G. R. Secretary Elizabeth Craig, of Pennsylvania. The first officers were: G. I. H. P., Mercy Whippy, No. 1, Camden; G. H. P., Elizabeth Rocap, No. 3, Bridgeton; G. R. Secretary, Harriet Wright, No. 2, Burlington. There are fifteen lodges within its jurisdiction, with ten hundred and twenty-five members. Its officers are: G. I. H. P., Elizabeth Shamelia, No. 2, Burlington; G. H. P., Annie Elliott, No. 9, Bordentown; G. R. Secty., Annie M. Quick, No. 1, Camden.

Mount Zion Lodge, No. 1, MASONIC LADIES, was instituted in Mechanics' Hall April 4, 1866, with thirty-five charter members, by G. I. H. P. Elizabeth P. Cline and G. R. S. Elizabeth Craig, of Pennsylvania. These officers were installed: P. I. H. P., Margaret Deith; I. H. P., Mercy Whippy; H. P., Cottle; S. C., Mary Burnett; R. Secretary, Susanna Quin; F. S., Margaretta Hampton; T., Sarah Gilbert; S. I., Ruth A. Ross; J. I., Mary M. Lindale; Tiler, Clara Muckleson. The lodge has prospered and a membership of nearly one hundred has accumulated a reserve fund of three thousand dollars.

The officers at present are P. I. H. P., Elizabeth Long; I. H. P., Emily Welley; H. P., Kate Tyler; R. S., Annie M. Quick; F. S., K. E. Sparks; T., Ruth A. Ross; S. of C., Ellen Biddle; S. I., Margaret Whittle; J. I., Elizabeth Kleaver; Tiler, Elizabeth Campbell.

The members of Mount Zion Lodge who are Past Great Illustrious High Priestesses of the Grand Lodge of New Jersey are Mercy Whippy, Ruth A. Ross, Mary A. Moore and Eliza J. Leilback.

Lily of the Valley Lodge, 'No. 6, of Masonic

Ladies was organized May 8, 1867, by Rebecca Thompson, I. G. H. P.; Emeline Williams, G. H. P.; Elizabeth Craig, G. S. Charter granted to Catherine Caldwell, May A. Merkle, Priscilla B. Ayers, Mary West, Isabella Stanbury, Elizabeth Gordon, Mary W. Saunders, Lizzie Anderson, Kate Cadwell, Sarah Rickard, Annie Ayers, Ann Porter, Elmira B. Wescott, Sarah P. List, Sarah Jackson, Rachel Litcherfelt, Mary A. Laning, Susan A. Vaughn. The following were the officers: G. I. H. P., Rebecca Thompson; G. H. P., Emeline Williams; G. Sec., Elizabeth Craig. Officers at that time: I. H. P., Priscilla B. Ayres; P. I. H. P., Mary A. Merkle; H. P., Mary West; S. of Cer., Catharine Cadwell; Rec. Sec., Isabella Stansbury; Fin. Sec., Elizabeth Gordon; Treas., Mary W. Saunders; S. Inspectress, Sarah Rickards; J. Inspectress, Rachel Litcherfelt; Tiler, Harriet Stiles; S. I., Mattie Randolph; J. I., Cecelia Hanley; Tiler, Anna Smick; Rec. Sec., Kate F. Cadwell; Fin. Sec., Mary M. Davis; Treas., Rebecca Eastlack.

COLORED MASONIC BODIES.—Rising Sun Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, composed of colored citizens, was formed at the house of Ishmael Locks, southeast corner of Fifth Street and Cherry, under a charter granted to Thomas Earns, W. M.; George Jackson, S. W.; and Wesley Armstrong, J. W., dated May 13, 1847. In 1849 the meetings were held in Butler's Hall, built for the purpose, on Sycamore Street, east of Seventh. They afterwards met in a hall on Spruce Street, below Third; in 1874, at Fourth and Walnut, and in 1875 in Newton Hall, Broadway and Newton Avenue, which is now the general headquarters of the several Colored Masonic fraternities. The warrant was granted by the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, which received its warrant from Princes Hall Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, in its turn the recipient of a warrant from the Grand Lodge of England, dated September 29, 1784, granting authority to open and hold African Lodge, No. 459, in the city of Boston.

When the Grand Lodge of New Jersey was formed, June 12, 1848, Rising Sun became No. 4, and, on the union of Colored Masons of the State under one jurisdiction, became No. 1, which number it still holds. Rising Sun has furnished a number of Grand Masters of the Grand Lodge of New Jersey, as follows: George Walton, Anthony Colding, George Jackson, Henry Mackey, Dempsey D. Butler, R. F. Lovett, Jacob F. Derriekson, William R. Shipley and Philip T. Colding. The officers elected in 1886 are—W. M., James H. Leatherberry; S. W., William O. Castor; J. W.,

Gilbert Webb; Treasurer, Dempsey D. Butler; Secretary, Jacob T. Derrickson.

Aurora Lodge, No. 9, F. and A. M., also meets in Newton Hall, as do these co-fraternities,—St. Luke's Chapter, No. 1, Royal Arch Masons; Demolloy Commandery, Knights Templar, No. 1; Eureka Chapter, Lodge of Perfection, No. 2, Frank T. Webster, M. P. M.; Oriental Council, No. 2, Princes of Jerusalem, John H. Bean, I. M. E.; Union Chapter, Knights of Rose Croix, John W. Mays, M. W.; Dehoco Consistory, Sublime Princes of the Royal Secret, Charles N. Robinson, I. S. C.

Aurora Lodge, No. 9, Free and Accepted Masons (colored), was instituted, by dispensation, August 11, 1853, and was duly organized by warrant under the jurisdiction and authority of the M. W. Union Grand Lodge of New Jersey, and was granted the following: Aaron Fisher, Enoch Little, Freeman Gould, Samuel Cleaver, Hezekiah Kinching, James Vennings and Nicholas Boston. The lodge was organized, and met for many years, in the rear of the Macedonia Church, but now meets in Newton Hall. From its foundation all obligations have been met, and no one meeting has been omitted.

The present officers are: James Robinson, W. M.; Moses Stevens, S. W.; George Nixon, J. W.; James Martin, T.; Charles N. Robinson.

THE GRAND LODGE OF NEW JERSEY, which meets in Camden, was organized June 12, 1848, by a convention comprising representatives from these lodges: St. John's, No. 8, Trenton; Unity, No. 11, Burlington; Mount Moriah, No. 12, Salem, and Rising Sun, No. 19, Camden. The officers elected were M. W. G. M., George Shrive, No. 8; D. G. M., Benjamin Jackson, No. 11; S. G. W., Littleton Williams, No. 19; J. G. W., George Jackson, No. 19; G. Treasurer, Benjamin Steward; Grand Secretary, Joshua Woodlin.

This Grand Lodge was known as the Union Grand Lodge for the State of New Jersey. A question of sovereignty, in 1850, caused a split, but in 1875, at a convention representing all the lodges of both jurisdictions, when a union of the two bodies was effected, and the M. W. United Lodge for the State of New Jersey was formed, and the officers elected were M. W. G. M., Charles N. Robinson; D. G. M., Moses Wilcox; S. G. W., John H. Bean; J. G. W., Pierce Brown; G. T., I. Sample; G. S., Jacob T. Derrickson; Cor. G. S., J. Henry Hall.

The United Grand Lodge meets annually at their Grand East, Broadway and Newton Avenue, on the 27th of December, and controls all the lodges of Colored F. and A. Masons of the State,

numbering thirty, with an aggregate membership of six hundred.

The Past M. W. G. Masters of United Grand Lodge are: 1876-77, Charles N. Robinson; 1878, Joshua Gurney; 1879, Philip T. Colding; 1880, Wm. F. Powell; 1881, John W. Mays; 1882, Paul Hammond; 1883, Philip T. Colding; and 1885, George Bailey, Jr.

The officers for 1886 are M. W. G. M., Francis Farmer; D. G. W. M., John H. Bean; M. W. G. S. W., John H. Teebut; M. W. G. J. W., Frank H. Chapman; R. W. G. S., Charles N. Robinson; R. W. G. T., Jacob T. Derrickson; Deputy of the State of New Jersey for the Thirty-third Degree, P. M. W. G. M., Philip T. Colding.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD-FELLOWS.

NEW JERSEY LODGE, No. 1.—Ten years after Thomas Willey had formed the first lodge of Independent Order of Odd-Fellows, he came to Camden, March 30, 1829, with a charter from the Maryland Grand Lodge, the fountain-head of Odd-Fellowship, and founded New Jersey Lodge, No. 1. Thomas Willey organized the lodge in person, in the room in Vauxhall Garden. The records have been lost and the names of the first New Jersey Odd-Fellows were lost with them.

New Jersey Lodge has had an honorable and prosperous career. There have been eight hundred initiated, seven hundred and sixty released, sixty-eight buried and thirty-six thousand dollars paid out for sickness and death. The members number three hundred and twenty, and the meetings are held in Central Hall. These have passed the Noble Grand chair: John B. Thompson, James R. Webb, Samuel Ewan, Webster Gill, Daniel J. Shriner, John H. Stiles, Reuben Holloway, John Stiles, Jacob P. Stone, Lewis R. Beckett, Wm. K. Burrough, Jonathan J. Sheppard, R. G. Parvin, Alva F. Stetes, Thomas T. Ellis, George W. Ewan, Richard Dillmore, Charles G. Mayhew, Wm. A. Drown, Westcott Campbell, Theodore A. Verlander, Wm. O. Lusk, Edward S. King, Joseph M. Bacon, Charles F. Adams, John Smedley, H. H. Pease, Mahlon F. Ivins, Virgil Willett, Harry Powell, Henry Grosskopf, Wm. Husted, Samuel Miles, Stephen Phillips, Samuel Ewan, Benjamin Carlin, Joseph L. Bright and George Fox.

The officers are, N. G., Wm. E. Rudolph; V. G., John Corson; P. S., Virgil Willett; R. S., Charles Stiles; T., Mahlon F. Ivins; W., David Phillips; C., John C. Seal; R. S. S., David Mundy; L. S. S., George H. Weibel; R. S. to N. G., P. G., Samuel Mills; L. S. to N. G., P. G. J. L. Bright; I. G., Albert Phillips; O. G., A. L. Rudolph; Chaplain,

Wm. P. Partenhimer; R. S. to V. G., Samuel Mills, Jr.; L. S. to V. G., Joseph Ayers.

CHOSEN FRIENDS LODGE, No. 29, I. O. of O. F., of New Jersey, was constituted in Bontemps' Hall, Monday evening, May 12, 1845, at which time a special session of the Grand Lodge of New Jersey was held, and the charter presented to the lodge, these Grand officers officiating: Samuel Read, D. D. G. M., presided, assisted by P. G.'s Wm. C. Mulford and C. W. Roberts, of Washington Lodge, No. 21; Joseph Carr, of Mount Holly Lodge, No. 19; G. M. John Perry and G. S. Wm. Curtis, of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania; Grand Sire Howell Hopkins, of the Grand Lodge of U. S.; Horn R. Kneass and Smith Skinner, Rep. to G. L. of the U. S. from G. L. of Pennsylvania; and brothers from Chosen Friends Lodge, No. 100, of Pennsylvania, including P. G. S. James B. Nicholson, now G. S. of the G. L. of Pennsylvania.

Twenty-two were initiated, including Thomas W. Mulford, John F. Starr, Joseph C. De La Cour, Benjamin Scott, Jr., James W. Shroff, James M. Cassady, Matthew Miller and Michael Letts, and these officers were installed: N. G., John Morgan; Secretary, Manuel C. White; V. G., Charles Bontemps; Treasurer, Isaac Mickle. Chosen Friends has always had a leading influence in the counsels of the order in this State, owing to the men of mark among its members, and of them James M. Cassady and John C. Stratford have been Grand Masters. Its Past Grands number thirty-seven. During its forty years of existence not a meeting has been omitted nor benefits failed of payment when due.

In that time these sums have been paid for the objects named:

Relief of brothers	\$17,660.60
Relief of widowed families	1,600.20
Education of orphans	237.00
Burying the dead	5,885.50
Total	\$25,383.32

The lodge, with two hundred and twelve members, meets in Morgan's Hall, Thursday evenings, and is strong financially. The officers for 1886 are: N. G., Benjamin S. Lewis; R. S., Samuel P. Jones; V. G., Lewis Traunweiser; P. S., Robert W. Meves.

SENATUS LODGE, No. 76, was instituted in Bontemps' Hall, February 9, 1848, with these officers in position: P. G., William E. Lafferty; N. G., C. C. Sadler; V. G., John R. Graham; S., W. B. Miller; A. S., J. F. Cake; T., William Morrell. The lodge prospered for a time, but from various causes the charter was surrendered in 1857. In 1868 some

of the old members, with others, decided to take up the surrendered charter and were duly instituted, with these charter members: E. P. Andrews, John R. Graham, Seth Thomas, J. M. Rodgers, J. M. Sickles, William H. Stansburg, William H. Jeffries, James H. Stevens, F. H. Shinn, Stephen Parsons, Andrew B. Frazee, Frank Skinner, J. Earl Atkinson, A. C. Jackson, William H. Allen.

Since its reorganization Senatus Lodge has prospered. It numbers one hundred and sixty members, with three thousand dollars invested, and is well provided with costly and complete paraphernalia for the work of the order. The meetings are held Wednesday evenings in Central Hall. The officers are: N. G., Charles Schnitzler; R. S., John Cook; T., W. B. Stewart; V. G., Thomas Fitzgerald; P. S., Frank M. Tussey.

WILDEY LODGE, No. 91, was instituted February 20, 1849. The officers for 1886 are as follows: N. G., John Marshall; V. G., Joseph B. Armstrong; R. S., Stephen Robinson; P. S., A. G. M. Ashley; T., Robert H. Patton. The lodge meets at Wildey Hall every Tuesday evening. The total number of members is one hundred and forty.

KANE ARCTIC LODGE, No. 115, was organized by warrant dated August 12, 1857, at which time, in Odd-Fellows' (Morgan's) Hall, Hampton Williams, of New Jersey Lodge, No. 1, D. D. Grand Master, installed these officers: Levi Bachrach, N. G.; William Hage, V. G.; Emanuel Schneider, T.; and with them initiated these charter members: Julius Barth and John M. Hertlein.

The lodge meets in Central Hall and has a membership of one hundred and thirty-seven, including thirty-nine Past Grands. The assets amount to \$3257, \$3000 of which, invested in mortgages, realizes \$180 per year. The present officers are: Noble Grand, Bernard Kohn; Vice-Grand, Fridolin Hanzy; Recording Secretary, Karl E. Trebing; Permanent Secretary, Henry Philipp; Treasurer, Levi Bachrach.

CAMDEN LODGE, No. 155, was organized February 17, 1871, with the following charter members: Thomas McDowell, Samuel M. Gaul, Christopher C. Smith, William Randall, Past Grands; Frederick G. Thoman, William W. Thoman, Josiah Matlack, Bowman Matlack, Horace Hammell, Andrew J. Cunningham and William T. Brewer. The organization took place in Wildey Hall, where the lodge has met since. It has had a full measure of prosperity, numbers one hundred and fifty-five members and has a reserve fund of five thousand dollars. The Past Grands number twenty-six, and P. G. William T. Brewer is a Past Grand Master. The present

officers are: N. G., Samuel M. Baker; V. G., Thomas R. Murphy; R. S. P. G., Frank P. Jackson; P. S. P. G., Edward G. Bagge; T. P. G., Josiah Matlack.

CAMDEN ENCAMPMENT, No. 12, instituted August 13, 1846, meets Fourth and Market, at Morgan's Hall, second and fourth Friday nights. Number of members, seventy-five. The present officers are: Chief Patriarch, Lewis Traunweiser; Senior Warden, Sewell H. Colley; Scribe, John Matlack; Treasurer, Benjamin D. Coley; High Priest, Samuel Mills, Sr.; Junior Warden, Robert R. Kates; O. S. C., Nathan A. Carter; I. S. C., Theo. W. Pimm; Guide, Henry Grosskopf.

FAME ENCAMPMENT, No. 26, was instituted August 14, 1851. The officers for 1886 are as follows: C. P., Sam. M. Baker; H. P., James Houghton; S. W., Asa Kirby; J. W., H. J. House; T., Joseph B. Fox; S., A. George M. Ashley. This encampment meets at Willey Hall the first and third Friday evenings of every month. The total number of members is forty-eight.

CANTON RIDGLEY, No. 5, PATRIARCH MILITANT, was instituted March 3, 1886. The present number of members is twenty. The present officers are: Captain, Jonathan J. Sheppard; Lieutenant, James Houghton; Recorder, John W. Matlack; Accountant, George Wailes; Ensign, Benjamin F. Fortiner. Meetings are held at the northwest corner of Second and Federal Streets on the first and second Wednesday evenings of each month.

MOUNT ZION LODGE, No. 7, DAUGHTERS OF REBEKAH, was instituted November 17, 1868. Meetings are held at Fourth and Market Streets, in Morgan's Hall, on the first and third Friday nights. The present officers are: Noble Grand, Robert R. Kates; Vice-Grand, Mrs. H. Strang; Secretary, John W. Matlack; Financial Secretary, Lucy Hubbs; Treasurer, Priscilla Johnson; R. S. N. G., Mary Campbell; L. S. N. G., Mary Corson; Warden, J. W. Johnson; Conductor, Mary Paul; I. S. S., Lewis Traunweiser; O. S. S. Nathan Carter; Chaplain, Althea Bond; R. S. V. G., Jane Hearn; L. S. V. G., Arietta Lewis. The lodge has two hundred members.

THE ODD-FELLOWS' FUNERAL AID ASSOCIATION, of Camden, was instituted October 16, 1868. The number of members at present is two hundred and forty-five. The present officers are: President, W. C. Husted; Vice-President, A. G. M. Ashley; Secretary, John W. Matlack; Treasurer, Benjamin D. Coley; Directors, Samuel W. Stivers, Thomas W. Pimm, Benedict Youngman, Levi Bachrach,

Harry Bennett, Conrad Austermuhl, Joseph Derhamer, Lewis C. Harris, James Maguire.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

The Knights of Pythias, a secret benevolent order, was organized in the city of Washington, D. C., February 19, 1864, by J. H. Rathbone. On November 28, 1867, Honorable Stephen D. Young, William B. French, Robert F. S. Heath, Richard B. Wilmot, John Matlack, George W. Conrow, Charles Mayhew, Joseph Braddock and William Penn Repsher, all residents of Camden, were initiated into Damon Lodge, No. 8, in Philadelphia. On December 12th, of that year, the above-named Knights assembled in Odd-Fellows' Hall, in Camden, and were instituted as Damon Lodge by several Grand Officers from Washington, D. C. Upon that occasion nearly fifty gentlemen were initiated, among the number Honorable Samuel Read, who subsequently became the first Supreme Chancellor. P. G. C. Young officiated that evening as Grand Junior Guard. At a later day charters were received for two lodges, New Jersey Lodge receiving the first number and Damon No. 2. Undoubtedly a mistake had been made, as the members who had been initiated in Philadelphia constituted Damon Lodge in Camden and were justly entitled to the first number.

The Grand Lodge was organized in Camden March 16, 1868. The first annual session was held in Camden April 20, 1868. The Grand Lodge meets annually at Trenton, in February. The following were the first Grand Officers: Robert F. S. Heath, No. 2, V. G. P.; Samuel Read, No. 1, W. G. C.; Robert Muffett, No. 5, V. G. C.; William B. French, No. 2, G. R. S.; Charles W. Heisler, No. 1, G. F. S.; Anthony Phillips, No. 1, G. B.; John T. Tompkins, No. 4, G. G.; John L. Sharp, No. 6, G. I. S.; Frederick L. Cobb, No. 3, G. O. S.

DAMON LODGE, No. 2, meets at the southeast corner of Fourth and Market Streets, Monday evenings. It was instituted December 12, 1867. The first officers were as follows: V. P., Richard B. Wilmot; W. C., Robert F. S. Heath; V. C., John W. Matlack; R. S., William B. French; F. S., Charles G. Mayhew; Banker, George W. Conrow; Guide, Samuel E. Radcliff; I. S., Stephen D. Young; O. S., Joseph B. Braddock. The present officers are: P. C., Jacob F. Voight; C. C., Charles J. Barr; V. C., John O. Zuschnitt; M. at A., Robert J. Roberts; M. of E., H. F. Chew; M. of F., Charles E. Fisher; K. of R. and S., Herman Rosade; Prelate, A. H. Clymer; I. G., N. A. Carter; O. G., John S. Clark. The present number of members is one hundred and twenty.

CORINTHIAN LODGE, No. 19, was instituted March 16, 1869, by the following Grand Lodge Officers: James A. Parsons, V. G. P.; William H. Barton, G. C.; Thomas G. Rowand, V. G. C.; Benjamin C. Tatem, G. B.; William R. Robinson, G. G.; J. W. Cochran, G. I. S.; Samuel I. Woodruff, G. O. S.; William B. French, G. R. S. The officers for the term ending September 1, 1886, were: P. C., Frank B. Sweeten; C. C., Charles W. Leas; V. C., J. G. Howard; P., Benjamin D. Gardner; K. of R. and S., Harry Fifield; M. of F., Thomas A. Wood; M. of E., Benjamin F. Sweeten; M. at A., William W. Curry; I. G., Howard McCormick; O. G., C. C. Greeney. The number of members is eighty-seven; the amount paid for relief, eight thousand seven hundred and forty-two dollars. Place of meeting, Morgan's Hall, Fourth and Market Streets, every Tuesday evening.

PALESTINE LODGE, No. 1, I. O. LADIES OF PYTHIAS, was organized April 1, 1874. The following were the first officers: P. W. C., Catharine Johnson; F. C., Rebecca Adams; Second C., Emma Johnson; Scribe of R., Annie M. Quick; Scribe of F., Sally Carty; Bankress, Ruth A. Ross; First Guide, Kate Hagerman; Second Guide, Kizzie E. Sparks; First M., Eliza J. Leibecke; Second M., Emily Kelley; Sentry of I. G., Mary L. Fields; Sentry of O. G., Margaret Doyle; Ex., Mattie Gibbs; Dv., Hannah Connelly. The present officers are: P. W. C., Elizabeth Eames; F. C., Mary Winters; S. C., Ellen Biddle; S. R., Annie M. Quick; S. F., Kizzie Sparks; Bankress, Ruth A. Ross; F. Guide, Margaret Whittle; S. Guide, Elizabeth Casto; F. M., Rachel Piper; S. M., Elizabeth Lilly; S. of I. G., Lizzie Eames; S. of O. G., Lois Wrifford; Ex., Elizabeth Long; Dv., Elizabeth Cleaver; Guardsmen, first, Catharine Johnson; second, Isabella Dohleman; third, Mary E. Whirlow; fourth, Margaret Davis; fifth, Hannah Snyder; sixth, Emma Kessler. The number of members is sixty-five. The evening of meeting is Wednesday and the place the Hall of the Mechanics, Fourth and Spruce Streets.

IMPROVED ORDER OF RED MEN.

This order claims its origin as a patriotic association under the title of Society of Red Men, composed of volunteers who were in garrison at Fort Mifflin, on the Delaware River, opposite Red Bank, in 1813. It is a fraternal and benevolent organization, with its ritual based upon the customs of the North American Indians. The officers are known as Sachem, Sagamore and Prophet, and the members as warriors and braves, while the era dates from the landing of Columbus, and their

time is divided into grand suns, moons, suns, runs and breaths. The subordinate body is called Tribe, that of the State, Great Council, and of the country, Great Council of the United States. The Great Council of New Jersey was instituted in Trenton, by Great Inchoonee Robert Sullivan, there being at the time three tribes in the State—Arreseoh, No. 1; Lenni Lenape, No. 2; and Red Bird, No. 3. These were under its jurisdiction.

IROQUOIS DEGREE COUNCIL, No. 3, was instituted December 18, 1884, the Great Chiefs present being: G. P., Daniel M. Stevens; G. S., Reuben L. Bowen; G. J. S., Samuel L. Durand; G. C. of R., John T. Davies; G. K. of W., C. G. Zimmerman; D. G. S., Leonard L. Roray. The first Chiefs were: P., David B. Petersen; S., George W. Ewan; S. S., J. C. Mason; J. S., George Walters; C. of R., D. C. Vannote; K. of W., Tobias Altman. The present Chiefs are: P., J. C. Mason; Sachem, Frank Applegate; S. S., Lemuel Pike; J. S., Augustus Barto; C. of R., F. H. Drake; K. of W., Tobias Altman. The number of members is thirty-five. The council meets on the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month, at Broadway and Kaighn Avenue.

LENNI LENAPE TRIBE, No. 2, is the oldest existing tribe of the order in the State, and in numbers and wealth the strongest and richest in the United States. It was instituted May 10, 1850, by Great Inchoonee William B. Davis, assisted by Francis Fullerton, of Lenni Lenape Tribe, No. 3, of Pennsylvania, and Great Chief of Records of the United States. These were the charter members: Nathaniel Chew, William F. Colbert, John T. Davis, Timothy C. Moore, Sylvester Rainhard, Joseph Shipley, Daniel S. Garwood, William Beckett, George Wood, E. D. Brister, John Wood, Joseph Myers, Albert Robertson, John W. Hoey, James B. Richardson, Robert Maguire, Joseph B. Hawkins, James O. Stillwell and Anthony Joline. The officers were as follows: P., Timothy C. Moore; S., Nathaniel Chew; S. S., John Wood; J. S., William F. Colbert; C. of R., Joseph Myers; K. of W., Albert Robertson.

Lenni Lenape has had an eventful career, at times flourishing and at other times so short of funds that a few faithful members paid expenses and benefits out of their private purses, but persistence won at last and a flood tide of prosperity set in, which has continued until the Lenni Lenapes number seven hundred and thirty-two and the wampum belt contains \$21,370.89.

Among its members are these Past Great Sachems: George W. Watson, John T. Davis, Charles H. Gordon, Thomas J. Francis and Daniel M. Stevens;

and of its Past Sachems these are living: Timothy C. Moore, Henry A. Brewer, Lewis Zigler, Samuel J. Fenner, Edward J. Steer, William F. Farr, Samuel D. Watson, George Harnoff, George A. Cairole, Thomas J. Rowand, Samuel A. Owens, Benjamin M. Braker, Lambert Banes, George Pfeiffer, William Sheehan, Thomas F. Muckelson, Hope Sutton, James P. Moore, D. D. Worts, Leonard Raray, Benjamin J. Price, John A. Hall, B. S. M. Branning, Abraham Davis, Harry B. Garrison, Walter E. Garwood, George A. Rogers, William C. Davis, Frank P. Jackson, H. Frank Pettit, John A. Harbeson, John Quick, Angus B. Cameron, Lewis Z. Noble, George Leathwhite, Conrad F. Austermuhl, John K. Seagrove, Charles L. Vansiver, Harry Hoffman, Harry B. Tyler, James H. Reeve and George W. Davis. The officers are: P., G. W. Davis; S., Edward Francis; S. S., Samuel Baker; J. S., Joseph Watson; C. of R., L. Z. Noble; K. of W., C. F. Austermuhl; Trustees, T. J. Francis, T. F. Muckelson, J. K. Reeve, L. L. Raray and H. F. Pettit.

OTTAWA TRIBE, No. 15, was instituted in Washington Hall, in the Wigwam of Lenni Lenape, June 2, 1868, by Great Sachem James A. Parsons, G. S. S. G. Charles H. Gordon; G. K. of W. Charles H. Chew and G. C. of R. John T. Davis, who initiated and installed the following:

Samuel S. Radcliff, P.; George A. Driesback, S.; Andrew Snyder, S. S.; Richard Elwell, J. R.; Edward L. Duffell, C. of R.; Joseph L. Bright, K. of W.; James Smoker, Wm. Soper, Ristine Lippincott, Charles Watson, John Haverstick, Charles H. Jeffries, Charles H. Pugh, Thomas Platt, Leonard Smith, Isaac P. Stone, A. W. Hutchinson, Chas. A. Laver, E. W. N. Custus, Chas. Clendenning, George W. Myers, Thos. J. Sparks, John Crookshanks, Josiah Matlack, Edward Bonshaw. Of the thirty-six Past Sachems, these are still members: Joseph L. Bright, John W. Matlack, John Shellhorn, Thos. J. Sparks, Wm. H. Gill, Henry R. Snyder, George Roth, Edward C. Sparks, Frank H. Tice, Isaac Lippincott, George A. Saunders, Elisha Chew, Ernest D. Chafey, Frederick Wahl, Wm. A. Aikens, Clark Osier, John Fox, Jr., Levi B. Randall, George W. Ewan, Wm. J. Titus. There have been adopted into the Tribe nine hundred and ten pale-faces and the membership numbers four hundred and forty-one. The aggregate income since the institution of the tribe has been \$34,120.44, and the expenditures \$27,655.81; balance on hand and invested July 1, 1886, \$6,621.62.

The officers are—Prophet, Wm. J. Titus, Sachem, Nelson Lyons, Senior Sagamore, John R.

Gordon; Junior Sagamore, Frank H. Randall; Chief of Records, Joseph L. Bright, Keeper of Wampum, Levi B. Randall; Assistant Chief of Records, Harry Sharp. The meetings are now held in Central Hall on Thursday evenings.

WYOMING TRIBE, No. 55, was instituted July 8, 1880. The Great Chiefs present were Great Prophet, Wm. P. Hall; Great Sachem, James M. Smith, G. C. of R., John T. Davis. The first Chiefs of the tribe were Prophet, Joseph H. Minnett; Sachem, Alanz; Beking; Senior Sagamore, Chas. G. Zimmerman; Junior Sagamore, Wm. F. Propert; C. of R., D. C. Vannote; K. of W., Jos. B. Fox. The present Chiefs—P., J. A. Dobb; S., Henry C. Boddy, S. S., Wm. B. Tignor, J. S., Wm. J. Boddy; C. of R., D. C. Vannote; K. of W., J. B. Fox. The number of members is one hundred and fifty-eight. The lodge meets Wednesday evenings at Third and Market Streets.

MELANORA TRIBE, No. 71, was instituted June 4, 1881, with the following Great Chiefs present: G. P., Daniel M. Stevens; G. S., Reuben L. Bowen; G. J. S., Samuel L. Durand; G. C. of R., John T. Davis; G. K. of W., Charles G. Zimmerman. The first Chiefs were—P., Edgar Harlecastle; S., Richard T. Bender; S. S., Joseph Ruben; J. S., Wm. B. Reeves; C. of R., Robert King, Jr.; K. of W., John H. Daniels. The present Chiefs are—P., Jos. C. Jeffries; S., Geo. Walters; S. S., Wm. H. Stone; J. S., Geo. W. James; C. of R., Robt. King, Jr.; K. of W., John H. Daniels. The number of members is one hundred and thirty-one. Meetings are held Friday evenings at Broadway and Kaighn Avenue.

SPOTX TRIBE, No. 25, was instituted in Widley Hall, March 23, 1874, by Great Sachem John E. Cheeseman, with members of Spaux Tribe, Philadelphia, who presented them with a set of tomahawks, still in use. The officers were: S., Silas Letchford; S. S., John A. Parker; J. S., John Fox; C. of R., P. W. Wilson; K. of W., David C. Vannote; Prophet, Theodore L. Parker. The Past Sachems are Silas Letchford, James Broughton, Aaron Hand, William T. Mears, William F. Mason, Samuel H. Deal, Sr., John H. Mason, W. E. Campbell, Charles H. Hagelman, Henry F. Snyder, George A. Foote, Isaac King, Theodore L. Parker, David B. Peterson, John B. Wright, William Hagelman, James Barton, Edward B. Chew, George W. Kleaver, J. P. R. Carney, James C. Mason, Edward A. Martin and John Barrett.

The officers for 1886 are—S., James C. Smith, S. S., Franklin H. Drake, J. S., Daniel England, P., J. P. R. Carney, C. of R., John P. Wright, Assistant C. of R., David B. Peterson. The tribe

has a membership of two hundred and ninety-three, and a reserve fund of \$455.76.

DAUGHTERS OF THE FOREST.

GRAND COUNCIL IMPROVED DAUGHTERS OF THE FOREST.—The First Council Fire was on the Ninth Sun of the Traveling Moon, October, 1874. The officers for 1886 are: G. V. P., Mrs. Kate Tyler; G. N. I., Mrs. Mary A. F. Ward; G. W. I., Mrs. Mary M. Davis; G. G. W., Mrs. Mary Cline; G. C. of R., Mrs. Cornelia Cox; G. K. of W., Mrs. Hannah G. Ivins; G. G. of T., Mrs. Stratton; G. of F., Mrs. Mary E. Corcoran. Number of Grand Council members, one hundred and thirty.

The Grand Council meets four times yearly at Wildey Hall. The number of subordinate tents is ten, as follows: Cherokee Tent, No. 1; Lenni Lenape, No. 2; Morning Light, No. 3; Sioux, No. 4; Ottawa, No. 8; Manumuskine, No. 11; Wyoming, No. 12; Delaware, No. 13; Tippecanoe, No. 14; Osceola, No. 15. The total number of subordinate tent members is one thousand four hundred and twenty-four.

CHEROKEE TENT, No. 1, was organized January 18, 1858, at Fourth and Spruce Streets, the officers being: V. P., Rebecca Seagrave; N. I., Lena Leon; W. I., Alice Piper; G. W., Cecilia Hanley; First Squaw, Abbie Doughty; Second Squaw, Anna Smick; Third Squaw, Caroline Carregan; Fourth Squaw, Rosa Schregler; K. of T., Susan Weaver; K. of F., Julia Coleman. Meetings are held Tuesday evenings, at the northeast corner of Third and Federal Streets. The members number eighty-two.

LENNI LENAPE TENT, No. 2, was organized as Chippewa Tent, No. 3, February 21, 1868, by Great Noble Incas Elizabeth Strumpfer and Great Chief of Records Mary A. Furter, assisted by the Great Council of Pennsylvania. Fifty-three, constituting the charter members, were initiated, and these officers installed: Noble Incas, Sarah Y. Winner; Worthy Incas, Roselina E. Smith; Prophetess, Rebecca M. Thompson; Good Watcher, Hannah G. Ivins; Chieftess of Records, Susannah Poole; Wampum Scribe, Cordelia Matlack; Worthy Keeper of Wampum, Margaret W. Boyd; Squaws, Ruth A. Ross, Elizabeth North, Clara Muckelson, Mary M. Lindale; Keeper of the Tent, Margaretta Hampton; Keeper of the Forest, Camilla Sloan.

In September, 1868, the name was changed to Lenni Lenape Tent, No. 2, and the meeting-place afterwards changed to Wildey Hall. The tent has sixty-two past officers, three Past Grand Officers, and is working under the Great Council of New Jersey. The membership numbers eighty, and

since 1869 one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six dollars has been paid for sickness, and five hundred and ninety-five dollars for funeral benefits; since the formation two hundred and eighty-eight have been initiated. The wampum on hand amounts to one thousand dollars. The officers are: W. P., Roselina E. Smith; N. I., Emma A. Pierson; W. I., Keturah Tenner; G. W., Susau Sweeten; C. of R., Rebecca M. Thompson; W. S., Cordelia Matlack; W. K. of W., Margaret W. Boyd; Squaws, Roxanna Severns, Ellen Walton, Maria Kerens and Elizabeth Campbell; K. of T., Leonora Flowers; K. of F., Rachel B. Stone.

SIoux TENT, No. 4, was organized at Wildey Hall, the Twelfth Sun of Plant Moon, (April), 1872. The officers for 1886 are as follows: P., Hannah Shettinger; N. I., Rebecca Davis; W. I., Mary J. Vannote; G. W., Sallie Thomas; G. of C., Lizzie Olden; G. of W., Sarah Wiatt; C. of R., Mary E. Corcoran; W. S., Katie Darnell; K. of W., Sarah Letchford; First S., Virginia Plotetz; Second S., Virginia Gonardo; Third S., H. Cavanal; Fourth S., Lizzie Baues. Meetings are held every Tuesday evening at Mechanics' Hall, southwest corner of Fourth and Spruce Streets. The number of members is seventy-three.

OTTAWA TENT, No. 8, was organized January 12, 1874, in Yeager's Hall. The Past Officers who are members of the Grand Tent of New Jersey number twenty-five, and among the members of Ottawa are two Past Grand Officers. The tent has prospered and has a membership of one hundred and forty-five, with twelve hundred dollars in the treasury or invested. The officers are: G. P., Mary Sutton; A. I., Mattie Craig; W. I., Sarah Oehle; G. W., Rose Prickett; C. R., Lizzie Lilly; W. S., Margaret Snyder; K. W., Anna J. Wright; Trustees, Levi B. Randall, William T. Mears, John Matlack.

WYOMING TENT, No. 12, was instituted the 28th Sun of Flower Moon (May), 1880. The officers for 1886 are: P., Cornelia Cox; N. I., H. F. Steward; W. I., Mary Houseman; G. W., Henrietta Silance; G. of F., — Trullender; G. of T., C. A. Knight; C. of R., Mary A. F. Ward; W. S., Anna Nulliner; K. of W., Annie Williams; 1st Sq., Mrs. L. Broadwater; 2d Sq., Annie Stearn; 3d Sq., Eliza Snow; 4th Sq., Maggie Stone. The number of members at present is fifty-five. Meetings are held every Wednesday evening at Mechanics' Hall.

TIPPECANOE TENT, No. 14, was instituted 9th Sun, Plant Moon (April), 1886. The following are the officers for 1886: P., Fannie Williams; N. I., Emma Morris; W. I., Amanda Roe; G. W., Min-

nie L. Wyle; C. of R., Lyda A. Cathcart; W. S., Susanna L. Rupert; K. of W., Susanna M. Ristine; G. of F., Sadie Marembeck; G. of T., Viola S. E. Marembeck; 1st Sq., Annie Wilkinson; 2d Sq., Ella M. Madison; 3d Sq., Minnie Madison; 4th Sq., Emma L. Hemmingway. Charter members; Jane Madison, M. E. D. Morris, Kate Hunt. The tent meets every Friday evening at Wright's Hall, in Wrightsville. The number of members is thirty-two.

KNIGHTS OF THE GOLDEN EAGLE.

The Knights of the Golden Eagle is a secret benevolent institution, founded in Baltimore, Md., February 6, 1873, and is now in successful operation in the States of Maryland, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Delaware, New Jersey, California, Ohio, New York, Iowa, Georgia, Connecticut, West Virginia, Indiana, Michigan, Missouri, Colorado, Virginia, Illinois, Alabama and the District of Columbia. It is based upon the most liberal principles consistent with future prosperity, and has for its motto, "Fidelity, Valor and Honor," a trinity of graces which are taught in its ritual.

The order has for its main object the promotion of the principles of true benevolence, associating its members together for purposes of mutual relief against the trials and difficulties which attach to sickness, distress and death, so far as they may be mitigated by sympathy and pecuniary assistance. It studiously avoids all sectarian and political controversy, and aims to cultivate the social, moral and intellectual feelings of its members, and to promote their welfare in all the walks of life.

The Order of the Knights of the Golden Eagle was introduced into the State of New Jersey in the summer of 1883, Camden Castle, No. 1, being instituted in August of that year with twenty-four members. During the year 1884 four new castles were instituted, at Millville, Camden, Mount Holly and Salem, respectively—the membership, at the close of the year, being five hundred and eighty-four. In 1885 the number of castles was increased to ten, with a membership of one thousand and one, and from January 1, 1886, to the present time thirteen new castles have been formed, and the membership increased to over two thousand.

THE GRAND CASTLE OF NEW JERSEY was instituted July 16, 1884, the officers at institution being: Past Grand Chief, John P. Price; Grand Chief, Joseph H. Minnett; Grand Vice-Chief, William A. Garrison; Grand Master of Records, Daniel M. Stevens; Grand Keeper of Exchequer, P. P. Achenbach; Grand Sir Herald, George J. Robert-

son; Grand High Priest, Henry F. Bacon; Grand First Guardsman, S. Luther Richmond; Grand Second Guardsman, George W. Stevens.

The present officers are: Past Grand Chief, William A. Garrison, Westville; Grand Chief, Henry F. Bacon, Salem (P. O. Box 200); Grand Vice-Chief, Irving W. Kelly, Perry and Montgomery Streets, Trenton; Grand Sir Herald, P. P. Achenbach, 712 Carman Street, Camden; Grand High Priest, John S. Broughton, Trenton; Grand Master of Records, E. D. Senseman, 580 Clinton Street, Camden; Grand Keeper of Exchequer, F. A. Buren, Merchantville; Grand First Guardsman, George Williams, Wrightsville; Grand Second Guardsman, William F. Perry, Quinton.

The next annual session will be held in Camden on the first Wednesday in March, 1887.

CAMDEN CASTLE, No. 1, was instituted August 9, 1883, with the following officers: P. C., Joseph T. Fortiner; N. C., Charles Brown; V. C., Joseph Rubican; H. P., John C. Newhouse; V. H., Watson Stevens; K. of E., Charles Aston; C. of E., Herman Rosade; M. of R., E. D. Senseman; Sir H., Joseph C. Madara; W. B., William B. Vannaman; W. C., John J. Pierson, Jr.; Ens., George A. Bingham; Esq., William S. Caume; 1st G., John J. Pierson, Sr.; 2d G., Thomas T. Madara.

The present officers are: P. C., Robert F. Stockton; N. C., Birtus A. Wagner; V. C., Edwin F. Jones; H. P., William S. Carels; V. H., George Cook; M. of R., Howard M. Sexton; C. of E., Herman Rosade; K. of E., Charles Brown; S. H., William P. Fowler.

The lodge meets every Friday evening at Lincoln Hall, Third and Market Streets. The membership is three hundred and forty.

WASHINGTON CASTLE, No. 3, was instituted April 4, 1884. The officers at institution were: P. C., John N. Madara; N. C., Daniel M. Stevens; V. C., H. Frank Pettit; V. H., Andrew G. Vannaman; H. P., James H. Reeves; K. of E., Elmer E. Cox; C. of E., Samuel A. Barto; M. of R., George W. Stevens; Sir H., George S. Fox; W. B., C. O. Pedrick; W. C., James Hoagland; Ensign, Lemuel Pike; Esq., James Hartley; 1st G., John Allen; 2d G., W. B. Waters.

The present officers are: P. C., Joseph W. Jackson; N. C., James Spence; V. C., William B. Gibbs; H. P., H. W. Howland; V. H., John P. R. Carney; M. of R., George W. Stevens; C. of E., Charles Sayre; K. of E., Elmer E. Cox; S. H., William B. Slocum.

The lodge meets every Friday night, at Wildey Hall, Fifth and Pine Streets. The number of members is two hundred and thirty-three.

RED CROSS CASTLE, No. 6, was instituted January 23, 1885, with the following officers: P. C., W. H. Tyler; N. C., F. T. Steinbach; H. P., Adam Hoffman; V. H., Hiram Walton; M. of R., Geo. S. Bundick; C. of E., Isaac Buzby.

The present officers are: P. C., Fred'k Fearn; N. C., Adam Hoffman; V. C., Joseph M. Taylor; H. P., E. O. Smith; M. of R., Walter Hart; C. of E., John Nell; K. of E., Moses Gour; S. H., D. Ewan.

The lodge meets every Monday night, at Gour's Hall, 249 Kaighu Avenue. The number of members is seventy-five.

WHITE CROSS CASTLE, No. 19, was instituted August 20, 1886, with the following officers: P. C., William H. Snyder; N. C., Richard Twelves; V. C., W. D. Reel; H. P., Morris E. Michel; V. H., Joseph Engard; M. of R., W. H. Wagoner; C. of E., R. A. Outwater; K. of E., Frank Mester; Sir H., George W. Reese; W. B., E. W. Shallcross; W. C., Harry E. Horner; Ens., Morris Odell; E-q., C. E. Swaney; First Guard, W. H. Strang; Second Guard, C. E. Bowker.

The lodge meets every Monday night at the northwest corner of Second and Federal Streets, Camden. The present membership is ninety.

MONARCH CASTLE, No. 9, was instituted November 11, 1886, the officers at institution being: P. C., George L. Frazee; N. C., Charles E. Lane; V. C., Samuel R. Murray; H. P., N. N. Wentz; V. H., J. K. Hibbs; M. of R., Frank S. Fithian; C. of E., Abram H. Allen; K. of E., Thomas B. Woolston; S. H., James Rudolph; W. B., Horace J. Parks; W. C., C. P. Baker; Ens., William H. Smith, Jr.; Esq., George Ewan; First Guard, Charles H. Savidge; Second Guard, George Ewan.

The present officers are P. C., John W. Mickle; N. C., George C. Vankirk; V. C., Edwin S. Titus; H. P., R. M. Coffman; V. H., D. P. Steiner; M. of R., E. D. Senseman; C. of E., Abram H. Allen; K. of E., Washington Bucknell; Sir H., William M. Callingham; W. B., Charles Kain; W. C., Theo. Austermuhl; Ens., William M. Strohl; Esq., John F. Wilkins; First Guard, Jacob E. Miller; Second Guard, William P. Riker.

Meetings are held every Wednesday night at the northwest corner of Fourth and Federal Streets. The present membership is one hundred and thirteen.

ANCIENT ORDER OF UNITED WORKMEN.

The object of this order is to embrace and give equal protection to all classes and kinds of labor, mental and physical; to strive earnestly to im-

prove the moral, intellectual and social condition of its members; to create a fund for the benefit of its members during sickness or other disability, and, in case of death, to pay a stipulated sum for each member, thus guaranteeing his family against want. Its jurisdictions are a Supreme Lodge, Grand and Subordinate Lodges. The Grand Lodge of Maryland, New Jersey and Delaware is thus officered: G. M. W., John J. Gallagher, of Wilmington, Del.; G. F., William H. Vermilye, Jersey City, N. J.; G. O., James A. Vansant, Camden, N. J.; G. G., John W. Diefendorf, Wilmington, Del.; G. R., A. F. Colbert, Baltimore; G. Receiver, Myer Hirsch, Baltimore; G. M. E., G. S. Wilkins, M.D., Baltimore.

CAMDEN LODGE, No. 1, was chartered January 27, 1879, with these officers: Master Workman, Joseph R. Leaming; Foreman, Charles Markley; Overseer, George W. Coles; Recorder, Harry Ladow; Financier, William Thegen; Receiver, Albert P. Brown; Guide, William P. Parthenheimer; Inside Watchman, B. M. Denny; Outside Watchman, William Jones; Medical Examiner, H. Genet Taylor, M.D. These were also charter members,—Moore Bideman, Robert L. Barber, John F. Benner, De Witt C. France, Joel H. Evaul, Henry S. Fortiner, George R. Fortiner, Howard L. Gandy, Merritt Horner, William Struthers, Benjamin G. Smith, William H. Stansbury, Marmaduke B. Taylor, Frank S. Wells, John S. Wells. The lodge has one hundred and forty-eight members, with these officers: P. M. W., J. C. Prickett; M. W., Virgil Willetts; F., J. H. Le Chard; O., R. R. Lewellen; R., W. R. Lundrum; Fin. Sec., Charles Markley; Rec. Sec., John Woltjen; G., J. S. Pike; I. W., John W. Clopper, Jr.; O. W., J. H. Evaul; Medical Examiner, E. R. Smiley, M.D.

FIDELITY LODGE, No. 3, was instituted February 12, 1880, with forty-three charter members. At the end of first year it had sixty-five members, and it now has three hundred and thirty-eight. It is the largest lodge in the jurisdiction, which comprises the States of Maryland, New Jersey, Delaware and Virginia.

The first officers were: Master Workman, William T. Brewer; Foreman, Isaac Shivers; Overseer, David C. Brewer; Recorder, August F. Richter; Financier, James F. Davis; Receiver, Thomas I. Gifford; Guide, John E. Stratton; Inside Watchman, William H. Cattman; Outside Watchman, J. Alfred Allen; Trustees, Merritt Horner, George H. Amon, Richard D. Sheldon; Past Master Workman, Merritt Horner.

The present officers are Past Master Workman.

Jacob S. Jones; Master Workman, William C. Husted; Foreman, D. C. Vanote; Overseer, William H. Collins; Recorder, Merritt Horner; Financier, N. C. Stowell; Receiver, B. S. M. Branning; Guide, Joseph Ridgway; Inside Watchman, L. C. Harris; Outside Watchman, Robert D. Swain, Jr.; Trustees, John Harris, C. H. Sayre, Jacob S. Jones.

PROVIDENT LODGE, No. 4, was organized March 11, 1880, with these charter members: Officers—P. W. M., B. F. Browning; W. M., Richard F. Smith; F., Frank L. Vinton; O., George B. Sellers; Fin., Charles J. Rainey; R., Irvine C. Beatty; Rec., Goldson Test; G., Alvah Bushnell; I. W., C. S. Ball; O. W., Elwood Davis; M. E., Dr. Alexander Marcy; Trustees, Rufus Hill, J. C. Hires. Those officiating at the organization in Association Hall were Past Masters Marmaduke B. Taylor, Charles Markley, George W. Coles, William Thegen, Harry Ladow, and others of Camden Lodge, No. 1.

The Past Officers are: B. F. Browning, R. F. Smith, F. L. Vinton, G. B. Sellers, A. Bushnell, C. J. Ball, Frank W. Tussey, E. Clark Yardley, J. E. Lippincott, Joseph A. Porter, G. Test, C. J. Rainey, I. C. Beatty, E. Davis, Harris Graffen, Charles H. Schitzler.

The Present Officers are P. M. W., George C. Spooner; M. W., William J. Searle; Foreman, A. C. Smith; O., John M. Eldridge; Rec., G. Test; F., F. W. Tussey; G., C. A. Nicholson; I. W., K. McClung; O. W., G. W. Jackson; Trustees, H. Graffen, J. E. Lippincott, C. V. D. Joline. The lodge has three hundred and nine members.

ENTERPRISE LODGE, No. 12, was organized in Odd-Fellows' lodge-room, Morgan's Hall, January 4, 1882, by George W. Coles and William Thegen, with these charter members: A. P. Brown, William Thegen, George W. Coles, George W. Doak, John T. Harker, Onan B. Gross, George C. Randall, John D. Kinsler, Frank P. Stoy, E. B. Slifer, Richard H. Brown, Jr., Lewis Simons, Thomas S. Hess, Jacob Schumacher, William T. Wentz, Henry E. Collins, Joseph Franklin, Alfred W. Test, Charles Hartzell, G. N. Buzby, Theo. B. Sage, Charles S. Gilbert, Ambrose R. Fish, James Watts, William A. Hamilton, William H. Swindell, Nathan F. Shinn, John Nulty, Samuel Robbins, Charles Bosch, C. Stanley French, H. B. Fowler, William J. Street, Robert H. Patton.

The first officers were: P. M. W., William Thegen; M. W., A. P. Brown; Foreman, George W. Doak; Overseer, George C. Randall; Recorder, Franklin P. Stoy; Financier, G. N. Buzby,

Receiver, Samuel Robbins; Medical Examiner, O. B. Gross, M.D.

The Past Master Workmen are George W. Coles, William Thegen, A. P. Brown, George W. Doak, William J. Bradley, P. A. Fowler, C. H. Fowler, Charles H. Barnard, G. N. Buzby, Dr. Onan B. Gross, Samuel Robbins, William T. Wentz.

The officers for 1886 are P. M. W., William T. Wentz; R., George W. Doak; M. W., George W. Steed; Fin., William Thegen; F., R. H. Brown, Jr.; Receiver, Samuel Robbins; Overseer, H. B. Fowler; Medical Examiner, O. B. Gross, M.D. The lodge has ninety members.

ORDER OF UNITED AMERICAN MECHANICS.

The objects of this organization are: "To preserve our free Constitutional Government upon the basis of justice and humanity toward every member of the community; to encourage honesty, industry and sobriety; and to establish a policy which will insure to the industrious mechanic and business men a fair remuneration for their toil, and a respectable position in society. The members of the Order are pledged: to assist each other in obtaining employment; to encourage each other in business; to establish a sick and funeral fund; to establish a fund for the relief of widows and orphans of deceased members; to aid members who may have become incapacitated from following their usual avocation in obtaining situations suitable to their condition."

THE STATE COUNCIL of the Order of United American Mechanics has had its office of secretary located in Camden since 1865. Joseph H. Shinn has been re-elected annually to the office of State Council secretary since that year. The State Council of New Jersey received its charter from the National Council, dated January 5, 1847, and was incorporated by special act of the Legislature of New Jersey, approved by the Governor March 7, 1871.

The State Council has had a continued existence since it was chartered, holding semi-annual meetings for a number of years; by a change made in the constitution in the year 1877, the semi-annual meeting was dispensed with, making the annual meeting held in September the only session during the year. There are quite a number of citizens of Camden who have taken an active part in this State organization; the following have filled the State Councilor's position, or executive office of the order in the State: Joseph L. Bright, 1857; Jos. H. Shinn, 1863; Abner Sparks, 1865; Edward S. Andrews, 1866; Edward T. James, 1867; John S. Read, 1869; John J. Kaighn, 1871; Wm. D.

Middleton, 1876; Wm. Wiatt, 1882; Chas. S. Cotting, 1884, and Frank W. Armstrong, 1886. The officers elected September, 1886, and now in office, are—S. C., Frank W. Armstrong, of Camden; S. V. C., Isaiah Van Horn, of Trenton; S. C. Sec., Joseph H. Shinn, Camden; S. C. Treas., Abner Sparks, of Camden; S. C. I., F. M. Helden, East Orange; S. C. E., B. F. McPeck, of Newark; S. C. P., John Doremus, of Paterson.

The report of the order in the State made at the annual session in the year 1886 shows the number of councils in the State to be 39; number of members, 3604; amount of money received during the year, \$13,914.53; amount of money paid for relief, \$9,683.80; balance in treasury and invested, \$42,669.82; balance in widows' and orphans' fund, \$10,950.75.

There are five councils of the order located in Camden County, four in the city, to wit: Camden Council, No. 7; Morning Star Council, No. 11; Evening Star Council, No. 19; United Council, No. 20; Star of the Union Council, No. 72, at Gloucester City.

CAMDEN COUNCIL, No. 7, was instituted July 29, 1847, when John R. Thompson, William Rianhard, Robert P. Smith, Shelbourne S. Kennedy, David Surran, William P. Murphy, William C. Monroe, Charles M. Thompson, John S. Long, William A. Davis, Charles S. Sturgis, Wesley P. Murray and Richard Jones met in Starr's Hall, and were constituted as Camden Council, No. 7, by State Councilor James Cappuck and State Council Secretary George S. Willits. They soon removed to Bontemps' Hall, and many years afterward to United Order of American Mechanics' Hall, where they now meet. Camden is the oldest council of the order in the city, and has exercised large influence in the State, furnishing, among many others, these State Councilors,—John S. Read, William D. Middleton and Edwin T. James. These are the officers: Junior Ex-Councilor, Edwin A. Stone; Councilor, Thaddeus B. Andrews; Vice-Councilor, Joseph B. Elfretth; Recording Secretary, A. Benjamin Sparks; Financial Secretary, Joseph L. Bright; Treasurer, Abner Sparks; Inductor, F. W. Armstrong; Examiner, James H. Armington; Inside Protector, Merrit H. Pike; Outside Protector, Ballinger Smick.

MORNING STAR COUNCIL, No. 11, meets in American Mechanics' Hall, Fourth and Spruce Streets, on Monday evening. It was instituted March 19, 1866. On June 30, 1886, the number of members was one hundred and five. The present officers are Councilor, H. M. Cox; Vice-Councilor, Milton Crowell; Recording Secretary, William

H. Hutton; Assistant Recording Secretary, Wm. Early; Financial Secretary, George E. Hunsinger; Treasurer, Elmer Ford; Trustees, William H. Hutton, Martin D. Fisher, John W. Darnell.

EVENING STAR COUNCIL, No. 19, meets on Thursday evenings at the northeast corner of Broadway and Kaighn Avenue. It was instituted March 23, 1868, and reorganized September 15, 1883. The number of members is sixty-three. The present officers are C., George B. Rugens; V. C., Charles J. Brown; R. S., J. D. Dudley (residence, 227 Benson Street); F. S., Charles Tucker; Treas., Jacob V. Scudder; E., John F. Reed; I., Lewis H. Powell; I. P., Harry F. Bronnin; O. P., George W. Duncan.

UNITED COUNCIL, No. 20, was organized March 20, 1868. On the 15th a meeting was held in Test's Hall, Second and Federal Streets,—William D. Middleton, chairman; Jacob R. Lipsett, secretary, and Joseph H. Shinn, treasurer,—at which it was resolved to form a council of the order, and, at an adjourned meeting, held on the 20th, these officers were elected,—Councilor, Thomas B. Painter; Vice-Councilor, Theodore Verlander; Recording Secretary, Jacob R. Lipsett; Assistant Recording Secretary, Joseph L. Mason; Inductor, Thomas Gladden, Jr.; Examiner, Belford Conover; Inside Inspector, Edward W. Githens; Outside Inspector, Jacob P. Stone; Treasurer, Daniel B. Shaw; Financial Secretary, Job Bishop; Trustees, T. Verlander, Richard W. Stiles and Daniel L. Pierson. Besides the above, these were charter members,—George W. Spence, B. H. Mathis, George L. Aikins, George W. Myers, William H. Bassett, John H. Lawrence, Michael Peterson, Jonathan High, H. W. Hill, Thomas Gladden, Sr., Matthew Miskelly, John Githens, Redman H. Pierson, Henry B. Cheeseman, J. Fredericks, Jacob M. Vannest, Benjamin A. Stone. On the 25th of March, John S. Read, assisted by William D. Middleton, Edward T. James and Joseph H. Shinn, secretary of the State Council, with members of No. 7, the applicants were initiated, the officers installed and the council organized for work. These have served as Councilors: Thomas B. Painter, Theodore Verlander, Joseph L. Mason, Thomas Gladden, Jr., Joseph H. Shinn, Jacob P. Stone, O. M. Cliver, Inman Laning, John M. Gladden, Edward S. Apgar, Charles S. Cotting, Richard W. Stiles, Emmor Applegate, Ellis H. Mathack, Edward Dalley, Nathan C. Stowell, Jacob Van Culin, Townsend Phiffer, George W. Myers, Hiram Green, Charles H. Cook, William H. Bassett, Isaac T. Woodrow, Jacob T. Fredericks, Stephen Sarish, Michael Peterson, Thomas Haines,

Thomas Gladden, Sr., F. M. Wright, George W. Fox, Montroville Shinn, Frank O. Rogers, Horace L. Githens, Richard W. Sharp, John G. Corey, Charles S. Cotting and Joseph H. Shinn are Past State Councilors, and the latter has been State Council Secretary for many years. The council has paid for benefits and relief of widows and orphans \$8736. The membership numbers sixty-six, and funds amount to \$1936. The present officers are C., John W. Truax; V. C., A. S. Kille; R. Sec., Mont. Shinn; A. R. Sec., George Seeds; F. Sec., Frederick L. Smith; Treas., Joseph H. Shinn; Trustees, Richard W. Sharp, John G. Corey, H. McCormick.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF MECHANICS.

NEW JERSEY LODGE, No. 1, was organized May 2, 1882. The following are officers for 1886: W. M., Harry Pooley, J. M. Richard Heal; Conductor, — Ewing; Financial Secretary, Frank Steinback; Recording Secretary, Harry Bartling; and Treasurer, William J. Ross. The lodge meets every Thursday evening, at Wildey Hall. The number of members is three hundred and twenty.

ENTERPRISE LODGE, No. 3, was instituted January 1, 1883, in Lincoln Hall, with these officers: P. W. M., Ellis W. Woolverton; W. M., John R. Grubb; J. M., Charles L. Bennett; S., Solon R. Hankinson; F. S., Jacob F. Morton; T., George E. Boyer. The charter members were Ellis W. Woolverton, Charles L. Bennett, George E. Boyer, Edward S. Andrews, J. Harrison Lupton, Baxter Howe, H. C. Thoman, J. S. Casto, George W. Wood, J. P. Becket, Samuel Pine, J. L. Fields, O. K. Lockhart, Thomas Tannier, S. W. Gahan, C. T. Green, Jacob Garst, Charles W. Keen, A. D. Highfield, H. S. Casto, Charles Walton, William C. Reeves, John R. Grubb, Solon R. Hankinson, William A. Holland, Daniel Nelson, Jacob F. Morton, James M. Way, Joseph B. Wakeman, Charles Mason, E. Hayden, R. J. Long, William Thompson, Stacy Nevins, John Sheldon, George Rianhard, Charles B. Fithian, John W. Garwood, William H. Sommers, Isaac Budd, Harris A. Glover, C. M. Limroth, Charles Reeves, Benjamin H. Connelly and Franklin Hewitt. The lodge meets Friday evenings, in Association Hall, Third and Market; has one hundred and ninety-seven members, with a reserve fund of nine hundred dollars. Its Past Masters are E. W. Woolverton, J. R. Grubb, C. L. Bennett, S. R. Hankinson, G. E. Boyer, W. A. Hallan, E. S. Andrews, J. H. Lupton, J. F. Morton, Baxter Howe, J. E. Way, S. C. Hankinson, W. J. Brueld, E. M. West, H. L. Sanders, Frank Hewitt, G. W. Willits and William

Dougherty. The present officers are: S. M., William Dougherty; W. M., Lewis McDowell; J. M., Frederick Bechtelt; S., James M. Way; F. S., Daniel Whittecar; T., Thomas Hines.

GERMANIA LODGE, No. 7, meets in Independence Hall, where it was organized March 21, 1884, by Grand Architect Ellis W. Woolverton, assisted by Grand Secretary William A. Holland, who initiated these charter members: Louis Ballinger, Henry Yungling, John Pfeiffer, Frederick Roedel, Gottlieb Hess, Alexander Schlesinger, John Pfeiffer, Jr., Charles Tietz, Christian Rehm, Lewis Yeager and Charles Schnabel, and installed these officers: S. M., Charles Ulbrich; W. M., Bernhart Boehm; J. M., August Tegmuer; R. S., Frank Rehm; F. S., Emil Bruesch; T., John G. Schram; Con., Henry Sand; Cap., Charles Peters. The Past Officers are Charles Ulbrich, Henry Sand, August Tegmuer and Paul Ebner, and the officers for 1886: S. M., Gottlieb Hess; W. M., Lewis Yeager; J. M., August Vogel; R. S., Henry Rothe; F. S., Paul Ebner; T., Charles Peters; Con., Christian Klein; Chap., Christopher Theilmann; Trustees, Lewis Yeager, August Vogel and Christian Klein. The lodge numbers three hundred and twenty members and its reserve funds amount to three hundred and twenty dollars.

EXCELSIOR LODGE, No. 9, was organized in Lincoln Hall, August 22, 1884, by Grand Officers Ellis W. Woolverton and Joseph Louder, assisted by members of Enterprise Lodge, No. 3, when these were initiated: Robert S. Bender, George M. Wolfe, William Shutt, John N. Noll, Edward Shuster, John Folwell, Sr., Amos Carrow, Albert Shinn, Jacob Green, Phineas Ash, William Fisher, Bowman Marshall, Edward L. Countiss, William S. Wolfe, Abraham Foust, Robert M. Laconey, Benjamin H. Thomas, Thomas Hickman, Edgar B. Slifer, Robert N. Bellevue, John Owens, Robert Gibberson, George Smith, Frank Marshall and Harry W. Sutton. The officers chosen were: S. M., Robert S. Bender; Treasurer, John N. Noll; W. M., William S. Wolfe; R. S., Abraham Foust; J. M., Edward Shuster; F. S., Robert M. Laconey. The lodge has prospered and now numbers three hundred and fifteen members, with assets amounting to seven hundred and twenty-three dollars. The meeting-place has been changed to Independence Hall, Fourth and Pine Streets. The Past Worthy Masters are Robert S. Bender, William S. Wolfe, George M. Wolfe, Leonhard Boehm, Thomas Locke, William Bell and David Ewan. The officers for 1886 are: W. M., Thomas Ainsley; F. S., George M. Wolfe; S. M., James Curran; Treasurer, John N. Noll; J. M., David Ewan; Chap.,

Edgar Slifer; R. S., Abraham Foust; Con, Frank Seeds.

BROTHERHOOD OF THE UNION.

This order was organized in Philadelphia, by George Lippard, in 1846. The principles teach the paternity of God, the fraternity of man, that every man has a right to a home and to the full fruits of his toil; that monopoly in land should be prevented and the public domain given to landless settlers. It is patriotic in its aims, and pledges its members to uphold the American Union and the dignity of labor. The present Supreme Washington is James E. Russell, of New Jersey, and the Grand Chief Washington of New Jersey is John M. Clayton, of Camden.

The divisions are Circles, Grand Circles and a Supreme Circle, with similar divisions of the Home Communion, the women's branch of the order. There are in Camden three Circles and two Home Communions.

WITHERSPOON CIRCLE, No. 1, which meets in Wildey Hall, was instituted April 23, 1849, George Lippard officiating, these being the initiates: George L. Toy, Joshua W. Roberts, Philip H. Mulford, Henry Belsterling, Edward N. Daugherty, Henry Copeland, Joseph L. Wright, William R. Maxwell, David Mills, Michael Seibenlist, Isaac Rawn and Ballenger Smith. These members of Witherspoon Circle have been Supreme Washington: George L. Toy, Henry L. Bonsall, William J. Maguire and James E. Russell. The G. E. W.'s are Edward N. Daugherty, Benjamin M. Braker, Henry Bradshaw, Larned Smith, Francis Warren, Isaac Warr and George W. Fenner. Exalted Washingtons: Andrew R. Ackley, Josiah Bozarth, A. E. Atkinson, Charles Deith, E. W. Jones, Albert V. Mills, Absalom Jordan, Benjamin Smith, E. O. Hoeftlich, George W. Fenner, Jr., Elisha C. Smith, William S. McCabe and George L. Swyler. The officers for 1886 are: E. W., George L. Swyler; H. S. K., James E. Russell; C. W., William O. Engler; H. R., Frank Warren; C. J., William H. Harris; H. T., Harry Bradshaw; C. F., William McAllister; H. H., William B. Bergnell. The membership is one hundred and nineteen, with seven hundred dollars in funds.

WELCOME CIRCLE, No. 3, which meets in Central Hall, was instituted December 31, 1869, by D. S. W. Archibald Cochran, who installed these officers: E. W., Thomas Westphall; H. S. K., W. Frank Gaul; C. W., Benjamin H. Connolly; H. T., John Reynolds; C. J., Edward Furlong; W. D., James G. Hyatt; C. F., J. E. Atkinson; W. N., Edward Andrews. G. E. W.'s: James G. Hyatt, J. Harry Stiles, Joseph Dufour, Samuel W. Stivers,

John McMichael and John H. Clayton. E. W.'s: Charles Wifford, George S. West, William B. Jones, Samuel McMichael, Benjamin Toy, John F. Harned, J. M. Adams, Samuel Dodd, Jr., Thomas Adams, John Dentist, John Hart, George Baghurst, Jr., George L. Knight and George A. Baghurst. The officers for 1886 are: E. W., George Wallison; H. S. K., George S. West; C. W., Samuel J. Cook; H. R., John F. Harned; C. J., Charles H. Beck; H. T., Joseph Dufour; H. K., Charles Christman. The membership is one hundred and ninety-seven and the assets thirty-eight hundred dollars.

CAMDEN CIRCLE, No. 13, meets in Wildey Hall and was instituted September 5, 1883, when G. C. W. E. F. Gilbert, assisted by G. C. J. Joseph Dufour, G. C. F. John H. Clayton and G. E. W. Frank Warren, installed these officers,—E. W., Wm. H. McFerran; H. S. K., Wm. T. Mears; C. W., Wm. Wiatt; H. R., Joseph Marple; C. J., Henry F. Armour; H. T., Josiah Jones.

The E. W.'s are—Wm. H. McFerran, Isaac L. Chew, Wm. Wiatt, Weaver Godfrey, L. E. Sheppard, Wesley J. Hawk, Wm. T. Mears.

The officers for 1886 are—E. W., Charles H. Jenness; C. F., Wm. D. Green; C. W., G. F. L. Mears; H. S. K., Wm. T. Mears; C. J., George M. Bacon; H. R., Wm. H. McFerran; H. T., Alex. Wood.

LYDIA DARRAH HOME COMMUNION, No. 1, meets in Mechanics' Hall, Fourth and Spruce, and was instituted by S. W. George L. Toy, in Independence Hall, Fourth and Pine, May 12, 1867, when these officers were installed: G., Benj. M. Braker; H. S. K., Wm. J. Maguire; P., Hannah G. Ivins; H. R., Sarah T. Winner; H. T., Philip Beaber. The Past Grand Guardians are: Hannah G. Ivins, Susanna Quinn and Elizabeth Portz, and the Past Guardians: Margaret Boyd, Margaret Caperoon, Mary E. Sloan, Missouri Pierce, Ruth A. Ross, Josiah Bozarth, Emma Knipe, Margaret Deeth, Augusta Oehlerle, Sarah Kirby, Rachel B. Stone, Elizabeth Eames, Annie Curtis, Lizzie Eames, Annie M. Quick, Mary M. Davis, Rachel Stephen, Benj. Smith, Isaac Warr, Emily Weldey, Elizabeth Cleaver, Elizabeth Stricker, Samuel W. Stivers, Keturah Tenner, Sarah Wiatt, Eliza J. Leibach, Elizabeth C. Butler, Margaret A. Davis, Mary Ore, Julia Coleman, Sallie Tracy, Emma J. Doyle.

The Home has had a useful life, and after assisting many has eight hundred dollars invested, with a membership of eighty-one. The officers for 1886 are: P. G., Mary Ore; G., Rachel Stephen; Pro., Benjamin Smith; Prophet, Maggie Cape-

roon; Prophetess, Emily Weldey; Priest, Mary J. Cooper; Priestess, Emma J. Doyle; H. S. K., Annie M. Quick; H. R., Rachel B. Stone; H. T., Elizabeth Cleaver; W. D., Clara Davis; W. N., Emma Horneff.

GOOD SAMARITAN HOME COMMUNION, No. 2, was instituted January 3, 1873, by Acting S. W. James W. Rusling, when these officers were installed; P. G., James G. Hyatt; G. Wm. C. Figuer; P., Catharine Cadwell; Priestess, Patience A. Holt; Priest, James A. Paul; Prophetess, Mary A. Merkle; Prophet, James E. Russell; S. K., Edward Lewis; R., Hester A. Myers; T., Elizabeth Hyatt.

These are the Past Guardians: James G. Hyatt, Annie C. Stiles, Margaret C. Hall, Annie E. Smick, Mary West, Lydia Crane, Wm. Cadwell, Mary Baghurst, Joseph Dufour, Catharine Cadwell, J. Harry Stiles, Alice Piper, Clara Bowers, Matilda Jacobs, Annie Fries, Cecelia Reeves, Jas. E. Russell, George S. West, Mary A. Merkle, Mary Evans.

The officers for 1886 are: P. G., Annie Hilliker; G., Alice Piper; Pro., Annie Dedicate; Prophet, Wm. Cadwell; Prophetess, Annie C. Stiles; Priest, Mary Mowery; Priestess, Virginia Mowery; S. K., J. Harry Stiles; R., George S. West; T., Mary E. Merkle; W. D., Kate Green; W. N., Kate A. Lightcap.

The Past Grand Guardians are: James G. Hyatt, J. H. Stiles, James E. Russell, Annie C. Stiles, Annie E. Smick.

CAMDEN CIRCLE, No. 13, was instituted September 5, 1883, when Grand Chief Washington Charles Gilbert, assisted by G. C. J., Joseph Dufour; G. C. F., John H. Clayton, James E. Russell, William J. Maguire, Frank Warren and other members of Witherspoon Circle, initiated fifty-one charter members and installed these officers: E. W., William H. McFerran; C. F., Henry S. Armour; C. W., William Wiatt; H. S. K., Wm. T. Mears; C. J., Jacob B. West; H. R., Joseph Marple; H. Treasurer, Josiah Jones. The circle contains some earnest men and has had a vigorous growth. These are its Past Officers, or Exalted Washingtons: William H. McFerran, William Wiatt, Lucius E. Sheppard, Isaac L. Chew, Weaver Godfrey, Wesley I. Hawk, Charles H. Jeuness.

The officers for 1886 are: E. W., Charles H. Jeuness; C. F., William D. Green; C. W., George F. L. Mears; H. S. H., William T. Mears; C. J., George M. Bacon; H. R., William H. McFerran; H. T., Alexander Hill; Trustees, W. I. Hawk, Jacob Jordan, Joseph Marple, G. H. Spaulding, W. Godfrey, H. J. Rarer.

ORDER OF THE IRON HALL.

This order was organized in the city of Indianapolis in April, 1881. It is a mutual insurance organization, as well as beneficial, and has had a rapid increase. It consists of supreme and subordinate branches, the first of the latter organized in Camden County.

LOCAL BRANCH, No. 21, was instituted August 10, 1881, in Mann's Hall, on North Second Street, by Past Justice A. L. Curtis, with twenty charter members, and these officers: Past Justice, A. L. Curtis; Justice, James E. Leadley; Vice-Justice, Joseph C. Lee; Accountant, Thomas B. Reeves; Cashier, A. L. Curtis; Medical Examiner, Dr. E. M. Howard; Adjuster, Joseph S. Campbell; Prelate, Lawrence Woodruff; Herald, Charles D. Bowyer; Watchman, Charles Reeves; Vidette, David Phillips; Trustees, Dr. E. M. Howard, Joseph C. Lee, Dr. S. G. Wallace. The branch has paid to thirty-six sick members and disabled members an aggregate of \$3577.50, and has a membership of one hundred and two. The meetings are held in Association Hall.

The following have been Chief Justices of Branch 21: 1882, S. G. Wallace; 1883, Charles A. Hotchkiss; 1884, Lawrence Woodruff; 1885, Robert J. Hill.

The officers for 1886 are as follows: C. J., John Cook; V. J., Robert G. Hann; A., William M. Souden; C., Isaac R. Dukes; A., Ridgway Gaunt; P., S. B. French; W., G. Burkhardt; V., Joseph Springer; M. E., E. M. Howard, M.D.; Trustees, Laurence Woodruff, C. K. Middleton, Morris W. Hall.

LOCAL BRANCH, No. 145, meets in Wildey Hall, where it was organized, January 26, 1883, by Deputy Supreme Justice J. S. Dubois, who installed these officers: C. J., William K. Platt; V. J., Charles O. Pedrick; Acct., C. D. Ross; C., H. B. Phillips; A., George F. Archer; P., J. S. Bowen.

The charter members were: Charles H. Ellis, W. H. Branning, George A. Odling, James L. Bowen, J. S. Stone, E. A. Garrison, William K. Platt, C. O. Pedrick, C. D. Ross.

The Past Chief Justices are William K. Platt and George A. Aldrich. This branch has one hundred and eight members and has paid out one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five dollars, in sums ranging from ten dollars to two hundred dollars. The officers elected for 1886 were: C. J., J. M. Driver; V. J., William Y. Sloan; Acct., Frank H. Bond; C., W. P. Brown; A., G. W. Custard; P., Joseph E. Reed; H., Charles S. Hunter; Trustees, John H. Clayton, W. Y. Sloan, J. S. Mathis.

LOCAL BRANCH, No. 253, meets in Post 5 Hall and was instituted May 19, 1885. It has ninety-three members, and has paid to sick and disabled members, since its organization, eight hundred and eighty-five dollars, in sums ranging from fifteen dollars to two hundred dollars. The officers are: Branch Deputy, J. Henry Hayes; C. J., Job R. Cramer; V. J., A. J. Millette; Acct., Nathan C. Stowell; C., Frank W. Tussey.

LOCAL BRANCH, No. 348, which meets in Gour's Hall, was instituted April 20, 1886, with these officers: C. J., Benjamin H. Dillmore; V. J., Howard J. Norwood; Acct., George D. Dobbins; C., Frederick B. Smith. It has forty-three members.

BROTHERHOOD OF LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS.

CAMDEN DIVISION, No. 22, was organized October 19, 1865, and has at the present time (1886), eighty-four members in good standing. The division meets in Engineers' Hall, No. 139 Federal Street, every second and fourth Sundays at 1.30 P.M. The following are the present officers: Lewis Elberson, C. E.; W. Mitchell, F. E.; T. W. Smith, F. A. E.; A. D. Reynolds, S. A. E.; T. Bodell, S. E.; G. W. Baxter, T. A. E.; J. D. Huston, Guide; J. S. Crispin, Chaplain; R. Gauntt, Sec'y Ins.; T. W. Smith, Cor. Sec'y.; T. W. Smith, Jour. Agt.

BROTHERHOOD OF LOCOMOTIVE FIREMEN OF NORTH AMERICA.

The local organization was instituted in 1873. The officers for 1886 are: Master, W. Higgins; Vice-Master, W. Fort; Corresponding Secretary, H. Harris; Treasurer, J. Gibbs. The number of members is one hundred and thirty. Meetings are held at Sinfelder's Hall the first and third Sundays in each month.

LADIES OF FRIENDSHIP.

THE GRAND LODGE was organized in July, 1884. The officers for 1886 are as follows: P. G. C., Hannah G. Ivins; P. G. W. S., Mary A. F. Ward; G. W. S., Mary T. Ore; G. J. S., Emma Ivins; G. R. S., Mattie B. Garrison; G. Treas., Elizabeth Day; G. C., Mary Cline; G. A. C., Emline Howe; G. W. R. S., Mollie McMullen; G. W. L. S., Ellen Walton; G. I. S., Beulah Murphy; G. O. S., Sarah Rickards. There are three subordinate lodges under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge, viz.: New Jersey Lodge, No. 1; Millville Lodge, No. 2; and Camden Lodge, No. 3.

NEW JERSEY LODGE, No. 1., was organized May 25, 1883. The present officers are: W. S., Hannah S. Steward; J. S., Georgiana Lane; C., Mary Jane Ball; A. C., Sarah B. McCloskey; R. C., Mattie

B. Garrison; F. S., Mary T. Ore; Treasurer, Elizabeth Day; R. S. of W. S., Sarah O. Hearle; L. S. of W. S., Roxana Severn; R. S. of J. S., Anna R. Goodwin; L. S. of J. S., Ellen Gleason; I. S., Hannah Streep; O. S., Anna J. Wright; Chaplain, Rebecca Noll; P. W. S., Rebecca Seagraves. The number of members is one hundred and thirty-one. The lodge meets in Mechanics' Hall, southwest corner of Fourth and Spruce Streets, on Monday evenings.

CAMDEN LODGE, No. 3, was instituted July 10, 1884, at Jackson's Hall. The officers for 1886 are: W. S., Sarah P. Bady; J. S., Drusilla Vincent; C., Mary Buzby; A. C., Ellen Reed; R. S., Cornelia Cox; F. Secretary, Judith Giberson; Treasurer, Sarah Rickards; W. R. A., Rose Shroegler; W. L. A., Sallie Melville; J. R. A., Mary Thompson; J. L. A., Leonora Flowers; O. G., Elizabeth Butler; I. G., Mary Shannon. The lodge meets every Friday evening at Jackson's Hall, corner Fourth and Federal Streets. The number of members is sixty-three.

SONS OF ST. GEORGE.

This order originated in the Pennsylvania coal regions, during the prevalence of the "Molly McGuire's," and for the protection of Englishmen who were obnoxious to that organization. The order has spread, and numbers two hundred and fifty lodges and thirty thousand members, who are obligated to assist each other and become good citizens of their adopted country; to be a member, it is necessary to be an Englishman, or the son or grandson of one.

ALBION LODGE, No. 22, was organized November 25, 1880, in Broadway Hall, with these members: John B. Horsfall, James Wright, N. F. Tomlin, S. M. Lavitt, F. Bailey, H. Pearce, Thos. Mason, J. Savage, Joseph Crompton, Turner Berry, Edward Hand, Charles Drew, George Goldthorpe, William Saunders, William Easterbrook, Abraham Bradshaw, W. Goodhall, W. Metcalf, A. M. Lovitt, John W. Brooks, H. T. Williams, Charles Palmer, C. F. Simpson, J. Plant, John Taylor, N. Woodhead, E. J. Bolton, Joseph Pallitt, Thos. Mitchell, James W. Brooks, T. Adams, George Brain, Thos. Sothorn and Albion Craven. The first officers were: President, Thomas Adams; Vice-President, J. W. Brooks; Secretary, J. Claridge; Assistant Secretary, H. T. Williams; Treasurer, J. B. Horsfall. The ex-Presidents are John B. Horsfall, J. W. Brooks, N. T. Tomlin, Joseph Wright, Thomas Wright, Thomas Mason, C. F. Simpson, H. T. Williams, Edward Hand, J. Bowers, W. Saunders, Charles Reeves, Joseph Plant, Benjamin Allen, E.

J. Bolton, Joseph Claridge, II. Pearce and Abel Bottoms.

The lodge has prospered, has one hundred and seventy-five members and five thousand dollars invested. It meets in Independence Hall on Monday evenings, with these officers: P., George Goldthorpe; V. P., John Taylor; S., E. J. Bolton; T., J. B. Horsfall; M., John Roberts; Chaplain, W. Saunders; Trustees, John W. Brooks, John Roberts and J. Bowers.

SEVEN WISE MEN.

KEARNEY CONCLAVE, No. 1, Heptasophs (or Seven Wise Men), was organized in Test's Hall, October 15, 1869, when George P. Oliver, of Maryland, Supreme Chancellor; Dr. G. Jennings, Supreme Ephor, of Pennsylvania, and others, initiated and installed these members and officers: A., Harry H. Franks; C., S. C. Hankinson; Pro., Charles H. Cook; R. S., Theodore F. Higbee; F. S., Charles M. Baldwin; T., D. W. Neall; I. G., James E. Carter; H., Caleb H. Taylor; W., David B. Sparks; S., Wm. Aetion; Wm. Higbee, Wm. Darby, Henry Hollis, Frank Rawlings, Samuel K. Batchelor, Isaiah Morton, John D. Mahoney, Samuel Pine, George Parson, Benjamin F. Richards, George W. Williams, Absalom Dougherty, Henry Rhinehart, Wm. H. McKee, S. R. Hankinson, John Laning, Richard Bozarth, Alexander Simpson, Nathan Jacobs and William Middleton. The Conclave has paid out for benefits about seven thousand dollars. The membership is ninety-seven, and the meetings are held in Independence Hall. The officers are: A., J. A. Ross; Pro., John W. Lamb; Pre., William A. Rudderow; I. G., J. S. Casto; H., Frederick Morschauer; W., Joel H. Stowe; R. S., Samuel C. Hankinson; F. S., George E. Boyer; T., Daniel W. Neall. George E. Boyer, of this Conclave, is now the Supreme Chancellor of the order.

TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES.

CAMDEN DIVISION, No. 14, SONS OF TEMPERANCE, was organized February 12, 1869, with these charter members: Edward Andrews, Henry McFadden, Joseph B. Connelly, Benjamin H. Connelly, J. E. Atkinson, Barton Lowe, John S. McClintock, Joseph Sickler, Thomas Hillel, William Heisler, John B. Thompson, Silas H. Quint, Hampton Williams, John Reynolds, Louis Hendrickson, William Quinn. The division meets in Sensfelder's Hall, with a membership of ninety-three, and a reserve fund of six hundred dollars. The present officers are: Worthy Patriarch, George Amer; Worthy Associate, Mary Burling; Recording Scribe, Emily Daugherty; Financial Scribe,

Edward Daugherty; Treasurer, Charles Boddy; Chaplain, Eugene Turner; C., Julia Bartin; A. C., Mary Dodd; Trustees, E. N. Daugherty, David Surran and Charles Boddy. The Past Worthy Patriarchs are David Surran, Emma Schmitz, Wm. Cadwell, Etta Boddy, Julia Bartin, Charles Bartin, Charles Boddy, Lane Mills, E. N. Daugherty and Eugene Turner.

ARK OF SAFETY LODGE, No. 25, INDEPENDENT ORDER OF GOOD TEMPLARS, was organized in the Mission School-house, Chestnut and Ann, February 26, 1868, by G. W. E. T., Anthony J. Gould, D. D. G. W. E., Barton Low, Charles Reed, A. C. Jackson and other Grand Officers. It was the first colored lodge of the order, and these were the officers: Worthy Chief Templar, Philip T. Colding; W. V. T., Mary Ann Peterson; W. C., William H. Bell; W. S., John O. B. Harris; W. A. S., James E. B. Peterson; W. F. S., Jacob T. Derrickson; W. T., Jeremiah Watkins; W. M., Isaac Rogers; W. D. M., Eliza Fountain; W. I. G., Mary Gray; W. O. G., Robert Pennington; W. N. H. S., Wm. H. Gumby; W. L. H. S., Anna J. Watkins.

THE REFORMED MEN'S HOME is on Chestnut above Second Street. In 1879 Isaac S. Peacock, Nathaniel P. Marvel, Benjamin M. Braker, Francis Hughes, John McKenna, Count D. G. Hogan and William R. Cory, members of the Men's Christian Temperance Union, meeting in Dispensary Hall, conceived the project of establishing Sunday breakfasts at Kaighns Point, and endeavoring to lead the intemperate to habits of sobriety. B. M. Braker, M. P. Marvel and Francis Hughes were appointed a committee to make the arrangements, and on the first Sunday in June the first breakfast was served in a room about twelve feet square.

A permanent organization was effected and these officers elected: President, Benjamin M. Braker; Vice-President, Robert M. Bingham; Recording Secretary, Nathaniel P. Marvel; Financial Secretary and Treasurer, William R. Cory; Trustees, Samuel Sheer, John D. Leckner, Robert Magee, Francis Hughes, George Wilson. B. M. Braker, William R. Cory and F. Hughes were appointed a building committee, and leasing a lot on Kaighn Avenue above Second Street, appealed to the citizens of Camden, who responding liberally, a one-story frame, twenty by sixty feet, was built and furnished, and when it was dedicated, March 10, 1880, it was free from debt.

The lease expiring in 1885, ground was purchased on Chestnut Street above Second, and the Home moved upon it and renovated. It will seat two hundred and fifty persons. These have been the presidents of the society: Benjamin M. Braker,

Isaac S. Peacock, Edwin A. Allen, Robert M. Bingham, William Stout, John McKenna.

THE CAMDEN HOME FOR FRIENDLESS CHILDREN is an institution located on Haddon Avenue, above Mount Vernon, the object and design of which is to afford a home, food, clothing and schooling for destitute friendless children, and, at a suitable age, to place them with respectable families to learn some useful trade or occupation. The home was established and is conducted by a corporation. The charter, granted by the State Legislature, April 6, 1865, sets forth that "*Whereas*, a number of citizens of this State have formed an association for the laudable and benevolent purpose of educating and providing for friendless and destitute children; and whereas, the Legislature of this State is willing to encourage such purposes; therefore, *Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey*, That Matthew Newkirk, Elijah G. Cattell, James H. Stevens, George W. N. Custis, J. Earl Atkinson, Joseph C. De La Cour, Joseph D. Reinboth, Robert B. Potts, Jesse W. Starr, Edmund E. Read, John R. Graham, Benjamin H. Browning, Solomon M. Stimson, Philander C. Brinck, John Aikman, Thomas P. Carpenter, Elisha V. Glover, Thomas B. Atkinson, Isaac L. Lowe, Peter L. Voorhees, and their associates, be and they are hereby incorporated and made a body politic in law and fact, by the name, style and title of 'The Camden Home for Friendless Children.'"

The present officers and board of managers are Charles Rhoads, president; William Groves, treasurer; J. L. De La Cour, corresponding and recording secretary; H. Jeannette Taylor and Augustus Dobson, physicians; Samuel H. Grey, solicitor; Mrs. Butcher, matron.

Board of Managers.—Miss E. L. Few Smith, Mrs. Jefferson Lewis, Mrs. William Groves, Mrs. E. V. Glover, Mrs. William Curtiss, Miss A. M. Robeson, Mrs. J. F. Starr, Sr., Mrs. H. B. Wilson, Mrs. Charles J. String, Mrs. J. Hugil, Miss E. F. Jennings, Mrs. E. H. Byran, Miss Kate Da Costa, Mrs. L. T. Derousse, Mrs. Joseph Elverson, Mrs. J. H. Townsend, Mrs. Joseph J. Read, Mrs. Joseph Watson, Mrs. William Davison, Mrs. Joseph M. Kaighn, Mrs. Charles Rhoads, Mrs. J. L. De La Cour, Mrs. E. E. F. Humphreys.

MUSICAL ORGANIZATIONS.

THE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—In the early part of May, 1883, the Mendelssohn Singing Society was organized in the lecture-room of the North Baptist Church, with Joshua Pfeiffer, president; Fred. J. Paxson, secretary and treasurer; and

P. G. Fithian, musical director. The chorus numbered sixteen voices. They sang there until December 20, 1883, when they were requested to assist in an oratorio to be given by the choir of the First Presbyterian Church, entitled "Daniel." At the close of the oratorio the chorus repaired to the chapel of the First Church. A meeting was organized and presided over by Mr. Carlton M. Williams, and it was decided to incorporate the organization as a permanent society for the study of choral music. A committee of three, consisting of Professors Theo. T. Crane, P. G. Fithian and Dr. J. M. McGrath, were appointed to consider the advisability of such a plan, and to draft a constitution and by-laws. The committee called a meeting on January 29, 1884, which was held in North Baptist Church lecture-room, and Prof. P. G. Fithian was elected musical director, and Mrs. Abbie L. Price accompanist. At a directors' meeting, held February 8, 1883, Mr. O. C. Molan was elected president and Mr. E. S. Titus secretary. On December 8, 1884, Mr. O. C. Molan resigned as president, and Mr. George W. Wentling, Jr., was elected in his place.

The first concert of the society was given Thursday, February 19, 1885; the second, Thursday, May 28, 1885; the third, Thursday, October 21, 1885; the fourth, Thursday, May 4, 1886. The musical selections of the society are entirely classic, principally from the oratorios of "Messiah," "Creation," and "Woman of Samaria," "Naaman," "Elijah" and "St. Paul." Among the members of the society who have taken prominent part in the concerts have been R. Zeekwer, piano; R. Herwig, celloist; M. Van Gelder, violin; Emma Suelke and M. H. Elliott, soprano; Max Friedman, tenor; William Stobbe, xylophonist; E. M. Zimmerman, basso; Frank Cauffman, baritone; Thomas A'Beckett and Mr. Diederichs, accompanists.

The officers at the meetings are George W. Wentling, Jr., president; C. K. Middleton, vice-president; Fred. J. Paxson, secretary; A. H. Marshall, treasurer; Alfred Fricke, Calvin Crowell, Dr. J. M. McGrath, William J. Boynton, E. D. Barto, board of directors; Prof. P. G. Fithian, musical director; Miss Schooley, accompanist. The chorus numbers sixty voices and meets every Monday evening at Post 37, G. A. R. Hall, Stevens Street, below Fifth Street. This is the only singing society of mixed voices that has ever existed longer than one year in Camden, and is now one of the best in New Jersey.

THE NATIONAL CORNET BAND was organized in 1868, with Joseph Jennings as leader. In 1871 the name was changed to the Sixth Regiment Band



Wilson Fitzgerald

and it was mustered into the service of the National Guard, and was the only regimental band in the State for years. Their present band-room is at the Sixth Regiment Armory, southwest corner of West and Mickle Streets. The present members are, Joseph Jennings, John Roth, Augusta Buese, Gordon Phillips, Lewis Seal, Charles Landwehr, Charles Felton, John Brown, D. C. Newman Collins, Alfred Collins, Charles Bowyer, Isaac Heins, Joseph Young, Richard Richardson, Benjamin A. Woolman, Harry Carles, Wm. Stevenson, Frederick Klaproth, Henry Myers, G. Philip Stephany, Adam Markgraft, Charles Ellis, Emerson Ogborn, Charles Frost, Hiram Hirst.

THE CAMDEN CITY BRASS BAND of 1886 is the Reliance Band of Camden under a new name. The Reliance was organized in February, 1886, under the leadership of Joseph Conine. In March, by the resignation of Mr. Conine, W. J. Hopper became leader, and in October of the same year the name of the band was changed as above. The band has a membership of twenty, all of whom are Knights of the Golden Eagle, Camden Castle, No. 1. The band has regular engagements for all the Knight parades, also for Posts 37 and 5, G. A. R., of Camden. The band headquarters are at the corner of Fifth and Roydon Streets.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

WILLIAM AND ED. PRIEST (father and son) first started business as general riggers and house-movers in 1881, with a rigging and block-shop at No. 415 Taylor Avenue. The firm take contracts for moving frame and brick buildings and heavy hoisting, and moving of boilers, smoke-stacks, monuments, etc.

JESSE MIDDLETON, log pump-maker, started the manufacture of old-style log pumps in 1865, at No. 513 Mount Vernon Street. These pumps are still in demand in the country, while in the towns the cucumber and iron pumps are largely used. At the shops of Mr. Middleton, where various kinds of pumps are sold, a large business has been built up. He is also engaged in sinking tubular wells, well-digging, etc.

BENJAMIN M. BRAKER was born October 24, 1826, in Bristol, England. His father, Benjamin Braker, was a minister in the Baptist Church and came to America in 1830, settling in Lambertville, N. J., and subsequently moved to Pennsylvania, where he died in 1848. Benjamin M. Braker obtained his education in the district schools, but even in his youth and since he grew to manhood has been a diligent reader and has thus acquired a vast fund of information.

In 1861 he was engaged upon the *Philadelphia Inquirer* and *Sunday Transcript* and has since made journalism his principal avocation. He edited the *Gloucester City Reporter* from 1882 to 1885.

In 1850 he married Miss Mary M. Wright and settled in Camden, where he has since remained, taking an active and influential part in public affairs. An advanced Liberal in politics, he was a delegate to and secretary of the State Free-Soil Convention held at Trenton in 1852. He was one of the promoters of and speakers at the formation of the first Republican Club organized in Camden, April 12, 1854, and in 1856 was one of the principal organizers of that party in West Jersey and is still one of its prominent speakers. In 1862 he was elected justice of the peace and has been re-elected four times since. In 1877 he was elected city recorder, and re-elected 1880, '83 and '86. In 1884 he was elected to House of Assembly; was a leading member, taking part in important debates; was on the committee on education, municipal corporations and chairman of the committee on printing and on labor and industries. In the preparation of the history of the cities of Camden and Gloucester, as embraced in this volume, Mr. Braker rendered valuable assistance.

WILSON FITZGERALD, one of the notably successful business men of Camden, began life as a poor boy. He was a son of George K. and Elizabeth (Rees) Fitzgerald (married October 3, 1807, by Rev. Mr. Abercromby, at St. Peter's Church, Philadelphia), and was born February 26, 1819, in the Northern Liberties, Philadelphia. When nine years of age his father died, and he, being obliged to make his own living, went upon a farm in Montgomery County, where he became inured to hard work and laid the foundation of a rugged constitution and those habits of industry and thrift which he has maintained throughout his life. He remained upon the farm until he was sixteen years old, and then, resolving to learn a trade, and choosing that which had been his father's, he entered as an apprentice the cooper-shop of Titus & Edwards, on Commerce Street, above Fifth, Philadelphia. Here he worked for five years for his board and an allowance of twenty-five dollars per year for clothes. The youths of to-day would consider themselves very hardly used or abused had they to endure the rigid laws of labor which then prevailed. During the five years' apprenticeship, which it was customary to serve in nearly all trades, the only holidays allowed were the Fourth of July and Christmas, and the apprentice boys were given on each of these occasions the sum of twenty-five cents for spending money. This was

all the cash they received, and was prized accordingly. Their habits were of necessity frugal, and they were safe from many of the temptations to which the young men of to-day fall ready victims. After he had "served his time," young Fitzgerald went to work as a journeyman for John Edwards & Son, on Bank Street, working one year at six dollars per week, and then being made foreman of the shop, receiving seven dollars per week for the four subsequent years. He then determined to start in trade for himself, and opened a cooper-shop on Greenleaf Court (now Merchant Street), with a capital of two hundred dollars, which, by rigid economy, he had saved from his scanty earnings. After carrying on business, with a fair degree of success, for eleven years, he sold his shop to the man with whom he had learned his trade, and removed to Camden. This was in March, 1845, immediately after his marriage, to which we shall again advert. He bought property on Stevens Street, where he was in reality a pioneer, as that vicinity was then a common, showing no improvement except the little house which he built there for twelve hundred dollars. This became the home of Mr. Fitzgerald and his wife, and very proud indeed was the young man of the modest house which his labor and thrift had provided. He continued building in that neighborhood, as his means permitted, until no less than twenty-six houses had arisen in testimony to his enterprise, completely changing the aspect of that part of the town. When he first went to Camden he rented a house on Federal Street, above Second, and in it started what was probably the first green grocery and provision store in Camden. In 1856 he bought property at Beasley's Point, Cape May County, N. J., and for five years followed farming there, also carrying on, in the summer, a boarding-house. In 1861 he sold this property and, returning to Camden, established himself in the grain, flour and feed business on Front Street, below Market, in the old Hollinshead Hotel building. This store was subsequently extended through to Market Street. Here Mr. Fitzgerald probably carried on the first wholesale flour business which was transacted in Camden. About 1871 he moved to his present place of business, Nos. 10 and 12 Market Street, which building he erected. His son, John L., is associated with him, under the firm-name of Wilson Fitzgerald & Co., in the management of this house. They have a very extensive trade in flour, feed, seeds and fertilizers. In connection with this business, Mr. Fitzgerald brought to the city the first salt that ever came here in bulk—a ship's cargo from Turk's Island.

He was also instrumental in bringing about the system of delivering in Camden unbroken car-loads of produce and merchandise from the West, by which immense sums of money have been saved. He first, as an experiment, brought the cars from Trenton, and this led to, or rather forced, the adoption of the present plan of ferrying the cars across the river from Philadelphia, thus placing unbroken bulk freight at the doors of Camden's warehouses, mills and stores; and that, too, when it is through billed, as cheaply as it can be delivered in Philadelphia. In addition to his mercantile business, our subject carries on a large farm on the Delaware River, about midway between Woodbury and Mantua Creek, and he has a house there as well as in the city. His has been a very active life, and his prosperity, well-deserved as it is, has followed as a logical result from his industry and integrity. Mr. Fitzgerald is a Republican, but not a politician. He has held a seat in the City Council for six years—three years representing the Middle and three years the North Ward.

On March 11, 1845, Mr. Fitzgerald was united in marriage with Joanna Colhouer. They have had seven children, five of whom are living. Elizabeth, born September 27, 1846, married Walker W. Chew; Anna, born September 9, 1849, is the wife of Louis T. Derousse; Mary Emma, born February 18, 1852, died in infancy; and Clara, born January 21, 1853, died in more advanced years; Fannie Beckius, born Nov. 26, 1856, married J. E. Stockham; John Lawrence, who is associated with his father in business, was born October 16, 1858, and married Miss Adele Annie Kite; Wilson, the youngest of the family, born November 14, 1860, married Miss Amanda A. Smith, and resides in Camden, as do also the other children of Mr. and Mrs. Fitzgerald.

FRANK P. MIDDLETON is the great-grandson of John and Sarah Middleton, and the grandson of Joseph Middleton, who married Anna, daughter of Levi and Elizabeth Ellis. To Joseph Middleton and his wife were born twelve children,—eight sons and four daughters,—of whom but two survive. Bowman H., a native of Haddonfield, N. J., and the fifth son, was born on the 19th of July, 1814, and spent his life in the county of his birth. He early became proficient in the trade of a cabinet-maker, subsequently removed to Camden and carried on the business of an undertaker until his death, in 1866. Though interested in public affairs, he did not aspire to office, his ambition being satisfied with the position of coroner, which he filled for some years. He married Elizabeth Venable, of Camden, N. J., whose children are



Frank A. Middleton

Frank P., Josiah V., Anna (Mrs. English), Charles K. and Emily. Frank P., the subject of this biographical sketch, was born May 6, 1837, in Marlton, Burlington County, N. J., and at an early age removed with his parents to Camden. His educational advantages were such as the country afforded, supplemented by more thorough training in Camden, after which he began his active career as assistant to his father in the undertaking business. He continued thus employed until the death of the latter, when, in connection with his brother, he managed the business in behalf of the estate. In 1869 Mr. Middleton established himself in Camden as an undertaker and speedily acquired an extended patronage. He was, on the

14th of February, 1864, married to Mary, daughter of Anthony and Martha Williams, of Philadelphia. Their children are Lizzie (deceased), Laura (deceased), Mattie and Harry (twins) and Mary and Frank (twins, deceased). Mr. Middleton is a Republican in his political affiliations, but has never allowed the allurements of the political arena to draw him from the routine of his legitimate business. He is a member of Chosen Friends Lodge, No. 29, of Independent Order of Odd-Fellows; of Provident Lodge, No. 4, of Ancient Order of United Workmen; and of Ionic Lodge, No. 12, of the Order of Sparta. Both Mr. and Mrs. Middleton are members of the North Baptist Church of Camden.

GLOUCESTER CITY.

CHAPTER X.

Topography—Early History—Fort Nassau—Gloucester as a County Seat—County Courts and Public Buildings—The Original Town and Some of its Inhabitants—A Deserted Village—An Era of Prosperity Arrives—Incorporation and City Government—Manufacturing Interests—Religious History—Schools—Societies—Gloucester as a Pleasure Resort—The Fox Hunting Club—Fisheries.

TOPOGRAPHY.—The name of Gloucester is borrowed from a cathedral town on the bank of the Severn, in the west of England, whence emigrated some of the earliest settlers of West Jersey. The word itself is from the Celtic, *-glaw caer*,—which signifies “handsome city.”

Gloucester City is in the southwestern part of the county, on a peninsula formed by the Delaware River on the west, Great and Little Timber Creeks on the south and southeast, and Newton Creek on the north and east. It is situated on slightly undulating ground, sufficiently elevated to insure good drainage, which is further assured by the geological formation,—a body of sand and gravel, from ten to thirty feet thick, resting on a stratum of clay. This, with the broad and fast-flowing river on the west, whence, in summer, cool breezes are wafted, joined to wide, clean streets abounding in shade, and the large yards and gardens in fruit-trees giving, at a distance, the appearance of an inhabited forest—to which add excellent water in abundance, good schools, numerous societies, full religious opportunities, with many industrial establishments, insuring work for those who will—altogether point to Gloucester City as a desirable place to live in. That the people live and live long is proven by the annual table of vital statistics, which show it to excel most towns of its size in healthfulness, the death-rate in 1885 being 15.42 in the 1000, while in Camden it was 18.30, in the county 17.87 and in the State 18.63.

The area of Gloucester is one and a half square

miles, within which live five thousand nine hundred and sixty-six persons, an average of six to the acre; in eleven hundred and thirty-seven houses, an average of five and one-fourth to the house; with an assessed valuation (much below real value) of \$1,763,510, an average of \$295.50 per capita; and the eleven hundred and thirty-seven houses are owned by six hundred and seventy-five persons. The city contains seven industrial establishments, with a capacity for employing two thousand five hundred persons and an annual payroll of nine hundred thousand dollars; well-appointed schools, with room for all, and a competent corps of teachers, at an annual cost of eight thousand dollars; five churches, representing different shades of religious belief, having, in all, two thousand two hundred members; and two railroads and a line of ferry-boats, giving frequent means of ingress and egress. The municipality owns a city hall, adequate for all requirements; has built sewers; streets are lighted by gas; has a debt of seventy-six thousand dollars, incurred by the construction of water-works costing eighty-five thousand dollars and sufficient for a population of forty thousand. The cost of the city government is twelve thousand dollars a year, covered by a tax rate of two per cent. for all purposes. Such is the Gloucester of 1886. Forty years ago it was a hamlet, a hundred years ago but the ruins of a former town, and one hundred and ninety years ago the only town in South Jersey.

EARLY HISTORY—FORT NASSAU.—In 1621 the States-General of the New Netherlands granted to the Second West India Company, of Holland, a large tract of land upon the eastern coast of North America.¹ This company sent out, for the New World, in 1623, a vessel in command of Captain

¹See Early History of Gloucester County, p. 32.

Cornelius Jacobse Mey, who brought with him a number of persons and materials, with the intention of establishing a colony. All early historians agree that he entered Delaware Bay in 1623, and gave his name to the cape at the southern extremity of New Jersey, and which still retains it, although anglicized as Cape May. Gordon's "History of New Jersey," page 7, says he fixed upon Hermaomissing, at the mouth of the Sassackon, the most northerly branch of Timber Creek, as the place for his settlement, and where he built a log fort, which he named Nassau, in honor of a town on the Upper Rhine river, in Germany. How long Captain Mey remained with his colony at Fort Nassau, or what was the cause of his departure, is not known; but the next ship that was sent up the Delaware, in 1631, eight years after, found the place entirely deserted by the colony and in possession of the Indians. The exact locality even of the fort is a matter of conjecture; and even Evelin, Campanius, Lindstrom, Van Der Donck, Kalm, Arelus and other early writers, failed to agree upon its exact location. The earliest of the writers named, Evelin, was, in 1633, one of the settlers at Fort Eriwamac, at the mouth of Pensaukin Creek. So completely was every vestige of Fort Nassau destroyed that its site cannot be definitely determined.

Recent research has, to some extent, removed the mystery of the site which Captain Mey chose for his fortification. Mickle, in his "Reminiscences of Old Gloucester," carefully examined the evidence, and since his time others have successfully pursued the same line of investigation. The results are found in the paper upon "The Hollanders in New Jersey," submitted by Rev. Abraham Messler, D.D., to the New Jersey Historical Society May 16, 1850; Edward Armstrong's papers on the history and site of the fort, contained in Volume VI. of the Society's proceedings; and the report of the Society's committee in 1852, authorized to examine the supposed location which is embraced in the same volume.

The most reasonable deduction from this mass of evidence and investigation is that Fort Nassau was perched upon the high ground of Gloucester Point, or, more definitely, that "it was situated immediately upon the river at the southern extremity of the high land abutting upon the meadows north of mouth of the Timber Creek." "That position," Mickle wrote, "would have struck the eye of an engineer, inasmuch as a fortress thus situated could have commanded both the river and creek, while it would have been greatly secured from the attacks of the Indians by the low

marshy land which surrounded it on all sides except the north. Some of the cabins which constituted the town of Nassau are supposed, with much reason, to have stood, near the mouth of the Sassackon, which was one of the many names for Timber Creek. The first fort, erected in 1623, was probably a very rude pile of logs, just sufficient to serve as a breastwork. This having been destroyed by the Indians, another fort was built in 1642, when the Dutch returned to watch their rivals, the Swedes. The latter fort, Barker supposes to have been built with some style, as its architect was Hendrick Christiansee, the builder of Fort Amsterdam." Mickle dates the rebuilding in 1642 on the authority of "Holmes' Annals" and "Duponceau's Annotations." Gabriel Thomas or his engraver was manifestly wrong in placing upon his map a Dutch fort at some distance above Gloucester, at the mouth of what seems to be intended for Coopers Creek. Lindstrom, in his description of New Sweden in the time of Governor Prinz, said that at the location of the fort, "la riviere est ici bien profonde." If the fort was situated where the river was very deep, which is Lindstrom's meaning, it could not have been any distance up Timber Creek, but at Gloucester Point.

The house of John Hugg, who purchased five hundred acres from Robert Zane in 1683, is supposed to have been built upon the site of Fort Nassau, and its location coincides with the strongest theories of the situation of the work. John Redfield, who lived near by, prompted the investigation made by Mr. Armstrong. Redfield's daughter having brought from the river-shore a flower which he suspected was exogenous, he visited the spot where it was plucked and found pieces of Dutch brick and ware in the ground, and portions of a wall surmounted by a few logs, indicating the remains of a redoubt or a building erected for defense. From the abandonment of the fort, about 1651, to 1677, when the London and Yorkshire commissioners sailed up the Delaware River, the shore from Timber Creek to Pensaukin was in undisputed possession of a few Indians, although under the jurisdiction of the English since 1664.

In an article contributed to the *Pennsylvania Magazine of History* in July, 1885, Judge John Clement says,—

"When the London and Yorkshire commissioners, accompanied by their friends, found their ship in the Delaware River in 1677, their attention was naturally drawn toward the territory on the eastern side of that beautiful stream. Their future homes were to be there, for they had come to 'plant a nation,' yet their minds did not compre-

hend the importance of their undertaking, nor did they see the end from such small beginnings. In ascending the river, that prominent point known among the Indians as Arwaumus, was a noticeable feature, and it was at once agreed that it was a suitable site for a city and by the newcomers called Gloucester Point. In fact, the London commissioners insisted upon stopping at this place, and it was only after much persuasion and substantial inducements offered, that they consented to go to Burlington and settle with the others.

"It is quite possible also that the remains of Fort Nassau, built in 1623, were there, around which were a few Swedish and Dutch settlers. The true position of this fort has always been in doubt, some claiming that it stood in the marsh near the mouth of Timber Creek, and others that it was built on the high ground, the present site of Gloucester City, this being in the eye of a military engineer the most suitable spot for a work of defense. Although the London owners, through over-persuasion, settled with their friends at Burlington, the original purpose was not abandoned, for in a short time individuals were prospecting for land bounding on Cooper, Newton and Timber Creeks, and a few families had already settled at the Point."

ERECTION OF GLOUCESTER COUNTY.—In the year 1678 Robert Turner, of London, came to this country, and soon after prospected for land in this vicinity. In 1682 Mark Newbie, Thomas Thackara, Robert Zane, William Bates and their families, and Thomas Sharp and George Goldsmith came to Salem, and, in accordance with the advice of Robert Turner, located a large tract of land on Newton Creek and its middle branch, on which they settled.

In the year 1686, the territory having become populous, the inhabitants of the territory embraced in the third and fourth tenths, residing between Pensaukin and Oldmans Creeks, met on the 28th of May at Arwaumus, or Gloucester Point, and formed a county constitution, defined the boundaries of the new county, called Gloucester, arranged for courts and executed other business necessary to complete an organization without the warrant of legislative action; but as the Province was in confusion, and Burlington, the place where official business was transacted, was far away, the people took this opportunity to provide for themselves offices of record and a more convenient place for the transaction of public business. This action was confirmed by the Provincial Government in 1692 and 1694.

GLOUCESTER AS A COUNTY-SEAT.—It is very evident that at the time of this action there were some settlers at Gloucester, but who they all were is not definitely known. Mathew Medcalf, Samuel Harrison, John Reading, William Harrison and Thomas and Richard Bull were among the first settlers there. Some of them were friends of the London commissioners, and others the settlers on Newton Creek, who became residents of the new county-seat.

A tract of land was laid out by them. It was proposed and intended from the year 1677 to make the place a town, and on the 12th of the Sixth Month, 1686, the proprietors held a public meeting at Gloucester, at which it was mutually agreed by all the proprietors then present to lay out a town. A memorandum was drawn up, which is now in the Surveyor-General's Office, at Burlington, extracts from which are here given:

Article 1. "That the town shall contain nine streets, extending from the River Delaware backwards, the land embraced to be laid out and divided into ten equal parts, every one fronting the river and containing in breadth 220 yards."

Article 2. "That at present there shall be a cross street, run through the town at the distance of twelve chains and twenty links, from Water Street to the river-side."

Article 3. "That the two middle divisions, or tenth part, of the town shall again be divided into two equal parts, by the running of a street to cross the same in the midst, between Water Street and the aforesaid street running through the town."

Article 4. "That there shall be a square three chains every way, laid out for a Market-Place, where the said cross street shall meet and intersect the higher great street, which is between the two middle tenths, or divisions aforesaid."

Article 5. "That the four quarters bordering to the market-place be divided and made by the running of the aforesaid short cross street and High street shall be again divided into equal shares and lots, of which every quarter shall contain twenty and two, being in the whole eighty-eight lots, the length of which shall be half the distance between the said Water Street and short cross street, which is sixty yards, and the breadth of each lot shall be the eleventh part of the breadth of one of the middle divisions, or tenth part of the Town is twenty yards."

Article 6 provided "that every proprietor shall have privilege of choosing his lot, provided he settle on the same and build a house within six months."

Article 7 provided "that every proprietor having a right to a twentieth part of a Propriety may

take up one of the aforesaid eighty-eight lots, and so proportionately for any greater share or part."

Article 12 says: "That the town be from henceforth called Gloucester, and the third and fourth tenths the County of Gloucester."

Article 13 prayed "That the creek heretofore and commonly called by the name of Timber Creek be and is hereby nominated and is henceforth to be called by the name of Gloucester River."

Article 14 provides "That for taking up lands within the town bounds or liberties of Gloucester."

It is evident that at this stage of the meeting some of the members had been thinking of the plan proposed, and had feared that trouble would ensue in a division of lots, and Article 15 provided other means of distribution, by which "the proprietors, aforesaid, do fully and absolutely consent, conclude and agree."

All former locations were declared null and void by Article 16, and Article 17 declared "that what land soever shall be taken up within the Town boundary shall be by lot, and instead of a first choice (as formerly proposed), the first lot shall now claim and have the first survey," and so on.

Article 18 provided "That before any land be surveyed in the Town there shall a road be laid and marked out from High Street in Gloucester, through the middle of the Town bounds, until it meets with Salem road."

Article 19 declared "That there be two public and commodious landings in the most convenient places on the banks of the Gloucester river and the branch of the Newton Creek, surveyed and laid forth with roads leading from them into the aforesaid high road, through the midst of the Town bounds."

Article 20 declared "That there shall be a lane or road of 33 foot broad laid out at the distance and end of every twenty chains through the Town bounds, from the high road of each side thereof, down to the branch of Gloucester river and the branch of Newton Creek."

The great road was ordered to be begun the 20th of August following, also the public landings, with the roads and the rest of the lands or roads leading from the branches, and proceeded with until completed.

It was also ordered that the surveyor, Thomas Sharp, be furnished with four assistants, namely: Francis Collins, Thomas Thackara, John Reading and Mathew Medcalf, each of which was to have five shillings per day, and the surveyor ten shillings.

The following-named persons were subscribers

to the articles, who declared that "All the several Articles and conclusions are never exposed and declared before:" William Coxe, Francis Collins, William Roydon, Thomas Sharp, Robert Zaue, William Bates, Thomas Carleton, William White, Mathew Medcalf, Thomas Thackara, John Fuller, Widow Welch, Richard Heritage, William Willis, James Atmore, Stephen Newby, William Coxe, Widow Bull, Francis Collins, Thomas Coxe and William Alberson.

The eighty-eight lots in the town plot were numbered and began at the north end of Water Street; the lots are numbered as follows, and the name of owner and date of survey is here given as far as could be ascertained: No. 1, corner of Water Street, Samuel Harrison, November 1, 1689; Nos. 2, 3 and 4, Matthew Medcalf, November 25, 1689; No. 5, Sarah Harrison, for her husband, January 24, 1689; No. 6, John Reading, November 26, 1690; Nos. 7 and 8, Andrew Robeson, March 12, 1689; Nos. 9, 10 and 11, John Reading, December 6, 1688; No. 11 was on the corner of Water Street and the great road; No. 12, Francis Collins, also on corner of Water Street and great road, south side, September 12, 1689; Nos. 13 and 14, Thomas Bull, December 17, 1689; lot No. 15, Sarah Wheeler, September 13, 1689 (this lot was a triangle at the turn in the river, the lots from this front were laid out at right angles); No. 16, William Roydon, October 7, 1689; No. 17 to Daniel Reading, August 9, 1689; Nos. 18 and 19, Anthony Sharp (uncle of Thomas Sharp), April 26, 1689; No. 20, Thomas Sherman, November 26, 1690; Nos. 21, 22 and 23, vacant to the town line on the corner northward from the town line on the east side of the main road; Nos. 24, 25, 26 and 27, vacant; Nos. 28, 29 and 30, in rear of 18 and 19, were surveyed to Anthony Sharp, April 26, 1689; No. 31, John Reading; Nos. 32 and 33, on south side of public square were vacant; Nos. 34, 35, 36, 37, 38 and 39, on north side of public square, John Reading, December 17, 1689; lots 40, 41, 42, 43 and 44, to town line are vacant. The blocks containing twenty lots each, on the west side of the north and south road, are numbered from 44 to 66, and owned by John Reading; lots 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55 and 58, 59, 60, 61 and 62. On the back line lots number from 67 northward to 88. Of them, John Reading owned lots 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75 and 78, 79, 80, 81, 82 and 83. The town bounds, or liberties of Gloucester, were divided, as before mentioned, into ten parts. The land north of the bounds and on Newton Creek was swampy and in possession of G. and W. Harrison. The first part is marked on the town plot as in possession of John Reading, the clerk of

the county, and Samuel Harrison. Part second is marked as mostly vacant, John Reading being in possession of one-eighth of the part. Part three, the north part, is mentioned as laid off to John Reading and William Roydon. Part four contains the following: "Andrew Robeson one whole propriety, ye 12th of 9th month, 1689." Part five contains in its limits the north half of the old plot which was on the west end; the east end of this part is marked as being in possession of Mathew Medcalf, Richard Bull and John Reading. Part six embraced within its limits the south half of the old plot, and the east end of the part was owned by Anthony Sharp and Richard Bull. Part seven was surveyed to Robert Turner and Widow Bull. Francis Collins is marked as in possession of the north half of part eight and part nine and part ten, and marked as vacant. The land and swamp south of the town was owned by John Reading. The plot of 1689 is known in old papers and records as the "Liberties of Gloucester." For many years Gloucester township and Gloucester town were separate organizations. The latter extended eastwardly to a line east of Mount Ephraim, between the present farms of Benjamin and Joseph Lippincott, and to the farm of Samuel E. Shivers, and running from the south branch of Newton Creek to Little Timber Creek. On the 15th of November, 1831, Gloucester town and a portion of Gloucester township were laid out and given the name of Union township, and included the territory now embraced in Gloucester City and Centre township. The latter was erected from the greater part of the territory of Union township in 1855, and the remaining portion of Union township, upon the incorporation of the city of Gloucester, February 25, 1868, was annexed to the city and so remains.

THE COUNTY COURTS AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS.
—The first courts of the county of Gloucester were held at Gloucester on the 1st day of September, 1686, at whose house or tavern is not stated. Courts were held a few times at Red Bank, but that place was soon abandoned. At a meeting of the court held at Gloucester on the 2d of December, 1689, it was decided to erect a jail, and the court record contains the following entry concerning it:

"Daniel Reading undertakes to build a goale logg-house, fifteen or sixteen foot square, provided he may have one lott of Land conveyed to him and his heirs forever, and y^e said house to Serve for a prison till y^e County makes a common goale, or until y^e s'd logge-house shall with age be destroyed or made insufficient for that purpose; and

William Roydon undertakes to Convey y^e lotts, he being paid three pounds for the same at or before y^e next Courte."

This primitive prison was the abode of the Gloucester malefactors until the end of 1695, when the court ordered another of the same kind to be built, but in June, 1696, it changed its plan and decided to combine the jail with the first court-house, the court having theretofore been held in taverns or private houses. The following specifications were made:

"A prison of twenty foot long and sixteen wide, of a sufficient height and strength, made of loggs, to be erected and builded in Gloucester, with a Court-House over the same, of a convenient height and largeness, covered of and with cedar shingles, well and workmanlike to be made, and with all convenient expedition finished. Matthew Medcalf and John Reading to be overseers or agents to lett the same or see the said buildings done and performed in manner aforesaid, they to have money for carrying on of the said work of the last county tax."

On October 5, 1708, a stone and brick addition was ordered, and to defray the expenses of this improvement the grand jury levied a tax of one shilling upon every hundred acres of land, six pence per head for every horse and mare more than three years old, for neat cattle three pence each, three shillings for each freeman in service and three shillings for each negro over twelve years of age, to be paid in current silver money or corn, or any other country produce at money price.

December 5, 1708, the grand jury considered it necessary that an addition be made to the prison and court-house and presented the following specifications: "That it joyne to the south end of the old one, to be made of stone and brick, twelve feet in the cleare and two story high, with a stack of chimneys joyning to the old house, and that it be uniform from ye foundation to the court-house." This addition was made, and seven years later, in April, 1715, the justices and freeholders decided to build a jail twenty-four feet long, with walls nine feet high and two feet thick. Another site was selected and the old jail and court-house were sold in March, 1719, to William Harrison. The county buildings were completed in 1719, and in December of that year the justices and freeholders, not being satisfied with the work, ordered the building "to be pulled down to ye lower floor and rebuilt upon the same foundation." About this time it was ordered "that a payor of substantial stocks be erected near the prison, with a post at each end,

well fixed and fastened with a hand cuff iron at one of them for a whipping post." That a pillory or stocks was established before this time is evident from the fact that March 1, 1691, John Richards was found guilty of perjury, and sentenced to pay twenty pounds "or stand in ye pillory one hour." He chose the latter and served his sentence April 12th following.

The court-house as reconstructed was quite an elaborate building. The first story was the prison, and imposed upon it was the court-house, the main room of which was nine feet high, and was reached by "a substantial flight of stone stayers." There was "a Gallery at the Weste end from side to side," and "a payer of stayers up into the garrett," besides "a table and Bar, pailed, that it may Sufficently accomodate the Justices, Clerks, Atturneys and Jurys." The stocks and whipping-post were set up near by, and in 1736 the board ordered the addition of a yard, a watch-house, a work-house and a pump to the public buildings of this new county-seat. That the court-house was not comfortable appears by this minute of December 19, 1721: "Proclamation being made, the Court of Common Pleas is adjourned to the house of Mary Spey by reason of the cold." Probably the building had never been completed according to the specifications, as in January, 1722, the board passed a resolution directing Thomas Sharp to prosecute Abraham Porter and William Harrison, the building commissioners, on their bonds of fifty pounds each, for non-performance of their duties; "or otherwise a Prosecution shall be proceeded in against ye s'd Thomas Sharp for Paying ye third and last Payment before it came due." The next year this resolution was suspended in order to permit them to finish their work. In 1750 Samuel Cole was made manager of further additions, and in 1782 repairs to the court-house and jail were ordered, and such repairs to the county-house as to make it tenable. The jail and court-house were destroyed by fire March, 1786, and a majority of the shareholders desired the buildings elsewhere. The subject was brought before the people of the county and an election was held and Woodbury was selected as the county-seat, and old Gloucester, after being the seat of justice for the county one hundred years, lost its importance and remained the same for many years after.

THE ORIGINAL TOWN AND SOME OF ITS PEOPLE.—Gabriel Thomas, writing in 1698, says of Gloucester: "There is Gloucester Town, which is a very fine and pleasant place, being well-stored with summer fruits, such as cherries, mulberries and strawberries; whither young people come from

Philadelphia, in the wherry-boats, to eat strawberries and cream, within sight of which city it is sweetly located, being about three miles distant from thence."

Oldmixon, writing in 1708, says: "Gloucester is a good town, and gave name to a county. It contains one hundred houses, and the country about it is very pleasant."

A few facts only of the early residents of the town have been obtained from the records and other papers, the following of which are here given: Mathew Medcalf, who, in 1686, was keeping tavern, in 1695 and in 1733 conducted a ferry across the Delaware. The Harrison family, Samuel and Joseph, were still living in the town in 1750, as in that year Samuel Harrison married Abigail Kaighn, widow of John, and daughter of John Hinchman. She survived her husband and died at Taunton Iron Works, Burlington County, where she resided with her daughter Abigail, wife of Richard Edwards. William Harrison was sheriff of Gloucester County in 1716, and, later, one of the judges of the county courts. The Huggs were large land-owners on Timber Creek, and became the owners of the ferry and tavern, at one of the public landings. William Hugg, in 1778, was keeping the ferry and tavern, and it was at his house the Fox-Hunting Club was in the habit of meeting. The family still own the fishery there. John Burrough, who was the first of the name in the county, was a weaver, and was engaged in his occupation at Gloucester in 1688. In that year he bought a tract of land between Great and Little Timber Creeks, and, about 1690, moved upon it. Richard and Thomas Bull were lot-owners in the first division, as also was Widow Sarah Bull. Thomas Bull, in 1710, married Sarah Nelson, at the Newton Friends' Meeting-house. He was, doubtless, a member of this family. Richard Bull was still a resident of Gloucester in 1717. Jacob and Thomas Clement, who came from Long Island with the Harrisons, were among the early residents of the town. Jacob Clement married Ann, daughter of Samuel Harrison, of the same place. He was a shoemaker and followed his trade by going from house to house, as was the custom in those early days. In 1733 John Brown was taxed 10s. as a merchant. Sarah Bull was then conducting a mercantile business, for which she was assessed 2s. Medcalf's ferry was assessed 12s., and Tatem's 7s. 6d. It is probable that Tatem was then keeping one of the Cooper ferries.

A DESERTED VILLAGE.—The removal of the seat of justice from Gloucester to Woodbury caused the

former to decline in importance and influence, and thenceforward, for nearly three-quarters of a century, it was known only as a fishing town and a place for the meeting of clubs from Philadelphia and elsewhere. Multitudes visited it, but few remained. Farming, berrying, fishing and catering to the desires of pleasure-seekers constituted the avocations of the few people who lived here during the ante-industrial period. The "Old Brick" ferry-house, at the Point; Powell's farm-house, on the shore, at the foot of Somerset Street, built in 1696 (the date on the tablet was obscure when it was torn down by Captain William Albertson, in 1882); the Plummer House, on the site of the iron works; the Arthur Powell homestead, at Sussex and Market Streets, now the residence of his widow, the venerable and intelligent octogenarian, Mary Powell; the Harrison mansion, near Newton Creek, where Miss Mary Harrison, a descendant of Samuel Harrison, who bought the northern section of the town in 1689, lived with the family of John Redfield, and where she died in 1885; a cluster of houses at Pine Grove, and a few houses along the shore, sheltering the ferrymen and fishermen, comprised all there was of the town of Gloucester in 1830. "Not twenty houses in the whole place," declared an old resident.

Besides the houses noted above, there were the old court-house on the southwest corner of King and Market Streets, and the jail on Market, above King. The first was removed about 1865 to make way for a dwelling, and the jail was burned about 1820. The bricks were bought by Frederick Plummer and used in the construction of the two-story rough-cast house now standing on Front Street, above Mechanic, in Camden.

AN ERA OF PROSPERITY ARRIVES.—With all its desirableness as a place of residence, the progress of Gloucester was slow until the advent of industrial establishments—the first, the Washington Mills, which commenced operation in 1845—offered regular and remunerative employment.

It is difficult to ascertain the increase in population of the territory now comprised within the limits of the town of Gloucester prior to 1850; for it was included as a part of Gloucester township in 1695, and although it assumed, as Gloucester Town, to be a separate constabulary, the census-takers, with rare exceptions, counted its population with that township, and after 1832 with Union township, which was set off from Gloucester township in that year, and as the town was not co-extensive with the township until 1855, when Centre township was set off from Union, the proportion belonging to the town cannot be ascer-

tained. In 1810 the population of Gloucester township was 1726. This, then, included Gloucester and Centre townships and Gloucester City, with an aggregate population, in 1885, of 10,231. In 1830 the census gives Gloucester Town 686, and in 1840 Union township 1075. This included Centre township. In 1850 the population of Union was 1095, and of Gloucester City 2188, showing a wonderful increase during the ten years marking the advent of the industrial era, inaugurated in 1845, chiefly through the enterprise of David S. Brown, to whom, more than to any other person, Gloucester owes its advancement. The best data to be had places the number of people inhabiting the locality, in 1840, at less than two hundred. Its growth since is shown by these tables taken from the census returns:

United States Census.		State Census.	
1800.....	2188	1855.....	2453
1810.....	2805	1865.....	3773
1870.....	3682	1875.....	5105
1880.....	5347	1885.....	5966

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

In 1868 the town was incorporated as Gloucester City. The first officers of the city, elected in March, 1868, were as follows: Mayor, Samuel D. Mulford; Recorder, Hugh J. Gorman; Assessor, Frederick Shindle; Collector, Andrew J. Greene; Surveyor of Highways, Bowman H. Lippincott; Constables, Peter Rencorn and Samuel West; Councilmen, Samuel Raby, John M. Pettit, Nathaniel W. Fernald, William C. Mulford, William N. Brown, Henry P. Gaunt.

The first meeting was held March 13th, at the mayor's private office. Peter L. Voorhees, of Camden, was elected city solicitor.

In 1871 the charter was amended, under which the number of Councilmen was increased to nine. In 1883 the city was divided into two wards, under a statute of the State; each ward now elects four members of Council, leaving the ninth to be elected by the city at large.

CITY HALL.—In 1869 an act of the Legislature authorized the City Council to issue bonds to the amount of twenty thousand dollars, for the purpose of building a city hall. The bonds were issued and a two-story brick building was erected. The building is of brick, two stories high, and finished in a plain but most substantial manner. The first floor is divided into convenient rooms for city officers,—a Council chamber, mayor's office and lock-up. In the upper story is a large audience-room, with a spacious stage, and a seating capacity for five hundred persons. The hall is located on the north side of Monmouth Street, above Burlington.

MAYORS.—The following is a list of the mayors of Gloucester from 1868 to 1886:

1868, Samuel D. Milford.	1875-76-77, John Gaunt.
1869, Charles C. Cullings.	1878-80-83, William H. Banks.
1870-71, Peter McAdams.	18 9-81-82, John William.
1872, Samuel T. Murphy.	1883, Frederick Shindle. ³
1873, David Adams.	1883-85, Samuel Moss.
1874, James L. Hines.	1886, George Wyncoop.

Mayor John William died in the winter of 1883, and Frederick Shindle was appointed to fill the vacancy for the unexpired term.

RECORDERS.—The names of the city recorders and the dates of their election are as follows:

1868, Hugh J. Gorman.	1874, Willard Emery.
1869, Charles F. Mayers.	1875, Daniel J. McBride.
1869, Edward Mills. ²	1876-77, John H. McMurray.
1870-80, Benjamin Sands.	1878-79, G. William Barnard.
1871, Theodore Brick.	1881, William H. Bowker.
1872, John A. Baker.	1882, William H. Taylor.
1873, Benjamin F. Measey.	1883-87, James Lyons.

Charles F. Mayers resigned in May, 1869, and Edward Mills was appointed in his place. Jas. Lyons was re-elected in 1884, and by a change in the law, the term was extended to three years.

COLLECTORS OR CITY TREASURERS.—Albert J. Green was elected to the office in 1868, and again in 1870, re-elected in 1871-72; again elected in 1878, and has been re-elected each succeeding year since, making twelve years of service. The other treasurers were,—

Andrew J. Greene was elected in 1868-70-71-72; again in 1878, and re-elected annually until 1886, inclusive, and dying in the latter year, his place was filled by Charles H. Fowler, appointed by City Council.

1869, Thomas Hallam.	1875, Peter Rencorn.
1873, Alonzo D. Husted.	1875, Thomas Hallam. ³
1874, Alexander A. Powell.	1876, Hugh J. Gorman.

Peter Rencorn died and Thomas Hallam was appointed in his place.

PRESIDENTS OF COUNCIL.

(By the charter of 1868 the mayor presided; by the amendment of 1871 Councils elected the president.)

1871-74-79, Edmund Hoffman.	1881, Samuel Moss.
1872, Henry F. West.	1882, Robert Conway.
1873-75-78, Philip H. Fowler.	1884, G. William Barnard.
1876-77, Aaron Fortiner.	1884, Lewis G. Mayers.
1880, Henry P. Gaunt.	1885-86, William C. Hawkins.

Following are officers for 1886:

Mayor, George Wyncoop; Recorder, James Lyons; Collector, Charles H. Fowler; Assessor, Joseph Whittington; Chief Engineer of Water Department, James Finley; Councilmen, William C. Hawkins, W. J. Thompson, G. William Barnard, Jacob Carter, Francis McQuaide, William A. Guy, Charles Rencorn, John Redfield, Michael Smith.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.—Prior to 1875 Gloucester City had no Fire Department. In March of

that year a fire broke out in a store on Middlesex Street and Willow, which did much damage, and would have been disastrous but for the steam-power and hose of the Washington and Ancona Works. This aroused the people to action, and Gloucester City Fire Department was formed as follows: Foreman, Patrick Mealey; First Assistant Foreman, John Graham; Second Assistant Foreman, John Laflerty; Privates, Henry Gilmore, Andrew Mosser, James Foster, Joseph McAdams, Lawrence Conlohan, James McMahon, Sr., James McMahon, Jr., Joseph Berry, Herman Klosterman and William Shimp.

The apparatus provided comprised one hook-and-ladder truck, fire-ladders, six fire extinguishers, six hooks, thirty-six buckets, axles, rope, grapple irons, etc. There were no water-works outside the mills, and no means of procuring water save from wells, passed from hand to hand in buckets. One thousand feet of hose was procured, and on September 13, 1878, a carriage was purchased of the Union Hose Company of Lancaster, Pa.

The department was then re-organized as follows: Chief Engineer, Patrick Mealey; First Assistant Engineer, John P. Booth; Second Assistant Engineer, Henry J. West; Members, John Graham, James Foster, James McMahon, Sr., Andrew Mosser, Henry Gilmore, Joseph McAdams, John R. Faquhar, Edward Byers, James Truax, William Keown, Edward Shingle, Jacob Carter, Lawrence Conlohan, Michael Noon, Patrick Gilmour, John Laflerty, James McMahon, William Byers, Isaac Edwards, Theodore Hoffman.

In 1879, Assistants John P. Booth and Henry J. West resigned, and James McMahon and Jas. Foster were appointed to fill their places.

The department was placed under the control of five commissioners appointed by the Council,—three of them members of that body and two selected from the citizens. In 1884 the commissioners increased the force to thirty-four, when these were appointed,—Edward Hutchinson, William A. Guy, Isaac Budd, Adin Owens, Ralph McDermott, John McElhone, Stansford Foster, Robert Walsh, William Shaw, William Stiles, and these, with those before-named, constitute the department.

The commissioners are,—Citizens: Philip H. Fowler (president) and Hugh Mullin; Councilmen, William A. Guy, G. M. Barnard and Charles Rencorn. President Fowler is superintendent of the Gingham Mills, and was one of the first and most active promoters of the organization of the Fire Department, and has been president of the commissioners from the start.

¹ Elected to fill unexpired term of John William, deceased.

² Vice Charles F. Mayers, resigned.

³ Appointed by City Council, vice Peter Rencorn, deceased.

The house occupied is the one first built, of wood, on the rear of the city hall lot. The firemen receive no pay, but are exempt from assessment on private property to the amount of five hundred dollars and are beneficiaries of the Firemen's Relief Fund, the growth of a State tax upon insurance companies. In constructing the water-works, in 1883, fire matters were duly considered, and the necessity for fire-engines obviated by a direct pressure being brought to bear from the pumping engines upon the street hydrants insufficient to force the water over the highest buildings in the city.

THE WATER SUPPLY.—In 1873 the Legislature authorized the borrowing of five thousand dollars, and in 1874 a like amount, for the construction of sewers. The money was judiciously expended and the loan paid when due. In 1873 the Gloucester Land Company having given the city the Mercer Street water-front, authority was obtained from the Legislature to borrow ten thousand dollars for the purpose of constructing a wharf. This was accomplished within the estimated limit, and the bonds issued were paid as they matured. These were the only debts contracted, and for several years the city had no obligations, when, in 1883, it was determined to construct water-works. They were completed, in 1884, at a cost of eighty-five thousand dollars. To meet this expenditure, four per cent. bonds, having from ten to thirty years to run, were issued, and the remainder of the cost was paid out of a balance in the hands of the treasurer. A sinking fund was established, and four thousand dollars of the bonds have been paid, leaving seventy-six thousand dollars yet due in 1886, represented by a plant which gives promise of soon returning a handsome revenue.

The question of water supply early engaged the attention of the more thoughtful. The water supplied by wells was excellent, both for drinking and domestic purposes, and the supply abundant, but it was obvious that the wells filled by water percolating through soil constantly receiving new accretions of foreign matter must be impure, and in time become positively dangerous to health. This danger was avoided by boring below the stratum of clay underlying the surface soil. Here water for drinking is obtained in abundance and of wholesome quality, but too hard for general purposes. Besides, there was no adequate protection in case of fire, and water-works were deemed absolutely necessary. In 1872 David S. Brown, ever on the alert for anything that would benefit the city he had done so much for, procured a charter

for a company to build works, but the jealousy of corporations was interposed. In 1881 John Gourley and other members of the City Council agitated the project and a vote of the people, to whom the matter was referred, under the law, resulted in a majority in its favor, but the opponents of the measure procured a decision from the courts setting aside the vote on account of some informality. The matter slept for a time, when the *Gloucester City Reporter*, a newspaper, then edited by Benjamin M. Braker, revived the interest in a number of well-written articles, and on the question being again submitted to the people, it was approved by a decisive vote. Council secured the services of Jacob H. Yocum, a civil engineer of Camden, and in 1883 work was begun. The design was to obtain the supply from the head-waters of Newton Creek, near Mount Ephraim, where water of excellent quality could be had. The estimated cost was one hundred thousand dollars, and bids for that amount were being considered, when a strong petition to locate the works on Newton Creek, within the city limits, because of lessened cost, was presented, and the demand prevailed, although many questioned the purity of water taken from a sluggish tide-water stream. Fortunately, in excavating for a subsiding reservoir, from which the water was to be pumped, a subterranean stream of pure, soft water was struck, of such volume and force that it seriously impeded the work and defied all efforts to stay the flow, and thus most excellent water is supplied. A stand-pipe ninety feet high is used, and in case of fire a direct pressure, by the Holly system, from the pumps, avoids the necessity for steam-engines.

DAVID SANDS BROWN was born at his father's farm, near Dover, N. H., on the 27th of July, 1800. His parents were of old Puritan stock, his ancestor, Henry Brown, having landed in Boston in 1639, and soon after settled in Salisbury, Mass., where the family continued to live for several generations. In 1778 William Brown, the father of David, married Abigail Peaslee, of Haverhill, Mass., and bought the farm near Dover, N. H., where their children were born, and where they spent the remainder of their lives. Soon after their marriage they joined the religious Society of Friends, and their children were educated in accordance with their peculiar views. David was their youngest son. The educational resources of Dover being at this time very limited, at ten years of age he went alone to Boston, riding in the stage beside Daniel Webster, thus beginning an acquaintance which lasted a life-time.

For several years he pursued his studies at Salem,



David F. Brown

Mass. In 1817 he left that town to go into business with his brothers, who had preceded him to Philadelphia. In 1821 he became a member of the firm of Hacker, Brown & Co. The house was engaged in the dry-goods commission business, and continued in existence until 1830. In this year a change was made, and the firm-name became for the future David S. Brown & Co. Early in life Mr. Brown became much interested in the development of American manufactures. He was fully convinced that the prosperity and progress of the country depended upon protection to American industries. Into the promotion of these industries he threw himself with all the earnestness and activity of his nature. Earnestness of purpose and strength of will being his chief characteristics, to resolve upon an action was to carry it into effect almost simultaneously. In 1844 he projected the cotton-mills of the Washington Manufacturing Company, at Gloucester, N. J., and built them in conjunction with Messrs. Churchman, Ashburst, Folwell, Mickle, Evans, Gray, Scull and Siter. This was followed by the construction of the Gloucester Manufacturing Company, for the production of printed calicoes. In 1871 he built the works of the Ancona Printing Company, in order to utilize newly-discovered processes, until then untried in America. In 1872 the Gloucester Gingham Mills, built in 1859, were incorporated. In 1871 the Gloucester Iron Works, on the Delaware, near Gloucester, were built and put into active operation. In 1873 the Gloucester City Gas Works were constructed and incorporated, and the Gloucester Land Company, and the Gloucester Land and Improvement Company organized. In 1865 Mr. Brown, in connection with a number of incorporators built the Camden, Gloucester and Mount Ephraim Railroad. Of these corporations he was president at the time of his death, as well as of the School of Design for Women, in Philadelphia, which he had founded in connection with Mrs. Peter, the wife of the British consul. The rare business qualifications which Mr. Brown possessed were strikingly exhibited at the time of the organization of the Pennsylvania Railroad, when he was foremost in contributing personally and enlisting the aid of capital in its purchase and extension, and whose earnest appeals and confident example contributed materially to its present proud position.

In the panic of 1857 the firm of David S. Brown & Co. succumbed to the pressure, and suspended. In April of the following year they submitted to their creditors a proposition to pay seventy-five per cent.—one-fifth in cash, on the 1st of May, one-

fifth each three, six, nine and twelve months, with interest; and, for the remaining twenty-five per cent. they offered the stock of the Greenwich Improvement and Railroad Company, and the Gloucester Manufacturing Company, or the notes of the firm at two and three years, with interest. So that, at the end of three years, the debts of the firm were paid—principal and interest. In a short sketch of Mr. Brown's business career, which appeared at the time of his death, the writer says: "The active life of one man rarely reaches so far in its measure of national progress as has that of the merchant and citizen whose death every one laments. It embraced the entire period of transition, from dependence, almost abject, upon foreign countries, to industrial triumphs of the most complete and enduring character, and this was in itself the work of Mr. Brown's life, and its result was the crown of his labors. No degree of personal effort that such an occasion could call for was ever wanting; no risks that actual execution of great works could involve were too great for him to take upon himself. It is easy to assume that a successful issue of the great undertakings of 1844 to 1870 was probable, and that therefore those who took the responsibility at that time were not to be credited with unusual honors; but in fact, looking back to that period now, the wonder rather is that any one should have been bold enough to stake everything on breaking up the foreign control of our markets—a work not fully accomplished until 1876. Honor is due to Mr. Brown for this long and faithful championship of domestic industry. To build up these industries as he did in a country without foreign competition would be a great distinction, but in fact, there has never been a greater struggle or more extreme difficulties than those encountered in the establishment of extensive manufactures during the twenty-five years of Mr. Brown's greatest activity. Yet the most unflinching courage, the most patient and indefatigable labors marked every year of his life, giving almost more than mortal strength to the business he had built up, and, at last, laying down his duties with extreme reluctance. It is not often that so much ability and courage are united in a man of daily business activity. It is easy to be driven from a great purpose by business necessities; it is easy to yield upon the ground that at the time it does not pay, but Mr. Brown never forgot the higher public purpose in the most extreme business trials, and although the end shows that such firmness is best, it is rare that persons tried in such emergencies see the higher interests as he did. In his manner, in his activity, in his persistence to go

on and do more, Mr. Brown seemed little changed in 1870 from his daily life in 1850. Yet these twenty years had seen the battle of his life completely won, and himself not the least of the masters in the field."

In reviewing Mr. Brown's life, it is easy to realize that one of his chief characteristics was the unselfish earnestness with which he devoted himself to every project which won his approval, when it in no way contributed to his profit or aggrandizement. He always felt great sympathy for young men of energy, and was ever ready to extend to them a helping hand. His health, which had been failing for several years, finally gave way early in 1877, and after the 4th of March he did not leave the house. His death took place on the 6th of July. On the 7th a special meeting of the Gloucester City Councils was held, and the following resolutions were passed:

"Whereas, Almighty God has removed to a better world our friend and benefactor, the late David S. Brown, therefore be it *Resolved*, that we, in behalf of the citizens of Gloucester City, express our sensibility of the loss we have sustained; and *Resolved*, that Mr. Brown was the leading spirit in establishing all the industrial institutions, and that he was the foremost man in furthering many interests in our town, the benefit of which will long be felt by our people."

MANUFACTURES.

The establishment of large manufactories in Gloucester gave the town a new impetus, and caused it to grow and prosper. To the manufacturing interests are due the present prosperity of the city. A connected history of each of these establishments is here given:

WASHINGTON MILLS.—The first of the large manufacturing establishments in Gloucester were the Washington Mills, owned by the Washington Manufacturing Company, incorporated by the Legislature January 31, 1844, and on February 21st of that year the commission named in the act met at Cake's Hotel, Camden, and opened subscriptions to stock, two hundred and sixty thousand dollars of which was taken. The stockholders met March 13th, and elected as directors David S. Brown, John Siter, John R. Worrell, William Woodnutt, Gideon Seu l, Thomas Sparks, Lewis R. Ashurst, Mordecai D. Lewis, Charles W. Churchman, Samuel R. Simmons and D. J. Flickwir. David S. Brown was elected president, and John Siter treasurer.

A committee was appointed to select a site on which to erect suitable buildings. Kaighns Point, Camden, was first thought to be the desired location, but difficulties intervening, Gloucester Point was decided upon. Here, also, obstacles interposed, in the way of purchasing ground

limited in extent, as desired, and the Gloucester Land Company was organized, from which the manufacturing company purchased ten acres, bounded by Mercer, King and Monmouth Streets, and the Delaware River. Plans were prepared which, being approved, ground was broken July 1, 1844, and the first bricks of Mill No. 1 were laid on the 15th of August following. This mill, four stories high and three hundred feet long by fifty feet wide, with boiler-house and other essential out-buildings, was pushed to completion; necessary machinery for the manufacturing of white cotton goods put in, and July 31, 1845, the first cops of yarn were spun, and August 7th the first loom was running. The mill contained three hundred and twenty-four narrow and seventy-four wide looms, fourteen thousand five hundred and ninety-two spindles and employed three hundred and sixty-three persons.

Melcher's plans contemplated expansion, not in size, but in the number of buildings, and since No. 1, six other similar mills have been built, with necessary adjuncts in the form of engine and other houses. The mills occupy the space between Ellis Street and the river. On the northern half of the remainder of the tract the company erected a number of commodious brick buildings for boarding-houses to accommodate single persons employed in the factory, while the southern half, planted with shade-trees, was opened to the public.

The first manager of the business of the company operating the mills was Samuel Raby, who, although an excellent man and capable superintendent, became obnoxious to the mill-hands during the strike of 1848, and was compelled to leave. Stephen Crocker was the next superintendent, and remained in charge until March, 1857, when he was succeeded by Henry F. West, who for twenty-nine years has maintained the regard of the working people and the confidence of the owners. In 1879 the machinery was altered for the manufacture of colored dress goods. The mills now run 1030 looms, 46,000 spindles, employ 800 persons, with a yearly pay-roll of \$260,000 and an annual production of 2,000,000 pounds of cloth.

The present officers and directors are Samuel Welsh, president; Henry N. Paul, treasurer and agent; Samuel R. Shipley, George H. Boker, Samuel Ashw, Charles S. Wurts, H. P. Sloan, Richard Ashhurst, Charles J. Churchman and Samuel H. Grey.

GLOUCESTER LAND COMPANY.—The Land Company was not a voluntary, but a compulsory feature of the enterprises contemplated by David S. Brown and his coadjutors. When the Washing-



Philip H Fowler

ton Manufacturing Company wanted but ten acres of land, owners insisted upon selling not less than ten times that amount or none at all, and so the manufacturing company resolved itself into a land company and selected John Siter and Samuel R. Simmons as trustees. They purchased sixty-two acres of Frederick Plummer and one hundred and one and a half acres of Robert W. Sykes and paid thirteen thousand dollars for the Champion fishing right. Those purchases embraced the northern section of the city, and upon it have been built nearly all the industrial works,—Washington Mills, Aneona Print Works, Gloucester Print Works and the Iron Works. Churches and city have been liberally treated with, when requiring land, and the accommodating terms offered private parties have encouraged improvements, and enabled many with limited income to own their houses, Gloucester showing out of about nineteen hundred ratables, six hundred and seventy-five who are owners. In 1846 the company was incorporated, and in the charter is a section, making valid provisions in the deeds conveying the land, forbidding the sale of malt or spirituous liquor upon the premises. Under this charter the company still operates, having much land still in possession, exceeding in value the cost of the original purchase. The officers of the Land Company and the Washington Manufacturing Company are the same—President, George H. Boker; Treasurer, Henry N. Paul.

GINGHAM MILLS.—In 1860 Samuel Raby, the first superintendent of the Washington Mills, built a factory south of Jersey Avenue, and manufactured cottonades and coarse gingham. In 1870 the Gloucester Gingham Mills Company was incorporated, those named in the act being Samuel Raby, Edward Bettle, William C. Shinn, Samuel Chew, David S. Brown and George Janvier. The directors were David S. Brown, president; Samuel Chew, secretary and treasurer; and Henry F. West. The factory of Mr. Raby was purchased, Philip H. Fowler appointed superintendent, and the factory, after being enlarged, was supplied with improved machinery for the manufacture of gingham of a finer grade. Mr. Fowler assumed the management in 1871, and since that time the works have been running almost uninterruptedly, and with a success evincing enlightened tact in the control. The necessity for expansion has been frequent, and met as required, until the establishment covers seven acres of ground, comprising seven principal buildings, with nineteen annexes, wings and out-buildings. The main factory is of brick, two stories high, fifty-nine by two hundred

and eighty feet in dimensions, and, with the six principal buildings, contain over 36,000 yards of flooring. The mills contain 502 looms, 12,372 spindles, and employ 500 persons—one-fourth men, the remainder women and minors. The output is 6,000,000 yards annually, and the pay-roll foots up \$150,000 yearly.

The officers are Samuel Shipley, president; Samuel Chew, secretary and treasurer; John H. Carr, Harry B. Chew and David Chew; superintendent, Philip H. Fowler; assistant, Charles H. Fowler.

PHILIP H. FOWLER, one of the leading manufacturers of Camden County, is the great-grandson of George Fowler, born in Salem, Mass., where he resided and engaged in the manufacture of shoes. Among his sons was George, also a resident of Salem, who followed a sea-faring life and was lost while pursuing his vocation. His only son, George, born at Salem in 1803, by trade a mason and builder, married Sarah N., daughter of Daniel Moore, of Newburyport, Mass., and had children, —Sarah A. (wife of L. P. S. Corea, resident of Fayal, Azore Islands), George P. (of Salem), Philip H., Frank E. (of Galesburg, Ill.), Samuel (who died while a prisoner at Andersonville) and Helen M. (wife of Henry Chalk, of Salem).

Philip H. Fowler was born on the 11th of May, 1832, in Salem, Mass., and received his education at the grammar schools of his native city. Desiring to become master of a trade he entered a cotton-mill as an apprentice, meanwhile continuing his studies at a night-school. At the age of nineteen he applied himself to the work in the machine-shops of the mill, and at the expiration of the fourth year had become thoroughly familiar with the mechanical portion of the business. He then assumed charge of certain departments of the mill and continued thus employed until 1857. Mr. Fowler then made Gloucester City, N. J., his home, and entering the employ of the Washington Cotton-Mills, assumed the direction of one or more departments of the mill. For sixteen years he has filled the position of superintendent of the gingham mills at Gloucester City and still acts in that capacity. Here his thorough practical knowledge and financial ability have left their impress on the business and established it on a permanent and successful basis. Many improvements have been added, the capacity of the mills increased and its products, by their superior excellence, made readily marketable. Mr. Fowler is in his political affiliations a Republican and a strong advocate of the doctrine of protection. He has served for three terms as member of the Gloucester City

Council and for three years been actively associated with the School Board. Mr. Fowler was, on the 24th of November, 1852, married to Phebe A., daughter of James S. Young, of the British Provinces. Their children are Frank A., Charles H. and Hattie E., wife of Milton T. Shafro, of Gloucester City. Mr. Fowler is identified with the Camden National Bank as director. An active Mason, he was the first Master of Cloud Lodge, No. 101, of the order in Gloucester City, and is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, of Camden.

THE GLOUCESTER PRINT WORKS, the second in chronological order of the industrial establishments originated by David S. Brown and his associates in the limits of Gloucester, are situated near the banks of the Delaware River. The Gloucester Manufacturing Company, which operates them, was chartered in 1845, the following-named persons being the incorporators: William Folwell, Philip J. Grey, Gideon Scull, William Baugh, David S. Brown, Robert F. Walsh, Charles W. Churelman, who proposed to erect works "for the manufacturing, bleaching, dyeing and printing and finishing of all goods of which cotton or other fibrous material forms a part." The management was substantially the same as that of the Washington Manufacturing Company, and the object was to dye, bleach and print the product of the parent company. The works were built in 1850, and enlarged in 1855, for the introduction of printing machinery. September 14, 1868, the works were burned to the ground, even the walls being leveled; but by the 1st of April following the works were rebuilt as they now are, through the energy of Daniel Schofield, the superintendent. Besides the dyeing and bleaching departments, there are twelve printing-machines. The capacity of the works is eight hundred and thirty-six thousand pieces of calico annually, giving employment to three hundred persons. The superintendents have been D. Schofield, Archibald M. Graham and Mr. Bowker.

THE ANCONA PRINTING COMPANY was incorporated in 1871, the incorporators being David S. Brown, George A. Heyl, James S. Moore, Samuel Chew and Harry C. Heyl, who erected works in Gloucester for the introduction of the new discoveries in the application of colors, then successful in Europe, but untried in this country. The experiment was successful, and the production of "Dolly Vardens" and other unique designs kept the works running to their full capacity. When in full operation the works give employment to three hundred persons and turn out six hundred

thousand pieces of printed muslin annually. They are located on the river-shore, between the Washington Mills and Gloucester Manufacturing Company's Works. Archibald M. Graham was the manager until his death, in 1884.

GLOUCESTER IRON-WORKS are situated on the river, near Newton Creek, and are the farthest to the north of the long line of industrial establishments fostered by the enterprise of David S. Brown. In 1864 William Sexton and James P. Michellon, who had long been connected with the Star Iron-Works in Camden, built an iron foundry on the above-mentioned site. They cast shells for the United States government, and with other work did a prosperous business until 1871, when it was transferred to the Gloucester Iron-Works Company, incorporated that year. The directors were David S. Brown, president; James P. Michellon, secretary; Benjamin Chew, treasurer; William Sexton, superintendent; and Samuel Chew.

The works were enlarged, covering, with wharfing and storage ground, nearly a million square feet of surface. The casting of water-pipe, and the manufacture of material for water and gas-works, comprise the principal product of the works, and these are being constructed by the company at many distant points, and the output is disposed of from Maine to Texas. The full capacity of the works is a consumption of twenty-one thousand tons of iron per year, the actual present output being fifteen thousand tons. Three hundred men are employed in Gloucester City, with many others in the various places where the company is constructing gas or water-works. The pay-roll exceeds two hundred thousand dollars per year. The directors are Samuel Shipley, president; James P. Michellon, secretary; Harry B. Chew, treasurer; William Sexton, superintendent; Samuel Chew and John H. Carr.

WILLIAM SEXTON, the intelligent and able superintendent of the above-named works, was born in the city of Camden on the 7th day of October, 1828, and is the son of William Sexton and Sarah Lawrence Sexton. His mother was the daughter of Thomas Rodgers, who fled from Flanders to America to escape religious persecution.

Mr. Sexton was educated in the public schools of Camden, which he left at the age of fifteen to enter the patent-leather manufactory of Charles Freeman, where he remained two years, when he was employed by John F. Starr, whose iron works were then situated at the foot of Bridge Avenue. At the age of nineteen he became foreman of the machine-shop, which position he filled until he



Wm. H. Lupton

associated himself with Samuel Elfreth, in the machine business, in Camden. At Mr. Starr's solicitation, Mr. Sexton returned to the machine-shop, and held the position of foreman for nineteen years.

In the year 1864, desiring to embark in an enterprise of his own, Mr. Sexton came to Gloucester and established a foundry in connection with James P. Michellon, under the name of Sexton & Co. Finding it difficult to compete with the larger concerns, in company with others, he formed the Gloucester Iron Works, a description of which will be found above in this sketch. On February 4, 1849, Mr. Sexton married Mary M. Andrews, daughter of Chester and Sarah Andrews, of Trenton, N. J., by whom he had the following children: William and Sarah, twins, who died young, and a daughter, Mary Emma, who is married to Robert Marshall, Esq., of Philadelphia.

Mr. Sexton is in the prime of a vigorous manhood, and is strictly a "Camden County man," never having lived out of it, and by all considered one of its best and most respected citizens. By his industry and perseverance he has contributed largely to the success of the large and important manufacturing industry of Gloucester City, with which he has so long been identified.

TERRA-COTTA WORKS.—On the river-shore, south of Jersey Avenue, are located the Gloucester Terra-Cotta Works, of Kehrer & Sons. These were operated many years ago by David S. Brown & Co., and afterwards by George H. Hammond, and by other parties without much success. About 1883 the present firm assumed possession and made a success of the enterprise. The product is terra-cotta pipe, of which eight thousand feet is made weekly, giving employment to twenty men. On the river-shore, below high water, is a valuable bed of clay, suited to the company's wants, but when they attempted to dig for it, an injunction, issued at the instance of the owners of the fishery right, restrained them, and the material now used in manufacturing is brought from a distance of nearly two hundred miles.

THE GLOUCESTER STEAM MACHINE-WORKS are situated on Market Street, below King. In 1853 Hugh W. and Robert Lafferty erected a sugar refinery at Broadway and Mercer Streets, and for sixteen years carried on a flourishing business, producing five hundred barrels of refined sugar per week and giving employment to sixty men. They imported their raw material direct, and for a time Gloucester was a shipping port, several vessels at one time lying at the Mercer Street wharf unloading cargoes from the West In-

dies and other foreign parts. In 1879 this business was discontinued and Hugh W. Lafferty started the steam-engine and machine-works, his specialty being sugar machines for plantations and sugar-works. They are of his own designing, his inventions being many and various, and the demand for them from all parts of the world is increasing so that an enlargement of the works will be a necessity of the near future.

ONE LUMBER-YARD at a time has sufficed the little city, and there has never been competition in the trade. For several years Frank Mulford sold lumber, his place being on the north side of Market Street, east of King, when, in 1849, Henry B. Wilson and William C. Doughten opened a yard on the northwest corner of King and Market Streets, and Mulford abandoned the business. They built the frame store for the sale of hardware. In 1854 William S. McCallister became associated with them, and, in 1858, sole proprietor, Wilson & Doughten removing to Kaighns Point and there engaged in the same business. In 1866 John C. Stinson became McCallister's partner, and on the death of the latter, in 1868, George W. Dickensheets succeeded him and the firm has since been Stinson & Dickensheets.

From the first the men engaged in the trade have been useful in public as well as private life. Frank Mulford was a leader in municipal and society affairs. Henry B. Wilson has been a leader in Camden, member and president of the City Council, postmaster and member of the Legislature. William S. McCallister was one of the most useful and trusted men in Gloucester, while John C. Stinson and George W. Dickensheets have been pillars of the religious bodies to which they belong, and for many years in various municipal bodies sought the good of others rather than their own profit.

THINGS THAT WERE.—Jacob Sheetz, Abel Lukens, John H. Shultz, Peleg B. Savery and Abraham Browning, in 1858, procured a charter for the Gloucester China Company, to manufacture and sell porcelain, china, chemicals, drugs and other articles of which clay, sand and other earthy substances form the bases or principal ingredients. The company built a factory on part of the ground now covered by the Ancona Print Works. Peleg B. Savery was the well-known Southwark hollow-ware foundryman and the product of the Gloucester works was largely used in lining his iron castings. John Siter & Brother carried on a factory for the making of woollen and cotton machinery, and the same site was occupied by Richard F. Loper, of propeller fame, as an iron ship yard.

In 1864 Joseph Harrison, of Philadelphia, had

works built on the ground now occupied by the Gloucester Iron-Works. They were in charge of John H. Mystrom, an ingenious inventor, who turned out some excellent steel by a method of his own, similar to the Bessemer process. For some reason the enterprise failed.

In 1872 David S. Brown, George Jamison, Henry N. Paul, James P. Michellon, Benjamin Chew, Henry F. West, William Sexton, Daniel Schofield and Samuel Chew procured a charter for the Gloucester City Savings Institution, which prospered for a number of years, but in 1884, when most of the original promoters had ceased connection with it, it suspended, and its effects were placed in the hands of a receiver.

THINGS THAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN.—March 8, 1845, Richard W. Howell, Charles Robb, Joseph Porter, Thomas S. Ridgway and Benjamin W. Cooper obtained a charter for a projected enterprise under the name of the New Jersey Manufacturing Company of the County of Camden, for the manufacturing, dyeing, bleaching and printing of wool and cotton and all goods of wool and cotton and other fibrous material. The proposed capital to be invested was six hundred thousand dollars. There was a proviso in the charter that all children to be employed in the establishment under sixteen years of age must have at least three months "schooling" each year. The place selected was Gloucester, but the enterprise failed to mature.

In 1855 the Union Manufacturing Company of Gloucester was chartered to manufacture flour, meal, barrels and kegs. The incorporators were William B. Thomas, Thomas A. G. Stein, Samuel Z. Brock, Wm. S. Doughten, James L. Hines and Jeremiah H. Banks, but the company was never organized and nothing came of the undertaking.

In 1865 a charter was granted to James H. Stevens, James P. Michellon, Peter L. Voorhees, William Sexton and Lewis H. Bundick, to form the Gloucester Iron Foundry and Machine Company, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, but the project ended with the grant.

In 1871 the Gloucester Co-operative Benefit Society, capital ten thousand dollars, was incorporated, with Wm. McIlhenny, Wm. Wholstenholm, John Schules, Robert Booth, James Bartolle, Wm. Lee and James White as incorporators. The object was to purchase direct from first hands and avoid the profits of middle men, but the project went no farther than the granting of the charter by the General Assembly.

THE GAS LIGHTING COMPANY OF GLOUCESTER was incorporated in 1873, the names of David S. Brown, James P. Michellon, Henry N. Paul,

Benj. Chew and Wm. Sexton being mentioned in the act, and they comprised the company. The works were built by the Gloucester Iron Company and were located on Jersey Avenue, above Fifth Street. They were completed and began operations January 1, 1875. The holder has a capacity of sixty thousand cubic feet of gas, and the annual production is sixty-seven million cubic feet, with three and a half miles of pipe, supplying seventy-six street lamps belonging to the city, besides private parties. The officers of the company for 1886 are: President, George A. Heyl; Secretary, James P. Michellon; Treasurer and Superintendent, Harry B. Chew.

THE POST-OFFICE.—The following is a list of the postmasters of Gloucester, together with the dates of their appointment, as furnished by the Post-Office Department at Washington:

Postmaster.	Date of Appt.	Postmaster.	Date of Appt.
William C. Mulford.	July 29, 1845.	Albert J. Greene.	Sept. 7, 1866.
William H. Emery.	Feb. 26, 1849.	Edwin Tomlinson.	Mar. 19, 1869.
William C. Mulford.	June 5, 1853.	Chas. H. Barnard.	Nov. 17, 1881.
William H. Emery.	May 25, 1861.	Jas. McLaughlin.	July 28, 1885.

¹ Date of establishment.

RELIGIOUS HISTORY.

It is not generally known to the members of the present church at Gloucester that over one hundred and sixty-four years ago a congregation of the Church of England worshipped in that town, but such is the fact. In 1722 Thomas Bull, one of the proprietors of the town, in his will, makes the following bequest: "I give my file or tier of lots at Gloucester, including the burial-ground near my house, to be set apart for a Church of England when the congregation see fit to build." There is no evidence that a church was ever built, and the site of the burial-ground mentioned is unknown. A congregation was maintained, however, for many years, and up to the time of the Revolution, if not later. The Rev. Nathaniel Evans, who was appointed as missionary by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, in 1765 was placed in charge of the parish at Gloucester, Colestown and Berkeley. He preached at those places until his death, October 29, 1767. Five years later, November 19, 1772, he was succeeded by the Rev. Robert Blackwell, who married Rebecca, a daughter of Joseph Harrison, a member of the congregation. He continued in the service until the Revolutionary War broke out, when he joined the army as chaplain and surgeon. The churches for a time were without regular services, and it is not certain that the church at Gloucester

was again revived. No further effort is known tending to re-establishing Episcopal services in it. The present church of that denomination was organized in 1847. Some of the early emigrants who settled at Gloucester in 1689 were members of the Society of Friends, and they doubtless worshipped in the house of Mark Newbie, on the White Horse road, in Newton township, where an "indulged meeting" was held under the authority of the Society of Burlington.

Dr. Bangs, a Methodist historian, states that "Messrs. Boardman and Pilmore landed at Gloucester Point October 24, 1769, and immediately set about their work of doing good."

They were English missionaries sent out by John Wesley, but whether they set about their work at Gloucester Point is not stated. There is no evidence of permanent results. Meetings under Methodist auspices were held in Gloucester as early as 1820, in the "eight-square" school-house, on the Woodbury road, north of Timber Creek, but no organization was formed. About the same time meetings were held and continued for years in the old school-house on Market Street, east of the West Jersey Railroad. They were conducted by Frederick Plummer, of Philadelphia, a man of great eloquence and power in the pulpit, who drew large audiences. His efforts resulted in the conversion of hundreds during the fifteen or twenty years that he visited Gloucester Point. Many were baptized in the Delaware, but no church organization was effected, and the converts, gathered from many miles of surrounding country, were scattered or joined other churches, when Mr. Plummer ceased his ministrations, about 1840. Among them were Arthur Powell, a trustee of the Methodist society in 1839, and his widow, Mary Powell, still living with clear mental powers and retentive memory, and an active member of the Baptist Church. Another of Rev. Plummer's converts is Alexander A. Powell, son of Arthur, now one of the leading members of the Methodist Church in Gloucester, with two sons, George W. and A. Aden Powell, local preachers.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH of Gloucester originated in 1839, as the following minutes will show: "At the request of Robert W. Sykes, Esq. of Philadelphia, a meeting was called at the Gloucester Point Hotel, Gloucester County, N. J., at three o'clock on Wednesday, June 5th, 1839, of the following gentlemen, viz.: Joshua P. Browning, John Whiteman, Edmund J. Yard, John Moore, Arthur Powell, Thomas Githens, Edward Dougherty, Reilly Barrett, Richard Benson, James Carrigan and James Harnstead."

Of the above, Powell and Browning belonged to Gloucester, Githens, Barrett and Dougherty were from Camden and the others were Philadelphians. Browning was elected chairman and Harnstead secretary. Mr. Sykes then proposed to convey to the above-named gentlemen the house, twenty-five by fifty feet, erected on a lot of ground sixty-one by two hundred and sixty-six feet, on Market Street, above Third, for a place of religious worship "for the use of the Methodist Episcopal Church." The property was then presented to them as trustees. About three hundred dollars was raised and expended in furnishing the house. Robert W. Sykes, a generous donor, was a lawyer, and besides owning the ferry across the Delaware between Gloucester Point and Greenwich Point, possessed considerable land in Gloucester. He was not a member of the Methodist Church, but gave the new congregation encouraging support. The trustees gave the building the name of "Sykes' Chapel," but subsequently, at his request, it was changed to "Gloucester Point Chapel."

Rev. Levi Scott, who afterwards became a prominent bishop in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Rev. Joseph Ashbrook, of Camden, were assigned by Conference to conduct the religious services in this building. On October 20, 1839, an incendiary fire destroyed the chapel and all it contained except the Bible. This seemed to be a sad misfortune to the community and the young congregation, but their good friend R. W. Sykes, seconded by his wife, came promptly to their aid. Calling the trustees together the next day, October 21st, he informed them that he had insured the building for twelve hundred dollars, and that the money was at their disposal for the purpose of rebuilding. He also offered to exchange a lot one hundred by two hundred and eighty feet, on King Street, more centrally located, for the one on which the original building stood. These generous offers were accepted and a brick building, thirty by fifty feet, was constructed at a cost of eighteen hundred dollars.

The Gloucester Church was part of a circuit until 1845, when the membership having reached sixty, it was made a separate station under the charge of the Rev. Elwood H. Stokes, now president of the Ocean Grove Association. The society worshipped on King Street until 1851, when the opening of Somerset Street through the ground compelled the removal of the building. Land was purchased on Monmouth Street, corner of Willow, and a two-story brick church, forty-five by seventy feet, erected thereon, and the year following a three-story parsonage, the whole costing

about eight thousand dollars. Here the congregation held religious services until the night of December, 1882, when, in the midst of one of the greatest revivals that ever visited the congregation, a fire destroyed the structure, with all its contents, leaving nothing but blackened walls. The parsonage was damaged, but the insurance made good the loss. On the church there was a debt of twelve hundred dollars and an insurance of five thousand dollars. The Presbyterian and Baptist congregations of the town kindly offered to shelter the homeless society, but the use of the city hall, proffered by the City Council, was accepted, and there they met until the pastor, Rev. H. M. Brown, aided by the trustees, James L. Hines, president, in a few months placed on the site of the ruins a large and beautiful church building, fifty by eighty feet, at a cost of fourteen thousand dollars.

Like other churches and institutions of Gloucester City whose population, dependent upon factory employment, comes and goes as trade ebbs and flows, this church has had its seasons of lesser and greater growth, and its membership has fluctuated. In 1880 it reached three hundred and seventy; at the present time, six years later, it is two hundred and forty-two. The Sunday-school, with forty-two teachers and four hundred and ten scholars, is under the charge of George W. Powell as superintendent, with William J. Turkington as assistant.

The following-named ministers have served the Gloucester congregation since its organization, in 1839. Those marked with a * are dead.

1839.—William Brooks.*	1861.—William Walton.
1841.—Socrates Townshend.	1863.—Thomas C. Carman.
1843.—J. W. McDougal.*	1865.—Milton Relyea.
1845.—Elwood H. Stokes.	1868.—Jesse Stites.
1847.—John B. Dobbins.	1871.—Abram K. Street.
1848.—Robert Givin.	1874.—Philip Cline.
1851.—Joseph Ashbrook.*	1876.—Enoch Green.
1853.—Jefferson Lewis.	1878.—George H. Neal.
1855.—John Fort.*	1881.—William Walton.
1857.—Joseph Atwood.	1882.—Henry M. Brown.
1859.—Robert S. Harris.	1885.—Daniel B. Harris.

In 1883, November 14th, the corner-stone of a Mission Chapel was laid in the southeastern section of the city. The burning of the church a few days after retarded work upon the chapel, but it was recently finished and services are now held in it regularly, the pulpit being supplied by local preachers from Camden.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION.—The Protestant Episcopal Church of the Ascension, of Gloucester, was organized in 1847, largely through the efforts of [Rev. Isaac P. Labaugh, assistant rector of the Episcopal Church at Haddonfield, assisted by Thomas S. Ridgway and Mr. and Mrs. Charles

Robb, of Philadelphia. A meeting was held in the district school-house November 29, 1847, when the congregation was organized and the following officers elected: Wardens, Jefferson Smith and Alan Sanford; vestrymen, Nathaniel Demeritt, William S. McCallister, Thomas Higginbottom, George Nichols, Daniel F. Melcher, Hiram Brownell, Benjamin Browning, Albanus L. Clemens, Luther L. Cheeny and Benjamin Taylor. Two days later, on December 1st, Charles and Rebecca Robb, of Philadelphia, who owned large tracts of land at Gloucester, conveyed to this newly-formed parish a lot of ground one hundred feet square on Sussex Street, near Ridgway, "for and in consideration of the love and veneration for the Protestant Episcopal Church, and for the establishment of the same in the township of Union, commonly called the City of Gloucester." The lot was virtually presented to the parish, as but ten dollars was charged. Another lot on Sussex Street, forty by one hundred and twenty feet, was afterwards bought of Daniel Lacey and a third on Ridgway Street, twenty by one hundred and twenty feet, of Isaac P. Labaugh, upon which a rectory has since been built. Thus organized, having selected the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Ascension as the name, Isaac P. Labaugh was chosen rector of the parish and continued to serve as assistant rector of the church in Haddonfield. A substantial stone building, with a seating capacity of three hundred and fifty, was erected, at a cost of three thousand dollars, and consecrated, free of debt, early in 1850, by Bishop Doane, of the diocese of New Jersey. Besides those already mentioned as active workers in the parish during its early struggles were Mrs. William S. McCallister, James Wilson, Samuel Raby, Stephen Crocker, Henry B. Wilson and others.

The following is a list of the rectors and others in charge in the order of their succession: Isaac P. Labaugh, rector; Josiah Bartlett, rector; MacGregor J. Mitcherson, missionary in charge; Theophilus Reilly; John A. Goodfellow, lay reader; James A. Lamb, lay rector; John A. Fury, priest in charge; Reese C. Evans, priest; Richard H. de Gorma, priest; Caleb Pease, deacon; Thomas F. Milby, deacon; Thomas Dickerson, priest; Francis D. Canfield, priest.

The parish has sixty communicants. The property is valued at ten thousand dollars.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—In 1847, Rev. John M. Rodgers, a Presbyterian clergyman of Woodbury, visited Gloucester and held meetings at Washington Hall, on King Street, and on the 26th of June called a meeting for the purpose of

organizing. Mr. Rodgers presided and William C. Mulford, M.D., was chosen secretary. The trustees elected were William Melcher, William C. Mulford, Peter Du Bois (an elder), Elvin Jewell and Henry Van Fossen. Rev. Mr. Rodgers accepted a call to become pastor of the young congregation and entered upon his duties on the 1st of October with about twenty members. Their meetings were held in Washington Hall until 1849. In the mean time land had been purchased on Moumouth Street, at the corner of Burlington, the Gloucester Land Company donating part of the purchase money, and October 11, 1848, the corner-stone of the present house of worship was laid with appropriate ceremonies, Revs. Theodore Cuyler, D.D., and George W. Janvier delivering addresses on that occasion. The building is of brick, two stories, and the main audience-room will seat four hundred persons. The cost was eight thousand dollars. Upon it was a spire, eighty-two feet high, which a hurricane blew down three years after its erection and it was not rebuilt. The congregation at first was weak, but the Presbytery of Philadelphia assisted and Rev. Mr. Rodgers himself raised fifteen hundred dollars for the building fund. Rev. Dr. M. B. Grier, one of the editors of the *Presbyterian*, and who supplied the pulpit during 1867 and 1868, did much for the interests of the congregation. He presented a lot of ground adjoining the church, upon which a fine parsonage was built in 1870, costing two thousand eight hundred dollars. Fifteen pastors have served the congregation since the organization, in 1847. Their names and the dates that they each assumed charge are as follows:

1847. John M. Rodgers.	1859. T. F. Richmond.
1849. James Kirk.	1859. Joseph McMurray.
1850. A. Tulehope.	1866. John S. Hanna.
1851. Edward D. Yeomans.	1867. M. B. Grier, D.D.
1851. F. Knighton.	1869. Henry F. Reeves.
1853. W. E. Jones.	1881. John R. Milligan.
1854. David Longmore.	1885. James A. McGowen.
1856. W. E. Boardman.	

The pastorate of Joseph McMurray was a happy one, and under his ministrations of nearly seven years prosperity attended, until his failing health compelled his resignation. His death soon thereafter was deeply deplored. To rich gifts he united rare piety, which won for him universal love and reverence. The long pastorate of Henry F. Reeves, extending over twelve years, was blessed spiritually and temporally. Under him the entire debt of the church was liquidated and prosperity attended his efforts until the time of his resignation to become principal of the Ivy Academy, a Presbyterian institution at Bridgeton, N. J. The

church membership is one hundred and fifty-seven.

THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH of Gloucester was constituted April 4, 1867, in Washington Hall, on King Street, where services were held until the frame meeting-house was built, with a seating capacity of three hundred.

The pastors have been C. D. Parker, William P. Maul, Thomas R. Taylor, E. V. Glover, Peter McKenzie, John S. Teasdale, William C. Calder.

The officers for 1886 were,—Pastor, William C. Calder; Deacons, George M. Cheeseman, John Budd; Clerk, Clayton Sagers; Treasurer, Anna Farrel; Trustees, Clayton Shuster, W. Budd, Geo. M. Cheeseman, John Budd, Frank Sagers, Harry Carter. The members number ninety-five.

The Sunday-school was formed June 18, 1867, and has one hundred and ninety officers, teachers and pupils, with a library of three hundred volumes. Superintendent, George M. Cheeseman.

ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH, on the south-east corner of Sussex and Cumberland Streets, was built in 1849 by Rev. Father Waldron, appointed parish priest by Archbishop Kendrick, of Philadelphia. Mass had been celebrated for some time in Washington Hall, on King Street, and in the old school-house near Broadway and Hudson. Rev. Waldron remained but a short time after building the church, a stone structure, and was succeeded by Rev. Finnegan, who at the end of a year was removed and Rev. Harrigan appointed in his place. His pastorate of six years was very successful. The parish was strengthened and the debt of two thousand seven hundred dollars reduced to nine hundred dollars. He was removed to a parish in Cincinnati, where he died a few years afterwards. Such was the affection of his old parishioners for their former pastor that, raising the cost by subscription and obtaining the proper authority, they brought his body to Gloucester and buried it among their own dead. Rev. Daly was the next parish priest, and during the few years of his stay the debt was increased to nine thousand five hundred dollars. Rev. Father Wiseman was the next pastor and is kindly remembered as a good one, under whose administration the parish grew. The parish school-house was built, several teachers employed and a large number of children instructed. He was removed to Crawford, N. Y., and Bishop Corrigan appointed Rev. Egbert Kars as pastor in 1873. Father Kars was the best loved and most successful pastor the Gloucester Church has known. For thirteen years he administered its affairs with wise firmness, tempered with love, and gained the hearty co-operation of his parishioners in whatever

he undertook for the good of the church. Shortly after his coming he brought the Sisters of St. Dominic and placed them in charge of the school. He liquidated the parish debt during his pastorate, which ended with his life, May 3, 1886, when he died, lamented not alone by his own, but all the people, and such was the regard in which he was held, that on the day of the funeral the factories were closed and the people *en masse* attended the obsequies. While he was in charge of the parish Revs. Donovan, Horn, Cary, Lynch and Murphy were appointed assistants in succession, the last-named acting as pastor at the time of Father Kars' death. The parish numbers seventeen hundred souls.

SCHOOLS.—The log school-house in the woods was used until 1830, when a frame house was built east of the Union Cemetery and served the purpose for a number of years. It was then sold, and a brick house, now occupied as a dwelling, was erected near Broadway and Hudson Street. In 1859 the two-story brick school-house on Monmouth Street, near Broadway, was erected at a cost of seven thousand dollars, followed in 1868 by one at Cumberland Street and Ridgway, costing five thousand five hundred dollars; and in 1869 by the frame school-house on New Jersey Avenue, at Pine Grove. This cost one thousand six hundred dollars. In 1871 a second house was built near to and similar to the first one at Ridgway and Cumberland, and in 1873 a third, each of them of equal cost and capacity. These five buildings, valued at two thousand nine hundred dollars, with seven hundred and fifty seats, sum up the public school accommodations for the children of Gloucester City, the number of whom, between five and eighteen years of age, is sixteen hundred and thirty six, the number enrolled being ten hundred and forty six, with an average attendance of five hundred and twenty three. The pupils in other schools, including the Roman Catholic Parochial School of St. Mary's, number two hundred and fifty.

When the State established the public-school system the people of Union township, especially those in the western section, entered heartily into educational work and the largest possible facilities were provided. In 1847 this section comprised two school districts—Nos. 1 and 2—with sixty-two and one hundred and seventy-seven pupils respectively. The schools were kept open throughout the year and the taxes levied to cover the cost were paid cheerfully. The treasurer of the School Board acted as superintendent. The first so to act was William C. Mulford, M.D., in 1847 and 1848,

as well as in subsequent years. He was succeeded by Joshua P. Browning, William H. Emery, Jeremiah H. Banks and William C. McCallister, the latter serving for a number of years and until 1868, when township gave way to city methods.

Under the city charter the Board of Education is an independent body, not amenable to Common Council for its actions, but providing such educational facilities as in its judgment are required, with power to levy such tax, within the statutory limit, as will suffice to pay the cost. The board consists of six members elected for three years, two being elected annually. The board elects a president, secretary and treasurer from its own members. The school funds are made up of a State, local and poll-tax. The receipts of the treasurer for the fiscal year ending February 1, 1886, were: From the State, \$4908.88; local tax (two mills), \$3685.37,—total, \$8594.25. The expenditures were \$7877.31, of which \$6252.50 was for salaries. The surplus on hand was \$4756.97. The salaries range from \$400 to \$500 for teachers and \$1000 for the principal. There are eleven teachers, as follows: Principal, William Dougherty; Priscilla H. Redfield, Annie Emery, Mary Whittington, Matilda O. Redfield, Elizabeth W. Hanna, Kate McMurray, Willie Cogill, Emma Mayers, Emma S. Gaunt, Ida F. Luther. In addition to these, Judge John Gaunt, G. W. Michaels, P. H. Redfield and R. Heritage have been employed as teachers of night schools, which are open for several months in the year and are well attended. Judge Gaunt and Miss Redfield are veteran teachers, the latter having taught in the schools of Gloucester for more than thirty consecutive years.

The members of the Board of Education are George M. Dixon, William C. Turkington (secretary), Russell Willard (treasurer), Samuel Barwis Charles C. Collings (president), Duncan W. Blake, M.D.

The following have been officers of the board since 1868:

PRESIDENTS.

1868. William C. Mulford.	1879-80. John C. Stinson.
1869. Samuel Raby.	1881-82. Henry M. Barley.
1870-71. Thomas Hallam.	1883. Henry F. West.
1872-75. Samuel T. Murphy.	1884. John H. McMurray.
1876. George Boughman.	1885. George M. Dixon.
1877. Samuel T. Murphy.	1886. Charles C. Collings.
1878. William H. Banks.	

SECRETARIES.

1868-71. John C. Stinson.	1877-82. Andrew J. Greene.
1872-73. William H. Banks.	1883-85. George P. J. Poole.
1874-76. Samuel Finney.	1886. William C. Turkington.

TREASURERS.

1868-73. George W. Dickensheets.	1877-78. Thomas Hallam.
1874. William H. Banks.	1879-85. Lewis G. Mayers.
1875-76. Samuel T. Murphy.	1886. Russell Willard.

CEMETERIES.—The Cedar Grove Cemetery Company was incorporated in 1851, the names of William C. Mulford, Jacob Morrill and Stephen Crocker appearing in the charter. The company was organized and eight acres of land purchased on Market Street, east of the West Jersey Railroad. This was laid out and improved, and this cemetery has long been the favorite resting-place of Gloucester's dead. The present directors are James L. Hines, president and treasurer; Wm. Van Meter, secretary; William C. Birch, James E. Truax and Levi North.

The Union Cemetery is located between Broadway and the West Jersey Railroad, south of Market Street. The association was incorporated in 1860, Abraham Powell, Arthur Powell and Joseph B. Ellis being named in the act. The ground originally measured three acres, but the railroad cut off one-third, leaving but two acres. The directors are: Alexander A. Powell, president; Lewis G. Mayers, treasurer; Daniel Carroll, secretary.

BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS.—The first building association was incorporated in April, 1849, as the Gloucester Saving Fund and Building Association, with Moses G. Boston, Westcott Lowell, Stephen Crocker, William S. Doughten, George Nichols, Charles S. Barnard, William C. Mulford, Jeremiah H. Banks, William H. Emery and Joseph Cramer as incorporators. The association did well for about seven years, but difficulties and losses occurred and its affairs were wound up when the stock was worth about ninety dollars per share.

August 17, 1866, a meeting was held in Union Hall and the United Mutual Loan and Building Association was formed by the election of William W. Fernald as secretary, and the following named rectors: William S. McCallister, Hugh J. Gorman, James L. Hines, James Nield, Samuel Raby, Peter McAdams, William Ames, Philip Ritner and Joseph R. Smith. Samuel Raby was chosen president and Albert J. Greene treasurer. These were among the most careful and trusted men of the city, and the success of the enterprise was assured. Stock was subscribed for, and the association began its long career of usefulness. The first year the receipts were \$8957, and the amount loaned on bond and mortgage was \$8600. Eighteen series of stock have been issued, eight of which have matured, leaving two thousand three hundred and six shares still running. The total amount loaned on bond and mortgage since the start is over \$350,000, in sums varying from \$200 to \$2000, and averaging less than \$1000 to each person. These have been persons of limited means, and it is estimated that nearly three hundred persons have

thereby been aided in securing homes; and this accounts, in part, for the unusually large proportion of house-owners in Gloucester—over one in three of the rateables. Samuel Raby was president two years; Henry Black, ten; Archibald M. Graham, one; James L. Hines, nearly six years, when, resigning, Henry Black was again elected, serving until March, 1886, when he resigned to take the secretaryship, made vacant by the resignation of Hugh J. Gorman, after nearly eighteen years consecutive service. Albert J. Greene, who was also city treasurer, was elected in 1866 and, excepting 1884, when Lewis G. Mayers was elected for one year, he has been the only treasurer. The last annual report gives the receipts at \$18,459.52, and the average premium for loans twenty per cent. The present officers are: President, Joseph Rutland; Secretary, Henry Black; Treasurer, A. J. Greene; Directors: Peter McAdams, Thos. Black, John McMoyl, Joseph O'Kane, Alonzo D. Husted, William C. Turkington, Harrison Eger, Frank Rafferty.

SOCIETIES.

CLOUD LODGE, No. 101, FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS, was formed in 1869, largely through the endeavors of Benjamin Cloud, of Woodbury, and by his efforts a meeting was held in Washington Hall September 27th, when Richard C. Horner, Philip H. Fowler, William Mulford, William C. Burch, Joseph Tucker, John P. Booth, William William, William W. Garrett and William Ames applied to the Grand Lodge of New Jersey for a dispensation to form a lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, with the following officers: R. C. Horner, W. M.; P. H. Fowler, S. W.; William C. Mulford, J. W.; William C. Burch, Treasurer; William Ames, Secretary.

The warrant constituting Cloud Lodge was received January 31, 1870, and the officers were P. H. Fowler, W. M.; William C. Mulford, S. W.; William C. Burch, J. W.; John C. Stinson, Treasurer; William Ames, Secretary.

The following have served the lodge as Worthy Masters:

1870-71.—Philip H. Fowler.	1879.—Frank M. Hoffman.
1872.—Edward Mills.	1880.—G. William Barnard.
1873.—John P. Booth.	1881.—Wm. C. Burch.
1874.—Edwin Tomlinson.	1882.—Thomas J. Finney.
1875.—John Gourley.	1883.—Henry M. Harley.
1876.—William W. Garrett.	1884.—Wm. H. Bowker.
1877.—Thomas J. Finney.	1885.—John W. Warner.
1878.—George A. Dobbins.	

The lodge now has twenty-five members.

MOUNT ARARAT LODGE, No. 8, MASONIC LADIES, which meets in Powell's Hall, is one of the most prosperous societies of Gloucester, and was

organized October 8, 1867, in Union Hall, with the following charter members :

Sarah A. Conover.	Elizabeth Grove.
Eliza Rambo.	Sue Hendrickson.
Mary A. Higham.	Sarah Connor.
Jennie Warburton.	Jane Colwell.
Sarah Parker.	Caroline Bastian.
Elizabeth Alaways.	Louisa J. Daisey.
Mary Richmond.	Sarah J. Elbersson.
Annie M. West.	Abigail Marsh.
Patience O'Harah.	Mary A. Miller.
Elizabeth Rodgers.	Emma Neill.
Julia Smallwood.	Ellen Turner.
Rosanna Horner.	Mary Wynn.
Anna F. Conover.	Sarah Solomon.
Hannah Tatem.	Ellen F. Carney.
Lizzie Herron.	Emeline Pew.
Priscilla Lewis.	Emma Daisey.
Hannah Doughty.	Mary Farnas.
Anna D. Morton.	Mary E. Irvin.
Sarah Stillings.	Millicent Lafferty.
Margaret Thomas.	Rebecca Marple.
Sarah Matlack.	Frances Taylor.
Elizabeth Starr.	Deborah Wilkins.
Martha Tomlinson.	Parnelia Yeager.
Eliza J. Herron.	Georgiana Frazer.
Lizzie Horner.	

The officers for 1886 are Past I. H. P., Amanda Cheeseman ; I. H. P., Laura Beckett ; H. P., Ella Pursglove ; S. of C., Lou Richardson ; S. I., Emma Lanagan ; J. I., Stella Parker ; Tiler, Emma Ross ; Treasurer, Amanda Adams ; R. S., Hannah Tatem ; F. S., Anna D. Norton.

Arceus Lodge, No. 37, I. O. O. F., was instituted February 5, 1846, by Samuel T. Reed, Grand Master of New Jersey, assisted by D. D. G. M. Samuel Lilly, G. W. Joseph Notts, G. C. Joseph Narine, G. G. A. P. Darast and Grand Marshal James P. Taylor. The charter members were Dr. William C. Mulford, Reuben M. Dimock, Henry Wiggins and John Howarth. The lodge prospered for several years, but the Civil War depleted its membership and it ceased working until May 7, 1871, when it was reorganized with these members :

Thomas M. White.	Wesley Anderson.
Alexander A. Powell.	Joseph A. Leeds.
David P. Morgan.	Edmund Hoffman.
James L. Hines.	George W. Dickson.
Henry Van Posen.	William H. Banks.
James Neild.	John E. Miller.
Joseph B. Ellis.	Joseph R. Smith.
Samuel T. Murphy.	

The meetings were held in Greene's Hall and a strong organization was effected. Its present membership is thirty-four, with these officers : N. G., Albert Munn ; V. G., Joseph C. Berry ; R. S., Joseph C. Penn ; W., David P. Morgan ; C., Henry P. Hill ; I. G., Henry Wiltse. Among the Noble Grands previous to the suspension were

William C. Mulford, Wesley Anderson, Samuel T. Murphy, Edmund Hoffman and Frank Mulford. The following have been the Noble Grands since the reorganization :

Thomas A. White.	George McLaughlin.
Alexander A. Powell.	Lewis C. Harris.
John E. Miller.	George A. Dobbins.
Robert Verdin.	William R. Gardiner.
Albert Munn.	Joseph Cooper.
James Neild.	Samuel Pettit.
Charles Mason.	Joseph C. Penn.
George Outley.	John P. Booth.
Squire Brooks.	Wesley Anderson.
James E. Parker.	Hugh O'Neil.
Henry P. Hill.	William Buckley.
Joseph Test.	

ANCIENT CASTLE, No. 2, A. O. K. M. C.—The Ancient Order of the Knights of the Mystic Chain was founded in Reading, Pa., February 2, 1871, by J. O. Mathers and J. M. Brown. It now numbers one hundred and fifty castles in that State and ten in New Jersey, the latter recently formed through the zeal of members of the Gloucester Castle.

Ancient Castle, No. 2, was founded chiefly through the efforts of William L. and Harry S. Simpkins, George and Samuel B. Lee, who called a meeting at the house of James Carr, on Hudson Street, and securing twenty-four names, resolved to apply for a charter, and March 15, 1873, this castle was instituted, with the following-named charter members :

William L. Simpkins.	Harry S. Simpkins.
George Lee.	Samuel B. Lee.
J. H. Brown.	Thomas Conover.
James M. Chapman.	Lewis S. June.
Samuel Beaton.	George W. Lake.
Benjamin S. Cheeseman.	Isaiah Magee.
Henry B. Wiltse.	William Daisey.
W. N. Fenie.	Joseph Greene.
William Greene.	William Kent.
Joseph L. Hebbard.	Thomas Lake.
George Morrison.	Abraham McLeod.
Jesse Perkins.	Samuel Burrows.
Frederick Fabrin.	

The castle has prospered and gathered within its fold many of the best and most influential citizens, among them these, who have been active in spreading the order in this part of the State : Past Supreme Commanders Lewis G. Mayers, James A. Wamsley, M. D., Walter W. Larkins and George W. Cheeseman.

STANDING ELK TRIBE, No. 22, Improved O. of R. M., was instituted February 25, 1871, by Great Prophet Charles H. Gordon, of Camden, with these charter members,—

William W. Taylor.	Charles B. McGrove.
John McEllisoyl.	James Paul.

John A. Baker.
William Keys.
Samuel T. Murphy.
Robert M. Watson.
Joseph Wigglesworth.
Jacob Stetser.
Wright Burgess.

James Kane.
Joseph A. Test.
George W. McLaughlin.
Isaac Burroughs.
David Fasnier.
Wesley Anderson.
Samuel B. Lee.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.—Franklin Lodge, No. 26, K. of P., was instituted in Washington Hall, August 18, 1869, by Acting G. C., Stephen D. Young; G. V. C., Thomas G. Rowand; G. P., Samuel Williams; G. K. of R., William B. French; G. M. of F., C. Mahew; G. M. of E., James H. Pierson; G. M. A., A. Frank Holt; G. I. G., William P. Repsher; G. O. G., Samuel Braddock, all of Camden, except J. H. Pierson, of Woodbury. These were the charter members initiated at the institution of the lodge: Peter V. Brown, Charles F. Mayers, Thomas J. Finney, John O. Hines, Samuel Finney, George Leaming, Lewis G. Mayers, John C. Jordan, Levi Sharp, John D. Harley, Edgar Roby, Robert Booth, Robert Heaton, William R. Britton, Albert Munn, James Paul, George Whipple, William S. Chew, William B. Simon, Ambrose Strong, George W. Powell, Henry Harley, Mark L. Lacey, Alvin Berry, Thomas Conover, Joseph Tucker, Leroy Starkweather, Edward Noble.

These were the officers installed August 18, 1869: P. C., James Magee; C. C., Peter V. Brown; V. C., Samuel Finney; K. of R. and S., Charles F. Mayers; M. of F., Thomas J. Finney; M. of C., Samuel Beaton; M. of A., John D. Harley; I. G., John O. Hines; O. G., Edgar Roby.

The Past Chancellors of the lodge are Peter V. Brown, Samuel Finney, A. E. Tallman, John D. Harley, William Brown, John Moffatt, Howarth Law, Henry Law, Edgar Roby, Henry Black, Robert Heaton, Griffith J. Cassels, William Caldwell, Daniel Forrest, Joseph Wigglesworth, James Radcliffe, George Angelman, John B. Morrell, John P. Booth, William R. Britton, Robert Booth, Joseph Berry, Elwood Fisher, Douglass J. Robinson, Thomas F. Middleton, Asa V. Locke, Frank M. Neild, Jehu A. Locke, John S. Whitefield, Samuel T. Murphy, William Feeney.

The officers for 1886 are: P. C., William Feeney; C. C., Arthur G. Clark; V. C., Hugh Sterling; P., John Moffatt; K. of R. and S., Robert Heaton; M. of F., Benjamin F. Upham; M. of E., Henry Black; M. A. A., Elijah R. Locke; O. G., Thomas Steen.

The lodge has fifty-nine members, and meets in McBride's Hall every Tuesday evening.

THE YOUNG REPUBLICAN CLUB was formed in July, 1880, as a campaign club, with James Finley

as captain and William Hewlings, lieutenant, but in October following it was reorganized as a permanent body, for social purposes, with new officers: President, Henry F. West; Vice-President, John H. McMurray; Secretary, Robert Brannan; Treasurer, Charles F. Reeves. A room was secured at the northeast corner of King and Hudson Streets, and furnished with all the necessities for social and mental enjoyment. Christmas, New Year's and the Fourth of July are days of special observance, but other seasons furnish occasions for banquets or less gastronomic pleasures. The membership numbers sixty, and the officers are: President, Henry F. West; Vice-Presidents, William H. Banks and John H. McMurray; Secretary, Harry Reeves; Treasurer, G. William Barnard. No liquors are tolerated about the club-room.

THE WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION meets in the building long known as the Washington Hotel, at the corner of Hudson and Willow Streets. It was formed May 10, 1882, in the Methodist Episcopal Church, largely through the efforts of Mrs. Fannie H. Carr, president of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, No. 1, of Camden. The following were the original officers: President, Mrs. Rev. H. M. Brown; Vice-Presidents, Mrs. Edna Taylor and Mrs. Rev. J. R. Milligan; Secretary, Mrs. Theresa Anderson; Treasurer, Mrs. Mary R. Michaels.

Fitting up the rooms on Hudson Street, the Union began an active career of usefulness and benevolence. Soup is distributed to the worthy poor during the winter season; and a library well stocked with carefully selected books provides good reading matter, in comfortable quarters, to all who choose to avail themselves of the privileges. The officers of the library are: President, Richard Hoffner, Jr.; Secretary, D. Rosecoe Harris; Treasurer, Emma Collings; Librarians, Emma Collings and Sarah J. Lippincott. The present officers of the Union, which now numbers eighty-four members, are: President, Mrs. Edna Taylor; Vice-President, Mrs. Rev. D. B. Harris; Treasurer, Mrs. A. M. Lippincott; Secretary, Sarah J. Lippincott; Superintendent of Literature, Mrs. M. R. Michaels.

THE CATHOLIC SOCIAL CLUB for mental improvement was formed in 1883, and contains some of the brightest minds among the young men of the Catholic faith in Gloucester. The officers selected were,—President, James McLaughlin; Secretary, Herman Eger; Treasurer, Peter McAdams; Librarian, Daniel F. Lane.

The club occupies rooms on King Street, above

Hudson, which are handsomely furnished, and the library is well filled with carefully selected books, to which the late Father Kars liberally contributed. The membership numbers twenty-five and the first officers are still retained.

THE YOUNG MEN'S CATHOLIC BENEFICIAL SOCIETY was organized in 1873, with thirty charter members and the following officers: President, John J. Lafferty; Secretary, Michael M. Mullins; Treasurer, Daniel Kenny. It is No. 314, and is chartered by the Irish Catholic Beneficial Union. It has prospered and now has a membership of one hundred and thirty.

GLOUCESTER POINT AS A PLEASURE RESORT.—Hernaomissing was the Indian name for Gloucester Point. The eastern shore of the Delaware River, from Trenton to the sea, presents no more attractive resort for the lovers of combined rural and aquatic diversions than Gloucester Point. At the head of the Horseshoe Bend, where the Jersey shore trends to the east and the Pennsylvania shore to the west, the river expands to bay-like proportions, and opens to the eye a river-view many miles in extent, and from the surface, cooled by contact with the water, southwestwardly breezes, the prevailing winds of the summer-time, come with refreshing vigor during the heated term. Joined to this, the six thousand feet of gravelly river-shore, affording ready facilities for beaching small craft, with excellent fishing in the river and creeks around, the fact that the Point has been from the earliest times a favorite pleasure resort, needs no explanation. Three miles from Market Street, Philadelphia, it is an easy row or sail, and hundreds did and thousands do make it their Mecca, on pleasure bent.

The Philadelphia Fox-Hunting Club made it a place of rendezvous during its existence from 1766 to 1818, with the headquarters at William Hugg's Ferry-house, while the kennel was located on the site of William J. Thompson's hotel. In excavating for the foundations of this building, a few years ago, a quantity of bones, the remains of canine feasts, were unearthed. Following the Fox-Hunting Club, in 1828, came the Fish-House Company, now the Prospect Hill Association. There is a dispute as to the date, some fixing it as late as 1838.

George P. Little, of Philadelphia writes: "That originally the Fish-House Company was organized by some old Waltonians, who, during the summer months, met semi-weekly under the large sycamore trees that once lined the shore of the Delaware, from Newton Creek to Timber Creek. Chief among those veterans in handling the rod and fry-pan was Jesse Williamson, and in organizing

a club in 1838, it was called the Williamson Fishing Club, and, at his request, on the erection of the present house, the name was changed to the Prospect Hill Association.

The claim is made, however, on good authority, that when the Fox-Hunting Club disbanded a fishing club was formed, and that a house was built in 1828 on Prospect Hill, a high bluff overlooking the mouth of Timber Creek to the south, and that it was replaced, in 1838, by the present spacious two-story club-house, where, twice a month, from May to October, the members, under penalty for absence, gather and feast on viands of their own preparing—not fish alone, but anything that lures the appetite—not water alone, but *aqua pura* diluted to a weakness assuring to weak nerves. Among well-known names on the list of past and present members are these,—President and Captain, E. J. Minchen, of the Philadelphia *Sunday Dispatch*, who, for thirty-two years, did not miss an opening-day; James B. Stevenson, Charles W. Bender, William F. Hughes, Benjamin Franklin, Peter Glasgow, George W. Wharton, William Richardson, Peleg B. Savery, Peter Lyle, Chapman Freeman, George J. Weaver, Louis Pelouze, Mahlon Williamson, Jacob Faunce, B. J. Williams, George Bockius, Thomas F. Bradley, Joseph B. Lyndall, S. Gross Fry, Benjamin Allen, John Krieger, George P. Little, Peter Lane, Samuel Collins, William Patterson, J. W. Swain, Samuel Simes, Jesse Williamson (one of the originators), and others. The membership is limited to thirty, and, as they are long-lived, the entire roll of members during the fifty-eight years of its existence contains but few over one hundred names.

Besides the Prospect Hill Association, other clubs and individuals have built houses along the shore, where, during the summer months, they bring their families and friends for a day's outing, spending the hours in fishing, and retiring to the houses when hungry. In a cluster, north of Hitchner's Surf House, are nearly a hundred boat-houses, belonging to Philadelphians, who visit Gloucester Point for fishing and sailing, engaging frequently in regattas, a favorite course for which is around the Block House and repeat, making a sail of sixteen miles, during the whole of which the fleet is in full view from the Point. Several large hotels line the shore for the accommodation of visitors—notably the Buena Vista and Thompson's, famous for planked shad, the Surf House, Fath's, Haggerty's, McGlade's and Costello's. These form a distinct portion of the city, and, although comprising a part of the municipality, with patrons and purposes entirely different.

Matthew Medcalf, probably a son of the one who settled at the place in 1688, established a fishery below the wharf extending to Timber Creek. The title to the fishery passed to two daughters of William Masters, Mrs. Richard Penn and Mrs. Turner Camac. Samuel Reeves, now of Haddonfield, was in 1818 conducting the Eagle Point Fishery at Red Bank. He says at that time the fishery at the place mentioned was operated by William and Aaron Wood, and belonged to Joseph Hugg, who was keeping the ferry and ferry-house. He also says John Mickle, son of Isaac, was then conducting a fishery above Newton Creek.

GLOUCESTER FOX-HUNTING CLUB.—A number of gentlemen of Philadelphia interested in hunting convened at the Philadelphia Coffee-House, southwest corner of Front Street and Market, October 29, 1766, to organize a club. Twenty-seven were present; among them occur the names of Benjamin Chew, Thomas Lawrence, John Dickinson, Robert Morris, John Cadwallader, Charles and Thomas Willing, James Wharton, Andrew Hamilton and others, who, in later years, became famous in the councils of the State and nation. They agreed to keep a kennel of foxhounds, and to pay to the treasurer five pounds each for the purpose. In 1769 old Natty, a negro man belonging to Mr. Morris, was engaged year after year as knight of the whip placed in charge of the kennel.

He was allowed fifty pounds per annum, a house and a horse. In 1774 a hunting uniform was adopted, a dark brown cloth coat with laped dragon pockets, white buttons and frock sleeves, buff waistcoat and breeches and a velvet cap. In 1777 the kennel consisted of sixteen couple of choice fleet hounds, and in 1778 twenty-two hounds.

The kennel was established soon after the organization on the banks of the Delaware River, near Gloucester Point, and while the business meetings were held in Philadelphia, the rendezvous for hunting was established at the inn of William Hugg, at Gloucester Point Ferry. After the Revolution the club was revived and the members increased. Twenty of the members were the founders of the City Troop of Philadelphia, and the commander of the Troop, Samuel Morris, Jr., was until 1812 the president of the club. The hunts took place usually in Gloucester County, at Chews Landing, Blackwoodtown, Heston's Glass Works, and sometimes at Thompsons Point, on the Delaware. Jonas Cattell, the noted guide and whipper in of the club, was tall, muscular, possessed of uncommon activity and endurance. He was re-elected

for the service in the winter of 1796, and continued until the dissolution of the club, in 1818. His keen sagacity, knowledge of woodcraft and of the habits of game rendered his services invaluable. The death of Captain Charles Ross, in 1818, caused the final disbanding of the club. The kennel was distributed among the members, and their progeny are scattered all over West Jersey.

FISHERIES.—Various places along the Delaware River, at Gloucester, became noted as shad-fishing stations at the time of the settlement, but the first mention of them is contained in a will of Sarah Bull, made in 1742. She was a daughter of Thomas Bull, whose mother, Sarah Bull, is mentioned as a widow in 1688, and as owning one of the lots that extended down to the river. The fishery designated was above the wharf, extending to Newton Creek, and was left by her to the Harrisons, and used until the erection of the factory, when its usefulness was destroyed. Gloucester Point has ever been the resort of experienced fishermen, whose purpose was less for pleasure than gain, and fisheries with immense nets have troubled the waters ever since the white man's boat first pressed the gravelly strand. For many years it was the occasion of an annual picnic with New Jersey farmers, far and near, to go with their teams, in large companies, each spring, to Gloucester Point, load their wagons with shad, haul them home and cure them for family use during the year, salted and smoked herring and shad being deemed as essential to the larder as pickled pork. Shad were more plentiful and larger in those days than now. In the language of Alexander A. Powell, a fisherman, threescore years ago, "Shad don't run as they used to do when I was a boy; they used to bring in six thousand at a haul; now six hundred is a big catch, and such big ones as they used to catch! eight-pounders, many of them, while now a four-pounder is called a beauty." The Hugg fishery, extending from Clark's to the old ferry at Hitchmer's, and the Champion fishery, north from Hitchner's to Newton Creek. The latter was purchased by the Gloucester Land Company in 1848. The Clark fishery was united with the Hugg right about seventy years ago, and Alfred Hugg, a leading lawyer of Camden, whose ancestors for generations owned the fishery, with other heirs, is now the owner, and was the operator until 1886, when it was leased to William J. Thompson and William Guy. The net used is five hundred and seventy-five fathoms in length, twenty fathoms in depth, and the lines over four miles long, being the largest net used on the Delaware. Shore-fishing has been less lucrative since

gill-fishing came into vogue. This method came into use as early as 1800, and was considered injurious to the general fisheries to such an extent that an act was passed, November 26, 1808, prohibiting the use of the drift net or gilling seines. This act was in force many years, and June 10, 1820, Aaron Patterson, Charles Anderson, William Griffith and William Campbell were tried for the offense committed May 6th, opposite Howell's fishing-grounds, at Red Bank. The act became inoperative a few years later, and the method was largely used.

Alexander A. Powell was one of the earliest to engage in this mode of fishing. He drifted his first net, sixty fathoms long, from Gloucester to Red Bank, in 1828, and continued in the same occupation, each returning spring, until 1882, when the weight of seventy winters compelled him to desist. Sixteen gill-fishers now constitute the Gloucester contingent, using nets one hundred and thirty fathoms long. Formerly sturgeon fishing was quite a business, but it has fallen off, and the boats go to the bay in the early part of the season, following the fish as they move up the river, and reach Gloucester in July.

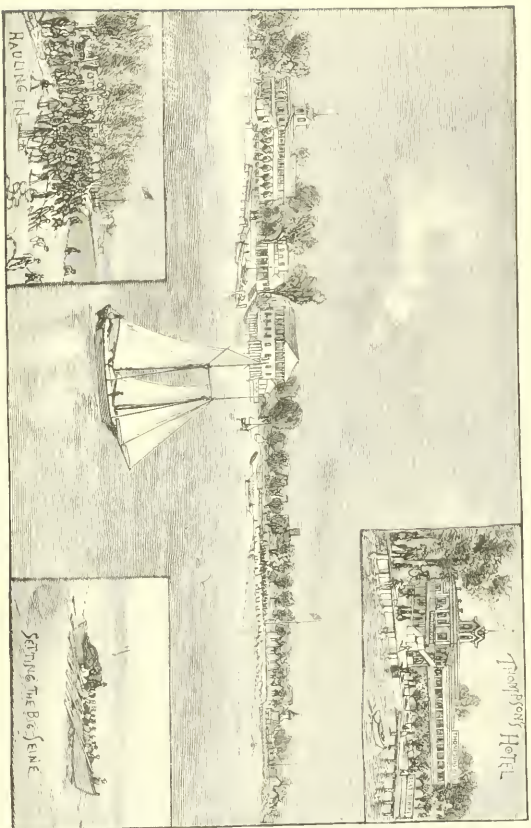
There are two fishing districts on the Delaware River, in Camden County. The southern district extends from Federal Street, Camden, to Timber Creek. Patrick McCallagher is fish warden of this district. The following is a statement of the catch for 1886, with the number of men employed and nets used: At Gloucester, William J. Thompson and William Guy employ sixty men, and work a net of five hundred fathoms length. The number of roe shad caught was 9240; bucks, 6153; skips, 2431,—total, 17,824; herring, 179,406; rock fish, 691. Gloucester City, 21 gilllers, 2500 fathoms, 8300 shad. Bridge Avenue, Camden, 10 gilllers, 750 fathoms; 3000 shad. Kaighns Point, 10 gilllers, 1000 fathoms, 5000 shad.

PLANKED SHAD may not be called an industry, but planked shad dinners are an institution peculiar to Gloucester Point, one that is rapidly winning popularity for the locality. Who was the inventor, and when and where the invention was first applied, is not surely known. Tradition has it that a hundred years ago Jersey dames, living near the banks of the Delaware, always famous for the abundance and delicate flavor of its shad, pleased and cultivated the epicurean appetites of their lords, the ploughmen and the fishermen of the day, by serving up the dainty fish, toasted on oaken planks, free from the effluvia of swine fat. This is tradition, however, dark, dim and uncertain, but living testimony verifies the statement.

Samuel Reeves, now in his ninety-sixth year, living in Haddonfield, began fishing at Eagle Point fishery, at Red Bank, in 1818, and says planked shad were then prepared, but not often, and not until many years later did it become extensively known. About fifty years ago "Aunt Polly" Powell, wife of Abraham Powell, living near the shore at Gloucester Point, so served the fish, on occasions, to the hungry disciples of "Izaak Walton," who sought the gravelly shore on piscatorial expeditious. "Aunt Polly"—the term was one of affection and respect—did not make it a business to cater for the hungry, but, at times, fishing-parties, hungering and thirsting, would treat her kind offices in warming a cup of coffee or frying a bit of bacon, and, in the goodness of her kindly heart, she sometimes varied the regimen with planked shad, to their delight and her gain. "Aunt Polly's" skill, however, never made planked shad famous. They were delicious, and the fishermen knew it, and repeated the experiment to prove the fact; but they were not judges, for fishermen are always hungry, and a hungry man knows not whether it be the excellence of the viand or the sharpened appetite that makes it taste so good.

The first to provide the dish to parties was Mrs. Wills, the widow of Aden G. Wills, who kept the ferry-house, "The Old Brick," over forty years ago. He removed to Red Bank, where Mrs. Wills supplied planked shad to her guests occasionally. Aden Wills died and Mrs. Wills, who is still living in Philadelphia, leased the Buena Vista, at Gloucester Point, about thirty years ago, and had a limited patronage for plank shad. Among her regular patrons was Detective Ben Franklin, who sometimes alone, at other times with company, doubled his enjoyment by sampling the luscious dish while inhaling draughts of cool air. But while Mrs. Wills was an expert in the culinary art, she knew not the mysteries of printer's ink, and the knowledge of the dish was limited.

Daniel Wills, a son, served planked shad at the Buena Vista years later, and after that at the Lazaretto, where many a *bon vivant* sought his hospitality. A Chester host took up the rôle a number of years ago, and many went thither for the delightful dish, but the later lustre of the Gloucester dinners has paled the rival lights in the land of Penn, and if they still burn, it is dimly and subdued. Plank shad continued to be served, but their renown was confined within narrow bounds, and Philadelphia almost monopolized the privilege until about ten years ago, when William J. Thompson, who had been running the Buena Vista, was supplanted by John Plum, and, building



HOTEL AND FISHERIES OF WILLIAM J. THOMPSON,
GLOUCESTER CITY, N. J.

a house of his own farther south on the shore, set rival tables, which, exciting emulation, led to a strife for trade that lined both their coffers with silver and gold.

The rivalry led to extensive advertising, until Gloucester Point's special dainty had been read of all over the land, and parties from distant States, after experimenting, have gone home, told their story and started others on the pilgrimage. John J. Jackson succeeded Plum, who supplies the commodity at the "Buck," on Timber Creek, but the pilgrimage to Gloucester still continued, requiring constant expansion and multiplication of appliances to feed the increasing pilgrims, which this year will reach ten thousand. All classes are included, United States judges, Senators, Congressmen and heads of departments, Governors, legislators, State, county and municipal officials, military and naval heroes, the grave, the gay, all, in singles, pairs and fifties, all partake; even the bootblack, if he has the price, may enjoy the luxury, barring the wine.

Mr. Thompson is constantly adding attractions to his spacious hotel, and his guests warmly praise his hospitality and successful management. He is

one of Gloucester's most active citizens, and in business and political matters, a leader. When Mr. Thompson came to Gloucester (1869) "planked shad" dinners were served in a primitive way. He has brought it to a state of perfection, and his hotel is the resort not only of Philadelphia's most noted people, but the entire country. It is a great place for foreign tourists, who desire to receive instruction about the mysteries of that great American dish.

Plank shad is thus prepared and served. A hickory or white-oak plank, two and a half inches thick, is heated almost to ignition; upon it is placed a "roe shad," fresh from the water, and split down the back, seasoned and then placed before a fire of coals. It requires from half to three-quarters of an hour to cook properly. The fire cooks one side, the hot plank the other, the process conserving the aroma and juices; and served hot, with new potatoes, fresh green peas, asparagus and waffles, with wine to those who will, it is a dish fit for the most epicurean of American sovereigns.

Among the noted sportsmen was John Burroughs, whose reputation for fishing and gunning was second to none in the country.

THE BOROUGH OF HADDONFIELD.

CHAPTER XI.

Early History.—Francis Collins, John Kay, Timothy Matlack, Jacob Clement, Samuel Clement, Thomas Perry Webb, Thomas Redman, Hugh Creighton, William Griscom, Benjamin Hartley.—Local Incidents of the Revolution.—Haddonfield in 1825 and 1835.—Friendship Fire Company.—Old Taverns.—The Post Office.—Library Company.—The Friends.—Baptist Church.—Methodist Church.—Episcopal Church.—Presbyterian Church.—Schools.—Business Interests.—Societies.

EARLY HISTORY.—The land on which this town is situated was embraced in two surveys, one of five hundred acres, made to Francis Collins, Oct. 23, 1682, and another of five hundred acres to Richard Mathews, in 1683. The former may be described as lying southwest of Ellis Street, and extending from the head of the middle branch of Newton Creek to the south branch of Coopers Creek. The King's Highway, or Salem road, passed through it. The 28th of Eleventh Month, 1724, Joseph Collins, heir-at-law of Francis Collins, conveyed the portion west of Salem road to John Estaugh. He retained the eastern portion, where his father had erected a mansion house on the hill south of the village, which he named "Mountwell." The site is now occupied by Reilly's Seminary. The larger portion of the Collins tract, not occupied by the town, is now owned by the Hinckman estate and William H. Nicholson and others.

The Matthews tract adjoined the Collins tract on the north, and extended to Coopers Creek. Richard Mathews was a Friend and resided in London at the time of the purchase of this land, but, a few years later, removed to Stoke Newington, England, where he died in 1696. He was interested in the Province, was probably a creditor of Edward Byllinge, and, through his agents, made several surveys in Gloucester County, as it is not known that he ever came to this country. In 1691 he sold, through his attorney, Elias Farr, one

hundred acres of the tract above mentioned to William Lovejoy, it being that portion that lay between the main street of Haddonfield and Coopers Creek. William Lovejoy was a blacksmith, and it is supposed his shop was the smith-shop marked on the Thomas Sharp map of 1700. The land was granted him by Richard Mathews, for services, and in 1696 Thomas Gardiner, Jr., son-in-law of Richard Mathews, as administrator of the Mathews estate, granted Lovejoy fifty acres additional, for services rendered. This tract lay beyond the present Evans' mill, in Delaware township, and was called the Uxbridge. Lovejoy abandoned his occupation soon after, and sold all his land, in the year 1696, to Thomas Kendall, who erected a mansion-house and corn-mill. The mill contained but one set of burrs, and was known as the "Free Lodge Mill," and was probably the first of the kind in the county of Gloucester. The land and mill passed, in 1702, to Henry Treadway, who soon after sold to Mordecai Howell, who, in 1705, conveyed it to John Walker and Thomas Carlisle. The latter, in 1708, sold his undivided half-interest to Walker, who, in 1710, sold the land, one hundred and fifty acres, to John Kay, Joshua Kay, John Kay, Jr., and Simeon Ellis. In 1713 John Kay, Jr. and Simeon Ellis gave to John Kay a quit-claim deed for their right in the property.

JOHN KAY was among the leading men of the settlement, and first purchased one hundred acres of Francis Collins in 1684, situated on the north side of the north branch of Coopers Creek, and is now part of the farm lately owned by Joseph W. Cooper, deceased. The land lies about one mile east of Ellsburg, in Delaware township, 'his county. At his house, in 1685, under the authority of the Quarterly Meeting of Friends at Burlington, an Indulged Meeting was organized, and continued there several years. In 1685 John Kay

was elected to the General Assembly of the province of West New Jersey, and again in 1703-4. He was also appointed one of the justices of Gloucester County, by virtue of which he was one of the judges of the courts of the county. In 1710, (the year he purchased the Lovejoy survey), he was again elected a member of the Assembly, and upon the meeting of that body, at Burlington, elected speaker, and was re-elected for the sessions of 1711-12-13. He was defeated for Assembly in 1716 by Daniel Cox. When in the Assembly he was chairman of the committee to make the settlement of the boundary line between New York and New Jersey, and also chairman of the committee to prepare a law to fix the partition line between East and West Jersey. He died in 1742, leaving a widow, Sarah, and several children,—John, Sarah (who married James Norris), Mary, Isaac, Josiah, Benjamin and Joseph. At the time of his death he owned all the land east of the main street in Haddonfield, from Coopers Creek to a line near Ellis Street, excepting a few lots sold to Timothy Matlack and others. He also owned tracts of land in Delaware township and other parts of what is now Gloucester and Camden Counties. In 1727 he conveyed to his son Isaac several tracts of land, containing seven hundred and thirty-four acres, situated on both branches of Coopers Creek. In this deed he is mentioned as "John Kay, of the Grist-Mill, at the head of Coopers Creek, in Newton township, Gloucester County, New Jersey." The only part of the estate now in the family name is owned by Isaac M. Kay (a lineal descendant of John), of Haddonfield, and is in Delaware township. The tract in Haddonfield passed to John Kay, a son, except a portion owned by Sarah Norris. The mill property was in the portion conveyed to Isaac and passed to his son Joseph, by whom it was resurveyed in 1791, and, later, passed to Mathias Kay. The old mill was in Newton township, and its site can still be seen in the bed of the pond when the water is low. In 1779 it was moved about one hundred yards down the stream and to the north, on the site of the present Evans' mill, in Delaware. In 1819 Thomas Evans purchased the mill property of Mathias Kay, and, in 1839, rebuilt it, and on the south side, at the end of the dam, about 1820, built a fulling-mill, which was rented by Russell Millard, who began business and continued until about 1854, when it was destroyed by fire. Thomas Evans died in 1849, and left the mill to his son, Josiah B. Evans, who, in 1854, associated with him Solomon Matlack, a millwright. He died in 1869 and left the property to his children. The business is now

conducted by Joseph G. Evans & Co. In 1883 the machinery was changed and the Roller Process and other improvements adopted.

Sarah, a daughter of John Kay, married James Norris, a shipwright, and built one of the first houses in Haddonfield, on a lot given her by her father in which she kept a store. She was taxed in 1723 and for many years after. This was probably the first store in Haddonfield. Her husband died in 1742, and left a daughter, Elizabeth, who married Isaac Smith in 1739 and John Hinchman in 1747. Sarah Norris died in 1757. The old house in which she kept her store stood on the west side of the main street, near the corner of Potter Street, and her dwelling, a two-story hipped roof with a high basement, stood on the same property.

TIMOTHY MATLACK, son of William, came to Haddonfield in 1726 and opened a shop. In 1733 he was assessed 10s., and Sarah Norris 6s. 8d. Matlack received from his father, William, in 1714, a tract of land in Waterford township, near Glendale, where he built a house and settled. In 1726 he sold it and removed to Haddonfield. It does not appear that he bought until August 6, 1732, in which year he purchased of John Estaugh several lots on the west side of Main Street, embracing the American House property, and above and below and some distance to the rear. On September 1st, the same year, he bought four acres of John Kay, on the east side of the main street, opposite the American House. In 1743 he sold part of the last-named purchase to Jacob Clement, a tanner, in whose descendants it still remains. The lot on which the residence of George Horter now stands was part of the four acres of Matlack. Timothy Matlack purchased land on the north side of the road of Mary Gill and John Gill, Jr., March 31, 1744, which, October 17, 1754, he sold to John and Daniel Hillman, who, May 15, 1758, sold to John Shivers; the house now occupied by Mrs. Joseph B. Tatem, on Main Street, standing on the premises, was shortly after built.

TIMOTHY MATLACK, a son of Timothy Matlack, was born in Haddonfield, in 1730, and afterwards became noted in the councils of the nation. When a young man he moved to Philadelphia. He was educated as a Friend, and consequently as a non-resistant, but during the Revolutionary War he served as a colonel, for which he was "dealt with" by the Society and lost his membership. He was secretary of the Continental Congress when that body was in session in Philadelphia, and was known as an earnest advocate of the cause of the colonies. He died in 1829, and was buried in the

grave-yard of the Society of Free Quakers (of which he was a member), on South Fifth Street, Philadelphia.

BENJAMIN COLLINS, a son of Joseph Collins, was a carpenter, and received from his father a tract of land fronting the south side of the main street, a part of the Mountwell estate. He died in 1756.

JACOB CLEMENT, who in 1743 bought a lot of Timothy Matlack, built thereon a tannery. The site of it is to the rear of John Clement's house, and it was continued until about 1812. It passed to James Clement, his son, and later to John Clement, his nephew, and is now owned by John Clement, son of John. The old mansion-house stood on the site of John Clement's present residence.

About 1750 James Hartley built a tannery on the lot of Charles H. Hillman, which was operated until about 1825.

SAMUEL CLEMENT, son of Jacob, who married Rebecca, the daughter of Joseph Collins, in 1735, received from him a large tract of land extending from the main street southerly to a line running from Coopers Creek westerly. On this tract and on the south side of Main Street, corner of Ellis Street, Dr. Evan Clement, in 1760, erected a large brick house, where he lived many years, as did his son, Samuel E. Clement. The property was recently purchased by Alfred W. Clement, who, in July, 1886, tore down the house and in the wall was found a brick bearing the date September, 1760. Samuel Clement was an active member of the Society of Friends and prominent in the progressive movements of his day. He was also a surveyor and, entrusted with the settlement of township and county lines, which he faithfully and satisfactorily performed.

THOMAS PERRYWEBB, in 1727, purchased of John Kay a triangular piece of land where now stands the store of Alfred W. Clement, where he had built a dwelling, and in 1733 was assessed as a tavern-keeper. In 1737 he was taxed 10s. as a blacksmith. He continued in business many years. His widow, Margery, in 1742, purchased a piece of land adjoining; but the only son being a seafaring man, the property eventually passed to others.

THOMAS REDMAN, who settled at Haddonfield about 1730, was the son of Thomas Redman, of Philadelphia, a leading mechanic in that city. He was apprenticed to a druggist and when of age came to Haddonfield, and in 1737 married Hannah, the daughter of John Gill, and opened a drug store in the village. He died in 1766 and left several children, of whom Thomas Redman followed the

business of his father, and also was a conveyancer. He married Mercy Davis. They had a son Thomas, who married Elizabeth L. Hopkins. He too became a druggist and also a conveyancer and carried on the business in the same house which stood on the site of Mrs. Samuel C. Smith's residence. He died in 1846 and his widow in 1852. Their children—Thomas (deceased), James, Joseph, Elizabeth (deceased), John, Charles and Sarah—are residents in the vicinity.

THOMAS CHAMPION, son of Nathaniel and grandson of John, who established a ferry over Coopers Creek in 1702, came to Haddonfield as a tailor and resided in the mansion built by Mathias Aspden. He afterwards became its owner. It is now the property of the Misses Blackwood, on Main Street. This was considered at the time of its erection the most expensive house in the village. The ownership of the lot passed from Thomas to his son Samuel, and after his death it passed out of the name and became the property of Benjamin W. Blackwood, M.D.

MATHIAS ASPDEN, in 1749, was one of the taxables in Haddonfield. He married the widow of Roger Hartley in 1756, and their son Mathias, as a shipping merchant in Philadelphia, accumulated a large estate. He was a Loyalist during the Revolution and in 1779 his property was confiscated. In 1786 the attain of treason was removed and damage awarded to the estate. He died unmarried in London, August 9, 1824. His estate was settled in accordance with a will made in 1791, and was left to his heirs-at-law. The will was contested by the English and American claimants, and after twenty years of litigation it was decided in favor of the American claimants and six hundred thousand dollars was distributed among them. Mathias Aspden, Sr., purchased a part of the four acres, on which he built a fine mansion. He later moved to Philadelphia, where he died in 1764. He bought of Timothy Matlack the most of his estate west of the main street, from Doughty's store to the Redman property, and the same year the remainder of it.

HUGH CREIGHTON owned the tavern house which is now the American House, in Haddonfield. It was the place of meeting of the Legislature of New Jersey several times in the year 1777. The Council of Safety was created by act of Council and General Assembly of the State and was organized in this tavern house on the 18th of March, 1777, and transacted business there, and next convened at Bordentown, March 26th; returned to Haddonfield May 10th. Afterwards meetings were held at Morristown and Princeton,

and on September 5th at Haddonfield, where it was continued until the 25th of the same month. Hugh Creighton lived in this tavern until 1790, and several years after in the town. He was the grandfather of Governor Stratton. A frequent visitor at his house was Mrs. Doratha Todd, later known as Dolly Madison. She was a daughter of John Payne and was born in North Carolina in 1772, when her parents were on a visit, they being residents of Hanover County, Va. Her father was a captain in the army during the Revolutionary War and afterwards became a member of the Society of Friends and was among the first who had religious scruples about holding slaves. In 1786 he sold his estate in Virginia and removed with his negroes to Philadelphia, where they were all freed from bondage.

"Doratha was educated according to the opinion of Friends, and in 1791 married John Todd, a wealthy young lawyer of that city, being of the same faith. He died in 1793 of yellow fever, leaving her with two children. After the death of her husband she abandoned the religious faith of her parents, laid aside plainness of dress and entered fashionable society. Her presence in Haddonfield drew around her the country beaux, and more than one, even in their old age, confessed their inability to resist her charms. Their out-door parties in summer and quilting parties in winter always found her a welcome guest, when she was the centre of attraction and admiration. Philadelphia was the metropolis and there resided those administering the government, whose wives and daughters made society gay and fashionable. Among the delegates to Congress from Virginia was James Madison, a young lawyer of talent and even then regarded as one of the brightest intellects of the State. His strict attention to the duties of his office prevented his making many acquaintances, but on the occasion of his introduction to the bright young widow, he fell desperately in love. This, on the part of one whose attainments were in advance of his years, led to considerable gossip among the ladies and made him the point of many jokes and other pleasantries with the heads of government, even to President Washington, who appreciated his worth and abilities. In 1794 Doratha Todd, generally known as Dolly Todd, became Dolly Madison, and the wife of a future President of the United States. In 1801 her husband was appointed Secretary of State by Mr. Jefferson, and he removed to Washington, the new capital of the United States, then but a small town. They remained there until 1817, at the close of the second term of Mr. Madison's Presidency, and then went to Montpelier, Va., upon his paternal estate. . . . In her exalted position she never forgot her friends about Haddonfield, nor the many pleasant days she had spent among the people there.

Some of her old admirers sought honorable promotion at the hands of her husband during his administration, which claims were strengthened by her influence and led to success. . . . She would always relate the pleasant reminiscences of her early life to those presented to her as residents of West New Jersey, making inquiry concerning the old families."

The lots adjoining the hotel property of Hugh Creighton on the south were purchased by John Clement, in 1836, and the brick houses now standing were erected and given to his three daughters. The houses standing on the lots were small, one story and a half and hip-roofed. The one next the hotel was owned by Isaac Kay, the next by Thomas Denny and the third was moved to Ellis Street, where it now stands and is the residence of Mary

Allen. The lot on which this house stood was owned by Samuel Mickle, who built it. He married, in 1742, Letitia, a daughter of Timothy Matlack. He died a few years later and in 1750 his widow married Thomas Hinchman. In 1752 Elizabeth Estaugh bought the Mickle property and Sarah Hopkins, after the death of her husband, Ebenezer, in 1757, moved to Haddonfield and occupied the house and lot. On the site of the old house is now the residence of Mrs. Sarah Hopkins, the widow of Griffith M. Hopkins, a lineal descendant of Ebenezer and Sarah Hopkins.

WILLIAM GRISCOM, a saddler, came to Haddonfield about 1750 and lived in the house that now stands on Main Street, owned by Isaac A. Braddock. During the Revolution it was used as a guard-house; a frame shop adjoining was set on fire by the British troops and destroyed, but no further damage was done. The building was the residence for many years of Captain James B. Cooper. It is now occupied as a millinery store.

BENJAMIN HARTLEY, October 25, 1764, purchased of John Kay, son of Isaac, a lot of land, now owned by Charles H. Hillman, on which his son James erected a tannery about 1770, which was continued until about 1825. The old house was removed in 1881.

Prior to the Revolution George Hanold erected a house on Main Street, above Potter, which now belongs to the heirs of Hannah Ann Clement. The house now owned by the Misses Kirby, opposite Tanner Street, was erected before the Revolution, and was the residence of Rev. Robert Blackwell from 1772 until 1777, when in charge of the mission in this section. This property passed to John Branson, whose executors, in 1805, sold it to Kendall Cole. He disposed of it to Evan Clement in 1813, who, January 22, 1816, conveyed it to Stephen Kirby, whose descendants now own it.

For sketches of Richard Snowden, Nathaniel Evans and Rev. Dr. Blackwood, see chapter on Authors and Scientists.

LOCAL INCIDENTS OF THE REVOLUTION.—The brick house nearly at the north end of Main Street, and now owned by Isaac A. Braddock, was built before the Revolution by John Matlack, son of William. The house on the site of the present one of the late John Gill was also erected previous to the Revolution.

The last encampment of the Hessians, under Count Donop, before the battle of Red Bank, October 22, 1777, was in Haddonfield. This body of troops was about twelve hundred strong, and were encamped across the street and in the field near

AUTOGRAPHS OF FIRST SETTLERS IN THE VICINITY OF HADDONFIELD,
AND OF EARLY RESIDENTS OF THE TOWN.

Mrs^a Estaugh

Daughter of John Haddon and wife of John Estaugh. She died 1761, childless. Haddonfield was named in honor of her.

J^r Estaugh

A minister among Friends. Married Elizabeth, daughter of John Haddon. Died 1742.

John Gill

A first settler. Cousin of the Haddons, and their attorney. Died 1749, leaving one son, John.

Jacob Clement

Son of James, of Flushing, Long Island, the son of Gregory the regicide. Had sons Samuel, Thomas and Jacob.

Sam^l Clement

Son of Jacob the first settler. He was a practical surveyor of Haddonfield.

John Kay

A first settler. Died 1742. Had sons John, Isaac, Josiah, Benjamin and Joseph.

Tim^r Matlack Francis Collins

Son of William the emigrant, and father of Col. Timothy of Revolutionary fame.

Early pioneer of Burlington and Newton. Died 1720, leaving sons Joseph, John, Francis and Samuel.

George Matlack

Son of William the emigrant, and brother of above Timothy.

Joseph Collins

Eldest son of Francis the emigrant. Died 1741, leaving one son, Benjamin.

Rind Matthew

Large proprietor in Haddon and Deptford townships. Died 1696, leaving one son, Thomas.

The Merry Well

One of the first tavern-keepers at Haddonfield

William Loxjoy

A first settler. Purchased part of Matthews' survey in Haddonfield.

Pugh Crichton

Proprietor of the tavern in Haddonfield where the Legislature met in 1777.

John Gill's house. During the night of October 21st the headquarters of Count Donop were in his house. The next day the battle was fought, and Count Donop was mortally wounded, and died three days later.

During the Revolutionary War the Hessians and American troops were often ranging through the town. After the battle of Red Bank, where the Hessian troops were defeated, they returned in detached bodies, and the old Friends' Meeting-house was used as a hospital, and later by both armies. A Scotch regiment was encamped during one winter just east of John Clement's residence. Their deportment made them many friends, especially among the boys, who carried on a lively trade by exchanging game for powder. Many amusing incidents used to be related by the old people. Upon the abandonment of Philadelphia by the British army, in June, 1778, it passed through Haddonfield on the way to New York. The army was four days and nights passing through the town, by reason of the great amount of material and camp equipage to be transported. Many times during the war the people of Haddonfield and vicinity were harassed by troops from both armies, foraging for supplies. A secluded spot was selected, it being a low swampy piece of timber land, about two miles east of the village, between the Milford road and the north branch of Coopers Creek, familiarly known as Charleston, now owned by George C. Kay. At this place a tract of several acres was surrounded by a strong high fence; no roads led to it, and whenever necessary, cattle were driven there and confined until danger was over. Silverware and other valuables were buried. One farmer kept his pork and provisions in a hogshead, which was buried in the cellar. Lydia Bates, who lived in a small house on the site of the late residence of Samuel M. Reeves, kept a cow, which was often caught by the soldiers and milked. This proceeding did not meet with Lydia's approval, and on the approach of the soldiers she would drive the cow into her cellar, where she was safely kept until they were gone.

Upon the breaking out of the Revolutionary War the members of the Society of Friends in the colonies found themselves in a peculiar situation. The principles of non-resistance and passive obedience entered so largely into their faith and practice that it was not long after hostilities began that they were accused of sympathy with the loyal cause. In some instances this was true, but much the larger number were on the side of the people, and rendered such aid and comfort as could be done consistent with their profession.

It affected large bodies of influential and wealthy citizens in Pennsylvania and New Jersey, and drew toward them the attention of the authorities. A notable instance of this was that of Thomas Redman, of Haddonfield, who was arrested and confined in the county jail at Woodbury from January 21 to March 18, 1777. The charge was that he, as clerk of the Preparative Meeting of Haddonfield, had read an epistle from the Meeting of Suffering of Philadelphia, before the Haddonfield Meeting, relating to the members of the society bearing arms.

Before the committing magistrates he admitted the fact, yet insisted that he could not avoid the discharge of his duty—neither had he violated the law.

Certain paragraphs in the epistle, it was claimed, were of "dangerous consequences" to the cause of the people, and he was required to give security for his good behavior in the future, or stand committed. This he could not conscientiously do, and was, therefore, sent to prison.

He remained there until the sitting of the court, when the case was heard and he was fined five shillings and the costs of prosecution. He informed the court, for the same reasons, that he could not comply with the sentence, and was about to be remanded when the sheriff announced that the same had been discharged, and Thomas Redman was released. As he took his departure he disclaimed any knowledge of how or by whom the fine was paid, and never, perhaps, discovered who was the friend in disguise.

The journal kept by him while incarcerated—still preserved by the family—is an interesting manuscript. It shows how kind and attentive the officials were to him, and the frequent visits of friends, who carefully looked after his creature comforts. It is evident that the proceeding was contrary to the better judgment of all concerned, for the offence, being merely technical, carried with it no intentional harm.

HADDONFIELD IN 1825.—On the west side of the street, from Coopers Creek, the first brick house was that of John Middleton, now owned by Isaac A. Braddock. It was built by John Matlack prior to the Revolution. The next below was the John Gill house, also brick, on the site of the present house still in possession of the family—an account of Count Donop, in connection, is elsewhere given. Next below was the house now owned by Mrs. Joseph B. Tatem. From Grove Street, not then laid out, south, was a house built by Joseph Bates, about 1815, and for many years the residence of Dr. Bowman Hendry, now owned by Col.

Jesse E. Peyton. Next was the American house property, since owned by John Roberts. Below the tavern were the three low, hip-roofed houses, the first owned by Isaac Kay, next by Mrs. Denny and the third was the Estaugh Hopkins house, now on Ellis Street. Next were the shops kept by Zacheus Logan, shoemaker; Franklin Eggman, tailor; and John Whitehead, watchmaker. Below was a hip-roof house, formerly owned by Thomas Githens, a blacksmith, whose shop was at that time fronting the street. Next was the Thomas Redman house, in which the third Thomas Redman was keeping a drug store; it is now the site of Mrs. Samuel C. Smith's residence. The Griscomb house was next, and the residence of Captain Jas. B. Cooper. Beyond the Ferry road was Samuel Kennard's brick house, now the property of W. H. Harrison. Samuel Kennard purchased the lot April 14, 1782, and built upon it the brick house. He was a justice of the peace many years. His grandson was a prominent Baptist minister in Philadelphia, and his great-grandson in Washington.

Adjoining the Kennard house was also a brick house many years owned and occupied by Joseph Branson. Next below, Turner Risdon, a saddler, resided in a brick house built many years before. Next below was the brick house and store built by Richard Stafford, now the site of Willard's drug store. The site of the post-office was occupied by the tavern-stand, built in 1775 by Edward Gibbs, and now occupied by Samuel R. Stoy. On the corner of Tanner Street was the shop of Jeremiah Elfreth, a cabinet-maker; below on the same street, were the old Estaugh tavern-house and two or three small houses. On the north side of Tanner Street were three lots, with houses, owned by John Clement. Daniel Fortiner, about 1800, built a house on Main Street, the only one south of Tanner Street, on the west side of Main Street. He was a cabinet-maker, and the house is now the property of William H. Clement. On the east side of the street, south of the railroad, there was but one house, which was owned by Silas Willis, a mason; it stood on the land now belonging to the heirs of Joseph Walton. A frame house, still standing, owned by Nathaniel Clement, is now owned by Nathaniel T. Clement, his grandson. The next house stood on the site of the Presbyterian Church, and was built by Jeremiah Elfreth, who lived there all his days. Above was the house occupied from 1772 to 1777 by Rev. Robert Blackwell, later owned by Dr. Evan Clement, since the property of Stephen Kirby, and later owned and occupied by his daughters. On the site of Perrywebb's

blacksmith shop, about the year 1825, John Reeves built a store and kept it several years. It was later kept by Samuel M. Reeves, S. Stokes Hillman and Adrian C. Paul, and the site is now occupied by the store of Clement & Giffin. Next above was a house built by the Alexanders, on the site of Lydia Bates' frame house. It passed to Benjamin Cooper, and is now the property of Samuel M. Reeves' heirs. Next was a small frame house on the site of Dr. N. B. Jennings' residence. On the site of the residence of Mr. George Horter was a house owned by Abel Nicholson, previously by Munson Day. Above was a small house owned by Samuel Champion, now by the Misses Stout. Next was the Mathias Aspden house, then owned by Samuel Champion, later by Dr. Benjamin Blackwood, whose heirs still reside there. Next was the Matlack house, which was a guard-house at the time of the Revolution.

Jacob Clement's house was next; it stood until John Clement built his present residence, about 1857. The next house, now standing, was owned by J. Stokes Coles, and built by John Clement, son of Jacob. The Sarah Norris house, in which she kept a store, later used as a tavern, was torn down in 1842-43, and the present brick residence, now owned by Aaron C. Clement, was built by his father, John Clement. Above Potter Street, on Main Street, stood a house of George Hanold's. Next above was the house now owned by Charles H. Hillman, then in possession of the Hartley family. The Roberts house, still owned by the family, was built by John Roberts in 1816. The old Baptist Church and burying-ground were situated above. The church was built in 1818, torn down and rebuilt in 1852, which was in turn torn down in 1885. An old house stood between the Baptist Church and the creek, owned by Samuel Zane, where "Aunt Jenny" kept home-made beer, cakes and candy for the small boys of the vicinity.

Off the Main Street were the Grove School-house, built in 1809, and still standing; the Friends' Meeting-house, which is now torn down, and the old Friends' School-house, built in 1787, and still standing. On Tanner Street was a tannery, from which the street took its name. It was built about 1800 by Samuel Brown, who kept it many years. In 1828 it passed to Samuel Allen, by whom it was operated many years, and abandoned about 1875. The property is now owned by Mary Anne Clement, his daughter, and wife of A. W. Clement.

On Potter Street, John Thomson established a pottery in 1805, and about 1808 sold the business to Richard W. Snowdon, son of Richard, and then a young man, who continued the business until his



David Ray

death, October 29, 1868, from which time it was continued until 1883, by his son Richard. It is still in operation.

THE BUSINESS INTERESTS OF HADDONFIELD IN 1835.—The first business places on the east side of Main Street, for the year named, was a store kept by Samuel M. Reeves, now the site of Clement & Giffin's store; above were shops of Isaac Albertson, wheelwright; Edward Raynolds, gunsmith; Daniel Fortner, blacksmith; Turner Risdon, harness-maker; and Charles Lippincott, tailor; next was the engine-house; above was Franklin Eggman, tailor; and on the corner of Potter Street was a store kept by James M. Glover. On the west side of the street, from the south end, and on the corner of Tanner Street, Samuel H. Burroughs had a cabinet shop; above was the tavern of Enoch Clemens, and stores kept by Franklin Eggman and David Roe; the drug store of Thomas Redman; tailor shop of Isaac Middleton; tavern and store of Thomas A. Pearce; and shoe shop of Spencer Kirby. On the site of the Methodist Church, Samuel Thackara had a blacksmith shop, and above was Daniel Garrett's shoe shop.

As Haddonfield increased in size, and the surrounding country became settled, the several mechanical industries were developed, which attracted the people of a large section of the surrounding country to the place, and made it the centre of considerable trade. Carriage-builders, wagon-makers, blacksmiths, carpenters, masons, tailors, cabinet-makers, shoemakers, tanners, and other branches were carried on here, and of these each generally had several apprentices and consumed a large amount of material in each branch. Apprentices were indentured to serve until twenty-one years of age, to be taught the "art and mystery" of the business, to serve their masters faithfully, to be allowed one week's "harvest" each year, and at the end of their term to receive a full suit of "freedom," which was the name applied to a new suit of clothes—from hat to shoes—received on such occasion. By the week's harvest, which each apprentice was allowed, he obtained his pocket-money for the coming year. He was careful, therefore, to fill each day in some farmer's grain-field, and for which he would receive the "going wages." Farmers looked to this source for their supply of harvest hands, and, when the grain began to ripen, would arrange among themselves the days to cut the grain, and come into the village and notify the apprentices accordingly. When learning to reap the apprentice was known as a cub or half-hand, and the butt of the older boys in his awkwardness and waste of

grain. Soon, however, he would rank among the best, and stand ready to rally the next boy for his like inexperience. The system of apprenticeship, from various causes, gradually fell into disuse, and for many years past not a boy has been indentured in this region. The effect has been to leave the country bare of skilled workmen, and to necessitate the introduction of foreign labor to fill the place. This is felt in every branch of mechanics, and will not be remedied except the old path be followed. Machinery has done much to simplify and expedite many kinds of work, but nothing is lost when a workman is employed whose early instruction has fitted him for the task set before him.

DAVID ROE, SR.—The Roe family, one of the oldest in Gloucester County, N. J., is of Scotch-Irish ancestry, and settled in the province of New Jersey as early as 1700. The first one of the family of whom anything definite is known was Abraham Roe, the father of Henry Roe, who was born in Blackwoodtown May 20, 1754. He (Henry Roe) married Miss Ann Jaggard, born October 4, 1760, whose father, James Jaggard, was a large owner of land in and around Blackwoodtown. In 1762 Mr. Jaggard deeded to his daughter Ann the farm now owned by Dr. Joseph B. Roe, which farm has since remained in the family. Henry Roe was a man of fine character, and, like his ancestors, a Presbyterian of the old school. He was an elder and liberal supporter of the Woodbury Presbyterian Church. He served through the war for independence and held the rank of major. To Mr. and Mrs. Roe were born twelve children, ten of whom grew to maturity. Of his sons, William and Robert served in the War of 1812. Another son—Henry—was of a literary turn, and in his boyhood cared more for his Latin grammar than for farm implements. He became a professor in a college at Annapolis, Md. He died of cholera in 1829. David Roe, the youngest son, was born on the home farm February 4, 1800, and grew to manhood there. His education was acquired at the Woodbury Academy, and was superior to that obtained by most farm sons of that time.

About the year 1821 he removed to Haddonfield, N. J., and commenced merchandising by opening a "country store," where everything was expected to be found for sale. By attention to business, anticipating the wants of the people and a careful system of accounts, his success was marked. In a few years after, he began the purchase of real estate and made some ventures in farming. Attracted to this line of employment, and finding it better for his health, he gradually increased his acres until he had sufficient land to require his whole at-

tention. He closed out his business as a merchant, and became one of the best and most systematic agriculturists in the neighborhood. His theory was that soil properly fertilized and cultivated made the best return, and the more liberally this theory was followed the more successful was the farmer. This idea was applied to his stock, his utensils and his workmen,—claiming that the best was always the most economical.

He was a man of decided convictions, and for several years an elder in the Presbyterian Church, the obligations of which he discharged conscientiously and acceptably to the society. He became an active opponent of the sale and use of intoxicating liquors, and at a time when such sentiments had but few advocates, and were generally unpopular. In no way discouraged, he pressed his opinions on this question on all proper occasions; and, as it was shown that his precepts were no more observable than his example, and controlled by a disinterested and moral motive, every one admired his consistency, if they did not accept his practice. The use of liquors among his workmen was not allowed, and even during harvest he adhered to the rule, and at last convinced those employed by him that its use was not beneficial. His conversion to this belief was due to a careful and thorough study of the subject, and, as an evidence of his strong conviction of the harm caused by the use of liquor, it is known that he destroyed a large quantity he had in his store, believing that it would be as wrong to return it to those from whom he obtained it as to sell it himself.

In his family he was a model husband and father, and while strict as to moral and religious principles, he was indulgent and lenient in a marked degree in all other matters. In politics he was a Whig, but never a politician.

Mr. Roe was married, on the 3d of February, 1825,—the ceremony being performed in Philadelphia by Mayor Robert Wharton,—to Miss Rebecca Say Bispham, of Moorestown, who was the daughter of Joseph and Susan Bispham, born in Philadelphia, on Market Street, between Front and Second Streets, on November 6, 1797. Mr. Roe died May 24, 1855.

The children of David and Rebecca Roe were Henry, who married Miss Clark, and is now engaged in farming in Missouri; Susan B., married to James Murphy, a retired Philadelphia merchant; Rebecca B., married to Charles O. Morris, of Elizabeth, N. J., now engaged in banking in New York; Anna R., married to Clinton Morris, of Elizabeth; David, who now owns and resides upon the farm in Haddonfield, owned by Mr. Roe at the

time of his death. On this farm David, Jr., has resided half a century. He married Miss Ella Caldwell, of Philadelphia. Joseph B., who married Miss Mary Caldwell, graduated from the University of Pennsylvania (Philadelphia) as a physician and surgeon, and served during the Rebellion, as a surgeon, in the Philadelphia Hospital. Like all of his brothers, he is a strong Republican, and is the only politician in the family. He has held various township offices, and represented his district in the Legislature.

SAMUEL C. ALBERTSON was born near Mount Ephraim, not far distant from where William Albertson, the emigrants and his ancestors settled, and within the limits of old Newton township. He was a son of Samuel and Rachel (Collins) Albertson, and born February 6, 1802.

He was apprenticed to Stephen Kirby, a tailor in Haddonfield, and when he attained his majority went to the city of Charleston, South Carolina. Finding the climate unhealthy, he returned to Philadelphia, and was employed by Enoch Allen until he removed to the city of New York. He was among the first to develop the ready-made clothing business in that city, which business has now grown to such large proportions. Strict attention and fair dealing in the midst of a rapidly increasing population assured his success.

Upon the death of his brother Isaac, in 1835, he relinquished his business in New York and returned to Haddonfield, where he resided during the remainder of his life. He saw the increase of the metropolis in population and commerce, and in his later visits there scarcely recognized many of the places formerly so familiar to him—the march of improvement was so rapid. Although reticent about his private affairs, yet he always responded liberally when charity demanded. He never married and died May 30, A.D. 1884.

FRIENDSHIP FIRE COMPANY.—On March 8, 1764, at a meeting of the male inhabitants of the town, a fire company¹ was organized. At this meeting articles of association were drawn up, the preamble of which is as follows:

"The eighth day of the third month, called March, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and sixty-four, we whose Names are here unto subscribed, reposing Special Confidence in each other's Friendship, Do, for the Better preserving our own and our Neighbors' Houses, Goods and effects from fire, Mutually agree in Manner following, That is to say."

This is followed by ten articles which recite that each member shall provide two leather

¹ The above sketch of the company was compiled from the minute-book of the company, from 1764 to 1846, now in the possession of William H. Snowden.



Samuel C. Merton.

buckets, marked with their name, at his own expense, and that the company shall provide six ladders and three fire-hooks. The names of members were Samuel Clement, Thomas Redman, William Griscom, John Matlack, Jr., Isaac Kay, John Hinchman, Robert Friend Price, John Langdale, Jacob Clement, John Gill, Thomas Champion, James Davis, John Githens, Samuel Clement, Jr., Thomas Cummings, Edward Gibbs, Hugh Creighton, Joseph Collins, Caspar Smith, Benjamin Hartley, Benjamin Vanleer, Thomas Redman, Jr., Thomas Edgerton, Ebenezer Hopkins, Thomas Githens and William Edgerton.

At a meeting September 6, 1764, it was agreed that the ladders of the company shall be stationed as follows: Two at John Gill's, two at the old stable and two at Samuel Clement, Jr.'s. September 5, 1765, Edward Gibbs reported the fire-hooks finished, and presented his bill for fifteen shillings for the same. At a meeting May 7, 1767, John Langdale, clerk, reported that he found four of the ladders at the meeting-house, and the other two in Aspden's old loft, and that the buckets were all in good order. Joseph Collins requested his name to be "razed out," which was granted. At a meeting May 7, 1778, William Griscom reported his buckets "missing since the late fire, and are supposed to be lost."¹ The company ordered them to be replaced if not found.

The members of the company in 1792 were Isaac Kay, John Gill, Edward Gibbs, Hugh Creighton, Thomas Redman, Samuel Kennard, Esq., Thomas Githens, Nathaniel Clement, William Doughten, James Hartley, Jacob Cox, John Middleton, John Ward, Jeremiah Elfreth, Benjamin H. Tallman, Turner Risdon, John Brauson, Evan Clement, William Foster, James Davis, Samuel Clement, John Clement, Isaac Kay, John Githens and John Roberts.

New ladders were made in 1794. During the years 1795-96 no meetings were held, and a call was made for the 7th of October, 1797, which was well attended and new members admitted. On March 12, 1808, there were but ten members at the meeting; eighteen new members were admitted. Prior to this time the company met in the Friends' Meeting-house, and from this time in the school-house. A constitution was adopted on June 9, 1811, and article first provided that each member should have in his possession "two buckets and one bag, and string, consisting of three yards of

linen, at least three-quarters of a yard wide." Article seventh arranged for providing a fund for sinking wells, and the purchase of a hose and engine. To this constitution there were thirty-two subscribers. At a special meeting held at the Friends' Meeting-house, January 29, 1818, it was agreed that all money collected "shall be appropriated for the express purpose of digging public wells and putting pumps in them, in such places in the town as shall be designated by the company." A subscription paper was laid before the meeting for the purpose of procuring an engine by subscription. A committee was appointed to visit the citizens for the purpose and to examine and inquire the cost of a suitable engine for the town. This committee reported, at a meeting February 19th, that they had received subscriptions to the amount of four hundred and thirteen dollars, and that they had examined several engines, and recommended one of Perkins patent, which could be obtained for three hundred dollars, with a warrant for ten years, and privilege of returning within three years if not satisfactory. The committee was authorized to purchase the engine as soon as possible. A committee was appointed to purchase a lot on Main Street, between the lot of Elizabeth Rowand and Jeremiah Elfreth's corner, for the purpose of erecting an engine-house. At the next meeting, March 5, 1818, reports were made that the engine was under contract to be completed April 1st, and that the Friends offered to allow the company to occupy the grounds at the end of their horse-sheds, on the east side of the street, for the purpose of erecting an engine-house. The offer was accepted, and John Roberts and Joseph Porter were appointed to build the house thereon. At this meeting it was agreed to sink three wells in the main street, fourteen feet from the line of the street,—one on the line between Rachel Hanold's and Elizabeth Hartley's (now property of Charles H. Hillman), one on the line between Sarah Day's and Samuel Champion's (now in front of the lot of George Horter), the other one to be at the small bridge below Richard Dickson's tavern, on the west side of the street. These wells are all in use and provided with suitable pumps. The one in front of Mr. Horter's was near the market-house, when that was built later, and is now covered by a flagstone. July 18, 1818, six members were chosen as engineers, whose duty it should be to exercise the engine on the last Saturday of every month, at which time the company were to assist with their buckets. In 1828 twelve buckets were purchased, to be placed in the engine-house. In 1830 a well was ordered to be sunk on the back street. At a

¹ William Griscom lived at that time in the house now Isaac A. Braddock's. It was used part of the time during the Revolutionary War as a guard-house, and a frame building adjoining was set on fire by the Hessians and destroyed.

special meeting held January 16, 1841, the engine, engine-house, wells and pumps were ordered to be put in complete repair. A committee was authorized to invite the Rowandtown Fire Company to join the company. No mention is made concerning the Rowandtown Company in later minutes, and it is presumed the invitation was not accepted. About 1846 a new fire-engine was purchased which is the one now in use.

The company kept its organization until 1851, when it was absorbed into the Haddonfield Fire Department, which was incorporated by act of Assembly dated February 21, 1851, but as the department was not organized in accordance with the provisions of the act, a supplement was passed February 7, 1854. It is evident that the department was not organized until three years later, February 21, 1857, when a meeting was held at the house of Samuel Githens, and the department was organized by the election of Richard W. Snowden, Esq., as president; Jacob L. Rowand, secretary; and a treasurer and a board of managers. It was agreed that one thousand dollars be raised by tax for the use of the department. February 26th a committee was appointed to make inquiries as to the best method to procure an abundant supply of water, to ascertain cost of hose, branch-pipes and other fixtures, and to have the public pumps of the town put in good repair, to procure hooks, chains, ladders, hose-carriage and suitable building in which to keep the supply of the department. March 7, 1857, a committee was directed to purchase a suction-engine and three hundred feet of copper-riveted hose. February 15, 1858, the managers recommended to the department to raise by tax three hundred dollars for the purpose of erecting a new engine-house and for other purposes. The board of managers made an annual report March 5, 1858, in which they state that there were five wells, six feet in diameter and twenty-seven feet in depth, and the old wells put in repair; fire-engine repaired, three hundred and ten feet of hose, and necessary connections and branch-pipes, a set of new ladders, fire-hooks, chains, and a hook-and-ladder cart, and a house on the town lot voted at last town-meeting for ladders, etc. The board at this meeting called the attention of the department to the dilapidated condition of the engine-house, and recommended that application be made at the next town-meeting for the privilege of erecting an engine-house on the town lot next to the Friends' grave-yard, and that three hundred dollars be raised by tax for the purpose. Permission was granted, and an engine-house was built on the town lot, east of the Town

Hall, which was used until a few years since, when the present rooms were fitted for the purpose in the first floor of the Town Hall. The minutes of the department are missing from 1858 to May 1, 1872. At a meeting held on the latter date, Isaac A. Braddock, of a committee, reported the engine-house enlarged, and a new force-pump purchased for one hundred and sixty-nine dollars, which was mounted on wheels. June 9, 1874, it was reported that consent was given to dig a cistern with capacity of ten thousand gallons, and also the purchase of three hundred feet of rubber hose. On the 10th of February, 1875, proposals were made for four new wells and one cistern in the town. They were contracted for and completed May 1st following. Upon the incorporation of the borough of Haddonfield, in March, 1875, the Fire Department was placed in charge of the borough commissioners, who have kept the department in good order. The engine is available for use and supplied with hose, wells and other apparatus. The town is supplied with wells and cisterns, and the department is now under the charge of Samuel P. Hunt.

OLD TAVERNS.—The first reliable data of a tavern-license being granted within the limits of Haddonfield is found in the old town-book of Newton township, in which mention is made, in 1733, of Thomas Perrywebb being assessed as a tavern-keeper. He lived on the corner of Ellis and Main Streets, on the site of Clement & Giffins' store. In 1737 he was a blacksmith, and had a shop at that place. A brick building which stood on the west side of Tanner Street, near Main, owned by Elizabeth Estaugh, was used as a tavern many years before the Revolution. The house of Sarah Norris, on the site of Aaron W. Clement's house, was also used as a tavern before the Revolution. The present "American House" was built, in 1750, by Timothy Matlack, who purchased the property in 1732. It was sold soon after to Mathias Aspden, by whose son, Mathias, it was sold, in 1757, to Thomas Redman, who, May 1, 1777, conveyed it to Hugh Creighton, who, in 1754, was running a fulling-mill in the township. The Council of Safety and the Legislature of New Jersey met in this tavern before he became the landlord, and several times after, during that year. Creighton was "mine host" until 1790, when he sold the property to John Burroughs, who kept it until February 24, 1804, when he sold to Samuel Denny, who, March 28, 1805, conveyed it to John Roberts. Denny was the landlord and continued many years. Among the landlords who have since occupied this house are Thomas A. Pearce, Samuel Githens, Theodore Humphries,

Samuel C. Smith, Samuel E. Shivers, Edward Brick, Steelman & Brick, John Plum and George W. Stillwell, who is the present landlord, and came into possession February 24, 1874.

The present post-office building was erected in 1777 by Edward Gibbs, for a tavern, and kept by him during the Revolutionary War and later. In 1818 it was kept by Richard Dickson, in 1821 by Joseph C. Stafford, later by Enoch Clemens, who was also postmaster. Samuel Githens was landlord at this house before taking the American. The last to keep the house as a hotel was George Higbee. In 1873 the town and township voted "no license," since which time Haddonfield has been without liquor sold in public places, and the result proves that a town can thrive without it, despite the oft-repeated saying that the sale of whiskey gives life to a place.

THE POST-OFFICES AND POSTMASTERS.—The first definite knowledge of the establishment of a post-office in Haddonfield is in the fact that on the 12th of July, 1803, John Clement was appointed deputy postmaster, as then termed, by Gideon Granger, Postmaster-General of the United States. There were at that time no stage-routes through the town, and mails arrived irregularly. About 1824 a route was established between Haddonfield and Camden, on which coaches carrying mails were run twice a week. About 1828 Joseph Porter was appointed and the office was kept in his store, then on the corner of Main and Potter Streets. A route was soon after established from Philadelphia to Leeds Point. Porter was succeeded by James M. Glover, who kept store at the same place. The office next passed to Enoch Clemens, who kept tavern in the present post-office building. He was succeeded by Adrian Paul, who removed the office to his store, now Clement & Gillins. Mr. Paul was succeeded by James Jobson, harness-maker, who moved the office to his shop, then in the Odd-Fellows' Hall building. He was succeeded by Alfred W. Clement in 1861, who kept the office in his store during his incumbency in office for several terms, which extended to September, 1885, with the exception of six months, when Jacob P. Fowler served as postmaster, by appointment under Andrew Johnson. Thomas Hill, the present incumbent, was appointed by President Cleveland, and removed the office to the old tavern property, where it still continues.

INCORPORATION OF HADDONFIELD.—The town was incorporated as a borough by an act of Legislature approved March 24, 1875.

The powers granted under this act were very limited, being confined to the election of five com-

missioners, who were vested with the powers of township officers and the right to pass and enforce ordinances to regulate and light streets, grade sidewalks, take measures to suppress fires, etc. The first election was held April 6th of the same year, and the following-named persons were chosen commissioners: John H. Lippincott, Joseph F. Kay, Alfred W. Clement, Nathan Lippincott and Samuel P. Hunt. The present board is composed of Adrian C. Paul, Joseph F. Kay, Alfred W. Clement, Samuel P. Hunt and J. Morris Roberts.

THE HADDONFIELD LIBRARY COMPANY was organized by members of the Society of Friends on the Third Month 5, 1803. A meeting was held at the school-house on the meeting-house lot, on the date given above, in pursuance to a public notice. James Hopkins was chosen chairman and Stephen M. Day secretary. A plan was proposed and considered by paragraphs and a vote of the meeting taken on each section. The preamble recites that the company is organized under the act of Assembly dated November 22, 1794. Article 4 declares that the trustees "shall not admit into the library any atheistical or deistical books, and as the Society of Friends advise against the reading of plays, novels and romances, for the use of this class of the members, it is further declared that in making choice of books of those denominations, care shall be taken not to admit such as are of vain, immoral or corrupting tendency."

The names of the nineteen original subscribers are Thomas Redman, Andrew Caldwell, John Blackwood, James Hurley, Joseph C. Swett, William E. Hopkins, Samuel Middleton, John Gill, Samuel W. Harrison, Jacob Middleton, Joseph Griffith, Josiah Matlack, Charles Collins, John Clement, Samuel Zane, Benjamin Hopkins, Benjamin Morgan, James Hopkins, and John Roberts. The persons who soon after became subscribers were Thomas Preston, Edward Z. Collings, Jacob Stokes, John Githens, John Barton, John Branson, Matthias Kay, Robert Rowand, Dr. Bowman Hendry, Daniel Fortiner, John Burrough, Jr., John Stokes, Joseph Bates (inn-keeper), James Graysbury, Joseph Githens, Joseph Hugg, Joseph Champion, Abraham Inskeep, John Kay, Edward Collins, Wallace Lippincott, Charles French, Aaron Kay, James Hartley, Abel Nicholson, Samuel Brown, Jr., Benjamin Kay, Joseph Z. Collings, Samuel Hopkins, Joseph Burrough, Jr., Dr. Samuel Bloomfield, Mahlon Matlack, Samuel Ellis, Aquilla Stokes, Joshua Lippincott, Richard Snowden, David Doughten, Levi Ellis, John Est. Hopkins, Isaac

Glover, Israel Morris, Luke W. Morris, Isaac Kay and William Todd.

The shares of stock of the company were placed at eight dollars each; the nineteen original subscribers took thirty-two shares. At a meeting March 8th in the same year John Clement was chosen librarian and clerk. A certificate of incorporation was drawn up March 12th, which was filed April 4th following; over fifty volumes were presented to the company by Andrew Caldwell, John Evans and Joshua Cresson, the last two being merchants of Philadelphia. A committee was appointed to purchase books. The library was kept and meetings held in the Friends' School-house from the date of organization until 1851. From that time until it was located in its present rooms, about 1877, it was kept at various places. It was provided in the constitution that the library should be open from 7 to 9 o'clock on each week day evening, from 3 to 5 p.m. on seventh day of every week and from 11.30 to 12.30 a.m. on every fifth day of the week. This provision has been strictly complied with. In 1817 the library had accumulated five hundred volumes. On the 23d of November, 1854, the Haddon Institute was organized at the Grove School-house, for the purpose of establishing a lecture course and literary institute. On March 17, 1855, the library company passed a resolution uniting the library with the institute. The institute was short-lived, closing in 1856, when the books were again placed under the management of the original company, and so continued until the present time. In 1875 the Haddonfield Library Company was again incorporated. It at present contains over sixteen hundred volumes and the number is constantly increasing. It is now under charge of the following officers: Trustees, John H. Lippincott, Charles S. Brad-dock, Charles Rhoads, John Gill, William H. Shy-rock, Joseph G. Evans and Samuel A. Willis; Librarian, Charles F. Redman.

THE FRIENDS IN HADDONFIELD.—The early settlement of this region of country was on the middle branch of Newton Creek, where, in 1684, a Friends' Meeting-house was built. Later, the Haddon estate, on the King's highway near Coopers Creek, became a desirable place for location, and many new-comers settled there. At the Friends' Meeting at Newton the propriety of organizing a new meeting was considered, and about 1720 a log meeting-house, larger and more comfortable than the one at Newton, was built near the King's Highway, and meetings were held there. In 1721 Elizabeth Estaulgh returned to England, and procured a deed from her father for one acre of land,

on which the meeting-house was built. It was deeded in trust to William Evans, Joseph Cooper, Jr., and John Cooper. In 1732 John Estaulgh and Elizabeth, his wife (the Haddon property having been transferred to them), conveyed to trustees, for the use of the Society of Friends, one and a quarter acres adjoining the meeting-house lot. At that time the trustees were John Mickle, Thomas Stokes, Timothy Matlack, Constantine Wood, Joshua Lord, Joseph Tomlinson, Ephraim Tomlinson, Joseph Knighn, John Hollinshead, Josiah Foster and William Foster. In 1763 the remaining trustees conveyed to John Gill, Joshua Stokes, Nathaniel Lippincott, Samuel Webster, John Glover, James Cooper, John Lord, John E. Hopkins, John Brown, Isaac Ballinger and David Cooper, who had been appointed to receive the trust. In 1828 all the trustees last-mentioned were deceased, and Samuel Webster, as oldest son of Samuel Webster, the survivors of the trustees, continued the trust to others appointed for the same purpose. In March, 1754, the township of Newton purchased of Elizabeth Estaulgh a half-acre of ground for a burial-place for the poor. This lot was found not convenient, and exchange was made with John E. Hopkins for a quarter of an acre of land adjoining the Friends' Meeting-house and burial-lot, the deed for which passed December 24, 1755. The name "Poor's Burying-Ground" after a time became objectionable, and by a vote of the town authorities March 8, 1808, the name was changed to "Strangers Burying-Ground," in obedience to a request in a memorial presented by Thomas Redman and other Friends at the Town Meeting. The plot was placed under their charge, embraced in their grounds and is at present a part thereof. In 1769 the old log meeting-house was removed to the opposite side of the Ferry road and a brick house, more commodious, was erected upon its site. This house was in use until 1851, when a tract of land containing about three acres, north of the meeting-house lot, was purchased and the present brick meeting-house was erected. In 1787 the brick school-house was built on the west part of the meeting-house lot and for many years it was the only school-house in the town. In it the town-meetings and elections were held for many years. A frame addition was made to it later on the west side, on which the library of the Haddonfield Association was kept many years. The old building, having been enlarged, is still in use as a dwelling and school-house.

The efforts of George Keith in 1689, when he was an earnest supporter of the faith and doctrine of the Society of Friends, to endeavor to place the

society securely upon the doctrine of the trinity, did not die out with his separation from the society, as the seed he then sowed grew slowly and brought forth its fruit in the division of the society in 1828. To quote from William Hodgson, a Friend: "George Keith had been an eminent instrument in the gathering of people called Quakers from the barren mountains of empty profession to the green pastures and still waters of pure, life-giving Christianity." Keith insisted that the society should clearly define the doctrine of the inner light, which they failed to do, and in 1691 he left the society and in 1692 the Burlington Yearly Meeting published a declaration of disunity against him. Keith returned to England and in 1700 was admitted to Holy Orders in the Episcopal Church, returned to this country, and with many of the Friends of rank, wealth and influence, who were in sympathy with his views, united in forming the Episcopal Church in New Jersey. Others in sympathy with him formed a society called Keithian or Christian Quakers. Many were dealt with by the society and disowned. It was not until 1827-28 that the great "separation" occurred in the society, when those who believed with Elias Hicks became generally known as the Hicksite Friends and their opponents as the Orthodox Friends. After this the two branches continued using the meeting-house, divided by a partition, until its destruction by the Orthodox Friends, in 1851, when the Orthodox built their present house near the main Street and the Hicksites theirs on Ellis Street.

The Public Friends who have ministered to the meeting at Haddonfield have been quite numerous. There were many visiting friends who were prominent speakers. It is not known who were the regular speakers or ministers before 1700, but probably Friends from the meetings in Philadelphia or Burlington. In that year John Estaugh came to this country and in 1702 became connected with this meeting, then at Newton. He remained in connection until his death, in 1742. His wife, Elizabeth, survived him and died in 1762. Hannah, the wife of Joseph Cooper, also a public Friend, was a speaker in England and in 1732 married Joseph Cooper, of Newton township. In 1739 she went on a religious visit to Barbadoes. She died in 1754. John Griffith, a leading public Friend of London, made a religious visit to this country, which extended from 1736 to 1766. He ministered several times during that period at Haddonfield. His journal was published in London in 1779. Thomas Redman, the first of the name who resided in Haddonfield, was also a

public Friend and traveled much. He died in 1766. His son, Thomas Redman, followed him and was a staunch supporter of the faith and principles of the Society, and for his adherence to the principles was imprisoned in Gloucester jail eight weeks, from January 20, 1777, to March 18th following. Joseph Tomlinson came to the country about 1686 and was in the household of Thomas Sharp. He became a preacher and was highly respected. He died in 1719. His son Ephraim was born in 1695 and died in 1780. He was held in high estimation as a preacher and for his consistent life. Joshua Lord was one of the trustees of Woodbury Friends' Meeting in 1696, and also a trustee of Haddonfield Meeting in 1732. Joshua Lord was trustee of Haddonfield Meeting in 1771. The last-named was a prominent minister. Joshua Evans, from about the time of the Revolution, was also a minister. He resided on the Cuthbert farm. Benjamin Swett and his wife were preachers of the meeting many years. Elizabeth L. Redman, wife of Thomas Redman and mother of John, Charles and Sarah, was an acceptable preacher. The present public Friends of this Orthodox Meeting are Charles Rhoades and his sister Deborah.

Marriages.—The following is a list of the marriages of the Haddonfield Meeting as obtained from the early records from 1720 to 1800:

- 1720. Timothy Matlack to Mary Haines.
Jedediah Adams to Margaret Christian.
Joshua Raper to Sarah Cooper.
Thomas Adams to Hannah Sharp.
- 1722. Samuel Nicholson to Sarah Burrough.
Thomas Ellis to Catharine Collins. ✓
- 1723. Samuel Burrough to Ann Gray.
Joseph Mickle to Elizabeth Eastlack.
- 1724. James Wills to Sarah Clement.
Thomas Sharp to Elizabeth Smith.
- 1725. John Hudson to Hannah Wright.
Robert Jones to Sarah Siddon.
Isaac Albertson to Rachel Haines.
- 1726. John Burrough to Phebe Haines.
John Wills to Elizabeth Kaighn.
- 1727. Joseph Kaighn to Mary Estaugh.
Ephraim Tomlinson to Sarah Corbit.
James Cattle to Mary Engle, widow.
- 1728. John Haines to Jane Smith.
Isaac Knight to Elizabeth Wright.
- 1729. Thomas Wright to Mary Thackara.
John Turner to Jane Engle.
- 1730. Timothy Matlack to Martha Haines.
Samuel Sharp to Mary Tomlinson.
John Kay to Sarah Ellis.
Bartholomew Wyatt to Elizabeth Tomlinson.
David Price to Grace Zane.
- 1731. Daniel Morgan to Mary Haines, widow.
- 1732. William Mickle to Sarah Wright.
- 1733. Samuel Abbott to Hannah Foster.
Thomas Egerton to Sarah Stephens.
Richard Ridgool to Hannah Burrough, widow.
- 1734. Peter White to Rebecca Burr.
- 1735. Nathan Beaks to Elizabeth Hooten

1736. Edward Burton to Margaret Tomlinson.
Thomas Bishop to Rachel Matlack.
Nathan Lippincott to Mary Egle.
1736. Walter Fawcett to Margaret Rillings.
David Stratton to Mary Elkinton.
1737. Jacob Taylor to Ann Andrews.
Thomas Redman to Mercy Gill.
Jacob Howell to Mary Cooper.
Thomas Thorne to Mary Harrison. --
1738. Thomas Egerton to Esther Bates.
1739. James Whitall to Ann Cooper.
Charles French to Ann Clement.
Robert Stevens to Ann Dent.
Isaac Lippincott to Hannah Egle.
Thomas Rakestraw to Mary Mason.
1740. Jacob Hinchman to Abigail Harrison.
1741. Samuel Stokes to Hannah Hinchman.
Thomas Stokes to Abigail Matlack.
William Albertson to Jane Turner.
Joshua Stokes to Amy Hinchman.
1742. Isaac Burrough to Deborah Jennings.
John Ashard to Mary Middleton.
1742. Thomas Hooten to Mercy Bates.
Samuel Mickle to Letitia Matlack.
1743. Henry Wood to Ruth Dennis.
Daniel Fortiner to Rebecca Smith.
Joseph Wilkins to Sarah Burthorn.
Daniel Hillman to Abigail Nicholson.
1744. Abraham Haines to Sarah Ellis.
Samuel Nicholson to Rebecca Saint.
John Warrington to Hannah Ellis.
Job Siddon to Achsa Matlack.
1746. James Cooper to Deborah Matlack.
John Hillman to Hannah Nicholson.
Samuel Noble to Lydia Cooper.
1747. William Miller to Elizabeth Woodward.
Jacob Clement to Hannah Albertson.
1748. Joseph Snowden to Rebecca Howell.
Michael Leuts to Rachel Richardson.
Samuel Clement to Ruth Evans.
Benjamin Champion to Ann Hewitt.
William Matlack to Mary Turner.
Samuel Collins to Rosanna Stokes.
1749. Samuel Nicholson to Jane Albertson (widow).
James West to Mary Cooper.
Jacob Stokes to Priscilla Ellis.
John Jaffereys to Mary Butcher.
Archibald Mickle to Mary Burrough.
1750. Thomas Hinchman to Letitia Mickle (widow).
Jacob Ellis to Cassandra Albertson.
John Branson to Sarah Sloan.
John Thorne to Mary Gill (widow).
John Barton to Elizabeth Champion.
Jonathae Fisher to Hannah Hutchison.
Simcon Breach to Mary Shores.
1751. Jacob Burrough to Sarah Thorne.
Enoch Burrough to Deborah Middleton.
John Glover to Mary Thorne.
Joseph Dispham to Elizabeth Hinchman.
1752. Samuel Hugg to Elizabeth Collins.
Thomas Bates to Sarah Pancoast.
Restore Lippincott to Ann Lord.
Charles West to Hannah Cooper.
James Hinchman to Sarah Bickam.
1753. Joshua Evans to Priscilla Collins.
Nathan Beaks to Lydia Morgan.
Robert Stevens to Mary Kaighn.
Jacob Burrough to Cassandra Ellis.
1754. Samuel Burrough to Hannah Spence.
1755. John Hillman to Mary Horner.
Isaac Ballinger to Patience Albertson.
1756. William Bates to Elizabeth Hooten.
- Isaac Horner to Elizabeth Kay.
1757. Josiah Burrough to Sarah Morgan.
Caleb Hughes to Abigail Ellis.
1758. Samuel Clement to Beulah Evans.
Daniel Tomlinson to Mary Bates.
John Buzby to Sarah Ellis.
Samuel Tomlinson to Ann Burrough.
1758. Joseph Morgan to Mary Stokes.
1759. Thomas Thorne to Abigail Burrough.
Samuel Webster to Sarah Albertson.
John Branson to Sarah Sloan.
1760. John Starr to Eunice Lord.
John Brick to Abigail French.
Thomas Champion to Deborah Clark.
Chatfield Brown to Hannah Andrews.
Constantine Lord to Sarah Albertson.
1761. John Sharp to Sarah Andrews.
Simcon Zane to Sarah Hooten.
Elnathan Zane to Batsaba Hartly.
Jacob Jenning to Mary Smith.
Richard Gibbs to Mary Burrough.
1762. Jacob Cozens to Esther Zane.
John Mickle to Elizabeth E. Hopkins.
James Brown to Catharine Andrews.
John E. Hopkins to Sarah Mickle.
Stephen Thackara to Elizabeth Sloan.
1762. David Davis to Martha Cole.
James Gardiner to Mary Tomlinson.
1763. Job Kinsey to Elizabeth Eastlack.
1764. James Whitall to Rebecca Matlack.
Caleb Lippincott to Ann Vinacomb.
James Starr to Elizabeth Lord.
James Cooper to Mary Millin (widow).
Ebenezer Hopkins to Ann Albertson.
1765. Jonathan Knight to Elizabeth Delap.
William Cooper to Abigail Matlack.
Joseph Burrough to Mary Pine.
1766. Griffith Morgan to Rebecca Clement.
Constantine Jeffreys to Patience Butcher.
Isaac Townsend to Katharine Albertson.
1767. John Wilkins to Rachel Wood.
Josiah Albertson to Elinor Tomlinson.
Caleb Cresson to Sarah Hopkins.
John Redman to Sarah Branson.
Aquila Jones to Elizabeth Cooper.
1767. Joshua Lippincott to Elizabeth Wood.
Robert Cooper to Mary Hooper.
Mark Miller to Mary Redman.
John Gill to Abigail Hillman.
1768. Jacob Haines to Bathsaba Burrough.
Samuel Brown to Rebecca Branson.
1769. Job Whitall to Sarah Gill.
1770. Joshua Cresson to Mary Hopkins.
James Sloan to Rachel Clement.
Jonathan Fredell to Elizabeth Hillman.
1771. Joseph Gibson to Sarah Haines.
Isaac Buzby to Martha Lippincott.
1772. Joseph Mickle to Hannah Burrough.
Thomas Wright to Mary Branson.
Benjamin C. Cooper to Ann Black.
Amos Cooper to Sarah Mickle.
1773. Samuel Allison to Martha Cooper.
Geo. Ward to Ann Branson.
John Barton to Amy Shivers.
1774. Joseph Reeve to Elizabeth Morgan.
Benjamin Catheral to Esther Brown.
Joshua Stretch to Lydia Tomlinson.
Wm. Zane to Elizabeth Hillman.
Wm. Kneass to Sarah Pederick.
James Stuart to Mary Bullanger.
Enoch Allen to Hannah Collins.
1775. Joab Wille to Amy Gill.

- Wm. Edgerton to Tabitha Harrison.
John Haines to Hipparchia Hinchman.
Caleb Lippincott to Zilpah Shinn.
1776. Nathaniel Barton to Rachel Stokes.
John Clement to Hannah Griscom.
Jonathan Brown to Sarah Ballinger.
1777. Samuel Tomlinson to Martha Mason.
Joshua Evans to Ann Kay.
Joh Cowperthwaite to Ann Vickers.
David Branson to Elizabeth Evans.
1778. Joseph Burrough to Lydia Stretch.
Marmaduke Cooper to Mary Jones.
Wm. White to Ann Paul.
1779. Samuel Stokes to Hope Hunt.
Joshua Paul to Mary Lippincott.
James Hinchman to Sarah Morgan.
Jededia Allen to Ann Wilkins.
Benj. Test to Elizabeth Thackara.
Richard Snowden to Sarah Brown.
1780. Benj. Horten to Sarah Snowden.
Wm. Lippincott to Elizabeth Folwell.
Samuel Tomlinson to Mary Bates.
1781. Peter Thompson to Mary Glover.
John Gill to Sarah Pritchett.
Robert Zane to Elizabeth Butler.
Daniel Hillman to Martha Ellis.
Isaac Ballinger to Mary Bassett.
John Webb to Amy Wills.
Edward Gibbs to Hepsibah Evans.
1782. Joshua Cooper to Abigail Stokes.
John Barton to Rebecca Engewine.
John Reeves to Beulah Brown.
David Ware to Sarah Shinn.
Restore Lippincott to Deborah Ervin.
Joshua Harlan to Sarah Hinchman.
1783. Zaccheus Test to Rebecca Davis.
Isaac Stiles to Rachel Glover.
Jacob Jennings to Ann Hopkins.
Asher Brown to Mary Ward.
1784. James Thackara to Jane Gaunt.
Charles Fogg to Ann Bates.
Wm. Knight to Elizabeth Webster.
James Hopkins to Rebecca Clement.
Darling Haines to Mary Lippincott.
James Mickle to Hannah Lord.
Jonathan Morgan to Elizabeth Fisher.
1785. Daniel Roberts to Hannah Stokes.
Abraham Warrington to Rachel Evans.
Peter Thompson to Sarah Stephenson.
John Stuart to Deborah Griscom.
John Evans to Elizabeth Browning.
1788. Isaac Jones to Sarah Atkinson.
Caleb Atkinson to Sarah Champion.
Francis Bogges to Ann Haines.
1789. Wm. Rogers to Mary Davis.
Joseph Davis to Mary Haines.
Wm. Sutherland to Mary Prior.
Samuel Glover to Hannah Albertson.
John Thorne to Mary Duberep.
1790. Thomas Knight to Hannah Branson.
Thomas M. Potter to Mary Glover.
Josiah Kay to Elizabeth Horner.
1791. Geo. Abbott to Mary Redman.
Samuel Abbott to Martia Gill.
Jeremiah Wood to Mary Horner.
1782. Joseph Burrough to Martha Davis.
John Gill to Susanna Branson.
1793. Jesse Lippincott to Mary Ann Kay.
Joseph Cooper to Sarah P. Buckley.
1793. Marmaduke Burr to Ann Hopkins.
Abraham Silver to Sarah Knight.
Joshua Roberts to Sarah Cole.

1794. Obediah Engle to Patience Cole.
John Albertson to Ann Pine.
1795. Isaac Ballinger to Esther Stokes.
Job Bishop to Lardie Jones.
Joseph Kaighn to Sarah Mickle.
Jesse Smith to Mary Paul.
Wm. E. Hopkins to Ann Morgan.
1796. Joseph Glover to Sarah Mickle.
Aaron Panceast to Ann Cooper.
Joseph Bennett to Mary Morgan.
Reuben Braddock to Elizabeth Stokes.
1797. Jonathan Knight to Elizabeth Kaighn.
Peter Hannuit to Mary Ducl.
Joseph C. Swett to Ann Clement.
1798. Richard M. Cooper to Mary Cooper.
Joseph Burr to Mary Sloan.
Alei Ashard to Ann Jennings.
1799. Robert Rowand to Elizabeth Berton.
Wm. Roberts to Ann Brick.
Isaac Thorne to Rachel Horner.
Samuel Hooten to Sarah Ballinger.

The Hicksite Friends.—In the years 1827-28, when Elias Hicks, the exponent of the early teachings of Robert Barclay and others, was traveling through the country, he visited the Friends' Meeting in Haddonfield, and won to his cause a number of the Friends, who at once organized a meeting of Hicksites, as his followers were termed. The feeling between the two parties was such that the partition in the meeting-house was kept down, and separate meetings held from that time until the destruction of the house, in 1851, by the Orthodox Friends. A lot was then purchased at Ellis and Walnut Streets, and the present brick meeting-house erected. The public Friends who have ministered to the people of this branch of the society were Samuel Allen and Mary, his wife, both deceased.

HADDONFIELD BAPTIST CHURCH.—The history of the Baptist Church at Haddonfield is closely identified with the Baptist Churches of Mount Holly and Evesham. As early as 1784 the Rev. Peter Wilson, pastor of the Baptist Church at Hightstown, Monmouth County, occasionally preached at Mount Holly, in Burlington County, N. J. At intervals others of like persuasion officiated there, and in 1801 a church was organized with thirty-six members. About the year 1788 religious services were held at the house of Matthew Wilson, in Evesham township, Burlington County, and afterward continued, with more regularity, at the school-house in that neighborhood. In 1803 Joseph Evans and Letitia, his wife, and Rebecca Troth were baptized, they being the first in that region, and two years after, the covenants were adopted and a church organized with forty-five members, many of whom had been dismissed from the church at Mount Holly.

Among those who connected themselves with the church at Mount Holly was John Sisty, then a

young man, and a resident of that town. Yielding to the persuasions of his associates, he occasionally addressed religious meetings, which developed a gift for the ministry. In 1814 he was made a licentiate, the next year ordained, and preached regularly once in each month at the Evesham Meeting-house for nearly four years and without compensation. During this time he removed to Philadelphia, and had his residence and place of business on the west side of Front Street, a few doors below Market Street, and there continued for many years. While friends of his own religious belief at Haddonfield, in the year 1817, requested him to preach, with a view of founding a Baptist Church. This invitation was accepted, and in the afternoon of August 17, 1817, he preached his first sermon in the Grove School-house. These meetings were

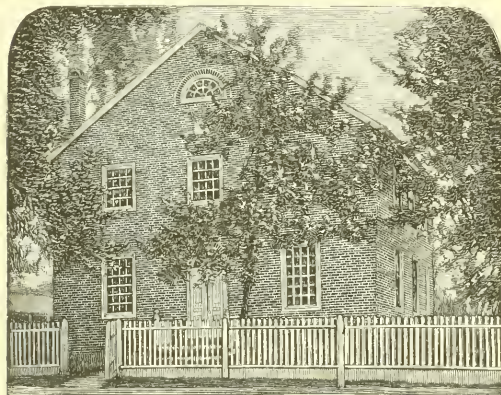
other in doctrinal sympathy, did that good man persevere in his efforts to draw around him those who were willing to accept his views of religion and follow the requirements of his creed as by him explained. The services were of the simplest character, often without the singing of hymns, for there were but few who understood or had any knowledge of music. He soon found, however, that these meetings attracted attention and was much encouraged to continue his efforts, with the ultimate object of founding a branch of the society. In after-years Mr. Sisty often spoke of the kind and sympathetic manner in which he was received by members of the Society of Friends, and who always expressed themselves as pleased with his efforts and hoped that success might attend him. An organization was effected June 11, 1818, with

the following-named persons as members: Chas. Kain, Isaac Cole, Samuel Vanhorn, John Fairlam, Hannah Clement, Maria Hillman, Sarah Kain, Ann Kain, Elizabeth Vanderveer, Keturah Rowand.

Charles Kain and his wife, Sarah, resided at Fellowship, in Burlington County; Isaac Cole, in Camden; Hannah Clement, in Haddonfield; and Ann Kain, at Marlton, Burlington Co. Elizabeth Vanderveer resided at Moorestown, in the last-named county; John Fairlam and Samuel Vanhorn, near Colestown; and Maria Hillman and Keturah Rowand lived near Fellowship.

Zaccheus Logan, Joseph Evans Isaac Smith, David Vanderveer and Charles Kain were selected as trustees to take the title of the lot which was purchased of the heirs of Eliza-

beth West, deceased, by deed dated Feb. 19, 1819, and duly recorded. On this lot was erected a neat and comfortable brick meeting-house. The building, when finished, presented a creditable appearance, and was much admired by strangers. The entrance was by a front-door and two side-doors, the latter being used by those coming in carriages. The inside arrangement was admirable, with a double range of pews in the middle and a range on either side, next the walls, with two side-aisles to a cross-aisle, between the side-doors. The pulpit was paneled, but plain, and reached by several steps on either side, only large enough, however, for two persons to sit in; galleries extended around three sides of the building and furnished with



THE FIRST BAPTIST MEETING-HOUSE.

BUILT IN 1818, TORN DOWN IN 1852.

continued the second and fourth Sabbaths of each month until June 11, 1818, when a Baptist Church was regularly organized.

At that time the Society of Friends was the only religious denomination which had stated meetings in the village, and, it might be said, in the neighborhood, save, perhaps, the Protestant Episcopal Church at Colestown. The Grove School-house, in which he conducted the first services, was a plain building, furnished with unpainted desks and with benches without cushions of backs. To this uninviting and uncomfortable place was Mr. Sisty taken when he first sought to promulgate the opinions and practices of his adopted church. In this unpretending structure, many miles from any

benches throughout. Two large ten-plate wood-stoves stood in the main aisles for heating purposes. The pews were neatly finished with solid backs and doors, but without paint and not numbered.

The collections were taken in velvet sacks attached to long black handles, and were by the deacons passed solemnly round near the close of the service. The money in circulation in those days were the old Spanish coins, and twelve and six-penny bits generally made up the sums contributed. Open baskets were at last substituted on account of the many pieces of spurious coin found in the velvet sacks and placed there by those who had little regard for the necessities of the church. September 5, 1818, John Sisty presented his letter of dismissal from the Baptist Church at Mount Holly, and, on August 14, 1819, by a formal vote of the church and the pew-holders, was invited to become their pastor. At the same meeting Charles Kain and Isaac Coles were selected as deacons. November 13th following, Mr. Sisty, by a letter, accepted the charge, his services being rendered without compensation, the church paying his necessary expenses, which seldom exceeded one hundred dollars per year.

The building was dedicated on the last Sabbath in November, 1818, when Dr. Holcom, Reverend Mr. Gregg, Mr. Mahlon and Mr. Cooper were present with Mr. Sisty to conduct the services. These were novel and interesting in a Quaker neighborhood, where formality of any kind on such occasions was studiously avoided. Visitors came from all the country-side, and under the persuasive eloquence of the eminent speakers, contributed liberally towards the payment of the outstanding debt. It is not too much to say that broad-brimmed hats and plain bonnets were scattered through the congregation, and although not of those who then gave, were known to be in sympathy with the enterprise and hoped for its success.

It is proper to record something of the constituent members of the church. Charles Kain was baptized at Salem, New Jersey, in the twentieth year of his age, by the Rev. Job Sheppard, and became a member of the church at that place. The next year, 1813, he removed to Philadelphia, and by letter joined the Rev. Dr. Holcom's church in that city. In 1816 he came to New Jersey again and worshipped with those of the Old Causeway Meeting-House, near Marlton, Burlington County, and there remained until he became one of the constituent members of the church at Haddonfield. He is remembered as leading the sing-

ing, to which place he was chosen as clerk and acceptably filled it for several years.

Isaac Cole, who lived in Camden, was an active member, was liberal to the church and acted as treasurer for several years. He gradually became interested in the church in Camden, and believing that his usefulness lay in that direction, requested his letter, which was granted February 28, 1836, that he could properly connect himself therewith.

Hannah Clement, educated and baptized as a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church at Chews Landing, a few miles from Haddonfield, was convinced of the faith and practices of the Baptists under the preaching of Dr. William Staughton while residing in Philadelphia. She became a member of the First Baptist Church of that city and was dismissed therefrom June 11, 1818, to connect herself with the Haddonfield Church. She was the first resident Baptist in the town, and used her best efforts towards planting the church there.

She was the wife of John Clement, who took much interest in the enterprise and acted as cashier during the erection of the house. At morning and evening service he could always be seen in his seat at the head of his pew, and through all the mutations of the church he regularly occupied the same place, and only abandoned it when he found his remonstrances would not avail to prevent the taking down of the building he had assisted to erect and maintain. He could not be convinced of the need of such a change, which would entail a heavy debt and not add very much to the seating capacity. His wife was alike jealous of any innovation that endangered the ancient landmarks and was likely to weaken or destroy them. She looked suspiciously upon any change in the old forms of worship, and held fast to the ways of the fathers. She lived to see the small beginnings at the Grove School-house come to be a large and influential society. She died an exemplary Christian.

Elizabeth Vanderveer was the wife of David Vanderveer, a resident of Moorestown, some six miles from Haddonfield. Through her influence several other families came from the same town and neighborhood, and were pew-holders in the church. After the death of her husband she was dismissed, November 29, 1838, and took her letter to the Tenth Baptist Church of Philadelphia, to which city, with her children, she went to reside.

John Fairlam was a farmer residing near Coles-town, and rendered what assistance his limited means would allow towards the new enterprise. He was baptized by John Sisty in 1817, and be-

came a member of the Old Causeway Meeting, and was dismissed therefrom to join the organization at Haddonfield. He was separated from the church and became chorister at Colestown.

Samuel Vanhorn, also a farmer and residing near Colestown, was baptized by John Sisty in 1818, and always remained a consistent member of the denomination.

Sarah Kain, wife of Charles, was also baptized by John Sisty, and was ever after an upright and faithful member among her associates. She was anxious that her children should follow in her footsteps, and had the pleasure in her declining years to know that her precept and example had done much for them.

Ann Kain, sister of Charles, was baptized by John Sisty. She afterwards married Samuel Wilkins, and for several years lived in Haddonfield, and then removed to Woodbury, Gloucester County. With her husband and family she returned to the village, where she died in full membership with the church, having never removed her letter therefrom.

Keturah Rowand, wife of Joseph Rowand, and sister of Isaac Coles, was, with her husband, a member of the Old Causeway Meeting. She was zealous in the cause of religion, and through her influence many were induced to join the church.

Maria Hillman resided near Haddonfield, and although not a conspicuous member, was generally found in her place and ready to assist in every good work.

The grave-yard in the rear of the church brings back many sad recollections. About one-half of the first purchase of land was laid out with two avenues and a range of lots on the right and left of each. The pew-holders had the choice of lots, and such as paid four years in advance for their seats in the church, were given the lot selected without other consideration.

In later years this home of the dead has been much enlarged, and the outlines of the original yard are almost obliterated. The first funeral here, tradition says, was that of Lieutenant Nicholson, of the United States navy, who died in the neighborhood, where he was boarding. He is remembered as a martinet in dress, and a genial companion, but a victim to intemperance which unfitted him for duty. His habits were a great mortification to his family, and after his burial no friend or relative was ever known to visit his grave. His remains were laid in the northeast corner of the yard, but through long neglect the particular spot has been lost sight of.

The custom of Friends had its influence, and

many of the first graves are without monuments, and hence lost sight of. In the old part may be seen the graves of several of the founders of the church, and among them that of John Sisty, who provided that his remains should be laid within the bounds of the place he loved so much. Here are the plain, unpretending stones, showing where lay those who were active and useful in their generation, and whom their descendants have reason to love.

Something about the baptisms, or, more properly speaking, the immersions, should be written. The first baptism in connection with this church took place on September 13, 1818, and the persons immersed were Samuel Lippincott, John S. Wilmot, Clarissa Laconey and Sarah Sleeper. Baptisms occurred on Sabbath morning, and generally at Evans' Mill pond, above the dam, but sometimes below the flood-gates, when the ice was too thick on the pond.

In 1837, after much opposition, the old house was remodeled at a considerable expense; the pulpit was removed, the floor lowered, the railing around the galleries was replaced by panel-work and the old chandelier and side-lights taken away. The wood-stoves were banished and better heating apparatus substituted, and the whole inside of the church handsomely and tastefully painted. The next year a frame addition was built in the rear, in which the business meetings and Sunday-school were held, and, although not very sightly, furnished the much-needed space necessary to the increased membership.

Anno Domini 1838 was an eventful year. February 17th the Reverend Timothy Jackson was invited to conduct a series of meetings, which extended over twenty-three days and evenings, and ended in some eighty persons being baptized. He was a remarkable man as a sermonizer and exhorter, and crowds followed him wherever he preached. He was popular among the people and his services were always in demand. This strengthened the church in numbers and increased its zeal, through which its influence was enlarged and much good done.

August 18, 1837, a desirable lot of land on the east was purchased, which gave much more space on that side of the house and nearly doubled the number of lots in the grave-yard.

The most important event of this year was the resignation of John Sisty as pastor. Nothing can better express his feelings relating to this subject than the words written with his own hand. They are as follows.

"Resigned my pastoral charge of the Baptist Church in Had-

donfield, September 30th, 1838. But few churches and ministers continue so long in harmony and unbroken friendship. Much imperfection and unworthiness have marked the tenure of my way, but by the grace of God we are what we are. J. SIXTY."

As the church property increased in extent and value, it was deemed prudent that the membership should become an incorporated body, according to the laws of the State of New Jersey in such cases made and provided, and December 15th, of this year, a resolution to this effect was passed. March 16, 1839, Charles Kain, Daniel Fortiner, James G. Webster, John Osler, John G. Shivers, Thomas Marshall and Thomas Ellis were chosen as trustees, and July 20th following took the obligation of office.

The numbers went on increasing, and as evidence of the earnestness and vitality of this body of professing Christians, it is only necessary to notice the several churches that can trace their beginning to those who were attached to the Baptist Church in Haddonfield. To name them chronologically, the church at Moorestown was founded in 1837 by members from this. In a short time a house was built and now it has a large number of adherents. In 1839 a few others were dismissed to establish one at Marlton, which, after some opposition from the Old Causeway Meeting, was organized and has always been prosperous.

In 1841 others of the church, in connection with a few from Marlton, sought to draw around them a congregation at Medford, and, although much effort was made, it was not as successful as those before named. In 1843 preaching by regular appointment was had at Newton, and a house erected, but dissessions crept in and disappointments followed. In 1848, with better success, a few of the members residing near Blackwoodtown established themselves, obtained a house and secured stated preaching in that village. A few years after a like effort was made at Tansboro', since removed to Berlin, where a respectable congregation always attends.

The Sunday-school was organized at the same time as the church, and John Gill, an elder in the Society of Friends, was chosen the first president, again showing the sympathy and kind feeling that existed between these religious denominations. It was always well sustained and brought within its influence and control many who in after-years became valuable members of the church.

The Rev. C. C. Park followed Mr. Sisty as pastor, with a salary fixed at four hundred dollars. In 1840 the Rev. Charles Wilson took the place of Mr. Park. He was succeeded by the Rev. Marvin Eastwood in 1844, who remained until 1847, when

the Rev. Orion H. Caperon was called. On account of bad health he remained but a short time, when the Rev. William H. Brisbane supplied the church. This last person was an attractive speaker and increased the attendance during his short stay. As his pastorate was understood to be limited, he was, in 1848, followed by the Rev. William Hires.

In 1850 the Rev. Samuel B. Willis was settled and remained for about one year, when the Rev. Alfred S. Patton succeeded him. During his administration the subject of erecting a larger and more commodious building was seriously considered, which movement was bitterly opposed by the older members and many of the congregation. Those in favor of this step argued that thirty years had increased the attendance so much that the old building had not sufficient capacity, and that its architecture and appearance were entirely behind the age.

On the other hand, it was regarded as the bold-est vandalism to tear down the building so much venerated by those who assisted in its erection, and who had for so many years contributed to its support, with which the better days of the church were identified. The progressive ones refused to be convinced, and in the order of time the old house was razed to its foundations and another one soon arose in its place.

The old meeting-house was torn down in July, 1852, and the corner-stone of a new church was laid August 12th following, with appropriate services. Addresses were made by the Rev. John Sisty, Rev. Joseph H. Kennard, Rev. Stephen Remington and the Rev. J. Dowling, D.D. The church was built of brown stone, and was forty-two by sixty-five feet, surmounted by a steeple one hundred and twelve feet high, containing a bell. The lower room was dedicated January 1, 1853, and the auditorium in June following.

As pastors the Rev. Mr. Latham followed Alfred S. Patton in 1855; Mr. Meeson in 1856, and the Rev. James E. Wilson in 1857. When he resigned, in 1861, the Rev. Robert F. Young was called to fill his place.

By death and removals the board of trustees has been changed at different times, but now consists of Isaac M. Kay, Joseph F. Kay, Benjamin F. Fowler, George D. Stuart, Joseph S. Garrett, Aaron C. Clement and Isaac P. Lippincott.

With the removal of the old building it is proper that this sketch should end; but it may be inquired what time and circumstances have done with the constituent members, since they assembled to plant the seed that has yielded such a harvest. John M. Fairlam was excluded in 1821; Maria Hill-

man was dismissed to another church in 1825; Hannah Clement died in 1834; Isaac Coles took his letter to Camden in 1836; Elizabeth Vander-veer to Philadelphia, in 1838; Charles Kain and Sarah, his wife, were dismissed to Marlton in 1839; Keturah Rowand died in 1842; Ann Kain (afterwards Ann Wilkins) died in Haddonfield in 1864; and Samuel Vanhorn, by reason of old age, was prevented from active service, but died in unity with the church.

John Sisty had dissolved his official connection with the church at the time before named, but retained his interest in its welfare, and did much in after-years to heal dissensions and preserve brotherly love. He was always a welcome visitor, and received with the greatest respect by the members. He died in 1863, surviving all save one of his contemporaries in this undertaking. He was generally present at the installations of the new pastors, and charged them as to their solemn and important duties, never forgetting to remark that short, pithy sermons were more popular than long, prosy discourses.

The church that in 1818 began with ten members, has increased in the sixty-eight years of its existence to three hundred and ninety-one.

The Rev. Robert F. Young served this church until his death, January 5, 1884, after a pastorate of twenty-two years. In May, 1884, Rev. Henry A. Griesemer became pastor of this church, and still remains.

A lot on the Main Street was procured in the spring of 1885, and on the 17th of July, in that year, the corner-stone of a new house of worship was laid with appropriate ceremonies.

The plan of the church was designed by Isaac Percell, of Philadelphia, and is in the Gothic order of architecture. It is built of stone. The audience-room is large and commodious, with a lecture-room to the rear. The lecture-room was opened for use on the first Sunday in January, 1886, and it is intended to dedicate the audience-room when the outstanding debt is provided for. The entire cost of edifice and grounds is about thirty-two thousand dollars.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Religious meetings were held in the open air at Rowandtown about 1797, at which Ezekiel Cooper, a Methodist of Philadelphia, preached occasionally. Between the years 1800 and 1810 a Methodist meeting-house, about twenty-five by thirty-six feet, was built at Snow Hill by both white and colored people. It was used by them until 1815, when a separation took place, and the white people built a church at Greenland. The first sermon preached

under the auspices of the Methodist Society in Haddonfield was by John P. Curtis in 1850. He is now living in Greenland at an advanced age. The services were held in the Baptist Church at the request of Rev. John Sisty, who was then the pastor of that church. Mr. Curtis was soon after followed by others who preached in the old Grove School-house. The first Methodist people to reside in the town were Richard Stafford and his wife, who lived on the site of Willard's Drug Store. The ministers on the Burlington Circuit in 1825 were Jacob Gouber and Wesley Wallace. The circuit then extended from Burlington to Cape May.

The Grove School-house was, by resolution at the time it was built, declared to be open for the use of all sects, and even if school was in session and application was made for preaching, the school should at once be dismissed. About 1825, when the minister of the Methodist Society visited Haddonfield, application was made for the school-house in which to hold services. Some parties refused to admit the minister and locked the doors. John Clement ordered the door unlocked, which was finally done.

In 1827 George Wooly, then on the Burlington Circuit, requested John P. Curtis to transact some church business at Snow Hill, he not having authority, but as far as permitted, conferred upon John P. Curtis the title of bishop, a name which some of his old associates still cling to. John P. Curtis was a member of a class under John Hood, the first class-leader of Philadelphia. A class was organized in Haddonfield in the year 1830, with the following members: Charles Lippincott and wife, Russell Millard and wife, Sarah A. Lippincott, Richard Stafford, Rachel Stafford, Mary Walker, Elizabeth Matlack, Esther Ann Reeves, Sarah Boker, James Rhoads, Hope Rhoads, Thomas Pitman, Hampton Williams, Mary Willis, Rebecca Van Dodd, Mary Ann Connell, Sarah Hillman, Keziah Stafford, Anne M. Pitman, John Clark, William England, Priscilla Obes, James Hopkins, Atlantic Kelly, Mary Ann Elbertson, Phoebe Ann Guthrie, Hannah Kendall, Wesley Armstrong, Ann Chew, Sarah Matlack and Atlantic West.

Meetings were held generally in the school-house until the erection of a church at the east end of the village, in 1835. It was dedicated in August of that year by Rev. R. E. Morrison, then in charge. This house was used until 1857, when it was demolished, and the present church built on the corner of Grove and Main Streets. The first effort towards the erection of a new church was made at the meeting of the Quarterly Conference, October 30, 1852. A committee was appointed to purchase a lot. They reported on September 8, 1853, that a

brick house, forty-three by sixty-five feet, could be built for four thousand dollars. A committee was appointed to ascertain the best plans and to dispose of the old church property. In 1856 a building committee was appointed; a lot was purchased on the corner of Grove and Main Streets.

The following is a list of ministers who served on the Burlington Circuit after Haddonfield became a station. Haddonfield became a regular preaching-place in 1825, under Jacob Gruber and William Wallace, presiding elders. In that year Riley Barrett, David Duffell, Andrew Jenkins and Isalah Toy preached in the Grove School-house. Robert Gary, a junior preacher, assisted in the services:

1826, George Wooly.	1845-46. Z. Gaskill.
Robert Gary.	1847. R. Weed.
1827. George Wooly.	1848. Robert Given.
— Sovereign.	G. A. Rayhold.
1828. Henry Boehm.	1849. James B. Dobbins.
L. M. Prettyman.	1850-51. Levi Herr.
1829. Henry Boehm.	1852-53. A. S. Brice.
W. W. Folks.	1854. Samuel M. Hadson.
1830. Daniel Parish.	1855-56. J. R. Bryan.
Wm. J. Wilmer.	1857-58. Samuel E. Post.
1831. John Walker.	1859-60. Jacob B. Graw, D.D.
Jefferson Lewis.	1861-62. Aaron E. Ballard.
1832. John Walker.	1863. Albert Atwood.
1833. E. Page.	1864-65. Benjamin F. Woolston.
David Bartine.	1866. Charles R. Hartmanft.
1834. William Gammel.	1867-68. Robert S. Harris.
1835. John P. Curtis.	1869-70-71. William S. Zane.
M. German.	1872-73-74. J. Stiles.
1836. E. Stout.	Levi Herr.
C. Jacquett.	1875-76. James G. Crate.
1838. James Long.	1877-78. Charles H. Whitecar.
J. B. McKeever.	1879-80-81. James H. Mickel.
1839. James Long.	1882-83-84. Daniel B. Harris.
W. A. Brooks.	1885-86. William Pittinger.
1843-44. George A. Rayhold.	

In 1839 the Haddonfield Circuit was formed and included several churches, the aggregate membership of which then was five hundred and fifty-two whites and seventy-two colored persons.

GRACE EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—According to the journal of the convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in New Jersey for 1842, the Rev. Andrew Bell Patterson, rector of Trinity Church, Moorestown, N. J., began holding services and preaching in Haddonfield September 5, 1841. These services were held in a building locally known as the Grove School-house, which is now used for school purposes for colored children.

On Monday, April 4th, Bishop Doane visited Haddonfield and preached in the evening in the Baptist meeting-house. It was his intention to lay the corner-stone of the church building, but he was prevented by a severe rain-storm. A lot had been purchased, and on March 28, 1842, was conveyed by John Clement to Joseph Fewsmith and Chas.

D. Hendry, M.D., trustees for the congregation. On April 11th the corner-stone was laid with appropriate services by Rev. Andrew Bell Patterson, the rector in charge. The building was consecrated by Bishop Doane, September 29, 1842, being the "Festival of St. Michael and all the Angels." The following is the charter:

"HADDONFIELD, April 20th, 1843.

"To all whom these Presents may Concern.

"We whose names and seals are hereto affixed do certify, That the congregation of Grace Church, in Haddonfield, in the County of Gloucester, and State of New Jersey, which is a Society worshipping according to the customs and usages of the Protestant Episcopal Church, desiring to form themselves into a Body Corporate, according to the act of the Legislature of the State of New Jersey in such case made and provided, met in Grace Church aforesaid on the seventeenth day of April, in the year of Our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and forty-three, pursuant to ten days' previous notice given as the intention of said Congregation to form themselves into a body corporate by an advertisement set up in open view on the outer door of said Grace Church, it being the place where said congregation usually assemble for Divine service, which notice designated the day when, and the place where, they designed to meet for that purpose. There being no Rector or Minister present, Doctor Charles D. Hendry, Esq., one of the Church Vestry, presided, and Benjamin M. Roberts, the Secretary, recorded the proceedings.

"The Congregation then proceeded, by a vote of the majority of those present, to designate the corporate name or title by which the said Church shall be known, and which is, The Rector, Wardens and Vestrymen of Grace Church in Haddonfield.

"The Congregation then chose two Wardens and seven Vestrymen, and also by a majority of voices, fixed and determined on the Second Tuesday of March annually as the day on which new elections of officers of said Church shall take place.

"In the testimony whereof, and in order that these proceedings may be recorded, we, the Church Wardens and Secretary aforesaid, have hereunto set our hands and seals, this Twentieth day of April, in the year of Our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and forty-three

"CHARLES D. HENDRY, [L.S.]

"THOMAS ASHBURNE, [L.S.]

"JOSIAH E. COLES, [L.S.]

"JOHN WHITE, [L.S.]

"J. B. FENNIMORE, [L.S.]

"BENJAMIN M. ROBERTS, [L.S.]

"Secretary,

"GEORGE LEE, [L.S.]

"WILLIAM STARN, [L.S.]

"J. FEW SMITH, [L.S.]

The church was admitted to the convention in 1843.

The Rev. Andrew Bell Patterson continued to hold services in Haddonfield until he resigned his parish in Moorestown. He was succeeded at the latter place in 1846 by the Rev. Thomas L. Franklin, who also officiated at Haddonfield. In 1848 Rev. Franklin was succeeded by Rev. N. P. La Bangh, who remained in charge until 1850. In the autumn of this year the Rev. I. M. Bartlett, rector of the Church of the Ascension, at Gloucester, became responsible for the services. In 1854 he was succeeded by the Rev. Samuel Hallowell, and for the first time in its history the church became independent of other parishes for ministerial services.

During Rev. Hallowell's rectorship an addition was made to the church building, rendered necessary by the increase of membership. Mr. Hallowell resigned the parish in December, 1865, and was succeeded in March, 1866, by the present rector, the Rev. Gustavus M. Murray.

In September, 1871, ground was broken for the erection of a rectory on the lot immediately adjoining the church. The building was finished and occupied by the rector and his family on March 3, 1872, and again, in 1885, the interior of the church was thoroughly repaired and needed alterations made in harmony with distinctive features of church worship. For a number of years it has been evident that the work of the parish required better accommodations; to this end efforts are being made looking to the accumulation of funds for the erection of a new and substantial stone church, with the necessary accommodations for Sunday-school and parish work.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH of Haddonfield was organized on the 21st day of November, 1871, with twenty-one members, of whom six have died, ten removed to other places and five are still active members of the church. The first gathering for religious worship among the Presbyterians of the village was held in midsummer of 1871, in the Town Hall, when the Rev. F. D. Harris (now of Camden, who has been from the first a nurse to the infant church) preached for the few who assembled.

Loyalty to Presbyterianism and perhaps a wise foresight, which caught a glimpse of the growth of the town, held the little handful of faithful men and women together under the leadership of Mr. Harris, and in October of the same year a petition was sent to the Presbytery of West Jersey praying for the organization of a church. Rev. V. D. Reed, D.D., Rev. L. C. Baker and F. M. Harris and Elders Reinboth and Fewsmith were the committee appointed by the Presbytery, in compliance with the petition, to constitute the church. The young church continued to hold services for a time in the Town Hall, and then in a room which is now a part of the store of B. F. Fowler.

In April, 1873, the lot of ground on which the church now stands was purchased, and in June the work of digging for the foundation was begun. In the spring of 1874 the congregation gathered in the chapel for the first time and rejoiced in the possession of a home. Under the care of the Rev. Edwin D. Newberry, the first pastor, the congregation grew rapidly stronger and gained many friends and wider influence. But dissensions arose between pastor and people, which continued

for three years, until at last, in 1879, it was checked, the cause removed and the young church walked forth to regain her strength.

The first elders elected and ordained over the church were Joseph B. Tatem, who died March 1, 1881, and David Roe, still acting in that office.

The Rev. Julius E. Werner was called to the church in December, 1880, and was installed in the month of May following. The main audience-room of the church was completed and dedicated in August, 1882, and the church has been steadily gaining in numbers and influence under the present administration. It has at the present time a membership of eighty-five, and in point of contributions to benevolent societies and objects bears a good reputation. The Sabbath-school connected with the church at present has about one hundred and forty members enrolled as regular attendants, while liberal contributions and frequent public exercises show the sincerity and diligence of scholars and teachers.

ST. JOHN'S MILITARY ACADEMY AND ST. AGNES' HALL.—St. John's Academy was established in Camden, in 1866, by the Revs. Theophilus M. and William M. Reilly, clergymen of the Episcopal Church. In 1870 a tract of land containing one hundred and ten acres, lying near and adjoining the town of Haddonfield, was purchased. This place was part of the Francis Collins tract, surveyed to him in 1682, on which he erected a mansion-house, and named the place Mountwell. The greater part of the tract, including the mansion-house, in 1716 came to Joseph Collins, his son, by whom the old house was built. This building upon the purchase by the Messrs. Reilly was fitted for school purposes, and used until it was destroyed by fire, in 1872. The present building, containing one hundred and seventy-five rooms, was soon after erected, at a cost of twenty thousand dollars. The character of the academy was changed, and it became a military school. The military department is under the charge of Captain Wilder, formerly of West Point, and contains about sixty cadets. The buildings were destroyed by fire October 30, 1886.

St. Agnes' Hall was established in 1878, and at present has fifteen pupils. The students of both schools are under the direction of Mrs. William M. Reilly, with a corps of competent assistants.

Burlington College, Burlington, N. J., is also under the same management, the Rev. Theophilus M. Reilly, giving his personal attention at Burlington, and the Rev. William M. Reilly having charge of St. John's and St. Agnes', at Haddonfield.

SCHOOL-HOUSES.—The first school-house in Haddonfield was built by the Friends, in 1786, on the southwest corner of the present burial-ground. It is still standing, and has been used almost continually, in later years, as a boarding-school. In 1809 a lot of land on Grove Street was donated by William E. Hopkins, on which a school-house was built and named "The Grove School-House." It was the public school-house from that time until 1854, when the Town Hall was built and rooms fitted up for school purposes; since then it has been used for primary schools, and is now used for colored children. The public schools were taught in the Town Hall from 1854 until the completion of the present commodious stone edifice, in 1869, and were for a few years under the charge of Miss Sarah C. Hillman.

The Hicksite Friends, in 1851, erected a school-house upon their lot, in which school was kept a number of years.

Mrs. Charlotte and Emily Hendry taught a private school in the town from 1838 to 1848.

Miss C. Sarah Hillman for several years after her retirement from the public schools, in 1869, taught school in a building she erected for the purpose, on Chestnut Street, and which now belongs to the G. A. R. Post.

There being a demand for increased school accommodation, the town purchased of William Coffin, in 1868, a lot of land on Haddon Avenue, from Chestnut Street to Railroad Avenue, and in 1869 erected a two-story stone edifice, sixty by seventy-five feet, under charge of Elwood Braddock and William M. Hoopes. The entire cost, including lot and furniture, was about twenty-two thousand dollars. Later, on the south part of the lot, a brick building, thirty by fifty feet, two stories in height, was built for primary classes, at a cost of three thousand five hundred dollars.

The public schools of the town were, in 1885, under charge of Arthur Pressey as principal. The following are the teachers engaged for the school year commencing on Monday, September 6, 1886: Principal, Mr. S. E. Manness; Vice-Principal, Miss Emma W. Middleton; Miss Sarah A. Wells, Miss Ella H. Schwab. Primary Department—Miss Ella McElroy and Miss Mary B. Redman, and at the Grove (colored) School, Mr. John Jackson has been re-engaged.

MANUFACTURING AND BUSINESS INTERESTS.—A lumber business was established on Potter Street, June 3, 1841, by Benjamin M. Roberts, who, in September, 1843, sold to Charles H. Shinn, who also bought the coal business of John Busby at Coles Landing. Samuel S. Willits, about 1854, pur-

chased the lumber interests of Charles H. Shinn, and moved the business from Potter Street, to the corner formed by Euclid Avenue and the turnpike, and shortly after associated himself with S. P. Browning, under the name of Willits & Browning. Mr. Browning retired in 1862, and Mr. Willits continued until 1866, when he died and the business was sold to his son, S. A. Willits, and Joseph G. Evans. From this time till 1876 several changes were made in the firm, Mr. Willits being continuously a member, and in 1876 the co-partnership of S. A. Willits & Co. was formed. This enterprising firm now does a large business in the sale of lumber, coal and hardware.

The Haddonfield Paint Works were established on the present site, in 1877, by John G. Willits & Co., and continued for a time and passed to others. In September, 1881, it came to A. W. Wright & Co., who purchased the interests and are now engaged in the manufacture of lead, zinc, colors and varnishes, and a successful business is done.

The carriage shops of Geo. H. Tule, situated on Turnpike and Mechanic Streets, were established in 1880, when a two and a half story building was erected, thirty by sixty feet, and sheds, thirty by forty feet, and the manufacture of heavy and light wagons and buggies was begun. About fourteen men are steadily employed in all the departments. The first to establish business at the place was Joseph Bates. In 1846 he began business in the old Thackara blacksmith shop, which stood on the site of the Methodist Church, and continued there until the sale of the lot to the Methodist Society, in 1856, when the shop was moved across the street on property now owned by Mr. Mitchell, where he continued until the building was destroyed by fire, January 17, 1859. In the spring of that year Mickle Clement erected the one-story brick shop now part of Tule's establishment, and Joseph Bates moved to the place and carried on a blacksmith shop until his retirement. George H. Tule, the present proprietor, entered the shop of Mr. Bates as an apprentice in 1861, and in 1880 purchased the business and increased it to the present state.

Charles M. Haines began the carriage-making business in Haddonfield in the spring of 1884.

The blacksmith shop now conducted by Samuel K. Matlack at the point at Ellis and Potter Streets was in 1846 owned by Wm. Tomlinson, formerly by John S. Peak.

The business interests of Haddonfield at present are as follows:

General Dealers.—Clement & Giffin, B. F. Fowler.

Grocers.—Truitt & Clement, Thomas Young, W. H. Harrison, W. S. Dougherty.

Confectioners.—Mrs. J. J. Schlecht, Geo. Stillwell, Wm. Plum.

Hotel.—George Stillwell.

Lumber and Coal Dealers.—S. A. Willits & Co.

Bakery and Confectionery.—Martin Schlecht.

Flour and Feed.—Truitt & Kay.

Physicians.—C. H. Shivers, B. H. Shivers, W. S. Long, L. L. Glover, F. Williams.

Printing Offices.—*South Jersey News*, H. D. Speakman.

Florists.—C. W. Turnley, — Brown.

Newsdealer.—Mrs. E. D. Lettellier.

Carriage-Builders.—Geo. H. Tule, C. W. Haines, James G. Webster.

Hardware.—Charles S. Braddock, J. J. Pettibone & Son, H. Bennett.

Undertakers.—R. Cooper Watson, Chas. Githens, Samuel Burroughs.

Agricultural Implements and Coal.—Bell Brothers.

Auction Goods.—Wm. H. Clement.

Dentist.—A. H. Miner.

Livery.—Benjamin P. Shreve.

Dealers in Horses.—C. H. Smith, Geo. D. Stewart.

Harness Shop.—Isaac Vandegraff.

Paints and Colors.—W. W. Wright.

Paper Hangings.—Samuel R. Stoy, Walter W. Wayne.

Drug Stores.—Roland Willard, Charles S. Braddock, Jr.

Meat Markets.—Samuel Albertson, Alfred Ludwig.

Barbers.—Coward Bros., — Westcott.

Painter.—Lancelot Hill.

Masons.—Elwood Braddock, Frederick Thomas, R. W. Budd.

Contractors and Builders.—W. S. Caperon, W. H. Hoopes, Henry Albright, Caldwell Baker, Thomas Hill, William Bowker.

Surveyors and Conveyancers.—John Clement, J. Lewis Rowand.

Jewelry Box Manufacturers.—Julius Smith.

Milk Dealers.—Mrs. Mary Craig, Patrick Haughey.

Millinery.—Misses Stout.

Boots and Shoes.—W. H. Fowler.

Boot and Shoe Makers.—R. Elmer Clement, John S. Garrett, Ralph H. Barton, Peter Hudon.

Cigar Store.—Chas. Reinear.

Post-Office.—Thomas Hill.

Express.— — Atkinson.

Telephone Office.—Willard's drug store.

ELWOOD BRADDOCK is a descendant of a long-settled New Jersey family—a branch of that to

which belonged the distinguished General Braddock. Edward Braddock was a major-general in the British army in 1709, and retired in 1715, having been altogether forty years in the service. He died at Bath, England, June 15, 1725. His son, Edward Braddock, was also a major-general in the British army, was in command of the English forces in the French and Indian War at Braddock's Field (now the village of Braddocks, a suburb of Pittsburgh,) where he was so severely wounded that he died a few days later, July 12, 1755, and was buried by the side of the road on the retreat to Philadelphia. About this time a branch of the family, of which Rehoboam and Jemima Braddock were the great-grandparents of our subject, came to America and settled in Burlington County, N. J. Their children were Job, Elizabeth, Bathsheba, Hannah, Darnell, Phebe, William, Jemima, Mary and Rachel. Many of their descendants now live in Burlington County. Darnell Braddock, born 1764, and his wife, Sarah, were Elwood Braddock's grandparents. They had ten children,—William Rodgers, Martha, Jemima, Eliza, Benjamin, Reuben, Asa, Hester Ann, Sarah and Darnell, the eldest of whom, born in 1799, with Sarah, his wife, were the parents of Caroline, Charles S., Elwood, William Shreve, Abbie, Elizabeth and Isaac A. Braddock.

Briefly reverting to this line of ancestry, it may be mentioned that Rehoboam Braddock, the great-grandfather of Elwood, was noted for his wonderful strength. His son Darnell died quite young, but, as we have seen, left a large family. William R., the eldest son, was a powerful man physically, and story after story is related of his prowess in keeping the peace in the olden time. He was a justice for about thirty years in Medford, Burlington County, and ordered the last man (a negro), convicted under the old law, to be given thirty-nine lashes. He was a staunch Old-Line Whig, and was elected to the Legislature in 1848 for a term of three years. He was for half a century a prominent surveyor in Burlington County and also in the counties of Camden, Ocean and Atlantic. In 1850 he called attention to what might be done in growing cranberries in New Jersey, by planting the Sorden meadow, in the old Indian reservation at Shamong, which his neighbors called "Braddock's Folly," and which still bears fruit. Upon this land, prior to 1850 utterly unremunerative, the crop of cranberries was an exceedingly large one in 1885.

Elwood Braddock, the second son of William R., was born December 23, 1829, at Medford, N. J., and at the age of sixteen years was apprenticed to



Elwood Braddock



Samuel S. Hillman

the trade of a mason and builder with Isaac A. Shreve, at Burlington, and helped to build St. Mary's Hall and Burlington College, under Bishop Doane, of the Episcopal Church, and while still an apprentice assisted in building the very first houses in Beverly. After he became of age he started for New York City with some funds in his possession, but on arriving there found that he had been robbed and that he had only a shilling in his pocket, which had escaped the nimble fingers of the thief. He soon found work, prospered at his trade, had a hand in building up Brooklyn and Williamsburg and remained in the vicinity two years. He then, in 1852, decided to go to Atlantic City, which had just then started, and he there helped to build several fine hotels and other edifices, among them the Ashland House. In 1855 he removed to Davenport, Ia., but after about a year spent in the West concluded to return to his native State. Soon afterwards he married Rachel W. (Collings) Shreve, widow of Benjamin P. Shreve, of Medford, and settled in Haddonfield, where they continue to reside. Both he and Mrs. Braddock are members of the Baptist Church.

Mr. Braddock is still engaged in building operations, having built both of the school-houses in Haddonfield; built by contract the stone and mason-work for the Baptist Church and erected many other buildings; has been a director of the Haddonfield Building Association for thirteen years; is still engaged in cranberry growing in Burlington and Atlantic Counties, where he owns large meadows. He is a good mathematician and thorough Latin scholar; has attained these and other acquirements unaided and under many disadvantages, and is known as an active, enterprising and wholly trustworthy man.

Of Mr. Braddock's brothers and sisters it is proper to add a few words. Charles S. settled in Haddonfield in 1853, establishing the drug business and continuing in the same for twenty-five years; now a hardware merchant of Haddonfield; married Ann (Zane) Collings, sister of Rachel W.; they were of a very old New Jersey family. Caroline married a Mr. Bridge and lives in the State of Delaware. William Shreve, who resides in Waterford and owns and operates the Bates saw-mill, married Rachel Borton. Abbie Braddock married Mr. George Rhoads and lives near West-town, her sister Elizabeth residing with her. Isaac A., a druggist of Haddonfield (successor to Charles S., his brother), the youngest of the family, married Anna Collings, of Camden, and is a man of great enterprise.

SAMUEL S. HILLMAN is a descendant of John

Hillman, who came to America in 1697, and settled in Gloucester (now Centre) township. Daniel Hillman, the grandfather of Samuel, was married to Martha, daughter of Isaac Ellis, of Ellisburg, by whom he had ten children,—Daniel, Jacob, Jonathan, John, Simeon, Abel, Isaac, Hannah (married to John Ware), Martha (married to Samuel Brown) and Mary (married to Jacob Wollahom).

Daniel resided at Ellisburg, and was a wheelwright by trade. He married Hester, daughter of Samuel and Hope Stokes, who resided near Haddonfield, by whom he had eight children,—Samuel S., Daniel E., Aquilla, Alfred, Albert, Daniel, Charles and Mary Ann.

Samuel S. Hillman was born at Ellisburg, August 18, 1816. He remained upon the farm with his father till he was fifteen years old, when he went to Philadelphia and entered the dry-goods house of Jacob Jones, where he remained till of age. He then came to Haddonfield, opened a store, conducted it successfully for fifteen years and then sold out to A. T. Paul & Brother. He has since been retired from active business.

On March 12, 1840, he was married to Rebecca, daughter of John and Rebecca Ford, of Paulsborough, Gloucester County, N. J. Their children are John F., who is married to Kate, daughter of Joseph R. and Emma Sorver, by whom he had three children,—J. Herbert, Robert (deceased) and Heslen. John F. is a member of the firm of Wanamaker & Brown, of Philadelphia. Benjamin R. is married to Lizzie C. Andrews, daughter of George and Julia Andrews, of Newark, N. J., by whom he has two children,—Agnes and Reamer. Benjamin R. is employed with John Wanamaker during the past fifteen years. Charles H. married Jennie, daughter of Col. Jesse E. and Mrs. Jane Peyton, of Haddonfield. Charles H. is a member of the firm of King, Hillman & Gill, manufacturers of cottons, etc., Philadelphia; and Clara R., who is at home. Samuel S. Hillman is a member of the Society of Friends. In politics he is a Republican. He has been elected surveyor of highways, and is a director in Haddonfield Building and Loan Association, and takes great interest in the improvement and progress of the town in which he resides.

Mrs. Hillman died March 12, 1886, upon the forty-sixth anniversary of her marriage. She was a woman of noble virtues, universally loved and respected.

SOCIETIES.—*Haddonfield Lodge, No. 130, F. and A. M.*, was chartered January 18, 1872, and was constituted February 10, 1872, in Wilkins' Hall, at Had-

donfield, with fourteen charter members, including the officers. The meetings were held in the hall until November 23, 1877, when the lodge was moved to the hall in the New Jersey Building. On the 24th of October, 1882, a change was again made and meetings were held until February 13, 1883, in Granger's Hall, from where they moved to Clement's Hall. The new Masonic Hall was built in 1883, and on the 11th of March, 1884, the lodge held their first meeting in the new quarters. On the evening of the opening ceremonies the Worthy Master, Charles H. Mann, presented the lodge with the furniture, except the carpet and seats. The lodge is at present in a flourishing condition, with ninety-six members.

The present officers are Frederick Sutton, W. M.; Carrington W. Taylor, S. W.; Benjamin F. Fowler, J. W.; Edward S. Huston, treasurer; Henry D. Moore, P. M., secretary; Rev. Gustavus M. Murray, P. M., chaplain; Samuel Browne, S. D.; Abram P. Vandegrift, J. D.; Julius P. Graf, S. M. C.; Rowland Willard, J. M. C.; William S. Hart and R. Wilkins Budd, Stewards; Louis H. Hall, Organist; Richard E. Elwell, Tiler. Past Masters, N. B. Jennings, M.D. (deceased), Edward W. Reeve (deceased), John S. Stratford, John W. Swinker (deceased), J. Morris Roberts, Henry D. Moore, William D. Cobb, Rev. G. M. Murray, James S. Da Costa, C. H. Shivers, M.D., Charles H. Mann, James A. Webb.

During the early part of 1883 the matter of erecting a Masonic building was discussed and culminated in the formation of a Masonic Hall Association, and on May 13, 1884, the building being finished, was dedicated with impressive Masonic ceremonies by M. W. Henry Verilage, Grand Master of the jurisdiction of New Jersey, assisted by nearly all the Grand Officers of the Grand Lodge. The ceremonies took place in the new hall at three o'clock, P. M., after which the Grand Officers, invited guests, including the Hon. Leon Abbett, Governor of New Jersey, and members of Haddonfield Lodge, in number about two hundred, repaired to the New Jersey Building and partook of a banquet.

Morning Star Lodge, No. 70, *I. O. O. F.*, was instituted February 3, 1848, with the following officers: John K. Roberts, N. G.; Jacob P. Thornton, V. G.; Nathan Conrad, S.; Joseph L. Shivers, A. S.; Silas McVaugh, treasurer. Meetings have been held from the date of the organization to the present time in Odd-Fellows' Hall, on Main Street. The lodge has a membership of sixty-three. The present Noble Grand is Edwin R. Claggett. The following is a list of the Past Grands from the

organization to the present time: John K. Roberts, Urias Shinn, Clayton Hollinshead, Charles F. Redman, Elijah E. West, William McKnight, John Stoy, Joseph H. Fowler, William Conard, Samuel D. Proud, Aaron Clark, John A. Swinker.

The Evening Star Encampment, No. 39, *I. O. O. F.*, obtained its charter November 16, 1869. The place of meeting since the time of organization has been in Odd-Fellows' Hall. The present Chief Patriarch is Edwin R. Claggett.

Haddon Lodge, No. 12, *K. of P.*, was instituted April 20, 1868, with the following charter members: Charles E. Redman, William Plum, Charles Lovett, Samuel S. Tomlinson, W. S. Wilmot, Rennels Fowler, David M. Southard, Thomas Eldridge and Joseph C. Stackhouse. Meetings were held for one year in Odd-Fellows' Hall, about one year in a room over Fowler's store, at the end of which term the lodge was removed to the present rooms, fitted up in the upper story of Clement & Giffin's store. The society has sixty members and George B. Stewart is Chancellor Commander.

Local Branch, No. 67, *Order of Iron Hall*, was organized May 6, 1882, with twenty-one charter members. Meetings are held in the room of the Thomas H. Davis Post, G. A. R.

The Order of Chosen Friends, Perseverance Council, No. 8, was chartered October 4, 1882, and held its meetings in the hall. It has a membership of fifty-four.

Cordon Lodge, No. 2, *of the Ancient Order of United Workmen*, was chartered September 1, 1881, and holds its meetings in the hall of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Mohican Tribe, No. 64, *I. O. of R. M.*, was instituted in Haddonfield under a charter which bears date, in their phraseology, the 25th Sun of the Hot Moon, G. S. D. 392. Meetings are held in Wilkins' Hall.

Eureka Lodge, No. 2, *I. O. M.*, was chartered November 21, 1882, and holds meetings in Wilkins' Hall.

American Castle, No. 12, *K. of G. E.*, was instituted May 17, 1886, with fifty members. Meetings will be held in the Wilkins' Hall.

JOHN A. J. SHEETS is a native of Pennsylvania and the descendant of a family long settled in Lancaster County. His father, John Sheets, was born there and in his youth moved to Williamsport, Lycoming County, where he married, at a later period, Catharine Emmons, of the same county. About the year 1818, he removed, with his family, to Fairfield township (Lycoming County), and there his son, John A. J. Sheets, the subject of this biography, was born on the 6th of March,



Wm. L. J. Sheets

1828. The father during his lifetime was variously employed as blacksmith, farmer and landlord, in all of which vocations he achieved success, and his son receiving a common school education, being very apt and advancing rapidly, was able at the age of thirteen to assume charge of his books and attend to many details of business.

At the age of eighteen he was made agent for Messrs. Baltzell & Co., a Baltimore firm, who operated a saw-mill on the West Branch of the Susquehanna, and devoted his attention to receiving and forwarding the lumber by boats to Baltimore. He was thus engaged for several years, and in 1850 formed the acquaintance of John F. Norcross, then residing in Montoursville, who was interested in a saw-mill located on the West Branch. Two years later he entered into partnership with Mr. Norcross in the wholesale and retail lumber business and established a lumber-yard and wharf at Kaighns Point, Camden, N. J., with a branch office at Green Street wharf, Philadelphia. The Camden yard was continued for two years, when, at the solicitation of several large manufacturers of lumber on the West Branch of the Susquehanna River, they were induced to concentrate their business at Green Street wharf, Philadelphia, making it exclusively wholesale. Here they continued for several years, receiving meanwhile large consignments of timber and manufactured lumber from Pennsylvania, Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia and Florida. In 1865 they moved from Green Street to Fairmount Avenue wharf, where they continued successfully until 1875, when Mr. Norcross retired

from the firm, as a result of declining health. At the period of dissolution the firm of Norcross & Sheets was the oldest firm in the wholesale lumber and commission business without change of firm-name, in the city of Philadelphia. Mr. Sheets has since that time continued the business alone. John A. J. Sheets was married, in 1854, to Rachel T., daughter of Samuel A. Cook, of Camden County, and niece of his former partner's wife. Their children are Catharine E. (wife of George A. Howes, who entered the employ of the house when quite a youth, and for the past few years has had charge of Mr. Sheets' business at Fairmount Avenue wharf), Caroline E., John (married to Emma, daughter of the late B. B. Thomas), graduated from the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania in the spring of 1880, spent a year in one of the largest hospitals in Germany, also visiting those in London and Paris, and is now a practicing physician and a specialist in diseases of the throat, nose and ear, at 1324 Spring Garden Street, Philadelphia; Samuel A., Mary C., Robert A., Susan McVey and Harriet L. Mr. Sheets resided in Philadelphia and Camden until 1862, when he removed to a farm on the White Horse road, four miles from Camden and remained twelve years. He then built and removed to his present home at the west end of Haddonfield. A Republican in politics, Mr. Sheets has served as borough commissioner of Haddonfield, but has never been an active politician. He is a director of the First National Bank of Camden and of the Haddonfield Mutual Loan and Building Association.

THE TOWNSHIP OF HADDON.

CHAPTER XII.

Early History of Old Newton Township—Notes from Township Records—Thomas Sharp's Account of the Newton Settlement—Old Newton Friends Meeting—Schools—Camden and Philadelphia Race Course—Collingswood—Westmount.

THE old township of Newton, the centre of which is the present township of Haddon, was erected in the same year the counties of Burlington and Salem were formed, at which time (May, 1682) Burlington and Salem were the only towns in West Jersey. There was surveyed to Francis Collins, October 23d following, a tract of land lying partly in and south of what is now Haddonfield, which was described as being "situate in Newton Township." The settlers who resided on the creek now known as Newton, named the creek, the town they built, the Friends' Meeting-house and ground and the township "Newton," which name continued as long as they were in existence, and of which only the creek remains. The boundaries of this township were not closely defined until several years later, and, on the 1st of June, 1695, the grand jury returned the boundaries of the townships of Gloucester County, under an act of Assembly of 1694, for dividing counties into townships. This return declares that "from ye lowermost branch of Coopers Creek to ye southerly branch of Newton Creek, bordering Gloucester, shall be another constablewick or township." This was called Newton township, and Jeremiah Bates was appointed constable and William Bates and Thomas Sharp for regulating highways. Officers were appointed, but no effort was made to keep township records until 1723, when Thomas Sharp was instructed to buy a book for that purpose.

No change was made in the limits of Newton township from the time of its erection until No-

vember 28, 1831, one hundred and forty-nine years after, when, by an act of the Legislature, the city of Camden (having been erected as a city February 23, 1828, within the township of Newton) was established as a separate township. The territory taken from Newton by this act lay between Coopers Creek and Kaighns Run. The township of Newton, for over one hundred and fifty years, had two voting places, one at Newton and one at Haddonfield, when, on February 23, 1865, by an act of the Legislature, the eastern part of Newton was organized into a separate township and named the township of Haddon. The western part of Newton township retained its name and corporate powers until five years later, when, by legislative enactment, February 14, 1871, the old township of Newton was annexed to the city of Camden, and as a civil organization ceased to exist and has since been known only to history.

Camden soon after was again sub-divided into wards, and the remnants of old Newton became the Eighth Ward of that city. Six years later, April 5, 1878, the northern portion of the Eighth Ward was annexed to Haddon township and so remains. In 1870 the township, as it then existed, contained a population of eight thousand four hundred and thirty-seven and had within its limits thirty-five industrial establishments.

The first settlers within the territory of Newton, soon after their arrival took an important part in the provincial government of West Jersey, and on the 2d of May, 1682, only three months after their settlement, William Cooper, Mark Newbie, Henry Stacy, Francis Collins, Samuel Coles, Thomas Howell and William Bates were chosen to represent the Third or Irish Tenth (of which Newton formed a part) in the Legislature of New Jersey, which body then met at Burlington. The persons chosen, with the exception of Samuel

Coles and Thomas Howell, were residents of Newton township. Samuel Coles resided at the mouth of Coopers Creek, in what is now Stockton township, and Thomas Howell in what is now Delaware township. The Third or Irish Tenth included all the territory now embraced in Camden County, extending from Pensaukin Creek to Timber Creek. The Fourth Tenth extended from Timber Creek to Oldman Creek, and what is now Gloucester County, although more thickly settled, had no representation then in the Legislature, as most of its inhabitants were Swedes.

NOTES FROM NEWTON TOWNSHIP RECORDS. —From 1682 to the year 1723 no record of the proceedings of the people in their corporate capacity was kept. Thomas Sharp, in 1723, was appointed township clerk and ordered to purchase a record-book for the use of the township.

The records as contained in this book were begun on the 12th day of First Month (January) 1723, and were closed March 14, 1821. The first town-meeting of which record was made was held at Newton March 12, 1723, when Joseph Cooper and John Gill were chosen overseers of the poor and Thomas Sharp, clerk. At the next meeting, March 9, 1724, Joseph Cooper and Thomas Sharp were chosen freeholders; John Eastlack and John Gill, overseers of the poor; Joseph Cooper, Jr., assessor; William Cooper, collector; Jacob Medcalf, Samuel Shivers, Joseph Kaighn and Thomas Dennis, commissioners of highways.

At this meeting it was "agreed y^e Jonathan Bolton Give some Hay and Corn to Ann Morris her horse, in order to make him capable to carry her to y^e place from whence she came, and y^e she stay here but untill the seventeenth day of this instant, and after that the Overseers of the Poor flice her away. If she refuse to go and y^e what charge is expended in y^e perfecting of it shall be allowed by this Meeting. What remains in the hands of John Gill off the poor tax, as y^e case is stated, amounts to the sum off five pound, five shillings and five pence."

For many years a list of the officers appointed had to be laid before the Court of Quarter Sessions, then held at Gloucester for approval. An interesting feature of the old records is the many names of the original families of the township, the descendants of some of whom now reside in it. Many of the early settlers whose names appear on record have now no descendants living within the limits of Camden County. The small amount of tax collected contrasts strongly with the amount now collected from the inhabitants of the same territory. In 1733 the assessor was directed to ex-

tend his assessment to the mills, taverns and ferries in the township. Sarah Norris' shop was taxed twenty shillings, and the mill of John Kay, ten shillings.

In 1737 the town-meeting was more specific, and named the mills, shops, taverns and ferries. On March 8th, in that year, Timothy Matlack was assessed ten shillings; Sarah Norris, 6s. 8d.; they each kept at that time a shop in Haddonfield. October 24th Isaac Kay's mill was assessed ten shillings, (it stood on the south branch of Coopers Creek, in what is now Haddon township, opposite the Joseph G. Evans mill, near Haddonfield); John Breach, eight shillings, fulling-mill located on the middle branch of Newton Creek; Sarah Norris' shop, 6s. 8d., on site of Aaron C. Clement's residence, in Haddonfield; Thomas Perrywebb's blacksmith-shop, ten shillings, on the site of Alfred W. Clement's store, on Main Street, in Haddonfield; Humphrey Day's ferry and tavern, twenty shillings.

In 1749 there was assessed Isaac Kay's mill, Thomas Redman's drug-store, Mathias Aspden's store, all at Haddonfield; John Breach's fulling-mill, Jacob Albertson's grist-mill and Daniel and Benjamin Cooper, as operating ferries at the site of Camden, and in this year boats and flats were taxed.

In 1754 Josiah Harvey was assessed with a fulling-mill, probably John Breach's, as his name does not appear for the same year; Thomas Redman, Mathias Aspden and Thomas Champion were store-keepers; Kay's and Albertson's mills were still in operation; and Hugh Creighton was operating a fulling-mill.

In 1770 the Legislature passed an act to prevent swine from running at large in the streets of Haddonfield. This act does not appear to have been very popular, as at the town-meeting of 1775, by a majority of two, a resolution was passed not to enforce the law in the future.

The town-meetings were held generally in the old Newton Friends' Meeting-house until the erection of the meeting-house at Haddonfield, in 1721, at which place it was held until 1787. At the meeting in March, 1787, a resolution was passed that the next annual town meeting be held at the school-house (which was built on the Friends' Meeting-house lot) in Haddonfield.

Elections were held at the Newton Friends' Meeting-house and at other places in the township. In the earlier years elections were conducted by the sheriff of the county, who carried the box from place to place, where designated, and received the votes. An incident in this connec-

tion is given, which shows the law and custom governing the election,—

"Upon the meeting of the Legislature in 1716, Daniel Cox was returned as member of the State Assembly in place of John Kay, and was chosen Speaker. The proceedings of that body, however, show in what way this occurred, for William Harrison, sheriff of Gloucester County, was arrested and brought to the bar of the House, by the Sergeant-at-arms, and reprimanded for 'adjourning the election poll from the great field' near John Kay's house to William Cooper's, several miles distant, without the consent of the candidates, which was contrary to the law. By this transaction, the defeat of John Kay was brought about, which led to the censure of the chief executive of the county.

"John Kay, at that time, resided at the corn-mill, and the 'great field' was part of John Haddon's estate, bounded by the King's Road and part of the village of Haddonfield."

The town house of Newton was built at Haddonfield in the summer of 1854, since which elections have been held in that building.

THE NEWTON COLONY'S SETTLEMENT.—The causes of the colonization of West Jersey and the action of the proprietaries in reference to the division of the territory, are given in the first part of this book. By this division, the proprietors, on the 14th of January, 1681,¹ set off a tract of land along the Delaware River, which extended from the river eastward, between the Pensankin Creek and the Timber Creek, "so far into the woods as to embrace sixty-four thousand acres."²

This tract was designated by the proprietors as a place of settlement for a company of immigrants from Dublin, Ireland, and was named the Third or Irish Tenth.

It will be noticed in the early history of Gloucester City (found elsewhere in this book) that as early as 1677 attention was drawn to this section of country by the London commissioners, who were strongly inclined to settle at what is now Gloucester City. They were persuaded to locate at Burlington, but still determined to advocate the selection of this locality as a good place for settlement. Robert Zane, of Dublin, who probably came over in the ship with John Fenwick, was in Salem as early as 1675, as he was one of the founders of the Friends' Meeting established at

that place in the year named. He does not appear, in the first few years after his arrival, to have attempted to make a permanent location, but was evidently examining the country with a view to finding a site for himself and others who were still in Dublin. Soon after the arrival of the London and Yorkshire commissioners they described to him the locality and their favorable impressions of the region of country along the river. It is evident that a company was formed for the purpose of emigration before he left his native land, as on the 12th of April, 1677, a deed for one whole share of propriety was made out by Edward Byllinge and his trustees to Robert Turner, linen draper, of Dublin; Robert Zane, serge-maker, of Dublin; Thomas Thackara, stuff weaver, of Dublin; Wm. Bates, carpenter, of the county Wicklow, and Joseph Slight, tanner, of Dublin. In the course of a few years Joseph Slight disposed of his interest to Anthony Sharp, Mark Newbie and others.

Thomas Sharp, a nephew of Anthony Sharp, came to this country to settle and to act as agent for his uncle in locating lands. He was a surveyor, and was the first clerk of the county of Gloucester. He wrote several accounts of the first settlers, one of which is as follows:

"Let it be remembered, it having wrought upon ye minds of some friends that dwelt in Ireland, but such as formerly came thither from England; and a pressure having laid upon them for some years, which they could not gett from the weight of until they gave upp to leave their friends and relations there, together with a comfortable subsistence, to transport themselves and family into this wilderness part of America, and thereby expose themselves to difficulties, which, if they could have been easy where they were, in all probability might never have been met with; and in order thereunto sent from Dublin in Ireland to one Thomas Lurten, a friend in London, commander of a pink, who accordingly came, and made an agreement with him to transport them and their families into New Jersey, viz.: Mark Newbie and family, Thomas Thackara and family, William Bates and family, George Goldsmith, an old man, and Thomas Sharp, a young man, but no families, and whilst the ship abode in the Dublin Harbor, providing for the voyage, said Thomas Lurten was taken so ill that he could not perform ye same, so that his maie, John Dagger, undertook it. And upon the Nineteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord 1681, we sett saile from the place aforesaid, and through the good providence of God towards us, we arrived at Elsinburg in the county of Salem upon the 19th day of November follow-

¹ The date here given is in the old style, and in accordance with the present calendar the date is January 14, 1682, as the year 1681 did not end until March 25th.

² The east line of this tract was not definitely settled until 1705, when Samuel Clement ran the head-lines of the old townships of Gloucester County, which eventually became the boundary line of Atlantic, Camden and Gloucester Counties.

ing, where we were well entertained at the houses of the Thompsons, who came from Ireland about four years before, who, by their industry, were arrived at a very good degree of living, and from thence we went to Salem, where were several houses yt were vacant of persons, who had left the town to settle in ye country, which served to accommodate them for ye winter, and having thus settled down their familiys, and the winter proving moderate, we at Wickacoa among us purchased a boate of the Swansons and so we went to Burlington to the commissioners, of whom we obtained a warrant of ye surveyor-general, which then was Daniel Leeds; and after some considerable search to and fro in what then was called the Third or Irish Tenth, we at last pitched upon the place now called Newton, which was before the settlement of Philadelphia, and then applied to s^d surveyor who came and laid it out for us and the next spring, being the beginning of the year 1682, we all removed from Salem together with Robert Zane, that had been settled there, who came along from Ireland with the Thompsons before hinted, and having expectation of our coming, only bought a lott in Salem Town, upon the which he seated himself untell our coming, whose proprietary right and ours being of the same nature, could not then take it in Fenwick's Tenth, and so began our settlement, and although we were at times pretty hard bestead, having all our provisions as far as Salem to fetch by water, yett, through the mercy and kindness of God, we were preserved in health, and from the extreme difficulties.

"And immediately there was a meeting sett up and kept at the house of Mark Newbie and in a short time it grew and increased unto which William Cooper and famely that lived at Poynte resorted, and sometimes the meeting was kept at his house, who had been settled some time before. Zeal and fervency of spirit was what, in some degree, at that time abounded among Friends in commemoration of our prosperous success and eminent preservation, both in our coming over the great deep, as also that whereas we were but few at that time and the Indians many, whereby itt putt a dread upon our spirits considering they were a savage people, but ye Lord who hath the hearts of all in his hands, turned them so as to be serviceable to us and very loving and kinde, which cannot be otherwise accounted for. And that the rising generation may consider that the settlement of this country was directed upon an impulse by the spirits of God's people not so much for their care and tranquillity, but rather for the poster-

ity yt should be after and that the wilderness being planted with a good seed might grow and increase to the satisfaction of the good husbandman. But instead thereof, if for wheat it should bring forth trees, the end of the good husbandman will be frustrate and they themselves will suffer loss. This narrative I have thought good and requisite to leave behind, as having had knowledge of things from the beginning."

Another account Thomas Sharp wrote in Book A, page 98, of Gloucester County deeds in the office of the Secretary of State at Trenton. After reciting the facts nearly as given above, he continues,—

"The Surveyor-General was instructed to survey unto every one of us so much land as by ye constitution at yt time was allotted for a settlement being five hundred acres, or yt we had a right to for a taking it up under, which we accordingly obtained. At which time also Robert Lane, who came from ye city of Dublin and had been settled in Salem four years before, joined in with us who had a right to a tenth, Mark Newbie to a twentieth, Thomas Thackara to a twentieth, Thomas Sharp (out of his uncle Anthony Sharp's right) a twentieth and George Goldsmith (under ye notion of Thomas Starkey's right) a tenth, all which of us excepting William Bates, who took his on ye southerly side of Newton Creek—we took our land in one tract together for one thousand seven hundred and fifty acres, bounding in ye forks of Newton Creek and so over to Coopers Creek and by a line of marked trees to a small branch of ye fork creek and so down ye same as by ye certificate of it standing upon record in ye Secretary office it doth appear. And after some time, finding some inconveniency in having our land in common together, being at ye time settled at ye place now called Newton in ye manner of a town, for fear as aforesaid, at which being removed we came to an agreement to divide, George Goldsmith be chosen for the head of the creek, Thomas Sharp the forks or lower end of the land next toward the river, by which means the rest kept to their settlements without any disadvantage to themselves. And so ye land was divided according to every man's right. But it is to be understood, as I have so much hinted before, that by ye constitution of ye country at yt time, no person, let his right be never so great, should survey and take up above five hundred acres in one tract to make one settlement of, and yt within six months or otherwise it was free for any other person that had rights to land to survey it to himself, as if it had never been taken up for any other person. Whereupon many

were obliged, in order to secure good places to themselves, to give one hundred acres to secure the rest, and many were deterred from taking up their land yt could not find means to secure it, least they should spend money to no profit. Now ye state of ye case touching George Goldsmith (having a full and certain knowledge thereof) is this wise: Thomas Starkey did desire and order George Goldsmith to take up some land for him in West Jersey, where it is reasonable to suppose he had a right, but brought nothing with him to make it appear, and ye commissioners at yt time gave way by ye credit of the report of ye rest concerned that he might take up five hundred acres, but it never was returned in Starkey's name. George Goldsmith being uneasy under ye circumstances, he writ several times to Thomas Starkey giving him to understand he had taken up five hundred acres of land for him, provided he would allow him one hundred acres of it for settling the same, as a general custom then was; the letters either miscarried, or otherwise the demand being ungrateful to him he answered them in silence. Supposing as it may be supposed yt ye land being taken up for him could not be taken from him it could not be allowed . . . whereupon George made application to Robert Turner and layeth his case before him signifying if he would allow him one hundred acres of yt land whereon he had made his improvements he would suffer him to take up yt five hundred acres in his own right. Robert taking the matter in due consideration and searching the records at Burlington about it and finding it so to be recorded in George Goldsmith's name, who had no right at any time to take up any land in yt province, agrees to survey it for himself, and accordingly did, and records it as such in the Secretary's Office, conveys one hundred acres of ye same according to agreement to George Goldsmith and unto his heirs and assigns forever. The other four hundred acres he sold unto Isaac Hollingsham. The foregoing is a true relation of yt settlement of Newton, as also a true and impartial account of ye foregoing tract of land settled by George Goldsmith. Given under my hand the 3^d month 3rd 1718.

"THOMAS SHARP,

"Allowed by John Kay, the 3^d month 4th 1718."

In addition to the tract of seventeen hundred and fifty acres, these persons located a tract of one hundred acres of meadow land at the mouth of Kaighns Run, on both sides of it and fronting the Delaware River, now in the city of Camden. This was done for the purpose of procuring hay for their cattle, and was divided into smaller tracts in 1684.

Robert Zane, in the allotment, took a tract on the Delaware south to the stream and Robert Turner took the part south of it also on the Delaware. The other tracts were up the Run and were long and narrow, with the Run passing through each, Thomas Sharp adjoining Zane and Turner, and in order above were the lots of William Bates, Thomas Thackara and Hannah Newbie, the widow of Mark.

It has been mentioned that William Bates located on the south side of the middle branch of Newton Creek. In the division of the large tract lying south of the middle branch, Thomas Sharp's portion lay on the main stream and up the south branch. Next above was Mark Newbie, Thomas Thackara, Robert Zane and the Robert Turner (Starkey) tract.

William Roydon, a grocer of London, located the first tract of land, four hundred and fifty acres, at the site of Camden, September 20, 1681, and a little later William Cooper located a survey of three hundred acres (which bears date June 12 1682), at Pyne Point (now known as Coopers Point), where there was a large Indian settlement under the chieftain Arasapha. Cooper came from Coles Hill, England, in 1678, and settled at Burlington, from which place he removed to Pyne Point upon the location of the land above alluded to.

Francis Collins, in October, 1682, located a tract of five hundred acres of land, a part of which is now the site of Haddonfield.

Samuel Coles and Thomas Howell settled in the limits of the present townships of Delaware and Stockton. A few other settlers followed in the same year. The land on which Zane, Thackara, Newbie, Sharp, Bates and Goldsmith settled was surveyed to them March 10, 1681, and soon after that time it was divided.

EARLY SETTLERS AND THEIR DESCENDANTS.
—Robert Zane, who was the pioneer in the movement, had in the division selected five hundred acres on the upper course of the creek, which extended from Newton Creek to Coopers Creek, and which now includes the property of Edward C. Knight and others. He was elected to the first Legislature of the province in 1682, re-elected in 1685, and was constable of the township in 1684-85.

In Sharp's map of 1700 his house is marked as being along the middle branch of Newton Creek, a short distance above where the Camden and White Horse turnpike crosses that stream. He was married, in 1679, to Alice Alday, of Burlington, supposed to be an Indian maiden, and had several children, of whom nothing is known. His second



G. B. Wright—

wife was Elizabeth Willis, of Hempstead, L. I. She died in 1700, leaving five children. The family emigrated to the West, where the name became noted in the early settlements about Wheeling, Va., and Zanesville, O.

EDWARD C. KNIGHT, long and prominently identified with the internal improvements of New Jersey and Pennsylvania, was born within the present territory of Camden County on the 8th day of December, 1813. Giles Knight, his paternal ancestor, was a native of Gloucestershire, England, came to America in 1683 with William Penn in the "Welcome," and settled in Byberry, where he died in 1726. Jonathan and Rebecca Collings Knight, the parents of E. C. Knight, were members of the Society of Friends. His father died in 1823, before E. C. Knight was ten years old, and his mother followed in 1867, at the age of seventy-eight.

Jonathan and Rebecca Knight had seven children; four sons died young; those living are—E. C., Martha W. (wife of Jas. H. Stephenson) and Sarah C. (widow of Aaron A. Hurley). E. C. Knight was married to Anna M. Magill, July 20, 1841, by whom he had five children, three of whom are dead,—Jonathan at the age of twenty-five, Anna, six years, and Ed. C., Jr., twenty months. Those left are Annie C. and Ed. C. Knight, Jr., who was married, June 31, 1886, to Miss Clara Waterman Dwight, daughter of Edmund P. and Clara W. Dwight of Philadelphia.

In 1830, Edw. C. Knight entered mercantile life as a clerk in a store at Kaighns Point, now the southern part of the city of Camden, and continued in that position two years. In 1832 he went to Philadelphia and was engaged as clerk in the grocery store of Atkinson & Cuthbert, at the South Street wharf on the Delaware River. In May, 1836, he established a grocery store on Second Street, giving his mother an interest in the business. A few years later he obtained a share in the schooner "Baltimore," and was engaged in the importation of coffee and other products of the West Indies to Philadelphia. In September, 1846, he removed to the southeast corner of Chestnut and Water Streets and there carried on the wholesale grocery, commission, importing and refining business, first alone, and subsequently the firm of E. C. Knight & Co. was formed. In 1849 this firm became interested in the California trade, and owned and sent out the first steamer that ever plied the waters above Sacramento City. This firm also originated the business of importing molasses and sugar from Cuba to the United States and has since been extensively engaged in the re-

fining of sugar. Two large molasses-houses and one extensive refinery at Bainbridge Street and one at Queen Street wharf, Philadelphia, have been operated by E. C. Knight & Co., and have been for the past twenty-five years. The size and capacity of the refinery can be comprehended when it is stated that it is usual to turn out from one thousand to fifteen hundred barrels of sugar per day.

But while for many years Mr. Knight has been looked upon as one of Philadelphia's most prominent and most honored merchants, he has of late been mainly recognized as one of the leading railroad managers of the Quaker City. Years ago he was a director in the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg, the West Jersey and other railroad companies. Finally he became a director in the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. It was largely through his instrumentality, as chairman of a committee of the latter corporation, that the American Steamship Line, between Philadelphia and Europe, was established, and Mr. Knight was president of the steamship line in question. He finally withdrew from the board of directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and thereafter his interests were centred elsewhere. He was a director in the Central Railroad Company of New Jersey and was from 1876 to 1880 its president. In 1874 Mr. Knight was chosen president of the Bound Brook Railroad Company, a position which he now holds. He was a director in the Philadelphia and Reading and in the North Pennsylvania Railroad Companies.

Mr. Knight has at various times been connected with a number of institutions of high standing in this city. He has, however, withdrawn from all banking and trust companies except the Guarantee Trust and Safe Deposit Company, of which he is at present the vice-president.

While not an office-seeker, Mr. Knight is in every sense of the word a public man. In 1856 he was nominated by the American, Whig and Reform parties for Congress, in the old First District of Pennsylvania. In 1860 he was an elector on the Republican Presidential ticket from the same district. He was a member of the State Constitutional Convention in 1873, his sound opinions and advice as a business man having material weight in the formulation of much of the best material in the present organic law of the Commonwealth. In December, 1883, he was appointed a member of the Park Commission by the judges of the Court of Common Pleas.

In semi-public affairs Mr. Knight has likewise been a prominent factor. He is, and has for years been, one of the directors of the Union

League and is now one of its vice-presidents. He was also the president and one of the most active promoters of the Bi-Centennial Association of 1882.

Mr. Knight is in every sense of the word one of Philadelphia's most public-spirited citizens, and a man whose name is a synonym for integrity and honor.

On the evening of May 7, 1886, a banquet was given to E. C. Knight, and the *Evening Bulletin* of that date has an article in reference to it, a part of which we quote,—

"FIFTY YEARS IN BUSINESS.—A TESTIMONIAL BANQUET TO MR. E. C. KNIGHT THIS EVENING at the UNION LEAGUE.—Fifty years ago to-day Edward C. Knight, who, in the last half century, has developed into one of the most prominent of Philadelphia's citizens, entered the grocery business on Second Street, opposite Almond. He was then but twenty-three years of age, but he soon evinced a remarkable tact and commercial energy, and in a short time became the head of the firm of E. C. Knight & Co., which conducted the wholesale grocery, commission, importing, shipping and sugar refinery business on a large scale. Some weeks ago a number of citizens conceived the idea of celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of the birth of Mr. Knight's business career, and as a result of the movement then started, a banquet will be given this evening in his honor at the Union League. The Committee of Arrangements was organized a month ago, with Mr. John Wanamaker, chairman; Mr. Wm. H. Rhawn, secretary; and Mr. Geo. S. Fox, treasurer; the chair named the following sub-committees:

"Committee on invitations—Messrs. Thos. Cochran, Henry Lewis and Benj. Reiff. Committee on Distinguished Guests—Messrs. Clayton McMichael, E. H. Fittler and J. Wesley Supple. Committee on Banquet—Messrs. Joseph F. Tobias, Wm. H. Hurley and Geo. S. Fox. Committee on Speakers—Messrs. Alex. P. Culesberry, Chas. H. Cramp and Hamilton Dison. The price of subscriptions to the banquet was fixed at ten dollars per head and the number limited to two hundred, the capacity of the banquet hall of the League.

"Among the more prominent gentlemen who have been tendered invitations and who are expected to be present are: President Garrett and Vice-President King, of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company; ex-Senator Cattell, of New Jersey; Governor Pattison, Attorney-General Cassidy, Chief Justice Mcrcur, ex-Governor Bodie, Chancellor Rynyon and Chief Justice Beasley, of New Jersey; Mayor Smith and Geo. B. Roberts.

"The toasts and addresses will be as follows: 'Our Guest,' responded to by Mr. Knight; 'The State of Pennsylvania,' Attorney-General Cassidy; 'State of New Jersey,' A. G. Cattell; 'Judiciary of Pennsylvania,' Chief Justice Mercur; 'City of Philadelphia,' Mayor Smith; 'Grocers of Philadelphia,' John Hough; 'Our Manufacturers,' Jas. Dolson; 'The Press,' Colonel Clayton McMichael; 'Commercial Association of Philadelphia,' John Price Wetherill."

The banquet was a great success and a well merited compliment to an honorable business career of fifty years.

THOMAS SHARP, one of the party who came over in September, 1681, was the nephew of Anthony Sharp, of Dublin, a wealthy merchant, who became possessed of several shares of the propriety and conveyed to Thomas a part, who, upon his arrival, acted as the agent of his uncle in the sale and location of the remainder. He was then a young man and soon gained the confidence of his companions

and became the leader in many directions. His records of the events of the time are unquestioned authority. He became constable of the Irish Tenth in 1682, and acted with the same authority as sheriff. He was active in the organization of the county of Gloucester and has left the account of that action in the court records. He was made clerk of the new county and was also a surveyor. The maps, surveys, memoranda and other papers are of much value, both for historical purposes and for determining land titles. In 1685 he was chosen member of Assembly. In 1689 he laid out the town of Gloucester and in the same year was appointed one of a commission to run the boundary line between Gloucester and Burlington Counties. In 1700 he was appointed one of the judges of the county of Gloucester, and was also one of the trustees of Newton Friends' Meeting, and no doubt assisted in the erection of the first house of worship. He surveyed the lot and wrote the deed for the Haddonfield Meeting in 1721. His name appears upon the records of Burlington, Salem and Woodbury oftener than that of any other man of the time in which he lived.

In the division of the large tract of land he says, "I took the forks, or lower end of the land next towards the river." Upon this he built, cleared part of it for farming purposes and improved some meadow land. On the map executed by himself, his house is marked as being on the bank of Newton Creek. In 1708 he was made ranger of the county, and in 1723 began to keep the records in the town-book of Newton, which he continued till 1728, when his son Samuel succeeded him. He died the next year, 1729, and was probably buried in the old Newton burying-ground. He married Elizabeth Winn in 1701, by whom he had eight children. In 1723 he gave to his son Samuel part of the homestead property and part to his son John, who, in 1731, sold to his brother Samuel and moved to London, where he carried on the business of a weaver. Samuel sold the land to Tobias Holloway. The property was known as the Burroughs Farm and later was owned by the Champtions. A daughter, Elizabeth, married John Hollowell, of Darby, Pa., where her descendants are numerous.

Mark Newbie's tract in the division is marked by Thomas Sharp as lying opposite to William Bates', and his house as being nearly opposite that of of Bates. He was an Englishman, a resident of London and a tallow chandler and a member of the Society of Friends. The persecutions against the Society had led him, with many others, to remove to Dublin, with a view of emigrating to

America. He joined Sharp, Bates, Thackara and others, and came with them. It was at his house the first religious meeting of Friends was set up and continued until the meeting-house was built, in 1684. He also was the founder of the first bank in the State of New Jersey.

A charter was granted to him at the session of the Legislature in May, 1682, which provided "that Mark Newby's half-pence called Patrick's half-pence, shall from and after the eighteenth instant pass for half-pence current pay of the Province, provided he give sufficient security to the Speaker of the House, and provided no person or persons shall be obliged to take more than five shillings in one payment."

He died in 1683, and his bank was discontinued. The half-penny was struck in Ireland after the massacre of Roman Catholics in 1611, simply to commemorate the event, and did not circulate as coin in the old country. It, however, was brought here in quantities, and being recognized by the Legislature in the charter to Mark Newby, it answered their purpose for several years. Mark Newby was a member of the Assembly in May, 1682, and was selected a member of the Governor's Council. He was also one of the commissioners for the division of land in the province and one of the committee of ways and means to raise money for the use of the government. He left a widow, Hannah (who, in 1685, married James Atkinson), two sons, Stephen and Edward, and two daughters, Rachel and Elizabeth, all of whom came to this country with their father.

Stephen Newby, in 1703, married Elizabeth Wood, daughter of Henry, and settled on the homestead and died in 1706, leaving two children,—Mark and Hannah; the former died in 1735, and Hannah married Joseph Thackara. Edward Newby, in 1706, married Hannah Chew, and settled on the north of the fork branch on three hundred and fifty acres of land his father owned. He died in 1715 and left several children, of whom Gabriel married and left a son John, who, March 11, 1764, conveyed all the unsold land to Isaac Cooper, in whose name and family it still remains.

Elizabeth, a daughter of Mark Newby, in 1714, married John Hugg, whose first wife was Priscilla Collins. They resided near Gloucester, where Little Timber Creek falls into Great Timber Creek. It is through the families of Hugg and Thackara that the family is now represented in the county. Rachel Newby, a daughter of Mark, probably the eldest child, married Isaac Decon, in 1695, and settled in Burlington County, where part of the family still resides.

Thomas Thackara, who settled above Mark Newby, went from near Leeds, England, to Dublin, to escape persecution, as did many of the Friends. He was a "stuff weaver," and, in 1677, was one of the grantees of the deed made to Robert Turner, William Bates, Mark Newby and others, for real estate in New Jersey, and in 1681 he came to this country with the party of emigrants who had decided to settle upon the Third or Irish Tenth. He was the first to separate his interest from the others, and took two hundred and fifty acres as his share; and in 1695 he purchased two hundred acres of land of Isaac Hollingsham, part of the Robert Turner tract, which extended his estate from Newton Creek to Coopers Creek. The tract of two hundred and fifty acres first taken up embraced the old Newton graveyard, near which the old meeting-house stood. His house was situated on the site of the present farm buildings on the John Campbell farm, where he continued until his death, about 1702. The land, except sixty acres, descended to his son Benjamin, who conveyed fifty acres to his brother-in-law, John Eastlack, and devised the remainder to his son Joseph, who resurveyed it in 1760. It passed to his son Stephen, and from him to his sons, Joseph, James and Thomas, and from them to strangers.

Thomas Thackara became a member of the first Legislature in 1682, and in the same year was appointed, with Mark Newby and William Cooper, one of the judges of the court for the Irish Tenth, and there continued until 1685. He was appointed one of the land commissioners of the province and was, with William Cooper, selected by the Society of Friends to sign the address of the Newton Meeting to the Yearly Meeting of London, protesting against the conduct of George Keith. His first wife died in a few years, and in 1689 he was married to Hepzibah Eastlack, a daughter of Francis Eastlack, at the house of James Atkinson. His children were Benjamin (who, in 1707, married Mary, a daughter of William Cooper, who settled at Coopers Point), Thomas, Hannah, Sarah and Hepzibah. Benjamin died in 1727 and left three children,—Joseph, Hannah and Mary. Hannah Thackara, daughter of Thomas, married John Whitall, at her father's house, in 1696, at which time her father presented her a deed for sixty acres of land, part of the homestead estate. It is now included in the Decosta property.

William Bates, a carpenter, in 1670, lived in the county of Wicklow, Ireland, and was a regular attendant at meetings of Friends, at one of which he was, with others, seized, taken to jail and confined several weeks. The persecution of Friends con-

tinued, and many were discussing the question of emigration. In the grant from Edward Byllinge and trustees and others to Robert Turner, linen draper, of Dublin; Robert Zane, serge-maker, of Dublin; Thomas Thackara, stuff-weaver, of Dublin. William Bates is also mentioned as carpenter and of the county of Wicklow. It will be remembered that Robert Zane preceded the others to this country and selected a site on which they were to settle. William Bates, for some reason unknown, located two hundred and fifty acres on the south side of the middle branch of the stream, while the others were on the north side. Two years later he made another survey adjoining, and of the same number of acres, and also purchased a tract of Robert Turner adjoining, which is now known as the Ridgeway and Eldridge lands. His house was located on the Ridgeway farm, near the mouth of Bates Run. He, as a carpenter, doubtless planned and constructed the old log meeting-house at Newton, in 1684. In 1683 and 1684 he was a member of the Legislature from the Irish Tenth. He died in 1700, and left children who had reached maturity.—Jeremiah, Joseph (who, in 1701, married Mercy Clement), Abigail (married Joshua Frame, in 1687), William and Sarah. The latter became the wife of Simeon Ellis. Jeremiah married Mary, a daughter of Samuel Spicer, settled on part of the original tract, and left it to his son William. The greater part of the estate is now owned by Joseph C. Hollinshead, Edward and William Bettle. It was on the Bates tract the Camden and Philadelphia race-course was built, in later years, an account of which is here given.

George Goldsmith, who Thomas Sharp describes as "an old man," came over in the pink called "Ye Owner's Adventure," with the other settlers, and was the last of the six who formed the early settlement of Newton. He was a poor man, and had no rights to property. It is evident, however, that he was authorized to locate five hundred acres for one Thomas Starkey, as he was allowed to do so, and his right was included in the tract of seventeen hundred and fifty acres. In the division of this tract his survey extended from Newton Creek to Coopers Creek. Upon close investigation it was found Starkey failed to complete the title, and Goldsmith induced Robert Turner to take out a title to the survey and to give him one hundred acres for his trouble, as was the custom. This was done, and Turner granted to Goldsmith one hundred acres, in two tracts—eighty acres on the north branch of Newton Creek, and twenty acres evidently at the mouth of

the same, as is shown by Thomas Sharp's map. This last tract was of the land located by Sharp, but, in 1700, appears to be Turner's. The deed passed from Turner to Goldsmith 30th of Ninth Month, 1687, and was sold by him the next day to Stephen Newby. He purchased eighty acres of land, adjoining his upper lot, of Francis Collins. This increased his tract to one hundred acres, and it is marked on the creek "about as high as the tide flows." The place is still known as Goldsmith's Field. He built a grist-mill at the place where the present mill of J. J. Schnitzius is located. The land is known as the James Dobbs farm. The remainder of the Goldsmith-Starkey tract of five hundred acres Robert Turner sold, in 1693, to Isaac Hollingsham, whose son Isaac later sold it to Sarah Ellis, widow of Simeon. Her son Joseph settled upon it and in time it passed out of the name, but still remained in the family, and was bought by Jacob Stokes, who, in 1749, married Priscilla Ellis.

Goldsmith appears to have owned other lands, as, in 1693, he sold rights to William Albertson, and, in 1694, land to Nicholas Smith, in 1695 one hundred acres to John Iverson, and in 1697 one hundred acres to Margaret Ivins. This land was all in Newton township, and near the place of his first settlement. He evidently moved from this region, as his name disappears soon after.

Robert Turner, although never a resident of New Jersey, was interested with the first settlers of Newton, and was one of the grantees of the deed made, in April, 1677, for real estate in New Jersey. He was an Irish Quaker, and engaged in merchandising in the city of Dublin. After the grant of the territory of Pennsylvania to William Penn, with whom he was intimately associated, he closed his business in Ireland and removed to Philadelphia in 1683. Mention has been made of his dealings with George Goldsmith; he also purchased other and large tracts of land in the township, parts of which are now in the city of Camden. The land of the Graysburys, on the south side of the main branch of Newton Creek, was located by him, and during the first five years of the settlement he was probably the largest landowner. In 1685, although not resident of the colony, he was chosen a representative of the Third Tenth in the Legislature of West New Jersey. His lands in the township were gradually sold to others, who settled upon them.

In the year 1692 James, Joseph and Benjamin Graysbury, brothers and ship carpenters, came from the Island of Bermuda to Philadelphia, and the next year purchased five hundred acres of land mentioned above of Robert Turner. James

died in 1700, and left his share of the estate to his son James and two sisters, who, in 1722, sold their interest to James, who had settled upon it. Joseph, one of the brothers, died without issue, and his interest passed to James, his nephew. In 1720 the children of Benjamin sold their interest in the tract to James. Before the death of the brothers, and in 1696, John Willis, a ship carpenter of Philadelphia, bought fifty acres of the tract. It was at the head of navigation of the branch, and the locality was later known as Atmore's Dam. John Willis built at the place a small brick house, one and a half stories high, with a hipped roof, small windows and low, narrow doors. The main road leading from Philadelphia to Egg Harbor, crossed the stream at the place, and the house was used as a tavern by Joseph Kirlee, whose son John, in 1718, sold the property to Thomas Atmore, by whom it was owned until his death, in 1773, when it passed to Caleb Atmore, who, in 1783, sold it to Benjamin Graysbury. The original Graysbury tract includes the late Joseph Few Smith (now William Bettle) estate on the east and other lands westward. The old Graysbury graveyard is on this tract. The Atmore Dam is mentioned in old records and papers, and was built to protect the meadows in the vicinity from overflow by the tides.

Francis Collins, who came to this country about 1678, was a bricklayer of London and a Friend. He was married in 1663, and conducted his business in that city. For his adherence to the principles of the Friends he was imprisoned with many others. The Friends' Meeting-house in the parish of Stepney, in the city of London, was destroyed by a mob, and in 1675 Francis Collins rebuilt it. In 1677 he, with Richard Mew, of Ratcliff, and John Bull, of London, both merchants, purchased of Edward Byllynge, certain shares of propriety in New Jersey. He came to this country soon after with his wife and family, composed of a son Joseph and several daughters. He appears to have resided near Burlington, and in 1682 erected the Friends' Meeting-house in that place, and in the next year built the court-house and market-house, for which he received one thousand acres of land and two hundred pounds in money. The first land taken up by him was in Newton township, and embraced five hundred acres. The survey bears date October 23, 1682. Two days later four hundred and fifty acres adjoining was surveyed in his right. The first tract was located on the west side of the King's road, and the new part of Haddonfield is built upon it. The next survey was adjoining to the southwest and extended

to the south branch of Newton Creek. To secure a landing on Coopers Creek, he located one hundred and seventeen acres, which later he sold to Richard Gray, whose son John, in 1746, conveyed it to Ebenezer Hopkins. It is now mostly owned by the heirs of John E. Hopkins and Joseph C. Stoy. He settled upon the tract, and first located and built a house on the hill south of the village of Haddonfield, and named the homestead "Mountwell." It afterward passed to his son Joseph, by the first wife, and later to Samuel Clement, who erected the house that was destroyed by fire in 1874. The site is now occupied by Reilly's Seminary. The house when first built was isolated and about five miles from the Newton settlement, and even in the year 1700 Thomas Sharp marked on his map but five houses between Mountwell and Newton.

Francis Collins was active in the political affairs of the colony, and in 1683 was chosen a member of the Assembly to represent the Irish Tenth, and returned in 1684. Upon the election of Samuel Jennings as Governor of the State, in May, 1683, Francis Collins was selected by him as one of his Council. He was in this session also appointed a commissioner to divide lands and to regulate lines.

Upon his return to the Assembly, in 1684, he was selected as one of the judges of the courts of West Jersey, which position he held for several years.

On the 21st December, 1686, Francis Collins married, as his second wife, Mary Goslin, a daughter of Thomas Budd, and at that time the widow of Dr. John Goslin, of Burlington; later he removed to Northampton, Burlington County, where he died about 1720. His first wife died soon after his settlement in this country, leaving him six children—Joseph, Sarah, Rebecca, Priscilla, Margaret and Elizabeth. He owned large tracts of land and, from time to time, conveyed portions to his children. Sarah married Dr. Robert Dimsdale and settled on Dimsdale Run, a branch of Rancocas Creek, in Burlington County, where her husband erected a large brick house. In 1688 he returned to England and died in 1718, after which his widow returned to Haddonfield and lived until her death, in 1739. In 1714 her father deeded her a tract of four hundred and sixty acres, extending from near Haddonfield southwesterly to the south branch of Newton Creek. April 1, 1725, Sarah Dimsdale sold the tract to Simeon Breach and Caleb Sprague, who, the next year, divided it. It is now the estate of the Hinchmans, Nicholsons, Willits and others.

Of the other daughters of Francis Collins by the first wife, Rebecca married Thomas Briant,

Priscilla became the wife of John Hugg and settled on Timber Creek, near Gloucester, Margaret married Elias Hugg and Elizabeth married Josiah Southwick. Joseph, the only son by the first wife, became the owner of the homestead by conveyance, and died in 1741, leaving a son Benjamin and daughters Sarah (married to Simon Ellis), Catherine (married Thomas Ellis) and Rebecca (married to Samuel Clement). Benjamin was a carpenter and resided in Haddonfield and died in 1756. A part of the Mountwell tract was conveyed to him by his father, who, in 1735, conveyed the remainder of the estate, now in the village of Haddonfield, to Samuel and Rebecca Clement.

John Haddon was a friend and a resident of the parish of St. George, in the county of Surrey, England, a suburb of London, on the east side of the Thames. He was a blacksmith and made anchors. By his industry and economy he accumulated a large estate and became interested in the little colony forming in New Jersey. He purchased, in 1695 or 1696, a right of propriety of Richard Mathews, and in 1698 bought of Thomas Willis, son of John, a tract of five hundred acres lying on the north side of Coopers Creek, embracing Coles Landing, two miles below Haddonfield, which was located 26th of Sixth Month, 1686, by John Willis, which was resurveyed for John Estaugh, attorney for John Haddon, 6th of Twelfth Month, 1707. He also purchased a large tract now lying in the townships of Delaware and Waterford, which is marked on Sharp's map as containing eight hundred and thirty-eight acres and known as "King's land." Two hundred acres of this tract was sold, in 1717, to William Matlock, and subsequently passed to Richard M. Cooper, and is now owned by his son, Alexander Cooper.

John Haddon had two daughters—Sarah and Elizabeth. The former married Benjamin Hopkins and settled at home. Elizabeth Haddon, however, when nineteen years of age, and in 1701, left her home and friends and came to New Jersey with power of attorney from her father to become his agent in the location, purchase and sale of lands. Francis Collins, a friend of her father, who lived at Mountwell, extended to her the hospitalities of his home. To reach his residence she went to Philadelphia, crossed the river at Daniel Cooper's Ferry (now Camden) and passed the Willis place, which was to be her future home. It is evident from Thomas Sharp's map that John Willis had erected a house on the tract, as one is there marked. This house stood at Coles Landing, on the brow of a hill near Coopers Creek, to which she moved in 1701, and gave the place the name

of Haddonfield. Before her departure for this country, and at her father's home, she formed the acquaintance of a young man, John Estaugh, who was then attracting considerable notice as a public speaker among the Friends. He was born at Kelvedon, about fifty miles northeast from London, Second Month 23, 1676, and when young embraced the principles of the Friends and was admitted to the ministry when eighteen years of age.

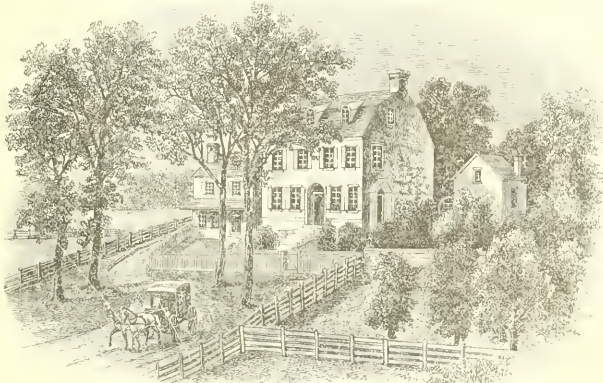
In September, 1700, he was permitted to come to America on a religious visit, and was accompanied by John Richardson. They traveled together through Maryland, Virginia and Pennsylvania and met at Philadelphia Elizabeth Haddon at the home of her friends, before she removed to her place at Coles Landing, when the acquaintance formed at home was renewed. She made preparations to occupy her new home, and doubtless enlarged and improved the house in accordance with her means, while John Estaugh, feeling it to be his duty, requested of the Meeting permission to go back to Virginia, which was granted, and he spent some time in that province.

It is probable that John Estaugh ministered to the Friends at Newton Meeting, and his previous acquaintance with Elizabeth Haddon, led him to accept the hospitality of her home, when the association of home and friends in England brought to them many subjects of conversation. It is evident, from subsequent events, that threads of a more subtle power were slowly and gradually winding round him, which impelled him to return to this region, a captive; and, although romance says he was slow in accepting his bonds, he was aided by the fair damsel, Elizabeth Haddon, as beautifully told by the poet, Longfellow, in the story of John Alden and Priscilla, the story told by Longfellow in "Aftermath," and by Mrs. Lydia Maria Child. Whatever the manner of the courtship, the marriage was celebrated on the 1st of the Eighth Month, 1702, at her residence, in the presence of friends and other invited guests. Soon after this event John Estaugh became the attorney of John Haddon, and took charge of his landed interest in New Jersey, which at this time required much time. He also became agent for the Pennsylvania Land Company of London. In 1713 a brick house was built on the Richard Mathews survey, a short distance from the site of the village of Haddonfield, where Samuel Wood now resides, and the new place called "New Haddonfield." The house was larger and much more conveniently arranged, than the first, and better suited to the wealth of the occupants, whose house was open to all. The brick wall now standing is part of that which

surrounded the garden, and the large yew-tree in front of the present mansion is said to have been transplanted by Elizabeth Estaugh. The house was destroyed by fire the morning of April 19, 1842.

The father of Elizabeth Haddon Estaugh made a deed of gift to John and Elizabeth, in 1722, of all the Mathews' survey. John Haddon died the next year, 1723, and left his estate to his children, Benjamin and Sarah Hopkins, and John and Elizabeth Estaugh, his wife having died the year

and Sarah Hopkins were John E. Haddon, Ebenezer, Elizabeth E., Sarah, Mary and Ann. Ebenezer settled near Haddonfield, on Coopers Creek. His brother, John E., succeeded him, and left the estate to his son, William E. Hopkins, who, in 1795, married Ann, daughter of Griffith Morgan. A dam was built on the run that traversed the tract, and a grist-mill was built in 1789, which has long since been out of use. The property is now in possession of the widow of John E. Hopkins, who was the son of William E. Hopkins.



THE ESTAUGH HOUSE.

before. John Estaugh was a writer of considerable ability, as in 1744 his writings were printed by Benjamin Franklin. He was also skilled in chemistry and medicine. While on a religious visit to Tortula, in the West Indies, in 1742, he died, and his remains were placed in a brick tomb, which has long since gone to decay. His wife survived him twenty years, and died March 30, 1762, in the eightieth year of her age. She left no children, but adopted Ebenezer Hopkins, a son of her sister Sarah, who came to this country, was educated by, and resided with, Elizabeth Estaugh. He married and settled on a tract of land fronting on Coopers Creek, which his aunt conveyed to him in 1752, known as the "Ann Burr" farm. He died in 1757, and left a wife and seven children, all of whom married in this region, and Elizabeth Estaugh left the bulk of her estate to the children of her nephew, Ebenezer.

About 1799 the tract on which Elizabeth Estaugh first settled passed to Job Coles, in whose family it still in part remains, and is now owned by Jacob Stokes Coles. The children of Ebenezer

John Gill was the cousin of Elizabeth Estaugh, and came to this country under her patronage, soon after her arrival, as in 1709 he was appointed administrator of an estate in Newton township. After the death of John Estaugh he became adviser and manager of her estate. In 1714 John Haddon conveyed to him a tract of land containing two hundred and thirty acres in Waterford and Delaware townships, where he is said to have lived. He next resided in Waterford township, at the place where the King's road crossed Coopers Creek, and near the place which, after 1715, and to the present time, is known as Axford's Landing. In 1728 John Estaugh deeded to him two tracts of land, one of which, containing eighty-seven acres, was in Haddonfield. It was on the west side of the King's road, and extended from Coopers Creek to the Methodist Church. In 1732 three other lots were deeded in Haddonfield, the largest of which joined the other land on the southwest, and is about equally divided by Grove Street. The next is now owned by the estates of Rennels Fowler and the devisees of John Clement. The third lot passed to his

daughter Hannah, who married Thomas Redman, on which the old Redman mansion formerly stood. Part of this estate remains in the family, and is now owned by the devisees of John Gill, a descendant of the emigrant by that name, who is lately deceased. John Gill came into Newton township to reside about 1722, and lived on the site of the present Gill mansion, and it was on this land that elections were sometimes held. In 1740 he was selected as attorney for the heirs-at-law of Joseph Elkinton, and went to England to prosecute their claim. This occupied his time for several years, and he died in London about 1748. In 1746 he bought of John Cox, also of London, a tract of land on the south side of the south branch of Coopers Creek, about two miles from Haddonfield, and the next year deeded it to his son John, part of which is still in the family and the name.

The Hinchmans were very early settlers in the township, as May 18, 1699, John Hugg and Priscilla Collins, his wife, sold to John Hinchman, of Long Island, one thousand acres of land in Newton township, which extended from near the head of Newton Creek northeasterly toward Haddonfield. His house stood on the north side of the stream, near where the Hurley house now stands. He died in 1721, and John, his son, settled on part of the homestead, now mostly owned by the Willets family. Joseph Hinchman, also a son, settled on part of the estate, and died in 1731. James, also a son, lived on part formerly owned by James S. Hurley. He died in 1750. In 1733 he was appointed one of the judges of the courts of Gloucester County. His sons intermarried with the Thornes, the Harrisons, the Kaighns, the Smiths and the Bisphams, and their descendants are scattered and numerous. Joseph Hinchman, a brother of John, the first of the name to settle in this county, came from Flushing, L. I., in 1708, and purchased a part of his brother's estate. His house stood on the west side of the King's road. He died about 1737, and left several children, of whom Thomas, the son, married Sarah Clement, and inherited the estate. He died in 1758, and his property passed to his son Joseph, who was born February 18, 1751, in the old log cabin. The new house was in process of erection when his father died, and is now, after the lapse of more than a hundred years, still used, and is the residence of William C. Hinchman.

The Albertsons were represented in Newton township first by William Albertson, who, May 2, 1682, located a tract of land in Newton township, between the south and middle branch of Newton Creek, and to the junction of the said branches, be-

low the land of William Bates. In 1685 he was a member of the Legislature. In 1692 he purchased a large tract in Gloucester township, where a branch of the family still reside. He resided there but a short time, and moved to Byberry, Pa., and finally to Bucks County, where he died about 1709. In 1698 he deeded the homestead farm in Newton to his son William, who lived upon it until his death, in 1720. He erected a brick house, which is still standing; a deer park, which covered many acres, was laid out and surrounded by a ditch and bank, which may yet be seen. A race-course also was upon the place. The land passed through four generations of the name to a daughter, Sarah, who married David Henry, in whose descendants a part of the estates is still vested.

Henry Stacy, who lived in Newton township only a few years, came to or near Burlington, soon after 1678, with his father and his wife. In 1683 he located four hundred and ninety acres of land near the head of the middle branch of Newton Creek, east of the Grayburys' land, and the same year returned to England, where he died in 1689. He left the real estate to his children. It was divided in 1711, and the Newton tract was allotted to a daughter Sarah, the wife of Robert Montgomery.

In 1715 he built a house upon it, and removed from Monmouth County, where he had previously resided. The house stood at a short distance east of the old Philadelphia and Egg Harbor road, which then crossed Newton Creek at Atmores Dam. This survey is now owned by Rhoda Hampton, the Websters, the Nicholsons and others.

Joshua Evans, a public Friend, resided for many years on the farm now owned by Joseph O. Cuthbert. About 1818 this farm was leased to Amos Cox, who resided there two years, in which time several deaf mutes, with a teacher, were sent from Philadelphia and boarded with him during the summer. For several years after, the place was a resort for them, and many amusing incidents of the unfortunate are related by the old people. In 1824 the Deaf and Dumb Institution of Philadelphia was chartered, and a building was erected on the corner of Eleventh and Market Streets, where the Bingham House now stands, and sufficient room was obtained for comfort.

There are many other families, who, by intermarriage and by purchase, were residents a century ago in what is now Haddon township, but space will not permit us to record them all here. The sketches given above embrace all of the families who settled here before 1700, and from whom the

AUTOGRAPHS OF EARLY SETTLERS OF NEW TOWNSHIP.

Robert Lane

A first settler. Died 1694. He was one of the most prominent Newton settlers.

Thomas Sharp

The surveyor and chronicler of the first settlers. Died 1729. Had sons Thomas, Isaac and John.

John Gill

Only son of John the emigrant. Died 1794, leaving one son, John.

William Albersen

A first settler. Died 1709. Had sons William, Abraham, Benjamin and Josiah.

Thomas Thaddeus

A first settler. Died 1702, and left sons, Benjamin and Thomas.

Rich Mathews

Large landed proprietor in old Newton Township. He died in 1696.

Mr. Abell Mitchell

A first settler. Died 1706. Had sons John, Samuel, Daniel, Archibald, Isaac, Joseph and James.

John Kneighing

A first settler. Died 1724. Had sons John and Joseph.

Eliza Estough

Daughter of John Haddon and wife of John Estough.

J^r Estough

A minister among the Friends. He married Elizabeth Haddon. Died 1742.

John Eastlack

JOHN EASTLACK, son of Francis the emigrant. Died 1736.

Had sons John and Samuel.

John Hinchman

A first settler in Newton. Died 1721. Had sons John, Joseph, Jacob, James and William.

Josh Hinchman

Son of Joseph the emigrant, who was brother of the above John. Died 1758, leaving one son, Joseph.

Henry Story

A first settler. Son of Robert, one of the Yorkshire Commissioners.

He returned to London, and died 1689.

land descended in large part by inheritance. There are very few land-marks left in existence to remind us of those early settlers.

THE LOST VILLAGE OF NEWTON.—The first settlers came up Newton Creek and built cabins near together, forming a small village, to which they gave the name Newton. From this the creek and the township took their names. After a little time, finding the Indians in the region peaceable, they each built houses upon their own land, and in consequence the village was soon abandoned, but is mentioned as a town by Gabriel Thomas in 1698, and by the clerk of county much later. The latter recorded a license to keep a tavern "near Newtown." In 1684 the Friends' Meeting-house was built. The village after this time became practically unknown, and its very site is lost, though it is supposed to be on the north side of the middle branch of Newton Creek, a short distance from its mouth and near the old grave-yard.

THE OLD NEWTON FRIENDS' MEETING.—Among the first Friends to settle within the precincts of old Newton were William Cooper and Richard Arnold. At once Friends' Meetings were held in the house of one or the other of them. At Burlington Monthly Meeting, held Seventh Month (September) 6, 1681, it was "ordered that Friends of Pyne Poynte (Cooper's Point) have a meeting on every Fourth Day, to begin at the 2^d hour, at Richard Arnold's house." At a General Meeting held at Salem, Second Month (April) 11, 1682, it was ordered "That a six weeks' men's and women's meeting for the ordering of the affairs of the Church be kept the 24th of the 3^d Month (May), at Wm. Coopers, at Pyne Point, and the next six weeks' meeting at Shackamaxon and so in course." It was also ordered at the same time that a Monthly Meeting for worship be held alternately in the same way; the first one to be at William Cooper's. Thus was established the Newton Meeting. In the spring of 1682 a few Irish Friends, who had spent the winter in Salem, moved up to and settled about Newton Creek. Thomas Sharp, one of their number, in his account of their early settlement, says: "In 1684 the Friends in the vicinity of Newton, desirous of erecting a house of worship, selected a lot of land on the bank of the middle branch of Newton Creek, containing about two acres, it being on the bounds of land of Mark Newby and Thomas Thackara, which was laid out for a burial-ground, and at the west end a log meeting-house was erected." William Bates, who, it will be remembered as mentioned heretofore,

was a carpenter, also planned and executed the work.

The burying-ground was used many years, and many of the first families are at rest within its limits. It is inclosed by a brick wall, and is overgrown by low trees and vines. The first trustees of the meeting and property were Benjamin Thackara, William Cooper and William Albertson, who continued until 1708, when they were succeeded by Thomas Sharp, John Kaighn, Joseph Cooper and John Kay. In this old meeting-house the town-meetings and elections were held for several years. A part of the Thackara estate passed to James and Joseph Sloan prior to 1790, and much trouble arose between them and the Friends in relation to boundaries of the meeting-house property. In 1811 Joseph Sloan abandoned his claim, and in 1819 James Sloan released his interest to the trustees of the meeting. The erection of other meeting-houses and the removal of Friends from the vicinity gradually withdrew interest in the society, and little attention was paid to the old house and grounds where the first meeting of Friends in Gloucester County was held, and according to Joseph Hinchman's journal, on the 22d of December, 1817, the meeting-house, around which clustered many interesting associations, was destroyed by fire, and no effort was made to rebuild it.

In 1791 James Sloan, a Friend, laid out one acre of ground north of the old burying-ground, and inclosed it with a low wall. A stone with the following inscription is placed in the wall:

"Here is no distinction,
Rich and Poor meet together,
The Lord is maker of them all.
By James Sloan, 1791."

For many years roads were few and almost impassable, except on horseback, and carriages and wheeled vehicles were not in use. The streams were used for travel, and all the early burials were made in Newton burying-ground. The funeral party moved from the house to the nearest stream, where they took barges and boats and floated to Newton Creek and up to the burying-ground. In the "Early Settlers of Newton," an account is given of a funeral in 1703, which is of interest in this connection. Esther Spicer, the widow of Samuel Spicer, resided on the homestead property, in what is now Stockton township. She was killed by lightning on the 24th of Seventh Month, 1703. "The funeral occurred the night after her decease, the family and friends going in boats down Coopers Creek to the river, and by the river to Newton Creek, and thence to the Newton

grave-yard, the place of interment. Each boat being provided with torches, the scene must have been picturesque indeed. To the colonist it was a sad spectacle when they saw one so much esteemed among them borne to her last resting-place. To the Indians it was a grand and impressive sight. Arasapha, the chief, and others of his people attended the solemn procession in their canoes, thus showing their respect for one the cause of whose death struck them with awe and reverence. The deep dark forests that stood close down to the shores of the streams almost rejected the light as it came from the burning torches of pine carried in the boats; and, as they passed under the thick foliage, a shadow was scarcely cast upon the water. The colonists in their plain and unassuming apparel, the aborigines clad in gaudy and significant robes, and the negro slaves, as oarsmen, must have presented from the shore a rare and striking picture. Here, all undesigned, was the funeral of a Friend, in which ostentation and display are always avoided, made one of the grandest pageants that the fancy could imagine, a fertile subject for the artist and well deserving an effort to portray its beauty."

Interments were made in this yard for many years, but when the Friends' Meeting was established at Haddonfield and a burial ground there laid out, many families changed to that place.

The following is a list of the marriages of Friends who were members or who married members of the old Newton Meeting—extending from 1684 to 1719:

1684.—James Atkinson, of Philadelphia, to Hannah Newbie widow of Mark, of Newton.

1685.—John Ladd to Sarah Wood.

1686.—Walter Forrest to Ann Allerton; Thomas Shadle to Alice Stables; Samuel Toms to Rachel Wood.

1687.—Joshua Frame, of Pennsylvania, to Abigail Bates; William Clark to Mary Heritage.

1688.—John Hugg, son of John, to Priscilla Collins, daughter of Francis; Joseph Cooper to Lydia Riggs.

1689.—Thomas Thackara to Hoesibah Eastlack; Thomas Willard to Judith Wood, daughter of Henry.

1691.—John Dutcher to Mary Heritage.

1692.—Simeon Ellis to Sarah Bates, daughter of William.

1693.—Daniel Cooper to Abigail Wood, daughter of Henry.

1695.—Daniel Cooper to Sarah Spicer, daughter of Samuel, William Sharp to Jenima Eastlack, daughter of Francis; Joseph Nicholson, son of Samuel, to Hannah Wood, daughter of Henry; Isaac Decon to Rachel Newbie, daughter of Mark.

1699.—Thomas Thackara to Ann Parker, of Philadelphia.

1701.—Joseph Bates to Mercy Clement, daughter of James.

1702.—John Estrangh to Elizabeth Haddon.

1703.—Stephen Newbie to Elizabeth Wood, daughter of Henry.

1704.—John Mickle, son of Archibald, to Hannah Cooper, daughter of William, Jr.

1705.—Josiah Southwick to Elizabeth Collins, daughter of Francis.

1706.—Joseph Brown to Mary Spicer, daughter of Samuel; Edward Newbie to Hannah Chew.

1707.—Benjamin Wood to Mary Kay, daughter of John; Benjamin Thackara to Mary Cooper, daughter of William, Jr.

1707.—John Hallowell, of Darby, to Elizabeth Sharp, daughter of Thomas; John Kay, son of John, to Sarah Langstone.

1708.—Samuel Mickle to Elizabeth Cooper, daughter of Joseph; Ezekiel Siddons, son of John, to Sarah Mickle.

1709.—Samuel Breach to Mary Dennis; John Harvey to Sarah Hasket; Robert Braddock to Elizabeth Hancock, daughter of Timothy.

1710.—Thomas Bull to Sarah Nelson; William Harrison to Ann Hugg, daughter of John; Thomas Middleton to Mercy Allen; Joseph Stokes, son of Thomas, to Judith Lippincott, daughter of Freedom; Thomas Sharp to Catherine Hollingsham.

1711.—Thomas Smith to Sarah Hancock, daughter of Timothy; Jonathan Haines, son of John, to Mary Matlack, daughter of William; Daniel Mickle to Hannah Dennis; Samuel Dennis to Ruth Landell; Thomas Lippincott, son of Freedom, to Mary Hanes, daughter of John.

1712.—Abraham Brown to Hannah Adams, Jr.

1713.—Joseph Dole to Hannah Somers; John Hugg to Elizabeth Newbie; John Cox to Lydia Cooper, daughter of Joseph.

1716.—John Adamson to Ann Skew; Francis Richardson to Sarah Cooper; Thomas Robinson to Sarah Lowe; William Sharp to Mary Austin, daughter of Francis.

1717.—Alexander Morgan, son of Griffith, to Hannah Cooper, daughter of Joseph.

1718.—Benjamin Cooper, son of Joseph, to Rachel Mickle; Thos. Rakestraw to Mary Wilkinson, daughter of Thomas; Samuel Sharp to Martha Hall; John Gill to Mary Heritage.

1719.—John Sharp to Jane Fitchardall; Thomas Eyre to Priscilla Hugg; Joseph Gibson to Elizabeth Tindall.

SCHOOLS.—The first school in the limits of Haddon township was, without doubt, held in the old Newton Meeting-house, built in 1684, and the next was in the Haddonfield Meeting-house, built in 1722. The first authentic record of a school-house is found in a road record bearing date March, 1783, wherein mention is made of a school-house as being situated on land of William Bates. The old William Bates tract was on the south side of Newton Creek, opposite lands of Mark Newby and Thomas Thackara and the Newton Meeting-house.

The school-house on the "Meeting-house Lot," in Haddonfield, was built in 1787. In 1794 a school-house was situated near Camden, on the Haddonfield road, near Marmaduke Cooper's house. A school-house was built near the Newton Meeting-house before 1807, as mention is made of it in that year.

On Hill's map of 1809, surveys for which were made from 1801 to 1807, three school-houses are indicated. One stood on the Ferry road, near what is now Collingswood, and was known as the Barton School; another was on the Salem road, a short distance east of the spot where that road crosses the south branch of Newton Creek; another was represented as being on the road from Camden to Chews Landing, a short distance below the middle branch of Newton Creek, on the old Thomas Sharp survey. In 1809 the Grove School-house was built at Haddonfield.

There are at present in Haddon township four school districts,—Champion, No. 10; Westmont, No. 11; Haddon, No. 12; and Mt. Ephraim, No. 13. The last-mentioned is largely in Centre township, and the school-house is within its limits.

The population of Haddon township, exclusive of the borough of Haddonfield, for 1885 was one thousand three hundred and twenty-one. The account of the railroads that intersect the township will be found in the article on "Public Internal Improvements of the General History," in this work.

THE CAMDEN AND PHILADELPHIA RACE-COURSE.—In the year 1835 William R. Johnson, Andrew Beime, John D. Kirby, Otway P. Hare and William N. Friend, sporting gentlemen, residing in the State of Virginia, purchased of Samuel C. Champion a farm in Newton township, about three miles from Camden, preparatory to establishing a race-track on the same. Measures were at once taken to this end, and during the next year the whole work was finished. A large hotel, a grand stand, stables and other necessary buildings were built. The track of one mile was carefully laid out, graded and graveled, and a high board fence put around the whole. It was known as the "Philadelphia and Camden Race-Course," and, being between Baltimore and Long Island, drew together the best horses in the country. The spring and fall meetings were great events among gentlemen of the turf, and stables met there from Tennessee, Virginia, Maryland, as well as from Pennsylvania, New Jersey and New York.

Thousands of people crossed the ferries from Philadelphia, and many were attracted there from all the country round. Colonels William R. Johnson and Bailey Peyton, Doctor McClellan, General Irvine, William Gibbons and the Van Marters, with many others of like reputation, were always present at the races, and their opinions of the merits of a horse were eagerly sought after by betting men. A hint from one of these, especially Colonel Johnson, as to the condition or merit of a horse, generally showed itself on the field or in the betting-rooms, and those interested were seldom deceived. Fashion, Peytona, Lady Clifton, Atlanta, Boston, Mingo, Blue Dick, Decatur, Bonnets o' Blue and some others were among the first class, with any number of fillies and colts to fill the second and third classes.

The "four-mile" day always filled the grandstand, and covered the field with carriages and vehicles of every kind. Ladies were never scarce, and entered into the sport and betting with

as much zeal and spirit as their escorts. Occasionally some steady-going farmer of the neighborhood would lose his head, bet his money on the race, and leave the ground a wiser man, thinking that among the uncertain things of this world horse-flesh might be included.

The cups and ball man, or "the boy with the little joker" generally drew about him a wondering crowd, and industriously plied his calling "between the heats," fleecing the verdant ones who stood around and thought it was the easiest thing in the world to win. The player would occasionally lose a small amount to a confederate, only to entrap some unsuspecting one and defraud him of his money.

Every appliance for gambling could be seen, attended by drunkenness and debauchery to the last degree. The argument that the improvement of the breed of horses was the object had no weight when morality and good government were considered.

Very soon the better class of citizens took the necessary steps to abate it, and meetings were held to express public opinion on this subject. Petitions were largely signed and efforts made to procure a general law against horse-racing in the State. This met with a determined opposition, but was at last brought about, much to the relief of the people in this vicinity.

Being found unprofitable to the owners, evidence of decay was already seen in the buildings and grounds, and it gradually lost its popularity as a place of resort. The rowdy element at last predominated, and lowered the standard of respectability which at first surrounded the place. The original proprietors withdrew and rented the premises to others less careful of its reputation, which made it still more unpopular.

The sporting community of 1845 was greatly excited at the meeting of two celebrated horses—Peytona and Fashion—at the Long Island race-course, and where Fashion, "the queen of the turf," was beaten. Within the next month the same animals were again brought together on the Camden and Philadelphia track, when and where Fashion won back her laurels, so unexpectedly taken from her.

The great contest of years ago between Eclipse and Sir Henry (the North against the South), at Long Island, created no more interest than this match, and the admirers of the "little mare" were glad of a chance for a second race. The event filled every available space with anxious spectators, and during the first heat the grand stand gave way, and many persons were injured.

But little racing took place there after that time, and in January, 1847, William R. Johnson conveyed the property to Samuel Bettle, who, during the next year, removed every building devoted to the previous uses, and restored the land again to agricultural purposes. The hotel stood fronting the Camden and White Horse turnpike, and near the site of the present residence of the Hon. Edward Bettle, and was a large and imposing edifice. The track lay to the east of the hotel, with two circular and two straight "quarters," and extended to the residence of William Bettle, Esq. The estate is now divided between and occupied by the two last-named gentlemen.

COLLINGSWOOD.—Collingswood is on the Robert Turner tract, which some time later came to Jacob Stokes. The old Ferry road, or Camden and Haddonfield turnpike, passes through it. The houses standing on or near the site prior to its beginning were the old Barton house and the Barton school-house, and about one mile from it, on the Collings or Gloucester road, formerly stood a Baptist Church, which was built in 1843 and dedicated November 30th, Rev. J. E. Welch preaching the dedicatory sermon, and the congregation was served first by Rev. John Sisty, of Haddonfield. Rev. Charles Sexton was pastor for several years and was succeeded by Rev. Walter Potter, who was the last regular pastor. Services were abandoned several years ago and the building is now used as a dwelling-house. About three-quarters of a mile away stand the Newton Mills, now owned by J. J. Schnitzius. The old Barton school-house was built before 1809 and was abandoned many years ago. The present school-house was built about five years ago.

Stonetown, a hamlet on the turnpike near by, is a collection of twenty dwellings, built by Isaiah Stone, who about 1850 purchased a small tract of land of the Cooper estate and built a few dwellings. A meeting-house was built at this place under the auspices of the Methodists, about 1858, by the Rev. Mr. Felty. It was used several years and then abandoned for regular service and is now the property of Edward C. Knight. A Sunday-school has been kept for several years by Richard T. Collings. The old Barton house, about 1860, was changed into a tavern and kept by Theodore Zimmerman, who, in 1861, enlisted in the army. The tavern was then kept for a time by a Mr. Woods and later by Mahlon V. Van Voskirk for many years, and who is yet in possession of it. Collingswood was made a station in 1871 and a fine depot was built in the spring of 1885. A store building was erected in 1882 by J. Stokes Collings

and a store opened, which is still kept by him. In the fall of 1885 another was erected by Elmer E. McGill, in which he established business and soon after sold to H. B. Tatem and T. H. Ashton. A drug store has been recently opened. A tract of forty acres of land was recently purchased by Richard T. Collings, Elmer E. McGill and others of William T. Tatem, lying south of the railroad and fronting on the Collings or Gloucester road, which has been laid out into streets and lots. Fifteen or twenty lots are now sold and a number of cottages will be erected the present season (1886). A post-office was established a few years ago, with J. Stokes Collings as postmaster.

WESTMONT.—The village of Westmont lies between Collingswood and Haddonfield, and was formerly called Rowandtown, from the family of Rowands, that over a hundred years ago owned the farm on which it is situated. John Rowand was a blacksmith and had a shop at the place, and Jacob Rowand later opened a store, which after a few years was closed, and later opened by Dayton Deval. It was made a flag station on the Camden and Atlantic Railroad and named Glenwood, and later the name was changed to Westmont. Thomas Anderson kept a wheelwright shop at the place many years. A school-house is situated in the town. A religious society was organized in 1883 under the name of the Shiloh Baptist Church. Rev. T. W. Wilkinson was the first pastor. He was succeeded by the Rev. T. W. Bromley, the present pastor. Dr. J. N. Hobensack, son of Dr. J. B. Hobensack, is laying out lots in the town, which is growing quite rapidly and bids fair to be a thriving village.

A short distance from the town of Westmont James Flinn & Co., in 1872, established the Crystal Lake Paint and Color Works, for the manufacture of white lead, zinc, ready-mixed paints and all colored paints. The works are in operation, under the name of the Westmont Paint Works.

About twenty years since, David U. Morgan ventured in a new enterprise of manufacture, and established himself in Haddon township about one mile from Cuthbert's Station on the line of the Camden and Atlantic Railroad in the preparation of the finer qualities of paper for use by photographers, which has developed into a success. He imports from France the quality of paper needed, and by a chemical preparation of albumen—known to himself—produces a material popular among that class of artists. His reputation for this kind of goods is extensive, and he competes with the German producers. Previous to this he had, while residing in Philadelphia,

made a series of experiments which culminated in the business now pursued by him.

He has reclaimed the marsh land bounding on Coopers Creek, by banking, and secured many acres of valuable meadow, a thing seldom done in these days. He is a son of David B. and Hannah (French) Morgan, and was born at Chews Landing.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

J. OGDEN CUTHBERT.—The family of Cuthbert trace their origin from the county of Northumbria, in the north of England. The name is variously known as Cubbert, Colbert and Quivert in the Erse language. The bishop of Lindisfern, in the time of King Alfred, was of the family, and by reason of revolution about the time of the death of the bishop, the family and kindred were obliged to seek refuge in Inverness, Scotland, where they were under the patronage of King Alfred. For their services they were granted the freedom of being burgesses and the rights of the lands of Drakies in vassalage, which they still possess. This influence induced the Baron of Dacies to give the vassalage of the lands of Mackery, which also they hold. It was long after and about 950 that they obtained from the King, in recompense for their constant and distinguished services, the lands that comprise the barony of Castlehill, which they obtained as a royal holding, in fee with a fortified castle under the burden of a subject to military service.

Prior to the eleventh century the family was known simply by the name of George, such surnames only being used in the Highlands. In the time of the invasion of Edward I. the family chose for an armorial bearing a "Quiver in pale azure, armed Gules in a field Or," as being the most expressive symbol of their wisdom.

After peace was declared, the family took for a crest a naked hand, holding an olive branch, and for a motto "Perit Recte," and in the twelfth century the family were known as Quivert or Quibert, with, for the chief, the patronymic MacGeorge.

Upon the union of the Highland clans under the name of Scots, the Pict language became the language of the court, state and Parliament. The family then obtained the name of Cuthbert or Cudbert, from *cuth*, which signifies skill, and *bert*, illustrious, which name the bishop of Lindisfern received in the Erse language as Quivert.

Part of the family went to England and France, and passed under the name of Colbert. One of the family came to Cork, from whom the family in this country descended. In the early part of the eighteenth century Thomas Cuthbert emi-

grated from Ireland and settled in Philadelphia; other members of the family, who emigrated about the same time, settled in the South and Canada, where their descendants are numerous. Thomas had a large family of children, one of whom, Anthony, was born in Philadelphia in 1750. He was educated in that city and married there. He joined the army in the Revolution and was lieutenant in Captain Moulder's Company of Artillery and received a captain's commission April 15, 1780, and was placed in command of the Smith Company of Artillery. While absent in the army his property in the city was destroyed by the British. He was one of the committee appointed to build the Market Street bridge. He received as his reward for faithful performance of this duty a silver pitcher and resolution of thanks. He was for many years a member of Select Council and chosen by the united action of both parties, so faithful was he to the interests in his charge.

He was one of the committee chosen to erect Fairmount water-works. He was twice married, and his last wife was Mary Ogden, daughter of Joseph Ogden. He died in 1832. Their children were J. Ogden, Allen, Samuel, George, Elizabeth Mary and Lydia. J. Ogden, now of Haddon township, is the only surviving brother. Elizabeth, married Algernon S. Roberts; Lydia became the wife of Joseph M. Thomas, both of whom resided in Philadelphia, and are deceased.

J. Ogden Cuthbert was born in Philadelphia, September 23, 1800. At the age of seventeen he was apprenticed to Joseph and Samuel Keen to learn the trade of currier. After serving his time his father purchased for him a farm in West Philadelphia, which he still owns. In 1850 he bought the farm on the Old Ferry road, Haddon township, Camden County, on which he now lives. He was married to Elizabeth S. Coles, daughter of Kendall Coles, April 3, 1823. Their children were Mary C., Anthony (deceased), Joseph Ogden, Jr., Allen and Henry C. The children are settled in the county and are all well-known and respected. J. Ogden Cuthbert has always been of a retiring disposition, preferring the quiet of home to the more stirring events of political life. He has followed farming since the close of his apprenticeship, and is now, at the age of eighty-six, hale and vigorous. A golden wedding was celebrated in 1873, and a few months after Mrs. Cuthbert died. He is in religion an Episcopalian, and has held the position of warden of Grace Church, Haddonfield, for over thirty years. His son, Henry C., was a member of 32d Regt., Pa. Vols, Starr's Battery, Co. "L," during the late war.



J. Oden Guthrie

THE TOWNSHIP OF WATERFORD.

CHAPTER XIII.

Topography—The Matlack Family—The Collins—Organization—Glendale M. E. Church—Gibbsboro—Lucas Paint Works—Church of St. John in the Wilderness—Berlin—"Long a-Coming—Business Beginnings—Societies—Library—Churches—Berlin Cemetery—Village of Atco—Societies and Churches—Chesilhurst—Waterford Village—Churches—"Shanes Castle," The Woos Brothers and the Beginning of Catholicism.

WATERFORD is one of the original townships of the old county of Gloucester, dating its existence from 1695. Its bounds have been changed on a number of occasions, its present limits being as follows: On the north and east is Burlington County, the Atsion River being the boundary line in part; on the southeast, boundary of Atlantic County; on the south the townships of Winslow and Gloucester, the boundary line being irregular to include Berlin and also Coopers Creek, which is the southwestern line; on the west and north is the township of Delaware, which was included in its territory until 1844. Near the middle of the township is the *divide*, a pine-covered ridge about two hundred feet above tide-water, which is the source of the principal streams. Coopers Creek and its affluents flow into the Delaware, while beyond the water-shed are the Great and Little Egg Harbor Rivers and the tributary streams connected therewith. Formerly they yielded water-power, which was used to operate saw-mills, nearly every stream being utilized. Much of the land adjoining these streams has been utilized to produce cranberry marshes. The surface is mainly level and was originally covered with a heavy growth of timber, the pine and cedar predominating. The process of removing these forests was slow and laborious, and settlement, consequently, was much retarded, especially in the central and southern parts. In these localities the soil is sandy or sandy loam, and better

adapted for fruit culture than the cereals. The northwestern section is underlaid by a very rich deposit of green sand marl, whose use has made this one of the best agricultural sections in the State. Before the use of this valuable fertilizer many of the farms were poorly tilled and held to be of little value. The construction of a railroad through the township and the use of the fertilizing agent nature has so freely provided have wrought wonderful changes in the appearance of the country, which has now well-tilled fields and very attractive farm improvements. The Camden and Atlantic Railroad traverses nearly the entire length of the township, and east of the central part the New Jersey Southern Railroad crosses the territory diagonally in its course to New York City. Easy communication is thus afforded with the great cities of the country, which has enhanced the value of real estate.

The first settlements were made in what is now the township of Delaware, the preference being given to localities near tide-water, which afforded the only means of communication at that early period. Later, after roads were cut out, locations were made in the interior.

In the lower part of the township, on Coopers Creek and near the Delaware township line, the Matlacks made early and important improvements. William Matlack, the head of the family in New Jersey, lived in Burlington County, but purchased large tracts of land in what is now Waterford township in the early part of the last century, upon which he settled his children. In 1701 he bought of Richard Heritage one thousand acres of land on both sides of the south branch of Coopers Creek, around and near Kirkwood, lying in what is now the townships of Gloucester and Waterford. In 1714 he gave his son George five hundred acres of the land in Waterford, upon

which George had settled some years previously. His house stood on the south side of the present Haddonfield and Berlin road, near Glendale. He built a saw-mill on Coopers Creek, which, in later years, was called "Hilliard's" mill, but which went to ruin many years ago. After the decease of George Matlack the land was divided and now constitutes several good farms. In 1717 William Matlack purchased two hundred acres of land of John Estaugh, attorney of John Haddon, lying in what is now Waterford and Delaware townships, near Glendale. Here his son Richard settled in 1721—the same year that he had married Rebecca Haines, of Burlington County. Upon this tract of land is the Matlack burial-ground, containing the graves of the older branches of the family, where Benjamin, a son of Richard, was the first person interred. Richard Matlack himself died in 1778, and was the second person there interred. The following year his farm was sold to William Todd, and later Richard M. Cooper became the owner of the land, which is now the farm of Alexander Cooper, who is in the maternal line a descendant of Richard Matlack. In 1714 William Matlack gave his son Timothy the remaining part of the Heritage lands, in Waterford township, upon which he built a house and settled. This house stood near Glendale, on the present Ephraim Tomlinson farm. In 1720 Timothy Matlack married Mary Haines and probably settled on his farm about that time. He lived there but a few years, as in 1726 he moved to Haddonfield, where he erected a house and kept a store. He was the father of Timothy Matlack, of Philadelphia, who was secretary of the Continental Congress for some time.

In 1732 the elder Timothy Matlack again lived in the township, but that year sold out his farm of three hundred and nineteen acres to his brother Richard, and took up his residence permanently at Haddonfield. John Matlack, another son of William and brother of the foregoing, purchased two hundred acres of land of Francis Collins, in 1705, upon which he settled three years later, when he was married to Hannah Horner. The house he built on this farm stood more than one hundred and fifty years, when it was taken down to make room for the fine mansion owned by the heirs of John Wilkins, the present proprietors of part of the tract. John Matlack removed to Haddonfield before the Revolution, where he built the house now owned by Isaac A. Braddock.

The Matlack lands in Waterford and Delaware at one time aggregated more than fifteen hundred acres, all of which has passed out of the name.

John Collins (the son of John), who was the grandson of Francis Collins, settled in Waterford township, near Glendale, building a large brick house. This no longer remains. He became the owner of considerable real estate in that region before his decease, in 1768. His wife survived him, and his child, Mary, became the wife of Samuel Hugg, of Gloucester. She dying without issue, the property, by the terms of her father's will, passed absolutely to John and Job Collins, sons of Francis Collins, Jr., who lived on the Waterford property some time. But the entire property has long since passed out of the name and family.

The names of other settlers appear in connection with the villages where they resided.

CIVIL ORGANIZATION.—On the 1st of June, 1695, the grand jury of Gloucester County made return to the court, in which it was declared that, "Whereas there was a law made by ye last assembly for dividing ye county into particular townships, therefore they (the jury) agree and order 'that from Pensaukin or Cropwell River to the lowermost branch of Coopers Creek shall be one constabulary or township,' which received the name of Waterford, it is supposed, from a resemblance of the lower part of the territory to a fishing town on the Barrow, in Ireland. Edward Burrough was appointed constable for the year in 'ye upper township.'"

Waterford, as created at this time, extended from the Delaware River, southeastward, between the two creeks Pensaukin and Coopers, to an indefinite head-line of the county, which was not accurately determined until 1765, when Samuel Clement made a survey and established the same. The township was thus about thirty miles long, extending from the Delaware to the head-line just named, and following the windings of the Pensaukin and Coopers Creeks, in some places scarcely two miles wide. It retained this form until 1844, when all that part below the Evesham road was set off to form Delaware township, which was subdivided to form the township of Stockton. The area of Waterford is about seventy square miles.

The records prior to 1850 have not been preserved, making the compilation of a complete list of the principal officers, from the organization of the township to the present time, an impossibility. Since the period named the following have been the

TOWNSHIP CLERKS.

1850-51.—Wm. J. Rogers.	1864-65.—George Watson.
1852.—John W. Thackara.	1866.—Thomas T. Smith.
1853-54.—Corneline T. Peacock.	1867-73.—Eayre Sharp.
1855-56.—Isaac S. Peacock.	1874-76.—Wm. H. Norcross.
1857-60.—Gamaliel P. Marple.	1877.—Robert Wills.
1861-63.—Wm. J. Rogers.	1878-86.—Eayre Sharp.

ASSESSORS.

1851-51.—Joseph G. Shinn.	1867-68.—Joseph S. Read.
1852.—Isaac L. Lowe.	1869-72.—William Thorn.
1853.—Marmaduke Beckley.	1873.—William Davis.
1854-56.—William Penn.	1874-76.—Robert F. Wood.
1857.—Isaac S. Peacock.	1877-80.—Wm. Thorn.
1858-60.—Wm. Penn.	1881-86.—Thomas S. Thorn.
1861-65.—Ganadiah B. Marple.	

COLLECTORS.

1850-51.—Jos. L. Thackara.	1864-70.—Samuel S. Sicker.
1852-55.—Joseph S. Read.	1871-76.—Thomas S. Thorn.
1856-61.—Brazillia W. Bennett.	1877-84.—J. Curtis Davis.
1862-63.—Joshua P. Sharp.	1885-86.—Wm. H. Norcross.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

1850.—Joseph L. Thackara.	1868.—Manley J. Peacock.
Washington Schlosser.	1869.—Joshua C. Engle.
1855.—Joseph J. Rogers.	1874-79.—B. W. Bennett.
1856.—Richard Stafford.	1880.—Salmon Giddings.
1857.—Brazillia W. Bennett.	1884.—E. W. Bennett.
1858.—Jesse Peterson.	1885.—Salmon Giddings.
1862-67.—Brazillia W. Bennett.	1886.—Samuel Lyster.

For many years the annual elections were held at the public-houses at Berlin, but in 1873 the township purchased the old school building at this place and converted the same into a town hall, where these meetings have since been held. Being large and centrally located, it is well adapted for its use.

GLENDALE.

Glendale is a small hamlet two miles from Kirkwood, consisting of a store, church and half a dozen dwellings. The business stand was erected in 1851, by Ephraim Tomlinson, who opened a store there, placing it in charge of Thomas Rogers, who had previously carried on his store at Laurel Mills. Tomlinson was also appointed postmaster, holding that position until the office was discontinued. David Middleton and Robert Wood were also store-keepers, the latter a long term of years. For a long time Glendale was an excellent trading-point, and a second store was opened by Josiah C. Engle, occupying the building on the corner opposite, which is now his residence. This store was discontinued after a few years, but the old stand is still occupied by George Stafford, though the place has lost its former activity.

The only public-house in this locality was the Cross Keys Tavern, on the public road to Gibbsboro', which was kept many years by Asa Vansciver, Elwood Wolohon Joseph Bates, Britton Ayers, John Howell and others. As long as the road was much traveled, before the railroad was built, the patronage of the house was good, but its usefulness departed many years ago. The building has been removed, and there is scarcely a reminder of the old hostelry.

The soil at Glendale appears to be specially adapted for the cultivation of small fruits, and

Glendale berries have become widely known. In 1882 Josiah C. Engle had in cultivation one-third of an acre of strawberries, which yielded him six hundred and twenty-five dollars, an amount so large that it attracted general attention. Among the principal growers of this fruit at Glendale are Josiah C. Engle, John Robbins, E. W. Coffin, Montgomery Stafford and a few others.

GLENDALE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH is a small frame building, on a stone basement, which is used for school purposes. It stands on a lot of ground donated by Alexander Cooper, who also gratuitously furnished the stone in the building. The house was erected about 1855, by the neighbors, for the purpose of securing a building convenient for both church and school use. Among those interested in promoting these objects were Richard Stafford, Catherine Engle, Nixon Davis, Joseph C. Stafford, Jesse Peterson, Israel Riggins, Theodore Bishop and Montgomery Stafford. Most of these adhered to the Methodist Church, and also constituted the first members of the class organized before the house was built. The appointment was for many years supplied in connection with Greenland and other churches. While connected with Berlin, twenty-six years ago, the Rev. Thomas Hanlon, at that time a young man, was the preacher in charge, and, under his ministry, the church had the greatest accession of members. Removals have diminished the number, so that in 1886 but thirty belonged. At the same time the trustees were Montgomery Stafford, John Bates, Jehu Engle, Jacob Acey and Charles Brown.

Ashland is a station on the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, on the Delaware township line. A post-office of the same name has been recently established, and Amos Ebert appointed postmaster. Aside from these, no other interests have been created.

GIBBSBORO'.

Gibbsboro' is a village of two hundred and fifty-five inhabitants, two miles from Kirkwood and nearly the same distance from Glendale, and near the site of a saw-mill built by Enoch Core as early as 1731. It is important on account of the location of the paint and color works of John Lucas & Co., the proprietors of the village site. Its population is composed almost wholly of the employees of the works, many of them, through the liberality of John Lucas, owning their own homes. Additions have been recently completed, and with the prospect of having a branch railway from the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, the future of the place has become correspondingly bright. Besides the works of John Lucas & Co. there is a fine

Episcopal chapel, a number of beautiful residences, with attractive grounds, and several stores. At the older stand, Thomas Henderson was first in trade. In June, 1881, J. S. Clark began merchandising at the second stand, and since February 5, 1883, has served as postmaster of the Gibbsboro' office, established at that time.

THE GIBBSBORO' WHITE LEAD, ZINC AND COLOR WORKS.—These extensive works, employing a large number of men and creating prosperity in all the region round about them, were established by Mr. John Lucas, who commenced the paint business in Philadelphia in 1849. He was led to choose this locality on the head of Coopers Creek by the consideration that the water in the ponds or lakes here was of just the proper and necessary quality for the manufacture of certain specialties in paint, which, by experiment, he had discovered, or, it may not improperly be said, invented. He found the water free from lime and iron-salts—an absolute requisite for the production of unchangeable colors—and purchased a large estate, upon which was an old grist and saw-mill. Here he began manufacturing in a small way, making use of the old water-power, which, however, was soon superseded by steam. The works were enlarged from time to time as the demands for the products of the factory rapidly increased, and to the list of the colors manufactured were added all those which he had formerly imported. Mr. Lucas has also gradually extended his land possessions, with a view to securing control of the water supply and its surroundings, and thus maintaining its purity. While this has been the motive of successive land purchases, another effect has resulted, which redounds to the advantage of the employees, for the proprietor has been enabled to sell such of them as wish to locate in the neighborhood, building lots, or larger tracts of land on a most liberal system of advances and easy payments. Any employee can, in a few years, provide himself with a home, with many comforts and pleasant surroundings.

The products of the works, as the name implies, are white lead, zinc and all kinds of paints. A full line of varnishes is also manufactured. Some idea of the magnitude of the works is conveyed by the statement that the grinding and crushing machinery have a capacity of sixty thousand pounds per day. The best machinery known to the trade is in use in the several departments, and whatever is new, or whatever ingenuity can suggest in the way of improved processes, is readily adopted. There is an extensive laboratory in connection with the works, in which experiments are

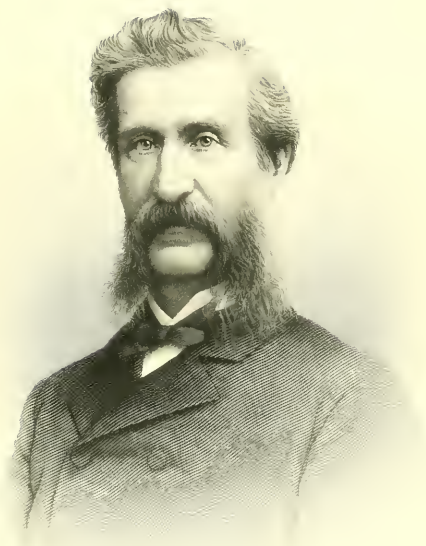
constantly being made, and in which practical experience and theoretical knowledge are united to produce the best results attainable. This department is under the supervision of Mr. Lucas' sons, Albert and Harry S. Lucas. Three other sons, John T., William E. and James F., also fill positions of responsibility in these extensive works.

Mr. John Lucas has given his business close attention and made many practical improvements in the manufacture of lead and paint, as the result of his study. In October, 1870, he took out letters-patent for a combination apparatus for the manufacture of painters' and paper-stainers' colors, which effects a saving of fully fifty per cent. in labor alone; in 1872 he procured a patent for preparing pure linseed-oil liquid paints, and in 1878 he patented an improved process for corroding and manufacturing white lead.

The house has offices and stores at 141-143 North Fourth Street and 322-330 Race Street, Philadelphia, and at 84 Maiden Lane, New York, in which city the first office was opened at 122 West Broadway, in 1869.

JOHN LUCAS,¹ manufacturing chemist, was born at Stone, Staffordshire, England, November 25, 1823. He is the eldest son of Thomas Lucas, of the same place, and a descendant of John Lucas, of Ashbourn, Derbyshire, the warm friend and companion of the celebrated Izaak Walton. He received a liberal education at Fieldplace Commercial Academy, near his native town, which having terminated, he entered the store and counting-room of his father, who was a grocer and tea dealer, where he remained for a short time. Finding, however, that mercantile pursuits were not to his taste, he commenced the study of agricultural chemistry. His progress in this and its kindred branches was so marked that to it he owes his present attainments as a manufacturer. As he desired to see something of the world before selecting his future home, he left England, in 1844, for a visit to the United States and the Canadas. He was so well pleased with the former that on his return to England he made the necessary arrangements for immigrating and becoming an American citizen. It was in 1849 that he finally quitted the "old country," and it was to Philadelphia that he directed his steps. On his arrival, with the usual energy and activity which have ever marked his life, he entered at once into business, and for a while pursued the calling of a foreign commission and shipping merchant. He represented several large European manufacturing houses, selling good F. O. B. in Europe, or

¹ From the Biographical Encyclopedia of Pennsylvania.



John Lucas.

importing to order. His first store was at No. 33 North Front Street, where he confined himself almost exclusively to paints and colors, or materials used in the manufacture of the same; but finding it a difficult matter to ascertain—through the medium of the wholesale trade—the most desirable articles needed in the American market and by painters, he took a large store on Fourth Street, north of Arch, the *locale* then, as now, of the paint and color trade, and himself served behind the counter, thus coming into direct contact with the practical painter, for the purpose of discovering what were his actual requirements. By this means he learned that a good green paint was needed to take the place of the Paris or arsenical green, so deficient in body and so injurious to those using the same. Now, his proficiency in chemistry was of immense service to him, and, after repeated experiments, he discovered a method of producing the required article, and has received letters-patent for valuable improvements in the machinery requisite in manufacturing the same.

In 1852, for the purpose of extending his business, he associated himself with Joseph Foster, a relation of his, who was an old and experienced color manufacturer. They removed their establishment to No. 130 Arch Street, and he purchased a tract of land in Camden County, N. J., on which there was a large sheet of remarkably pure water, entirely devoid of iron or lime (the head-waters of Coopers Creek). Thereon he erected the "Gibbsboro' White-lead, Zinc and Color Works." The purity of the water enabled him to produce the beautiful permanent "Swiss" and "Imperial French Greens," now so favorably known and so extensively used throughout the United States and the Dominion. The perfection to which he has brought the white oxide of zinc, effected by continued and careful chemical experiments, may be understood when it is stated that the best judges of the article have pronounced it to be not only superior to any manufactured in this country, but fully equal to the world-renowned Vieulle Montaigne Company's production. The pulp steel and Chinese blue and primrose chrome yellows have superseded the French and English, and are now used by all the leading paper-hanging manufacturers in the United States. In 1857 Joseph Foster withdrew from the firm, when the senior partner was joined by his brother, William H. Lucas, who took charge of the salesroom and financial department, leaving the former at liberty to devote his sole attention to the manufacturing and chemical departments, a plan which has enabled the firm to attain that pre-eminence they

now hold in the trade. Having become an American citizen by naturalization, he has ever since identified himself with every national movement. At the outbreak of the Rebellion, in 1861, he threw all his heart and energy into the Union cause, and took active part in organizing, drilling and equipping volunteers for the army. The location of his large interests in New Jersey has naturally caused him to feel a deep interest in the prosperity of the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, of which he has been for some years a director, and of which he also served as president from 1876-77, and through it in the welfare of the town at its terminus on the sea-coast. His works, near "White-Horse Station," contribute revenue in no small degree to the road from the amount of freight shipped and received at that point. Personally, he is genial and affable, combining the shrewd man of business with the polished gentleman; while among the mercantile community his name for honesty and integrity has no superior.

John Lucas was, upon September 6, 1854, united in marriage with Harriet Annie Bown (born May 27, 1836), only daughter of Abraham and Ellen Bown, of Philadelphia, both born in England. They have been the parents of fifteen children, twelve of whom are living—eight sons and four daughters, viz.: John Thomas, William Edward, James Foster, Albert, Harry Spencer, Joseph Wilson, Robert Suddard, S. Barton, Harriet Annie (now Mrs. Charles A. Potter), Ellen Bown, Elizabeth Sanders and Frances Ethel. Mrs. Lucas was instrumental in building the Episcopal Church at Gibbsboro'—"St. John's in the Wilderness"—and a rectory is nearing completion as a result of her well-directed energy. In Philadelphia she is identified with the Chinese and Italian Missions and the Indian Rights Society and is a manager in several institutions, the last being the Hayes Mechanics' Home, on Belmont Avenue. She is also president of the Women's Silk Culture Association of the United States.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF ST. JOHN IN THE WILDERNESS.¹—After a residence of several years in the village of Gibbsboro', during which time the increase of population had been considerable, it became a matter of duty, as well as a work of love, to Mr. John Lucas and others of the color works, to provide a church for the regular opportunities of service to God. It seemed proper, after years of prosperity, to thus acknowledge his blessings, and in this spirit work was begun and the corner-stone of the church edifice laid October 1, 1882. Bishop John Scarborough officiated, and in

¹ By Mrs. John Lucas.

his address emphasized the duty manufacturers and other employers owe to their employees, and urged them to have a care for their spiritual as well as their bodily needs. On June 24, 1883, the church was consecrated and deeded to the diocese, as a free-will gift, in a state of full completion. It is a handsome frame structure in the Gothic style of architecture, with a slated roof, relieved by a neat belfry. The interior has a modern finish, the windows being stained glass and the furniture of unique design and rich construction. The outside surroundings are also very pleasing, the grounds being well set with trees and shrubbery, causing the place to be one of the most attractive in the village. The entire cost of the property was more than eight thousand dollars, much the greater part of which was borne by John Lucas.

In the spring of 1886 Lucian Wooster donated a lot of ground to the trustees of the church upon which they will erect a rectory the coming summer, and it is also proposed to erect a St. John's guild-house, the ensuing year, for literary meetings and entertainments, and to establish a reading-room in connection. It is believed that such a measure will contribute to a fund to extend the usefulness of the church and to awaken an interest in its work. A plat of ground will also be prepared as a God's acre, where may be placed the mortal remains of those who had their habitation here and who, in death, can repose in the shadow of the church where they worshipped.

On St. John's day of each year a confirmation class of from six to ten have been presented to the bishop, and the doctrines and teachings of the Protestant Episcopal Church have been eagerly accepted, especially by the young of the village. The church has a flourishing Sabbath-school of seventy scholars and there are also connected with it a sewing guild, an entertainment guild, and a beneficial association at the works for the benefit of the men of 'Gibbsboro' and vicinity, all proving valuable adjuncts.

The first rector of the church was the Rev. James W. Ashton, formerly of the Grace Protestant Episcopal Church, Philadelphia, but now rector of St. Stephen's, Olean, N. Y. He began his ministry here in the school-house December 1, 1882, and continued until March 3, 1883, when he left for his present parish. The Rev. Ezra Isaac became the next, rector conducting an earnest ministry for a period of one year and nine months, until continued sickness caused him to resign and return to his home at Bordentown. The present rector, the Rev. John R. Moses, took charge of the church March 9, 1885, and here received his

degree as a minister. His labors have been earnest and, having the co-operation of his members, St. John's in the Wilderness will become a potent factor among the religious influences of the township.

BERLIN.

Berlin is the oldest village in the township and ranks as one of the oldest settlements in the upper part of the county. Its present name is of recent adoption, the place being known for more than a hundred years as Long-a-Coming. There is a tradition that this term originated as follows: "In the latter part of the seventeenth century, while some sailors were toiling along the Indian trail from the coast, to Philadelphia, wearied by the hot summer's sun, fatigued and thirsty, they momentarily expected to find a stream where they had been told they might obtain pure water. But hour after hour they were doomed to disappointment, nothing but sand and pine forests appearing on either hand. At last, when wearied to faintness and about yielding to despair, a beautiful stream came to view, shaded by pendant boughs and decked around with woodland flowers. Hastily throwing aside their packs they bounded to the brook, exclaiming, 'Here you are at last, though long-a-coming.' They told their companions about this stream and the circumstances connected with finding it, when the name Long-a-Coming was applied to the locality, by which it became known near and far."

The stream in question is the main branch of the Great Egg Harbor River, and, being near the source of the same and flowing through a cedar swamp, the waters were pure and fresh. It was but natural, then, that this place should be selected for settlement many years before the lands in the surrounding country were located, and that many miles intervened between this and other settlements for a long term of years. The lands here were located in 1714 by Peter Rich and Richard Moss, the place being at that time already called Long-a-Coming. A few rude cabins were built on the highest ground, where Samuel Scull afterwards lived and had a tavern, as early as 1760. This tavern was later continued by John Scull, and was, no doubt, a place of great accommodation to the travelers of that day. In 1770 John Rogers bought a piece of land of Scull, near the grave-yard, where he built a house and lived until his death. The farm was long known by the family name. George Marple lived in the same locality, having bought some land of Scull, which he improved. Other early settlers were Joseph Murrell, George Budd, John Thorne, Joel Bodine, Jacob Phifer, Andrew

Newman and Richard Bettle. Some of these lived a short distance from Long-a-Coming proper, but were a part of that settlement. Their improvements were meagre and for many years the farms were small, the principal occupation of the inhabitants being lumbering. The products were hauled to Chews Landing, whence they were taken by boats to Philadelphia. Joel Bodine became a tavern-keeper at a later day, having his place in part of the present lower stand. The house has been enlarged and has had many keepers, Joseph S. Read and Joseph Shivers being among those who continued longest. Where is now the residence of B. W. Bennett, Thos. Wright had a public-house some years, but more than fifty years ago built part of what is now called the upper tavern. Later landlords at that place were Jacob Leach and Samuel S. Cake, whose time was not confined to their own neighborhood; but since the building of railroads the glory of both of these old taverns has departed.

Samuel Shreve was the first merchant of any prominence. About 1816 he engaged in trade at the present Smith stand, continuing until 1835, when he removed to Burlington County. In the course of twenty years he returned to Berlin, settling on the present Ezra Stokes farm, where he died in 1868. He not only carried on a store, but had a tannery and manufactured most of his leather into harness and shoes, having shops near by, where these trades were carried on by him. He also had an interest in the Waterford Glass Works. About the same time Thos. Wright started his charcoal works, thus making the upper end of the village a busy place. The tannery was discontinued before 1835, but the store was carried on by Joseph Shreve. Others in trade at this place were John Burrough, John P. Harker and Joseph S. Read. The latter removed the stock to the old Peter Ross's store, which was built in 1849, but which has been long used as a residence. At the Shreve stand Thos. T. Smith has been in trade and postmaster since 1865, following Samuel S. Cake. The office has four mails daily. At the lower end of the village Wm. Dill opened a store sixty years ago, and later merchants at that stand were Josiah Albertson, Marmaduke Beckley and the present Sam'l Sickler. Near the same time John Albertson began trading in the present Wm. Albertson store, continuing until 1847. A little earlier John Thackara opened a small store, and in the same neighborhood Joseph L. Thackara traded a short time, in recent years, where is now the store of William & Samuel Haines.

These business-places being widely separated,

the village was built in a straggling manner, a few houses being clustered around each store, all being on the old Blue Anchor road, for a mile or more. None of these lots were regularly plotted, but when the Camden and Atlantic Railroad located a station here, in 1856, the Land Improvement Company connected with that corporation laid out a number of acres into lots and sold the same at public auction. This induced settlement, and a number of fine houses were built in the new part, which has a healthy location, being one hundred and eighty-four feet above tide-water. In subsequent years the growth was slow, the entire population in 1886 not exceeding five hundred.

The first station agent was Joseph L. Thackara; the present is H. C. Sharp. At Berlin the shipment of fruit forms a large share of the business done by the railroad. Among the principal growers and shippers are Ezra Stokes, John C. Clay, John P. Harker, John Bates, Job Albertson, Ward Robinson, George Robinson, Augustus Ott and L. Heath. Shipments of fruit have more than doubled in recent years, and the acreage around Berlin is constantly increasing. From 1854 to 1862 Ezra Stokes had a nursery near the village, whose business had grown to fine proportions, when the war caused him to discontinue it.

WRIGHT'S CHARCOAL WORKS is the only manufacturing interest in the village aside from the ordinary mechanic pursuits. This business was begun about seventy years ago by Thomas Wright, the grandfather of the present proprietor, in the upper end of the village, near the public-house which he was at that time keeping. His mill was small, the grinding being done by a single horse. About 1839, Thomas B. Wright, his son, established the present works on a scale much greater than the old mill, which has been abandoned. After his death, in 1847, his son Charles took charge of the business and has since successfully carried on the same. About twenty years ago he began using steam-power, whereby he was enabled to greatly increase the capacity of the works. In 1886 there were seventeen retorts, capable of refining six hundred bushels of charcoal daily. The demands of trade require the preparation of the coal in various forms, the principal ones being pulverized and granulated. These works have been useful in converting the surplus timber supply of this section into a commodity whose shipment is easily made and has furnished steady employment to a number of men. In late years nearly all the crude coal has been brought to the works from outside the county by the railroad, which has here a convenient side-track.

The first practitioners of medicine in this part of the township, after the pioneers whose circuit extended over the entire county, lived at Tansboro', some being in practice here a short time only. Among those best remembered, after 1840, were Drs. Stout, Parham, Barrows, Risley, Grigg, Ricord and Lee. The latter left the place to go to the Mexican War.

The veteran practitioner at Berlin is Dr. Daniel M. Stont, who has here been active in his profession for nearly forty years, serving, also, about all the time as township physician. He has as contemporaries in the same school of medicine, Dr. William Westcott since 1883, and Dr. William C. Raughley since 1884. As a homeopathist, Dr. Robert H. Peacock has been in practice a few years, following Dr. Samuel H. Johnson. The latter had practiced about a dozen years, when he died at this place. Other homeopathist physicians at Berlin were Dr. Joseph Shreve and Dr. Samuel G. Shivers, each for a few years.

LIPPARD CIRCLE, No. 14, B. U. H. F., was instituted in March, 1884, and has had a flourishing existence. In 1886 there were more than sixty members. The first principal officers were John H. Dill, Thomas E. Bradbury, Job Albertson, Henry Westcott, John Hampton and Howard C. Sharp.

BERLIN BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION, No. 3, was chartered March 8, 1886, and is, as its name indicates, the third institution of the kind at this place. The first was organized in 1868 and closed up its business inside of the seventh year. The second series, placed on the market in 1873, matured in about the same period of time. Association No. 2 was incorporated July 8, 1872. In No. 3 the par value of a share is fixed at two hundred dollars and the number of shares restricted to six hundred. The following composed the board of directors: Thomas E. Bradbury, president; Samuel E. Layer, vice-president; John P. Harker, secretary; Joshua Barton, treasurer; W. H. Bishop, H. Snyder, S. S. Stokes, H. McCulley and G. Crum.

These associations have been beneficial to the village, materially assisting in building up the place as well as proving profitable investments.

BERLIN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION was organized February 1, 1882, to establish and maintain a library and reading-room in the village. It owes its existence to the efforts of Mrs. R. H. Strong and Miss Lizzie Chew, two of the public school teachers, who were most active in this work. The association selected as its first officers: President, Joshua Barton; Vice-President, Mrs. R. H. Strong;

Secretary, H. G. Smith; Treasurer, Miss S. E. Collins; Librarian, Benjamin F. Read; Executive Committee, J. L. Thackara, S. S. Stokes, H. C. Sharp. Soon after the library, with sixty volumes, was opened to the public, and has since been well patronized. In June, 1886, the members numbered thirty-five, and there were two hundred and eighty books in the library, besides pamphlets and public documents. The funds for the support of the library are obtained by a yearly membership fee of one dollar, and the proceeds arising from lectures and entertainments given by the association. This body derives much of its active support from the public schools, which were graded in 1875. The aggregate attendance of the schools is one hundred and forty-two. The school building is spacious and has a beautiful location. It is the best public improvement in the village. About a mile from this Riley's Select School was located a few years before it was permanently established at Haddonfield. In a sketch of that village may be found a full account of the school.

BERLIN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Soon after the church at Blackwood had been built, the missionaries who preached there visited Long-a-Coming statedly, and held meetings at this place. The services were held first at private houses, but about 1766 in the log building which had been erected in the grave-yard, and which was conveyed that year to a number of persons, in trust, most of them being also trustees of the Blackwood and Woodbury Churches. John Brainerd, the Indian missionary, preached here, and later Benjamin Chestnut became the regular minister, so far as he could supply the wants of the congregation. But who composed this congregation, and just when it was organized, cannot now be determined. John Rogers was one of the members, and Northrop Mapple another; but it is probable that they were always few in number. Though deeded to Presbyterian trustees, the log meeting-house was free to all denominations, and was occupied by traveling ministers belonging to the Friends, Episcopalians and, later, Baptists and Methodists. The Presbyterian congregation does not appear to have sustained an existence after the war, and soon after became wholly extinct. Mr. Safford said, in 1821: "I visited Long-a-Coming at the request of Dr. Janeway. It is fourteen miles from Philadelphia, and contains twelve or thirteen houses. Here was formerly a church under the care of Mr. John Brainerd. It is now extinct. There are, however, four persons residing in the place who belong to the Second Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia. They greatly desire missionary labor. Their cry

is, "Come over and help us." But it was not until July 10, 1867, that another (the present) Presbyterian congregation was organized. Its constituent members were Ellen M. Hunt, Ellen M. Adams, Sarah W. Brace, Mrs. S. Read, Richard Brace, Mary S. Brace and George A. Brace. Richard Brace was elected the first ruling elder, and was ordained July 28, 1867, and the Rev. John B. Edmundson became the first pastor. The first meetings were held in the old Methodist Church, but on the 8th of September, 1868, the corner-stone of a church edifice was laid, which was completed the following year at a cost of four thousand dollars. In 1870 the Rev. E. D. Newberry assumed pastoral relation to the church, which continued one year. In 1871 and 1872 the pulpit was supplied by students from Princeton. In July of the latter year Elder Brace and his family removed, since which time the congregation has had no ruling elder, and the interest in the affairs of the church have steadily declined. In 1886 the members numbered ten, and services were only occasionally held. The church building, a large frame, had become dilapidated, but was about being repaired by the few devoted members remaining, assisted by the citizens of the village.

CENTENARY METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH was organized at Berlin soon after 1830, having among its early members John C. Thackara and his wife, Elizabeth, and a few others. The first meetings were held in the upper room of the Thackara's store building and, after a time, in the school-house on the cemetery lot. Soon after a plain frame meeting-house was built on the Main street of the village, which was used until the present edifice was occupied. This was built in 1866—the first centenary of American Methodism—and on the 7th of December, that year, the church became an incorporated body, with the above name. The trustees at that time were John P. Harker, James M. Peacock, James Duble, Joseph L. Thackara, Daniel M. Stout, Gamaliel B. Marple and John A. Cobb.

In February, 1867, the new church was consecrated and the old building was soon thereafter conveyed to the Baptist Society of Berlin, by whom it has since been used as a place of worship. The Centenary Church is a very large frame building, erected at a cost of eight thousand dollars. This amount was a heavy burden to the congregation, from which it was not relieved until May, 1885, when about \$2000 was raised and the church declared free from debt. Since that time a parsonage, standing on a lot adjoining the church property, has been purchased for eighteen hun-

dred dollars, and improvements made on the church itself. A small building, near the church, the gift of one of the members, T. T. Smith, is used as a chapel, in which business meetings are also held. In 1886 the trustees of the property were Dr. D. M. Stout, T. T. Smith, J. P. P. Brown, J. P. Harker, Dr. R. H. Peacock and Swain Thackara.

Since 1876 Berlin has sustained the relation of a station to the Conference with which it is connected, and the preachers in charge have been the Revs. W. C. Stockton, James F. Murrell, William Margerum, W. E. Greenbank, John Joralemon, J. S. Parker, R. G. Ruckman and the present, T. S. Willson.

The church has ninety members and a Sunday-school having about the same membership, superintended by Harry G. Smith. This school was organized in 1839 by Joseph L. Thackara, and has been kept up since that period.

BERLIN BAPTIST CHURCH.—This church was organized June 7, 1874, with the following members: N. A. Haines and wife, Peter Brodie and wife, Levi Lippincott and wife, Chalkly Haines and wife, W. O. Talcott and wife, Mr. Treat and wife, Mr. Murray and wife, Joseph N. Gorton, Ruth A. Gorton, Thomas Y. England, A. H. Combs, George Haines and J. G. Rowand. The Rev. A. J. Hires presided as moderator. An election for officers resulted in the choice of Thomas Y. England, as clerk; Chalkley Haines, as deacon; and W. O. Talcott, L. Lippincott, J. G. Rowand and the two foregoing, as trustees.

The old Methodist meeting-house was secured as a church and services were now regularly held, and on the 29th of July, 1875, the Rev. Thomas W. Wilkinson was ordained the first pastor, the meeting for this purpose being largely attended by visiting clergymen. He remained pastor of the church until 1880, and has occasionally preached since that time. Soon after his accession there was an encouraging increase of membership, the number in 1878 being in the neighborhood of a hundred. At this time L. N. Gorton, Peter Brodie and William Haines were deacons, and Hillman F. Sharp, clerk. The removal of some members and other causes led to a decline of interest in church work, until at present (1886) the membership is very small. The pulpit is supplied irregularly and it is with difficulty that the church is kept up.

Joseph N. Ross, of Berlin, has in his possession a copy of a Bible which was published in 1599, and is supposed to be the oldest book of the kind in New Jersey. It is a small octavo volume, printed "at London by the Deputies of Christopher Barker, Printer, to the Queens most excellent Majestie

1599

*Cum privilegio.*³

Bound up with the Bible proper are hymns with tunes, the ritual of the Church of England, and the

"Booke of Psalmes, collected into English Meter by Thomas Sternhold, John Hopkins and others, 1633."

The book was bought in 1760 by William Gough, and brought to America by that family. Excepting the cover, the book is still in a good state of preservation.

THE BERLIN CEMETERY.—A little more than half a mile from the main part of the village is a cemetery whose history antedates the Revolution. Believing that his new home would become the centre of a large settlement, notwithstanding that it was so much isolated at that time, Samuel Scull set aside three acres of land, which should be sacred to the dead; and to put this purpose in proper form, he conveyed the same, September 18, 1766, to Michael Fisher, David Roe, Peter Cheeseman, Northrop Marple and Henry Thorne, as trustees of a Presbyterian Church¹ which had just been organized, and whose meetings were held in a log building which stood on this lot of ground. In making the transfer, he speaks of a "grave-yard thereon, near a place called Long-Coming, being near the head of the Great Egg Harbor River," so that, most likely, burials had here been made for some years. The old building continued to be used for school and church purposes, and after its decay was replaced by a better building, in which public schools were held. Thus the cemetery, being a public place, was kept up with reasonable good care until it passed under the management of the Berlin Cemetery Association, which has assured its future preservation. This association was formally incorporated January 26, 1884, with a board of officers which has been continued to the present.

The cemetery contains a larger number of graves than any other rural burial-ground in the county. The resting-places of those first interred are indicated by plain, low sandstones, without inscriptions. Two rows of graves thus appear whose occupants are to the present generation unknown. Many other graves have neat marble head-stones, from which the following facts have been gleaned:

Jacob Cain, died 1847, aged fifty-two years.²

Sarah Cain, died 1848, aged seventy years.

James Cain, Sr., died 1854, aged eighty-seven years.

Seth Cain, died 1856, aged forty-five years.

James Bodine, Sr., died 1841, aged sixty-two years.

Sarah Bodine, died 1843, aged fifty-three years.

Sarah Evans, died 1867, aged seventy-three years.

Isaac Jones, died 1871, aged seventy-seven years.

Hester Jones, died 1882, aged eighty-two years.

John Jones, died 1854, aged fifty-nine years.

William Powell, died 1881, aged seventy-seven years.

Richard Bettle, died 1846, aged thirty-six years.

John McLain, died 1878, aged seventy-seven years.

Anna McLain, died 1872, aged sixty-four years.

John Rogers, died 1849, aged sixty years.

Mary Rogers, died 1878, aged eighty-three years.

John Johnston, died 1849, aged seventy-nine years.

Sarah Johnston, died 1849, aged sixty-seven years.

James McLain, Sr., died 1843, aged seventy-seven years.

Eve McLain, died 1809, aged fifty-two years.

James McLain, Jr., died 1863, aged sixty-two years.

John Rogers, Sr., died 1797, aged fifty-two years.

Eve Rogers, died 1827, aged eighty-two years.

John Pfeiffer, died 1812, aged forty-four years.

Mary McLain, died 1849, aged seventy-six years.

Elizabeth Brown, died 1879, aged seventy-five years.

James Dill, died 1865, aged seventy-three years.

Anna Dill, died 1871, aged seventy-five years.

William Dill, died 1831, aged thirty-four years.

Samuel Albertson, died 1839, aged seventy-five years.

Sarah Albertson, died 1826.

Josiah S. Albertson, died 1854, aged thirty-nine years.

John Albertson, died 1845, aged forty-three years.

Sarah Albertson, died 1875, aged seventy-two years.

William Shough, died 1847, aged seventy-six years.

Thomas Wright, died 1839, aged sixty-nine years.

Rebecca Wright, died 1868, aged seventy-eight years.

Thomas B. Wright, died 1847, aged forty-five years.

Naomi Wright, died 1854, aged fifty years.

Mahlon Marple, died 1843, aged eighty-five years.

Mary Marple, died 1846, aged eighty-five years.

Catherine Watson, died 1871, aged eighty-four years.

Peter Watson, died 1850, aged sixty-nine years.

Idilia Watson, died 1868, aged sixty-four years.

Samuel Watson, died 1851, aged seventy-five years.

Sarah Cain, died 1879, aged eighty years.

David Cobb, died 1834, aged thirty-five years.

Jacob Leach, died 1853, aged fifty-eight years.

Lavinia Leach, died 1875, aged seventy-five years.

Friend R. J. Mapes, died 1871, aged seventy-six years.

George Githens, died 1849, aged sixty years.

William Peacock, died 1869, aged eighty years.

William Cook, died 1894, aged sixty-four years.

Marmaduke Garwood, died 1872, aged sixty-two years.

Sebastian Burkhardt, died 1862, aged sixty-two years.

Elizabeth Thackara, died 1896, aged seventy-six years.

John C. Thackara, died 1840, aged fifty-two years.

Joseph McCully, died 1867, aged sixty-three years.

William Laver, died 1877, aged seventy-seven years.

Theodore Bishop, died 1883, aged sixty-four years.

Joseph Rogers, died 1875, aged fifty-four years.

William S. Dill, died 1879, aged sixty-two years.

John I. Githens, died 1885, aged seventy-three years.

Levi C. Lippincott, died 1885, aged sixty-nine years.

Daniel D. Barkley, died 1885, aged seventy-seven years.

Charles C. Wilse, died 1870, aged eighty-three years.

John Hugg, died 1880, aged seventy-five years.

Elizabeth Hugg, died 1874, aged sixty-eight years.

Samuel M. Thorn, died 1863, aged sixty-five years.

Tamar Thorn, died 1867, aged sixty-nine years.

Henry Bate, died 1876, aged eighty-three years.

Henry Hoffman, died 1856, aged sixty-four years.

Mary Swain, died April 10, 1857, aged one hundred and three years, four months and twenty-four days.

¹ See Presbyterian Church.

² The number of years are here expressed in round numbers only.

The cemetery association has converted the old

school building, standing on the grounds, into a chapel, and made other necessary improvements, including neat iron fences along the road-sides. In all particulars the arrangements bear comparison with town cemeteries. In June, 1886, the officers of the association were Thomas A. Thorne, president; James C. Bishop, treasurer; Charles I. Wooster, secretary; John Bate, James H. Howard, Henry M. Cully and Marmaduke Beckley, directors.

THE JACKSON GLASS WORKS were named in honor of the hero of New Orleans. They were established in the wilds of Waterford, by Thomas H. Richards, in 1827, but soon became the scene of a business activity, which continued for nearly half a century. After the death of Thomas H. Richards his sons, Samuel H. and Thomas, carried on the works until the exhausted timber supply made further operation unprofitable. They were destroyed by fire in May, 1877, one factory only of the three formerly at this place being in use by Thomas Richards, the last operator. The buildings being abandoned soon went to decay, and but few evidences of this once busy place now remain. The post-office was discontinued about 1873, and after the removal of the workmen all former interests were abandoned.

The Richards estate owned about three thousand acres of land in this section, extending from the Burlington County line beyond the Camden and Atlantic Railroad. Where the railroad from Williamstown forms a junction with that road and the New Jersey Southern Railroad, on part of this estate, nineteen miles from Philadelphia, George W. Hancock laid out the town of

ATCO¹

in 1866. The original plat embraced sixty acres, which was surveyed into large lots and twenty streets. The principal one of these was called Atco Avenue, which crosses the Camden Railroad at right angles. The avenues along the railroads were named Atlantic and Raritan, respectively. The town site being on high, dry lands, on the southern slope of the divide, near by, and having exceptionally good railroad facilities, its importance was soon recognized. A number of lots were at once sold, and for a time it was flourishing beyond any of the villages in the county. Its subsequent improvement was less rapid, and in 1886 the population did not exceed four hundred.

The first building in the place was put up in 1866 by James E. Alton, on the south side of the

railroad, and the second was by Ira Wakeley, in the same neighborhood. The same year the Richards estate put up the hotel building opposite the railroad depot, which was opened as the "Atco House." Its name has since been changed, but it is still used for the entertainment of the public. In 1866 Wellington Baker opened the first store, occupying a frame building on the site of the Woodland Block. The latter is a three-story brick and frame building, erected to its present condition, in 1885, by Charles H. Woodland. Since October, of the same year, Woodland has been the postmaster of the Atco office, Baker being the first postmaster and Salmon Giddings being the intermediate appointee. Under the latter's administration the office was kept at the store of A. J. Day, who has here been in trade since 1877. Other stores were kept by W. O. Talcott, E. Parker and W. C. Sloan, the latter being at present in trade in the old comb factory building.

In 1877 John T. Wilcox established the first manufacturing enterprise in the village—a horn-comb factory. Steam-power was employed, and a successful business was done for several years. In 1883 operations were suspended, the machinery sold and the engine removed to the plant of

THE ATCO GLASS WORKS.—These works have an eligible location, near the junction of the railroads, which have provided good track facilities. They were gotten in operation in April, 1884, by the Atco Glass Manufacturing Company, under the management of J. T. Wilcox. There is an eight-pot furnace, with the latest improvements, arranged for the manufacture of window-glass of superior quality. Employment is given to fifty men, who were working in 1886 under the management of W. M. Flood.

The Atco railway station had, as its first agent, Wellington Baker; the present agent is F. F. L. Hintz. The principal shipment is fruit, and among the chief shippers are Henry Treat, Salmon Giddings, W. S. Walker, George Reeves, Monroe Githens, W. O. Talcott, Sarah Varnum, Albert Hall, E. E. Fry, Jacob Gehring, Joseph Varnum and James Grieb.

THE ATCO NATURAL SCIENCE SOCIETY.—On the 21st of January, 1868, a number of gentlemen at Atco founded the "Atco Library and Museum Association," selecting as their officers George W. Hancock, president; Nelson Varnum, vice-president; Wellington Baker, secretary; E. C. Scott, treasurer; George H. Perkins, L. W. Plant, A. B. Thatcher, A. Wakely, B. F. Marshall and H. G. Tyrrell, directors. One of the principal objects of the association was to awaken an interest in

¹ Called after the Atco Swamp, an Indian term for a place of many deer.

horticulture and kindred matters. After working under the above name about ten years the present title was adopted January 13, 1879, which became fixed by articles of incorporation April 5, 1879. The scope of the new society "was to foster the study, and diffuse a knowledge of natural science, to make and preserve collections, illustrations of its various branches, and to form a library." To secure funds in promotion of these purposes, the society held a fair at Atco, September 5-9, 1879, which, under the management of M. J. Skinner, was very successful, netting a sum which became the nucleus of a fund for the building of a "Science Hall." The society had received a lot in fee-simple, and in October, 1879, took action looking towards the erection of such a building on it at an early day. The hall was built the following year by a committee composed of Thomas Richards, H. A. Green and W. F. F. Murray. It is a very substantial stone building, valued at eight hundred dollars, and afforded excellent accommodations for the society, which was at this time at the zenith of its existence. In 1880 its directors of sections were as follows: Library, W. D. Siegfried; Mineralogy, Geology, Conchology and Kalonology, H. A. Green; Zoölogy, N. Varnum; Botany, M. J. Skinner. Rare and valuable cabinets in the different departments of study were gathered, and under the general direction of Professor Green, Science Hall became one of the most attractive places in the village. The death of some of the members and the removal of others, who were most active in the work of promoting the interests of the society, so seriously affected its welfare that its meetings have been discontinued, and many of the cabinets have been removed. The organization of the society is nominally preserved and "Science Hall" is still owned by it. In 1886 the officers were A. J. Day, president; M. J. Skinner, vice-president; Adam R. Sloan, secretary; and W. F. F. Murray, treasurer.

On the 1st of January, 1880, the society began the publication of the *Science Advocate*, a small quarterly, edited by Henry A. Green. The paper was well received, but declined with the other interests of the society and was discontinued at the end of the second year.

COMANCHE TRIBE OF RED MEN, No. 75, was instituted at Atco September 28, 1884, with thirty members. The order has been very successful at this place, reporting seventy-eight members in May, 1886, and the following principal officers: Monroe Githens, Morris Robinson, George W. Young, Charles McHard, James Hand and J. W. Varnum. Its meetings are held in Comanche Hall, which

was completed in September, 1885, by the Comanche Hall Association, incorporated March 3, 1885, composed of a number of stockholders at this place, who organized by electing A. J. Day, president; Monroe Githens, treasurer; O. B. Tiflány, secretary; Joseph Varnum, Monroe Githens and George Bates, trustees.

The hall is located on the principal street of the village, and is a two-story frame building, thirty by seventy feet. The upper story is fitted up for lodge purposes, and the lower forms a spacious public hall. It was erected at a cost of thirty-five hundred dollars.

In the same building the Associated Glass Blowers hold their meetings, as well as the Assembly of Knights of Labor, which was organized June 5, 1886, with thirty-five members.

GOLDEN EAGLE COUNCIL, No. 22, J. R. O. U. A. M., was instituted February 28, 1885, and had, in 1886, forty-five members. It is a growing organization.

RELIANCE LODGE, No. 20, A. O. U. W., instituted June 6, 1882, reports thirty-eight members, and is in a prosperous condition. Its meetings are held in the hall of the public-school building.

THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF ATCO.—The meetings which resulted in the organization of this congregation were held November 17 and 24, 1867, by the Rev. Samuel Loomis, of the Vine-land Church. At the date last named fourteen persons subscribed to the articles of membership, as follows: Henry A. Green, C. De Witt Carpenter, J. E. Alton, Mrs. M. R. Loomis, Mrs. A. Carpenter, Mrs. L. Alton, Mrs. F. Childs, Mrs. Thankful Gould, Mrs. P. L. Wakeley, Mrs. L. M. Green, Mrs. A. McHary, Miss Margaret McHary, Miss Clara E. Gould and Miss Mary E. Gould.

C. De Witt Carpenter and J. E. Alton were elected the first ruling elders and the Rev. Samuel Loomis became the first pastor. The church being properly organized, was received into the Fourth Presbytery of Philadelphia. Soon after the society became a body corporate, with the following trustees: Thomas Richards, Peter McHary, A. Wakeley, W. O. Talcott and H. A. Green.

In order to promote the building of a church, the Richards estate donated an acre of ground, where the foundation of an edifice was laid early in 1868. The building was to be thirty-two by fifty feet, and it was designed to complete it that season, but owing to the inability of the pastor to continue serving the congregation, work was suspended. September 21, 1868, the Rev. E. B. Newberry took charge of the congregation, and under his direction the church was completed for dedication

the first Sunday in March, 1869. For a period the congregation flourished, but, not having a regular pastor, soon experienced a decline of interest. In 1872 the Rev. George Warrington supplied the pulpit, and from 1873 to 1876 the Rev. James G. Shinn was the acting pastor. Since that time there have been numerous supplies, among them being the Revs. Frank E. Kavanaugh, R. A. Bryant, H. W. Brown, J. R. Gibson, R. Bant and Alexander Hill.

In the summer of 1883, during the ministry of the Rev. J. R. Gibson, the church was repaired and now has a more inviting appearance. But the congregation is small, there being but fifteen members, and there are no ruling elders. A large and prosperous Sabbath-school is maintained in the church.

THE ATEO METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—The present society was organized in December, 1885, with fifteen members, the following being trustees: Caleb Githens, George Brown, James Parks, John Ash and A. J. Day. The first meetings were held in Comanche Hall, but, in the course of a few weeks, the Universalist Chapel was purchased and converted into a church home. The membership has been increased to twenty-five and the future prospects of the church appear encouraging. A flourishing Sunday-school has James Parks as its superintendent.

Soon after the establishment of the glass-works at Jackson, Methodist preaching was established at that place, and the meetings were continued until after the workmen, who comprised the principal membership, removed. For a time no services were held by the Methodists in this locality, when preaching was again commenced at Ateo, which resulted in the formation of the present society. The old Jackson society was connected usually with Tansboro' and Waterford in forming a charge.

The Universalist Society was formed a few years after the founding of the village by the Rev. Moses Ballou, who was the first and only pastor. He was a man of marked ability, whose failing health obliged him to leave his home in Massachusetts to settle in this locality for the benefit of a milder climate. He died at Ateo May 19, 1879, and thereafter Universalist meetings were so seldom held that they were altogether discontinued a few years ago, and in 1885 the chapel, which the society had erected, was sold to the Methodists. The membership of the society was never large, but during the lifetime of Dr. Ballou large congregations assembled to listen to his ministrations.

Late in the fall of 1885 St. John's Protestant Episcopal Mission was established at Ateo, which has since been under the care of the Rev. De Witt C. Loop, of Hammononton. Semi-monthly services are held in the Presbyterian Church.

The Richards estate set aside a lot of ground at Ateo in 1868 for cemetery purposes, where some interments have been made, but the general place of burial is in the cemetery at Berlin, which is old and well kept.

CHESILHURST.

This village was plotted in 1881, but the work of improving it was not begun until the summer of 1885. It is located on the high lands between Ateo and Waterford, and the site embraces one thousand two hundred and seventy acres of land, extending along the Camden and Atlantic Railroad about a mile. A railway station has been provided and unusual inducements offered to make this a populous place of suburban homes. Many of the avenues have been cleared up, and four-fifths of the five thousand lots have been sold. There are a store, hotel and several dozen dwellings, some belonging to the proprietors of the town—Simpson & Wade, of Philadelphia. The first house was the dwelling of N. R. Gatchell, built in the fall of 1885. Near the same time the house of Charles Heacock was completed, and a little later the store building of J. H. Richter, where William Nifer was in trade in 1886. In the spring of the latter year J. K. Cope opened the first hotel, and brick dwellings were erected by Mrs. Blake and Thomas Harrold. Clay for brick-making was discovered on the village site, and several yards were opened in the summer of 1886. The village has a healthy location, about two hundred feet above tide-water, on high, dry land, and gives promise of rapid and permanent growth.

THE CHESILHURST BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION was incorporated in November, 1884, to have places of business at Waterford and Chesilhurst. Its object is to provide loans and to encourage building. The incorporators were W. O. Bisbee, Joseph E. Thompson, N. R. Gatchell, Charles Sappaire and William H. Wade.

WATERFORD.

The village of Waterford is located in both Waterford and Winslow townships. It is a station on the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, a little more than twenty-two miles from Philadelphia, and is on high and dry ground. In the surrounding forests many native pines are still growing, whose odors contribute to the salubrity of the village. Its healthfulness is one of the marked

features of the place. The village has Methodist, Presbyterian, Episcopal and Catholic Churches, two stores, a post-office (called Waterford Works) and the usual interests of a country trading point. The village had its origin in the establishment of the Waterford Glass-Works at this point, in 1824, by Jonathan Haines. At that time the country was an unbroken forest, and the works were begun on a small scale, being enlarged from time to time as business expanded. In 1828 Jonathan Haines died, and the works were sold to Thomas Evans, Samuel Shreve and Jacob Roberts, the latter dying and Joseph Porter securing an interest in the business, the firm becoming Porter, Shreve & Co., John Evans having at this time also secured a sixth interest. Joseph Porter resided at this place, and devoted all his energies to make the business a success. He was an active, energetic manager, and, under his direction, the works prospered. Samuel Shreve sold out his interest to Joseph Porter in the course of years, who then associated his sons with him, the firm becoming Joseph Porter & Sons. Joseph Porter having died, and the firm being dissolved, about 1863 William C. Porter took charge of the works and carried them on several years, when the property was sold to Maurice Raleigh, who connected it with his vast Atsion estate. At the time the transfer was made there were three glass-factories, two fitted up for the manufacture of window panes and the third for hollow-ware. For a short time Raleigh carried on the former, and subsequently John Gayner used the latter in making window-glass and lamp-chimneys, when each was allowed to remain out of blast, and the buildings went to decay.

After the discontinuance of the glass-works, Raleigh busied himself to provide new employment for the workmen residing in the village, and established industries which seemed to cause a new era to dawn upon the place. He converted one of the glass-factories into a hosiery-mill, where a large number of young people found occupation for several years. He also united with James Colter in erecting a three-story frame shoe-factory, where a hundred operatives were at work for about a year, when it was closed up as an unprofitable enterprise and the machinery removed. A part of this building was now used as a shop for the repair of textile machinery, and as such was carried on a short time. In May, 1882, a conflagration, resulting from a fire in this building, destroyed all the works, which ended manufacturing operations in the village. The destruction of the buildings and the death of Maurice Raleigh had a very depress-

ing effect upon Waterford, which caused the removal of more than half the inhabitants and the suspension of several business interests. After several years of inactivity the prospects of the village were again brightened by the policy of the Raleigh Land and Improvement Company (which had become the owner of the immense Raleigh estate, consisting of thirty thousand acres of land in this and the adjoining counties), whose efforts brought it before the public as a desirable place for suburban residence, and the adjoining country as being specially adapted for fruit-growing. A number of locations have been made, and, in the course of a few years, Waterford will regain some of its former prominence. As a point for the shipment of fruit, it has become widely known. Within a radius of a few miles the following are the principal fruit-growers: John W. Hoag, Alexander Heggan, William O. Bisbee, Edward Battelle, James McDougall, Josiah Albertson, Godfrey Walker, Edward Reed, John Nichols, E. Z. Collings, Christopher Crowley, Pitman Bates and William S. Braddock. Several of these are extensive cranberry-growers, the annual product of Collings' bog being as high as twenty thousand bushels, necessitating the use of a large storage-house at Waterford.

The first store in the village, not kept by the owners of the glass-works, was on the site of the Stewart mansion, and was carried on by Josiah S. Rice. He sold out to Lewis W. Nepling, who built the store on the opposite side of the railroad, where he is still in trade. John Fornham opened another store in the present Joseph Thompson stand, and a third place was occupied by Abner Gurney, which is no longer continued. The only hotel of note was kept in the Porter mansion, near the Episcopal Church, soon after its erection, in 1858, by a man named Pickett. Here is now kept the Waterford post-office, of which William G. Wilson is the postmaster. The first postmaster was Joseph C. Porter. Four mails per day are supplied. Dr. Joseph A. Stout was one of the first practicing physicians, living near Tansboro', and was followed by Dr. Risley, of the same place. Dr. John W. Snowden lived in the neighborhood of the Spring Garden tavern (which was the public-house of this section and was kept many years by the Albertson family) and had a good practice. He removed to Hammonton, and Dr. Joseph North was his successor, living for a time in the village.

The population of Waterford the past few years has not been permanent, many of the Raleigh buildings being occupied for a few months only, but

approximates two hundred and fifty inhabitants. There are about one hundred buildings, seventy-five belonging to the Land and Improvement Company, whose interests here are in charge of George W. Wurts.

WATERFORD METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Soon after the establishment of the glass-works at Waterford the Methodists began holding meetings in the school-house, and were encouraged to form a society by Joseph Porter and others, on account of the influence the meetings had over the workmen. A cordial welcome was extended the itinerant preachers by the Porters, and in due season the nucleus of a congregation was gathered. A division of the Sons of Temperance was also organized, and to accommodate both bodies, it was proposed to erect a two-story building in which their meetings could be held, each in a separate room. Accordingly, Samuel Shreve, Joseph Porter, Joseph C. Porter and Thomas Porter set aside a lot of ground for the purpose of erecting thereon such a building, conveying the same, in trust, to John McCann, Richard A. Winner, Daniel W. Westcott, Micajah Cline, Brazier Wescoat, Arthur Wescoat and Jacob Read, in May, 1848.

Soon after, a two-story frame building was put up, the upper story being fitted up for the use of the temperance society, the lower being the church proper. Both bodies had a flourishing membership as long as the glass-works were carried on, but after they were discontinued most of those belonging removed, leaving so few interested in their future existence that the division suspended its meetings, and in the church occasional services only were held. On 23d of March, 1864, Brazier Wescoat and Arthur Wescoat, the two remaining trustees, conveyed the property to the Methodist Episcopal Church and Division No. 49, Sons of Temperance, where the title still rests. Lewis W. Neippling is one of the few surviving members, and now has the property in charge. Owing to disuse, the house is not in good condition, but the graveyard connected bears evidence of recent attention, Though showing signs of decay, and being no longer the useful factor it was in by-gone days, the old church should not be abandoned, but should be reconsecrated to an era of new usefulness in connection with the rapid development of this part of the township.

THE WATERFORD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—The congregation occupying this church was organized April 25, 1866, with the following members: William Robinson, Calcina C. Robinson, Caroline R. Barnard, James McDougal, Eliza McDougal, Alexander Heggan, Mary H. Porter and

Edward Battelle. Preparations were at once made to build a house of worship, and, on the 14th of June, 1866, the corner-stone was laid. The edifice is a frame, thirty-two by fifty feet, and has a spire ninety feet high. Its cost, entire, was more than three thousand dollars, and was dedicated January 3, 1867. William Robinson was chosen the first ruling elder, and upon his resignation, James McDougal and Edward Battelle were elected to the same office, serving to the present time.

The Rev. John W. Edmundson became the first pastor in 1867, but continued that relation only one year. In 1868 the Rev. S. C. McElroy became the stated supply and ministered to the congregation more than a year. In 1871 the Rev. E. D. Newberry was the supply, and in 1873 the Rev. James G. Shinn began to serve in the same relation, being the last to preach statedly. Since his connection the pulpit has been filled by numerous ministers, for short periods, but as there are only twenty-four members, it has been impracticable to have a regular pastor. The Sabbath-school, organized about the same time as the congregation, is maintained with unabated interest. It numbers forty-five members.

CHRIST PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—In 1868 a congregation of this faith was organized at Waterford, George Moody becoming senior warden, and Dr. John W. Snowden, Major R. G. Porter and Jabez Fisher, vestrymen. A lot of land for a church building was donated by William C. Porter about the same time, and with the means secured by Mrs. Elizabeth D., the wife of Major R. G. Porter, the erection of a house of worship was made possible the same year. The services of the church were conducted about a year by a lay reader, but in March, 1870, the Rev. William Stewart removed to this place and became the first rector, the Waterford Church and the church at Hammonton forming a parish. His zealous labors were beginning to be apparent, when he was stricken down by death, in April, 1871, and now lies interred in the cemetery of the church. The devoted Mrs. Porter had preceded him to the spirit world, departing this life February 9, 1871. Two of the most active members being thus taken away and other patrons removing, in consequence of the suspension of business at this place, the church was weakened to such an extent that it has never recovered its former vitality. Having no rector or active organization, it has for some years had a merely nominal existence. In 1886 it was without a vestry and the twelve communicant members remaining had an occasional service by the Rev. William C. Starr. Since 1871, Mrs. C. S. Stewart

has faithfully superintended a Sunday-school, which had forty members in 1886. The church building, a fair-sized frame, is kept in good repair, and has a well-kept burial-ground connected.

THE WATERFORD ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH was built, in 1880, by Maurice Raleigh, for the accommodation of his workmen professing the Catholic faith. It is a large frame building, but plain in every respect. The church never had a resident priest, and since the removal of many of the members, services are held at long intervals only, by priests coming from Egg Harbor. The communicants are few in number.

SHANE'S CASTLE, THE FIRST CATHOLIC CHURCH.

—About a hundred years ago there stood on the north side of Clark's Branch of the Egg Harbor River a cabin of cedar logs, squared and framed together so as to make a substantial dwelling. It was covered with cedar bark, so laid as to exclude snow and rain, and the spaces between the logs were so carefully filled with moss and clay that the storms were effectually kept out. It was large enough to form living and sleeping apartments, besides having an attic. The floor was of clay only, and for windows there were mere openings in the logs without glass; but it was made comfortable by huge fire-places in each room, the chimneys being built of sticks on the outside of the cabin. Its site was one mile south of the village of Waterford, and for many years it stood solitary and alone in the grand old forests. No other habitation was within many miles of it. This house, unpretentious as it was, the builders called "Shane's Castle," a name which it bore as long as one log rested upon another. It was erected by three German brothers,—Sebastian, Ignatius and Xaverius Woods, who had fled from their native country to avoid military conscription, and who thus immured themselves in the wilds to make a home where they might enjoy their freedom unhindered. When they came is not known, but in 1760 they applied to the Council of Proprietors to grant them title to the land upon which their house stood.

After being in this country some years the affianced of Sebastian followed him, having eluded the vigilance of her parents, who had opposed the suit, by taking passage on a ship. She was met at Philadelphia by her lover, who had managed to maintain correspondence with her. After weeks of patient waiting, on account of the uncertain arrival of the vessel, he was made happy by the sight of his loved one, and after paying her passage to prevent her from being sold, as was the custom at that time, they were married by a Catholic priest and began their journey to their new home. What

an impression the strange sights through the forests they traveled must have made on the mind of the young wife! Their journey was long and toilsome, the streams being unbridged and the roads tortuous. But, happy in her marriage, the surroundings soon became familiar, and even attractive. She was content with her lot, as cast in the wilds of America, though far from the friends of her old home and isolated from all society except that furnished by her husband and his brothers, and an occasional caller at the cabin. They cleared up a few acres around their home, where they planted vegetables, and worked in the cedar swamps preparing staves for the West India markets. Fish and game were abundant and they did not lack the necessities of life, though entirely unacquainted with its luxuries.

Ignatius and Xaverius never married, but Sebastian had two daughters, who became young women and married Herman Myrose and Eli Neild. The latter occupied the old castle as long as it was habitable, while the former lived on another part of the property. The older members of these families died in the township, and were buried in a small graveyard on the opposite side of the stream from the castle. This contained some rude stones, which have fallen into decay, and there is but little left to mark the places where these pioneers are buried, and, like the castle itself, they will soon pass into oblivion.

But it is in connection with the holding of Catholic services at Shane's Castle that the greatest historic interest attaches. About the middle of the last century efforts were made to utilize the bog iron-ore so abundant on the eastern slope of New Jersey, and furnaces were erected at various points. The operatives at these iron-works were generally foreigners, and adherents of the Catholic Church. In visiting them, the priests would pass Shane's Castle, whose inmates were Catholics, and who extended a hearty welcome to the ministers, urging them to hold services in their house. In this way worship was held many years in Shane's Castle according to the forms of the Catholic Church, and these meetings were probably the first of that denomination in West Jersey. On such occasions the few people residing in that region were invited to attend the services and hear the gospel preached.

Sparse as were these, their number was occasionally increased by a few natives, who, without understanding a word that was uttered, could see in the deportment of the worshippers the sincerity and reverence that moved them. They only knew that the worship of the "white man's God" was



J P Kirkbride

unlike the silent awe with which they regarded the Great Spirit, which was always about them in the mystery and grandeur of an unknown existence.

"Being above all beings 'mighty one'—

Whom none can comprehend and none explore;

Who fill'st existence with Thyself alone—

Embracing all—supporting—ruling o'er—

Being whom we call God—and know no more?"

BIOGRAPHICAL.

JOEL P. KIRKBRIDE.—Joseph Kirkbride came to Pennsylvania from England in 1681. He was in his minority when he arrived, but soon grew to man's estate and became a useful citizen. He settled in Bucks County, was a member of the Legislature for several years, and discharged the important duties of magistrate as well. He was a preacher among Friends, and returned to England in 1699 on a religious visit.

He married Sarah, a daughter of Mahlon Stacy, who came to America in the ship "Shield" in 1678. Mahlon settled in Nottingham township, Burlington County, N. J., now part of the county of Mercer. Joseph Kirkbride died in 1737 and left five children—Mahlon, John, Sarah (who married Israel Pemberton), Mary and Jane (who married Samuel Smith, author of the "History of New Jersey").

Israel Pemberton, who married Sarah, was a son of Phineas, who came to Pennsylvania from England in 1682, and became largely interested in the real estate of West New Jersey, and located several surveys in Atlantic County. Mary Kirkbride, whose grandfather and father were also owners of proprietary rights, located a survey of about twelve hundred acres in 1745, and upon which the larger part of the town of Hammonton now stands.

These were of the most influential families in Pennsylvania and New Jersey, and in private and public life were so recognized, and from this line came the subject of this sketch. He was born December 24, 1824, and is the son of John and Elizabeth Kirkbride, of Burlington County, N. J. He has combined the avocation of farmer and miller, and, by strict attention to business and fair dealing, has made both successful. In public life he has represented the people of his district in the Legislature, and held the office of revenue assessor for the United States government for several years, and clerk of Camden County for one term.

The ages of Joseph Kirkbride and Sarah, his wife, and their children are Joseph, born 1691; Sarah, born 1702 (daughter of Mahlon Stacy and Mary Rogers); Phoebe, born 1724, married Joseph Milnor; Hannah, born 1726, married Langhorne Biles; Mary, born 1728, married Samuel Rogers; Joseph, born 1731 (colonel in Revolution), married Mary Rogers; Elizabeth, born 1734, married Daniel Bunting; Sarah, born 1736 (single).

From the Borden-Hopkinson family grave-yard, Bordentown, N. J.:

"This stone, inscribed by the hand of friendship, shall commemorate the virtues of Joseph Kirkbride, a native of Pennsylvania, for he was a patriot who zealously served his country in her armies and councils during the Revolution of 1776. He was a citizen who faithfully performed the duties of social life, and he was an honest man, who, in his thoughts, words and actions, illustrated the noblest work of God. He died October 26, 1803, aged seventy-two years."

Phineas Kirkbride came to New Jersey a young man, and was married to a Rogers, and his children were Samuel (who died young), William, Mary, Phineas, John, Margery, Mahlon and Stacy (who were twins), Joseph, Jonathan, Job and Martha. John was married to Elizabeth, daughter of Jacob and Mary Prickett, who was of the Sharp family. Their children were Stacy P., Jacob P., John R., Mary S., Elizabeth P., Joel P., Martha R. and Charles.

Joel P. Kirkbride was married to Abigail W. Stricker, daughter of Philip and Sarah Stricker, who was the daughter of Amos and Lydia Wilkins, January 31, 1849. Their family are Annie B., married to Jacob C., son of Freedom and Letitia Lippincott; Joel S., married to Emma, daughter of George M. and Sarah Rogers; Lizzie J., who is single; Joel S., deceased January, 1885. Joel P. Kirkbride is a Friend, as were his ancestors on both sides. In politics he was a Whig and afterward a Republican. He has been a director in the National State Bank of Camden for nearly twenty years, and closely identified with the Marl and Turnpike Companies. He has always been active in all the industrial enterprises of the county. He gave the land for the station at the railroad, and is to-day one of the most influential and useful citizens of the county.

THE TOWNSHIP OF GLOUCESTER.

CHAPTER XIV.

Description—Early Settlers—The Tomlinsons, Albertsons, Bates, Catharts, Heilmans, Howells, Thornes and others—Civil Organizations—Villages of Kirkwood, Lindenwold, Clementon, Watsontown, Brownstown, Davistown, Spring Mills, "the lost town of Upton" and Chews Landing—The Chew Family—Blackwood—The Wards and Blackwoods—Old Hotels—Stage Lines—Churches—Societies—Education.

TOPOGRAPHY.—Gloucester is in the southern tier of townships of Camden County, and is bounded on the north by Waterford, from which it is separated, in part, by the south branch of Coopers Creek, on the southeast by Winslow, on the south and west by Gloucester County, the Great Timber Creek forming the boundary line, and on the northwest by Centre township. Nearly all its territory lies in the valley of the Delaware and partakes of the characteristics of that belt of land. Along the division line the soil is sandy and less fertile than in the central and northern parts, where it partakes more of the nature of a friable loam. Its natural richness has been greatly increased by the use of green sand-marl which underlies it in most localities, and which appears at the surface along the water-courses. The principal streams which furnish a plentiful irrigation are the north branch of Timber Creek and its affluents, the largest one being Otter Branch. The main stream is subject to tidal influences, the head of the flow being above Chews Landing. The limit was marked in the early history of the township by tide-water gates, erected at that point. On this stream, consequently, the mill-sites are found on the head-waters only. Here the country presents a broken surface, several hills of striking attitude appearing. The highest of these is Signal Hill, near Clementon, which was used by the United States government authorities in making a coast survey of New Jersey. It is covered with

a pine forest and the soil is not adapted to farming. Hickory Hill, in the northwestern part, has a lower altitude and its surface is susceptible of cultivation. Along the streams were large forest-trees, from which circumstance the creeks took their names. The removal of this timber was a laborious process and an impediment to the rapid settlement of the country, but to those living near the streams it was a source of income, when other products were not in demand.

Owing to the distance from market, the upper part of the township was not developed until within the past fifty years, and much of the country is still in a primeval condition. Its soil is adapted to fruit-culture and a number of small farms have recently been there opened, which are devoted to that industry. The township was early traversed by roads from the Delaware River to the sea-coast, which have been improved as turnpikes, their courses being modified for this purpose. The turnpikes are the Camden and White Horse, in the northwestern part; Camden and Blackwood, in the southwestern part, the latter connecting at Blackwood with the Williamstown turnpike, to extend this roadway up the creek, leading out of the township at Turnersville.

EARLY SETTLERS AND THEIR DESCENDANTS.—The earliest prominent settler in the middle part of the township was Joseph Tomlinson, sheriff of Gloucester County, in 1695, and King's attorney the following year. He arrived in America prior to 1686, and became an apprentice to Thomas Sharp, of Newton, to learn the business of wool comber and dyer. He was also something of a carpenter, as, in the year last named, he made an agreement with his master to build him a house for a specified sum, and to furnish all the material for the same, except the nails. His relations with his master do not appear to have been of the most



Chalkley Albertson

pleasant nature; nevertheless, his associations with him contributed to his education and, no doubt, aided him to secure the public positions which he afterwards filled, as Thomas Sharp was unquestionably an able preceptor.

In 1690, Joseph Tomlinson located one hundred and seventeen acres of land on the east side of Gravelly Run, in Gloucester, adjoining a tract which he had previously purchased of Joseph Wood, and on which he first lived, after leaving the employ of Thomas Sharp. His wife, Elizabeth, was a worthy consort, and nobly shared with him the privations incident to a home so remote from other settlers, as was theirs at that early period. Thus isolated, he turned his attention to reading and studying the laws of the community of which he deemed himself a part, and in which he was soon to fill conspicuous and responsible positions.

He served as prosecutor of the pleas, or attorney for the King, in Gloucester County until 1710, when he was appointed one of the judges of the several courts of Gloucester County, a position for which he was well fitted by his previous experience. He died in 1719, leaving his wife and a large family to survive him.

One of the daughters, Elizabeth, married Bartholomew Wyatt, of Salem County, an active member of the Society of Friends, and, in 1732, his wife appeared as a Public Friend, whose preaching was acceptable. Ephraim, the eldest son of Joseph Tomlinson, settled on a tract of land which his father deeded him, adjoining the homestead on the east, and extending towards the north branch of Timber Creek. In 1732 he enlarged his possessions by purchasing, of the executors of Abraham Porter six hundred and nineteen acres lying on both sides of the last-named stream, reaching almost to the south branch of Coopers Creek. He was also an esteemed preacher among the Friends. He was born in 1695, and died in 1780, leaving his second wife, Catharine Ridgway, a son, Ephraim, and daughters,—Elizabeth, married to Aaron Lippincott, and Mary, who married James Gardiner.

Joseph Tomlinson, a brother of Ephraim, first had the homestead property devised to him, but increased the original two hundred acres by purchase, so that he owned considerable real estate. He died in 1758, leaving two sons, named Joseph and Samuel. He also had three daughters. Higher up Gravelly Run, John Tomlinson, another brother of Ephraim, had three hundred acres of land willed to him by his father, upon which he settled and continued to live until his death, in 1755. His

son Isaac and daughters, Hannah and Eleanor, survived him, the latter marrying Josiah Albertson. Of the other sons of Joseph Tomlinson, William died in Waterford in 1737, and Othniel in Chester County, Pennsylvania, in 1756. Descendants of the Tomlinsons remain in the township, being now, as well as a hundred years ago, among its leading citizens.

By the will of his father, dated December 17, 1709, recorded in Pennsylvania, Josiah Albertson came in possession of a tract of land in Gloucester township, bounded on the south side by Otter Branch, and thereon he settled and cleared a farm. In 1727 he married Ann, a daughter of Francis Austin, of Evesham, Burlington County, N. J., who was one of the first settlers at that place. The first habitation of Josiah and Ann Albertson was built on the land given him by his father, a short distance south of the old Salem road, where he plied his calling as a shoemaker, and at the same time removed the timber from the soil. He increased his possessions until his farm was double the number of acres left him by his father. In 1743 he built a large and substantial brick house, part of which was occupied in 1876 by his lineal descendant, Chalkley Albertson, who owned much of the original estate.

Of the nine children of Josiah and Ann Albertson, eight were daughters of attractive appearance and superior qualities. None of those that arrived at suitable age were left as "single sisters." They were Hannah, married to Jacob Clement; Cassandra, married to Jacob Ellis and Jacob Burrough; Patience, married to Isaac Ballinger; Sarah, married to Samuel Webster; Keturah, married to Isaac Townsend; and Ann, who married Ebenezer Hopkins and Jacob Jennings. Mary and Elizabeth died unmarried. Josiah, the son, was married to Eleanor Tomlinson, for his first wife, and Judith Boggs, for his second.

CHALKLEY ALBERTSON, son of John and Ann Albertson, was born First Month 9, A.D. 1816, on the paternal estate, where his ancestors had lived for more than a century. His father was in direct line of descent from the emigrant who came to New Amsterdam with the Hollanders and settled thereabouts before the English visited New Jersey. They adopted the religious views of George Fox and were leading members of the Society of Friends in Gloucester County. Chalkley Albertson's mother was a daughter of John and Rachel Borrough Pine, of Gloucester County. The Albertson homestead, where Chalkley Albertson lived, was located by Wm. Albertson in 1698, and came into possession of his son Josiah by will in 1709.

In 1742 Josiah built the house which representatives of this branch of the Albertson family have occupied to the present time.

After the death of his father Chalkley Albertson, by purchase, became the owner of a large part of his father's real estate, and soon showed himself to be a progressive and successful farmer. He regarded the use of machinery as labor-saving and beneficial and was never behind his neighbors in its appliance. He thoroughly understood the advantage of fertilizers and was liberal in their use upon his land.

He married Annie, daughter of Charles and Tacy Jarrett Stokes, of Rancocas, Burlington County, N. J., Twelfth Month 19, 1850.

In early manhood he expressed his sympathy with Democratic principles and allied himself with that party. He took much interest in township affairs and became conspicuous in the county in its separation from Old Gloucester and the location of the public buildings. In 1863, '64, '67 and '73 he was elected to the State Assembly when public opinion was set against his party and with popular candidates opposed to him. As a representative he was always open to conviction, but was decided in his opinions. The public good was his purpose and he commanded the respect of his political opponents for his sincerity, intelligence and integrity. He was interested in public improvements and was one of the incorporators of the White Horse Turnpike Company. He introduced in the State Assembly the bill, which became a law, incorporating the Camden and Philadelphia Bridge Company.

While a member of the State Assembly he advocated the cause of the glass blowers and voted for the law abolishing the money-order system. He always favored the extension of the railroad system of the State, but opposed monopolies. He did much to forward the construction of the Philadelphia and Atlantic City Railroad and saw the advantage a competing road would be to Atlantic City and to the unimproved country between that place and Philadelphia. He was one of the State Commissioners to make arrangements for the Centennial Exhibition. In 1873 he was appointed a member of the board of directors of the New Jersey Agricultural College, which position he held to the time of his death, and always took a hearty interest in the Scientific School and its object. He advocated the establishment of the Agricultural Experimental Station. As executor, trustee or commissioner, he had the confidence of those interested and discharged his duties acceptably.

He was a neighbor in the true meaning of the word, and by his kind and genial manners won the

esteem of all who knew him. His devotion to his fellow-men impelled him to take an active interest in temperance reform; when a young man he was an energetic member of the Washington Total Abstinence Society, which was among the first of such organizations established, and throughout his life he was true to his temperance convictions.

In his religious views he followed the footsteps of his ancestors and was an active and useful member of the Society of Friends. He died Fourth Month 21, 1880. He left a widow and six children.

THE RULONS.—Tradition asserts that during the persecution of the Huguenots, one of that sect by the name of Rulon emigrated to this country. To further his escape, he was secretly inclosed in a hog'shead and put on a vessel bound for the United States, and after getting well at sea was set at liberty. It is not positively known at what place he landed, but the name is found as early as 1704 in Monmouth County, N. J., where the refugee evidently settled and owned land and raised a family. He had the reputation of being a firm and fearless man, as well as energetic, and preferred exile to the relinquishment of his faith.

The eldest son of the refugee was David, who was born about 1704. He married Exercise Allen, by whom he had thirteen children. He died the 15th of March, 1778, aged seventy-four years. Henry Rulon, the oldest son and fourth child of David, was born June 5, 1732, and married Theodosia Robbins, by whom he had ten children, of whom Moses was the fifth son, and was born October 14, 1767. He married Susan Hartley, and had thirteen children, of whom Moses, the father of Elwood Rulon, now of Gloucester township, was the sixth child. He married Eleanor Albertson, by whom he had ten children, of whom Elwood was the seventh child. His mother is still living, at the advanced age of eighty-four. She retains all of her mental faculties, and is very active, and possesses those Albertson traits for which the women of that family were noted. The brothers and sisters of Elwood were as follows: Hannah Ann, Clayton, Keturah, Chalkley, John, Hartley, Abel, Ellen and Eliza. Of this family, with Elwood, but two survive,—Hannah Ann Haines, of Haddonfield, and Chalkley Albertson Rulon, of Swedesboro'.

Elwood lives upon the homestead, and on the 23d of February, 1865, married Mary R. Palmer, of Chester County, Pa. The Palmers are among the oldest settlers of Pennsylvania, and are related to the Sharplesses, Trimbles, Pennells and Gibbons. The genealogy of Lewis and Mary Palmer, issued in 1875, shows Mary R., daughter of Abraham M.,



Elwood Kulton

born 1808, son of Benjamin, born 1770, son of John, born 1745, son of Moses, born 1721, son of John, born 1690, son of John, who received a patent, 1688, in Concord, Chester County, Pa. (now Delaware County), where the family are numerous, and some of whom still reside on the patent. On the maternal side of Mary R., they were Peters, who built the old mill and brick dwelling on Crum Creek about 1690, the materials of which were brought from England. Both families claim an old ancestry and were members of the Friends Society.

The children of Elwood Rulon and wife were the following: Norris Peters, William Merrihew, Charles Jenks, Stephen Edwin and Frank Albertson. Norris Peters and Frank Albertson are deceased.

Elwood Rulon has always resided on the homestead. He and his wife are members of the Society of Friends. In politics he is a Republican; was once a member of the Board of Freeholders of the county. He has been a practical and successful farmer, and in integrity has shown the sterling worth that always characterized his ancestors.

Near the head-waters of the south branch of Coopers Creek, and on the south side of that stream, Mordecai Howell was the owner of a tract of land, which he sold to Joseph Thorne in 1706. The same year the latter sold to Joseph Bates, who soon after settled upon the land. Being so remote from other settlements, it is quite probable that his first home was in a cave in the hill-side and that his children were born there. This rude habitation was on the Indian trail leading to Long-a-Coming, and the property adjoined that of John Hillman, including the lands where are now the farms in the White Horse Tavern neighborhood. In 1786 Joseph Bates (2d) made a resurvey of the lands. A part of the property in this locality passed to John Cathcart, in 1791, who built a brick mansion thereon.

Joseph Bates was married to Mary, a daughter of James and Jane Clement, natives of England, who had first settled on Long Island. No direct descendants of this branch of the Bates family remain.

John Cathcart, above mentioned, was possessed of a considerable fortune. He not only built the fine mansion, but for a number of years maintained a Deer Park. His home was frequently visited by his friends, whom he entertained with unstinted hospitality. The park was simply a large tract of native woods, inclosed with a high rail fence, so firmly made, that the timid animal once within its

bounds was securely held. The property on which was the brick house became known, in later years, as the Warner place.

In the vicinity of Chews Landing Francis Collins had a tract of four hundred acres of land, which he conveyed to Thomas Briant, his son-in-law, in 1704, but it does not appear that Briant made any improvements at that period.

In the same locality John Eastlack had one hundred and seventy-five acres of land, which he transferred to Thomas Smallwood in 1719. Descendants of the latter family may yet be found in the township.

Above Chews Landing, on the Long-a-Coming road, lived John Hider. He was an intimate friend of Aaron Chew, and served in the Revolution with him. The Hiders, of Gloucester, descended from this family. Samuel Wetherell also located a large tract of land, on which a part of Chews Landing now stands.

In 1715 John Hillman, son of John Hillman, of Centre township, who was married to Abigail Bates, a daughter of Joseph Bates, of Gloucester, purchased about five hundred acres of land from Thomas Atkinson. This tract lay near the White Horse Tavern, and extended from the south branch of Coopers Creek to the north branch of Timber Creek. To this tract he removed and erected the house which became known later as the Hinchman-Lippincott property. In 1751 he bought at sheriff's sale one hundred acres adjoining, known as the Mien-Southwick property. On the original purchase was a saw mill, on Timber Creek, which was operated as the property of Southwick by Thomas Webster and Thomas Atkinson. It is supposed that it stood on the site of Ephraim Tomlinson's grist-mill.

John Hillman lived on his tract of land many years, converting the timber that stood thereon into lumber and cordwood, hauling the same to Chews Landing, whence it was taken to Philadelphia. His sons likewise devoted themselves to clearing up farms out of the primitive forest. These were Joab, Josiah, Daniel, James and John. He died in 1764, his wife surviving him.

The John Hillman lands were originally owned by Abraham Porter from 1714 to 1716, who had his house near the south side of Coopers Creek, on Josiah Jenkins' farm. He appears to have been an unmarried man, and most likely not a Friend, as he served as a captain in the military department of the province in 1722. Afterwards he was promoted to the rank of major. It is quite probable that in this capacity he, and the company he commanded, acted as the escort of the Governor

when he visited the county to hold the assizes of the crown. These visits were eventful to those holding their commissions by appointment from the crown, and often occasions of considerable display in the eyes of the plain people of that period. From the fact that Captain Porter was promoted it is evident that he discharged his duties to the satisfaction of those in authority. He owned large tracts of land, in all about twelve hundred acres, and when he died, in 1729, his benefactions were extended to all the neighboring churches, showing that he had a proper regard for the advancement of religion and morality in his adopted country. Though long since dead, and leaving no posterity to perpetuate his memory, he should not be forgotten, and his generous traits may well be imitated.

In 1706 William Thorne, who had but lately come from Long Island, purchased several tracts of land from Mordecai Howell, on the head-waters of the south branch of Coopers Creek and the north branch of Timber Creek. On a tributary of the latter stream he built a saw-mill, which has been removed, but the site may still be seen. From this circumstance the stream is called Thorne's Mill Branch. It is believed that Thorne lived in this locality and reared his family here, but since none of that name have been here for many years, no authenticated statement to that effect can be made.

Dr. John R. Stevenson, of Haddonfield, is of the opinion that William was the father of Joseph Thorne, who commanded a company in the Second Battalion of Gloucester County Volunteers in the army of the Revolution. The family Bible in the doctor's possession shows that Captain Thorne was born about 1733, and that he was married to Isabella Cheeseman, whose family lived on a tract of land adjacent to Thorne's, on the north branch of Timber Creek. In 1789, Richard Cheeseman had a landing at that place. After the Revolution, and as recently as 1800, Captain Thorne lived at Haddonfield, but spent his last days at the home of his son-in-law, Thomas Stevenson, at Stevenson's mill. There he died at the age of ninety years, and was buried in the Newton Cemetery. His children were Mary, born 1757; John, born 1758; Keziah, born 1760; Joseph, born 1762; Samuel, born 1764; and Rebecca, born 1768. As stated above, the members bearing the name of Thorne in this vicinity died many years ago, the only posterity remaining being descendants of the daughter. These were married—Keziah to John Kay; Rebecca to Thomas Stevenson, grandfather of Dr. John R. Stevenson; and Mary to James

Clement. The latter family had one son and two daughters, Elizabeth and Ann. The former married Nathan Bunker, a native of New England, who was a merchant in Philadelphia. Their daughter became the wife of James W. Paul, one of whose sons married the daughter of A. J. Drexel, and a daughter became the wife of the Hon. Wm. B. Astor, of New York. The names of other early settlers appear in connection with the church histories of the township.

CIVIL ORGANIZATION.—The original township of Gloucester was erected, June 1, 1695, by the grand jury of Gloucester County, with bounds as follows: "From y^e said Newton Creek branch to y^e lowermost branch of ye Gloucester River shall be another constablewick or township." In the same report the title of this new township is given as Gloucester, and Elias Hugg named as the constable. Extending thus southeastward indefinitely, its limits, not named above, were undefined until 1765, when Samuel Clement surveyed all the head-lines of the township in the county. For more than half a century the township extended from the Delaware River to the Atlantic Ocean, and for a like period from the river to the extreme end of what is now Winslow township. The latter township was formed out of the territory of Gloucester, by legislative enactment, March 8, 1845. But the western boundary of the township had already been moved eastward; in November, 1831, by the erection of Union township, which subsequently, in 1855, became the present Centre township. Thus reduced, the area of Gloucester was thirty-five and sixty-six one-hundredths square miles; but in 1859 a few square miles were taken off, in the neighborhood of Berlin, and annexed to Waterford township, leaving Gloucester in its present condition. These frequent changes have caused the records to be mislaid, which prevents the compilation of a complete civil list. Since 1862 the following have been the principal officers:

Clerks.

1863, Hurst Woodrow.	1871, Joshua B. Sickler.
1864, Anson C. Stevenson.	1873-74, Samuel W. Lamb.
1865, Anson C. Stevenson.	1875-76, Joshua G. Edwards.
1866, C. W. Taylor.	1877-78, Joseph T. Wood.
1867, Benjamin K. Sharp.	1879, Samuel Shaffer.
1868-69, Theo. F. Walker.	1880, Joseph T. Wood.
1870, Theo. F. Walker.	1881-86, Edward M. Murphy.

Assessors.

1863-64, Robert Henderson.	1875-79, Joshua B. Sickler.
1865-71, John North, Sr.	1880-86, Edward J. Coles.

Collectors.—In this period the township collectors have been Samuel P. Chew, Van Buren Giffin and Joseph T. Wood.

AUTOGRAPHS OF SETTLERS IN THE TERRITORY OF OLD GLOUCESTER TOWNSHIP.

Mathew Modcalfo

A first settler. Sheriff of old Gloucester County. Died 1718,
 leaving one son, Jacob.

John Ingalls

A first settler, and the owner of large tracts of
 land. Died 1706. Had sons John,
 Elias, Joseph and Charles.

Joseph Tomblinson

A first settler. Lawyer and King's attorney. Died 1719.
 Had sons Ephraim, Joseph, Ebenezer, Richard,
 John, Othniel and William.

John Huggs

Eldest son of John, the emigrant.
 Died 1730. Had sons Joseph,
 Gabriel, John, Elias
 and Jacob.

Joseph Tomblinson

Son of Joseph, the emigrant. Died 1758,
 leaving sons Joseph and Samuel.

Jacob Huggs

Youngest son of John, Jr., the son of
 John, the emigrant.

John Skiners

A first settler. Died 1716. Had sons
 Samuel, John and Josiah.

Thomas Thadlow

One of the first Newton settlers. Died in
 1702, and left sons Benjamin and Thomas.

John Glover

Came from Long Island. Married Mary
 Thorne, and had sons Thomas,
 John T., Samuel, Isaac,
 Joseph and Jacob.

Jacob Clement

Son of Jacob the first settler. He was a
 practical surveyor of Haddonfield.

Justices of the Peace.—The justices of the peace in the same length of time were,—

Joshua B. Sickler.	Wm. B. Bettle.
John North, Sr.	Robert Henderson.
Theodore F. Walker.	Jacob I. Sayers.
Benjamin Williams.	Robert Henderson.
Jonathan W. Cheeseman.	Jacob C. Lippincott.
Edward M. Murphy.	Charles Alexander.

John H. Magee.

The only accounts obtainable, from any of the records which have been preserved, pertain to the division of the township into road districts, in 1829. James D. Dotterer, Samuel M. Thorn and William Monroe were the township committee that year, and the following were the overseers: William Peacock, Josiah Ware, Josiah Albertson, Jesse King, Isaac Hugg, Jonathan Powell, Richard Bettle, David Albertson and Jacob Ware.

VILLAGES.

In the northwestern part of the township, on the turnpike of the same name, is the old hamlet of White Horse, so called from the old tavern whose sign was adorned with the figure of a white horse. Previous to the building of the railroad it was a popular stopping-place for travelers from Philadelphia to Egg Harbor, but for many years has had a limited local patronage only. Among those best remembered as keepers have been Ephraim Hillman, Joseph Wolohon, Minor Rogers, John Sharp, William Carson and the present Erastus Davis. Half a dozen houses and shops were built in this locality, the latter being yet carried on. Soon after the building of the Camden and Atlantic Railroad a station was located near this place, which also bore the name of White Horse; and for a time there was a post-office, with the same name. After its discontinuance, another office was established, with the name of Marl City, whose use was prostituted by unscrupulous Philadelphia parties, when the department discontinued it. About fifteen years ago a new post-office was established with the name of

KIRKWOOD, in compliment to Joel P. Kirkbride, an influential farmer living in Waterford, near the station, which also received this name. Theodore B. Bibbs was appointed postmaster and was succeeded by the present incumbent, Ephraim Tomlinson. The latter opened the first regular store in the place in 1870, building a new store in 1886. Here are, also, the extensive ice-houses of the Wilson Coal and Ice Company and the fine flouring-mill of J. P. Kirkbride, the latter being in Waterford township. Coopers Creek was here first improved to operate a saw-mill, but in 1838 a small grist-mill was built, which passed into the hands of the present owner in 1850, and was by

him improved to its present condition. The mill-pond is a large and attractive sheet of water, bordered on the Gloucester side by a beautiful grove. This became the property of the railroad company a few years ago, and was converted into

Lakeside Park.—These popular pleasure-grounds embrace about seventy acres of land, well inclosed and provided with the means to secure rest and enjoyment. In the grove are many native pines, whose odors add to the sense of enjoyment. The lake has been well supplied with small boats, and in the park are many devices to amuse and recreate the wearied mind and body. The company has provided abundant transportation facilities, which has secured a liberal patronage for the park from Philadelphia.

Kirkwood Marl and Fertilizing Company was organized in January, 1879, with John Lucas, president; Joel P. Kirkbride, secretary and treasurer; George M. Rogers, superintendent; John F. Bodine, Peter L. Voorhees and Harvey Quicksall, directors. The company work the marl-beds near Kirkwood, first developed, to a considerable extent, by Minor Rogers, and later worked by George M. Rogers, until the present management took charge of them. The marl here found is of superior quality, lying about three feet below the surface of the ground, and the bed has a depth of fifteen feet. Easy means of shipment are provided by track from the railroad, which runs through the beds. For the manufacture of fertilizers suitable buildings and machinery have been provided. About twelve men are employed.

The discovery and use of these fertilizing agents, added to the natural richness of the soil in this locality, has made splendid farm improvements possible. Among the finest may be named the farm-buildings of Alexander Cooper, E. W. Coffin, Ephraim Tomlinson, J. P. Kirkbride and Esaias E. Hunt.

LINDENWOLD is a projected suburban town on the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, one-half a mile south of Kirkwood. It was founded in the fall of 1885, and consists of two tracts of land, No. 1 bordering on Lakeside Park, and lying on both sides of the railroad. It contains ninety acres of land, and was the property of John A. Ellsler. Tract No. 2 adjoins the above-described, and extends southward to the White Horse turnpike, having an area of one hundred and forty acres, which has been surveyed into lots and placed upon the market by the Penn Guarantee Trust Association, of which Winer Bedford is the secretary. The latter erected the first building in the new town, which had, in May, 1886, a number of residences in process of



Ephraim Fomelinson Jr.

construction, indicating a prosperous future for the village.

The first business place was the office of the *South Jersey Advertiser*, published here since February, 1886. The paper was established at Camden, January 1, 1880, by C. E. Linch, as a seven-column folio, devoted to general news. Its publication in that city was continued until November 15, 1885, when the paper became the property of Frank T. Coe, who removed it to Clementon, where it was published until its transfer by Coe to Lindenwold. It is now issued as a six-column quarto, independent in politics and devoted to local and county news.

CLEMENTON.—Clementon is a small village on the Philadelphia and Atlantic City Railroad, five miles east of Chews Landing. The first improvements were on the north branch of Timber Creek, which here affords a good water-power, and consisted of small saw-mills and grist-mills. They were gotten in operation about one hundred and fifty years ago by Andrew Newman, and one of the early owners was William Lawrence, who built part of the house which now forms the Gibbs mansion. Lawrence had in his service a German redemptionist, named Christopher Kueiser, who succeeded to the ownership of the property, removing after a few years to Philadelphia. After his death Samuel Clement and some business associates became the owners of the property, operating the mills and also built a glass-factory some time before 1825, which they successfully carried on several years. It stood on a hill in what is now a pear-orchard, opposite the residence of Cyrus Watson, and had an eight-pot furnace. Both hollow and flat-ware were manufactured, and as this was one of the first factories in this part of the country, it was visited by a large number of sight-seers, many sleighing-parties of young people going there from long distances. These found entertainment in the large gambrel-roofed house on an adjoining lot, which was, at that time, kept as an inn.

A number of dwellings for the use of the operatives had been built on the hill about the time the glass-works were located, some of which were removed many years ago. The glass-works were discontinued before 1830, and, as the employees moved to Gloucester County, the village (which had been called Clementon, in compliment to Samuel Clement) was left with nothing but its milling interests. After being owned by Thomas Risdon, Jonathan Riley became the owner of this property, and in the course of years sold it to Isaac Tomlinson, from whose heirs T. B. Gibbs

and L. W. Snyder bought the mills in 1872 and continued to operate them.

On the same stream, some distance above, is the lumber-mill of Seth C. Bishop, and the Laurel Mills, owned by Ephraim Tomlinson, both doing good service.

EPHRAIM TOMLINSON is a lineal descendant of Joseph Tomlinson, who came to New Jersey from London, England, in 1686, and in his native land was a member of Horseleydown Friends' Meeting. When Joseph Tomlinson arrived in this country he was apprenticed to Thomas Sharp to learn the trade of dyeing. When he attained his majority he entered eagerly into the political affairs of his adopted country. He is said to have built the first Friends' Meeting-house at Newton. He was married in 1690, and located one hundred and seventeen acres in Gloucester township, adjoining lands of Joseph Wood. In 1695 he was chosen sheriff of Gloucester County, and in 1696 was appointed King's attorney, which position he held for many years, and by his ability and integrity retained the confidence of his associates to his death, in 1719. His children were Ephraim, Joseph, Ebenezer, Richard, John, Othniel, William, Elizabeth, Mary and Ann. Elizabeth married Bartholomew Wyatt; Ephraim settled near the old homestead; Joseph occupied the home property; John located three hundred acres near Gravelly Run; William moved to Waterford township; Othniel removed to Salem County, and in 1753 took up his residence in Chester County, Pennsylvania, near Concord Meeting-house; Ephraim, son of Ephraim, succeeded to the homestead. It next became the property of Benjamin, from whom it passed to James, brother of Ephraim Tomlinson, the subject of this sketch. The old Harding mill, owned by the present Ephraim, is now called Laurel Mills, and adjoins the old homestead, situated on the north branch of Great Timber Creek. Ephraim Tomlinson, and Sarah, his wife, had three children,—Ephraim, Mary and Elizabeth. He was a minister in meeting, and walked from Timber Creek farm to Newton Meeting, the country being mostly timber land, through which he passed to meeting.

Ephraim, who was born August 28, 1742, settled on Timber Creek, and was married to Ann Olden, November 11, 1767. Their children were Sarah, married to David Assett; Lydia, who died young; Elizabeth, who married John Inskeep; Catherine, who was the wife of Robert Stiles; James, who died in infancy; Joseph, who married Mary Cooper; Benjamin, who married Frances Haines; Sarah and Ephraim, who died young. Benjamin Tomlinson, by his marriage with Frances Haines,

had but one child, Ephraim Tomlinson, who has been long identified with the business interests of Gloucester township. He was but a few days old when his mother died, January 1807.

He married Sarah T. Inskeep, daughter of John and Elizabeth Inskeep, of Evesham, and had the following children: Elizabeth I., Frances H., Ann, died young; William I., Edwin, Martha H., Ephraim and B. Albert.

Ephraim Tomlinson cultivated three large farms, grazed from forty to one hundred head of cattle yearly, erected and conducted three stores, a saw-mill and flour-mill, the mills being remodeled by him later. One of the tracts he cleared of timber and made of it a good farm. He erected comfortable and substantial mansions and out-buildings on all of them. He has been always anxious to improve his neighborhood, and to lend a helping-hand to his fellow-man, and is conscientious to be just and upright in all his dealings. In 1886, while in his eightieth year, he had cleared a large tract of land which was entirely covered with timber and brush; it is fast developing into another good farm.

Ephraim Tomlinson, in 1873, retired from his mill property in Gloucester township, and has since resided in Waterford township. In 1861 he was elected a director in the State Bank of Camden, and was one of the directors when the charter, in 1865, was changed, and the institution became a national bank. He held the position as director in 1886, when he resigned, and his son-in-law, John Gill, was elected to fill the vacancy.

Like his ancestors, he attends the Society of Friends, and, at the age of eighty years, wonderfully preserves his mental and physical vigor.

In the old tavern building, long since used as a private dwelling, Matthew Mountainy opened the first store in the place, being succeeded by Jeremiah Seeds. The latter afterwards established a store on the ridge east from this place, where he continues in trade.

Additions to Clementon have been platted by George A. Baghurst and others, and a number of houses have recently been built for suburban homes by business men of Philadelphia. In the new additions are fine building sites which will be improved so as to make this a very attractive place. The first public building was the Town Hall, erected in the summer of 1886 by the Clementon Hall Association, which was incorporated with a capital stock of two thousand dollars, June 3, 1886. The members of the association were Theodore B. Gibbs, George A. Baghurst, George H. Higgins, Charles Bender, Thomas Grist, John R.

Rowand, Joseph Lippincott, R. W. Jaggard, George Summerfield, Abel Battoms, Nicholas Bryan, George Cullum and James S. Gibbs. It is a two-story frame structure, with sittings for three hundred persons. In June, 1886, Clementon had twenty-five residences, two small stores and a post-office.

WATSONTOWN is the name applied to a scattered hamlet on the Berlin and White Horse turnpike, a mile from Clementon. The only business interest is a small store kept by Aaron C. Watson. Near this place, on a branch of Timber Creek, is a mill for refining and pulverizing charcoal, operated by water-power, owned by John Rowand; and a mile distant is a similar mill, operated by steam-power, which is the property of Hillman Rowand.

BROWNSTOWN, a hamlet on a branch of the North branch of Timber Creek, is a little more than a mile from Clementon. It took its name from William Brown, who had a saw-mill and carried on a lumber business at that place on an extensive scale. After the discontinuance of the mill Brownstown became ordinary farm property.

DAVISTOWN is a hamlet of colored people, having no business interests, and is located a little east of the centre of the township. It derived its name from Solomon Davis, a venerable negro, who lived at this point many years. Through his efforts, assisted by the whites in that locality, a Methodist meeting-house for the use of the colored people was there built about 1850, and has since been kept up. It is a very plain building and the congregation has no regular preacher.

SPRING MILLS is the name of a manufacturing hamlet on Great Timber Creek, one and a half miles above Blackwood. The location is highly picturesque and the water-power at this point is not excelled in this county. It is utilized to the extent of one hundred horse-power, while the volume unemployed is fully as great. As early as 1810 this was the site of the Bates & Wilkins saw-mills, which later became the property of Jacob Glover. The improvements were very meagre and as late as 1836 a dense growth of tanglewood covered all but a small clearing around the mill. At that time the Indian name, Tetamekon, was frequently applied to the locality. About this period the advantages of this site for manufacturing purposes were recognized, and, in 1836, Carr & Lunt, of Philadelphia, purchased the property and established what have since become widely known as the Spring Mills Agricultural Works. In a few years William H. Carr became the sole owner, carrying on the works, with Stephen Bateman as his manager. He was a practical machinist, from

Naugatuck, Conn., and his labors here were characterized by the energy peculiar to the natives of that State. His first operations were confined to the manufacture of forks and shovels, those articles being here made complete. The lumber used was brought in scows to Good Intent, which at that time had tide-water communication, and was there worked into handles. The finished goods were carted to Philadelphia, where their superior quality secured them a ready sale, and notwithstanding the disadvantages of location, the business prospered so that twenty men were employed. The first building was at the lower power, but soon after another set of buildings were put up, on the opposite side of the stream, for foundry purposes, which were carried on under the superintendence of Thomas Loring, of Troy, N. Y. Here butt-hinges were also made. In 1852 this building was destroyed by fire and a part of the building now on that site was erected in its stead. In October, 1860, Stephen Bateman became the owner of the property, and on the breaking out of the war engaged in the manufacture of agricultural implements and wagons.

Soon after Loring established his foundry below these works, improving a small power for that purpose, where he continued some years, when the place was abandoned. In October, 1863, E. S. & F. Bateman assumed the business of their father, and continued to produce the same line of goods. Six years later the manufacture of wagons was discontinued, and from that time cultivators were made a specialty.

In 1866 the Patent Metallic Company, of Philadelphia, bought a part of the power and put up buildings for the manufacture of metallic roofing, continuing operations until 1876, when the factory was transferred to Philadelphia. These buildings, and others more recently erected, are all occupied by the present firm of E. S. & F. Bateman. E. L. Wilson became a partner in the firm in 1883, and since 1884 they have been the sole owners of the entire property. The plant embraces twenty-seven acres of land, several mansions and half a dozen tenements, in addition to the factory buildings proper.

These are arranged in three groups, each having its separate power, No. 1 being devoted to steel-forging and wood-working machinery, No. 2 to polishing work and No. 3 to iron-forging and general work. There are also spacious storage rooms and offices. With the aid of improved machinery the capacity of the works has been greatly augmented, without increasing the number of workmen. In May, 1886, the employees num-

bered fifty, who manufactured eighteen thousand "Iron Age Cultivators" per year.

On the turnpike, near the works, is the spacious mercantile house of J. C. Bradshaw, erected in 1885, which is, in its appointments, complete beyond the ordinary stores in small villages. Here is kept the Spring Mills post-office, of which J. C. Bradshaw has been the postmaster since its establishment, in 1876.

THE LOST TOWN OF UPTON.—Upton was the name given to an embryo town, founded in the latter part of the seventeenth century by some of the first settlers of old Gloucester County. It is supposed that most of them had located there temporarily only after their arrival in this country, in order to secure the protection against Indian attacks which such a settlement would afford, or until they could look about and select permanent homes. The Indians proving peaceable and the town-site possessing no advantages to make it a commercial point, it was abandoned more than a hundred and fifty years ago, and for a long time its very location was involved in doubt; hence Upton is a lost town.

It was situated on the north side of the south branch of Timber Creek, near the head of tide navigation, about one and a half miles below Blackwood, and derived its name from Upton, in Berkshire, England, where resided Thomas Staunton, the proprietor of the land. In 1687 he sold it to Richard Ever, and in 1688 the latter disposed of his interests to John Ladd. The same year James Whitall bought a part of this tract of land and built the first house at Upton. He made a number of improvements and very likely opened the first public-house. In 1695 John Hedger, Thomas Stephens and John Too purchased lots, and real estate was also bought in 1697 by William and Israel Ward, in 1698 by Thomas Bull and Edward Williams, in 1699 by Richard Chew, in 1700 by John Brown, and by Arthur Powell in 1701.

In 1697 occurred the first wedding of the town, of which any record has been preserved, and the document is so unique that it is here produced in its quaint form,—

"The sixteenth of November, Ann^o 1697. This may certify which it may concern that I, George Ward, of ye Towne of Upton and County of Gloucester, and Hannah Waywright, of Woodberry Creek, have been Published according to Law, and nothing appearing contrary in any wise to hinder them, they have proceeded at a public place appointed for that purpose as followeth: Ye said George standing up and taking ye said Hannah by ye hand, saith as followeth: I, George Ward, in ye presence of God and this Assembly, Take Hannah Waywright to my Wife, promising to be a loving Husband until Death separate; and she, ye said Hannah in like manner saith —I, Hannah Waywright, in ye presence of God and this Assembly,

take George Ward to be my husband, promising to be a loneing Faithfull Wife till Death Sepperate.

her
 "HANNAH X WAYNWRIGHT."
 mark
 his
 "GEORGE X WARD."
 mark

The persons present were,—

"John Brown.	John Ashbrook.
Israel Ward.	Thomas Bull.
William Ward.	James Whitall.
John Tatam.	Samuel Taylor.
Thomas Gibson.	John Euno.
Isaac Wood.	Elizabeth Tatam.
Charles Crosthwait.	Susannah Waynwright.

"December y^e first Anno 1697. The within certificate was ordered to be recorded by

"THO. GARDNER, Justice.

"December 8, 1697, Entr. Exam. and Recorded pr me,

"JOHN READING, Rec.

"Testes, John Reading."

It is likely that this George Ward was either a brother or son of one of the Wards named above, and subsequently he became a land-owner himself, at what is now Blackwood.

Richard Chew bought the Whitall property, which was better improved than the rest, as his buildings appear to have withstood the ravages of time longer than the others erected at this place, which, being disused, soon went to decay. In 1723 he conveyed the Whitall property to his son Thomas, who, in 1740, had a re-survey of the land made, by means of which the location of the obliterated town was made possible. The most of the buildings ceased to serve their purposes soon after 1700, the tavern building, which was also a farmhouse, being one of the last left standing. But even this was abandoned after more direct lines of travel were established, becoming a deserted inn, in a deserted village, not unlike the oneso faithfully portrayed by Goldsmith,—

"Near yonder thorn, that lifts its head on high,
 Where once the sign-post caught the passing eye,
 Low lies that house where nut-brown draughts inspired,
 Where gray-beard mirth and smiling toil retired;
 Where village statesmen talked with looks profound,
 And news much older than their ale went round."

The houses these villagers occupied when living have all passed away, but the resting-place of their dead remains. They established a grave-yard on the hill, near by, which has been kept up to the present time and is reasonably well preserved. It was formerly called Wallan's grave-yard, but is now better known as Powell's. The descendants of the Arthur Powell mentioned heretofore enlarged the ground and put the yard in good condition. Interments are yet occasionally made by families whose ancestors had once resided at Upton.

CHEWS LANDING is on the north branch of Timber Creek, now the head of tide-water navigation on that stream. By direct turnpike from Camden it is distant nine miles. Though antedating the Revolution, and being at one time a place of considerable importance as a shipping point, the place has never grown beyond the proportions of a straggling village. There are two churches, several stores and about thirty dwellings. The name of the place was derived from Jeremiah Chew, who was a descendant of the Thomas Chew living at Upton. He made some of the first improvements, including a wharf, or landing, for the flat-boats plying between this point and Philadelphia, and opened the first tavern. A part of this house is still standing on the hill, which is also one of the original buildings Before the Revolution, Aaron Chew, the only son of Jeremiah, became the owner of the former building. It was kept as a tavern, in 1780, by John Hedger, and John Lewis had charge of the landing.

An Incident of the Revolution.—A few years before this it was the scene of a stirring incident. Aaron Chew and a number of his neighbors had espoused the patriot cause, and, being in the neighborhood of their homes, made a visit to their friends. Their presence was reported to the British who dispatched a party of dragoons to capture them. They surrounded the tavern, where Aaron Chew and some of his companions were, firing a number of bullets into the building, some of which are yet imbedded in the cedar logs, of which its walls are constructed. The inmates took refuge in the cellar of the house, and, thinking they had a favorable opportunity to escape, Aaron Chew and Josiah Albertson attempted to run across a small field into the woods, but were seized as they were passing over the fence. The latter eluded his captors, but Chew was taken to New York and was confined as a prisoner on Long Island. In 1780 he was at New Lott, on parole, but being a high-spirited man and chafing under the restraint those in charge placed upon him, resented some of the indignities to which he was subjected. This caused him to be reported to the commandant, who wrote him the following letter:

"NEW YORK, August 15, 1780.

"Sir:

"Complaint is brought against you from your Landlord, that you have abused him and his wife. I hope you will be careful to conduct yourself in such a manner as becomes a prisoner, and that you will not give your Landlord any further cause of calling at this office to remonstrate against you, which will prevent any further trouble.

"I am, sir, your humble servant,

"JOHN WINSLOW, D. Com. Prisoners.

"Lieut. Aaron Chew, Prisoner on parole at New Lott, Long Island."

Not long after, Chew was allowed to return home, in good health, and survived the war a number of years. But he was always outspoken in his hostility towards the British and rejoiced that he could live to see his country independent and prosperous. He died in 1805 at the age of fifty-four years and is interred in St. John's burial-ground.

His son Aaron was the father of Samuel P. Chew, who was born in this village August 19, 1816. He was carefully educated, studied law, but adopted surveying as his profession. On account of his poor health his work was confined principally to his own neighborhood, where it gave good satisfaction, as he was careful and methodical. His delicate constitution predisposed him to consumption, which ended his life October 13, 1875. As he had no sons, he was the last male member of the Chew family in this part of the county.

Hannah, a daughter of Lieutenant Aaron Chew, the Revolutionary soldier, was married to George Hand, of Wilmington, Del., but becoming a widow, had for her second husband John Clement, of Haddonfield.

The elder Chews were in business at Chews Landing, and had, as early neighbors and business contemporaries, Christopher Sickler and family. He lived at the upper bridge, where his son Christopher was born in 1774. After attaining manhood the latter built the house now at that place and also conducted a store there for some time. Of his sons, John R., born September 20, 1800, became a physician and later the editor of a Camden paper. Jazer and Joshua, his brothers, engaged in business at Chews Landing. The latter began merchandising near the centre of the village in 1839, selling out to Jazer Sickler and began hotel-keeping near by. This public-house is still continued, but the old Chew tavern was converted into a residence about forty years ago.

In 1855, Joshua Sickler opened another store and was appointed postmaster, continuing in business until 1882, when his son, Edward P., succeeded him, being the present postmaster.

Near the old Chew tavern the North family has been engaged in merchandising the past fifty years, John North, Sr., being the postmaster from 1872 until his death in 1885.

Chews Landing lost its importance as a shipping point after the country was cleared up and there was no longer any wood or lumber for market, but an occasional barge still lands here, loaded with coal or manure from Philadelphia. The filling up of the stream has lessened the flow of the tide, which is now no more than four feet at the highest. Be-

fore the building of the Camden and Atlantic Railroad all the eastern section of the township and much of Waterford shipped their heavy produce from the Landing. Several wharves were maintained, and in addition to this shipping interest, boat-building was carried on, principally by John North, Joseph Wolehon and Edmund Brewer. The latter built a boat of about three hundred tons capacity for Samuel Merrill, all the work being done here except the rigging, which was fitted up at Philadelphia. Usually the capacity was from fifty to sixty tons and there was but one small mast. No boats have lately been built, and when this interest was discontinued many inhabitants removed and Chews Landing thenceforth became an ordinary country trading point.

THE VILLAGE OF BLACKWOOD, the oldest and largest village in the township, is delightfully situated on the main branch of Timber Creek, eleven miles southeast from Camden and six miles northwest from Woodbury, being connected with both places by good turnpikes. It contains half a dozen business places, Presbyterian, Baptist and Methodist Churches, a good graded school and a number of neat residences. The village proper has about three hundred inhabitants. Including the hamlets of Mechanicsville and Good Intent, which are in the immediate locality, the population is considerably increased.

EARLY SETTLERS.—At the latter place, which is partly in Gloucester County, the first improvements of a business nature were made. In 1701 George Ward, of the town of Upton, bought a tract of two hundred and fifty acres of land of Thomas Bull, of the same place, and soon after improved the water-power, which was on this land, by erecting small mills at what is now Good Intent, the buildings being just below the present bridge. On the 16th of July, 1705, George Ward conveyed to John Royton two acres of the above tract, "together with one-half of the grist-mill and the fulling-mill; also one-half of the stream and bank-pace belonging to said mills, and the houses, buildings, press, coppers and the other utensils proper and necessary to be used for carrying on the said works of grinding, fulling, dyeing and pressing." On the 18th of April, 1741, George Ward sold ninety-five acres of the aforesaid tract of land to John Blackwood, and on the 24th of the same month, in 1752, Blackwood bought one hundred acres more, which included what is now the site of the village, which was known many years as Blackwoodtown. It is probable that Blackwood settled here about the date of the first purchase, for in 1750 he was the chief supporter

of and contributor to the building of the Presbyterian Church on part of his lands.

Meantime, Charles Read had become the owner of the old Ward mills, having purchased the same at sheriff's sale. In 1759 he conveyed them to John Blackwood, and some years afterward his son James became the owner of at least part of the property. Thomas Wharton subsequently owned the mills and other changes of ownership took place. In 1800 they were called Kay's Mills, and before 1820 the fulling-mill had been abandoned, the only improvements being a small saw and grist-mill.

INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS.—About this time Garrett Newkirk, of Philadelphia, became the owner of the property, and in 1829 erected the first Good Intent cloth-mill, which was gotten in operation the following year. Jonas Livermore was placed in charge of the weaving department and also started the first circular-saw mill a year or so later. The factory building was three stories high, forty by sixty feet, and the mill was operated upon satinets. Some time before 1840 it was destroyed by fire, but was at once rebuilt in much the same form as at first. About eight years later it was again burned down, when, after a brief period, it was erected in the form that it now appears. The main building is sixty by one hundred and twenty feet, one story high, and is a stone structure. The finishing-house is thirty by one hundred feet and two stories high.

The plant also embraces a flouring mill and twenty-two tenements. The property is owned by a company in which Jonas Livermore has a one-fourth interest, his associates living outside of the county.

Since the war of 1861-65 the works have been operated, under leases, by a number of parties, in the manufacture of woolen goods, oil-cloths and last upon horse-blankets. All but the grist-mill have been inoperative the past few years, and, in consequence, many of the former employees have removed, and the place has lost its busy aspect.

OLD HOTELS:—At the centre of the village of Blackwood, opposite the grave-yard, is the oldest building in the place, which has, since its erection, before the Revolution, been used as a public-house. In 1790, Samuel Blackwood sold it to Samuel Cheeseman; and nine years after, the latter conveyed it to Robert Chew. At this time John Sharp, Richard Cheeseman, Samuel Strong and John Morgan appear to have been the owners of the contiguous property, embracing, in the main, the village as it then was. Richard Tice, David Eldridge, John Jones, John Wilkins and David

Morgan were successive landlords before 1831, when Edward Middleton took charge of the place. His son-in-law, Uriah Norcross, then established a line of daily stages to Camden, since which period the village has had a slow and uneventful growth, but each year making a little advancement.

NORCROSS STAGE LINES.—The stage lines established by Norcross were not confined to the county. He had a line from Philadelphia to Cape May, and interests in lines to the south, the east and the west. Having his headquarters at Blackwood, it was, in consequence a busy place, as he had large stables of horses, numbering at times more than thirty. In the course of years an opposition line was established, from the "village to Camden," which the old driver regarded as an encroachment upon his rights, and determined to resent at any cost. The fare was reduced to a merely nominal sum, runners were employed to solicit patronage and the stages once started, reckless driving was indulged in. It was no unusual thing for Norcross to fasten a large brush, formed out of the branches of cedar trees, to the rear of one of his vehicles, and then dash ahead of his rival, giving him the full benefit of all the dust, and often enabling the indomitable Jehu to come in first at the finish. Collisions were frequent, and, in consequence, many cases of litigation ensued, which caused some diversion in the courts of that day.

A well-equipped line of stages to Camden is still maintained, and a daily line is also run to Woodbury. Some of the Middletons returned to Philadelphia, where Edward P. Middleton amassed great wealth. He died, April 1, 1869, and was buried at Blackwood, where a very elegant and costly monument was erected to his memory, and a marble tomb placed over his grave.

In 1845 George Cheeseman built a brick house, in the southern part of the village, which was kept some years by him and Charles Sharp as a temperance hotel. In 1852 it was converted into a boarding school, which was successfully carried on by Professors Hinds, Stratton, Bugbee and Hamilton, each having the principalship several years. The attendance was usually good and embraced among the students several young men from Cuba. In 1872 a public school was kept there a short time, when the house was remodeled, and is now the residence of Richard Stevenson.

STORES.—Opposite the old tavern is an old store standing, where a number of persons have been engaged in trade, including Arthur Brown, Edward Turner, Richard and Joseph Williams and Joseph and Josiah Wood. David Lamb opened another store which was destroyed by fire. A third store

was opened by Arthur Brown, near the present Samuel Hagerman stand. The latter is a large, new store, well appointed and fully stocked. A fourth store was opened by Thomas Ashburner, in the building which had been erected as a hall by the Sons of Temperance, where Edgar J. Coles is at present in trade.

A complete list of the physicians who practiced at Chews Landing and Blackwood may be found in the general medical chapter. At Blackwood, Doctor Henry E. Branin has been a physician of successful and extensive practice since 1858, having as his contemporary, at this time, Doctor Joseph E. Huoff.

MECHANICSVILLE is on the Camden turnpike, a mile from Blackwood, and contains fifteen houses. There were formerly several small stores, and a few mechanic shops are yet maintained, from which circumstance the hamlet took its name. Its situation between Blackwood and Chews Landing is unfavorable to its becoming a business point.

CHURCHES.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH AT BLACKWOOD.¹—The early history of the Presbyterian congregation of this village is somewhat obscure, but judging from a minute in the records of the Presbytery of New Brunswick, at its session held in Philadelphia, November 7, 1750, it must have been in existence at that date, as a call was then extended to Benjamin Chestnut to become the pastor, in connection with the congregations at Penn's Neck and Woodbury. He had been received by the Presbytery the preceding year and was the first minister whose pastoral connection with these churches is recorded. But there are no means to determine who composed the Congregation at the head of Timber Creek, nor is it known where the first meetings were held. On the 22d of May, 1751, Mr. Chestnut formally accepted the call which had been extended to him, and, on the 3d of July, the same year, was ordained to the ministry.

In the mean time the people of this place felt the necessity of having a house of worship and "proposed to use their joint endeavors to erect a house or Presbyterian Church for public worship in some convenient place," and accordingly obtained from John Blackwood, October 18, 1751, one month after Mr. Chestnut's ordination, one acre of land, upon which to build the house, this acre being a part of the present burial-ground. Mr. Blackwood being a Scotchman and a staunch Presbyterian, was foremost in this good work. He gave the people the lot for a merely nominal consideration,

two shillings and sixpence, and undertook the work of building the church. The trustees were Michael Fisher, Esq., Joseph Hedger, Peter Cheesman, John McColloch, Lazarus Pine and Henry Thorne. The people subscribed toward the enterprise, but some were slow to pay their subscriptions (a fault not confined to those early days), as we learn from the records of Presbytery that "Mr. John Blackwood, of the congregation of Timber Creek, represented to the Presbytery," May 12, 1756, nearly five years afterward, "that being employed by the said congregation to carry on the work of building their meeting-house, he has suffered much in his worldly interest by the refusal of many persons to pay their subscriptions for that purpose, and having no way to be relieved in that case, requested the assistance of the Presbytery. Presbytery therefore recommended to the congregation of Timber Creek to consider Mr. Blackwood's case, and by their subscriptions, or otherwise, to help make up his loss according to their ability, and especially as said meeting-house is for the public use of the society, and erected at their desire; and the Presbytery does appoint Mr. Lawrence to preach there on Thursday next and endeavor to inculcate the same."

This action of the Presbytery, in appointing Mr. Lawrence to preach, was made necessary on account of Mr. Chestnut's leaving the congregation, in 1753. Soon after he began his ministry here trouble arose between him and some of the members, which caused the Presbytery to dismiss him, at his request, May 17, 1753. He continued to supply the congregation a few months after this, but, in November 1753, removed to New Providence, where he remained a period of fourteen years.

During this time the congregations were supplied with preaching a few Sabbaths each year by Messrs. Greenman, Lawrence, Hunter, Marten, Ramsey, Beatty, Williams and John Brainerd. In October, 1766, an unsuccessful effort was made to secure the latter as pastor, and the following year Benjamin Chestnut moved to Blackwood and began supplying the pulpits of that church and those of Long-a-Coming and Woodbury. A few years later a difficulty arose with the congregation at Woodbury on account of the congregations not having separate church organizations, which became a matter of consideration for the Presbytery, November 7, 1769, on the petition of the following thirty-three members of the congregation at Timber Creek: Lazarus Pine, Peter Cheesman, Samuel Perce, Randal Morgan, Isaac Flanigan, David Morgan, Richard Cheesman, Richard Cheesman,

¹ Compiled from sketches by Rev. F. R. Brace and Dr. Everitt

Jr., John Walling, Uriah Cheesman, Christopher Sickler, John Hedger, Jonathan Wilkins, Peter String, Richard Chessman, younger, Richard Smallwood, Israel Williams, John Williams, Robert Maffat, William Jolly, Randal Marshall, Thomas Nightingale, Patrick Flaningham, Isaac Dilkes, George Morgan, Abraham Morgan, Benjamin Brown, John Rodgers, James Perce, William Perce, Jacob Burch, Samuel Wild and William Kidd.

In answer to which, Presbytery could only say that as there were no commissioners from Woodbury, and the minutes of the committee appointed to settle the matter were not present, they would defer it to their next meeting. The whole difference was afterwards amicably adjusted by the two congregations on the following basis:

"1st. That the congregations at the head of Timber Creek and Woodbury be considered as separate congregations under the pastoral care of one minister.

"2d. That Timber Creek and Woodbury, though separate congregations, have but one session.

"3d. That each congregation choose their own officers and keep separate subscriptions, and have equal service of the ministerial labors of their minister.

"4th. That the parsonage entirely belong to the congregation at the head of Timber Creek, and what money Woodbury people have given or may give towards the parsonage land or building a house thereon, shall be repaid by the Timber Creek people again when Woodbury people shall purchase a parsonage or build a house."

This was in November, 1770.

The parsonage property was sold by David Morgan to Michael Fisher, Esq., David Roe, Lazarus Pine, Peter Cheesman, Randal W. Morgan, Samuel Blackwood and Abraham Roe, October 18, 1765, for the sum of one hundred and sixty-five pounds proclamation money, "under this trust and confidence, that these men shall and will from time to time, and at all times hereafter, permit and suffer the Ministers and Elders of the Presbyterian Church of Timber Creek, to receive and take the rents, issues and profits of the said estate, to and for the use, support and maintenance of such minister, who shall be duly approved of and appointed by the First Presbytery of Philadelphia; and also to sell and convey the same."

Mr. Chestnut lived in the parsonage until his death, July 21, 1775, when he was interred in the grave-yard connected with the church. In 1851 the congregation at Blackwood erected a plain tomb-stone over his grave, which has since mark-

ed his resting-place. His later labors were more successful than the first, and it is said that the whole region was under Presbyterian influence.

After Mr. Chestnut's death, dark days of adversity overtook the church. Most of the male members left their homes to engage in the patriotic struggle of the Revolution, and no doubt many of them laid down their lives in defense of the glorious principles of liberty for which the people fought.

Dr. Everitt writes: "In 1776 John Brainerd preached on the text: 'Blessed be the Lord, my strength, which teacheth my hands to war and my fingers to fight!' He appealed to the people to enlist and fight for their country. His congregation was deeply impressed. Tears flowed freely. Stout hearts and strong wills that day resolved to join the American army. Randal Morgan and his two sons, Lazarus Pine and his sons, John Hedger, David Morgan, Richard Cheesman and his son all served in the war, and others no doubt enlisted."

The ministers who occasionally supplied the church from 1775 to 1786 were Messrs. Grier, Eakin, Hunter, Greenman, Duffield and Dr. Sproat, giving the people two or three services on Sabbaths between the semi-annual sessions of Presbytery; and this was all that could be furnished to keep alive the congregation in this place.

"By the end of the war there was a sad decline in the church. Lazarus Pine, of all the leading men, was alone left to look after its interests. No new members had been received and the church building had become dilapidated. The old church was without windows and doors and served as a play-house for boys by day and a stable for sheep at night. The tavern on the opposite corner furnished, at times, a drunken rabble that held fiendish orgies about the holy ground, and the burial-place of our fathers was rooted over by swine and pastured over by drovers' herds. The community had sunk to a very low depth of degradation, and drunkenness, rioting, profanity and debasing sports abounded. As an instance of the state of the morals at that time, it is said that a sleighing party was holding a midnight dance at a tavern in the neighborhood, when one of their number fell down dead. His comrades stopped their revels only long enough to remove the corpse to the side of the room and cover it up with a blanket, and then went on with their carousals."

Mr. Hunter, who also served as a chaplain in the Continental army, preached at Blackwood more frequently than any other supply, continuing until 1797, when he removed from this part of the

State. In the spring of 1799, Thomas Picton was called by the foregoing congregations, and was ordained to the ministry June 13th of that year. On the 4th of June, 1801, a meeting of the session of elders was held at Blackwoodtown (the records for the first time calling the church by that name), and church work was again practically begun. Charles Ogden was present as the ruling Elder, having been ordained to that office November 20, 1799. He served in that capacity until his death, in 1824. On the 12th of September, that year, Henry Roe and William Tatum were ordained elders, the former only serving any length of time.

Mr. Picton labored in this field until 1804, when, on account of inadequate support, he requested the Presbytery to release him from his charge. The congregation was cited to show cause why this should not be done, and on November 12th, at an adjourned meeting, the commissioners of the united congregations declared that they were not able to give Mr. Picton the support he deserved, and so were obliged to acquiesce, though with regret, to the dissolution; whereupon the relation was dissolved.

When Mr. Picton came among this people the old church was in a dilapidated condition. The floor was nearly all gone, the door off its hinges and most of the windows out. The seats were slabs placed upon blocks of wood. At recess the children of the school collected in the rickety building to play. In 1801 a new church was built a little in the rear of the present one, which stood until 1848—a very commodious little church, where much good service was done for the cause of religion.

For four years the church was dependent on supplies, Rev. Nathaniel Todd becoming the next pastor, in 1808, continuing until 1815. For several years there was no preaching, and in 1821 the only communicants appear to have been Samuel Pierce, John Goddard and Margaret Goddard, besides Elder Ogden. In this period the pulpit was supplied by William Rafferty, Ira Ingraham and Joseph H. Jones. The latter had a successful ministry, increasing the members to nine by the end of 1824. The following year Rev. Sylvester Scovel took charge of the church and remained a little more than three years. He was not installed pastor, but acted as stated supply. During his ministry twelve were added to the church. In 1828, May 3d, Major Peter Cheesman was ordained elder over this church, thus giving it a separate organization from Woodbury, and better preparing it for its great work. Two members died during

Mr. Scovel's ministry, one was dismissed to a sister church and one was suspended from the communion. It may be interesting to know the names of the members of the church received before and during Mr. Scovel's ministry. They were Samuel Pierce, John Goddard, Margaret Goddard, Martha Pierce, Elizabeth Dotterer, Rebecca Chew, Sarah Pierce, Eleanor Morgan, Rebecca Pierce, Peter Cheesman, Sarah Cheesman, Sarah Ann Cheesman, Margaret Pierce, Amy Jaggard, Beulah Elkinton Wilkins, Sophia Charles, Elizabeth Morgan, Matilda Ashton Jaggard, Hannah Zane, Cynthia Ann Jaggard, Sarah Ann Marshall.

Mr. Scovel left September 1, 1828, and for a little more than a year the pulpit was supplied, when Charles Williamson began a pastorate which continued seven years, when it was terminated on account of inadequate support.

Mr. Randal W. Morgan was elected and ordained elder August 10, 1834, and served the church fourteen years, when he passed to his reward.

June 18, 1837, Rev. S. D. Blythe received a call from the united churches at a salary of eight hundred dollars,—five hundred dollars from Woodbury and three hundred from Blackwoodtown. He commenced his labors July 4th of that year. Besides preaching regularly on the Sabbath, he taught school during the week, until he failed in health, and was obliged to give up teaching. In 1842, July 6th, he requested his congregation to unite with him in seeking a dissolution of the pastoral relation, but they were unwilling to part with him, and he remained until his death, June 23, 1843. His labors were greatly blessed, and were the means of establishing firmly the church in this community. Thirty-four members were received by him, fifteen of whom are still with the church. The first year of his ministry Samuel Coles and Jonas Livermore were elected and ordained elders, October, 1837. Mr. Coles served the church nearly sixteen years, up to the time of his death.

In September, 1839, the total membership of the church was fifty-three. As the membership increased in numbers, they began to think of the propriety of having a minister who should give all his time to this field. The interests of the congregation seemed to them to require it; and although not strong in numbers, or in pecuniary ability, they finally determined to undertake the work of supporting a minister who should devote himself to this particular field. In the spring of 1843 they secured the services of Rev. John Burt, who continued as their minister until the spring of 1859,—sixteen years,—when, on account of failing health, he requested the consent of session

to his resignation of his relation as stated supply. His resignation was accepted. During his ministry there were received into the membership of the church seventy persons, of whom twenty-eight are still members. The others, with the exception of one, have died or been dismissed to other churches. Mr. Burt did good work for the cause here, by his clear, forcible and solid preaching. He gave strength and permanency to the work that had already been begun, and when he left it, it was in a fit condition for the rapid growth and prosperity that took place under his youthful and zealous successor, Rev. B. S. Everitt. In 1848 Mr. Burt signified to the session his desire to leave, but after due consideration it was thought best that, provided the church should proceed to the erection of a new edifice for public worship, he should continue his labors, and so he agreed to postpone the subject. The work was soon commenced, and the church now in use was erected.

The people built for his use the present commodious parsonage.

William Stevenson was elected and ordained elder June 18, 1848; Samuel Eckel and Charles Stevenson, March 27, 1852. Mr. Eckel died after a short service of two years. Randal E. Morgan was ordained March 26, 1854.

Rev. B. S. Everitt became pastor of this church in June, 1859, and remained until May, 1864, five years. His ministry was very successful indeed, one hundred and four members having been added to the church, of whom fifty four are still members. The church building became too small for the worshippers, and it was determined either to enlarge or build a new house of worship. It was finally resolved to enlarge, and about fourteen feet were added to the building, making it its present size. This was done in 1861.

In 1861 D. E. Marshall and C. E. Pierson were elected ruling elders.

After Mr. Everitt's departure, Rev. Charles Wood was called, August 16, 1864. During his ministry twenty-two were received, of whom sixteen still remain. Mr. Wood labored very earnestly and zealously. During his and Mr. Everitt's and Mr. Burt's pastorates the Sunday-school was in a very flourishing condition.

In February, 1867, Mr. Wood's pastorate was closed, and in March, the same year, the present pastor, the Rev. F. R. Brace, began a successful ministry, which has been continuous to this period. In 1876 Richard B. Stevenson and Samuel N. Chase were added to the session of ruling elders. In 1880 a lecture-room, twenty-four by forty-eight feet, was built in the rear of the chapel, and, in

1885, the church was renovated at an expense of one thousand dollars. In 1886 there were one hundred and sixty-five members, and the moneys raised for all purposes amounted to about one thousand six hundred dollars per year. The church property was in good condition and was in charge of Trustees Jonas Livermore, Richard B. Stephenson, Samuel N. Chase, Joseph M. Coles, Ellison Turner, Wm. P. Wilcox and Frank Bateman.

In the grave-yard the interment of the following aged persons was noted:

Lazarus Pine, died 1796, aged eighty years.
Jonathan Pine, died 1876, aged eighty-six years.
James Pine, died 1863, aged eighty-two years.
Ann Pine, died 1872, aged eighty-six years.
Jonathan Williams, died 1848, aged seventy-two years.
Gerhard Wood, died 1879, aged eighty-three years.
Mary Leek, died 1866, aged eighty years.
Joseph Smallwood, died 1870, aged seventy-four years.
Diademina Smallwood, aged 1872, aged seventy-three years.
Isaac S. Collins, died 1840, aged sixty-six years.
Robert Jaggard, died 1844, aged forty-six years.
Charles Wilkins died 1836, aged thirty-eight years.

ST. JOHN'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH,¹ at Chews Landing, was founded in 1789. Prior to the organization of the parish, that year, the baptism of several children, by Episcopal clergymen, is recorded, indicating that meetings may have been held in this locality some time previous to the formation of the church. On the 6th of September, 1789, Rev. Levi Heath commenced to hold services regularly, and gathered together the adherents of the Episcopal faith, who organized themselves as a parish of the Protestant Episcopal Church on the 14th day of November, 1789. There being no church building in which to worship, measures were taken at this meeting to secure funds to build a church, and a subscription list was circulated, which was headed by Aaron Chew and Joseph Hall Fleming. After these names many others followed, some of the surnames being still borne in the southern part of the county.

After matters had somewhat progressed, and a deficiency of means to complete the church had been discovered, another list was prepared, which Aaron Chew took to Philadelphia, October 1, 1791, where he received material encouragement from many of the citizens, which enabled the parish to complete its church.

The determination to build this church was made at a meeting held December 12, 1789, when it was resolved to build "on the one acre of land that was given by Isaac Jones, of the city of Philadelphia, executor to the estate of Samuel Wetherill, late of the city of Burlington, deceased, bounded by the lands of Aaron Chew, the said

¹ From data collected by the Rev. William Matthias.

Isaac Jones and the Landing road from Long-a-Comeing to Chews Landing." Another minute in the records follows,—

"Gloucester township, August 12, 1790. The Protestant Episcopal Church, formerly known by the name of the Church of England, was raised this day, near the head of Timber Creek, in said township, and was named by some of the contributors present Saint John's Church, after our Lord's beloved disciple, Saint John."

The church was a frame building, having the general appearance of a two-story dwelling-house, and stood in the burial-ground which was opened on the aforesaid acre of land. It was small and plain, but compared favorably with the other buildings in the neighborhood.

On the same day the church was raised the first trustees were elected, whose names were John Hider, Richard Cheeseman, John Thorn, Joseph Hall Fleming, John Marshall, Sr., Ephraim Cheeseman and Jacob Phifier. But it was determined, May 1, 1791, to discontinue this board of trustees, and elect in their stead two wardens and twelve vestrymen. Accordingly were chosen Joseph Hall Fleming and Ephraim Cheeseman as wardens; John Hider, Joseph Hugg, Richard Cheeseman, John Marshall, Jacob Phifier, Adam Batt, John Sanders, John Thorn, Samuel Harrison, Jr., Jacob Sickler, George Ott and Jacob Griffith as vestrymen.

The number of the vestrymen, exclusive of the wardens, was reduced to seven the following year, and, in 1795, no election seems to have taken place at all, Aaron Chew "being appointed to keep the records." In the fall of 1799 two wardens and seven vestrymen were again chosen, whose election appears to have been the last until March 31, 1826, when a vestry of five members was chosen. Now occurred elections at irregular intervals, and, on the 28th of June, 1847, Rev. Hiram R. Harrold, at that time the minister of the parish, writes,—“The minutes of several annual meetings not having been recorded at the time, they were mislaid and cannot be found; this accounts for the interruption of the records.”

The latest of these elections, held April 27, 1856, was, it seems, the *last* one the parish had. Those chosen on this occasion were Josiah B. Sickler and Jacob S. Bendler as wardens; and Joseph J. Smallwood, Joshua Sickler, Edmond Brewer, Samuel P. Chew and Joseph Powell as vestrymen. For a long period, dating back from the present time (1886), the parish has practically had no vestry.

The first minister of the church was Rev. Levi Heath, who served from September 6, 1789, to June 29, 1794. The parish appears to have been

without a rector until April, 1825, when Rev. Robert Hall ministered here for one year.

After an interval of six years Rev. Simon Wilmer began his labors in this parish, working in a zealous manner for the promotion of the cause of Christ, continuing until September 22, 1834. From January, 1835, to February 22, 1836, Rev. John Jones served the parish.

On the 28th of February, 1836, Rev. Hiram R. Harrold became the rector, and continued that relation until 1850. After this no stated services were held for a period of ten years, the church being seldom occupied, except for funerals, and the parish was almost wholly neglected.

In 1861 a Sabbath-school was organized in the church, which soon numbered a hundred members, and was attended by a deep interest in religious matters. Soon after, Rev. Joseph F. Garrison, rector of St. Paul's Church, Camden, began to hold services, every four weeks, after the close of the Sabbath-school, and continued these meetings ten years, when his poor health admonished him to relinquish this extra work. His labors are still remembered with gratitude, as they were the means of reviving the parish.

After this ministry Rev. Gustavus M. Murray, rector of the church at Haddonfield, took up the work, also in connection with his other parish labor. His ministry commenced September 1, 1872, and continued ten years. It was characterized by an increased interest in church matters, which led to the erection of the present fine building, in 1881. It was built on a lot situated between the old church and the Blackwood turnpike, which was conveyed for this purpose by the heirs of Samuel P. Chew. The corner-stone was laid by Bishop John Scarborough, D.D., assisted by Rector Murray and others, on Sunday, Nov. 14, 1880.

In a little less than a year the church was ready for consecration, that service being performed Wednesday, November 9, 1881, also by Bishop Scarborough, assisted by Rev. Joseph F. Garrison and other ministers. The church is built of handsome stone, in the Gothic style of architecture, having dimensions of about thirty by sixty feet. The roof is of slate, and is relieved by a bell gable. The interior is finely finished, the windows being of stained glass. The entire cost was about five thousand dollars, which includes the value of the stone, donated by Edmond Brewer, whose liberality made the erection of such a fine building at this place possible. The stones were procured at Ridley Creek, Pa., and were delivered by Mr. Brewer on the ground, having been brought up the creek, to a point near the old landing, on his scows.

After the ministry of Mr. Murray closed, in 1882, the church had no regular service for a period, but, in 1883, Rev. R. G. Moses became the minister, serving only a few months. Then his son, John Moses (now an ordained minister), held lay services several months longer.

On the 1st of November, 1883, Rev. William Matthias became the rector and the first resident clergyman of the parish. He has since regularly held two services each Sabbath, and also held week-day meetings on special occasions. Soon after, he took charge of the parish he urged the building of a rectory, and began soliciting subscriptions to accomplish such a purpose. Richard N. Herring, of Chews Landing, deeded a lot, opposite the church, as a site on which to build the rectory, and work on it was begun in the spring of 1885. It was completed in October, the same year, and is truly a fine residence. Its cost, with the perpetual insurance on it, was twenty-two hundred dollars. This amount having been fully met, an effort is now being made by the parish to secure means to purchase a pipe-organ for the church.

In the cemetery connected with St. John's Church the following internments have been noted :

Joshua Sickler, died 1883, aged seventy-seven years.
 John Hider, died 1847, aged sixty-four years.
 Sarah Tomlinson, died 1849, aged seventy-three years.
 Samuel B. Hunter, died 1845, aged forty-nine years.
 Abbie Marshall, died 1838, aged sixty-four years.
 Christopher Sickler, died 1843, aged sixty-nine years.
 Sarah R. Sickler, died 1857, aged eighty-two years.
 Aaron Chew, died 1805, aged fifty-four years.
 Aaron Chew, Jr., died 1823, aged thirty-six years.
 Rebecca Chew, died 1849, aged fifty-four years.
 Robert Brewer, died 1878, aged sixty-five years.
 John Parker, died 1796, aged thirty-five years.
 James Tillier Smith, died 1798.
 Adam Bender, died 1857, aged seventy-one years.
 John C. Lippincott, died 1882, aged sixty years.
 George Miller, died 1803, aged sixty-four years.
 Sarah Miller, died 1879, aged seventy-eight years.
 Ruth Happer, died 1829, aged seventy years.
 Sarah Howey, died 1847, aged fifty-seven years.
 Jacob Sickler, died 1823, aged fifty-six years.
 Esther Sickler, died 1825, aged fifty-two years.
 Josiah R. Sickler, died 1876, aged seventy-eight years.
 Joseph Hall Fleming, died 1831, aged seventy years.
 Susannah Fleming, died 1828, aged eighty-three years.
 Isaac Hider, died 1824, aged fifty years.
 Amy Hider, died 1839, aged sixty-one years.
 Hannah Ellis, died 1829, aged sixty-three years.

A large number of graves are unmarked by headstones, while many others have simple stone slabs to indicate the spot where repose some of the first pioneers of this section.

THE BLACKWOOD METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—As early as 1800 the voice of the Methodist missionary was heard in this locality. Following the customs of those times, meetings were held

in the open air or at the houses of those friendly to the new faith, and no ordinary obstacle prevented them from disseminating the truths of their religion. In some places the people heard them gladly, but at others a vigorous opposition was encountered, which had the effect of intensifying their zeal. Among those who thus labored were the following:

1801. Thomas Jones.	1806. William Colbert.
Jesse Justice.	Thomas Smith.
1802. David Barton.	1807. James Smith.
Daniel Higbee.	Thomas Stratton.
1803. Joseph Totten.	1808. Thomas Mills.
Joseph Osborn.	Thomas Budd.
1804. Peter Vannest.	1809. William Mills.
John Brown.	Daniel Ireland.
1805. William McLenahan.	1810. Michael Conte.
Benjamin Hill.	Thomas Dunn.

Among the early Methodist members were persons belonging to the Brown, Kaighn, Hagerman, Woodrow, Turner, Pilling, Pratt and North families, all of whom have left the church militant to join the church triumphant. A small plain meeting-house of wood was built at Blackwood, which was in use until the present spacious edifice was erected, in 1856, when the old building was removed to become a residence, which is at present the home of Mrs. Pratt. The new structure is a two-story frame building, having three rooms in the basement and a large, fine auditorium, costing, to complete, seven thousand dollars. At the time it was built the board of stewards was composed of William Kaighn, Thomas Pilling, Cornelius Hagerman, David Wood, John Pratt, James D. Turner and Joseph Van Dexter. The minister at that time was the Rev. Joseph Atwood, who superintended the building. The charge had about one hundred members, and had just taken rank in the Conference as a station, sustaining that relation ever since. The pastors of the church, since its erection as a separate charge, have been the following :

1856. Joseph Atwood.	1870-71. J. H. Stockton.
1857-58. James White.	1872-73. Joseph Ashbrook.
1859. Benjamin F. Woolston.	1874. John Fort. ¹
1860-61. Samuel Parker.	1875-77. G. H. Tullis.
1862-63. J. H. Stockton.	1878-80. J. B. Westcott.
1864. A. Owen.	1881-82. M. C. Stokes.
1865. G. K. Snyder.	1883-85. J. W. Morris.
1866-67. Albert Matthews.	1886. D. W. C. McIntire.
1868-69. John S. Phelps.	

During the pastorate of Rev. Phelps the church was cleared of the debt which had been weighing it down ever since it was built, and from that time the congregation has flourished. In 1886 there are one hundred and eighty-six members, of whom the following were trustees: James Gardner, Samuel Graybury, Richard Morgan, J. W. Rapp,

¹ Died while on this charge.

J. T. Wood, James Powell, Aaron Van Dexter, E. T. Brown and James Jones. A Sunday-school, of one hundred and fifty members, has Theodore Hider as its superintendent.

THE CHEWS LANDING METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—This church was founded in 1812, when a small meeting-house was built at this place for the accommodation of different denominations who might choose to occupy it. After the lapse of a few years the Methodists were the only ones to continue their meetings, and they only at long intervals, being finally altogether discontinued on account of the removal of members and the death of some who formed the original class. The building became dilapidated and fell into such a state of decay that it became a common sheep-pen and the habitation of birds and bats. In this neglected condition it remained until about sixty years ago, when it was repaired and was again devoted to its original use and purpose. The membership, though small, increased, and a permanent congregation was organized, which erected a better house of worship a few years later, and which was used until the present church took its place. It is a plain but not unattractive frame building, upon which work was commenced August 24, 1878, and which was consecrated November 28th, the same year. The church cost, to complete, about fifteen hundred dollars, and is now in good repair. The lot upon which it stands is favorably located, and also comprises a burial-ground.

The church has been connected with a number of charges, belonging at present to Heddling Circuit, which was formed in March, 1878, and is one of three appointments on that charge. The pastors have been,—

1878-79. J. R. Thompson.	1883. D. D. Fifer.
1880-81. John P. Connoley.	1885. T. D. Sleeper.
1882. H. J. Zellej.	1886. J. B. Pare.

The church at Chews Landing has a membership of sixty-five, and has, in 1886, the following trustees: William Toommy, James Stetser, Moses Batton, William D. Redrow, Franklin Price, Geo. W. Barrett and James McCulley.

A Sunday-school of one hundred and ten members has Mrs. Emily Warthman as its superintendent.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH.—On the Berlin turnpike, one and a half miles from Kirkwood, is a house of worship belonging to the above denomination. It is an unpretentious, small frame building, erected in 1859, on a lot donated for this purpose by Hillman Rowand. The society occupying it has a small membership, confined principally to the Watson and Rowand families. The

Rev. Timothy Heiss was the first preacher, and the Rev. William Bunch is the present. A well-attended Sunday-school is maintained in the church, which is connected with the church in Winslow in forming a pastoral charge.

BLACKWOOD BAPTIST CHURCH.¹—The Baptist Church at Blackwood was constituted February 23, 1848. No written records have been kept of the influences at work prior to the organization of the church and leading to it, of the securing of a place for meetings or for permanent location.

From men still living were gleaned the following facts: During the year 1847 Rev. Henry Westcott, a Baptist minister, visited Blackwood, inquiring for members of Baptist Churches, and seeking for an opportunity to preach to them. With the assistance of Joseph V. Edwards, a member of the Haddonfield Baptist Church, he obtained permission to preach in the Methodist Church, and several services were held there during the year. These meetings tended to stimulate the Baptists scattered about the community, and led them to rally around Mr. Westcott as a leader. Later he obtained permission to preach in what was then known as the Good Intent Church.² These meetings were held more or less regularly until the close of the year 1847. By this time a sufficient number of Baptists had been gathered together to justify them in uniting to form a church. To further this conviction of duty, articles of faith and a church covenant were adopted, and it was deemed advisable to call a council of neighboring Baptist Churches to consider the propriety of organizing a regular Baptist Church at Blackwood.

In response to the above call, the council met, and, growing out of that meeting, we have the following minute:

"BLACKWOODTOWN, February 23, 1848.

"The friends of Zion met in the meeting-house at Good Intent for the purpose of constituting a regular Baptist Church, the following-named persons, who have obtained letters of dismission from their respective churches:

"Joseph V. Edwards.	Amy Edwards.
Thomas T. Firth.	Emaline Firth.
Aaronson Ellis.	Hannah Ellis.
Joseph Charles.	Abigail Charles.
John W. Peterson.	Sarah A. Morgan.
John Carwin.	Mary Carwin.
William Taylor.	Catharine A. Taylor.
Edward Jones.	Julia P. Parham.
Henry Streume.	Eliza Streume.
Thomas Hutchinson.	Catharine Pine.
Yeoman Paul.	Elizabeth Paul.

¹ By Rev. James Fielding.

² The Good Intent meeting-house had been erected about 1836 on the hill, near the factory, in Gloucester County, by Garrett Newkirk, for the accommodation of his workmen.

Jonas Cattell,
Elizabeth Allen.
Sarah Paulin.

Mary Cattell.
Emily H. Wilkins.
Eliza Casper."

The following-named brethren, bearing credentials from their respective churches, composed the council of recognition: From Haddonfield, Rev. Wm. H. Brisbane, Deacons Thomas Ellis, Thomas Marshal, D. H. Gault, Isaac Armstrong and A. McKinzie; from Marlton, Rev. J. M. Challiss, Deacons Charles Kain, Benjamin Kain and William Edwards; Woodstown, Rev. John Perry Hall; Mullica Hill, Rev. Charles Kain; Newton, Rev. Charles Sexton.

The council recommended the above-named brethren and sisters to proceed in the usual way to organize themselves into a church, whereupon it was moved by Thomas T. Firth, and seconded by William Taylor, "that we constitute ourselves a regular Baptist Church, to be known and recognized in law as the regular Baptist Church of Blackwoodtown."

Ten days' notice having been given, the church met, March 4th, for the transaction of business, when the following officers were elected: Deacons, Joseph V. Edwards, William Taylor; Trustees, Hiram Morgan, Joseph V. Edwards, Jonas Cattell, Henry Stremme, Thomas Hutchinson.

The congregation thus formed did not possess a church-home, and, from lack of means, was unable to build one. The difficulty was met, however, by friends in the community, who gave them the chapel in which they were worshipping, and a building lot in Blackwoodtown, to which it could be moved. From a deed bearing date of March 10, 1848, were obtained the names of those who gave the building lot and house, viz., Jonas Livermore and wife, Lewis Livermore and wife, John Cooper and wife, John Stokes and wife. Early in the year 1848 the building was moved to its present site.

At the meeting held on the 4th of March Rev. Henry Westcott was called to the pastorate of the church, which position he filled until March 26, 1857. During his labor of nine years the church increased by letter and experience twenty, and by baptism one hundred and one. During this period, in 1854, the building was enlarged twelve feet and other necessary repairs made. In the same year the church entertained the West New Jersey Baptist Association in its annual meeting.

While the increase in numbers during this period was encouraging, the decrease was none the less discouraging, for by letters of dismission and by exclusion the number was reduced to eighty-three. There have been other seasons of rapid growth

and as rapid decline, of light and shadow, of hope and fear, the membership never long remaining above its present number, seventy-nine. Although the church has never been numerically or financially strong, yet its influence for good has been felt throughout a large region of country, leading to a more faithful observance of the New Testament ordinances, and to a recognition of the authority of the Scriptures as once delivered to the saints.

The following ministers have served as pastors of the church:

Henry Westcott, from March 12, 1848, to March 26, 1857.

Homer Sears, from July 5, 1857, to September 30, 1859.

Charles Cox, January 5, 1860, to September 27, 1860.

H. J. Thompson, from May, 1861, to August 30, 1862.

Asher Cook, from January 1, 1864, to October 1, 1866.

Samuel Godshall, from January 12, 1868, to July 25, 1869.

E. M. Barker, from January 1, 1871, to April 25, 1872.

John D. Flansburgh, from March, 1873, to September 26, 1879.

The present pastor, James Fielding, began his labors with the church January 25, 1880.

The membership has been as follows: Constituent, 28; by baptism, 199; by letter and experience, 73; total, 300; present membership, 79.

The officers at present are:

Pastor, James Fielding; Deacons, Joseph V. Edwards (who served from the beginning), Isaac Brown, Isaac Cramer, Reuben L. Edwards; Trustees, Ralph Hider, Edward Scott, Isaac Brown, Isaac Cramer, Reuben L. Edwards, Selah O. Prickett, Joshua Scott; Clerk, Charles R. Bee; Treasurer, Joshua Scott.

SOCIETIES.

INDEPENDENT LODGE, No. 64, I. O. O. F., is the oldest of the secret orders now maintained at Blackwood. It was instituted August 5, 1847, and had as its first principal officers Samuel G. Richards, N. G.; Justice Hedger, V. G.; Martin S. Synnott, Sec.; James R. Driver, Treas.

The first meetings were held in the Temperance Hall, but in 1852 Odd-Fellows' Hall was erected, at a cost of nearly three thousand dollars. It is a three-story frame building, the lower stories forming living rooms. The hall is neatly furnished, and is also used for lodge purposes by the other orders of the village. This lodge had, in 1886, eighty members, and the following officers: Frank P. Williams, N. G.; George W. Barrett, V. G.; William B. Bettle, Rec. Sec.; Joseph E. Hurff, Fin. Sec.; Thomas J. Wentz, Treas.; Edward P. Brown, Thomas G. Zane, John H. Magee, Edgar J. Coles, Thomas J. Wentz, Trustees.

MINERVA LODGE, No. 25, K. of P.—This body was instituted July 19, 1869, with the following-named charter members: Charles H. Le Fevre, Thomas Andrews, John Houseman, Thomas Knight, Samuel W. Lamb, Henry Beckley, William Mills, Charles Barrett and Samuel Jaygard.

The lodge has sixty members, and its officers are J. S. North, C. C.; F. P. Williams, V. C.; Charles Alexander, K. of R. and S.; Benjamin Rudderow, M. of F.

BLACKWOOD GRANGE, No. 9, P. OF H., held its first meeting under a dispensation of the Grand Grange, March 25, 1875. It was soon after fully chartered, and has continued its meetings with varying interest ever since, being at present in a flourishing condition. There are fifty members and the following principal officers: John M. Steser, Master; Theodore Hider, Sec.; Samuel Batten, Treas.; John H. Magee, E. J. Coles, I. W. Rapp, Trustees.

MONIX CASTLE, No. 6, K. OF M. C., was the most recently organized of the lodges at Blackwood, being instituted September 26, 1883. Its membership from the beginning was large, fifty-five persons sustaining the relation of charter members. The roll has been swelled until nearly one hundred belong at present. The principal officers were: Trustees, E. T. Brown, J. E. Hurll, Samnel C. Bettie; S. K. P. C., Henry Cummings; S. K. O., Joseph S. Stewart; S. K. V. C., Samuel C. Bettie; Recording Secretary, Samuel Pine; Financial Secretary, William Williams; Treasurer, Benjamin Williams.

Some time about 1845 a vigorous division of the Sons of Temperance had an existence in the village, holding its meetings in the second story of the Temperance Hotel. In 1852 the order built a

hall of its own and occupied it about two years, when a waning interest caused the organization to disband. This hall is now part of the E. J. Cole's store stand. Since that time other temperance organizations have been established, and a well-supported lodge of Good Templars is at present maintained. These organizations have been promotive of much good in creating a healthy sentiment in favor of the principles of temperance.

EDUCATION.

One of the most liberal patrons of popular education was Joseph Sloan. In the last century he bequeathed one hundred pounds to the township of Gloucester, "to be put in the care of such trustees as may from time to time, by plurality of voices, be chosen at the annual town-meeting, to have the care of the same; the interest of which the said trustees shall yearly lay out on books treating on religious morality, arithmetic or the mathematics, to be bestowed at their discretion on youths likely to improve thereby; and if any overplus be, to lay the same out in schooling poor children without distinction. And at the expiration of five hundred years, said township may, by plurality of voices, appropriate said one hundred pounds any way for the use of the poor."

This fund had in some way become impaired, but was lately restored to its original amount by the township authorities, and the yearly income of the four hundred dollars invested is devoted to the purchase of school-books for needy children.

THE TOWNSHIP OF WINSLOW.

CHAPTER XV.

Character of the Township—Set off from Gloucester—List of Officers—Villages of Sicklerville, Williamstown Junction, Wilton, Tansboro', Cedar Brook, Braddock, Blue Anchor, Ancora, Elm, Winslow Junction and Winslow—Glass Works—Societies—Friends' Meetings and Churches.

THIS township is situated in the extreme south-eastern part of the county. It was formed in 1845, and obtained its name from Winslow village, at that time its most important settlement. On its north is Waterford township; on the east and southeast, Atlantic County; south and southwest, Monroe township, in Gloucester County, from which it is separated by Four-Mile Run and Great Egg Harbor River; and on the west and north is the present township of Gloucester. The general surface is level, the soil being chiefly sandy or sandy loam. Along the water-courses the surface is depressed, partaking of the nature of swamps, having as its timber growth cedar-trees. In other parts are large pine forests or growths of deciduous trees, which afford a valuable timber supply. About one-fourth of the area only has been cleared for cultivation, though much of the larger timber has been removed. The soil on the low lands is fairly fertile, and appears to be well adapted for fruit-culture, which has become the principal occupation of the inhabitants. In the northwestern part, near Williamstown Junction, are valuable deposits of clay for potters' use, and in many parts may be found sand superior for glass-making. The drainage is afforded by the Egg Harbor Rivers and their affluent streams, whose flow through the township is generally sluggish. The township offered few attractions to the pioneer settler, and the improvements made by those who ventured into these remote regions were in no wise noteworthy. A colony of Friends settled in the western part before the Revolution, prominent among them be-

ing William Norcross. His son Job was born in the township and raised a large family, from which have descended the Norcrosses of this part of the county. Joshua Duple and John Kellum lived in the same neighborhood, the former leaving descendants who are prominent in the affairs of the township. Benjamin Thackara lived in the New Freedom neighborhood, and Joshua Peacock nearer Tansboro'. He was the father of William and Joseph Peacock, both of whom reared large families. George Sloan lived near New Hopewell, and the Cains and McLains in the neighborhood of Long-a-Coming. Among other early settlers were Brittain Bishop, Benjamin Watson, Robert Mattox, Oliver Beebe, Charles Camel, Joel Bodine, John Rogers, Samuel Scull, Philip White, Eli Nield, Jonathan Fowler, Moses Githens, Enos Sharp and Isaiah Whiteraft. After the building of the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, in 1856, the country was developed more rapidly, and, with the building of new lines, other settlements were opened in localities which had before been too remote from places of business to make the cultivation of the soil profitable. Some lands were located early, but being held in large tracts, were not improved until recent years.

The first tract of cedar swamp lands located in the township became the property of Daniel Hillman and Joseph Lowe in 1726. It lay on the Great Egg Harbor River, south of the Blue Anchor tract, where, tradition says, the Indian trail crossed the swamp. For a long time it was the only trail in that part of the township, and was consequently frequently used. On the east side stood an Indian wigwam, where travelers were entertained before the settlements of the whites, and where such as passed from one part of the State to the other might lodge in the home of the dusky landlord. The pathway, though narrow,

crossed a small island in its course and was almost in a straight line. For many years the remains of an old foot-bridge could be seen at the island. After the timber began to be used, part of this old trail became a wagon-road, and, in general, the early roads had the same course or followed the Indian trails. In the course of time the above Indian trail was abandoned and a new one made about two miles down the river, where formerly stood John Inskeep's old saw-mill. In 1762 this crossing is spoken of as a public ford and was much used by both the whites and the Indians as long as they remained in this country. The Indians had large villages at Shamong, in Burlington County, and Tuckahoe, in Cape May County, and this was a central point, where they would camp overnight as they passed from village to village. They always camped in the open air, without regard to season, and resumed their travels before the rising of the sun.

CIVIL ORGANIZATION.—Winslow was erected by an act of the Legislature, March 8, 1815, out of Gloucester township, with the following bounds: Beginning at the middle of Egg Harbor River where the Camden and Atlantic County line crosses the river; along the line of Atlantic County to the corner of Waterford township, along the Waterford line, passing through Long-a-Coming to the public road leading therefrom to the Cross Keys tavern in Washington township; thence along the Washington line to the head of Four-Mile Branch to Washington township corner; thence down Four-Mile Branch to the main branch of Great Egg Harbor River; thence down the same to the place of beginning. By these bounds a part of the village of Long-a-Coming (now Berlin) was in Winslow, the other parts being in the adjoining townships, but by legislative enactment, March 23, 1859, the bounds were modified so as to place all of that village in the township of Waterford. The act provided that "all that part of the township of Winslow and Gloucester lying northerly and northwesterly of a line commencing on the present Waterford township line so as to intersect the most easterly line of Samuel Shreve's land; thence along said line between Samuel Shreve's and James McLain's homestead until it intersects Tinkers Branch; thence to where it intersects the New Freedom and Clementon roads; thence along the southwesterly side of and including said road; thence in a direct course by the way of and including Joseph S. Read's brick-yard to the line between Waterford and Gloucester townships and including parts of Winslow and Gloucester townships, be and the same is hereby set off

from the said townships of Winslow and Gloucester and attached to and made a part of said township of Waterford."

The act forming Winslow township provided that the first election should be held at the inn of Josiah Albertson (Blue Anchor), and the next township meeting of Gloucester was to be held at the Red Lion Inn of William Middleton, at Clementon. The committee to divide the township funds and to pre-rate the taxes for the ensuing year held its meeting at the house of Jacob Leach, at Berlin.

The records of the township indicate the election of the following officers in the years prefixed to their names:

Justices.

1815, Wm. R. Johnson,	1857, M. S. Peacock,
1816, Elijah Burdall,	1858-60, John R. Dudge
1817-48, Joshua Dudge	1861-70, Montgomery Reading
1819-51, Thomas Melony,	1871-72, John Little
1852-53, George J. Mapes,	1873-82, Edward Baker,
1854, M. R. Sumnerman,	1883, Levi C. Phifer,
1855-56, Richard J. Mapes,	1881, Robert F. McDougall,
1883-86, M. R. Sumnerman,	

Treasurers.

1814-48, Chas. H. French,	1855, Thomas Melony,
1849-50, Edwin Woolf,	1856-58, John Wright,
1851, Wm. R. Johnson,	1859-64, Wm. T. Sickler
1852, Thomas Melony,	1865-81, John R. Dudge,
1853-54, John Carroll,	1882, Edward Burdall,
1883-86, Michael G. Burdall,	

Collectors.

1843-48, James Dill,	1866-75, Montgomery Reading
1849-50, Peter C. Boss,	1871, John R. Dudge,
1851, Montgomery Reading,	1875-79, Montgomery Reading,
1852-55, Samuel Norcross,	1880-82, Conkling Mayhew,
1856-64, Jacob Sailer,	1883-86, Jacob Sickler,

The justices of the peace since the organization of the township have been,—

Wm. Peacock,	Chas. H. French,	Elijah Burdall,
Wm. T. Sickler,	Joel Murphy,	Wm. Bishop,
Joseph N. Garten,	Samuel Burdall,	Paul H. Sickler,
Wm. Shreve,	W. G. Wilson,	John Marshall,
John Cain,	Joshua Dudge,	Sidney Woods,
Wm. R. Myers,	Isaac S. Peacock,	Abner Gutney,
Henry M. Jewett,	Thomas Austin,	Isaac S. Peacock,
Christian Hoventhal,	George Blatherwick,	

SICKLERTVILLE is a station and hamlet on the Williamstown Branch of the Philadelphia and Atlantic City Railroad. It derived its name from John Sickler, who settled in this locality at an early period, rearing three sons, who also improved farms at this point. Other early settlers were John, Jacob and George Ware, from which circumstance the place was sometimes called Waretown. The present name became permanent when the post-office was established twelve years ago. Paul H. Sickler was appointed postmaster, keeping the office since, at his store, which was opened in 1865, the first in the place. At the railroad station

Jacob Sickler has been in trade since 1880, and near the hamlet James K. P. Lessly has merchandised the past eight years. Sicklerville contains a Methodist Episcopal Church, and, in addition to the above interests, has about ten residences.

WILLIAMSTOWN JUNCTION is at the intersection of the Branch road with the main line of the Philadelphia and Atlantic City Railroad, and is noteworthy solely on that account. A neat station building has been erected. Near this place are the small hamlets of New Freedom and Conradsville. The former has no interest aside from its church and the old grave-yard, but at the latter terra-cotta works were formerly carried on quite extensively by James M. Conrad. The clay of this locality is superior for ware of this nature, and some fine work was produced, including earthen lawn figures. The works have been out of fire nine years.

WILTON is the third station on the Branch road in the township, and is almost midway between Atco and Williamstown Junction. The railroad company has provided neat station buildings, and offers shipping facilities, which should commend this point to the fruit-growers and manufacturers. The principal features of the place are the glass-works, which were established about 1848 by an association composed of Samuel Norcross, Joseph Heritage, William Peacock, Benjamin Y. Thackara, Lester Gager, Matthias Simmerman and others. Norcross & Heritage had the general management of the business, which was suspended after a few years, but was again resumed by Samuel and Uriah Norcross. About 1856 the works were leased by J. L. Mason, of New York, and operated in the manufacture of his patent fruit-jars. Then came a season of inactivity, but, about 1862, Joel Bodine and Charles Adams took charge of the works and carried on business some ten years. They were last operated by Frank Bodine, but have been out of blast since July, 1885. Hollow-ware only was manufactured, and when in full operation about one hundred persons were employed. Most of these lived in the immediate neighborhood, which caused this place to assume the appearance of a village. In 1886 there were three dozen houses, two-thirds belonging to the glass-works property. Many are at present unoccupied. One-half a mile from this place, on the Berlin and Blue Anchor road, is the old hamlet of

TANSBORO'.—The relation of the two hamlets is so close that they are practically one, and before Wilton became a station on the railroad the glass-works were regarded as being a part of Tansboro'. The latter is an old point, a settlement having been formed here soon after 1800, and one

of the first industries was a tannery, from which circumstance the name was derived. Among those first in this locality were Elijah Burdsall, James McLain, John Hughes, Gilbert Kellum, John Cain, Cyrus and Cornelius Tice. The latter started the tannery, nearly opposite the tavern, and for a number of years it was carried on by Josiah Venable. John Cain and Montgomery Reading were later tanners. There were but half a dozen vats and it was discontinued about thirty years ago. Cornelius Tice was one of the first keepers of the public-house, which has been enlarged by subsequent landlords. Among these were James Campbell, William Norcross, William Marshall and the present John Sharp. In former times it was much patronized. James Cain had one of the first stores, occupying the building where William T. Sickler has been in trade the past twenty-one years. Here is kept the Wilton post-office, in charge of Christian Heventhal since October, 1885, when it was removed to Tansboro'. The original Tansboro' post-office, of which Isaac S. Peacock was the first postmaster, was discontinued about the beginning of the Civil War, and when it was re-established took the name of Wilton, Frank Bodine being the postmaster. Another business stand was established at Tansboro' by John Carroll, which was enlarged by his successors. Here Joseph N. Garton has been in trade a number of years. The upper story of this building forms a hall in which the glass-blowers held their society meetings. Here, also, is the home of "Wilton Lodge, No. 6, Independent Order of American Mechanics," which was instituted February 27, 1864, with twenty-five members. The lodge has been very prosperous, having at present one hundred and forty members. November 19, 1884, the lodge was incorporated with the following trustees: Albert E. Rowand, Charles M. Brown, Warren E. Garton and Christian Heventhal. The same room is occupied by the Ladies' Masonic Link, a beneficial society, having forty members. A Baptist Church at this place has been abandoned, but a Methodist Church is still maintained. There are also a few mechanic-shops and about twenty residences.

CEDAR BROOK, on the main line of the Philadelphia and Atlantic City Railroad, is the name of a new hamlet containing a store kept by John R. Duble, several shops, a Methodist Protestant Church and half a dozen dwellings. It is an important water-station on the railroad, the supply being obtained from the stream which was long known as Pump Branch of Little Egg Harbor River.

BRADDOCK is the name of the next station south-

ward, and is in the locality of Bates' mill, which was for many years one of the old landmarks in this section. After the original owner, Thomas Cole, the mill was successively held in partnership by Aaron Chew, Josiah Albertson, Benjamin Bates, John Albertson, Benoni Bates and others, but now belongs to William S. Braddock, who has converted a large portion of the pond into a cranberry marsh. On the high lands, near the station, many small fruit farms are being opened.

BLUE ANCHOR, the station beyond Braddock, takes its name from the old Blue Anchor tavern, half a mile from the railroad. The land upon which this old landmark stands was located in 1737 by Abraham Bickley, a distiller of Philadelphia. The old house stood upon the Indian trail, leading from the sea coast to the Delaware, which was much traveled a hundred years ago, after the old trail farther south was abandoned. As early as 1740 John Hider was the landlord, dispensing good cheer in a cabin built of cedar logs. Eight years later John Briant occupied the house. In 1762 Robert Mattox became the owner of this property and a large tract of land adjoining, living here many years. His daughter Elizabeth married Josiah Albertson, who took possession about 1812, and built the present house, which was kept by him until after the railroad was finished, when travel was diverted and the place lost its importance. He also built a store-house, where his son-in-law, John C. Shreve, engaged in merchandizing and made other improvements which caused this to become a central point. Here people from every part of the county could be seen, almost any day, intent either upon hunting or on business connected with the immense lumber regions of that section. "It was a celebrated resort for travelers, who delighted to stop at this old hostelry, where bountiful meals and clean beds were afforded, and where a quiet night might be spent without fear of the clamor arising from much drinking." It was, also, a central point for stages running between Philadelphia and Atlantic County. After Albertson's retirement, Eziel Bareford was the landlord, and was followed by John R. Doble. Since 1878 John Inskeep Brick has carried on the interests at this place, having both the store and the tavern. Being centrally located, the town-meetings, and elections of Winslow township are here held.

Blue Anchor was selected a number of years ago by Dr. John Haskell and others as the seat of a Spiritualistic community, and with the purpose of building up a village after the pattern of Vine-land. About twenty-five families located lands,

in small tracts, upon which a number of houses were built, but the death of Dr. John Haskell and the disagreement among the members as to the true policy of the community, had a depressing effect upon its prospects. Many removed, and those remaining failed to carry out the original purpose. Lately a number of improvements have been made, and, as the land is rich and favorably located, a thriving settlement may soon be established.

Winslow Junction and Rosedale are on the same line of railway, southeast from Blue Anchor, but have no interests of importance. A few miles from the former place, on the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, is the station of

ANCOREA.—The settlement is new, and hardly assumes the appearance of a village. Fruit-culture is the principal occupation.

In the southwestern part of the township, on the Great Egg Harbor River, is an old landmark, widely known as Inskeep's Mill. It was erected prior to 1762, when John Inskeep made a survey at this point, wherein which the location of the mill is noted. Inskeep lived at Marlton, Burlington County, but owned a large tract of land on Great Egg Harbor River, and on account of the fine timber growing in that locality, made the cutting of the same at his saw-mill profitable. On the adjoining hill he had a deer park, fenced with rails, and so high that the animals inclosed seldom escaped. The park contained about fifty acres, and it was not intended to confine the animals for a hunt, but simply to have in readiness a fit buck should the owner want one when the teams were returning home with lumber. They were generally secured by stealth at night, a torch-light being used to lure them. As Inskeep's mill was the only place where the river could be forded, hence a trail from the Atlantic to Burlington County passed that way and was much used by both whites and Indians. The mill has been abandoned and the property owned by the Hay estate. Northwest from this place E. A. Russell erected a steam grist-mill in 1882, which was destroyed by fire the same year. It was immediately rebuilt by him and has since been in operation.

In the northern part of the township is the old Spring Garden tavern-stand, so long kept by David Albertson family, and after his death by his wife, Rebecca. In the days of travel by wagon the place had considerable prominence, but has long since been abandoned as a hotel.

On the Atlantic County line, about two miles from Winslow Junction, is the hamlet of

ELM.—It is a station on the New Jersey South-

ern Railroad, and contains a post-office, a store, school-house, Methodist Church and the homes of about forty families. Most of these find occupation in fruit culture. The hamlet is new, but has had an active growth since its existence.

WINSLOW JUNCTION is eligibly located, at the crossing of the New Jersey Southern Railroad and the Camden and Atlantic and the Philadelphia and Atlantic City Railways, whose tracks, at this point, run parallel to each other. No improvements beyond the erection of the station building have been made, as the real estate has not been available for settlement until within the past year. The Hay estate has recently surveyed some of the adjoining lands into lots, which makes it possible to utilize the advantages which this location offers for residence and manufacturing purposes.

WINSLOW.—This is the largest village in the township, having a population of about five hundred. It has a station on the Camden and Atlantic Railroad and on the New Jersey Southern Railroad, a mile from the junction of the two. The location is pleasant, but as the place was founded for a manufacturing village, and is wholly devoted to the glass-works there carried on, it has never become important as a trading point. The entire village, and hundreds of acres surrounding it, consisting of a highly cultivated farm; and forests in their primeval condition, are the property of the children of Andrew K. Hay deceased, successor to William Coffin, Sr., who originated these enterprises. He was the proprietor of the Hammonton Glass-Works, but, in 1831, began the improvements from which have sprung the extensive Winslow Glass-Works. At that time the site was a dense forest, and his son William Coffin, Jr., afterward proprietor of the works and the first man to fell a tree to make a clearing on which to build the works and the village connected with it. He named the place Winslow, in compliment to his youngest son, Edward Winslow Coffin and when the township was formed, fourteen years later, this name was also adopted. The elder Coffin associated his eldest son, William, with him, and business was transacted as William Coffin, Jr., & Co. In 1833 the senior William Coffin retired, and a brother-in-law of William Coffin, Jr., Thomas J. Perce became a member of the firm, which now was Coffin & Perce. This relation continued until the death of the latter, in 1835, when William Coffin, Jr., became the sole owner of the Winslow works. He operated them himself until 1838, when he sold a half interest to another brother-in-law, Andrew K. Hay, the firm becoming Coffin, & Hay. Mr. Hay was a practical glass-maker,

and also interested in the Hammonton works, where he was the partner of another brother-in-law, Bodine Coffin. At Winslow the works were carried on by the two partners some time, when a third partner was admitted to the firm in the person of Tristram Bowdle. The old co-partnership of Coffin, Hay & Bowdle continued until 1847, when William Coffin, Jr., sold his interest to Edward Winslow Coffin and John B. Hay, and the firm became Hay, Bowdle & Co. In 1850 Tristram Bowdle retired from the business, and, a year later, E. W. Coffin sold his interest to Andrew K. Hay, who, with his nephew, John B. Hay, now became the sole owners of the property. They at once began extending their business, making extensive improvements in the works and building up the village. In 1852 an artesian well was driven to the depth of three hundred and fifteen feet to obtain a supply of water for the steam grist-mill, which established the geological fact that the green sand marl formation which crops out at Kirkwood is here found one hundred and fifty feet below the surface. Andrew K. Hay continued at the head of the business until his death, February 17, 1881, at the age of seventy-two years. He was a native of Massachusetts, of Scotch parentage, and was distinguished for his enterprise and correct business habits. John B. Hay and the heirs of Andrew K. Hay carried on the works until 1884, when John B. Hay withdrew, since which time they have been operated under a lease by Tillyer Bros., Philadelphia. The manufacturing interests consist of a large steam grist and saw-mill, two large window-glass factories, a hollow-ware factory, a large store and about one hundred tenements. Several hundred men and boys are employed, many of the operatives having been connected with the works for a long term of years. The works have good shipping facilities, and the quality of glass here produced is superior. A post-office is maintained in the store of the company, and the village has a public hall, a Roman Catholic Chapel and a Methodist Episcopal Church.

WILLIAM COFFIN, JR., was born in Philadelphia, Pa., February 29, 1801. His ancestry is notable in both the paternal and maternal lines. His father, William Coffin, was a direct descendant from Tristram Coffin, who settled in Massachusetts as early as 1642, and the family has been conspicuous in the New England States to the present time. The oldest traceable ancestor came from Normandy with William the Conqueror into England, and was the recipient of a landed estate from his commander for valuable services rendered.

His mother, Ann Bodine (a daughter of Joel



Wm Coffin

Bodine), was a descendant of one of the French Huguenot families—banished for their religious views, and who came to America and infused the best blood of their native land into the veins of many prominent citizens.

William Coffin, the grandfather, came into New Jersey in 1768, settling in Burlington County, and died about the beginning of the Revolutionary War. When William, Jr. (and the fifth of the name in direct succession), was about one year old his parents removed from Philadelphia into Gloucester County, New Jersey, and settled at New Freedom, about three miles south of Long-a-Coming (Berlin). This was a settlement of Friends, where a meeting-house then stood, and where a burial-place is still maintained. Remaining here but a short time, they removed to the "Sailor Boy" tavern, which was at that time, and remained for many years after, one of the principal stopping-places for travelers in going from the "Shore" to Philadelphia.

This hostelry stood by the main stage road, nearly midway between the Delaware River and the ocean, in the midst of the pine forests, and where the several highways going "up shore" and "down shore" left the main road to Absecon; hence travelers were frequent and business plenty. In 1803 John R. Coates became the owner of several tracts of land in the middle part of what was then Gloucester County, and erected a saw-mill on one of the branches of Mullicas River that passed through it. William Coffin attended to the building of the dam and mill and a few dwellings, one of which he occupied. He named the place Hammonton in remembrance of his son, John Hammond. In 1814 he purchased the land, and in 1819 conveyed one-half to Jonathan Haines, and they at once began the erection of a glass factory.

Here began the business education of William Coffin, Jr. By means of the country schoolmaster, and through the aid of his father, he had acquired some knowledge of figures and writing, which were rapidly improved by his varied employments about the factory. As clerk in the store, the buyer of goods in Philadelphia and general accountant among the workmen, he improved his business methods and became the more useful to his father. In 1823 he was made partner and so continued for five years, when he, with three other persons, under the name of Coffin, Pearsall & Co., established a glass-works at Millville, in Cumberland County, N. J. There he remained for two years, when he returned to Hammonton and again became a partner there.

In 1829 William Coffin, Sr., purchased several

adjoining tracts of timber land lying about six miles northwest from Hammonton, in Camden County, and, with William, Jr., and his son-in-law, T. Jefferson Perce, erected a glass factory within the land of the same. This was called Winslow, for his youngest son, who bears the honored name of one of the foremost men of New England in colonial times. In 1834 the title to the land was conveyed to the two last-named persons, who continued the business until 1837, when T. J. Perce died, and William Coffin, Jr., became sole owner. The next year Andrew K. Hay, another son-in-law, became part owner of Winslow, and in 1847 William Coffin, Jr., retired from the business by conveying his remaining interest to Tristram Bowdell, Edward W. Coffin and John B. Hay. For twenty-eight years, it will be seen, he was actively engaged in the manufacture of glass, in the beginning but little understood, and dependent on foreign operatives. With characteristic energy he kept pace with every improvement, and was a firm adherent to the favorite policy of Henry Clay in the protection of home manufactures. He certainly exemplified it in the development of that particular industry, the benefits of which, in that section of country, can be traced to his foresight and liberality.

Although William Coffin, Jr., retired with an ample fortune, yet he soon entered into a new enterprise. He associated himself with Professor J. C. Booth, of Philadelphia, in the experiment of refining nickel and cobalt, it being the first attempt in that direction made in this country. It proved successful, and in 1852 the business was removed to Camden, N. J., on Coopers Creek, and much enlarged. These works are now owned by Joseph Wharton, Esq., who continued the business. In 1850, with a few others, he founded the gas works in Brooklyn, N. Y., and soon after established the gas works in the city of Buffalo, N. Y.

About this time he removed to Haddonfield and erected a handsome private residence, where he resided for several years, dispensing a liberal hospitality to the many friends who surrounded him.

In the inception and completion of the Camden and Atlantic Railroad he took an active part and lived to see it in successful operation. Passing as it did through lands formerly owned by himself and a section of the country with which he was familiar, he could appreciate its advantages and understand its benefits.

Disposing of his residence in Haddonfield, he removed to Philadelphia, where he died February 29, 1872, leaving a widow, Ruth Ann (a daughter of John Dean, and whom he married in 1829), and

one daughter. His life was an active one, and proves what industry, enterprise and business integrity will do.

WINSLOW LODGE, No. 40, I. O. O. F., was instituted May 18, 1846, with the following as the first officers: E. W. Coffin, Noble Grand; Uziel Bareford, Vice-Grand; Wm. S. Fort, Sec.; John H. Coffin, Treas. The first meetings were held in one of the factory buildings, but in 1848 a regular lodge-room was secured in the public building erected by the Winslow Hall Association. This body was composed of members of the lodge, citizens and A. K. Hay, the latter holding three-fifths of the stock. As originally built, the hall was a two-story frame edifice, costing two thousand dollars, but it was enlarged and improved in 1880, at a cost of six hundred dollars more. The lower story forms a roomy hall, which is supplied with a good stage. The lodge-room is neatly furnished, and has been continuously occupied since 1848. In 1886 the number of members belonging was eighty-five, and the lodge had a working capital of three thousand dollars. Its principal officers are,—Noble Grand, William Baird; Vice-Grand, Thomas Moore; Treasurer, William F. Swisser; Secretary, C. B. Westcott.

WINSLOW ENCAMPMENT, No. 16, I. O. O. F., was instituted March 25, 1847, with the following officers: A. K. Hay, C. P.; E. W. Coffin, H. P.; Jas. A. Hay, S. W.; Sylvester Chase, J. W.; Jas. Risley, Scribe. By the organization of other encampments the membership of No. 16 has been much diminished, reducing the number belonging in 1886 to thirteen. At the same time the officers were,—C. P., H. M. Jewett; H. P., Wm. F. Semple; Treasurer, Wm. Brayman; Scribe, C. P. Westcott.

The hall has also been occupied by a division of Sons of Temperance and a lodge of Good Templars, both of which have discontinued their meetings. An assembly of the Knights of Labor, organized a few years ago, now meets stately, and is reported in a flourishing condition.

NEW HOPEWELL (FRIENDS') MEETING-HOUSE. —About the middle of the last century a number of Friends settled in what is now the upper part of Winslow township, where they soon after established a meeting. For this purpose several acres of land were secured from William Norcross, on the old Egg Harbor road, about two miles from Wilton Station, and below the main line of the Philadelphia and Atlantic City Railroad. Upon this was built a small, plain, one-story frame meeting-house, and a graveyard was opened on the same ground, which was occupied about fifty years. The

principal founders and members of the meeting were William Norcross and his sons, Uriah and Job, Thomas Penn, George Sloan, Jonathan Jones, John Brown, Abraham Watson, Abraham Brown, John Shinn, James Thornton, William Peacock, David Tice, William Boulton, Isaiah Clutch, John Duble and Joseph Peacock. Of these, John Shinn was a speaker of power and acceptance, who took up his residence in this isolated locality to escape the praise of those who admired his preaching in the older meetings. In his own words this purpose was expressed: "I came to these wilds to avoid the praise of man, lest I become vain and forget the fear of the Lord." The natural sterility of the soil and the location of the meeting-house on a road which was seldom traveled, after more direct thoroughfares were opened, was unfavorable to the prosperity of the meeting, which was now only irregularly held, under the direction of the Evesham Monthly Meeting. This relation is shown from a minute of the latter meeting, Second Month 8, 1794:

"Friends appointed in the 11 Mo. last, to have the oversight of the meeting held at a place called New Hopewell, reported their attention thereto, and that Friends there were careful in the attendance thereof. And the Friends who constitute that meeting request liberty to hold meetings as heretofore for three months, which the meeting taking into consideration unites in the continuance thereof, for two months, and Enoch Evans, Isaac Boulton, Joshua Stokes and Ephraim Stratton are appointed to have the oversight thereof and to report to this meeting in 4th Mo. next." This arrangement was continued some years, when the death of some of the older Friends and the removal of others had so much diminished the membership that the meeting was finally "laid down" in 1819, and the later business records removed to Evesham, Burlington County, where they now remain, in charge of the clerk of that meeting. From them may be obtained information in regard to families, now wholly extinct, which would assist in unraveling many genealogical difficulties connected with the first settlers of this part of the county.

After 1820 the old meeting-house was removed by Job Norcross, and rebuilt as a two-story dwelling, on the Blue Anchor road, not quite a mile from its old site, where it is now occupied as the home of William Norcross. The grave-yard was preserved by the Friends, and burials of their descendants have since been made there. It is the only reminder of the once familiar landmark, which was the centre of a populous settlement of

professing Christians, who have long since passed away. Although the names of many are no longer remembered, the impress of their consistent lives may yet be seen in the best traditions of the neighborhood. Their influence for truth and justice continues to this day.

In 1883 the Friends relinquished their interest in the grave-yard in favor of the people of Winslow, who selected a board of trustees to control the same. The members were Samuel T. Peacock, Job Eldridge, Matthias Simmerman, George Norcross and George Peacock. Under their direction the cemetery was substantially inclosed, and though in a spot isolated from any other kind of improvement, it shows the care which is bestowed on it. In the ground are the following marked graves:

Job Norcross, died in 1854, aged seventy-five years.
 Rev. Benj. Y. Thackara, died 1894, aged seventy-four years.
 Ann Thackara, died 1857, aged seventy-three years.
 Elizabeth Thackara, died 1847, aged forty-four years.
 Thomas Penn, died 1831, aged eighty years.
 Ruth Penn, died 1837, aged eighty-one years.
 George Penn, died 1863, aged seventy-three years.
 Sarah Penn, died 1795, aged three years.
 Joseph Peacock, died 1865, aged seventy-one years.
 Tamar Peacock, died 1869, aged eighty-one years.
 James Ware, died 1865, aged sixty-five years.
 Ruth Ware, died 1855, aged fifty-seven years.
 Joshua Eldridge, died 1851, aged eighty-seven years.
 Amy Eldridge, died 1846, aged seventy-two years.
 James Githens, died 1864, aged fifty-two years.

BAPTIST CHURCH AT TANSBORO'.—Some of the early settlers of this locality entertained the Baptist faith and had occasional meetings in the New Freedom Church, the minister coming from Evesham, in Burlington County. An increase of interest caused an organization to be formed and measures were taken to erect a church. January 10, 1841, James Cain donated an acre of land at Tansboro', on which such a building might be erected, conveying the same to Elijah Briant, Charles Kain, Joseph Porter, James Cain and John Cain, " Trustees appointed by and with the consent of the Baptist Church, at Evesham, in trust for the Baptist denomination of Tansboro' and its vicinity, of the same faith and order as the Baptist Church at Evesham, for the purpose of erecting a Baptist Church in said place." The meeting-house—a frame structure—was soon after built, and, on the 3d of May, 1845, the church became a corporate body, with John Johnson, Joseph Heritage and Charles H. French as trustees. In the course of years, after meetings had been regularly held for some time, the membership was so much diminished that services were discontinued. Since 1865 no meetings were held and the house was allowed to go to ruin. On the 15th of September, 1874,

William B. French and Chalkley Haines, the surviving trustees, conveyed the property to the West New Jersey Baptist Association, in which body the title now rests, but no effort has been made to improve it. The walls of the old church remain—grim reminders of the devastating influence of time, and those who once worshipped there are scarcely remembered by the present generation.

THE NEW FREEDOM CHURCH.—Some time after 1810 the citizens of this locality united in building a house for public meetings, in which various denominations held services, those of the Methodists predominating. After the organization of societies at Sicklerville and Tansboro' by the Methodist Episcopal branch, the Methodist Protestants established regular services at this place. Their first meetings were held in the old church, but in 1867 a new church was built in the same locality, which has since been occupied. The lot on which the house stands was donated by Daniel Thackara, and the building committee was composed of Isaac S. Peacock, Joseph Buzby, Samuel Bittle, Rev. J. K. Freed and Ezra Lake. It is a plain frame structure, thirty by forty-eight feet, and cost twenty-three hundred dollars. On the 14th of May, 1868, the church became an incorporated body, with the following trustees: Jacob K. Freed, Samuel B. Bittle, Isaiah E. Gibson, Joseph Watson and James H. Howard. The membership of the church is small, not exceeding twenty in May, 1886. The congregation had occasional services in connection with the church at Cedar Brook. The latter building was put up in 1885, chiefly by John R. Duble, Samuel Peacock, Ed. McCullough and Wesley Bates, for the use of religious societies in that locality. The Methodists worshipping here are few in numbers, almost all the members being females. The many changes of residence of the members of the foregoing churches have made it impossible or difficult to maintain the organization, and, in consequence, the records kept by them are very fragmentary and their history not connected. It is a matter worthy of note, though, that after the decease or removal of the elder Friends most of the younger element connected itself with other Protestant Churches instead of adhering to the faith of their fathers, and as they exercised the greatest freedom of choice, this may account for the number of denominational efforts in this part of the county, more societies being organized than it was possible to maintain in a country just passing through its transition stages. In the grave-yard connected with the New Freedom Church are interred, among others, the following:

William Curtis, died 1863, aged sixty-three years.
 Hannah Curtis, died 1862, aged fifty-nine years.
 Cornelius Curtis, died 1860, aged forty-eight years.
 Gilbert Kellum, died 1844, aged sixty-four years.
 William Kellum, died 1820, aged ———.
 Martha Crowley, died 1881, aged ninety-one years.
 Josiah Tico, died 1847, aged thirty-four years.
 Emanuel Bodine, died 1880, aged fifty-three years.
 Edward G. Brown, died 1862, aged forty-six years.
 Samuel G. Bettle, died 1874, aged thirty six years.

The yard shows signs of neglect and is not so much used as in former periods.

TANSBORO' METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—After holding their meetings in the old New Freedom Church a number of years, the Methodist congregation erected a new church at Tansboro' in 1857. The house is a plain frame, having a seating capacity for a few hundred worshippers, and was built on a lot donated by John Carroll. Those active in it were Samuel Butler, Henry Brown, Matthias Simmerman, James Dill and Michael Earling, serving as a committee for the congregation. The church has sustained various circuit relations, being associated with Sickleville and at present with Atco, having no regular minister. When connected with the former, among the preachers were the Revs. Johnson, Moore, Stockton, Morgan, Shimp, Tunneycliff, Reeves, Engard and Murrell. The membership has been fluctuating, owing to the changes at the glass-works, but, in May, 1886, the number belonging was sixty, and the trustees were W. T. Sickler, Henry Besser, Jacob Besser, Michael Burdsall, Abraham Burdsall and George Robinson. The latter is also superintendent of a flourishing Sunday-school.

THE SICKLEVILLE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—The first Methodist meetings in this locality were held at private houses and in the school-house, most of the preaching being done by John Sickler, a local preacher; and the members were his sons, Christopher, John and William, with their families, and Joseph Jones. About 1837 William Sickler set aside an acre of land for church purposes, and soon after the neighbors united in building a small frame house thereon. Here schools were kept during the week and religious meetings on the Sabbath, the attendants coming many miles. Some time after, Sickler donated an additional acre of land on which to establish a cemetery, deeding the whole, in trust, to John Sickler, John Barton, Christopher Sickler and Thomas Lashley. The old building was used until 1859, when the present church was erected in its stead. It is a neat frame structure, thirty-five by forty-five feet, which has been made attractive by recent improvements. In 1886 the property was in charge of trustees William Andrew, William Shreve, S. W. Sickler,

and Paul H. Sickler. The latter has been a local preacher the past twenty years. The membership of the church is small, the entire number not exceeding twenty-five, and the pastoral service is in connection with churches in Gloucester County, but for many years it was joined to Tansboro' in forming a charge. A Sunday-school of sixty members has Sears W. Sickler as its superintendent. It was organized soon after the class was formed by Paul H. and John J. Sickler.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH AT WINSLOW.—In 1840 Wm. Coffin and A. K. Hay deeded a lot of land in the village of Winslow to the Methodist Episcopal Society, who erected a small frame meeting-house thereon the same year, but before this time an organization had been effected, the first religious services being held in the school-house, on an adjoining lot. The original church building has been repaired and was enlarged by the addition of a pulpit recess. In 1886 its trustees are C. P. Westcott, H. M. Jewett, William D. Haines, William Brayman and George H. Long. Being, for a number of years, the only church in the village, the membership was correspondingly large, and for the past twenty years Winslow has sustained the relation of being a separate charge, the appointment at Elm being added the present year. Under this arrangement the Rev. Thomas Wilson was the first pastor, the Rev. Samuel S. Belleville being the present. The church has a membership of sixty-five, including probationary members, and maintains a Sunday-school which has eighty members. The proprietors of Winslow not only encouraged the building of the church, but they also set aside a fine building, which is nominally the parsonage, and contribute freely to the support of the religious work. This liberal policy has had a wholesome effect upon the morals of the community.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH AT ELM is a new edifice, having been erected in 1884, mainly by the efforts of the Rev. Alexander Gilmore, of the United States army, a resident of this place, assisted by J. Christie, H. L. Ferris, Charles E. Albright and others. It is a small but neat frame building, and well accommodates the congregation which occupies it. There are about thirty members, having the same ministerial service as the church at Winslow.

In the latter village a small Catholic chapel was fitted up, in 1884, by Mrs. A. D. Squires, for the accommodation of those entertaining that faith, numbering about twenty communicants. Monthly services are held by a visiting priest, the Rev. Father Von Riel, of Egg Harbor City. The

chapel has neat surroundings. In connection with the Methodist Church at Winslow is a public cemetery, in which are interred most of the deceased who formerly lived in this part of the township.

THE GREENWOOD CEMETERY ASSOCIATION, of Blue Anchor, was incorporated January 12, 1885, with Trustees Henry Poland, William Maxwell, William Hagan, Joseph Wilson, Timothy Thompson and John I. Brick, to control a small cemetery which was opened near the Blue Anchor tavern. The association is non-sectarian.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

ANDREW K. HAY was of German extraction, his ancestors in the maternal line being among the Hollanders who settled on the shores of the Delaware River before the English emigrants arrived. He was born in Massachusetts, and after receiving what education could be obtained at that time, was employed in the manufacture of window-glass, then but a limited industry in the United States. In 1829, and when quite a young man, he came to New Jersey and was engaged at the Waterford Works, then owned by Porter, Shreve & Co. He soon removed to Hammonton, then owned by William Coffin, and, in 1832, married Ann, a daughter of the proprietor. William Coffin withdrew, and the works were managed by his son, Bodine Coffin, and his son-in-law, A. K. Hay.

Three years after the death of T. Jefferson Perce (1838), who, with William Coffin, Jr., were operating the window-glass works until 1835, Andrew K. Hay purchased an interest, and, with William Coffin, Jr., continued the business until 1847, with the addition of Tristram Bowdle as another partner. In the last-named year Edward W. Coffin became the owner of William Coffin, Jr.'s share, and con-

tinued until 1851. In that year Andrew K. Hay, with his nephew, John B. Hay, acquired the entire interest, and the firm of Hay & Co. was in existence until the death of A. K. Hay, in 1881.

The firm kept pace with every improvement in the manufacture of glass, and enlarged the business by the addition of steam mills for grain and timber. The idea that the land in the pine barrens could not be made available for farming purposes was exploded at Winslow, where some five hundred acres were under cultivation, supplying all the hay, grain, corn, potatoes and other needs of the people about the factory in that direction.

Bottle furnaces were introduced, which increased in number with the demand for that kind of ware, and employing many other men and boys about the establishment. In 1849 he was elected a member of Congress, serving one term, but refused a second election, as his extensive business at home required his personal attention. He was offered other political promotions, but always declined for the reasons before stated.

The first suggestions as to the building of the Camden and Atlantic Railroad met his approval, and the project had no more faithful supporter from the beginning to the completion. The advantage it would be to his own landed estate was worth some risk, which he met as the work progressed.

Andrew K. Hay was truly a self-made man. Being familiar with every detail of his business, he was never dependent on others in matters of judgment or experience. His success in life may be traced to these material points, and illustrate the benefits thus to be derived. He was popular among those he employed, and had the confidence of all who knew him. He died February 7, 1881.

THE TOWNSHIP OF CENTRE.

CHAPTER XVI.

Surface and Soil—Early Settlers and Descendants—The Huggs, Brownings, Hillmans, Hinchmans, Thornes, Glovers and later Comers—Civil History—Village of Snow Hill—Societies—Churches—Magnolia—Guinea Town—Mount Ephraim.

TOPOGRAPHY.—This township is bounded as follows: On the north, by Haddon township, from which it is separated by the south branch of Newton Creek; on the northeast by Delaware township, separated in part by a branch of Coopers Creek; on the east and south by Gloucester township; on the south and west by Deptford township, in Gloucester County, being separated therefrom by Great Timber Creek; and on the west by Gloucester City.

The general surface of the township is level, though elevated in some localities to have the appearance of hills, chief among which are Mount Ephraim and Irish Hill. The latter was used before the era of telegraphs for signal purposes, being one of a number of places in a chain of communication from Wilmington to New York. On Irish Hill a tall oak-tree was used as the base of a station, which was supplied with colored lights at night and shutters in daytime to communicate the news of the owners of the line. It is said to have been used chiefly by sporting men, who took this means to apprise their friends of the result of a lottery or a horse-race, often reaping large sums by reason of having the earliest news. At this place is a valuable deposit of clay, which has been only partially developed.

The soil of Centre township, generally, is a sandy loam, and, with careful cultivation, is very productive. The drainage is afforded by the boundary streams and Beaver Branch and Little Timber Creeks, both flowing into Great Timber Creek, which is a tidal stream. Valuable meadows

have been made along these streams (where the first settlements were made) by means of dykes and dams, and here are found some of the most desirable farms in Camden County. In some localities are areas of porous sand, making the soil non-productive for some crops, but the same section has been made to yield rich returns in the hands of the fruit-grower and market-gardener. Much attention has been directed, within late years, to those interests, and the value of the lands has been proportionately increased. The township has good roads, being traversed by the Blackwoodtown and White Horse turnpikes from north to south, and old highways from east to west.

EARLY SETTLEMENT, EARLY SETTLERS AND THEIR DESCENDANTS.—None of the early settlers within the area now embraced in the township of Centre had more landed possessions or enjoyed greater prominence than the Huggs. At one time all the land lying between the Little Timber Creek and the main creek of that name, for a distance of three miles, was owned by members of the Hugg family. The name Hugg is of Irish origin. John Hugg, one of the early settlers, came from the parish of Castle Ellis, in Ireland. He was a Friend, and, though not a partner in the enterprises which brought many Friends to this country at that period, was yet a person of considerable means. His first settlement was on five hundred acres of land (lying at the junction of the two streams) which he purchased of Robert Zane in 1683, and a part of which he then devised to his grandson, William Hugg, who did not come into possession of it until some fifty years later. His first residence stood where the Little Timber Creek flows into Great Timber Creek. From it a view of the Delaware River was afforded, as well as much of the stream before his house. He established a landing, which had the character of a

public place for many years, and where considerable shipping is yet done. The place where the house of John Hugg stood is regarded by some antiquaries as the site of old Fort Nassau, which was built by the Dutch in 1623, when they first attempted a settlement on the Delaware. It is said that some pieces of Dutch brick and pottery were here found after the lapse of more than two hundred and forty years, which indicated this spot as the possible site of that historical fortification. Whatever doubts may attach to such a belief, it is well known that John Hugg lived there until his death, in 1706. He had four sons, namely, John and Elias, who both married daughters of Francis Collins, Joseph and Charles being younger. They were also of adult age when John Hugg took up his home here in Centre township, as they soon after settled around him and became prominent citizens.

John Hugg, Jr., was very active in public affairs. "For six years, from 1695, he was one of the judges of the courts of Gloucester County, and, for ten years, was a member of the Governor's Council, which is evidence of his worth as a just and upright man."

From 1726 to 1730 he was sheriff of the county, which was probably his last service in a public capacity. Between 1696 and 1710 he located several tracts of land between the Great and Little Timber Creeks, extending nearly to the head of the latter and across to the former, including what was lately known as the Crispin Farm. It is believed that he resided in that locality, where he had the advantages of navigation, and a great breadth of meadow lands could be secured by building a bank along the stream to prevent their overflow by the tide. This place was called "Plain Hope," but, in 1811, when Samuel L. Howell was the owner, the name was "Marlboro' Farm," which title it retained for years.

William Crispin, an Englishman, became the owner of this place in 1846, and added to its improvements. He was also the owner of the adjoining farm, known as the "Parker Place," each having about two hundred acres. The meadows on these lands cause them to be among the most valuable farms in the township.

John Hugg was noted for the number of slaves he owned, many of the colored people in this township having descended from those who were formerly in his service. From all accounts he must have been a kind master, as his slaves considered it a great honor to be servants in the Hugg family. In 1709 he sold one of his negro boys (Sambo), to John Hinchman, as is elsewhere noted.

The death of John Hugg occurred in 1730 and is thus described by Smith, in his "History of New Jersey,"—

"In this year died John Hugg, Esq., of Gloucester City. He was about ten years one of the Council. Riding from home one morning, he was supposed to be taken ill about a mile from his house, when, getting off his horse, he spread his cloak on the ground to lie down on, and having put his gloves under the saddle and hung his whip through one of the rings, he turned his horse loose, which, going home, put the people upon searching, who found him in this circumstance speechless; they carried him to his house and he died that evening."

He died respected by all who knew him, leaving to survive him a second wife and the following-named children: Mary (married to Thomas Lippincott), Sarah, Priscilla, Hannah, Joseph, Gabriel, John, Elias and Jacob. John died when yet young and Elias without children.

Elias Hugg, the brother of John and son of the emigrant, lived in the house occupied before him by his father and probably kept a store to supply the wants of the people of those days, whiskey and tobacco being staple commodities. As many of his customers were watermen, "his premises, no doubt, furnished the scene of many carousals among them when detained by wind and tide."

The large landed estates of the Huggs in this township, after passing to the second and third generations, eventually ceased to be owned by any of the lineal descendants of the family and for many years no male members by the name have remained in the vicinity.

In the course of years part of the original Hugg tract became the property of Isaac Browning, the youngest son of George Browning, who emigrated to this country from Holland before 1752, and who settled in what is now Stockton township. There Isaac was born, December 1, 1775, and at the time of his death lived at the mouth of Timber Creek. He had three sons and two daughters, namely: Joshua P., George Benjamin, Cooper P., Mary and Catherine. The first-named son lived on the homestead of his father several years, when he moved to Haddonfield. He was married to Amelia, a daughter of John Clement, and was an influential man in the interest of public improvements. In Centre township the Brownings were progressive citizens and the landing on the creek is still known by their name.

In 1697 John Hillman purchased one hundred and seventy acres of land of Francis Collins, adjoining the estate of John Gill, where he set-

tled. His land lay on both sides of the Haddonfield road to Snow Hill, and his house stood near the present Chapman residence. As the old Egg Harbor road passed by his house, he kept a tavern, but his place did not become noted as a resort, in the sense that attached to some of the taverns of that period, since the travel was comparatively light. A short distance below this house two roads diverged, one going to Salem by way of Clements Bridge, and the other towards the shore.

The soil here is light and the place was no doubt selected on account of the ease with which a clearing might be made, as the growth of timber in these sandy places was never very heavy.

In 1720 John Hillman devised this tract of land to his son John, who, however, settled in Gloucester township, near the White Horse Tavern. His son Joseph lived on the homestead some time, but in 1760, sold to Daniel Scull, of Egg Harbor. Thus, for more than a hundred years, this property has been out of the name of Hillman, and, being now the site of the hamlet of Snow Hill, has been disposed of to many owners.

Daniel Hillman, a brother of John, who settled in Gloucester, located on a tract of one hundred acres of land which had been surveyed for William Sharp in 1701. He gradually extended his estate towards the south, while it joined the lands of the Clarks on the west, and those of the Albertsons on the east. His house stood on what became the Howell estate and was a plain log building. In 1754 Daniel Hillman died and gave this tract to his four sons, James, John, Daniel and Joseph, who improved the same, erecting dwellings thereon. In 1784 Joseph sold his interest to Jacob Jennings, who had the same resurveyed the following year. In this purchase the greater part of the hundred acres, located in 1701, was included, and as the older members of the family had died or moved, the lands thus became the property of strangers. Many descendants of the Hillmans still reside in the township, but on lands not of the original estate.

It may have been noted that before the discovery of fertilizers, the farmers in this section soon exhausted the natural richness of their lands, which thereafter afforded them but scanty subsistence, making it impossible to put up good improvements out of their earnings of the soil. The use of marl and other fertilizers has changed all these conditions.

John Hinchman, the oldest son of John Hinchman, of Newton township, located on part of the paternal estates, now mostly owned by the Willitses and Coopers, extending from the old Salem road to

the head of Little Timber Creek, and adjoining the Jennings property. This land was part of the tract which had been conveyed to John Hinchman in 1699, by John Hugg and his wife, Priscilla, who had inherited some of the same from her father, Francis Collins.

The dwelling-house of John Hinchman was a small, hipped-roof brick building, which, in its day, had some pretension to style and comfort. Its shape has been entirely changed and it now forms a part of the modern residence of the late Charles L. Willits.

John Hinchman had a sort of a military career, having been appointed an ensign in one of the departments of the county in 1705. He was sheriff of the county after 1722, and in his day was quite prominent. As his second wife he married a granddaughter of John Kay. His son, John, settled in Gloucester.

John Thorne, was a brother-in-law of John Hinchman, having married his sister Ann. He came from Flushing, N. Y., following the Hinchmans in their migration from that State. In 1702 he purchased a tract of land of John Reading, lying between the south branch of Newton and Little Timber Creeks, his tract including the farms known as the "Stokes Brick Farm" and the John D. Glover Farm. By his will, made in 1768, he gave his property to his son-in-law, John Glover, in fee. The latter married his daughter, Mary. In his day he was a man of marked influence. A few years before his death, in 1769, he removed to Haddonfield, where his widow continued to reside. His son Thomas died in 1759, leaving a daughter who was married to William Harrison. The latter owned and lived on a farm south of Mount Ephraim, known in later years as the property of Jesse W. Starr. He was a man of considerable prominence, serving as sheriff in 1716. In this capacity he was instrumental in causing the defeat of John Kay, by ordering the election to be held at a point more favorable to Kay's opponent, Dr. Daniel Coxe.

He was buried in a small family grave-yard, near the old brick house, which was demolished some years ago.

John Glover, who lived on the John Thorne place, also came from Long Island and was a brother of William and Richard Glover. The former settled in Newton township, the creek dividing his lands from John's. He was a bachelor and died in 1798, but much of the estate which he owned is still in the Glover name. John Glover, the husband of Mary Thorne, reared a numerous family, some having descendants who still remain

in the township. Near the residence of John T. Glover, on Newton Creek, his grandfather, John T., had a fulling-mill which descended thence to James Glover. It was abandoned many years ago.

On Little Timber Creek, in the neighborhood of Mount Ephraim, was another power, in the early history of this section, where William Eldridge put up grist and fulling-mills. In 1805 he sold this property to Hezekiah Shivers, who disposed of it to John T. Glover, whence it passed to John O. Glover. The mills were near his residence. They have been unused for a long time.

A hundred years after the general settlement of the territory now embraced in this township the principal owners were persons bearing the following names: Gill, Wilson, Brown, Chapman, Brown, Atkinson, Glover, Budd, Zane, Willits, Crispin, Starr, Bell, Eastlack, Budd, Mather, Thackara, Clark, Kinsey, Haines, Lippincott, Kay, Davis, Strang, Rudlow, Rowand, Mickel, Webb, Brick, Harrison and Brazington. Many of these have descendants remaining in the township.

CIVIL ORGANIZATION.—By legislative enactment, November 15, 1831, all that part of the township of Gloucester contained within the following described bounds became a new township: "Beginning at the mouth of Beaver branch where it empties into Great Timber Creek; thence up the said creek to Clements Bridge; thence along the middle of the Evesham Road to the bridge over Coopers Creek; thence down said creek to the corner of the township of Newton; thence by the said township of Newton and Gloucester Town to the beginning, together with all that territory known by the corporate name of the Inhabitants of Gloucestertown in the county of Gloucester, hereafter known as the township of Union."

The people in the territory described, sustained that township relation twenty-four years, when another division took place whereby the township of Centre was created March 6, 1855, as follows:

"Beginning in the middle of Great Timber Creek at the mouth of the southerly branch of Little Timber Creek; thence along the middle of Little Timber Creek to a point where the old King's Highway crossed the same; thence northerly along the highway to the southwest corner of Cedar Grove Cemetery and corner of James H. Brick's land; thence along said line and by the lands of Aaron H. Hurley, crossing the Mt. Ephraim Road to the corner of the lands of John Brick, deceased; thence along the lands of Brick and John C. Champion and John R. Brick to Newton Creek, on the line of Newton Township;

thence eastwardly by Newton Creek, on the line of Union and Newton, until it strikes the line of the townships of Union and Delaware; thence up the same to Burrough's Bridge; thence on the middle of the highway and on boundary line between the townships of Union and Gloucester to Clements Bridge, on the Great Timber Creek; thence down the middle of the said creek to the place of beginning."

The name of Centre was suggested by the intermediate position which the new township would occupy, with reference to Gloucester and the township of Newton, north and south of it.

Under the act authorizing the erection of the township, the first annual town-meeting was held at the public-house at Mount Ephraim, March 14, 1855. Chalkley Glover was chosen moderator and Jehu Budd clerk.

"It was voted that the township borrow \$100 to pay the current expenses; that a tax of \$2.00 be levied for school purposes, for every child returned between the ages of five and eighteen years; that the township be divided into two districts for the overseers of the highways."

Since 1863 the township meetings have been held at the public hall at Mount Ephraim, and the following have been the principal officers selected each year: Zebedee W. Nicholson, Chas. L. Willits and David A. Shreve, school superintendents until the county superintendency was established.

Township Clerks.

1855. Jehu Budd.	1867-68. Isaac G. Eastlack.
1856. Isaac Kay.	1869. George F. Howell.
1857-60. Jehu Budd.	1870-75. George T. Haines.
1861-63. Benj. A. Starr.	1876-78. John D. Glover, Jr.
1864-65. David A. Shreve.	1879-81. John Hutchinson.
1866. Jehu Budd.	1882-84. Wm. H. Turley.
1885-86. Jared B. Chapman.	

Assessors.

1855-58. Joseph Budd.	1869. George Broadwater.
1859. John N. rth, Jr.	1870. Joseph G. Davis.
1860. Benjamin Shivers.	1871-75. John Hutchinson.
1861-62. Jehu Budd.	1876-80. George T. Haines.
1863. Isaac Brazington.	1881-82. Hiram E. Budd.
1864-65. Jehu Budd.	1883-84. Nathaniel Barton.
1866-68. Joseph Budd Webb.	1885-86. W. H. Turley.

Collectors.

1855. Champion Goldy.	1866-68. George F. Howell.
1856-57. Joseph M. Atkinson.	1870. Joseph B. Webb.
1859-60. Simon W. Mitten.	1871-73. Henry Charman.
1861-62. John P. Curtis.	1874-81. Nathaniel Barton.
1863. Joseph M. Atkinson.	1882-84. David A. Shreve.
1864-65. Champion Goldy.	1885. Samuel Bacon.

1886. Henry Charman.

Justices of the Peace.

1855. John W. Chester.	1856. John P. Curtis.
Joseph Fish.	John W. Hay.
1856. Joseph Budd.	T. Oliver Goldsmith.
Joseph C. Zane.	Henry Charman.
Frederick Lister.	Hiram E. Budd.
Abraham Rowand.	John P. Curtis.

THE VILLAGE OF SNOW HILL is two miles from Haddonfield, on the elevated lands along the road to that town. Its population is composed almost exclusively of colored people. It contains several small stores, two good society buildings, three churches and within a radius of a mile are six hundred colored inhabitants. Although a number of colored people had settled in this locality at a much earlier period, the village was not regularly laid out until about 1840. At that period Ralph Smith, an Abolitionist, living in Haddonfield, who had advanced ideas of the future condition of the negro, purchased a tract of land and had William Watson survey the same into lots for him. In accordance with his purpose, to give the negro a village of his own, the place was appropriately called *Free Haven*. The lots being offered cheap, and as much effort was made in Philadelphia and other cities to induce settlement, a large number were soon sold, only a few of which were improved. Among those who first settled here were Stephen Thomas, James Arthur, Isaac Arthur, Samuel Sharp, Perry Gibson, Thomas Brown and Thomas Banks. The last-named was a man of superior attainments, which caused him to be looked upon with deference, but at the same time made him an object of suspicion among his fellows, who accused him of self-aggrandizement. In the main, the settlers were harmonious and the community law-abiding and orderly. Many of the settlers came from the vicinity of Snow Hill, Md., from which circumstance came the name. *Free Haven*, as applied by Ralph Smith, never obtained any hold upon the people, and the original name still remains good. The village plot was enlarged by Jacob C. White, a colored dentist, of Philadelphia, who was warmly interested in the development of the place.

Within the last few years small stores have been kept at Snow Hill by Joseph E. Gray, John Williams and P. S. Smiley. A few shops are also maintained, but most of the inhabitants find occupation in agricultural pursuits.

SOCIETIES.—In few places of its size are more secret societies successfully maintained than by the colored people of Snow Hill. A sketch of the various lodges of the village that existed in January, 1886, is here given. The Daughters of Ebenezer, organized 1842, a local beneficial society for women, having twenty-two members; Mt. Zion Beneficial Society, also local, instituted in 1850 and having thirty members; St. Matthew Union Lodge, No. 10, Independent Order of Good Samaritans, instituted October 7, 1852, and incorporated March 18, 1872, had one hundred and twenty-five

members. In 1870 a spacious two-story hall was erected by this order, the upper room being used for lodge purposes, the lower room for general meetings. In this building also meet the Daughters of Samaria, whose membership is composed of women only. Hiram Lodge, No. 5, A. F. A. M., was instituted in September, 1874, and has thirty members. The meetings of this Masonic lodge are held in the Samaria Hall. Star of Liberty Lodge, No. 1062, G. O. of O. F., was instituted March 9, 1863, with nine members, which number has been increased to eighty-six. In 1882 a very fine hall was built by the lodge, in the upper story of which meetings are regularly held. In this hall, also, meets the Household of Ruth, a Ladies' Odd-Fellow Auxiliary Society, which was organized in 1878, and which had thirty-six members in June, 1886. The Union Republican Association of Snow Hill, incorporated February 19, 1886, is one of the youngest benevolent organizations at this place.

SCHOOLS.—Separate schools for the education of colored children were established about 1848, Samuel Sharp being the teacher. The present school-house was built in 1872, and is a large two-story frame structure. There are one hundred and twenty-seven children of school age, many of whom have a keen interest in educational matters. Among the later teachers have been Edward Miller, John Jackson and John Goodwin.

THE MT. PISGAH AFRICAN METHODIST CHURCH was originated soon after 1800, and became a permanent organization in 1813. Until that time Methodists of both the white and colored race of the vicinity held religious services together in a small frame building which stood upon the present church lot; but, following the advice of a colored minister, Richard Allen, who subsequently became a bishop, the colored element declared themselves independent of the Methodist Episcopate, whereupon some of the colored members and the whites withdrew to form the Methodist Church at Greendale. Bishop Allen then became the pastor of the independent church, and for many years served it, in connection with the Bethel Church (colored), in Philadelphia. From this fact the members of Mt. Pisgah Church are sometimes called the "Allenites." The present bishop is R. H. Kane, and the preacher in charge is T. A. V. Henry, who also supplies the mission at Haddonfield. The members number sixty-three.

In 1867 the old meeting-house was replaced by the present large frame building which was neatly repaired in 1884. Its seating capacity is increased by the use of galleries on two sides and one end. The property appears neatly kept and is in

charge of Trustees Isaac Jackson, Charles Arthur, Richard Tilman, Alfred Arthur, Joshua Arthur, Peter S. Smiley and Warner Gibbs. Ebenezer Mann and Peter Mott were former local preachers, and the latter organized the first Sunday-school about 1854. The present superintendent is John H. Jackson, and the membership of the Sunday-school is about seventy. In connection with the church is a grave-yard, where are buried some of the first colored settlers of this part of the township.

THE MT. ZION AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Not long after Allen's congregation declared itself an independent church, the colored members adhering to the Methodist Episcopacy organized themselves into a church body and, in 1828, secured their own house of worship. In this meetings were regularly held until it was burned down in 1835. A new church was then built, which became too small to accommodate the growing membership, and, in 1868, it was taken down and the present church built in its place. It is a frame of neat proportions and has a large seating capacity. A part of the old church building was converted into a parsonage, this appointment forming a charge in connection with Jordantown. The membership of the church is large, numbering nearly one hundred and seventy-five, and the Sunday-school has one hundred and sixty scholars, having as its superintendent Henry D. Wilson. Upon the church lot is a grave-yard, and the property has, in 1886, the following trustees: Robert Cooper, Franklin Fossett, William Henry, Anthony Baynard, Albert A. Calles, Cupid Moore and Joseph E. Tray.

SNOW HILL ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.—The building in which the members of the Catholic Church of this vicinity worshipped was built in 1859, on a lot of ground donated for this purpose by James Diamond. It was here located on account of its central position, in a large scope of country, which was taken up as a mission, many of the members living beyond Kirkwood, Blackwood, Chews Landing and Haddonfield, and all being whites. The communicants number nearly a hundred, and semi-monthly services are held by clergymen from Camden and Gloucester. At the latter place interments are made. The church is a small frame building of very humble appearance.

MAGNOLIA is southeast from Snow Hill and extending beyond the Evesham road, on and in the neighborhood of the White Horse turnpike. It is the old hamlet of Greenland, properly called Magnolia, since the Philadelphia and Atlantic City Railroad located a station with that name

near the place where a post-office is now established. The term Greenland was applied on account of the prevalence of a greenish soil in this locality very closely resembling marl. For many years the upper part of the settlement was called Frederickville, after Frederick Hines, one of the first settlers there, and by occupation a weaver. Joseph Webb, another early settler, followed the same trade, while John Albertson and Samuel Barrett were farmers.

For the greater part of half a century John P. Curtis, a local Methodist preacher, has lived in this place. Barrett varied his occupation of a farmer by keeping a small store at the corner of the turnpike and the public road, where James Lee was afterwards engaged in trade. Within the past few years James Barrett, Jr., has opened a store in a new building, not far from the old stand, and in the same neighborhood a good smithy has been established.

At the crossing of the Haddonfield road, opposite the toll-house on the pike, Frederick Besser had a store and was succeeded by Joel G. Clark. The latter sold out to A. H. Wolohon, who built the present store about 1851, and converted the old stand into a residence. Nearer Snow Hill, Joseph Fish opened another store about 1855, where, for a number of years, Henry Charman has been in trade. The village has several hundred inhabitants, most of whom are whites.

THE GREENLAND METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Methodism was preached in this locality as early as the beginning of this century by the preachers named in the account of the Blackwood Church, and later by others, whose names have not been preserved. The appointments were numerous and separated many miles, two preachers serving the circuit in 1826. It is said that David Daly, one of the preachers, was of the opinion that the members were heavily burdened to raise the pay of the preachers, about six hundred dollars per year, and that the pioneer, Jacob Gruber, thought that one man should be able to serve the circuit, which embraced the most of old Gloucester and Burlington Counties. It is an interesting historical fact that the same territory now supports about forty preachers, and that nearly one hundred thousand dollars is raised annually for the promotion of the church work, where a little more than sixty years ago a hundredth part was raised with difficulty. It is evidence not only of the increase of population, but also of the hold that Methodism has upon the people.

The first meetings were held at Snow Hill in a building which was the joint property of the

whites and the blacks, but which was relinquished in favor of the colored people about 1813. Soon after Samuel Barrett set aside an acre of land, on the Evesham road, for church and cemetery purposes, where a small frame meeting-house was built in 1815, which was thenceforth the spiritual home of the white Methodists in this section of the country. Among the early members, and those who participated in building this house, were Samuel Barrett, Christopher Sickler, Joseph Webb, William Heppin and Frederick Hines. The church was used until 1867, when the present building was erected in its place by a building committee composed of J. P. Curtis, John W. Chester and Samuel Barrett. It is a frame house, thirty-five by forty-five feet, of very modest appearance. The membership of the church is small, numbering but forty in 1886. The church has no regular pastor, but was last connected with Glendale to form a circuit. A flourishing Sunday-school has John Harley as its superintendent.

In the fall of 1885 a Ladies' Aid Society of the neighborhood built a hall near the church, in which social gatherings may be held for the purpose of securing funds to encourage church work. The efforts of the ladies in this direction have already been attended with gratifying success.

GUINEA TOWN is another hamlet wholly inhabited by colored people. It is located on the Blackwood turnpike, on the sand-hills near Beaver Branch, and was formerly more populous than at present. The village site was a part of the Hugg estate, and the first houses built belonged to the former slaves of that family, who were settlers here under the provisions of an act, which required owners of negroes to provide homes for them and to prevent them from becoming a public charge. Some of the inhabitants of Guinea Town were Cubit Waterford, Archibald Farmer, Daniel Williamson, Daniel Stevens, Edward Jackson, Thomas Quann and the Still family, who had been slaves of persons living near. The last-named claimed royal descent, their ancestor being a prince in the direct line, when he was captured in Guinea and brought to America as a slave. The Stills were superior, both in stature and mental endowments, and after their removal some of them became prominent in the learned professions.

The soil at Guinea Town being unproductive, many of the inhabitants removed, after living there a few years, and the hamlet decreased in size until but a few houses remained of what was quite a large settlement about 1805.

INCIDENTS OF THE REVOLUTION.—Along Great Timber Creek, landings were established at con-

venient points, where considerable business was transacted before railways afforded more expeditious transportation. The landing at Clements Bridge has a Revolutionary interest attaching to it. On the 24th of October, 1777, the Hessian troops, twelve hundred strong, crossed here on their retreat from the battle-field of Red Bank. They had marched through the township, by the King's Highway, two days previously, crossing Little Timber Creek; but the Americans destroyed the bridge at that point, which prevented them from going back to Haddonfield by that thoroughfare. Worn out and disheartened, it is said that they threw two brass field-pieces into the creek near where now is Clements Bridge, where they have since remained. The King's Highway had a course to the north, near the lower part of the township, crossing Little Timber Creek half a mile below its present bridge. In that locality was a tavern, called the "Two Tuns," which was kept during the Revolution by an old lady known as "Aunt High-cap," from the head-gear she wore. Here the British officers were wont to assemble and regale themselves with the rum the old lady dispensed, having little fear of attack or disturbance by the Americans. This over-confidence led to the death of one of their number, who was shot by a patriot more than a third of a mile from the house, and whose presence was never discovered by the British.

The tavern was abandoned after the course of the road was changed, and the tavern nearer what is now Brownings Landing was also discontinued. At this landing and at Crispins Landing large quantities of moulders' sand were formerly shipped, and manure and coal received in return. Small scows yet occasionally land at these places, but they are not important in a business point of view.

MOUNT EPHRAIM has a beautiful location, midway between Gloucester and Haddonfield, five miles from Camden, on the Blackwood turnpike. It is also the terminus of a branch of the Reading Railroad, which was completed to this place as a narrow-gauge road June 10, 1876, and changed to a standard gauge, in 1885, by the present company. Six trains per day afford communication with Camden, at Kaighn's Point, five miles distant, while half that distance only separates it from Gloucester. Its situation and healthful surroundings are favorable to its becoming a thriving suburban town.

Though an old business point, its growth has been slow and was uneventful until the completion

of the railroad. That year the first regular plat of lots was made by James Davis, the original village not being laid out, except a few lots by Hezekiah Shivers, about 1820. In 1876 Joseph Warrington also laid out an addition, and Mary K. Howell one the following year. John D. Glover made an addition in 1886, as also did the Mount Ephraim Land and Improvement Company, which was incorporated March 8, 1886. These additions aggregate more than two thousand lots. In the fall of 1876 the Iowa State Exposition Building was removed to this place from Philadelphia, and was converted into a residence for Joseph H. Bower, and since that time a number of fine residences have been erected. In June, 1886, the village had a public hall, store, tavern and twenty-five dwellings.

The town hall was built in 1862 for both school and public purposes, and is a neat, two story frame building. In it the Baptists have maintained a Sabbath-school for several years, but in the summer of 1886 that denomination built the first house of worship in the village. The chapel was erected for mission purposes, under the direction of the Baptist Church of Haddonfield.

A public-house has been kept in this locality from a period so remote that the memory of the oldest citizen does not reach it. The first keeper is not remembered, but it is believed to have been Ephraim Albertson, from whom the village obtained its name and who owned the land. He was a farmer, and it is quite probable that he added to his other duties those of a tavern-keeper. William Batt was the proprietor of the old hostelry in 1825, and James Jennett came after him, achieving considerable reputation as a landlord and horse-trainer. He often had a large number of thoroughbreds in his stables, some coming from States as far distant as Kentucky. Among other horses he prepared for the race-course were those of General Irwin, of Pennsylvania, and Dr. McClellan, of Philadelphia, father of the late General McClellan, of New Jersey. Jennett had a track near his tavern and also used the course near Camden, where famous trials of speed took place. The old tavern has had many owners, among them being Charles Buckingham, who is still the proprietor, though not the keeper of the place.

Opposite the tavern was the first store, a small farm building, which was removed in 1877, after Charles C. Clark had put up the present stand on an adjoining lot. Clark has since been in trade, and is also postmaster of the Mt. Ephraim office, which is the only one in the township. In the old building a number of persons traded, among those

best remembered being Jonathan Johnson, James M. Glover, Joseph Tomlinson, Samuel Eastlack, Pelcg Brown, William Garrett, John I. Brick and Charles Brown.

On the corner beyond the turnpike Wm. Hugg formerly had an undertaker's shop which was changed to a store by Daniel Laub, where Simon W. Mitton and James Cordery afterwards traded. William K. Cook was the last there engaged in merchandising, and converted it into a residence which is now occupied by him. On this corner several mechanics' shops are carried on, but the proximity of Mt. Ephraim to older and larger towns has limited its interests and occupations to what has been above noted.

THE HEDDEN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—This house of worship is in the old Budd neighborhood, on the Blackwood turnpike, a little less than a mile from Mount Ephraim. It is a large, plain frame building, standing on a spacious lot, connected with which is a cemetery of about an acre of ground. As it now stands it was erected in 1868, at a cost of \$2500, but prior to that time a smaller house, built about 1840, had been occupied. The church has been connected with other appointments in this and Gloucester County to form a circuit, belonging at present to Chews Landing Circuit. Its membership in 1886 was sixty, and the board of trustees was composed of Hiram J. Budd, J. C. Curtis, John Webb, John Williams, John Peters and James McManus. A Sunday-school of eighty-five members has George W. Barnes as its superintendent.

In the cemetery the following interments have been noted, most of these persons named having been connected with the church:

John Budd, died 1882, aged fifty-two years.
 Jacob Wagner, died 1884, aged eighty-five years.
 Amy Wagner, died 1880, aged fifty-seven years.
 William W. Webb, died 1879, aged seventy years.
 Elizabeth Curtis, died 1853, aged sixty-four years.
 Joseph Webb, died 1854, aged eighty years.
 Rebecca Webb, died 1855, aged seventy-one years.
 Hugh H. Garretson, died 1853, aged fifty-eight years.
 Elizabeth Johnson, died 1849, aged sixty-six years.
 Martha Cook, died 1885, aged sixty-seven years.
 Patience Gladden, died 1885, seventy-four years.
 Joseph D. Fox, died 1876, aged seventy-one years.
 Sarah Curtis, died 1879, aged seventy-seven years.
 Eli Brasington, died 1843, aged forty-two years.
 John Peters, died 1852, aged sixty-four years.
 Mary Peters, died 1880, aged seventy-eight years.
 Mary Ogg, died 1866, aged seventy-six years.
 Elizabeth Sayers, died 1869, aged forty-five years.
 Elizabeth Budd, died 1879, aged seventy-one years.
 Sarah Hendry, died 1842, aged eighty-three years.
 David Galaway, died 1842, aged thirty-two years.
 Philip Peters, died 1851, aged fifty-eight years.
 Mary A. Peters, died 1876, aged eighty-five years.
 Micajah Beakley, died 1875, aged sixty-three years.

Joseph Budd, died 1862, aged sixty-three years.
 John Stewart, died 1867, aged seventy-eight years.
 Martha Stewart, died 1864, aged seventy-five years.
 Frederick Lister, died 1874, aged forty-nine years.
 Jane E. Zane, died 1874, aged sixty-six years.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

JOSEPH M. HAINES.—The family from which Joseph M. Haines is descended came from England shortly after the arrival of the "Commissioners in Burlington, in 1678." They settled in Evesham township, Burlington County, and among the names are William, Thomas, Daniel, Nathan, Samuel, Sarah, Deborah and Amos.

In the reign of one of the English Kings, one of their ancestors offered the King a bowl of punch as he rode along the highway, and he was knighted on the spot for his hospitality. This characteristic has been transmitted with their good name to the present generation. As early as 1711 Jonathan Haines married Mary Matlack. He died in 1729, leaving in his will the old homestead farm. In 1738 Nehemiah and John Haines conveyed land to John Peacock, and the old "Haines Saw-Mills," on Rancocas Creek, was their property. In the earlier periods of our country's history they were stirring and energetic men. Jacob Haines was born in Burlington County; he was married twice, and his children were as follows: Samuel, Abel (father of Joseph M.), Jacob, Beulah, Stokes and Hannah.

Abel Haines married Nancy Moore, daughter of Joseph and Nancy Moore, whose maiden-name was Heulings, by whom he had the following-named children: Jacob, Mary Ann, Rachel M., Eliza, Samuel, Ann Eliza, Abel and Joseph M. and William, all deceased but Samuel and Joseph M.

Abel, after his marriage, settled upon the farm situated on Beaver Branch and now owned by Joseph M., and he was considered the "pioneer farmer of the neighborhood." He was the first to bring fertilizers of any kind up Great Timber Creek in vessels, and of his skill and knowledge in husbandry John Gill used to say, "I borrowed from his book."

Joseph M. Haines has always been a farmer and lived on the old homestead until quite recently, when he retired to Mount Ephraim, near which place he was born on August 15, 1826.

On the 22d day of April, 1869, he was married to Martha D. Calm, daughter of Davis W. and Hannah (Lacy) Calm, daughter of Thomas and Phoebe Lacy. Their children are Joseph E., Ann Eliza, Emily M., Abel, Martha R. and Henry C. Ann Eliza is deceased.

Joseph M. Haines is a Friend, as were his ancestors. In politics, a Republican. He has been township collector, member of township committees, commissioner of appeal, member of Board of Chosen Freeholders, and for eight years on the standing committees continuously. While freeholder he has always been noted for strict justice and integrity, and at the age of sixty enjoys good health. The Haineses are well-known in Burlington and Camden Counties, and are connected by marriage with the oldest families.

Joseph M. holds the deed given in 1689 by John Hugg to his son John, the Huggs at that time owning vast properties, while now none is held in their name, while in the name of Haines it descends from father to son through the different generations.



Joseph M. Haines

THE TOWNSHIP OF DELAWARE.¹

CHAPTER XVII.

Civil History—Affairs of the Township during the Civil War—List of Officials—Mills—Early Settlers—The Howells, Coopers, Champions, Collins, Burroughs, Ellis, Heritages, Kays, Matlacks, Shivers, Stokeses, Davises, Frenches and others—Old Houses—Ellisburg—Batesville.

CIVIL HISTORY.—The township of Delaware was originally a part of Waterford township. An effort was made in 1838 to erect a township from the west end of that township. At a meeting of citizens December 12th in that year notice was given that application would be made to the Legislature at the then present session for a township to be made from the territory so described. It does not appear that the application was made until five years later, when, on the 28th of February, 1844, an act was passed by the Legislature, and was approved, by which all that portion of Waterford township lying north of the road running from Clementon to the Burlington County line, near the grist-mill known as Hopkins' mill (now owned by Charles E. Matlack), and extending to the Delaware River, embracing all the territory between Coopers Creek and the Pensaukin (which constitutes the dividing line between the counties of Burlington and Camden, then Gloucester), was set off and designated as the township of Delaware. The first town-meeting of the inhabitants of the township of Delaware was held in the town-house, at Ellisburg, on the 13th day of March, 1844. John Coles was elected moderator and Mahlon M. Coles (his son) clerk. The report of the committee of the township of Waterford was read and approved, after which a series of resolutions were passed, embracing the following points of business:

"Resolved, That the sum of seven hundred dollars be raised for township purposes. That the fees of the township committee be

¹ By Hon. Edward Burrough

seventy-five cents per day. That the overseer of the highways be paid two dollars and twenty-five cents for plowing and machinery; one dollar and seventy-five cents per day for two horses, wagon and driver; one dollar and twenty-five cents per day for one horse, cart and driver; and laborers seventy-five cents per day; and all work on the roads must be done between the first day of April and the first day of October. That all moneys derived from surplus revenue be appropriated for the purpose of education in the township. That all moneys received from dog-tax be appropriated to pay for sheep killed by dogs. That the constable be paid twenty-five cents for his services and the township physicians ten dollars each. That the inhabitants of the township shall vote by ballot, unless otherwise ordered by said inhabitants. That the town-meetings be held at the town-house in Ellisburg, and the election on the first day at the Union School-house, and on the second day at the town-house."

The following officers were then duly elected for the ensuing year, viz.:

Judge of Election, Josiah Ellis; Assessor, Evan C. Smith; Chosen Freeholders, Jacob Troth, Joseph Kay, Jr.; Surveyors of Highways, Joseph H. Ellis, Aaron Moore; Township Committee, Joseph K. Lippincott, Samuel T. Coles, Joseph A. Burrough, Isaac Adams, Alexander Cooper; Commissioners of Appeals, Joseph H. Coles, Charles Beck, Adam B. Evald; Overseers of Highways, Job Coles, William E. Matlack, Richard Shivers, Joshua Stone, Reuben Roberts; Constable, John Lawrence; Overseers of the Poor, George Haines, Jacob H. Fowler, Joshua Stone; School Committee, Benjamin W. Cooper, Joseph A. Burrough, Joseph C. Stafford; Pound-Keepers, Joseph Ellis, Jonathan Fetters; Township Physicians, Charles D. Hendry, M.D., Richard M. Cooper, M.D.

The practice of holding elections in two places and on different days seems to have been abandoned by a resolution passed at the next town-meeting, in March, 1845, which has never been rescinded, and which directs that all elections be held in the town-house at Ellisburg. It is evident that at this meeting the township committee was instructed to meet with the township committee of Waterford and effect a division of the debts and assets of the townships, as the following Article of Agreement between the committees of the townships of Delaware and Waterford is recorded in the records of the township:

"AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE COMMITTEES OF THE TOWNSHIPS OF DELAWARE AND WATERFORD.

"In pursuance of an Act of the Legislature, Entitled An Act to

establish a New Township, in the County of Gloucester, to be called the township of Delaware. We, the undersigned, being the township committees of the said townships of Delaware and Waterford, having met the eighteenth day of March, 1844, at the house of Joseph Ellis, and having proceeded to ascertain the proportion of tax assessed in each part of the township of Waterford, that now constitutes the townships of Delaware and Waterford do find that one-fourth part of the tax, assessed as aforesaid, was assessed in that part that now is the township of Waterford, and three-fourths in that part that now is the township of Delaware, and we do find and ascertain that there is on hand, in cash, the sum of two hundred and eighty-six and twenty-eight one-hundredths dollars, and there is a pound built for impounding cattle of the value of twenty dollars, and there is two township grave-yards, both in the township of Delaware, and with their fences valued at thirty-six dollars, and a plough of the value of ten dollars; also a Town-House, built by the inhabitants of Ellensburg and vicinity, towards which the township of Waterford contributed two hundred dollars, amounting together to the sum of five hundred and fifty-two dollars and twenty-eight cents, three-fourths of which, being four hundred and fourteen dollars and thirty one cents, belongs to the township of Delaware, and one hundred and thirty-eight dollars and seven cents, being one-fourth part, belongs to the township of Waterford. And we do find a Bond accompanied by a Mortgage against John Rogers for the sum of one hundred and sixty dollars, with interest; there is also unpaid on the Tax warrants of the past and preceding years the sum of ten hundred and forty-nine dollars and twenty-four cents, which, when collected, or such part thereof as can be collected, is to be divided as before mentioned, viz.: three-fourths to the township of Delaware, and one-fourth to the township of Waterford. There are also tax warrants in the hands of Caleb Nixon, former Constable, on which a part may probably be collected. Such sums as may be collected hereafter to be divided in the same proportion as before stated. The cash on hand was this day divided in the above proportions, and the moneys that may be hereafter collected are to be divided as above, after the township of Waterford deducts the sum of sixty-six dollars and fifty cents—its share of the property—all of which now being in the township of Delaware.

Committee of the township of Delaware.

" Alexander Cooper,
Joseph A. Burroughs,
Joseph K. Lippincott,
Samuel T. Coles.

" March 18, 1844."

Committee of the township of Waterford.

Joseph Porter,
Richard Stafford,
Job Kirkbride,
Seth Cain,
John S. Peacock.

" MARION M. COLES, Town Clerk.

As will be noticed by reference to the settlement between this township and the mother township of Waterford, mention is made of the township's interest in the school-house at Ellensburg. Over the door of the school-house is a semicircular marble slab bearing the inscription: "Ellisburg School and Waterford Town-House." This, it seems, the people wished changed so as to bear the name of the new township, and at the town-meeting in 1848, which passed the resolutions relating to Petty's Island, the following resolution was also adopted:

" *Resolved*, That whereas the name of Waterford is placed on the marble slab in front of the Town House, that the same be erased and Delaware inserted in place thereof, and that a suitable person be appointed to employ a marble mason to do the same, provided the cost does not exceed the sum

of fifteen dollars, to be paid out of the funds of the township of Delaware."

Joseph Ellis was appointed to have the work done. But whether the sum appropriated was too small or whether a suitable man could not be found to do the work does not appear, but from some cause there was nothing further done in the matter, and the same stone, bearing the original inscription, is still in its place, and is respected as a souvenir of past relations with Waterford township.

Prior to the division of Delaware township there appears to have been a great reluctance on the part of the officers elected to accept their offices, as special town-meetings were held in 1847, 1853 and 1854 to elect officers to fill vacancies occasioned by refusals to serve and neglect to qualify.

AFFAIRS OF THE WAR PERIOD.—When the War of the Rebellion broke out the people of Delaware township were not slow to respond to their country's call, and goodly numbers of her sons volunteered their services in response to the several calls for troops, and it can be said to her credit that her quotas were always promptly filled and none of her citizens were compelled to enter the service as drafted ones, although a number of them can show notifications of being drafted. The first action taken by the township was at a special town-meeting called expressly for that purpose on August 27, 1862, at which Joseph A. Burroughs was elected chairman and Joseph H. Fowler clerk. The following resolutions were adopted: "*Whereas*, The inhabitants of Delaware Township having met at a special town-meeting to manifest their patriotism to their country and to facilitate volunteering, *Resolved*, That the Town Committee of Delaware township be and are hereby authorized to borrow Three Thousand Dollars to be appropriated as a Bounty in sums of seventy-five dollars to each person that has or may volunteer in the nine months' service, and is accredited to Delaware township. *Resolved*, That the township committee pay the Bounty as soon as the volunteers are mustered into the United States Service."

At the next annual town-meeting an assessment of fifteen hundred dollars was ordered to be levied towards paying off this debt.

On the 13th of August, 1863, another special town-meeting was held, at which it was "*Resolved*, To raise Twenty-Seven hundred dollars by taxation to pay a bounty of One hundred and fifty dollars each to eighteen men, who shall be enlisted to fill the quota of the township, as soon as they are mustered into the United States Service."

Another special town-meeting was held on No-

vember 28, 1863, and the township committee was ordered to borrow four thousand dollars and to pay volunteers to fill the township quota under the present call for troops, and Joseph C. Stafford was appointed to go to Trenton to secure the necessary legislation to make the township raise the money.

Another special town-meeting was held April 30, 1864. It was "*Resolved*, That the township committee are authorized to borrow such sum or sums of money as shall be necessary to pay the Bounty required to fill the quota, said loan or sums to be paid when there shall be sufficient funds in the Collector's hands to pay the same." At the same town-meeting a tax of five dollars per head was levied upon every male tax-payer in the township.

On July 13, 1864, another special town-meeting was held, at which it was "*Resolved*, That the township Committee have the Authority to get volunteers and to *borrow* money to pay the same."

Another special town-meeting was held October 4, 1864, at which the action of the meeting in July was confirmed, and the sum of ten thousand dollars was ordered to be raised and a special tax of ten dollars per head was levied upon all male citizens above the age of twenty years, and that the tax be collected within thirty days.

Another special town-meeting was held January 2, 1865, at which Asa R. Lippincott was appointed chairman and Elwood H. Fowler secretary, and the following preamble and resolutions were adopted: "*Whereas*, The inhabitants of the township of Delaware having met in special town-meeting, in order to fill the quota of the township and relieve the inhabitants from a draft, and the quota not having been assigned; *Therefore Resolved*, That such persons as this meeting shall designate are here by authorized to loan such sums of money as shall be necessary to pay volunteers to fill quota, and that the loans so ordered shall not be redeemable until after the first of November, 1865, when such loans of money shall be paid; that the amount necessary to pay said loans be assessed and collected at the same time and in the same manner as the county and township taxes are raised."

At the annual town-meeting held March 8, 1865, the action of the special town-meetings was approved, and the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars was ordered to be raised to aid in paying off the debt. In 1866 the sum of twenty thousand dollars was appropriated to pay off the debt, and in 1867 five thousand dollars was ordered to be raised for a like purpose, which so reduced the debt that

only small amounts were raised in addition to the usual appropriations. These practically extinguished the entire debt in three years after the close of the war. During this exciting period, and the hurry incident to enlisting and paying volunteers, the handling of such unusual amounts of money and the limited time often experienced in getting the money and paying it away, a discrepancy of about sixteen hundred dollars was found to exist in the accounts, and, after a year spent in trying to solve the mystery, the inhabitants, in annual town-meeting, resolved to assume the debt as it was, and exonerated the township committee from all blame. Throughout the whole proceedings incident to aiding the government in subduing the Rebellion, the people of this township evinced a determined and patriotic zeal to stand by the Union; liberal bounties were always paid volunteers, and money freely voted, and at all times in unlimited amounts. Taxes were promptly levied and collected, which enabled the township not only to fill its quotas of volunteers for every call, and, in some instances, in advance of the calls, but also to extinguish its war debt within the same decade in which it was contracted. Since the extinguishing of the war debt the affairs of the township have been judiciously and economically administered, and no bonded debt contracted until the building of a new town-house, in 1885, when the sum of two thousand dollars was ordered borrowed to complete the structure.

At the forty-second annual town-meeting, held March 10, 1885, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

"*Whereas*, The present accommodations of the township of Delaware, now enjoyed in the town and school-house, greatly interfere with the public school; and *Whereas*, The trustees of Ellensburg School District have offered to pay to the township of Delaware a sum of money equivalent to the value of the township interest in the present building; and *Whereas*, William Graff, a land-owner, adjoining the school property, has offered to donate a sufficient amount of land to build a hall for township purposes; therefore be it *Resolved*, That the proposition of William Graff to donate a lot of land sufficient to build a town hall, not less than sixty feet in front, and the same depth as the present school-lot, be accepted.

"*Resolved*, That a committee of three be appointed, who are hereby directed to proceed and secure a good and sufficient title to the land thus donated, and that as soon as the same shall be secured and the money raised, that they shall proceed to build a hall for the township on said lot, in such manner and of such material as in their judgment shall be to the best interest of the township, and that the sum of one thousand dollars be raised especially for that purpose."

The committee appointed to do the work were William Graff, Isaac W. Coles and Edward S. Huston, with Alfred Hillman, Samuel L. Burrough and John A. Meredith, of the township committee, who completed the present building in time for the general fall election to be held therein.

OFFICERS.

Judges of Election.

Josiah Ellis.....	From 1844 to 1848
Charles Knight.....	From 1848 to 1851
Evan C. Smith.....	From 1851 to 1852
Thomas P. Clement.....	From 1852 to 1853
Charles Knight.....	From 1853 to 1854
Thomas P. Clements.....	From 1854 to 1859
Evan C. Smith.....	From 1859 to 1863
John C. Shreeve.....	From 1863 to 1864
Benjamin M. Champion.....	From 1864 to 1865
John G. Peak.....	From 1865 to 1866
David D. Burrough.....	From 1866 to 1868
Thomas R. Blackwood.....	From 1868 to 1870
Isaac W. Coles.....	From 1870 to 1886

Town Clerks.

Mahlon M. Coles.....	From 1844 to 1847
John Rudderow.....	From 1847 to 1849
Josiah H. Ellis.....	From 1849 to 1853
Evan C. Smith.....	From 1853 to 1854
George W. Armstrong.....	From 1854 to 1855
Asa P. Horner.....	From 1855 to 1856
Elwood H. Fowler.....	From 1856 to 1857
Samuel B. Githens.....	From 1857 to 1860
Joseph H. Fowler.....	From 1860 to 1864
Blanchard B. H. Archer.....	From 1864 to 1865
William C. Wood.....	From 1865 to 1867
Edward Burrough.....	From 1867 to 1879
Enoch C. Roberts.....	From 1879 to 1881
Joseph K. Hillman.....	From 1881 to 1882
Clayton Stafford.....	From 1882 to 1886

Assessors.

Evan C. Smith.....	From 1844 to 1849
John Rudderow.....	From 1849 to 1854
Evan C. Smith.....	From 1854 to 1855
Theodore W. Rogers.....	From 1855 to 1860
Samuel B. Githens.....	From 1860 to 1864
Evan C. Smith.....	From 1864 to 1867
Isaac P. Lippincott.....	From 1867 to 1868
Joseph H. Fowler.....	From 1868 to 1878
William D. Coles.....	From 1878 to 1886

Collectors.

George T. Risdon.....	From 1844 to 1851
Asa P. Horner.....	From 1851 to 1855
Joel Horner.....	From 1855 to 1859
Elwood H. Fowler.....	From 1859 to 1870
John T. Coles.....	From 1870 to 1877
Edward S. Huston.....	From 1877 to 1886

Township Committee.

Alexander Cooper.....	From 1844 to 1849
Joseph A. Burrough.....	From 1844 to 1845
Joseph K. Lippincott.....	From 1844 to 1849
Samuel T. Coles.....	From 1844 to 1849
Isaac Adams.....	From 1844 to 1846
Charles Knight.....	From 1845 to 1849
Adam B. Evald.....	From 1846 to 1849
John H. Lippincott.....	From 1849 to 1852
Thomas P. Clement.....	From 1849 to 1854
William Horner.....	From 1849 to 1850
William E. Matlack.....	From 1849 to 1854
Joseph H. Coles.....	From 1849 to 1851
Joseph A. Burrough.....	From 1850 to 1854
Isaac M. Kay.....	From 1851 to 1853
Joseph C. Stafford.....	From 1852 to 1854
Joseph F. Kay.....	From 1853 to 1855
Samuel E. Clement.....	From 1854 to 1855
William Horner.....	From 1854 to 1855
Isaac Browning.....	From 1854 to 1858
John H. Lippincott.....	From 1854 to 1855
Asa P. Horner.....	From 1855 to 1856
Asa R. Lippincott.....	From 1855 to 1862

Thomas Evans, Jr.....	From 1855 to 1858
Evan C. Smith.....	From 1855 to 1856
Benjamin Horner.....	From 1856 to 1859
Joseph C. Stafford.....	From 1856 to 1867
William Carter.....	From 1858 to 1859
Job B. Kay.....	From 1858 to 1861
Joseph A. Burrough.....	From 1859 to 1863
Isaac W. Nicholson.....	From 1859 to 1869
Mordecai W. Haines.....	From 1861 to 1862
Joseph H. Fowler.....	From 1862 to 1864
Samuel S. Haines.....	From 1862 to 1869
Enoch Roberts.....	From 1863 to 1867
William D. Coles.....	From 1864 to 1876
Joseph H. Coles.....	From 1867 to 1869
Joseph F. Kay.....	From 1867 to 1872
Samuel L. Burrough.....	From 1869 to 1874
Asa R. Lippincott.....	From 1869 to 1875
John H. Wilkies.....	From 1869 to 1872
Alfred Hillman.....	From 1872 to 1886
Leonard Snowden.....	From 1872 to 1874
Joseph Hinchman, Jr.....	From 1874 to 1879
Abel Hillman.....	From 1874 to 1877
Joseph G. Evans.....	From 1875 to 1877
Samuel L. Burrough.....	From 1876 to 1881
William D. Coles.....	From 1877 to 1878
Charles E. Matlack.....	From 1877 to 1879
John T. Coles.....	From 1878 to 1879
Abel Hillman.....	From 1879 to 1882
William Graff.....	From 1881 to 1883
John A. Meredith.....	From 1882 to 1886
Samuel L. Burrough.....	From 1883 to 1886

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS.—The irregularities of the boundaries of this township bring it near the boroughs of Merchantville and Haddonfield, in this county, and the villages of Marlton, Fellowship and Moorestown, in Burlington County. While it contains only two small villages and but one church—that of St. Mary's, at Colestown, being the oldest Episcopal Church in West Jersey—and a Baptist Chapel, recently erected in Ellensburg, which constitute the religious institutions of the township, and there are but three school buildings in the township; yet, notwithstanding this seeming scarcity of churches and schools, there is no community in the county that enjoys better facilities in these respects, owing to those in adjoining townships and whose school districts and parishes embrace large tracts in this township. The general character of the township is that of a prosperous agricultural community, composed of an intelligent, honest, economical and industrious class of citizens. The soil is that of a sandy loam, although nearly every variety of the soils of West Jersey are to be found within its limits. To a greater or less extent, nearly every branch of agriculture is pursued; grain and grass, stock, truck, fruit and dairy-farming are largely carried on and its products and value of its lands compare favorably with any in the State, being well watered and drained by numerous live streams, tributaries of the two creeks forming its boundaries. The inhabitants of this township have always regarded

a good system of highways essential to the welfare of the people, and since the formation of the township, expend annually the greater portion of the township taxes upon the highways

MILLS.—The manufactures are chiefly composed of grist-mills and carriage-making shops. Of the former there are at present three in operation, with two or three vacant sites awaiting development. The mill now known as Leconey's Mill situated in the northwestern part of the township, on the Church road, about half a mile west of Colestown Cemetery, was built by Reuben Roberts in the year 1838, who several years after sold it to Richard Leconey, the present prosperous and respected owner. It has long been noted for the superior quality of the flour manufactured in it. Charles Matlack's mill, in the eastern part, was formerly known as Hopkins' Mill, and is still in good repair and doing considerable business. It was built by John Sparks near the close of the last century. A few years ago one of the largest and best grist-mills, situated in the southern part of the township, and known as Peterson's Mill, was burned down, and although the foundations of a new building have been erected, the site still remains vacant. Stevenson's Mill, near Ellisburg, was at an early day in a flourishing condition, but has been abandoned for the past decade and is fast going to decay. The most flourishing of all the establishments of the kind in the township is the mill of J. G. Evans & Co., on Coopers Creek, near the borough of Haddonfield, familiarly known as Evans' Mill. This mill was erected by Isaac Kay, in 1779, who, by will, left it to his son Joseph. It later passed to Mathias Kay, and in 1819 the property was purchased by Thomas Evans, by whom it was rebuilt and enlarged in 1839, and greatly improved by the introduction of modern machinery. Thomas Evans dying in 1849, left the mill by will to his son, Josiah B. Evans. He, with progressive ideas, had it thoroughly altered and changed and was assisted by Solomon Matlack, a first-class millwright, whom Mr. Evans took in with him as one-third partner.

Josiah Evans died in 1869, leaving the property to his children, who now own it, and the business is carried on by the son, Joseph G. Evans, who is ably assisted by Renben Stiles. In all these years the flour was made by the old-fashioned millstones, but in 1883 it was changed into a roller-mill and supplied with the Stevens rolls and many other improvements. Recently they added the Four-Reel Bolting Chest, manufactured by J. M. Latimer & Co. The mill has a capacity of seventy barrels per each twenty-four hours.

For an account of the Kay Mill prior to 1779, see the history of the borough of Haddonfield.

In 1870 the population of the township was sixteen hundred and twenty-five, and in the census of 1880 it is put down at fourteen hundred and eighty-one, showing a decrease in ten years of one hundred and forty-four.

EARLY SETTLERS.—The country comprising the township of Delaware was settled about the latter part of the seventeenth century, and many of the people who made this their home were followers of William Penn, and the Society of Friends claimed, perhaps, the greater portion of the inhabitants. Among those who appear to have made an early settlement, and whose names appear on the township records, are the Bateses, Burroughs, Coleses, Coopers, Collins, Davises, Ellises, Gills, Heritages, Haineses, Kays, Matlacks, Champions and Shivers, and their descendants, still bearing these names, are numbered among the present inhabitants. Samuel Coles came from Coles Hill, Hertfordshire, England, and located a tract of five hundred acres of land on the north side of Coopers Creek, fronting on the river. This survey, according to "Early Settlers of Newton," bears date Third Month 13, 1682. Being a neighbor of William Cooper at Coles Hill was, no doubt, the cause of his locating near him in America, as William Cooper at that time lived on the opposite side of the creek, in the midst of an Indian village. These Indian neighbors informed Coles that there was better land farther back from the river; he determined to verify these statements, and finding them correct, he, in 1685, purchased of Jeremiah Richards a tract of over one thousand acres, which, although unbroken forest, he called New Orchard. This tract is now known as Colestown, and embraces many valuable farms, and much of the land still remains in the direct and collateral branches of the family. Samuel Coles was a member of the Legislature in 1683 and 1685, and was one of the commissioners appointed to locate the boundary line between Burlington and Gloucester Counties. He returned to England a few years later, and died at Barbadoes, on his return voyage to America. He had but two children, Samuel and Sarah; the former inherited the whole of the real estate, and occupied the same until his death, in 1728. The old house, built by the first Samuel, was standing a few years since; it was built of logs, one story high, and had but two windows; it has been used for various purposes, and is located in the farm-yard of Joseph H. Coles, at Colestown, a lineal descendant from the first Samuel Coles, and in whom the title of the prop-

erty still remains. The Coles are a numerous family, and although many have emigrated, there still remains many of the name within the township. It is upon a portion of the Coles tract that St. Mary's Church, the first Episcopal Church in West Jersey, was erected about the year 1703, and it still remains in a good state of preservation. The history of this ancient edifice is deserving of a more extended notice, and will be found in another chapter.

One of the earliest settlers in what is now Delaware township was Thomas Howell, who, although not of the Dublin colony, yet, in 1675, purchased part of a share of the propriety in West Jersey of Benjamin Bartlett, whose wife, Gracia, was a daughter of Edward Byllinge. Howell resided in Staffordshire, England. He came to this country and located a tract of six hundred and fifty acres of land, in 1682, on the north side of Coopers Creek, in Waterford (now Delaware) township, which "included what is generally known as the Jacob Troth farm on the east, and extended down that stream nearly one mile, and back into the woods about the same distance." Upon this tract, which he called "Christianity," he built a house, in which he lived the short time he was in the settlement. The next year, 1683, he, with Samuel Coles, represented the territory which a few years later became Waterford township, and, with Mark Newbie and others from Newton township, represented the Third (or Irish) Tenth in the Legislature of the State. The house in which he lived is supposed to have been near the creek, on the Barton farm. He located other lands in Gloucester County, which soon after passed to others, as he died in 1687. Before his death he conveyed one hundred acres of the land on Coopers Creek to Richard Wright (whose son John married Elizabeth Champion). He settled upon it and left it to his son John, who, in 1691 and 1693, purchased other lands of the Howell survey and adjoining land, later owned by John Champion, his father-in-law. His family consisted of his wife, three sons—Samuel, Daniel (married Hannah Lakin, in 1686) and Mordecai—and three daughters,—Priscilla (married Robert Stiles), Marion (married Henry Johnson) and Catharine. His children were born in England, and his wife, Catharine, did not come to this country during his life-time, but, in 1693, was a resident of Philadelphia. Samuel, the eldest son, remained in England. Daniel came into possession of the homestead, and in 1687, the year of his father's death, he sold to Mordecai two hundred and fifty acres of land, with the buildings, on Coopers Creek. In 1688 he conveyed one

hundred acres of the homestead to Moses Lakin, probably a brother of his wife, and, in 1690, sixty acres of the same tract to Josiah Appleton, adjoining other lands of John and Richard Appleton, at a place then called "Appletown," a little village entirely lost. In 1691 Daniel moved from Coopers Creek to a place near Philadelphia, which he called Hartsfield, and after a short residence removed to Stacy's Mills, at the falls of the Delaware, around which the city of Trenton was afterwards built. He became, with Mahlon Stacy, one of the first and most active residents of that now thriving city.

Mordecai Howell, son of Thomas, was one of the witnesses in the controversy between the Penns and Lord Baltimore. He says he came to America in 1682, and ascended the Delaware River in company with the ship that brought William Penn, in November, 1682. After his father's death, in 1687, he returned to England and resided there three years. The ancestral home at Tamworth, in Staffordshire, in the division of the estate, was left to Daniel, who subsequently passed it to his brother, Mordecai, who retained it. He returned to this country in 1690, and lived on the homestead property on Coopers Creek. In 1697 he sold it to Henry Franklin, a bricklayer, of New York, who did not move to the place, but, May 13, 1700, sold it to John Champion, of Long Island, who settled upon it. The farm contained three hundred and thirty acres and was named "Livewell," probably changed from "Christianity" by Mordecai Howell, who resided there several years. In 1687 Thomas Howell, the father, erected a dam on Coopers Creek, probably with a view of building a mill. He was indicted by the grand jury for obstructing the stream, and abandoned the work. His son Mordecai, a few years later, built a saw-mill at the mouth of a small branch that emptied into Coopers Creek. This mill in time came to John Champion, and was in use many years. He became largely interested in real estate in Gloucester County, and, in 1702, bought of Henry Treadway the Lovejoy survey, an account of which will be found in the history of Haddonfield borough. Lovejoy was a blacksmith, and a tract of land now in Delaware township, on the north side of Coopers Creek, where the Salem road crossed that creek, which he obtained for his services from the Richard Mathews estate, was named by him "Uxbridge," probably from a town of that name in Middlesex, England. Mordecai Howell located a tract of fifty acres of land adjoining and below the present Evans mill. It does not appear that he was ever married, and that about 1706 he removed to Chester County, Pa.

The widow of Thomas Howell, in 1693, then a resident of Philadelphia, conveyed to Henry Johnson (who about that time married her daughter Marian) eighty eight acres of land, on which he settled, and where for a generation his family also resided.

Gabriel Thomas, writing in 1698, says of Robert Stiles, who married Priscilla Howell: "The trade of Gloucester County consists chiefly in pitch, tar and rosin, the latter of which is made by Robert Stiles, an excellent artist in that sort of work, for he delivers it as clear as any gum arabick."

He settled on the north side of the south branch of Pensaukin Creek on land now owned by Samuel Roberts, where he died in 1728, leaving two sons, Robert and Ephraim, from whom the family of that name descend. Thomas Howell by will bequeathed to Priscilla one hundred acres of the homestead property, which herself and husband, in 1690, conveyed to Mordecai.

William Cooper was the first settler of the name at Coopers Point (now Camden), of whom a full account will be found in the early settlement of that city. In the latter part of his life he conveyed all his land at Pyne or Coopers Point to his sons and retired to a tract of land containing four hundred and twenty-nine acres, which he located in 1685, it being in the township of Waterford) now Delaware), where he built a house and about 1708 moved to the place.

A part of the house is still standing, being a portion of the homestead of Benjamin B. Cooper, and afterwards the property of Ralph V. M. Cooper (deceased). To this house he removed, but not long to remain, as he died in 1710. The funeral party went on boats down Coopers Creek to the river, thence to Newton Creek and up the latter to the old grave-yard. William Cooper left a large family and his descendants still hold some of the original estate in the city of Camden, which has followed the blood of the first owners from generation to generation for nearly two hundred years. Alexander Cooper and his son, Richard M., lineal descendants, are the only ones of the name now residing in the township, although not upon these lands.

William Cooper, in 1687, located five hundred and seventy-two acres of land, now in Delaware township. This came to his son Joseph and later to his grandson Joseph. He had a daughter Mary, who married Jacob Howell. She died young, but left two daughters, Hannah and Mary; the former married John Wharton, and the latter, in 1762, married Benjamin Swett. They lived upon these lands, which in old records are designated as the

Wharton and Swett tracts. The Wharton farm includes the farm now owned by Mrs. Abby C. Shinn, widow of Charles H. Shinn. On this farm stands an old house, built prior to 1728, at which time it was occupied by George Ervin, a tenant of Joseph Cooper.

Other farms on the original survey are owned by Charles H. and Robert T. Hurl, Edward W. Coffin, Montgomery Stafford and others. Benjamin Swett, to whose wife part of this survey descended, built a saw-mill on a stream running through it, and his son, Joseph C. Swett, subsequently built a grist-mill on the same site. This was carried away by a freshet, and another erected, which was burned a few years since.

Daniel Cooper, the youngest son of Daniel (the son of William), settled on a tract of land, in 1728, on the south side of the north branch of Coopers Creek. This was a survey of five hundred acres made by William Cooper in 1687, and is now divided into several valuable farms. The dwelling of Daniel Cooper was on the plantation formerly owned and occupied by William Horten, deceased. In the old titles Daniel is called a "drover," which calling he perhaps connected with his farming operations and derived some profit therefrom.

In connection with the Cooper family, it might not be out of place to call attention to the harmony which seems to have always prevailed between the early settlers of Gloucester County and their Indian neighbors. There are no traditionary tales of night attacks, wars, massacres and pillage, as are found in the histories of almost all the other colonies; this is attributable, no doubt, in a great measure, to the settlers being largely composed of the Society of Friends, whose peaceful propensities soon won the confidence of these children of the forest, and their treaties, like that of Penn., were never broken. It is a singular coincidence that, as the Coopers settled among the Indians of the county, so the last of the aborigines died upon the land of the Coopers, on the farm lately owned by Benjamin D. Cooper, in Delaware township. This Indian was well-known to many of the present generation, and was found dead in an old hay barrack, one morning in December, where he had no doubt sought to spend the night after one of his drunken revelries. He was buried in a corner of an apple orchard, on the farm which ever afterward and still is known as the Indian Orchard. This grave is in a good state of preservation.¹ It is located near a corner to the lands now owned by

¹ The writer of this sketch, in company with a colored boy by the name of Joseph M. Johnson, re-located the grave on Thanksgiving Day, 1884.

Samuel Coles, Geo. W. Moore and the heirs of Sarah A. C. Lee (formerly Cooper).

The family of Champions were at Hempstead, L. I., in 1673, where John and Thomas and their families resided. On the 13th of May, 1700, Henry Franklin conveyed to John Champion, of Hempstead, L. I., a tract of three hundred acres of land on the north side of Coopers Creek, in Waterford township (now Delaware), to which place he removed. Part of this estate is what is now known as the Barton farm, and upon which stood the residence of John Champion; this was near where one of the roads crossed Coopers Creek in going from Burlington to Philadelphia. The difficulty of getting travelers across the creek led to the establishment of a ferry, a license for which was granted by the grand jury of Gloucester County, and the charges fixed.

The coming of John Champion to West Jersey was, no doubt, caused by his daughter Elizabeth marrying John Wright, a son of Richard Wright, who had purchased land there of Thomas Howell. In 1691 and 1693 the son John increased his possessions by purchasing adjoining tracts from Thomas Howell's heirs. In 1718 John Champion divided his landed estate between his sons Robert and Nathaniel, by a line running from the creek into the woods, and made each a deed dated April 24th. His other children were Thomas and Phoebe. He died in 1727. Robert Champion had one son, Peter, who, in 1740, married Hannah Thackara; she deceased and he married Ann Ellis, a daughter of William, a son of Simeon Ellis, in 1746, by whom he had one son, Joseph. Peter Champion died in 1748, and his widow, Ann, married John Stokes, and after his demise she married Samuel Murrell, 1761. By each marriage she had children. Joseph Champion, the issue of the second marriage of Peter, married Rachel Collins, a daughter of Samuel Collins and Rosanna (Stokes), in 1771. By this marriage he had three sons—Samuel C., William C. and Joseph—and a daughter, Mary. Rachel Champion died January 7, 1783, when her youngest child, Joseph C., was but two weeks old. Joseph married Rachel Brown, of Springfield, Burlington County, in the spring of 1784. By this marriage he had three sons and one daughter. Ann Ellis, the wife of Peter Champion, inherited a tract of land on both sides of the Moorestown and Haddonfield road, now owned by the heirs of William Morris Cooper and Samuel M. Heulings, a lineal descendant of Simeon Ellis, through the Murrells on his mother's side. Joseph C. Champion, the son of Joseph Champion, married Sarah Burrough, daughter of

John Burrough, in 1809. His children were Ann W., who married Joseph Ellis; Chalkley Collins, who married Christiana Gearing, of Philadelphia, and died in 1866; William Cooper, married Rebecca F., daughter of Benjamin Howey (he died in 1879); Elizabeth R., married George G. Hatch in 1836 (he died in 1842, leaving her with three children; the oldest one, Charles, was a soldier in the Union army during the entire War of the Rebellion); John B., married Keturah Heulings in 1850 (he died in 1884, without issue); Mary M., married William Yard, of Philadelphia, in 1852 (he died in 1862, no issue); Benjamin M., married Mary Ann, the daughter of General William Irick, of Burlington County; Joseph, died single in 1829; Emily, died young; Samuel C. Champion, a twin brother of Richard B. Champion, never married; Richard B. married Mary G. Kay, in 1855. He has three children—Marietta K., Sarah J. and Isaac K.—who reside in Camden. The name is now extinct in the township. Joseph C. Champion died January 28, 1847; his widow, Sarah Champion, died July 12, 1860. Samuel C. was a blacksmith, and plied his calling at Coles-town, on the property lately the residence of George T. Risdon, but now owned by Watson Ivins, adjoining the farm of Thomas Roberts.

Francis Collins, of whom a full account will be found in Haddon township, where he resided, soon after his settlement, in 1682, located five hundred acres of land fronting on the north side of Coopers Creek, in what is now Delaware township, a part of which he afterwards conveyed to his son Francis, who, in 1718, sold it to Jacob Horner. It is now the estate of William C. Wood. Francis Collins, the father, in 1720, conveyed two hundred acres of the tract to Samuel Shivers, a part of which is yet in the family name.

Francis Collins also located land north of Coopers Creek, as the first purchase of John Kay was land from Francis Collins, which he afterward sold to Simeon Ellis, and embraced the farm of Samuel C. Cooper, now occupied by Jesse L. Anderson, in Delaware township, and in 1689 Thomas Shackle bought land of Francis Collins a little north of Ellisburg, which became the property of John Burrough in 1735, and is now owned by Amos E. Kaighn. In 1691 Simeon Ellis purchased two hundred acres of land from Francis Collins, which lay upon both sides of the King's Highway, and was a part of a tract of eight hundred acres conveyed in 1687 to Samuel Jennings and Robert Dimsdale (the latter his son-in-law), as trustees for his daughter Margaret, and a part of which became the property of Margaret

Hugg (a daughter of Francis Collins), who sold the same to Simeon Ellis in 1695. It included the town of Ellensburg and several surrounding farms. In 1705 William Matlack purchased two hundred acres of land of Francis Collins, in Waterford township, near the White Horse Tavern, lying on both sides of the south branch of Coopers Creek. In 1691 Thomas Atkinson purchased a large tract of land of Francis Collins, in Waterford (now Delaware) township, on Coopers Creek, of which he sold Edward Burrough one hundred and seven acres in 1693.

The Burroughs¹ were among the first members of the Society of Friends, and came from Warwickshire, England, where they suffered in common with others of their religious belief, prominent among whom was Edward Burrough, of Underbarrow, the defender and expounder of the doctrines of the Society of Friends, and who preached these doctrines to the people, he and a companion (Francis Howgill) being the first Friends to visit London. In 1654 he was mobbed in the city of Bristol for preaching to the people, and cast into prison in Ireland for a like offence, and finally banished from the island. After Charles the Second came to the throne he obtained a personal interview with the King, and procured an order from him to prevent the persecution of Friends in New England, which order the Friends in London forwarded by a ship that they had chartered specially for that purpose at the expense of three hundred pounds. Edward Burrough again visited Bristol in 1662 and held several meetings there, and when bidding adieu to the Friends he said: "I am going up to London again to lay down my life for the Gospel, and suffer amongst Friends in that place." He accordingly visited London, and while preaching to the people at a meeting at the Bull and Mouth, he was arrested and cast into Newgate Prison, where many Friends were then confined. This was about the last of the Third Month; his case was several times before the courts, and he was finally fined and ordered to lay in prison until the fine was paid. The payment of a fine for such a cause being contrary to his religious belief, he preferred to suffer, rather than yield his principles. The pestilential air of the prison soon preyed

upon his health, and, although young and of robust physique, he sickened and died in Newcastle Prison Twelfth Month 14, 1662, in the twenty-ninth year of his age. There is no record of his being married or of his ever coming to America.

John Burrough was born in the year 1626, and was imprisoned in Buckinghamshire in 1660, and Joseph Burrough suffered the same injustice in Essex during the same year. The son and daughter of William Burrough were maltreated in Warwickshire while on their way to Banbury Meeting. These facts are mentioned to show that the family was numerous in England and mostly Friends. They soon after came to America and settled on Long Island, where John Burrough is first mentioned as being assessed there in September, 1675. Between that date and 1689 John, Jeremiah, Joseph and Edward Burrough were all located on Long Island. In 1688 John Burrough came to Gloucester County, N. J., and located near Timber Creek. In 1693 Edward Burrough located a tract in Delaware township (then Waterford) which embraced the farm now owned by Joseph K. Hillman. He remained only a few years, when it is thought he removed to Salem. This tract of land was held by those of the family name for many years, and until Elizabeth Burrough, a daughter of John, married Samuel Matlack, whose descendants still hold portions of the land. Samuel Burrough, a son of John, was born in 1650, and was the third person of that name that came into Old Gloucester County. He is first noticed at the little town of Pensaukin. On November 16, 1698, he purchased three hundred acres of land from Joseph Heritage, in Waterford township. He first married Hannah Taylor, a daughter of John Taylor, and afterwards married Hannah Roberts, daughter of John and Sarah Roberts, on the 27th day of the Tenth Month, 1699. They had nine children. Samuel, the oldest, was born Ninth Month 28, 1701, and in 1723 married Ann Gray, a daughter of Richard and Joanna Gray. In 1703 his father purchased the farm of Richard Bromly, containing two hundred acres of land, and it was upon this farm and in the dwelling erected by Richard Bromly, that Samuel Burrough and Ann Gray removed soon after their marriage. This farm is now owned by Charles Collins and the house above-mentioned was torn down in 1845. Samuel and Ann had nine children. Joseph, the fifth child, erected the house, in 1761, now owned by Edward Burrough, on a part of the Richard Bromly tract adjoining the homestead. Joseph married, first, Mary Pine; second, Kesiah Parr (widow of Samuel Parr) and whose maiden-name was Aaronson; third, Lydia

¹ The name Burrough, in books on heraldry, is recorded as Burg, and De Bourg was the family name of William the Conqueror's father, and it is from a brother of William the Conqueror that a branch of the family claim direct descent. Whether these claims are strictly true will probably never be ascertained, but it is evident that the family was a numerous one in England at a very early day. The present record of the family extends back to the beginning of the seventeenth century, when they came prominently before the people as the followers of George Fox and exponents of the doctrines of the Society of Friends.

Strech, another widow, whose maiden-name was Tomlinson. He had one son, William, by the first wife and two sons, Joseph and Reuben, by the second wife. Joseph married Martha Davis, a daughter of David and Martha Davis, in 1792, and succeeded his father in the occupancy of the house he built in 1761. They had seven children. Joseph Aaronson Burrough, the fourth child, was born Ninth Month 9, 1802. In 1824 he married Anna Lippincott, daughter of Samuel and Anna Lippincott, of Evesham, by whom he had seven children. Samuel L. Burrough, being the oldest, still owns, and his only son, Joseph A. Burrough, now occupies a portion of the old homestead tract. The house in which he dwells, by a singular coincidence, was built by his grandfather, after whom he was named, in 1861, just one hundred years after that built by the first Joseph, from whom it has regularly descended. The present dwelling of Samuel L. Burrough, erected in 1885, stands on a part of the old Spicer tract, acquired from the Rudderows by his father. Joseph A. Burrough, after the death of his first wife, married Mary H., another daughter of Samuel and Anna Lippincott, being a sister of his first wife, for which offence they were both disowned from membership with the Society of Friends. By this wife were born to him six children, only two of whom lived to attain their majority,—Edward, who married Emily Collins, a lineal descendant of Francis Collins, and Mary L., who married Henry Troth, neither of whom have any descendants. Edward Burrough still owns and occupies the farm and dwelling erected by his ancestors in 1761, being the fifth generation to whom it has descended. This farm was surrounded by heavy timber, with the exception of one field, which bordered on the King's Highway, leading from Camden to Mount Holly, and during the Revolutionary period was resorted to by the American army as a pasturage for their cattle during the occupancy of Philadelphia by the British. This farm was selected for that purpose on account of its being so surrounded by timber as to afford a hiding-place from the patrols that were sent out by Lord Howe to destroy the American supplies, and has ever since borne the name of Woodland Farm. The British were evidently informed that cattle were in this vicinity, and a detachment was sent out to capture them, who fortunately took the road to Medford and thus missed their prize, for they were immediately driven to Cumberland County, and were, no doubt, a part of the stores over which the action at Greenwich Point was fought. During the period of the battle at Red Bank the kitchen of this old

homestead was made the rendezvous of the American scouts, and, notwithstanding the religious principles of the occupants, these scouts seemed to find no fault or objection to the reception that always awaited them, and many interesting anecdotes have been handed down to succeeding generations. These members of the Burrough family and David A. Burrough, another lineal descendant, being a son of David Davis Burrough, a younger brother of Joseph Aaronson Burrough, and who resides on the farm acquired by Joseph Burrough from his wife, Martha Davis, are all of the name now residing in Delaware township. The family is by no means extinct, members of it being located in nearly every county in West Jersey, and are found in Pennsylvania, Maryland and other States.

Much of the land owned by the Burroughs in Delaware township was covered by dense forests of large oak timber and large quantities of ship and building lumber were cut and sawed on the estate at a saw-mill built by Joseph Burrough, on the farm now owned by Edward Burrough. The location of this mill was near the Pensaukin Creek, at the junction of two small streams that flow through the farm, which at that time were a never-failing source of power. This mill was burnt down during the early part of the present century, and was rebuilt by his son Joseph, who had inherited that part of the estate, and cut much fine lumber. In 1816 a cyclone passed through a portion of his timber, on the land now owned by the heirs of Joseph C. Stoy (deceased). The track of the cyclone was not over one hundred yards in width. The timber uprooted by the storm consisted of large white oaks, which were sold to the ship-yards in Philadelphia. Among the trees uprooted was a white oak just the shape of a ship's keel and seventy-four feet long; it was hewed in the woods and drawn to Coopers Creek by seventeen horses, under the management of Jacob Troth, where it was floated down the creek to Philadelphia and used as the keel of the United States sloop-of-war "Seventy-Four," from which circumstance the vessel was named. The value of the wood and lumber at that day was greater than at present, a proof of which is evident from the fact that the cord-wood cut from the tops of these blown-down white oaks was sold at the landing on Coopers Creek for twelve hundred dollars. In 1836 a severe rain-storm occurred, which so flooded the streams that nearly every mill-dam in the township was destroyed, among them the dam of the pond above referred to, which has never been rebuilt, although much of the dam is still standing, and in a good state of

preservation. A short time previous to the breaking of the dam the mill was destroyed by fire. The calamities occurring so near together, and the inroads made in these primeval forests, no doubt caused the site to be abandoned for mill purposes.

The Ellises came from Yorkshire, England, in 1680 or 1683, and settled in Springfield, in Burlington County. Simeon Ellis purchased land in Waterford township, on the north side of the north branch of Coopers Creek, of Francis Collins, in 1691, but the place of his nativity is unknown. He built his log cabin on a portion near the stream, on the farm now owned by Samuel Lippincott, and occupied by Samuel H. Griscom, and named the place Springwell. In 1695 Simeon Ellis bought four hundred acres of land of Margaret Hugg, adjoining his first purchase. This Margaret was a daughter of Francis Collins. These first purchases of Simeon Ellis included the land now occupied by the village of Ellisburg, in Delaware township. He purchased other tracts of land in the vicinity, some of which include the farms of John Ballenger and others on the south side of the stream, and other portions are now owned by William Graff, Logan Paul and Joseph K. Lippincott, Jr. He was a member of the Society of Friends, and was one of those who made up the assemblages at John Kay's or Thomas Shackle's houses. He died in 1715, dividing his property among his children, seven in number. Simeon, the fourth son, acquired that portion now embracing the village of Ellisburg. He died in 1773, leaving six children,—Isaac, who married Mary Shivers, a daughter of Samuel Shivers; Benjamin, who married Sarah Bates; William, who married Amy Matlack; John, who married Priscilla Peterson (widow); Sarah, who married William Dwyre; and Simeon, who married a Bates, sister to Benjamin's wife. Isaac settled that portion of the homestead including the village of Ellisburg and died there, leaving several children,—Isaac, Rebecca and Simeon. Isaac married Sarah Hillman in 1785, and always lived near Ellisburg, on his father's homestead. About the year 1795 the Evesham road, now Marlton turnpike, was laid, crossing the Haddonfield and Moorestown road nearly at right angles, and it was at this crossing that Isaac Ellis erected a hotel, a part of which is still standing. He had three sons by his first wife,—Simeon, Isaac and Josiah,—and also two daughters, Martha and Hannah. His second wife was Ann Zane, by whom he had one son, Joseph Ellis, the present owner of the hotel, and the oldest resident in the place, being eighty years of age, to whom most of this property descended. He died in 1828.

Joseph Ellis married Ann W. Champion, the eldest child of Joseph C. Champion, who still remains the companion of his declining years. Notwithstanding his advanced age, he is still active and participates in nearly all the public meetings held in the township, and possesses a mind well stored with the traditions of the neighborhood and his ancestors. Joseph and Ann W. Ellis have four daughters remaining, out of a family of eight children,—Martha Ann, who married James Wills; Sarah, who married Samuel M. Hulings; Elizabeth, who married George C. Kay; and Hannah, who remains single—all of whom reside in the township.

The pioneers of this family shared, with their neighbors, the privations of the Revolutionary period, and many interesting anecdotes are told concerning their adventures. At one time the Indians encamped at Oxford's Landing, at the junction of the north and south branches of Coopers Creek, came to the house of Isaac Ellis to borrow fire; the farmer was engaged threshing buckwheat in the barn at the time, and directed them to the big fire-place in his kitchen for the coals desired; having secured a large brand, they started for home, but evidently desiring to return thanks for the favor, proceeded into the barn with the lighted torch, where Friend Ellis was threshing; his surprise and anxiety can well be imagined, and it took considerable jabbering to convince his dusky neighbors of the danger they were subjecting him to; but happily no damage resulted. He continued to live on friendly terms with these people as long as they remained in the neighborhood.

During the movements of the British through New Jersey, about the time of the battle of Red Bank, they were informed by a Tory named Wines that there was a considerable number of cattle on the Ellis and Kay farms, which they were not long in securing. They drove them towards Moorestown, and when passing the residence now occupied by David A. Burroughs, a weaver who was there at the time came out from behind the house and shook his frock, which frightened the cattle and they stampeded down a lane known as Fore Lane and then into the deer-park woods, from which the British failed to extricate them, and consequently the cattle, in a day or two, returned home. At the close of the war the Tory Wines fled to Nova Scotia, but returned, after an absence of many years, to be indignantly received by all who knew him. It is from these families that the town of Ellisburg was founded, and the present Joseph Ellis is a descendant, and at one time owned a large tract of land in and adjoining the

town. Mr. Ellis is now one of the oldest and most respected of the inhabitants, and will ever be remembered with kindness by all who knew him.

After the death of Peter Champion, Ann Ellis (his widow) married John Stokes, by whom she had two sons, who settled in Virginia. By Samuel Murrell she had two children,—Samuel, who married a Chambers, and had daughters; Ann E. Murrell, who married Batheuel M. Heulings, who inherited the farm whereon her son, Samuel M. Heulings, now resides, from her half-brother, being a part of the tract Simeon Ellis gave to his son William, and has since remained in the blood, although passing out of the name. Ann E. Heulings (late Murrell) was left a widow in 1845, with ten children, five of whom at this writing are deceased. Her two sons, Batheuel and Abram, were soldiers during the entire War of the Rebellion. They were both in the Union army, and Batheuel was severely wounded at the battle of Gettysburg by a musket-ball which passed clear through him, from the effects of which he finally died several years after the close of the war.

The Gills were relations of Elizabeth Estaugh, and no doubt came to America under her patronage, and at one time owned and resided on a valuable tract of land in this township (see Haddonfield borough). The first grant of land made by John Haddon to John Gill was in 1714, for two hundred and sixty acres, situated on both sides of the Haddonfield and Berlin road, and near the head of the stream known as Swett's Mill stream,—the land now owned by Joseph C. Stafford and others. At the time of this conveyance John Gill resided on this tract. Prior to 1739 this tract came into the possession of Bartholomew Horner and remained in that name until the close of the century, but has long since passed entirely out of the name and blood. It is from these early owners that Horner's Hill School no doubt received its name. John Gill afterward resided nearer Haddonfield, on the premises now owned by Griffith. On this property near the junction of the two branches of Coopers Creek, was a landing known as Axfords Landing, a place where considerable business was transacted, it being the highest landing on the stream, but its exact location at this time is unknown. John Gill married Mary Heritage in 1718, and died in 1749, leaving two children,—John and Hannah,—who, after their marriage, resided outside the limits of this township, and from whom the Gills now residents of Haddon and Centre townships are lineal descendants. Much of the lands formerly owned by the Gills still remain in the family name.

The Haineses settled in the eastern portion of the township, contemporary with the families previously mentioned, on the farm now owned by Mrs. Dr. E. B. Woolston, near Cropwell, and John H. Lippincott, both lineal descendants. They soon became connected with the Lippincotts, who settled adjoining plantations in Burlington County, and founded the Friends' Meeting-house at Cropwell, of which religious society both families were members. The Haineses soon began to migrate and seek other employment, and at present the name is almost extinct in the township, although many of the females married and settled in the adjoining counties, and to whose descendants the properties above mentioned have descended.

Richard Heritage was one of the proprietors of the town of Gloucester when it was laid out, in 1686. He owned lots in the original town, and was one of the signers of the memorandum made by the proprietors as to the division of lots. He was the first who bore the name in West Jersey, and came from Warwickshire, England. He purchased rights of Edward Byllinge and his trustees in 1684, and made a location of land on the north side of Pensaukin Creek, in Burlington County, and called the place "Hatten New Garden." He purchased other rights and located other lands in this township. He died in 1702, without a will, and most of his land passed to his heir-at-law, his eldest son, John. In 1705 he sold to William Matlack one thousand acres of land in Waterford township. John married Sarah Slocum in 1706. To his son Joseph he conveyed considerable land. Much of this land he sold. It lay on both sides of the creek and now embraces several valuable farms. Samuel Burrough purchased a part of this tract in 1698. Joseph Heritage died in 1756, leaving six children,—Richard, who married Sarah Whitall and Sarah Tindall; Joseph, who married Ruth Haines; Benjamin, who married Keziah Matlack; John, who married Sarah Hugg; Mary, who married John Gill and John Thorne; and Hannah, who married Mr. Rogers.

It was from Joseph Heritage and his children that many of the early settlers purchased land, and, although the family appears to have been a large one, yet the name is now unknown among the residents of the township, although some remain within the present limits of Waterford township and still hold a small portion of the land.

The Kays came from Yorkshire, England, about 1683. Many of them were Friends, and, consequently, suffered persecution at the hands of those in authority, in the shape of fines and imprison-

ments. At the Court of Quarter Sessions held at Wakefield, in Yorkshire, in 1661, John Kay, Baronet, was the presiding judge, and committed sixty Quakers to prison. Ten years after, John Kay was fined for attending Friends' Meeting, at York, in the same shire. It is possible that the latter was the same person as the former, and that while the committing magistrate he became convinced of the truth of the doctrines preached by George Fox, laid aside his title and suffered with the Friends in person and estate. Whether this was the same John Kay that purchased land in this neighborhood in 1684 is not definitely known, but such is supposed to be the case. This first purchase is now a part of the farm of Samuel C. Cooper, now occupied by Jesse L. Anderson, about a mile east of Ellisburg. The tract embraced the farm of Isaac M. Kay, on the opposite side of the creek, and which has regularly descended to the present owner, who is a lineal descendant of John Kay.¹ There is a tradition that John Kay first lived in a cave on the hill-side near the creek, but the location of the place is unknown, although the story is not improbable. In 1685 a religious meeting was established at the house of John Kay, by consent of Burlington Friends, in connection with one of a similar character held at the house of Timothy Hancock, at Pensaukin, on alternate First Days. These meetings were continued until 1707. During this period several marriages took place, the last one recorded being that of Benjamin Thackara and Mary Cooper, in 1707. These meetings were attended by Friends from Evesham (Mount Laurel) and Marlton, and serve to show how strongly these people were attached to their principles, and what difficulties they were willing to overcome in order to observe the requirements of the society. In this connection it may be proper to mention that another meeting was held at the house of Thomas Shackle, from 1695 to 1721, when John Estaugh gave the ground for a meeting-house at Haddonfield. The house of Thomas Shackle stood upon the farm now owned by Amos E. Kaighn, a lineal descendant of John Kaighn, who located near Kaighns Point in 1696. In 1735 the farm became the property of John Burrough, who most probably built the brick part of the house, still standing, in the year 1736. John Kay located several tracts of land near his first purchase, fronting generally on the north branch of Coopers Creek. In 1710 he purchased the mansion-house and corn-mill, on the north side of Coopers Creek, now belonging to the estate of Josiah B. Evans (deceased). This corn-mill was

built by Thomas Kindall, in 1697, and stood some distance below the dam. The remains of the race may yet be seen, but the site of the mill is obliterated. He died in 1742, a wealthy man, leaving a large landed estate, most of which has passed out of the name, until the only part of the original tract that has remained continuously in possession of the family is the farm of Joseph F. Kay, which has descended through the blood for nearly two hundred years, no deed ever having been made for the same.

The Matlacks came from a small village in Nottinghamshire, England. William Matlack came in the first boat that came up the Delaware, and was the first person to put his foot upon the shore where Burlington now stands; this was about the year 1677. In 1682 he married Mary Hancock, and removed to a tract of land between the north and south branches of Pensaukin Creek, in Chester township. In 1701 William Matlack purchased of Richard Heritage a tract of one thousand acres of land, now part in Waterford and part in Delaware townships, Camden County. In 1705 John Matlack purchased two hundred acres of land of Francis Collins, in Waterford township, and in 1708 he married Hannah Horner, and settled upon his purchase. A part of this estate is now owned by the heirs of John Wilkins, and the old house stood a short distance from the handsome residence of the present owners. In 1714 William Matlack gave his son George five hundred acres of land, a part of that purchased from the Heritages. In 1717 he purchased two hundred acres of land, upon which his son Richard settled in 1721. This tract lies in Delaware township and upon it is located the old Matlack burying-ground. Richard died in 1748 and was the second person buried there. In 1779 the estate passed out of the name to William Todd, and was subsequently bought by Richard M. Cooper, father of Alexander Cooper, the present owner, who, as before stated, is a lineal descendant of William Cooper, the first settler of Camden. The Matlacks are a numerous family and are mostly Friends. Some of the name still reside within the township and others in Chester township, in Burlington County. William Ellis (a son of Simeon) married Amy Matlack, one of the descendants in a direct line, and who, thereby, became owners of part of the estate. Levi (a son of William and Amy) became the owner, and his grandson, Charles E. Ellis, is the possessor of and resides on the estate. William and Amy settled on the land, and the house they occupied is still standing.

John Shivers appears as the first settler of the

¹ See Haddonfield Borough.

name in these parts, and purchased a tract of land in Delaware township, of Mordecai Howell, in 1692, upon which he erected a dwelling. He died in 1716, and his widow, Sarah Shivers, was appointed administratrix. In 1720 she purchased an adjoining tract of land, which extended the estate east of the mill-pond. The dwelling on the farm now belonging to the estate of Richard Shivers, deceased, is thought to be the spot where John Shivers erected his first house, and doubtless some of the material in the present edifice was taken from the old. John Shivers dying intestate, there is some doubt as to the exact number of his children, although they are supposed to be as follows: Samuel, who married Mary Deacon; John, who married Mary Clement; Mary, who married Thomas Bates; Hannah, who married John Matlack; and Josiah, who married Ann Bates. In 1720 Samuel purchased two hundred acres of land from Francis Collins, and the following year he conveyed his interest in his father's estate to his brother John, who remained on the old farm and whose descendants still occupy portions of the original tract represented in the farms now occupied by Richard Levis Shivers and William A. Shivers, the descendants mentioned.

At one period the house in which John Shivers, the second, lived was kept as an inn, and was no doubt a favorite resort. John Shivers acquired several other tracts of land in this and the adjoining townships. He had three sons,—Isaac, Samuel and John. The latter resided in Salem County, and Charles P. Shivers, his son, lives at Swedesboro'. Samuel had three sons,—John G. Shivers, who resided in Haddonfield, and whose sons, Charles Hendry Shivers, an allopathic physician, and Samuel Shivers, a bricklayer, still reside in the borough; Joseph C. Shivers resided at Marlton, Burlington County, and his descendants still reside in that vicinity, excepting Bowman H. Shivers, who is a homoeopathic physician and resides in Haddonfield; Bowman was the third son.

Isaac Shivers, the son of John Shivers, the second, was born September 16, 1773, and acquired the homestead estate, which, in turn, descended to his children and grandchildren, Richard Levis Shivers and William A. Shivers, who reside thereon. In 1837 Isaac Shivers removed to Haddonfield, but returned again to his farm in 1842, but in 1847 he again removed to Haddonfield, where he died October 19, 1872, having attained the advanced age of ninety-nine years and one month. He was buried in Colestown Cemetery. His children were as follows: Sarah, born May 1, 1805, and remained single; Joseph Levis, born

January 7, 1807, married Henrietta Hendry, a daughter of Dr. Bowman Hendry, of Haddonfield, and had four children,—Bowman H., Isaac, Elizabeth and William M.; Anna, born October 4, 1808, and remained single; Richard, born November 21, 1810, married Mary Troth, a daughter of Jacob Troth, and had five children,—Susan, Richard L., Isaac, Anna E. and Sallie N.; Charles, born July 7, 1814, married Martha Harker, and had three children,—William A., Charles and Ella; Jehu, born March 17, 1821, married Mary Ann Hillman, and had four children,—Alfred H., Edward H., Frank W. and Jehu H.; Benjamin, born January 27, 1823, married Harriet D. Hartley, and had five children,—Mary, Eliza, Thomas H., D. Lewis and Maria; David, born August 13, 1826, married Julia Cloud, and had six children,—Cora, Nellie, Walter, Larcenia C., Clifford and Clara. Many of these descendants of Isaac Shivers now reside in Camden City and others in Virginia. Those remaining in the township are Richard Levis Shivers, on the old homestead, and William A. Shivers, on another portion of the original tract.

The Stokeses came from London about the year 1698 and settled in Burlington County. In 1709 Thomas Stokes (whose father settled in Burlington County) purchased three hundred acres of land of John Kay, now in Delaware township, the larger part of which tract is now owned by Mark Ballinger and the heirs of Jacob Anderson, Nathan M. Lippincott and Daniel Hillman (deceased). This land extends on both sides of the north branch of Coopers Creek, and is some of the best and most productive land in the township. He settled on this tract, and his house was located near the present residence of Mark Ballinger. In 1696 Samuel Harrison located about eight hundred acres of land on the south side of the north branch of Coopers Creek. This consisted of four several and adjoining surveys, now included in the farms of Eliza A. Hillman, Joseph K. Lippincott, the heirs of Jacob Anderson, Aquilla and Alfred Hillman (formerly Stokes), John Craig and others. He resided on this tract for several years, but the place where his house stood is not known. Samuel Harrison was a mariner, a brother of William and Sarah Bull, who settled at Gloucester soon after it was made a town. This land descended to his son William, who sold it in tracts to various persons. It was in the midst of an Indian neighborhood, which extended from the north branch southerly nearly to the south branch. Thomas Sharp, a surveyor, in 1686, in describing a tract of land, spoke of a water-course known as the Peterson's mill-

stream as "the same as the Indian King liveth on." Judging from the settlements of the first emigrants, the residence of the king spoken of is believed to have been on the farm now owned by the heirs of Joseph H. Ellis.

That this tract was occupied by a numerous tribe of aborigines is beyond a doubt, as their implements of stone have been found on nearly all these farms. Nathan M. Lippincott, during his life, took a pride in preserving those found upon his farm. A large sycamore-tree, standing in his door-yard, was adorned with these rude implements of the children of the forest, among which could be found tomahawks of different sizes, pestles with which they ground their corn, arrow-heads and other articles, all fashioned out of stone, of a kind which is not found in this section, and corresponding with similar implements found in other sections of West Jersey. There is evidence that this Indian settlement was an extensive one. Within the memory of some of the present inhabitants a few of these eked out a miserable existence on the part of the land formerly owned by Thomas Stokes, near the residence of Aquilla Hillman and brother (who are lineal descendants of the Stokeses), on the lands of Mrs. Dr. E. B. Woolston, in Delaware township. Near the Cropwell Meeting-house there lived, during the first quarter of the present century, an Indian woman by the name of Nancy, and a man by the name of Josh Te Kaylere, or Tekaler, who were well known throughout the neighborhood.

Probably the last of this tribe was an Indian by the name of Joel, who followed basket-making, and, although he preferred to live in his cabin in the woods, dressed and conducted himself in imitation of his white neighbors; yet in many ways he followed the customs of his ancestors. This man was well known to the present residents of Marlton, Burlington County, and is distinctly remembered by the writer. He died about thirty years ago near Taunton.

Thomas Shroud, in his "History of Fenwick Colony, Salem County," says "that John Davis emigrated from Wales and settled on Long Island. He married Dorothea Hogbin, an English woman of large wealth. He belonged to the sect called Singing Quakers, worshipped daily on a stump and was very pious and consistent. He lived to the extreme old age of one hundred years. A number of years before his death, about 1705, he moved with his family to Pilesgrove, Salem County, N. J., near where Woodstown is now located. His eldest son, Isaac, came to New Jersey first. John also came soon after with his family. The latter and

all his family subsequently became members of Friends' Meeting."

Joseph A. Burrough, in a genealogical record of the Burrough family, made in 1850, and who was a lineal descendant on his mother's side, says the Davises came from Montgomeryshire, England, where Richard Davis, a felt-maker, lived, who died First Month 22, 1703, aged seventy-three years. Tacy Davis, his wife, a native of Welchpool, from London, died Third Month 1, 1705. They were both ministers in the Society of Friends. Richard was a recommended minister for forty-five years. Their son, John Davis, and his wife, Joanna, came to America and settled at Woodstown, Salem County, N. J. They had a son David, who married Dorothea Cousins, who was born in England Eleventh Month 19, 1693, and had two sons,—Jacob, who remained at Woodstown, and whose descendants are now to be found in that vicinity, and David, who married Martha Cole. They had seven children,—Mary, Joseph, Jacob, Samuel C., David, Martha and Benjamin. Martha married Joseph Burrough in 1792; Mary married William Rogers; Joseph married Mary Haines, daughter of Nathan Haines; David married Mary Haines, daughter of John Haines; Jacob married Elizabeth Coulson; Samuel C.; Benjamin remained single.

Samuel C. Davis acquired through his mother about eight hundred acres in the eastern part of the township, which was a part of the original Samuel Coles estate, and owned and resided in the house now owned by Joseph O. Cuthbert. He seems to have maintained a lordly estate, a large part of which he inclosed with a high picket fence and established a deer-park, which is remembered by persons now living, and which included most of the land now owned by Joseph O. and Allen Cuthbert. This park fence was so constructed as to admit the deer from the outside, but to prevent their egress, and at certain seasons tame does with bells on were liberated and sent into the forest, and upon their return many a stately buck accompanied them within the inclosure only to find himself a prisoner. The Davises also acquired other property, as the farm now occupied by David A. Burrough was acquired by his grandfather, Joseph Burrough, as his wife's legacy from her father, and it was upon this farm that the last elk in West Jersey was slaughtered, the horns of which are now in the possession of Edward Burrough, another of the descendants. The Davises were a numerous family, some going into Burlington and other counties, until the name is now unrepresented in the township.

Charles French, a son of Charles French, owned and occupied a large tract of land in the easterly part of this township, whereon stood a grist-mill. A large portion of this tract is now occupied by Albertson Lippincott, but the mill has been taken down. It is bounded by the county line, the south branch of Pensaukin Creek, from which stream the pond was raised. Charles French was a progressive man, and his specialty was "straight roads," and he was the terror of all the old fogies in this region, who were willing to let well enough alone. Many amusing anecdotes are told of him in this connection. One of his neighbors was so aggrieved by having new roads cut through his lands and timber that he sold out to get clear, as he said, of "French's straight roads." He purchased another tract of land near Blackwoodtown, and, as he thought, entirely beyond the reach of his old enemy. Things went smoothly for several years, but one day the old man found Charles French, Anthony Warrick, John Hyder, John Clement (as surveyor) and others standing in his door-yard prospecting for a line whereon to place a straight road going toward Blackwoodtown. After some talk he concluded to accept the situation, and admitted the impossibility of getting away from the progress of things in general and Charles French in particular. On another occasion, when the opponents of a road were hotly pressing the advocates, and were likely to defeat the improvement, he, to keep with the surveyors, left his horse and carriage in the woods. The proposed road was several miles long, and in the excitement Charles French forgot his horse and carriage and rode home with one of his neighbors. After supper the woolly head of Bob, his old servant, was seen in the door-way. He said, "Boss, whar's de hoss and wagon?" After some reflection the old gentleman told old Bob where he left them hitched in the woods, to which place the colored man resorted and found everything safe, but the horse restive and cold. He was an extensive dealer in ship stuff and heavy lumber, supplying Philadelphia builders with their keels and largest pieces. His teams were of the best, and his drivers and axemen would relate many incidents of his energy and resources when fast in the swamps, with wagons broken, horses mired and men discouraged. In his later years he removed to Moorestown, where he died at a ripe old age, respected by all who knew him.

William Bates, who was one of the colony that settled Newton in 1682, before his death, which occurred in 1700, purchased land in Delaware township, which was left to his son William, who

married an Indian girl and settled upon the land now owned by Joseph C. Browning. His descendants were numerous, and some of them still reside in the township, in the village of Batesville.

The foregoing sketch of the early settlers of Delaware township may not include all of the original families, but enough has been shown to locate the first settlers on most of the lands embraced within the present limits.

OLD HOUSES.—The most conclusive evidence of the early settlement of the township by well-to-do people is the character and the substantiality of the early residences, many of which are still in a good state of preservation. Among them are those of Amos E. Kaighn, built in 1736; Hannah Lippincott's, 1742, built by Thomas and Letitia Thorn; J. Ogden Cuthbert's, 1742, built by Samuel and Martha Coles; Edward Burrough's, 1761, built by Jos. Burrough.

This township being peculiarly an agricultural one, many of the farms are known by names which in many instances have been handed down from generation to generation. Among those familiarly known are the following:

Brookfield Farm, owned and occupied by Isaac W. Nicholson.
Cherry Hill Farm, owned and occupied by heirs of Abram Browning.
Cooperfield Farm, owned and occupied by Amos E. Kaighn.
Cedar Grove Farm, owned and occupied by Samuel L. Burrough.
Murrell Farm, owned and occupied by Samuel M. Heulings.
Woodland Farm, owned and occupied by Edward Burrough.
Pleasant Valley Farm, owned and occupied by Joseph Hinchman.
Woodbine Farm, owned and occupied by William C. Wood.
Locust Grove Farm, owned and occupied by Elwood Evans.
Deer Park Farm, owned and occupied by Joseph O. Cuthbert.
Green Lawn Farm, owned and occupied by Elwood Rockhill.
Thermale Farm, owned by Hannah D. Lippincott and occupied by her son, William T. Lippincott.
New Orchard Farm, owned and occupied by Joseph H. Coles.
Hickory Hill Farm, owned and occupied by George W. Moore, Alexander Cooper and Edward W. Coffin.
Locust Hill Farm, owned and occupied by Aquilla Hillman and brother.

ELLISBURG.—The originators of the hamlet of Ellisburg may be traced to the days when a mania for straight roads pervaded the land, when the old crooked and indirect highways were being abandoned and the people were seeking a better and quicker means of traveling. The new road from Evesham to Camden crossed the land of Isaac Ellis, and soon after the road from Moorestown to Haddonfield was laid and found to intersect the before-named highway on the land of the said owner. This at once became a public place, and a tavern, blacksmith-shop and some dwellings were soon erected there and the surrounding property advanced in value. It is in the midst of a good agricultural neighborhood, and the descendants of

many of the old families occupy the ancestral acres still. The old Burlington and Salem road passed a short distance to the east of the town and crossed the north branch of Coopers Creek about half a mile above the present bridge. This old bridge had its tradition, for Dr. Tommy, the only physician of that day in the neighborhood, in returning home one night after visiting a patient at the tavern at Haddonfield, missed his footing as he was crossing the bridge, and was drowned. His body was found the next morning, but the place was "haunted" ever after that time, and Dr. Tommy's ghost was often seen by those passing, especially if they had indulged in the "hot toddy" as furnished by the landlord of the hostelry before named. Some of the oldest and most influential people of the county lived in this neighborhood. Benjamin Burrough owned and lived where William Graff now resides; Edward Collins owned the Logan Paul plantation and lived there; Charles Ellis owned the land late Job B. Kay's, and lived near the creek; Samuel Ellis and Isaac Ellis occupied land near by; and Samuel Kay, Mathias Kay and John Kay lived higher up the creek; and Benjamin B. Cooper, always an active and progressive man, occupied the old Cooper homestead, west of the Ellis land. John Coles, Samuel Coles and others had farms father north, but were considered neighborhood folks, and were always at funerals, harvest and hog-killings.

The village is located at the intersection of the Moorestown and Haddonfield road and the Camden and Marlton turnpike, near the centre of the township, on a part of the land embraced in the first purchase of Simeon Ellis from Margaret Hugg, a daughter of Francis Collins. Simeon died in 1773, and left this tract to his son Isaac, who first settled here and built part of the present tavern-house. Before the days of railroading this hostelry did a thriving business, being a place of resort for drovers and stock-dealers, which at times made it a sort of bazar for the farmers of the surrounding country, and thousands of cattle, sheep and horses have been sold from the stable and yards attached to the hotel. In 1831 the township of Waterford and the school district united in erecting a building for school purposes, in which the town-meetings and elections were also held until 1885. In the spring of that year William Graff, a near-by resident farmer, who has acquired most of the Ellis farm, which was formerly attached to the hotel, donated a lot of land adjoining the school property to the township of Delaware, upon which to erect a Town Hall. This offer was accepted, and the present building

erected during the year, and finished in time to hold the annual fall election in it. Mr. Graff also donated another lot adjoining the Town House lot to the Baptist Sunday-school of Haddonfield, provided they established a Sunday-school and built a chapel thereon, which offer was also accepted, and the present neat edifice erected. The old school-house still stands on the land donated by the present Joseph Ellis in 1831, and although raised to the dignity of a two-story building and a graded school, and equipped with modern school furniture, the old foundations still remain, and the marble slabs over the doorway and in the end of the building bear evidence of its former use. The hotel building is still kept as an inn and tavern, yet much of its former glory has departed. The post-office is located in the store of Thomas Rexon, which is the only mercantile establishment in the place. The carriage and blacksmith-works of William Heaney are new buildings and are doing a thriving trade. Joseph Ellis is the only person of the name still residing in the village. He is the son of Isaac Ellis, and a great-grandson of Simeon, who died in 1773. He is now nearly four-score years of age, yet possesses a memory still fresh and vigorous and replete with many interesting episodes of his early manhood. He kept the hotel for a number of years, and afterwards directed the operations of his farm. He married Nancy, a daughter of Joseph Champion, who is still the companion of his advanced years. His remaining children are all daughters,—Martha, who married James Wills; Sarah, who married Samuel M. Heulings; Elizabeth, who married George C. Kay; and Hannah, who remains single. His son, Joseph C. Ellis, died in 1885, leaving one child to bear the name.

A school-house was located upon the farm now owned by Samuel M. Heulings, as early as April 18, 1775, known as Murrell's School, but has long since been lost sight of by the present inhabitants. It was no doubt the forerunner of the Ellisburg School, which was built by subscription. The land upon which this building stood is not mentioned in the annals, although the date of the subscription is Fourth Month 16, 1806. The following were the subscribers: Samuel Ellis, Charles Collins, Isaac Cooper, Elizabeth Kay, Samuel Kay, Benjamin Burrough, Mahlon Mathack, Joseph Griffith, Samuel C. Davis, Ruben Burrough, John Cole, Isaac Ludden, Isaac Ellis, Abel Nicholson, Edward Collins, Mathias Kay, Samuel Murrell, George Marambach, Charles Ellis, Joseph Champion, Benjamin Cooper, James Zane and Samuel Thene.

The post-office was established November 5, 1852, since which time the succession of postmasters, with the dates of their appointment, has been as follows :

Elwood H. Fowler, appointed November 5, 1852.
 Simeon B. Ellis, appointed May 4, 1854.
 (Discontinued February 25, 1855; re-established April 14, 1856.)
 Elwood H. Fowler, appointed April 14, 1856.
 Joseph Ellis, appointed August 19, 1867.
 (Discontinued February 10, 1868; re-established August 25, 1871.)
 Joseph C. Ellis, appointed August 25, 1871.
 William Graff, appointed October 29, 1872.
 Thomas Rexon, the present incumbent, appointed September 21, 1874.

BATESVILLE.—The village of Batesville, situated on the western central border of the township, is the natural overflow of the borough of Haddonfield and is named after William Bates, who owned considerable property in that vicinity, laid out the land in lots and built the house at the junction of the Millford and Berlin roads, now kept as a hotel by his grandson, Robert Bates. The population of this village in 1870 numbered eighty-six, and since that time no distinct census of its inhabitants has been taken, although there is an evident increase in its population. Stores, blacksmith and wheelwright-shops have all been located in the place, but as the abilities of the proprietors increased they soon removed to Haddonfield or other localities. The growth of this place is caused by home-seeking citizens who enjoy the ownership of a quiet rural home where they can rear their families and enjoy the rewards of their toil in a peaceful and moral community.

COLESTOWN.—In the eastern part of the township, and about a mile east of St. Mary's Church, is Old Colestown proper. But little remains to show what constituted the business of the place. The location is on the farms of Thomas Roberts, Joseph C. Haines and the property of Watson Ivins. The attraction of the locality was a mineral spring with an unfailing supply of water. The owner of this stream had the water analyzed and the record of the analysis was cut in letters on a marble slab and set up beside the spring for all to read. The owner is supposed to have been Allenson Giffins, who built a hotel or sanitarium, which was known as the Fountain Hotel, and was the resort of numbers of invalids and became quite famous in its day. This spring is located on the farm of Joseph C. Haines, but has become so filled up as to be difficult to find.

The Fountain Hotel property finally passed into the possession of Joseph Roberts, and was acquired by his son Isaac, who used it as a residence for several years, and his daughter Susanna, the wife of the present William D. Coles, was born in the old

hotel. About thirty-eight years ago Isaac Roberts moved the frame part of the building to the farm now owned by Joseph C. Haines, and with the brick and stone constructed the front of the present farm-house, while the original frame constitutes the remainder of this building and is now a substantial, modern edifice.

The marble slab that stood by the spring was removed by Joseph C. Haines, the present owner, and does service as a door-step at his residence, near Lumberton, Burlington County.

Allenson Giffins or his ancestors at one time kept a tan-yard near the hotel, but it has long since disappeared, although portions of its remains are at times discovered by the plowman. In late years Joseph Roberts owned a saw-mill near the hotel and its location is still discernible. Although the former prosperity of the place has long since departed, the location is beautiful in its quiet seclusion, and if the mineral spring ever again comes into prominence its old-time popularity can easily be revived.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH.—In the eastern central part of the township, on a portion of the Samuel Coles estate, near the intersection of the Church and Moorestown and Haddonfield public roads, stands St. Mary's Protestant Episcopal Church, known as the Colestown Church. The history of this ancient edifice dates back into the beginning of the eighteenth century, and by some writers it is claimed that it grew out of the controversy of George Keith, which separated many Friends from the religious doctrines as laid down by George Fox. George Keith, in his journal, says that "on September 15, 1703, I preached at the house of William Heulings in West Jersey." As this house was but a short distance from where the church was built, it is accepted as the beginning of St. Mary's Church at Colestown. John Rudderow, who came from England about 1680, and settled in Burlington County, near the Pensaukin Creek, died in 1729, and left ten pounds by his will towards the building of "a church in that place (to be convenient hereafter)" in that neighborhood.

A few years later another incident is related by Abigail Rudderow, widow of William Rudderow, a grandson of the first John (above mentioned). She was the daughter of Thomas and Rebecca Spicer, and always resided in the neighborhood. She says, "At nine years of age I was baptized at the church (which at that time was being built, the roof being on and weather-boarding up as high as the window-sills), by Dr. Jenny. The ground had been previously consecrated by Dr. Jenny, from Philadelphia." This lady was of remarkable

intelligence and memory, and was conversant with the doings of that region of country. She was born in 1742, lived to be eighty-three years of age and left a large number of descendants; her baptism occurred in 1751, and the circumstances attending it fixed themselves so indelibly upon her memory that it is safe to assert, upon her authority, that the edifice was erected during that and the following year. The building erected in 1751 or 1752 was repaired in 1825, without any change as to the interior arrangement, and again in 1866 the building was repaired by the liberality of a few of the descendants of the original families and the residents of the surrounding country, and its original features carefully preserved. The high pulpit, the small, narrow chancel, the galleries, with their high-backed wooden benches, and the boxed-in seats of the choir all remain in their original simplicity, a monument of the economy of past generations.

The Rev. Robert Jenny, A.M., came to New York as chaplain in the royal army stationed in that city. In 1722 he was chosen rector of the church at Rye, New York, and subsequently came to Philadelphia, and was made rector of Christ Church, a position he held until he died, in 1762, aged seventy-five years.

There is no continuous record of the ministers who, at various times, supplied the church, and such as are here mentioned seemed to act in the capacity of missionaries, the church standing in a thinly-settled neighborhood (at that time) and being several miles from any town. William Sturgeon, the assistant of Dr. Jenny, visited the people once each month while the house was in progress of erection. Nathaniel Evans, a young man of good education and good talent, had charge of St. Mary's and the church at Gloucester. He resided with his parents at Haddonfield, and preached for six years. He died October 29, 1767, aged twenty-five years. An interval of five years now occurred, when Robert Blackwell was selected, November 19, 1772. He also resided in Haddonfield, and during the Revolutionary War was chaplain in the army, which again left the church without regular service. Henry Miller, of Philadelphia, was his successor; he was soon followed by Rev. John Wade, who died in 1799. His remains were interred in front of the main entrance to the church, the stone that marks his grave at this day being buried beneath the soil. Samuel Sprague, who lived in Mount Holly, occasionally preached here. Andrew Fowler next followed. After him came Levi Heath, of Burlington, and Samuel Pussey, who caused much trouble in the

church and proved to be an impostor; and then in succession came Daniel Hodge, in 1807, and Richard Hall, who preached there in 1811.

The grounds belonging to the church embrace about three acres. At the time of the selection of the site there was no public road from what is now Merchantville to Evesham formerly called Green Tree, and when the present road was laid it cut off a corner of the church property, from which fact the road was ever after called the Church road and is so recorded. The church stands on the south side of the road and nearly all the lands belonging to it have been occupied as a grave-yard since the erection of the church. The yard is almost full, and but few interments are now made within its limits, which fact, in some degree, led to the organization of the Colestown Cemetery, whose grounds surround it on three sides and under whose management and care the property remains. The oldest legible stone now standing in the yard is that of Philip Wallace, aged eighty-two, who was buried there in 1746. The tomb of his wife, Mary Wallace, aged eighty years, is dated the same year. This aged couple were among the earliest settlers and were Friends until the Keithian controversy. In 1760, Humphrey Day and Jane, his wife, were buried here, aged respectively seventy-five and sixty-five years. Elias Toy was interred here in 1762, aged forty-seven.

Many of the rude, rough monuments erected here to mark the resting place of friends and families have yielded to time and exposure, showing at this date only parts of letters and figures from which nothing can be deciphered; although those a few generations later are fairly well preserved and include on them some striking epitaphs, of which the following are notable specimens.

"JACOB BROWNING,

Died Oct. 22d, 1794 Aged 41 Years

Farewell my dear and loving wife

My children and my friends

Here I take up my new abode

Where life it hath no end."

"CATHARINE BROWNING

Widow of George Browning for 17 Years 1 Month and 1 week, who departed this life, March 26th, A. D. 1793, aged 62 Years

Stop dear friends as you pass by

As you are now so once was I

As I am now so must you be

Prepare for death to follow me."

"Sacred to the Memory of

GEORGE BROWNING who departed this life April 11, 1835.

As a husband—affectionate and Kind

As a father—Indulgent and Careful

As a neighbor—Obliging and Peneable

As a Citizen—Useful, honest and upright."

"HANNAH, wife of Benjamin Van Leer Died June 13, 1796.

Transitory world farewell

Jesus Calls with him to dwell."

Other ancient graves are numerous, among them Samuel Browning, died November 25, 1806; Sarah Ogden Browning (his daughter), died 1794; John, son of Isaac Jones, died November 13, 1774, aged eighteen years; J. Githens, 1772; Robert Fr. Price, died September 18, 1776; Mary Fr. Price, died July 14, 1787; George Hannold, died January 25, 1782; another rude stone near these two last bears the simple inscription, cut in an unskilled hand, "W. B.—1777 D. B.—1775."

On the opposite side of the road, and on the small portion of the church property cut off when the Church road was laid out, stands an aged white oak, the only monumental witness of the transactions of the past ages, and under whose shade the worshippers in this edifice have lingered to exchange a kindly greeting ere they separated to their distant homes. Along the King's Highway the contending forces in the Revolutionary struggle passed to and fro, and many stirring incidents took place in its vicinity, and in this ancient edifice the British officers under the standard of St. George listened to their chaplains, while resting on their march to meet their foe. And, in turn, also did the American commanders receive the benediction of their chaplains or the minister in charge as they paused in their pursuit of the enemy of their liberties and independence. It is a current tradition that the great Washington also attended service in this building several times during the war, and laying aside his sword, knelt at the little chancel and partook of the Holy Communion, after the rector had proclaimed "peace on earth and good will to men."

It is not known who constituted the choir during the periods of regular service in the church; the last person remembered to have filled that position was John Fairlamb, an old resident of the neighborhood.

The size of this ancient edifice is thirty-four by thirty feet. The height to the eaves is fourteen feet. The roof is of shingles. The main entrance is at the side and has double doors. Single doors are at each end of the building, and one window on first floor, with two in each end on the second story or galleries. A narrow window on each side of the chancel and two windows front and two back furnish abundant light. Probably the most noteworthy object of the interior is the stove. It was made in England; the exact date cannot be made out, but the figures seventeen and something resembling a six is clearly visible; it is of cast-iron, in three cylinders of unequal size set one upon another, with a door in the centre one, and three short legs under the lower one. To the

casual observer it appears like a coal-stove, but the contrary is the case—it is a wood-stove. The fuel is set perpendicularly in it, the draft is perfect and its heating powers, notwithstanding its advanced age, are sufficient for the building in the coldest weather. The features of the interior are in good preservation, and in style and durability are characteristic of the age when the church was constructed.

The communion service is now in possession of Trinity Church, Moorestown, and consists of two pieces, a paten and a chalice, both of solid silver, and the paten, or plate, in particular is very heavy; the chalice has engraved on its foot "St. Mary's Church, Colestown," and the same inscription is inscribed on the bottom of the paten; but instead of having been engraved it appears to have been scratched very carefully by some prudent church officer. When Trinity Parish, the child of St. Mary's, was established at Moorestown, these consecrated vessels came by right of inheritance into possession of the new church, and apart from their sacred character, they are treasured for their associations with the past. The Bible was presented to this church by Mrs. Dr. Jenny, the wife of its first rector (so far as known), in 1752, and was published in London in 1682. The book, although somewhat abused of late years, is now in the possession of Jacob Stokes Cole, of Haddon township, by whom it is carefully preserved and cherished for its associations. The church service, above alluded to, is reported to have been presented by Queen Anne to her loyal subjects at Colestown, in America, but the difference between the death of the Queen, in 1714, and our earliest data concerning the building of the church, in 1752—a period of thirty-eight years—renders it impossible to assert this report with any degree of correctness, although it is highly probable that the service came from England, and was perhaps the gift of some official, either of church or state.

The residents of this section of West Jersey who made up the congregation of St. Mary's Church were not free from the personal prejudices and preferences that in nearly every denomination have cropped out to create dissensions and divisions.

Prior to the year 1796 there had been much contention among the church members concerning the direction and management of the grave-yard, and so far did some of the congregation carry their views that they refused to allow any of their families to be interred within the church-yard, and several family grave-yards were located on farms in different sections. John Rudderow interred his family in a private yard which was located between

the late residence of Benjamin Rudderow and Charles H. Dill, near Merchantville, but after his death the bodies were removed to Colestown. Another of these grave-yards was located in Burlington County, near the north branch of Pensaukin Creek, nearly on a line between the farms now owned by Dr. N. Newlin Stokes and Samuel Slim, and belonged to another branch of the Rudderow family. Joseph Coles became so dissatisfied that he interred the dead of his family just over the church-yard fence, in his field, nearly in front of the church, where they still remain and where his own remains rest. Before his death he set apart a piece of ground especially for his family's use, and it is now inclosed by the Colestown Cemetery, and designated as the Coles Family Burying-Ground, and does not belong to either the church property or the cemetery grounds, but, like the church-yard, it is now under the care and supervision of the latter company. The dissensions which led to the establishment of these private grave-yards was, no doubt, largely owing to the troubles about their pastor, the Rev. Samuel Passey, as the following extracts from the church minutes will enable the reader to adduce. One thing, however, is certain: if there had been no agitation, the names of the congregation which comprise the subscribers would never have been retained to inform after generations who worshipped here a century ago.

"A REGULATION.

" Made and Concluded upon by the Wardens and Vestry of St. Mary's Church, Colestown, in the Township of Waterford, and County of Gloucester, On the first Day of September, 1796, for the Use of the Church and Burving-Ground.

10 *Whereas, a Regulation in the Grave-Yard is most Ardently to be Wished, and has long been Desired, for the Burden has Laid Heavy On some this Long time, Who have always been Willing to Cast in their Mite for the support of The above-said place, to Keep it in Order, And Again there are others that will not help to Support sd^d place, for, say they, We shall be as Well off as they who do Support it, nor shall we pay more for a Grave than they Do; therefore Concerning So bad a plan, the Wardens and Vestry of said Church have taken it into Consideration, and have put Forth this plan to their fellow Brethren, far and Near :*

As To all *Whom it may Concern*, Be it known that any one Meaning to Hold a Kite to the Church and Grave-Yard, known by the name of Colestown Church, in The township of Waterford, any County of Gloucester, Shall pay a Certain Sum of Money, Yearly, Which Shall be on the First Monday in September in Each year for the Support of ^{sd} Church and Yard, and in Case they Do not pay the first Nor Second years' Subscriptions to the Wardens or Vestry (who shall meet on the aforesaid Day for that purpose), Their names shall be Erased out of the Book, and become A Non-subscriber, Notwithstanding what they Have done, And it is Likewise agreed on By the Wardens and Vestry of ^{sd} Church that all those Who will not become Subscribers, Yearly, for the Support of the Church and Burying-Ground (which becomes Every good Christian to Help Support a place for the Dead, Be it Known unto them That they Shall pay for Breaking the Ground for Every Time they Cause it to be Broke, Which Sum Shall be from One Dollar to four Dollars, According to their abilities, Which Is to be Judged By Joseph Coles, Warden of ^{sd} Church, Or any other that may be appointed for that purpose.

pose Hereafter shall think, fit, Where Money Shall be put Into the
Treasurer's Hands for the Use of Rogues, And being Free from the
Sexton's fees—That the Sexton's fees be Paid Best fees, for his Labor.
And thirdly, the Wardens and Vestry have a Serious Consideration
for the poor, Who Can Scarcely Provide for the Cares of this Life, And
thereupon when they Come to lay their Beloved in the Lap of
Earth, Such shall have Free Liberty to Inter their Dead in the
Above-said Church-yard free from all other Expence but the Sexton's
fees: Therefore, we, who have hereunto set our names, Do promise
To pay, or cause to be paid, the Sum Assented, Against our names,
By the first Monday in September, 1797, And Continue it Yearly, as
Witness our Hands, this fifth Day of September, 1796.

* Entered According to Order By

* EMANUEL BEAVER.

"*Chalk of Sed Church.*"

SUBSCRIBER'S NAME

	1797	1798	1799	1800	1801	1802	1803
Joseph Armstrong.....	110 $\frac{1}{2}$	paid	paid	paid	dec.		
Michael Korn.....	2 9						
John Rudderow.....	7 6	paid					
Henry Crowl.....	3 9						
William Clements.....	5 7 $\frac{1}{2}$						
John Pike.....	3 9	paid	paid				
William Le Veney.....	110 $\frac{1}{2}$						
Lissee Thomas.....	3 9 $\frac{1}{2}$						
John Stone, Sr.....	3 9						
Wm. Holmes, Jr. (Nailer).....	3 9						
David Clements.....	3 9						
Abram Stone.....	110 $\frac{1}{2}$	paid					
Sarah Starn.....	210 $\frac{1}{2}$	paid					
Abner Starn.....	3 9	paid	paid	paid	paid		
Mary Clements.....	110 $\frac{1}{2}$	paid					
Andrew Starn.....	110 $\frac{1}{2}$						
Henry Deets.....	3 9	paid	paid	dec.			
Richard Leceeny.....	110 $\frac{1}{2}$	paid	paid	dec.			
W. Middleton (deceased).....	110 $\frac{1}{2}$	paid	paid	paid			
Thomas Stone.....	3 9	paid	paid	paid			
John Stone.....	3 9	paid					
Elizabeth Anders.....	3 9						
Humphrey Day.....	3 9	paid	paid				
William Holmes (poor).....	3 9	paid	paid				
Joseph Dawson.....	7 6	dec.					
James Vaughan.....	110 $\frac{1}{2}$	paid	paid	dec.			
Isaac Venable.....	3 9	paid	paid				
William Venable.....	3 9	paid	paid				
Joseph Pike.....	3 9						
David Gomer (deceased).....	3 9	paid	on the tw				
John Leceeny.....	110 $\frac{1}{2}$	paid	paid	paid			
Thomas Rogers.....	3 9	paid					
John Williamson.....	3 9			dec.			
Ann Lonten.....	110 $\frac{1}{2}$	paid	paid				
Elizabeth Holmes.....	110 $\frac{1}{2}$	paid	paid	dec.			
Simeon Cliften.....	7 6	paid					
Samuel Osler, Jr.....	3 9						
Sarah Osler.....	3 9	paid	paid				
Oweo Osler.....	5 9						
Samuel Baxter.....	3 9						
David Wallace.....	3 9						
Samuel Osler.....	3 9						
Joshua Osler.....	3 6						
Mary Thorn.....	3 9						
Samuel Taylor.....	3 9	dec.					
Henry Forth.....	3 9						
Abraham Browning.....	110 $\frac{1}{2}$	paid	paid	paid			
Pattience Morgan (dec.).....	110 $\frac{1}{2}$	paid					
John Bell.....	110 $\frac{1}{2}$	paid	dec.				
Jacob Strumback.....	8 3	paid	paid				
James Hunter.....	2 6						
George Mintle.....	110 $\frac{1}{2}$	paid					
Joseph Githens.....	110 $\frac{1}{2}$	paid					
Charles Daniel.....	110 $\frac{1}{2}$	paid	paid	paid			
John Berry.....	110 $\frac{1}{2}$	paid					
Rachel Hamnold.....	310 $\frac{1}{2}$	paid					
Joseph Whitlock.....	3 9						
Samuel Hunt.....	3 9	paid					
Nicholas Stiles.....	3 9	paid	paid				
Thomas Peacock.....	3 9	paid					
James Burden.....	110 $\frac{1}{2}$	paid					
Jane Burden.....	110 $\frac{1}{2}$	paid					
Elias Fish.....	110 $\frac{1}{2}$	paid	paid	paid	paid		
Robert Beck (or Peck).....	110 $\frac{1}{2}$	paid	paid	paid	dec.		
Abraham Johnson.....	110 $\frac{1}{2}$	paid	paid	paid	paid		
Joseph Johnson.....	110 $\frac{1}{2}$	paid	paid	paid	dec.		
John Harden.....	3 9						
Isaac Harden.....	3 9						
Hezekiah Toy.....	3 9	paid	paid	paid	paid		
Philip Terrapin.....	110 $\frac{1}{2}$	paid	paid				
Dorcas Haines.....	110 $\frac{1}{2}$	paid	paid	dec.			
David Claypole.....	110 $\frac{1}{2}$	paid	paid				
John Fish.....	110 $\frac{1}{2}$	paid	paid	paid			
Aun Budd.....	110 $\frac{1}{2}$	paid	paid	paid			
William Heulings.....	110 $\frac{1}{2}$	paid	pa d	paid			
Jacob Wischem.....	110 $\frac{1}{2}$	paid	paid				
William Peacock.....	3 9	paid	paid				
Thomas Quick.....	2 6	paid	paid				
John Quick.....	110 $\frac{1}{2}$	paid	paid				
Jacob Toy.....	3 9	paid					
Levy Stiles.....	3 9	paid	paid	paid	paid		
Auther Quick.....	110	paid					
Thomas Hunter.....	110 $\frac{1}{2}$	paid	paid				
George Browning.....	3 9			paid	paid		
James Stiles.....	110						

It will be observed that no payments were made by the subscribers after the year 1799; the

¹ Absent first two years.

² James Stiles paid four dollars for his right to the grave-yard February 6, 1826.

payments became irregular and partially stopped, owing to the difficulties with their pastor, Rev. Samuel Passey, who it is believed was an imposter. These difficulties came well-nigh dividing the church, and the previous difficulties about maintaining the yard caused considerable speculation and talk in the neighborhood, by referring to the minutes in the church-book. The difficulty took definite shape in 1803, when Samuel Rudderow and Joseph Coles were elected wardens, and Wm. Rudderow, Wm. Chambers, Edward Harris (declined), Benj. Hollinshead, Jos. Plunn, Isaac Fish, Jacob Toy, John Osler, John Clements, Clement Kinsey were elected vestrymen; Joseph Coles, treasurer; Emmanuel Beagary, clerk.

The Rev. Samuel Passey, rector, was present at this meeting. On the 17th of January, 1803, a business meeting of the wardens and vestry of the church was held and the following members were present: Sammel Rudderow, Jos. Coles, wardens; Abraham Harris, Isaac Fish, Wm. Chambers, Benjamin Hollinshead, Jacob Toy, John Osler and Clement Kinsey. At this meeting a motion was made and carried relative to the standing of Rev. Samuel Passey as rector; the motion reads as follows: "On motion whether it would not be proper to apply to the standing committee for the ordination of Mr. Passey, according to the constitution of our church, which does not allow any person to preach in the pulpit without being an ordained minister, etc. *Resolved*, Therefore that a letter of recommendation be drawn up, signed by the wardens and vestry and sent to the standing committee for the above said purpose." This was probably the first action taken in reference to Passey's rectorship.

At this meeting another motion was entered relative to the placing of a tombstone at the Rev. John Wade's grave, in memory of their late pastor. But it was thought best to defer it for the present; perhaps the heirs might arrive from England. Jos. Coles was directed to set out as many Lombardy poplars for shade as, according to his judgment, he might think proper. By a vote of five yeas and four nays it was ordered that the vestry carry the collection box by turns, but this was finally abandoned by the vestry promising to raise the money necessary by other means. This was done by six of the vestry taking a list of the subscribers and making collections, and various sums from time to time were raised and paid into the treasury, but no list of those making the payments has been kept. On the 16th of January, 1804, another meeting of the wardens and vestry was held, and Abraham Harris and Emmanuel Beagary and John

Savage, of Philadelphia, were appointed a committee to wait on the committee of ministers for the purpose of forwarding the petition for the ordination of Mr. Passey. Emmanuel Beagary was also instructed to have some benches made with backs, for the better accommodation of the people.

On the 2d of June, 1805, a meeting of the vestry was held, and Abraham Harris and Emmanuel Beagary, the committee to forward Mr. Passey's ordination, reported that they had done so, but failed in the attempt. They then moved for Mr. Passey as a lay-reader, which was referred to the standing committee, who reported as follows:

"Resolved, That whenever the Vestry of the Said Church shall produce to the Chairman of the Committee a Certificate of the fitness and moral character of Mr. Samuel Passey, signed by the Bishop of Pennsylvania, and two of the Clergy of the City of Philadelphia, the Said Chairman shall be authorized to give a License to the said Mr. Passey to officiate as a Lay-reader in the Said Church of Colestown and shall prescribe the mode of his conduct agreeable to the directions of the 10th Canon of the General Convention of the Church, held in the year 1804. On the 15th of June, the Committee waited upon the Bishop of Pennsylvania for the purpose of obtaining the above mentioned Certificate, who informed them that he had no right to recommend any person for the above purpose, but would use his endeavors to supply us with a minister as soon as opportunity offered."

On the 23d of June the committee reported the statement of the bishop to the vestry of the church, when Mr. Passey moved for the vestry and congregation to declare St. Mary's Church an independent church. After deliberating until July 7th, of the same year, the vestry passed the following resolution:

"Resolved, That it is the opinion of the vestry that the congregation in general do not possess a thorough knowledge of or understand the proper nature of an independent church, and

"Whereas, They taking up the motion themselves by vote, it is unanimously agreed that it should not be an independent church."

The motion was, therefore, lost. Mr. Passey was duly informed of the action of the church, and requested permission to stay his year out. There being but two turns more, his request was granted, and he preached his farewell sermon on the 18th of August, 1805. This action of the church preserved its connection with the Church of England, and enabled it to become the mother church of the Episcopalian Diocese of West Jersey.

Emmanuel Beagary was church clerk in 1796. After him came John Baxter, Thomas P. Clements, Richard M. Hugg, George M. Riden. In 1851 Mahlon M. Coles was elected clerk, and has continued to hold the position up to the present time. Joseph Cole was sexton prior to 1805, at which time John Cole was elected vestryman and sexton; in 1811 John Mitchel was elected sexton; in 1817 Aaron King was made sexton, and in 1824 David B. Coles; 1831 John Mitchel was again sexton;

after him came John Coles, Mahlon M. Coles and James Roberts, who continued to hold the position until the church-yard was given in charge of the Colestown Cemetery Company, whose grounds surround it on three sides, and under whose charge it still remains. The records have been neatly and regularly kept since 1797, and the church organization faithfully maintained. On February 1, 1886, the following officers were elected: J. Stokes Coles, Benjamin F. Hollinshead, wardens; Joseph C. Hollinshead, Joshua B. Hollinshead, Mahlon M. Coles, Charles C. Coles, J. Foster Coles, William D. Coles, Isaac W. Coles, Samuel T. Coles, delegates to the convention.

At present the church is under the charge of the Rev. Richard G. Moses, rector of Grace Church, Merchantville. Mr. Moses was born in England, October 21, 1833, and graduated at the University of London. He came to America in 1873. He was a minister in the Baptist Church from 1858 to 1881, and held several charges, his first in America being the North Baptist Church of Camden. In 1883 he became rector of Grace Church, at Merchantville, and soon after St. Mary's Church, at Colestown, was placed under his care. Services are held at Colestown on the second Sunday in each month. The rectorship of Mr. Moses seems to be entirely satisfactory and the attendance at service is slowly increasing.

COLESTOWN CEMETERY.—The dilapidated condition of many of the burying-grounds in the vicinity and the natural desire of those interested in the old grave-yard attached to St. Mary's Church, created a feeling in the community to provide a suitable resting-place for their loved ones that would be perpetually kept and taken care of for that purpose, and led to the establishment of the Colestown Cemetery. The Cemetery Company was organized in 1858 and has located a tract of twelve acres of land lying adjacent to and surrounding St. Mary's Church, at Colestown, the oldest Episcopal Church in West Jersey, now in a good state of preservation. The site is high and slightly rolling; the soil being entirely free from stones or rocks, and with a sub-soil of a beautiful red gravel, makes the drainage a perfect one, no water being accessible, even in the lowest parts, nearer than twenty feet of the surface. The location is such that it cannot fail to be appreciated, being but six miles east of the city limits of Camden, and equidistant from the thriving boroughs of Haddonfield and Moorestown. Lying at the intersection of the public roads leading from Merchantville to Medford and from Moorestown to Haddonfield, it is of easy access, which, together with its natural

advantages, all tend to make it one of the most desirable places of interment in West Jersey. This cemetery was created by a special act of the Legislature, entitled "An Act to Incorporate the Colestown Cemetery Company." Section I names the following incorporators: Joseph H. Coles, Abraham Browning, David B. Coles, Josiah E. Coles, Genge Browning, Edward Browning, John S. Wilson, Isaac Browning, Benjamin Osler, J. Ogden Cuthbert, Isaac Roberts, Joseph E. Roberts, Nathan S. Roberts, Lawrence Browning, Joseph C. Hollinshead, Joseph Ellis, Richard B. Champion, J. Stokes Coles, John Buzby, Samuel Jones, Charles Wilson, Franklin Stiles, John T. Coles, Charles B. Coles, Joseph C. Haines, Mahlon M. Coles, Benjamin F. Hollinshead, Isaac B. Lawrence, Eli Browning, Charles E. French, Richard Feters, Benjamin H. Browning, Joseph A. Burrough, Hannah H. Browning, Charles W. Starn, William H. Browning, Joseph Few Smith and William Stiles, and provides that "their associates shall be and they are hereby created a body politic and corporate, by the name of 'The Colestown Cemetery Company,' and by that name shall have perpetual succession for the purpose of continuing, establishing and improving a cemetery or place for the burial of the dead, at or near St. Mary's Church, Colestown, in the township of Delaware, in the county of Camden, in this State; and for that purpose the said company may purchase and hold lands not exceeding twenty acres, and enclose, survey, lay out, and divide the same into lots, roads, paths and avenues, and erect and construct a chapel, vault, sexton's house, and other improvements thereon, and otherwise ornament the same, and sell and dispose of lots therein for the burial of the dead. . . ." By the same act the following-named persons constituted the first board of directors: Joseph H. Coles, Abraham Browning, Joseph Ellis, Josiah E. Coles, Samuel Jones, Edward Browning, David B. Coles, Charles Wilson, Joseph C. Hollinshead, Isaac Roberts, John Buzby and Joseph A. Burrough, who were "to serve until the first Monday in May next, and until others shall be elected in their stead; and the said Joseph H. Coles shall be the president, and the said Joseph Ellis shall be the treasurer, and the said Edward Browning shall be the secretary of said company, until the said first Monday in May next, and until others shall be elected or appointed in their stead."

But four of the first board of directors are now living, most of the others being silent occupants of the grounds they selected and dedicated as the last resting-place of theirs and succeeding generations.

Under this act a company was organized, and subscription-books opened for subscriptions to the capital stock of the company, which was soon taken and work commenced. The land was purchased of Joseph H. Coles, who was elected president of the company, which office he held until his death. Edward Browning was the secretary and Joseph Ellis treasurer. Contracts were awarded for building the chapel and sexton's residence, and also the receiving-vault. Charles Wilson, of Camden, constructed the buildings. The chapel and sexton's residence cost \$4263.45, and the receiving-vault \$122.12. The shade and ornamental trees were purchased in Pennsylvania, and were all hauled there at one load, by Isaac Roberts and Joseph C. Hollinshead. The lots met a ready sale and the income derived therefrom has been sufficient to pay off the original costs and charges and keep the grounds in order; and as no profits can be paid the stockholders after repaying the original outlay (which is nearly all paid off), the income which must necessarily arise from the sale of lots is compelled by law to be exclusively to maintain and improve the grounds, will be sufficient to provide for its care and improvement for a long period of years. The following are the names of the original stockholders and the amount subscribed and paid in by each: A. Browning, \$850; Jos. H. Coles, \$1300; Genge Browning, \$900; Edward Browning, \$900; David B. Coles, \$800; Josiah E. Coles, \$150; John Wilson, \$100; Isaac Browning, \$100; Benjamin Osler, \$50; J. Ogden Cuthbert, \$150; Isaac Roberts, \$100; Joseph E. Roberts, \$100; Nathan S. Roberts, \$100; Lawrence Browning, \$100; Joseph C. Hollinshead, \$175; Joseph Ellis, \$300; Richard B. Champion, \$70; J. Stokes Coles, \$50; John Buzby, \$100; Samuel Jones, \$50; Charles Wilson, \$175; John T. Coles, \$100; Charles B. Coles, \$50; Joseph C. Haines, \$150; Mahlon M. Coles, \$50; Benjamin F. Hollinshead, \$50; Charles E. French, \$100; Benjamin H. Browning, \$100; Joseph A. Burrough, \$250; Hannah H. Browning, \$100; Charles W. Starn, \$100; William H. Browning, \$100; Joseph Few Smith, \$100,—total, \$7870.

Following are the officers of the association for 1886: President, Joseph C. Hollinshead; Secretary and Treasurer, J. Stokes Coles. Directors,—Joseph C. Hollinshead, John Buzby, Joseph H. Coles, Alfred W. Clement, Edward Burrough, Isaac Browning, William D. Coles, John Campbell, Benjamin F. Hollinshead, Mahlon M. Coles, Joseph C. Haines, Isaac W. Coles, Maurice Browning, D. Budd Coles, Charles B. Coles, J. Stokes Coles. Managers,—Joseph H. Coles, Edward



Edmund Evans

Burrough, Charles B. Coles, John Campbell, Alfred W. Clement, Isaac W. Coles, William D. Coles. Sexton, Elihu Shepperd Low.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

ELLWOOD EVANS, the well-known and progressive farmer of this township, is of Welsh descent, and of a family first represented in America by William and Elizabeth Evans, who arrived this side of the Atlantic about 1660, and were the first settlers of Burlington County, N. J. The region being at that time an unbroken wilderness, inhabited only by Indians, they were obliged to live for a time in a cave, and eventually built for themselves a house near Mount Laurel, in Evesham township, where they settled. Elizabeth was a minister in the Society of Friends. Their children were Thomas, John and Jane. Thomas, born December 12, 1693, married Esther Haines on October 1, 1715, and they had six children,—William, Elizabeth, Isaac, Esther, Jacob and Nathan. Nathan, born in February, 1727, married Sylvania Gaskill, and had children,—Isaac, Susanna, Joseph, Jacob and Nathan. Jacob married Deborah Troth, by whom he had four children, of whom one, Esther, grew to maturity. As his second wife he married Rachel Borton, by whom he had nine children, viz.: Abraham, Amos, Sylvania, Uriah, Rachel B., Jacob, Carlton, Joseph B. and Susanna. Uriah, born October 10, 1801, married, February 17, 1831, Rachel Saunders, daughter of Solomon and Lydia (Burrough) Saunders, of a very old family of Burlington County, and was the father of six children, of whom our subject was the youngest. They were Lydia B., Joseph B., Deborah S., Jacob, Elizabeth L., and Ellwood Evans, born September 2, 1840.

Ellwood Evans was educated in the schools of the neighborhood and at the Westtown (Chester County, Pa.) Academy, which he attended for four years. The next four years were spent on the farm; he being very fond of machinery, was about to secure a place in Baldwin's Locomotive Works, when his only brother dying suddenly and his father being in poor health, and unwilling to leave his farms, necessitated his remaining at home. He was chosen one of the committeemen of his township when only about twenty-five years of age. When twenty-nine years of age he removed to Marlton, where he was soon afterwards elected collector, which office he held until his return to Delaware, in 1876. About that time, his father and wife's father dying within a period of a few months, large responsibilities were thrown upon Mr. Evans and he was obliged to decline political and

official honors, though frequently urged to accept offices of honor and profit. From this time to the present his mill, farm and several kindred interests have received his entire energies and he has developed the fine tract of land on which his home is located, near Cropwell—so called because of the great productiveness of the region—into one of the most valuable farms in this rich region. The farm consists of about three hundred acres, of which two hundred and fifty are under cultivation. He has erected all of the buildings upon this property except one barn—four houses, three barns and a steam saw and feed-mill. One of the barns has a storage capacity of three hundred tons of hay and grain. In the mill Mr. Evans does a large amount of custom work and he also carries on a lumber business of considerable proportions.

He is a farmer of the advanced and progressive type. His purchase of imported Jersey and Guernsey cattle and the introduction of steam as a motor for machinery in his farm buildings, was regarded by his neighbors as a venture not warranted in his calling, and which would end in loss. This was not the case, however, for soon others indulged in Jersey and Guernsey herds and also concluded that the application of steam saved much labor and time about their plantations. What was several years since regarded as of doubtful economy in his case, may now be found of practical utility among agriculturists throughout the county. He is a member of the American Jersey and of the American Guernsey Cattle Clubs, and of other organizations of like aims.

He was one of the projectors of the Philadelphia, Marlton and Medford Railroad, and did much to bring about its completion, advancing considerable sums of money at a period when few persons had faith in the success of the enterprise, and when the other directors and the president refused financial aid, thus relieving the company from serious embarrassment and insuring the speedy completion of the road. This project at first was considered of doubtful success, but it has opened one of the best sections of West Jersey to markets and travel, and been of much benefit to the farmers and dairy-men. Mr. Evans adheres to the religious belief of his ancestors.

On March 27, 1873, Mr. Evans married Sarah L. Evens, only child of Thomas Evens, a descendant of one of the earliest representatives of the Evans family in America, though the name was, through some person in the line, changed from the commonly accepted spelling. She is a descendant of the eighth generation from William and

Elizabeth Evans, through the Thomas Evans branch. He married Esther Haines. Their son William, who married Sarah Roberts, had a son Jacob, who married Mary Cherrington. Their son Thomas married Mary Eves, and among their children was Joseph, who married Rebecca Roberts. Thomas, their son, married Sarah Lippincott, and she was their only child.

BENJAMIN B. COOPER, in 1803 the first postmaster at Camden and who later resided near Elisburg, in Delaware township, and died in 1835, was an enterprising and representative man. He was a son of William and Ann (Folwell) Cooper, and was born March 22, 1779. He owned and occupied the farm first settled by Wm. Cooper, who emigrated from England, from whom he traced his lineage in a direct line. As a farmer he was always in advance with any improvement that appeared. He gave much attention to fruit and had the largest orchards of choice varieties in the county. He was always an authority on cattle and horses and dealt largely in both. In the politics of the county and State he took much interest, representing the county several times in the Legislature and was a leading man in the Board of Freeholders for several years. General Jackson, as President of the United States, was the one person who met his notions of a statesman.

He had scarcely attained man's estate before a leading characteristic of his life developed itself—speculation in land. The first piece of property he purchased was in 1803, and his dealings were continuous until his death, the records of Gloucester County alone showing the entry of one hundred and fifty-eight deeds of purchase and one hundred and thirty-seven deeds of sale, many of which conveyances contained several tracts of land. His transactions extended to Cumberland, Salem and Cape May Counties, in West Jersey, and Sussex, Warren and Monmouth Counties, in East Jersey.

He was agent for the Holland Land Company, whose possessions were in Pennsylvania, and had large individual interests in that State, at one time owning nearly the whole of Clearfield County. He was also attorney for the Pemberton and Kirkbride possessions in New Jersey. In 1814 he purchased of Thomas Cadwalader, agent of the West New Jersey Society, all the shares of propriety owned by that corporation. At the time of his death his landed estate was large and valuable. He disposed of it by will. His wife was Sarah Van Meter, of Monmouth County, N. J. Three children survived him,—Ralph V. M., Sarah Ann and W. Morris. His remains and those of his wife lie buried in the "Sloan" part of the old Newton grave-yard.

THE TOWNSHIP OF STOCKTON.

CHAPTER XVIII.

Its Separation from Delaware—Jurisdiction over River Islands—Early Settlement—The Coles, Spicers, Woods, Willards, Nicholsons, Morgans, Rudderows, Fishs, Horners, Brownings, Starns, Oslers and others—Bethel Methodist Episcopal Church—Old Taverns—Schools—Fisheries—Pavonia—Wrightsville—Cramer Hill Dudley—Merchantville—Stockton—Delair—Manufacturing Interests.

THIS township lies on the Delaware and extends eastward between Coopers Creek and Pensaukin Creek. It was taken from Delaware township by act of Legislature approved February 23, 1859; the dividing line was declared as beginning at a point in Coopers Creek at a corner to the farms of Joshua Barton & Bro. and Hewlings Haines and following the line of Barton's farm to a corner in the Whiskey road, near the village of Homesteadville; thence diverging in a straight line to a corner in the Moorestown turnpike in the centre of the crossing of the Sorrel Horse and Haddonfield roads; thence along the turnpike to the county line. In the spring of 1859 the committees of the two townships met at the hotel of Benjamin Martin and organized by electing Joseph A. Burroughs chairman and Benjamin W. Cooper secretary, and agreed upon the following article of settlement:

"ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE TOWNSHIPS OF STOCKTON AND DELAWARE.

"Articles of agreement made and entered into between the town committees of the townships of Stockton and Delaware, in pursuance of an act of the Legislature, entitled an act to establish a new township in the county of Camden, to be called the township of Stockton. We, the undersigned town committees of the said townships of Stockton and Delaware, this fourteenth day of March, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, at the house of Benjamin Martin, in the said township of Stockton, having proceeded to ascertain the proportions of taxes assessed in each part of the township of Delaware, that now constitutes the townships of Stockton and Delaware, find that two-fifths of the taxes assessed as aforesaid was assessed in that part which constitutes the township of Stockton and that three-fifths were assessed in that part which now constitutes the township of Delaware, and we find and ascertain that

there is an indebtedness for which the two townships aforesaid are liable amounting to the sum of seven hundred and fifty nine dollars and fifty-six cents, of which the township of Stockton shall pay the sum of two hundred and ninety-nine dollars and ninety-one cents and the township of Delaware the sum of four hundred and forty-nine dollars and seventy-three cents; and we find that there are two grave-yards, and that the one located in the township of Stockton shall belong to the township of Stockton, and the one located in the township of Delaware shall belong to the township of Delaware. We also find the following township property to be divided as the taxes, viz.: The town-house valued at \$200.00. The pound, \$10.00. Road-scrappers, \$20.00. Dirt machines, \$11.00. Books, \$11.00. Total, \$252.00. The two-fifths of the above property belonging to the township of Stockton is \$100.80, and the three-fifths belonging to the township of Delaware is \$151.20.

"There are tax warrants in the hands of E. H. Fowler, constable, on which a part may probably be collected, and such sums as may be collected are to be divided in the same proportion as the other property. The indebtedness of the township of Stockton to the township of Delaware is \$299.91. The share of the above said township of Stockton in the above-mentioned property, \$100.80 being deducted, leaves \$199.11, to which is added the value of one road-scraper, \$5.00, making the balance of the indebtedness \$204.11.

"Committee of Stockton township. Committee of Delaware township.

William Folwell.	Asa B. Lippincott.
Benjamin W. Cooper.	Joseph C. Stafford.
Josiah Starn.	Job B. Kay.
Benjamin Horner.	Joseph A. Burroughs.
Thomas P. Clement.	Isaac W. Nicholson.

"A true copy,

"SAMUEL B. GITHENS, Clerk.

PETTYS' ISLAND.¹—In 1848 the question of

¹This island was in the possession of William Penn for some years prior to 1700. On the 25th of October, 1701, he conveyed it to Thomas Fairman, of Shackamaxon, reserving the right of way for four coach horses. Upon his death it passed to his wife, Elizabeth, and later, to a son, Benjamin, who, May 24, 1732, sold it to John Pettys, from whom it took its name. On the 11th of May, 1745, it was sold to John Dobbins. In 1816 the island was owned by Humphrey Day, Charles H. Fish, Benjamin Loxley, Isaac Hoxey, William Cooper, Jacob Evans, Joseph Cooper, Abraham Browning, Jonathan Biles and others. In 1824 the land of Charles H. Fish passed to Isaac Fish, and that of Humphrey Day to Jeremiah Fish, and later to Messrs. Sanderson & Sons.

Between the years 1860 and 1870 the west shore of the island was used as a dock for repairing and for a ship-yard. Doughty & Keppels, shipwrights and caulkers, built at the place tug-boats and schooners and had thirty-six thousand dollars invested

jurisdiction over the islands on the Delaware River was agitated, and the following preamble and resolutions were adopted at the annual township meeting:

"Whereas, by an act of Legislature of this State, passed November 26, 1783, entitled an act to annex the several islands situated in the river Delaware belonging to this State, to the respective counties and townships to which they lie nearest; it is provided said islands shall hereafter be deemed and considered as part and parcels of such counties and townships to which islands or insulated dry lands do or doth lie nearest, except Petty's, which shall be annexed to the township of Newton, in the county of Gloucester; and whereas, the said township of Newton as at present constituted, has no part on the river Delaware within two miles of Petty's Island, but said island lies opposite the township of Delaware. Therefore be it resolved, by the inhabitants of the township of Delaware, in the county of Camden, in town-meeting assembled, that application be made to the next Legislature of this State for a law to annex Petty's Island to this township, where it legitimately and of right belongs.

"Resolved, That the township committee be and they are hereby instructed to lay the foregoing preamble and resolutions before the next Legislature and use all honorable means to procure the passage of a law such as mentioned above.

"Resolved, That the foregoing resolution and preamble be signed by the moderator and attested by the clerk.

"Attest, JOHN RUDDEROW, Clerk.

"CHARLES KNIGHT, Moderator.

Nothing further appears to have been done in the matter until the next year, when Joseph Kay, Benjamin W. Cooper and Charles Knight were appointed a committee to go to Trenton and secure the necessary legislation; in this they must have been very successful, as the jurisdiction of the township was extended over the island, and in 1859, when the township of Stockton was created, the island was conceded to it and still remains a part of that township.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.—The first settlement by the whites within the limits of Stockton township was made at the mouth of Pensaukin Creek, where Eriwomac, an Indian, was then chief over a small body of Indians. Charles L., of England, in 1634, granted to Sir Edmund Ployden the territory lying between New England and Maryland. A vessel commanded by Captain Young, a nephew of Robert Evelin (afterwards famous as the author of the account of "New Albion," published in 1642 and 1648), and thirteen traders, about the same time, went to Virginia, and in the same year, 1634, came up the Delaware and settled at the mouth of Pensaukin Creek and built there a fort, which they named Fort Eriwomac, after the Indian Chief. They remained at the place four years. In 1636 Sir Edmund Ployden sent out to the "Province

of New Albion" Beauchamp Plantagenet, who sailed up the Delaware River sixty miles and did not reach Fort Eriwomac, where Captain Young and Robert Evelin had set up a fort and government and were patiently waiting for Sir Edmund to come over from England to take formal possession of the province.

In 1637, tired of waiting, Evelin and his men abandoned the settlement and went down the river and near what is now Salem, they found Plantagenet, who had settled there and had sent a glowing account of the province to Earl Ployden. The Earl came over in 1641, but the settlement of Fort Eriwomac was not again made by the English under the Earl. Soon after 1637 Bogot, a pioneer of Minnet's colony of Swedes, settled, with a few Swedish founders, upon the site of the fort, where a few of them remained until the title passed to the proprietors, in 1664. Bogot held out inducements to settlers by insisting that a gold mine was in the vicinity, which was laid down in early maps as being near Rancocas Creek. This project failed and the settlement was again abandoned.

The first location in the limits of this township made under the proprietors was one of five hundred acres of land embracing the site of Fort Eriwomac, at the mouth of Pensaukin Creek. This was granted to Samuel Jennings (afterwards the first Governor of New Jersey). Some of the Swedish founders living farther up the stream, in what is now Burlington County, remained under the proprietors, purchased lands and some of their descendants, in after-years, drifted into what is now Stockton township. The Toys, Fishs, Stones, Wallaces and others are descendants of the early Swedish families. William Cooper, who, in 1682, settled at Pyne Point (Coopers), was from Coles Hill, England. At the same place lived Samuel Coles, a haberdasher and hatter and an old friend and neighbor of William Cooper.

In 1677 he purchased part of a share of propriety in West Jersey of the trustees of Edward Byllynge, and in March, 1682, with his wife, Elizabeth, and two children, he emigrated to America, and doubtless came at once to the home of his old friend and neighbor, William Cooper. He located five hundred acres of land on the north side of Coopers Creek, opposite the tract of his friend and extending up the Delaware River. The land was surveyed to him on the 13th day of the Third Month (May), 1682, and in that year he cleared a small tract and erected a house, where he settled, but lived in it a short time, for in the latter part of the same year he sold one hundred acres and the house to Henry Wood, who at once came there to

Joseph Rilot, also a shipwright, had here in 1870 a marine railway. Jacob H. Ambruster, about 1865, erected a building and manufacturing chains. At present the island is owned by James Manderson, Dr. Samuel Pancoast and others. The upper part of the island is fitted up as a summer resort and is known as Willow Grove. The island contains over one hundred acres.

reside. He probably built upon the remaining portion, as he remained there a few years. In 1683 he was chosen to represent the Third Tenth in the Legislature of New Jersey, and in 1685 was appointed one of the commissioners to fix the line between Burlington and Gloucester Counties.

In the year 1687 he conveyed the remainder of the tract to Samuel Spicer, and having purchased, in 1685, four hundred acres of land of Jeremiah Richards, on Pensaukin Creek, near the property of William Matlack and Timothy Hancock, now in Delaware township, which he named "New Orchard" (now Colestown) and to which place he moved and purchased other tracts adjoining. A few years later business required his attention in England and he visited his native country. On his return the vessel stopped at the Island of Barbadoes, where was a settlement of Friends. At this place he was taken sick and died.

A learned writer says: "The extended distance of the voyage and consequent delay therefrom not being known to the wife, she made frequent visits to Philadelphia to meet her husband and welcome him to his family again. Tradition says that she would stand for hours by the water's edge looking anxiously down the river for the sail that would bring the father of her children. These visits and watchings at last attracted the attention of a young mariner who frequented the port, and who was not long in discovering the cause of her anxiety. Sympathizing with her, he extended his inquiries on her behalf and at last discovered that her husband had died on his return. Her grief for this sad bereavement entered his feelings, and finding that she was about to return home alone in her boat, he offered to accompany her and manage the same. This offer she accepted and he sailed the craft up the river to Pensaukin Creek and thence nearly to her residence, thus bearing the sad news to her children and neighbors. This man was Griffith Morgan, who, after a proper interval of time, sailed his own skiff up the creek to offer his consolations to the widow and to interest himself about her children and estate. This solicitude soon assumed another shape and culminated in the marriage of Griffith Morgan and Elizabeth Cole. Samuel Coles left two children,—Samuel and Sarah—from whom the family of the name in this region have descended."

Among the many of the name of Wood who emigrated to New Jersey about the time of the settlement under the proprietor was Henry Wood, who came to this place from Newport, R. I., and on the 4th of September, 1682, purchased of Samuel Coles a tract of one hundred acres of land on the

north side of Coopers Creek, adjoining the land subsequently sold to Samuel Spicer. The deed describes the place as "situate at Arwawmasse, in West Jersey; also the dwelling-house or tenement which he, the said Samuel, inhabiteth, with the folds, yards, etc., excepting one cow-house." The farm fronted on Coopers Creek and the Delaware River, and was named by him "Hopewell." He was a member of the Assembly in 1683-84, and in the latter year was appointed commissioner for laying out land, and in 1685 for opening highways. In 1683 he purchased three hundred and fifty acres of land on the north side of and fronting Coopers Creek, and in 1686 sold it to Mathew Burden, who was a resident of Portsmouth, R. I., and a connection of Henry Wood. In 1711 Richard Burden, a son of Mathew, conveyed the land to John Cox, and later part of it was included in the farm of Abraham Browning. Henry Wood died in April, 1681, leaving as children Henry, James, Richard, Judith (who married Thomas Willard in 1689), Abigail (who married Daniel Cooper, a son of William, in 1693), Hannah (who married Joseph Nicholson in 1695), Elizabeth (who married Stephen Newbie, son of Mark, in 1703) and Benjamin (who married Mary Kay, daughter of John, in 1707). The homestead, in 1699, came to Joseph Nicholson, who lived adjoining from James Wood, a grandson of Henry. At the time of Henry Wood's death he was in possession of considerable land near the homestead tract, which was divided among his children. His son Henry died in 1754, single, and left his portion to his brothers and sisters. Benjamin purchased the home farm on which Joseph Nicholson had lived, and upon his death, in 1738, left it to his son Henry, who devised it to his son Henry, who sold part of it, February 1, 1788, to Samuel Haines, who died in 1789, and John Haines and Dr. John H. Stokes, his executors, sold one hundred and eighty-four acres of it to Daniel Cooper. Henry, at his death in 1814, left three hundred and sixty-eight acres to his two sons, Henry and Zachariah. He died June 18, 1814, aged fifty-six years. His wife, Hannah, survived him and died August 23, 1856, aged eighty-seven years. Zachariah died May 5, 1847, aged fifty-four years. Other children of Benjamin Wood, who died in 1738, were Mary (who married Joseph Coles and Richard Matlack), Hannah, Abigail, Benjamin, John, Judith and Jane.

The land purchased by Henry Wood in 1683, containing one hundred acres on the Delaware River, before 1790 came to Samuel Cooper, who also owned Coopers Point Ferry and other land

AUTOGRAPHS OF SETTLERS IN STOCKTON (OLD WATERFORD) TOWNSHIP.

Samuell Coles

A first settler. Died at Barbadoes,
1692-93, and left one son,
Samuel.

Henry Wood

A first settler. Died 1691. Had sons
Henry, James, Richard and
Benjamin.

William Cooper

A first settler. Died 1710. Had sons
William, Joseph and Daniel.

Thomas Willard

Married Judith, daughter of Henry Wood. Died 1734. Had sons
James, Henry and Thomas.

Sam^l Spicer

A first settler. Died 1692. Had
sons Abraham, Jacob, Thomas
and Samuel.

Samuell Nickolson

A first settler of Salem. Died 1685. Had sons
Samuel, Abel and Joseph, who settled in
Stockton.

Esther Spicer

Daughter of John and Mary Tilton,
of Gravesend, and wife of Samuel
Spicer. She was killed by
lightning in 1703.

Alexander Morgan

Only son of Griffith the emigrant. Died 1751.
Had sons Joseph, Benjamin and Isaac.

Tho: Spicer

Third son of Samuel and Esther
the emigrants. Died 1759.
Had sons Jacob, Thomas
and Samuel.

Simon Ellis

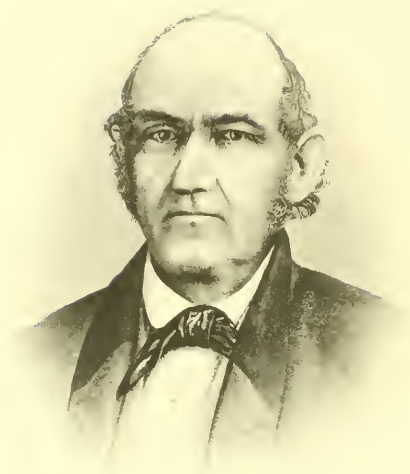
A first settler of Ellisburg. Died 1715.
Had sons Thomas, Joseph, William,
Simeon and Jonathan.

John Kay

A first settler. Died 1742. Had sons
John, Isaac, Josiah, Benjamin
and Joseph.

Robt Murner

A first settler and wealthy operator in lands sold to Kaighn,
Mickle and others.



Benj. Wheeler



William B. Cooper

adjoining. The house now owned by William B. Cooper, marked S. P. C. 1790, was built by Samuel and Prudence Cooper. It came to their son Benjamin, who, January 22, 1834, had the tract surveyed by Samuel Nicholson in two parts, called the northern and southern divisions. The northern part extended along the shore of the Delaware, from Coopers Creek to the Samuel Horner farm, including the fisheries on the river-front, and also the fisheries up to the Cove road. Benj. Cooper died 26th of 4th mo., 1842, aged sixty-seven years, and his wife, Elizabeth, died 21st of 3d mo. preceding, aged sixty-six years. He, by will, devised the northern part, containing one hundred and seventy-five acres, including the flat marshes and fisheries, to Benjamin W. Cooper, his son, reserving the half-interest of all privileges and profits of the fisheries for William B. Cooper.

The southern tract, containing one hundred and sixty-seven acres, fronting on Coopers Creek, was devised to William B. Cooper, with rights in the fisheries and meadows. The repairs on the banks of the latter were chargeable to both divisions. The northern division became the property of the Pavonia Land Association, an account of which will be found under the head of Pavonia.

BENJAMIN W. COOPER was the son of Benjamin Cooper, a lineal descendant of William and Margaret Cooper, who in 1678 emigrated from England with the first settlers who located in Burlington. A few years later he took up lands and settled at the mouth of Coopers Creek, which stream was named after him. The father of the subject of this biography was a progressive farmer of Waterford township (now Stockton), and after a life of activity and usefulness both in religious and civil society he died, in 1842. By his marriage with Elizabeth Wills, he had children, viz.: Rebecca, Prudence, Benjamin W., Elizabeth W. and William B. Cooper.

Benjamin W. Cooper was born at the homestead, now owned by his brother, William B. Cooper, in Stockton township, on the 13th day of the First Month, 1805, and spent the whole of his life as an enterprising farmer in the township where he was born. After obtaining a preparatory education in the schools in the vicinity, he entered the West-town Boarding-School, and there spent several years in diligent study, and thus laid the foundation of a liberal education, being afterward one of the best informed men in the community in which he resided. He was a constant reader of books of general literature, but devoted much of his reading to agricultural subjects, and was himself a liberal contributor to agricultural journals of his

day. Having a retentive memory, he absorbed a vast amount of information, which he freely dispensed to his friends without reward. He studied agriculture as a science and practiced it as an art. He introduced all new modes of cultivating the soil, and was first in his neighborhood to use the best improved implements—needed by all progressive farmers.

In management of State, county and municipal affairs he held various places of trust and responsibility, and was possessed with a sound discriminating judgment.

He was one of the originators of the plan for the erection of Camden County by the division of Gloucester County, exerted all of his influence in that direction, and was greatly instrumental in having it eventually accomplished. After the action was taken, forming the new county of Camden, and the controversy arose about the location of the county buildings, Mr. Cooper favored the erection of them at Camden, and left no opportunity pass until the final decision, making Camden the county-seat, was rendered. He was an ardent and consistent Republican, and took great interest in the administration of State and national offices. Recognizing his efficiency as a man of good judgment, he was appointed one of the lay judges of Camden County, and served in that position from 1850 to 1855. No subject of great political moment absorbed his attention more than the freedom of the colored slaves in the Southern States. Many a refugee negro found in him a friend on his way northward, beyond the jurisdiction of slavery, and his home in Stockton township for many years was a "station" on the line of the "Underground Railroad," where many a poor escaped slave was befriended both with food and money.

Benjamin W. Cooper, like his ancestors, was a member of the Society of Friends, connected with the Haddonfield Monthly Meeting. He was married, on the 18th day of the Second Month, 1830, to Lydia, daughter of Samuel Lippincott, whose ancestors were among the first settlers in New Jersey. He died on the 23d day of 11th Month, 1863.

WILLIAM B. COOPER, the youngest son of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Wills) Cooper and a brother of Benjamin W. Cooper, was born in Delaware township (now Stockton), on the 11th day of the Sixth Month, 1814. The historic old mansion where he was born and which he now owns, including the farm adjoining, where he has spent most of his life, was erected by Samuel and Prudence (Brown) Cooper, his grandparents, in the year 1790.

William B. Cooper obtained his education at the Newton Friends' School, Rancocas Boarding-School and at the well-known Westtown Boarding-School, in Chester County, Pa. He then attended to the duties of the farm with his father, and upon the death of the latter, in 1842, he succeeded to the ownership of a part of the paternal homestead. He continued his chosen occupation until a few years ago, when he retired from his farm and moved to the city of Camden, where he now resides. As a farmer he has met with great success, and, following the example of his brother Benjamin W., regularly introduced new modes of agriculture and improved machinery necessary for the progressive farmer. He has always taken a deep interest in owning the finest breeds of horses and cattle, and takes the greatest delight in having them well cared for. As a farmer he has been looked upon as a model, as a neighbor universally respected, and as a kind-hearted, noble gentleman his name is a synonym of goodness. In his plain, unassuming and unpretentious way he has continued to live a life of great usefulness. As a friend of the poor and the needy, his charities are well known, yet never made public by himself. Like his father and brother, in the days of slavery he was a devoted friend of the refugee slaves, and would do anything to comfort and protect them.

In religion he has been a consistent member of the Society of Friends and served many years as clerk of Newton Meeting, of which he and his estimable wife are members. On the 9th day of the Third Month, 1879, William B. Cooper was married to Phebe Emlen, a lineal descendant of George Emlen, who emigrated from England to Philadelphia about the time that William Penn arrived.

James Emlen, the grandfather of Phebe Cooper, was well educated, and it was designed that he should travel in Europe for his further accomplishment, but he removed to Chester County and followed the occupation of a miller. He was married to Phebe Pierce, and both he and his wife died of yellow fever. Anne, their eldest daughter, married Judge Walter Franklin of Lancaster, Pa. James Emlen, the youngest child and father of Phebe Cooper, was married in 1816 to Sarah F. Foulke, a teacher in the Westtown Boarding-School. In 1835 he became a teacher in the same institution, and resided with his family on the property for thirteen years. His wife became a minister and paid religious visits to various places in the Eastern, Western and Southern States. Her last religious visit was made to England. She was universally esteemed by all who

knew her. She died in 1849. James Emlen was a highly loved elder in Friends' Meetings. He died in 1866. Dr. Samuel Emlen, brother of James, was one of the most eminent physicians of Philadelphia, and was known throughout the United States.

BENJAMIN COOPER, son of Benjamin W. and Lydia (Lippincott) Cooper, and nephew of William B. Cooper, was born at the Cooper homestead, in Stockton township, on the 21st of Sixth Month, 1834. He was educated in the schools of his native township and the well-known Westtown Friends' School, in Chester County, Pa. He then returned to his home, and engaged in work on the farm. Upon the death of his father, in 1863, Benjamin Cooper inherited the homestead which he owns at the present time. He continued actively engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1872, when he removed to Marlton, N. J. He still owns the farm and superintends its cultivation. Following the precedents established by his enterprising father, he is progressive and brings into use all the new and improved machinery necessary for successful farming. Within the past few years he has been extensively engaged in breeding thoroughbred Jersey cattle.

Mr. Cooper was one of the originators of the plan to construct and one of the incorporators of the Philadelphia, Marlton and Medford Railroad, and devoted much time and energy to the construction of the same. He was originally and still is one of its largest stockholders, and since the organization of the company has been a director. In politics Mr. Cooper is a Republican, and in religion, like his ancestors for many generations before him, is a member of the Society of Friends. Benjamin Cooper was married, in 1859, to Lydia Evans, the only surviving child, daughter of David and Sarah E. Evans, a prominent farmer of Burlington County, and a descendant of William Evans, one of the first Welsh emigrants to New Jersey, who settled at Mount Laurel, Burlington County. They have three children, viz.: David E., William B. and Samuel R., all of whom are engaged with their father in his farming interests.

Thomas Willard, who, in 1689, married Judith, a daughter of Henry Wood, settled on a tract near the Wood homestead, where he died in 1734, and left three sons—James, Henry and Thomas—and daughters. A granddaughter, Abigail, in 1743, married Samuel Spicer, son of Thomas, and died April 24, 1762, aged twenty-six years. A grandson, Benjamin, owned part of his grandfather's estate, and left it to his son James, who, February 28, 1781, sold part of it to Thomas Stone, who



Benj. Cooper

sold twenty-two acres in 1783. Old citizens remember Parr Willard, in the vicinity, as being much interested in fruit and its culture. An old pear-tree now stands on the place of Abraham Browning, which bears the "Willard Pear," and is from stock originated by him.

Joseph Nicholson, the first of the name to settle in what is now Camden County, was the fourth child of Samuel Nicholson, and was born in England, Second Month 30, 1669. His father was interested in the purchase made from Lord John Berkeley, in 1673, and came to this country with his wife, Ann, and five children, from Wiston, in Nottinghamshire, England, in the ship "Griffith," with John Fenwick, and arrived in the river Delaware on the 23d of Ninth Month, 1675, and soon after settled in Salem, where he selected a tract of sixteen acres with a marsh fronting on the creek and erected a house. He purchased large tracts of land later and became one of the wealthiest men in the colony. In 1680 the Society of Friends, of which he was an active and prominent member, purchased his house and lot and refitted it as a meeting-house, which the next year was enlarged. This house was the first meeting-house in West New Jersey. A few years after the sale Samuel Nicholson removed to a plantation on Alloways Creek, where he died in 1685. Ann, his wife, removed here and died in 1691. The sons, except Joseph, settled on the homestead and in the vicinity. Joseph, in 1691, purchased a tract of land on the north side of Coopers Creek, and the next year (1695) he married Hannah, a daughter of Henry Wood, who settled at the mouth of Coopers Creek in 1682. On this place Joseph Nicholson built a house and settled. In 1699 he purchased a tract of land adjoining James Wood, a grandson of Henry. He died in 1702 and left a son, Samuel, who inherited the estate of his father and resided on the tract purchased of James Wood. This was re-surveyed in 1733. He was married three times,—first in 1722, to Sarah, a daughter of Samuel Burroughs; second to Rebecca Saint; and third to Jane Albertson, widow of William and daughter of John Engle. The last was successively the widow of John Turner, William Albertson, Samuel Nicholson and Thomas Middleton. Samuel Nicholson died in 1750, and left children,—Joseph, Abel, Abigail, Hannah and Sarah. Joseph, in 1749, purchased the lot in Haddonfield, north of the Methodist Church, now owned and occupied by Mrs. Joseph B. Tatem, and probably built the house. Abel married Rebecca, a daughter of Aaron Aaronson, and died in 1761, before his child was born. This child was named Abel, and

married Rebecca Ellis, a daughter of Isaac. It is from this branch the family in this region descend. Abigail, in 1743, became the wife of Daniel Hillman, and in 1767 of John Gill. Hannah married John Hillman, and Sarah, the youngest child, died single in 1756. The Nicholson homestead was owned for many years by Abraham Browning, and is now occupied by several factories.

Samuel Spicer was a native of New England, and one of the few American born citizens that can be claimed among the early settlers of old Gloucester County. He was a son of Thomas and Michael Spicer, and was born prior to 1640. His father was one of the colony of Friends who emigrated from England to avoid persecution for their religious belief, only to meet as trying an ordeal in their new homes. Samuel Spicer, the son, on the 21st of Third Month (May), 1665, married Esther Tilton, at Oyster Bay, L. I., and settled at Gravesend. In 1684 he visited this region of country and purchased of Samuel Coles four hundred acres of land on Coopers Creek and the Delaware River, adjoining Henry Wood, who purchased one hundred acres of Samuel Coles in 1682, above and on the Delaware. In the next year he, with his wife, Esther, and eight children, moved to the new purchase and built a house near where the bridge crosses Coopers Creek at Federal Street. On the 24th of May, 1687, he purchased three hundred and fifty acres of land, and subsequently other lands adjoining. These lands extended from Coopers Creek to Pensaukin, embracing the lands on which Merchantville now stands.

This ferry was maintained until 1762, when a bridge was built at the place and the locality was known as Spicer's Bridge many years. In the year 1687 Samuel Spicer was appointed one of the judges of Gloucester County and continued in the office several years. He was active in the Society of Friends, of which he was a prominent member, and died soon after 1792. His widow, Esther, survived him until 24th day of Seventh Month, 1703, when she, with a servant and Richard Thackara, a lad of about eleven years of age, were struck by lightning and killed. An account of her burial at night is given in connection with the old Newton burying-ground in the history of the township of Haddon. They had eight children, all of whom were born at Gravesend,—Abraham, Jacob, Mary, Martha, Sarah (who, in 1695, became the second wife of Daniel Cooper), Abigail, Thomas and Samuel. Samuel Spicer left in his will to his son Jacob one hundred and fifty acres attached to the homestead, and on the Delaware River and Coopers Creek, and to his other sons, Samuel and

Thomas, one hundred and seventy-five acres each. Samuel died young, and his land passed to Jacob. Thomas inherited from his father the one hundred and fifty acres, and also purchased four hundred and ten acres in and around Merchantville of his brother Jacob. He died in November, 1759, and left the landed estate to his son, Thomas Spicer, who, in 1741, married Rebecca, a daughter of Humphrey and Jane Day, who lived on Coopers Creek, in the lower part of what is now Delaware township. He died in the May following, 1760, and by will entailed the property to his wife, Rebecca; his daughter, Abigail, who was the wife of Wm. Rudderow; and their son, John Rudderow, then a child of fifteen months old. Thos. Spicer, Jr., passed much of his time in travel and visited on business the West Indies and other places. Rebecca Spicer survived her husband until 1777, living most of the time on her own plantation. Abigail (Spicer) Rudderow was the only child living of three born to them.

Samuel Spicer, son of Thomas, Sr., who married Abigail Willard in 1743, settled on the land he received from his father. His wife, Abigail, died April 24, 1762, aged twenty-six years, and left one son, Jacob, who died September 4, 1769, aged twenty-four years; a daughter Abigail, who married John Keble, a merchant of Philadelphia. She died August 27, 1807, aged sixty years; Rebecca, who married William Folwell, also a merchant of Philadelphia; and Sarah, who married Joseph Cowperthwait. Judge John K. Cowperthwait was a son of the latter, and Spicer Cowperthwait, now a merchant in Camden, is a grandson.

Wrightsville is on that part of the Spicer property that came to Rebecca and William Folwell and to Sarah and Joseph Cowperthwait.

Jacob Spicer, son of Samuel, Sr., owned a large tract of land lying north of his father's, and extending to Pensaukin Creek. He sold to his brother Thomas four hundred and ten acres, lying next his father's land, and that part lying on Pensaukin Creek to Samuel Burroughs, who later built a mill upon it. A part of the Burroughs land is still in possession of the family. Jacob Spicer, in 1691, removed to Cape May County, and was a member of the Legislature from 1703 to 1723, and surrogate from the last-named year to 1741, and died in the latter year. He left a son Jacob, who was a member of the Legislature in 1744, and was appointed with Aaron Leaming to revise the laws of the State, and "Leaming and Spicer," as the collection is termed, bears witness to the faithful performance of their duties. The Spicer estate will later be mentioned in the account of the Rud-

derow family, to whom it in large part descended. Mention has been made of the marriage of Elizabeth Cole, the widow of Samuel, to Griffith Morgan. He was a native of Wales, and a mariner, and in 1677 purchased of David Lloyd and Isaac Norris, executor of Thomas Lloyd, of Philadelphia, a tract of five hundred acres of land, embracing the site of Fort Eriwomac, which had been located by Samuel Jennings, the first Governor of New Jersey. It was bounded on the west by Delaware River, and on the north by Pensaukin Creek, and extended about a mile up the creek and about a quarter of a mile along the river-front. He did not settle upon the place for many years, but continued his business as a mariner, and was some time in England. An account of his romantic meeting with Elizabeth Coles will be found in the sketch of Samuel Coles. The license for his marriage was granted by the chancellor of Pennsylvania on the 10th of December, 1693, and the marriage ceremony soon after was performed in Philadelphia. He then erected a stone house, two stories and a half high, with dormer windows, near the mouth of Pensaukin Creek, commanding a fine view of the Delaware River, where he settled and died a few years after, leaving a widow and one son, Alexander. His widow, Elizabeth, died in 1719. Alexander Morgan inherited the property of his father, and, in 1717, married Hannah Cooper, a daughter of Joseph Cooper, and settled upon the Morgan homestead, where he died in 1751, leaving his wife and ten children,—Joseph, Benjamin, Isaac, Mary, Elizabeth, Lydia, Sarah, Hannah, Rachel and Alexander. By this marriage the family ultimately became connected with the Mickles, Hopkinses, Ladds, Coxes, Coates and Clements of West Jersey, and the Rawles, Riggs and other families of Pennsylvania.

Joseph Morgan, eldest son of Alexander, married Agnes Jones, and settled on the homestead. They had one child, Griffith, who, in 1766, married Rebecca, a daughter of Samuel Clement; three daughters were the result of this marriage, as follows: Agnes, who married Enos Eldridge; Rebecca, who became the wife of James B. Cooper and resided at Haddonfield; Ann, who in 1795 married William E. Hopkins and lived on the Hopkins farm, on Coopers Creek, near Haddonfield. The first wife of Joseph Morgan died young. He married a second time and had several children,—Joseph, who married Mary Evans and Mary Butchel; Hannah, who married Mr. Saterthwait; Elizabeth, who became the wife of Joseph Reeve; and Sarah, who married James Hinchman. Upon the death of this wife he, in 1758, married Mary,



J. Dunbar Hylton

the daughter of Joseph Stokes, by whom he had four children,—Isaac, Alexander, Mary and Benjamin; the last married Mary Champion. His third wife died and Joseph Morgan married Elizabeth Atkinson, by whom were no children.

The old homestead, near the mouth of the creek, remained in the family and came to Joseph R. Morgan. William Burroughs, as administrator, conveyed the one hundred acres of that part of the estate, and the mansion-house, to John Morris, March 1, 1834, who resided thereon until September 26, 1853, when he sold it to William B. Mann & Co., of Philadelphia. In that year a fishing club of eight persons was formed, of whom Mr. Mann was one, and bought five acres adjoining the house, and erected the present Fish House. On the 28th of January, 1868, Jacob Backenbach bought the farm and Morgan homestead of one hundred acres, and is still in possession.

Benjamin Morgan, the second son of Alexander, in 1761, married Jane Roberts and settled on Pensaukin Creek, part of the homestead, where he at once built a one-story frame house, and, in 1775, built the present stone dwelling-house, of which the old part is the east wing of the house now owned and occupied by Dr. J. Dunbar Hylton. Their children were Hannah; Benjamin, who died in youth; and Benjamin R., who never married. At the death of Benjamin his estate passed to Alexander Morgan, of Philadelphia. In 1838, John S. Hylton, a native of England, came to this country and purchased of the administrator of the Morgan estate two hundred and twenty acres, known as the Mount Pleasant farm, and one hundred and seventy acres adjoining, and above, on Pensaukin Creek, the Comus Hill farm. On this large tract he settled, and, in 1860, finding the soil in its loams and clays was well adapted for use, he began the shipment of loam and clay to rolling-mills, foundries and potteries. It was of easy access to Pensaukin Creek, where the material was loaded on vessels and conveyed to its destination. The trade has been continued to the present time without interruption. In 1872 the business passed to his son, Dr. J. Dunbar Hylton. Immense quantities have been shipped from the farm, and the supply seems unlimited. In 1880, when the iron trade was prospering, forty-two thousand tons were excavated and shipped, and in 1885 twenty-five thousand tons were taken out. In addition to the shipment of loam and clay, Dr. Hylton is cultivating fruit extensively, having a peach orchard containing fifteen thousand trees, fifteen acres containing four thousand Niagara grape-vines, one thousand Keefer pear-trees and ten acres of the Wilson blackberry.

J. DUNBAR HYLTON, M.D., is a member of the ancient and honorable family of that name that for so many generations bore a prominent part in the military and civic history of England. The family seat is at Hylton, near Sunderland, on the river Ware, where Henry Hylton, who had received a large grant from William the Conqueror, because of his own and his father's valor, and who was afterwards slain in Normandy, built the ancient Hylton castle in 1072. The family traces its genealogy back three hundred years before the conquest, and is mentioned by the venerable Bede in his work published in the sixth century. Since the time of the Conquest it is remarked of the Hyltons that one was slain at Feversham, in Kent, one in Normandy, one at Mentz, in France, three in the Holy Wars, under Richard I., three at the battle of Bourdeaux, under the Black Prince, one at Agincourt, two at Berwick-upon-Tweed, against the Scots, two at the battle of St. Albans, five at Market Bosworth and four at Flodden Field.

From such illustrious and valiant ancestors is descended the subject of this sketch. His great-grandfather, William Hylton, descended from one of the junior branches of the family. About 1764 he left England and came to America, locating near Bath, Va., where he acquired some ten thousand acres of land, as well as owning land on Long Island, where the city of Brooklyn now stands. After the breaking out of the Revolutionary War he espoused the royal cause and returned to England, his property in America being confiscated by the colonies. He finally established himself in the Island of Jamaica, where he became a large planter.

His son, John Hylton, was a captain in the British army, and resided near Kingston, Jamaica, near which point he was stationed. He was the father of John S. Hylton, a native of county Durham, England, on the river Ware, near Hylton castle. He married Mary Susanna Fry, and was an extensive planter in Jamaica, where he owned some five thousand acres of land and sixteen hundred negroes. He removed to the United States about 1839, and purchased large tracts of land at Comus Hill, on Pensaukin Creek, Camden County, N. J. There he passed the remainder of his life, engaged in bucolic and agricultural pursuits, and in the cultivation of a fine literary taste. He was a frequent contributor to various leading magazines and periodicals in both England and America. His children are Dr. J. Dunbar Hylton; William R. Hylton, residing near Camden; Dr. Reginald T. Hylton, Nanticoke Pa.; Lionel, residing in Philadelphia; Dr. Stanley C. Hylton,

of Philadelphia; and Edith A., wife of Nicholas Bilger, of the same city.

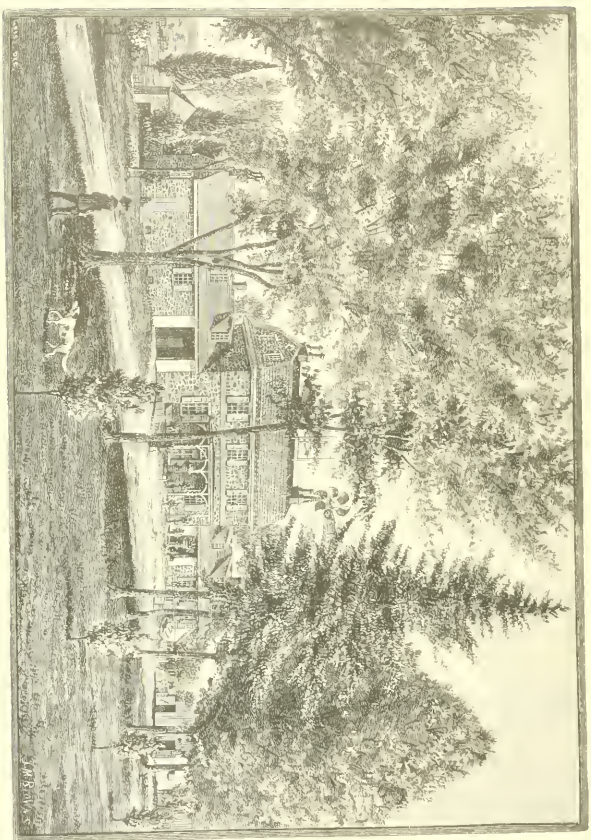
Dr. J. Dunbar Hylton was born on the Island of Jamaica March 25, 1837, and, on his mother's side, is descended from the Frys, of Maddon's Court, England, and the Dunbar family, of Scotland, to which the great Scottish poet, William Dunbar, belonged. His early education was conducted under a private tutor. He was brought to this country when he was two years of age. Subsequently he assisted his father in his farming pursuits, and then, having been seized with the gold fever, he engaged in gold-digging at Pike's Peak. He next entered the employ of the Phoenix Iron Company for the purpose of learning the iron business, and after a time entered upon the study of medicine, under Dr. Henry H. Smith, professor of surgery in the University of Pennsylvania, from which institution he was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1866. He engaged in the practice of his profession, for ten years, in Philadelphia, and at River Side and Palmyra, N. J., and finally purchased a farm, belonging to his father, in Camden County, and turned his attention to agriculture, fruit-growing and mining clays. At the present time he owns about two hundred and seven acres of land in Stockton township and Burlington County, containing clay and kaolin deposits, varying in depth from eight to thirty-two feet, which he readily disposes of to the rolling-mills, fire-brick works and foundries of this country and Cuba, and is also engaged in every branch of agriculture, trucking, farming, fruit-growing, and in the development and propagating of new varieties of fruits and berries. The ancient and picturesque house which he occupies was completed in 1775 by Benjamin Morgan. This house stands on a high bluff, overlooking the waters of the Pensaukin Creek and the Delaware River, and commands a fine view of Philadelphia and the surrounding country for miles, and has been occupied by the Hylton family for over forty years. It is one of the attractions of the neighborhood, and the doctor, with his genial hospitality, occupying this antique abode, and surrounded by his well-tilled fields and his small army of laborers, reminds one strikingly of the planters of the South in the days before the war. Inheriting strong literary taste and ability, like Horace, he finds time, apart from his bucolic pursuits, to dally with the muses, and each winter sees from his pen some new gem added to the list of the successful and popular works of the day. His talent runs chiefly in the direction of the ideal and imaginative, and manifests itself in verse. Among the volumes that

he has published are,—“Lays of Ancient Times” (1857), “Voices from the Rocky Mountains” (1862), “Præsidicide” (1865), “The Bride of Gettysburg” (1878), “Betrayed” (1880), “The Heir of Lyolynn” (1883), “Above the Grave” (1884), “Artiloise, or the Weeping Castle” (1885), and others are soon to follow.

Dr. Hylton's versification is strong and rhythmical, and the flow of thought regular and entertaining. His works find a ready sale, and have won for him a place among the successful *littérateurs* of the country. He married, May 31, 1865, Miss Emma Denckla Silvis, daughter of Benjamin and Emily T. (Renfrew) Silvis, of Philadelphia, and has had a family of seven boys, of whom only J. Dunbar Hylton, Jr., survives.

Benjamin Morgan, a great-grandson of Alexander, a descendant of Griffith Morgan, before 1800, became the possessor of a large tract of land on Coopers Creek, below the old Champion tract, and above what is now the Browning farm. He married Mary Champion, and settled upon the place. His son Joseph married Margaret, a daughter of John Browning. Of his daughters, Mary became the wife of Isaac Mickle; Rachel, of Richard M. Hugg; another became the wife of Jacob Roberts.

The families of Rudderow in this region of country sprang from John Rudderow, a native of England, who emigrated about 1680 and settled at Chester, in Burlington County, N. J., between the north and south branches of the Pensaukin Creek. He died in 1729 and left the land to his son, John Rudderow, who died in 1769 and devised it by will to his son William, who, in 1758, married Abigail, the daughter of Thomas Spicer, Jr., son of Thomas, grandson of Samuel. At this time William Rudderow was living on his paternal estate with his father, where he continued for eight years after his marriage, and where eight of their children were born. In 1782 they moved from the forks of Pensaukin to the property of Rebecca Spicer, her mother then living on her estate, which embraced a tract of over four hundred acres, in the centre of which Merchantville stands, and in which Abigail, the wife of William, had an interest. This property was in possession of Thomas Spicer, Sr., before 1717, as in that year it was surveyed by Thomas Sharp; a piece of land later known as Coopers Woods was included in the tract. Upon this tract Thomas Spicer, Sr., erected a house soon after 1717, which evidently was occupied as a tenement, and in a re-survey made in 1735 it is mentioned as the residence of Alexander McCloud. It stood on the site of the present residence of ex-



"MOUNT PLEASANT."
RESIDENCE OF J. DUNBAR HYLTON, M.D.,
STOCKTON, CAMDEN CO., N. J.

BUILT IN 1775.

Senator Alexander G. Cattell. John Rudderow, son of William and Abigail, married in 1782, and in 1792 moved in the old house to which, in 1804, he built a large addition, two stories high, twenty by sixty feet, of sawed white oak timber laid like a log house and dove-tailed at the corners. This house stood until 1852, when it was torn down and replaced by the present residence. The old part, in 1806, was moved and made into a barn.

About 1733 Thomas Spicer, Sr., erected a one-story and a half house, with dormer windows, also of white oak timber, on that portion of the estate now owned by Joseph Hollinshead. A part of the old house is still standing, and is in the township of Delaware, while the part later erected, adjoining, is in Stockton, the township line passing through the house. This house was, prior to 1782, known as Cherry Tree Tavern, and from that time to 1808 as the home of William Rudderow. It was then occupied for a number of years by William, son of John Rudderow.

Rebecca Rudderow survived her husband many years, and died at the age of eighty-three years. Their children were John, William and Thomas. John settled upon the farm, and in 1792 moved into the house above mentioned. He married, in 1782, Jerusha Inskip, by whom he had children,—William, Benjamin, Samuel, Thomas, Sarah, Abigail, Hope and Jerusha. The daughters lived in Camden. William and Benjamin lived on the old homestead property. Samuel settled on the original Rudderow estate, on the north side of Pensaukin Creek, opposite his uncle's, who had settled previously on the south side.

Jerusha, the wife of John Rudderow, died, and he married as a second wife, Anna Lacony, by whom he had children,—John, Ezra, Amos, Joel, Anna, Susan, Emily and Jane. John died about 1864. Ezra was a captain on the river steamer "Farmer," and was killed by an accident. Amos bought part of the home estate and resided there, and sold the farm in parcels from 1856 to 1858. From 1861 to 1878 he was treasurer of the West Jersey Ferry Company; he now resides in Merchantville. Joel studied for the ministry and entered the Episcopal Church, and is now rector of a parish, "The Oaks," in Montgomery County.

William Rudderow, son of William, settled on a tract of land on the south side of Pensaukin Creek, and on the main road, where he died, and left two sons,—Richard and Josiah—who also lived and died upon the tract. After the death of the latter the farm was sold.

Thomas, a brother of John and William, also settled on Pensaukin Creek, adjoining his brother

William, where he died and left two sons,—Jacob and Benjamin. Miss Jerusha Rudderow, a daughter of John Rudderow by the first wife, died in 1884, and in 1885 a hundred acres of land were sold, and which had not been transferred by deed since its sale to Samuel Spicer—a period of two hundred years. Dr. John R. Stevenson, Dr. Charles H. Shivers and Mrs. Gustavus M. Murray, all of Had-donfield, are children of Mrs. Anne Shivers, daughter of John Rudderow.

Humphrey Day came to the settlement along the river and creek when a young man, and in 1737 he was keeping a ferry and a tavern, probably where John Champion had a ferry in 1702, as in that year he was assessed upon the business twenty shillings. He was a neighbor of the Woods, Spicers and Nicholsons. He and his wife, Jane, who died in 1760, were buried in the St. Mary's church-yard, at Colestown. He lived on the north side of Coopers Creek, on land lately owned by the Shivers family. Their daughter Rebecca married Thomas Spicer, Jr., who owned four hundred and ten acres, the site of Merchantville and surrounding it.

The Fish family in the township are descended from the Swedish settlers. Justa Fish is the first of whom anything is known. He was a constable in Chester township, Burlington County, in 1698. Isaac Fish, probably a son, in 1762, was in possession of a large tract of land and the fishery above Pea Shore and on the river-front. He had children,—Charles, who married Rachel Browning; Benjamin; Jeremiah; Ann, who married Samuel Rudderow; Keturah, who became the wife of Jacob Stone; Eunice, who married William Horner; Susannah, Daniel Stoy; Rachel, Josiah Rudderow; and Elizabeth, Adam Baker Evaul. Charles Fish lived at the place many years, but in time it came into the possession of Benjamin, who, about 1843, sold it to Samuel Browning, whose son Eli now is in possession, while the property is still owned by Sarah Browning's heirs, of whom he is one. The children mentioned above are by two wives. Jeremiah Fish, one of the sons of Isaac, came into possession of the farm on the river-front—part of the original one hundred acres. Samuel Coles sold to Henry Wood, and which later came to Joseph Nicholson. Jeremiah Fish, in 1830, sold to William Horner, his brother-in-law, who lived and died there. It passed to Lemuel Horner, a son of William, who now owns the property. The old Wood-Spicer burying-ground is on this farm, and Pavonia and the Camden Water-Works are adjoining.

The Horners are descended from the Swedish

settlers, and prior to 1739 Bartholomew Horner purchased a large tract of land of John Gill, now in Delaware township, near the head of the old Sweet Pond. It passed to his son Jacob, and was retained in the family until after 1800. The family were connected by marriage with the Stokes, Thackaras, Matlacks and Kays. Early in the present century Merritt, David and Joseph Horner were living in the township, well advanced in years. Merritt resided a short distance north of Merchantville, on the farm still owned by his descendants. His children were Beulah (married Thomas P. Clements, Ann (married John Stow), Miriam (married Benjamin Fish), Mary Ann (married John Horn), William, Marion and Joel. William married Eunice Fish, and in 1830 bought the farm now known as the Lemuel Horner farm, where he lived and died. His son Lemuel also resided there. It has recently been sold to Alfred Cramer, and will be laid out into lots. The old house upon the property was built in 1765 by some of the Woods or Spicers, and is yet in good condition. Marion Horner, son of Merritt, settled on the homestead of his father and died there. The property is owned by his family.

Joseph Horner, brother of Merritt and David, settled on the old Burlington road, southwest of the Sorrel Horse tavern. He had three sons,—Joel, Asa and Thomas C. The latter settled in Camden; Asa P. remained on the homestead and died there; Joel lived on the farm adjoining. They were both judges of the courts of Camden County and freeholders of the township for several years.

David Horner settled on a farm east of his brother Merritt, and now owned by John S. Collins, where he died. His children were Mary (married James Adams), Elizabeth (married William Hinchman), Isaac, Benjamin, John and Merritt. Benjamin settled on the homestead; the others in Camden.

The family of Brownings, which has for many years been prominent in the county in agriculture, law, ferries and other occupations, all sprang from one John G. Browning, who came from Holland to this country before 1752. The name is of English origin, and the emigrant was doubtless a descendant of one of the family connected by its branches with the great mercantile interests for which Holland was noted. He was married in this region of West Jersey, at some place not known, December 12, 1752, to Catherine Baker, and settled on the Delaware, within the limits of Camden County. They had eleven children, of whom Philip Jacob, George Adam and Margaret, all born before 1757,

died comparatively young. John was born November 6, 1760, and in early life became interested in marine service and ship-building, and failing in accomplishing his object in that direction, he purchased a tract of land on Alloways Creek, where he lived a few years, and about 1795 purchased a tract of land west of Merchantville and moved upon it. He married a daughter of one of the Lawrence family of East Jersey, by whom he had fourteen children, of whom were Daniel (who married Hannah Cole), Benjamin, William, James, Samuel, Rachel (who married Charles H. Fisk), Margaret (who married Joseph Morgan), Rebecca (who married Ezra Rudderow) and Elizabeth (who married — Heulings). One of the sons married Grace Fisk, a daughter of Isaac. John Browning married, as a second wife, Ann Hinchman, by whom he had four children,—William (who married — Burrough), Benjamin (who married Rebecca Troth, a daughter of Jacob), Isaac (who married Sarah Starn) and Jane (who became the wife of Charles Starn); the latter is a large fruit-grower in the vicinity.

John Browning, May 30, 1801, bought one hundred acres of land, part of the Spicer land, in the northern part of the township, near the Moorestown road of Joel Gibbs. The property was sold by the Spicers in 1765, and came to Thomas Holmes, who by will left it, May 27, 1783, to his son William, who, in 1800, sold it to Joel Gibbs. In October, 1805, John Browning purchased twenty-one acres of land, on the west side of the main branch of Pensaukin Creek, of Joshua Ostler. Isaac Browning lives upon the home tract west of Merchantville. Others of the family settled in township.

George Browning, next younger than John, was born in 1763, and moved to Burlington County, where he settled. Abraham, a younger son, was born February 25, 1769, and about 1798 married Beulah Genge, a native of Gloucester County. He purchased one hundred acres of land on the bank of Coopers Creek, above the Spicer lands and below the Champion tract. It formerly was in possession of the Shivers family, but was not the original Shivers tract, as that was in Delaware township. Abraham Browning settled at the place mentioned, and later purchased two hundred acres, adjoining and below on the creek, of Mr. Bonnell. The Marlton pike passes through the property, which is yet in the family. About 1800 Abraham Browning established the ferry at the foot of Market Street, Camden, which was known as the Browning Ferry until it was chartered in 1849 as the West Jersey Ferry. It was retained in the family until

a few years since. Abraham Browning died September 11, 1836, and his wife in 1863. They are both buried in the Colestown church-yard. Their children were George, Eleanor, John, Catharine, Rebecca, Abraham, Genge, Maurice, Charles, Edward, Benjamin B. (who died in infancy), George B. and Benjamin F., of whom Eleanor, Rebecca, Abraham and Maurice only are living. Abraham and Maurice were largely interested in Camden, where some account of them will be found in connection with the professions and enterprises in which they were engaged. Maurice Browning is now the manager of the Browning estate in this township.

Isaac Browning, the youngest son of John George, was born December 1, 1775, and settled in Gloucester township, at the mouth of Timber Creek, where he lived and died.

The ancestors of the family of Starn, in this country, was Conrad Starn, who had two sons,—Abner and Andrew. The latter resided in Philadelphia. Abner settled near Haddonfield, and had five sons,—Joseph, Benjamin, Charles, Samuel and John,—of whom Benjamin remained on the homestead, and Joseph and Samuel moved to what is now Stockton township where they rented farms. Late in life Joseph Starn purchased one of the Rudderow farms, now part of the borough of Merchantville, but died before moving thereon. His sons were Elwood, Josiah, Charles W. and Joseph A. Charles W. Starn, in 1864, purchased a farm of John Lawrence, part of the old Osler tract. He had for several years previously carried on market gardening, but at once began to set out the farm to fruit-trees, and at present has two thousand five hundred apple-trees, one thousand pear-trees, six thousand cherry-trees, six thousand peach-trees and twenty-five acres of blackberries, and has settled conclusively that this part of New Jersey is well adapted to the culture of fruits.

On the property now owned by Joseph Evald, Nathan and Hannah Evans erected a stone house in 1797. It later came into possession of William Browning, who, about 1815, sold it, with the property of Jacob Evald's heirs, to Jacob Evald, Sr., by whom it came to his sons, Joseph and Jacob. The Evalds are descended from the early Swedish settlers, who remained along the river after the title passed to the Proprietors. Adam Baker Evald married Elizabeth Fish and settled in the vicinity.

John Walker came from "Old Market," England,—the first of the name in this region—in 1677, and soon after bought land in what is now Stockton township. He had two children,—John

and Catharine. The latter married George Horstfielder, to whom John, her father, in 1710, conveyed one hundred and five acres on Pensaukin Creek. Horstfielder sold it in 1712 to John Walker, Jr., brother of his wife, who, in 1713, sold it to Philip Wallace, who had married his daughter Sarah. Their children married into the families of Gibbs, Atkinson, Lacony, Morgan, Toy, Lippincott and others. Sarah married Joseph Morgan, who lived on the old Morgan estate; Patience married James Toy; Thomas married Hope Lippincott. Others intermarried with families of Atkinson and Lacony. Elizabeth Fish married Samuel Wallace, son of Thomas; Ann Wallace, daughter of Thomas, married Benjamin Rudderow.

Joseph and Samuel Osler, in the time of the Revolution, owned land north of the land Samuel Burroughs bought of Jacob Spicer and east of Jordantown and on the south branch of Pensaukin Creek. Joseph died before 1787, as in that year his land, consisting of four hundred acres, was divided between his children—Davis, Joseph, Elizabeth (Mrs. Rudderow), Samuel, Jeremiah, Sarah, Joshua, Owen, John and William.

Major John Osler, a surveyor and a leading man in St. Mary's Church, at Colestown, in 1815 sheriff of Gloucester County, owned a farm west of the Osler lands, now owned by Joseph Horn. The fruit farm of Charles W. Starn is a part of the old Osler tract.

Benjamin Osler, son of John, purchased a tract of land of Mrs. Mary Morgan, part of the Morgan lands, and died there. His sons, Edward J. and Davis S., now reside upon it.

The family of Stones was at one time numerous in the township, on the old Spicer land, near the river, near the Lemuel Horner farm. They were of Swedish origin and probably came from the adjoining Swedish settlements, as they were not original settlers. John Stone, the first of whom anything is learned, married, first, Mary Walker, daughter of David Walker, son of John Walker, Jr. Their children were Rebecca, who married Archibald Campbell; Elizabeth, who married Joseph Hudson; Phebe, who became the wife of John Stow; Abigail, of Isaac Middleton; Jerusha of Edward Toole; Margaret, of Mathew Miller; and sons, Joshua and William. Thomas Stone also was an owner of land in the vicinity.

BETHEL METHODIST CHURCH.¹—In the year 1813, George Horn, formerly of Hanover Furnace, N. J., built the dwelling-house on the Moorestown turnpike, known as the Homestead, where William Horn now lives, near the present Dudley station.

¹ By the Rev. S. Townsend.

Soon after this, perhaps the same year, the Methodists from Camden, by invitation of Mr. Horn, commenced holding meetings there. He was not then a member of church, but became such soon after. In the year 1815 a class was formed there and he was appointed leader. There had been a class formed in the neighborhood some years before, either in a private house or in the old school-house near by, led by one John Peak, of Stone Meeting-House; but this had gone down before the class was formed at Father Horn's.

Among the first local preachers and exhorters who preached at his house were Riley Barrett, Andrew Jenkins, David Duffel and others from Camden; and later, John P. Curtis, from near Haddonfield. Among the itinerant preachers who preached there were Sylvester Hill, Robert Sutton—he came to fill Mr. Hill's place and died while on the circuit. Also, Joseph Rusing, Joseph Lybrand, Daniel Fidler, David Best, David Dailey, Jacob Gruber and Wesley Wallace; these last were on the circuit together. Father Boehm, of precious memory, was on the circuit in 1827 and 1828. Also, Ezekiel Cooper often came out from Philadelphia and preached and sometimes stayed three or four days. At one time he brought Bishop George out with him, who stayed all night there.

The first class was formed by Rev. Mr. Van Schoik, who then had charge of the circuit, which was called Burlington Circuit. In somewhat later years the appointment was connected with Camden Circuit, and the preachers were Rev. D. W. Bartine, W. W. Foulks, William Williams, Joseph Ashbrook and others. Meetings were held here all along the years, even up to 1841, though not so frequently as at first.

About the year 1830 meetings were commenced in the Stone School-house, often called Union School-house, on the Burlington turnpike, five miles from Camden, and only a few feet from where the Brick School house now stands. A class was formed here and the local preachers from Camden and elsewhere preached first on Sabbath days and the itinerant preachers week evenings till, about 1838, they commenced preaching there on Sabbath morning and at Moorestown in the afternoon. The circuit was at one time, say from 1838 to 1842, called Haddonfield Circuit, then Moorestown Circuit, and afterward Bethel was connected only with Palmyra and finally stood as an appointment alone. We have no means of knowing the boundaries of the old Burlington and Camden Circuits, though we have reason to believe they were very large; but the Haddonfield Circuit included the

following appointments: Coopertown (near where Beverly now stands), Bridgeboro', Asbury (now Cinnaminson), Union School-house (now Bethel), Moorestown, Haddonfield, Greenland, Blackwoodtown, Long-a-Coming (now Berlin), Waterford, Jackson, New Freedom and Gibbsboro'. There were only two preachers on those thirteen appointments, giving preaching by the itinerant preachers once in two weeks at each place, and the alternate Sabbaths were supplied by the local preachers. As to salary, the preachers in charge received from three to four hundred dollars per year, and the junior preacher, who was generally a single man, received one hundred dollars and boarded among the kind and hospitable friends on the circuit. The preachers on the Haddonfield Circuit, commencing with 1838, were as follows: 1838, James Long and J. B. McKeever; 1839, J. Long and W. A. Brooks; 1840, Nathaniel Chew and S. Townsend; 1841, N. Chew and a supply; 1842, Edward Stout and C. A. Kingsbury; 1843, E. Stout and a supply; 1844-45 (then called Moorestown Circuit), J. J. Sleeper; 1846-47, Thomas G. Steward. Some of the presiding elders were as follows: From 1833 to 1837, R. W. Petherbridge; from 1838 to 1841, Thomas Scall; from 1842 to 1844, Charles T. Ford. When Bethel appointment was attached to the large circuits the official men and others came from the extreme points to the quarterly meetings, in some cases a distance of twenty-five to thirty miles, and these quarterly meetings were seasons of happy reunion; the love-feasts were spiritual feasts indeed, and the presiding elders preached with much earnestness.

The first Bethel Church was built in 1844, under the pastorate of Rev. J. J. Sleeper. It was a frame church, thirty-two feet wide by forty-six feet long, and one story high, of respectable appearance and good material, situated on the Burlington turnpike, four miles from Camden. It is still remaining on the same site as chapel to the new church built in 1884.

There was an excellent revival of religion in the school-house about the winter of 1843, under the labors of Rev. E. Stout. There was a great revival in the winter of 1846, under the labors of Rev. T. G. Stewart, in their new church. Quite a large number were converted, several of whom are prominent members of the church to this day. There was also a good revival under the labors of Rev. C. K. Fleming, and another under the pastorate of Rev. R. S. Harris in the time of the Civil War, and also a good one in 1833 in the pastorate of Rev. W. E. Greenbank, besides many others of more or less power and extent.

The church has now about one hundred and ten members and one hundred scholars in the Sabbath-school. It is, taken as a whole, a church of more than ordinary spirituality and earnestness in Christian work.

Following is a list of the pastors not heretofore given, from 1848 to 1886, inclusive:

For 1848-49, J. Loudenslager (connected with Moorestown Circuit).
For 1850, Not ascertained (connected with Moorestown Circuit).
For 1851-52, Edward Page (connected with Moorestown Circuit).
For 1853, L. Herr and B. F. Woodson (connected with Moorestown Circuit).

For 1854, C. K. Fleming and D. L. Adams (connected with Moorestown Circuit).

For 1855, C. K. Fleming (connected with Moorestown Circuit).
For 1856-57, L. J. Rhoads (connected with Moorestown Circuit).
For 1858-59, G. C. Mullock (connected with Moorestown Circuit).
For 1860, J. H. James (connected with Moorestown Circuit).
For 1861, C. R. Hartranft (connected with Moorestown Circuit).
For 1862, J. G. Crate (Bethel and Moorestown).
For 1863, J. I. Corson (Palmyra and Bethel).
For 1864-65, R. S. Harris (first year Palmyra and Bethel, second year Bethel only).

For 1866-67, L. Larow (Bethel only).
For 1868-69, T. D. Sleeper (Bethel only).
For 1870-71, W. Reeves (Bethel only).
For 1872-73-74, Enoch Green (Bethel only).
For 1875, J. B. Turpin.
For 1876-77-78, M. C. Stokes.
For 1879-80, C. F. Garrison.
For 1881, A. K. Street.
For 1882-83-84, W. E. Greenbank.
For 1885-86, S. Townsend.

SCHOOLS.—Stockton township contained three school-houses as early as 1800. One of stone, built in 1795, and known as the "Union School-House," was situated on the old Burlington road about one and a half miles east from the Sorrel Horse tavern. A log house also stood on the same road, near the head of Woods Creek, or Baldwins Run, and its site is now in the town of Dudley. Another stood on the land of Benjamin Morgan, on the line of the Camden and Marlton pike. It was known over fifty years ago as the Greenville School-house, and the name still clings to it. Near this house is a small Episcopal chapel.

In May, 1838, Richard Stafford, Joseph Porter and Benjamin W. Cooper were school commissioners of Waterford township, embracing what is now Waterford, Delaware and Stockton townships, and in accordance with a school law recently passed, divided the township into ten districts, giving the boundaries of each. The taxable inhabitants of each district were requested to meet at the school-houses and choose directors. The following are the school-houses designated as meeting-places and the districts to which they belonged:

District No. 1, Union School-House.
District No. 2, Abel Curtis School-House (afterwards Rosendale District).

District No. 3, Morgan's School-House.
District No. 4, Ellsburg School-House.
District No. 5, Horner's School-House.
District No. 6, Stokes' School-House.
District No. 7, at meeting-house at Barton's Mill.
District No. 8, school-house at Long-a-Comeing.
District No. 9, school-house at Jackson's Works.
District No. 10, school-house at Waterford Works.

Districts Nos. 1, 2 and 3, were within the limits of what is now Stockton township. The township at present is divided into four districts, three of which are nearly the same as those of 1838. Following are the names of districts, value of school property and number of pupils in attendance:

District.	Name.	Value of prop.	No. of children.
3	Union	\$200	155
4	Rosendale	3700	257
6	Greenville	2000	58
43	Wrightsville	2500	161

EARLY TAVERNS.—The first tavern within the limits of Stockton township was kept by Humphrey Day, in 1733. He owned the property which in later years was owned by the Shivers, on Coopers Creek. There is a doubt of the exact locality of the ferry. It may have been the John Champion ferry, on the Barton farm, on the line of Delaware township, or he may have kept for a short time the Spicer ferry.

There is a dim tradition of the "Cherry Tree Tavern," but few facts can be obtained as to who kept it. It was located on what is now known as the Colestown or Church road, and on the Thomas Spicer property, built by Thomas Spicer about 1793, and is said to have been used as a tavern until 1782, when William Rudderow, son-in-law of Thomas Spicer, moved to the place and resided until his death, in 1808. The property now belongs to Joseph Hollinshead and the line of Stockton and Delaware townships passes through his house. That part of the house which is in Delaware township is the old "Cherry Tree Tavern."

Among the old papers of Thomas Spicer was found, a few years ago, an account for a trifling sum, which was receipted, and on the back of it was an order, in Spicer's hand-writing, to the landlord, evidently to give the bearer a mug of beer.

About 1800, and perhaps earlier, a house was erected on the Moorestown road and on the Ostler property, which was used as a tavern and had for its sign a half-moon. It was kept by — Cattell and — Warrick, and about 1825 came into possession of Charles Buzby, who changed its name to the "Spread Eagle" and kept it several years. He sold to William Hinckman, who, about 1846, sold the property to John Vernier, who kept it until his death, about 1876. The Sorrel Horse Tavern was opened early in the century and in 1807 was kept

by William Vansciver, and later by his son Jonathan and grandson Augustus and John Lawrence, who was succeeded by his son Jacob, and at present by the widow of the latter.

OLD BREWERIES.—On the old Burlington road, now the Camden and Westfield turnpike, where it crosses Pensaukin Creek, about 1854, Budd & Conly erected a frame building, about forty by eighty feet, for the purpose of a brewery. They conducted a large business, and in connection had at one time five thousand hogs, which were fed from the grain after it was malted. The business was abandoned about 1863. In 1866 the building was fitted by Reed & Sheldon as a grist-mill, and later operated by Sheldon & Brother, who sold to Middleton & Brother, and it finally came to the possession of Dory Middleton, who now owns it.

FISHERIES.—The fisheries along the river-front in the township extended from Cooper Creek to the Second Cove road. The first was operated by the Woods and before 1790 was owned by Sam. Cooper, who also came into possession of the fishery as far up the river as the Pea Shore Company's land, which was left to his son Benjamin, and by him, in 1842, to his son, Benjamin W., who, in 1852, sold the part in front of the tract of the Pavonia Land Association with the land, and within the next year or two the fishery from Pavonia to the Cove to David R. Maddock, whose heirs still own it. Later an exchange of land was made with William B. Cooper, by which he came into possession of the lower fishery, which he later sold to Moro Philips, whose heirs are still in possession.

The Fish Point Fishery was in possession of Isaac Fish in 1762, and later came to his son, Charles Fish, and George L. Browning, and about 1843 to Samuel Browning and is now owned by his heirs.

Small fisheries along the river were owned by the Evalds and Morgans.

The fishing-grounds along the Delaware River in Camden County are divided into two districts, of which the northern extends from Pensaukin Creek to Federal Street. John McCormick is fish warden. The catch for 1886, with the number of men employed and nets used, are here given,—

Pavonia: David Bennet employs 30 men with a net of 300 fathoms; catch, 8500 shad. From Pensaukin to Coopers Point, 60 gill nets of 10,800 fathoms are used; 20,000 shad were caught. From Coopers Point to Federal Street, Camden, 8 gill nets were used and the catch was 2000 shad.

CLUBS.—Tammany Pea Shore Fishing Company, composed of Philadelphians, about 1809,

formed a company under the above name and purchased a few acres of land on the shores of the Delaware, at the place now known as "Pea Shore," on which they erected a brick club-house, which became a summer resort for the members and their friends. In 1834 the old house was remodeled and again in 1886. The original members are mostly numbered among the departed and the few that remain are well advanced in years.

The Mozart Club, of Philadelphia, composed of twelve members, about 1869, purchased a plot of six acres, containing a dwelling-house lying on the river and near Beideman Station, which they fitted up as a club-house and grounds. A landing and a fine dancing floor were provided.

The Beideman Club-House, a short distance below the Mozart Club-House, is leased by the Beideman Club of Philadelphia. The club is composed of eight members, and was organized October 10, 1878. The grounds were leased in 1879 of the Beidemans and the club took its name from the station near which it is situated. The house is the old Ross mansion.

The Sparks Club-House, adjoining the above, is leased by the Sparks Club, of Philadelphia, composed of twelve members, who leased the grounds in 1884 and fitted up the house.

MABBETT & WILES' HOT-HOUSES.—An interesting and extensive industry is carried on by Messrs. Mabbett & Wiles at their vegetable or "truck" farm, where are located what are said to be the largest hot-houses in the United States. They have twenty-eight houses in all, each twenty-one feet in width and varying in length from forty-eight to three hundred feet. In fourteen of these houses Hamburg grapes are grown and the others are devoted to a general line of hot-house vegetables for which a market is found in New York and Philadelphia and other cities of the Eastern and Middle States. The number of men employed is from ten to twenty-five, according to the season. The enterprise was established by Truman Mabbett Jr., in 1875, and Theodore Wiles became a partner in 1877. The firm has a place of business at 130 Dock Street, Philadelphia.

PAVONIA.

This is the title of a land association which was incorporated February 11, 1852, with eighty-five stockholders, principally wealthy citizens of Philadelphia. The company bought eighty acres of lawn ground, near the Delaware River, from Benjamin W. Cooper, and divided the same into nine hundred and sixty building lots. They also built a large wharf, at a cost of three

thousand dollars, as the landing to be used for a ferry connecting with Philadelphia by boat. The stockholders gradually lost interest in the venture and the place was neglected for many years. No buildings were erected by the association. The first house built was by Camden City, in 1854, for the engineer of the City Water-Works. Recently the place has received a new impetus, through the efforts of Alfred Cramer, Esq., founder of Cramer Hill, who, since 1880, bought the interests of the principal stockholders, and has, in turn, sold the lots to persons who are building upon them and improving them. The town takes its name from the land association. Over one hundred lots have been sold, and the town is handsomely laid out with wide streets and is well provided with shade-trees. The main street is seventy feet wide and other streets sixty feet in width. The town contains the Camden Water-Works, reservoir and pumping station, a large mansion-house and grounds formerly occupied by Benjamin W. Cooper; also one hotel and a few shops. There are about fifty neat and substantial dwellings, which are occupied by the owners, principally mechanics who are employed in Camden and Philadelphia. Quite a number of dwellings are now in course of construction, and the rapid sale of lots gives great promise of improvement, both in number of buildings and population.

There are three old brick mansions on the Delaware River front, opposite Petty's Island, two of which belonged to the Cooper estate and were built many years ago by the father and grandfather of William B. Cooper, now a resident of Camden. Both of these buildings are situated in the town of Pavonia. The one nearest to Camden is a large, three-story brick mansion, with dormer windows, and built in the olden style. Upon the wall nearest the river, formed in black bricks, are the initials of the builder and date of erection, as follows:

C
S P
1 7 9 0

The house was built in 1790 by Samuel Cooper, the grandfather of William B. Cooper. At the present time (1886) it is occupied by Benjamin Engard. A short distance east of this mansion, and below the location of the celebrated Cooper shad fishery, is another old brick mansion. This mansion, built of old-fashioned bricks, has three stories high, or, as called in olden style, two stories and attic with dormer windows, and is nearly as large as the mansion occupied by Benjamin En-

gard. When it was erected is unknown, but the old residents along the shore affirm that it was built about 1771 or 1772. It is still occupied and is in excellent condition, and the extensive lawn surrounding it and extending to the river-banks is most carefully and neatly arranged, surrounded by large shade-trees, which conceal the building from view. A few rods distant, on the high bank, on the farm of Lemuel Horner (and now within the boundary of Cramer Hill), is probably the oldest mansion erected on the river-front, in Stockton township. This is a three-story building, forty by twenty feet, built of old English brick, with hip-roof and dormer windows. A frame extension, two stories high and twenty feet square, was built on the west end in 1820, making the entire front sixty feet. The brick portion of the mansion was built at different periods. Upon the western wall, in large figures in black brick, is the date when built,—1765. During the Revolution this house was the headquarters of the Tories, and while the British occupied Philadelphia many meetings and secret conventions between the British and Tories were held in it.

The entire mansion is still in excellent preservation. The present proprietor, Lemuel Horner, was born here in 1832 and has since resided in the mansion, conducting the large farm belonging to the estate. Previous to 1832 it was occupied, for many years, by the Wood family. Jeremiah Fish and the Stone family also occupied it, but for how long a time is unknown.

Two rods distant from the mansion, and on the estate, is a very old burial-place of half an acre in extent, surrounded by a board fence, though somewhat neglected. It is known as the "Woods Burying-Ground." The remains of very many of the early settlers are entombed there. Very many of the early graves are unmarked, or have only large field-stones at the head and foot, and on many of the marble slabs still standing the surface of the stone is chipped and falling in scales, so that the record cannot be traced. A few, however, are still in a good state of preservation, and one in black marble, one hundred and twenty-four years old, as perfect, apparently, as when placed in position.

The oldest legible inscription is "In worthy memory of Abigail, wife of Samuel Spicer, who departed this life ye 24th April, 1762, aged 26 years and 7 months." Adjoining is a slab erected by John Keble, evidently many years later, "To Jacob, son of Samuel and Abigail Spicer, who died September 4, 1769, aged 24 years." A large tablet, lying flat, raised by brick-work about a

foot from the ground, was erected "In memory of Abigail, wife of John Keble, who departed August 27, 1807, aged 60 years and 9 months." Others are as follows: Eleanor, wife of John Wessels, died 1798, aged 28 years; John Wessels, died 1827, aged 55 years; Henry Wood, died June 18, 1814, aged 56 years and 9 months; Hannah, widow of Henry Wood, died August 23, 1856, aged 87 years, 9 months; Zachariah Wood, died May 5, 1847, in his 54th year; Eldridge, son of Henry and Hannah Wood, October 1, 1814, in his eleventh year; William E., son of Henry and Hannah Wood, November 2, 1817, in his 21st year. The other graves are, many of them, designated by small, low head-stones, without inscription or initial.

PAVONIA STATION is on the line of the Amboy Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, at the junction of the Mount Holly Railroad. The Burlington County Railroad trains also stop at the station. The citizens of Pavonia, Cramer Hill and Wrightville have easy access to this station.

WRIGHTSVILLE.—The site of this town is on the four hundred acre tract of land bought by Samuel Spicer of Samuel Coles, in 1687, and passed to his son Thomas, and from him to his daughters, Rebecca and Sarah, who married, respectively, William Folwell and Joseph Cowperthwait, who settled at the place before the beginning of the present century. The residence of William Folwell is now owned and occupied by Captain Emor D. French. The residence of Joseph Cowperthwait stands on the east bank of Coopers Creek, a short distance north of the Federal Street bridge. It is still occupied as a dwelling, but is quite dilapidated. It was probably the residence of Thomas Spicer, the grandfather of Rebecca and Sarah. At this place a ferry across Coopers Creek was established by Samuel Spicer, about 1736, and in 1748 an effort was made to build a bridge, which was not successful until 1764. The main route of travel then passed over this ferry and bridge from Burlington to Philadelphia. The locality was known as Spicers Ferry, and later as Spicers Bridge.

Between 1855 and 1873 a number of dwellings were built on Federal Street, near Coopers Creek, and occupied by John C. Gray, John Wright, William Starn, Joseph Folwell and Daniel Bishop, and until 1874 the village was called Spicerville. In 1874 John Wright, a prominent citizen of the village, laid out a large number of building lots, built many dwelling-houses and a town hall, with many other improvements, and the town has since been called Wrightsville. Since October, 1885, forty new brick dwellings have been built.

It contains two large chemical works, the Overbrook Mills, one varnish manufactory, one bleachery and dye works, two general stores, two grocery stores, two saddler shops, two carriage and smith shops, one drug store, one bakery, one china store, one flour, grain and feed store, one large hotel and a post-office and ninety to one hundred private dwellings. There is also a large, substantial three-story brick hall, forty by sixty feet in dimensions, built by John Wright, for the convenience of the citizens as a hall for meetings of various kinds, also lodge-rooms and two public schools. The Camden transfer offices and the Stockton Rifle Range with the park and pavilion, are also located in Wrightsville. The largest portion of the town is built on both sides of Federal Street. The inhabitants number about six hundred.

The large brick hotel in Wrightsville was built in 1877 for George Fifer, but was leased to John L. Smith, who conducted it until 1885, when it was sold to the present proprietor, John Berge. The post-office is located in the general store of Charles W. Scott, at Twenty-first and Federal Streets, who is also the present postmaster. He established this store in 1876; E. W. Bray opened his store nearer the creek in 1881; Jonas B. Clark started a grocery store some years ago; Sharpless & Bro., have been established twelve years and are dealers in flour, grain, feed, seeds, etc. The Wrightsville District, formed from a part of the Rosendale District, has two schools. There are two teachers and one hundred and twenty scholars.

LODGES.—Cyrene Castle, No. 8, Knights of the Golden Eagle, was instituted on November 26, 1885, with forty-four members. At the present time (1886) there are one hundred members, among whom are many of the leading men of Stockton township.

The officers at institution were: P. C., George Williams; N. C., Andrew J. Morris; V. C., F. A. Buren; H. P., Frederick Jones; W. H., David Ristine; M. of R., R. W. Dawson; C. of E., Howard E. Miller; K. of E., George H. Gilbert; Sir H., Alexander H. Dick. Present officers: P. C., Emmor D. French; N. C., John D. Jeffries; V. C., Simmons Watkins; H. P., Thomas F. Taylor; W. H., Jonathan McCordle; M. of R., Charles W. Scott; C. of E., William G. Crumley; K. of E., Allen Hubbs; S. H., David Austermuhl. Meets every Thursday night, at Wright's Hall, Wrightsville.

Ionie Lodge, No. 2, Shield of Honor, was instituted in April, 1886, with about forty members, and is increasing, having now over fifty members.

The first physician in Wrightsville was Dr. Philip Beale, who located in 1879 and removed to Camden in 1884. Dr. H. H. Sherk is the only resident physician.

THE CAMDEN TRANSFER LINE has its office at the corner of Eighteenth and Federal Streets. Samuel H. French is the proprietor, and it was established in September, 1876. There are two lines running from Market Street Ferry, Camden, to corner of Twenty-fourth and Federal Streets, and known as the Market Street line. Fifty-five horses and from twenty five to thirty men are constantly employed in the running of a continual line of these coaches, making the trip every forty minutes. The line has continued without interruption since first started. The transfer lines carry from eighty to one hundred thousand excursionists yearly to Stockton Park and various places in the township. Captain Emmor D. French is the general superintendent.

CRAMER HILL.

For many years previous to 1874 that portion of Cramer Hill first laid out into lots on the south was unoccupied. A small colony of colored people had located to the northeast, and nearer the river, and called their settlement East Camden. The only resident on South Cramer Hill was an old colored woman, known to the residents of Spicersville as Aunt Rosy. She had a small hut on the hill, and was in reality a squatter, having taken possession of the land which belonged to Thomas F. McKean. In 1874 Alfred Cramer and Joseph F. McMasters bought sixteen acres of McKean and laid out a town-plat with two hundred and forty building lots, and that year erected the first house and store at what is now the corner of Cooper Street and Westfield Avenue. Alfred Cramer occupied the dwelling, and early in 1875 the first Baptist Sunday-school in Stockton township was organized in this building. The teachers were Mr. and Mrs. Price, Miss Lydia Wright, Miss Sallie Wright and Mrs. Alfred Cramer. In 1883 the First Baptist Church of Cramer Hill was organized. William F. Miller built the second dwelling house in 1875.

In 1876 Joseph Cramer, brother of Alfred Cramer, bought the store and dwelling and opened a general store. The Sunday-school teachers, with the assistance of the Trinity Baptist Church of Camden, built a frame Mission Chapel and fitted it for school purposes. A large double frame house was built by the Rev. Sumner Hale, and two double houses were soon after erected for Isaac Stone, David B. Ristine, Charles E. Allen and Alfred Cramer. Other early settlers were William

Morse, John D. Jeffries, Henry Stoeckle and Alexander Dick.

In 1884 Joseph M. McMasters was appointed an Indian agent and removed to Nevada, and Alfred Cramer bought of Joshua R. Jones a tract of land and divided it into one hundred and twenty-five building lots, and of the Pitman heirs land for fifty lots, and in 1885 he bought land of Samuel H. French and laid off one hundred and thirty-five lots, and in the same year extended his lines over the line of the Camden and Amboy Railroad by the purchase of one hundred and sixteen acres of farm land from Lemuel Horner, which he divided into sixteen hundred building lots. The deed for this tract contains a clause preventing the sale of intoxicating drinks. In 1886 he bought of William B. Cooper land for one hundred and twenty lots and other miscellaneous lots, making altogether three thousand building lots. Of these, twelve hundred are sold to individuals who have built and are building and improving the land.

The town-plat is well laid out; the avenues and streets are graded and sixty feet wide, with shade-trees on each side; the dwellings are set back some distance from the street, and all buildings erected must be of the required standard; hence all the residences are well designed and many fine buildings are now to be seen in the town. Cramer Hill at this time (1886) contains one drug store, five general stores, one shoe store, one printing house and a number of small shops, and over two thousand inhabitants. Joseph Cramer conducted the first store in connection with the post office. Henry Stoeckle started the second store in 1883. There are four schools, with about three hundred scholars.

THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH OF CRAMER HILL is located on the corner of Cooper and Master Streets. This church is the outgrowth of a mission school, which was organized in the first store built in Cramer Hill, in 1875. For several years Clarence Woolston, a student of Bridgeton Seminary, and afterward a graduate of Crozer Theological Seminary, conducted services in the chapel, which was built in 1876. Wilson English, of Camden, and other students of Crozer occasionally assisted. In 1881 the Rev. Alfred Caldwell became the first regular pastor of the chapel. In September, 1883, the mission was organized by a conference of the delegates of the West Jersey Baptist Association, and among the constituent members were John D. Jeffries and wife, Andrew Morris and wife, Thomas Hollows and wife, Joseph Cramer and wife, William Frazier and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Griffen and Miss Lydia Stone. The Rev.

A. J. Hay was called as pastor to the church, and at this time (1886) still officiates. There are ninety regular members of the church, and two hundred and seventy scholars in the Sunday-school, under the care of Andrew Jenkins as superintendent. Miss Mary Hill is the organist of the Sunday-school. This congregation is now organizing a mission in North Cramer Hill, at the corner of Grant and Horner Avenues, where three building-lots have been donated for that purpose by Alfred Cramer, Esq. Lemuel Horner and Joseph Cramer, each contributing one hundred dollars, and a large number of the citizens have contributed smaller sums for the same purpose. The congregation is now preparing for the erection of the mission chapel.

ST. WILFRED PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHAPEL.—A number of the citizens of Cramer Hill, who were desirous of establishing a church of this denomination in the town, met at the house of Arthur Matthews, in 1884, and determined to contribute weekly sums as subscriptions toward the erection of a suitable place of worship. Among the contributors were Frederick Jones and wife, Arthur Mathews and wife, George Gilbert and wife, Edward Hankin and others. In 1885 sufficient funds were raised, and by September of that year Jeffreys & Jenkins, contractors, had completed a neat, one-story frame chapel, twenty by thirty-three feet and twenty-four feet high, with cupola and bell. It was dedicated September 27, 1885, by Bishop Scarborough. Ministers were supplied until October, 1885, when the Rev. H. B. Bryan became the rector. A Sunday-school was also early in progress. At the present time (1886) there are forty-three members of the church, and fifty-one teachers and scholars in the Sunday-school, with Frederick Jones as superintendent.

THE HOSANNA METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH (colored), at Cramer Hill, originated from a series of religious meetings held in the house of Miss Hetty Waples, on Saunders Street, in 1862. Nine persons became members of this meeting under the ministrations of Elder Peter Gardiner. In 1863 these meetings were held at the houses of John Collins and Peter Walters. Caleb Walters, the father of Peter, was an earnest worker, and was known as the founder of the "Little Hosanna Church," as it was called, a small, one-story frame building, sixteen by twenty feet in size, built on Saunders Street. In this church the congregation worshipped until 1871, when Elder William Grimes rebuilt the church and enlarged it to twenty by forty feet in dimensions. The pastors who have been assigned to this congregation are the Revs. Peter Gardiner, Henry Davis, Joseph Stewart, George

E. Boyer, Francis Hamilton, Theodore Gould, James Watson, Jeremiah Turpin, William Grimes, John Cornish, I. J. Hill, Isaac I. Murray, Jeremiah Pierce, Robert Dunn, George A. Othello, Benjamin Timothy, Isaac J. Hill, Littleton Sturgis, George A. Mills, John Whitecar and Francis F. Smith, the present pastor. There are twenty-seven members. The Sunday-school has been in progress since the formation of the church. William L. White was superintendent for several years. At this time (1886) there are thirty-nine teachers and scholars in the Sunday-school, with Wilson Watson as superintendent and George Price assistant.

UNION MISSION, at Cramer Hill, also called the Anrora Church, was built through the influence of Mrs. Francis Maxfield in 1885. Meetings had been held in her house four years previously, and through her efforts and by small contributions of the colored citizens, a small, one-story frame mission chapel, twelve by eighteen feet in dimensions, was built. The Rev. James Chamberlain was the first minister; he was succeeded by the Rev. James Bowser. In 1884 the Rev. William Camomile was sent as pastor, and in 1886, the present minister, the Rev. James K. Johnson, officiates. There are but few members of this church. The Sunday-school is under the care of Mrs. Cassie Stewart as superintendent.

ALFRED CRAMER is a descendant of David Cramer, a native of England who emigrated from England to this country with his wife about the middle of the eighteenth century, settled on Long Island and there followed his trade of a moulder. He had eight children,—Jeremiah, David, Isaac, Joseph, John, Mary, Abigail and Elizabeth.

When Joseph, the fourth son, who was born in 1780, was eight years old, his father removed to Cumberland County, N. J., when he continued his occupation. Joseph became noted for his skill in mathematics, was self-educated, taught the English branches in the schools of Philadelphia, and other places, and later in life published an astronomical map. Joseph married Deborah, daughter of David Van Hook, of Port Elizabeth, N. J., who owned the mill at Schooner Landing, where he and his wife died, each at the advanced age of nearly one hundred years. Their children were David, John, Joseph, Isaac, Selinda, Rachel and Mary.

Isaac Cramer, the fourth son, and father of Alfred Cramer, was born near Blackwood, N. J., April 22, 1820. When sixteen years old he was apprenticed to the wheelwright trade in Philadelphia with William Haskins, on Malden Street, between Front and Frankford. After completing his apprenticeship he returned to New Jersey,



Alfred Cramer

locating at Kinzeytown (afterwards Creesville), where he worked for Joseph Monroe. In 1841, he married Mary, daughter of Ephraim and Anna Bee, of Bee Corner, now called Salina. They had four children,—Hiram, a member of the Twelfth New Jersey Veteran Volunteer Infantry, who was killed at the battle of Chancellorsville, Va.; Joseph, married Elizabeth, daughter of John and Mary A. Merrill, of Woodbury, N. J., and is in business at Cramer's Hill; Mary died at the age of thirteen; and Alfred, who married Priscilla A., daughter of John and Elizabeth Wright, of Camden, by whom he had five children,—Alfred, Ida M., Lydia P. (deceased), Estella I. and Lois V.

Alfred Cramer was the second child, and was born near Blackwood, December 12, 1844. He remained with his father upon the farm until he was of age. Farm-work did not suit his taste, and he became a canvasser for books. This proved a valuable experience to him and helped to fit him for a business career. His father opened for him a store in Creesville, which he conducted for five years. After that he came to Camden, where he engaged in the coal business with his father-in-law, John Wright, for four years. About this time he turned his attention to real estate, and began to purchase land with a view to laying out a town, and Cramer's Hill is the result.

Mr. Cramer carried through his plans against the advice of friends, and his success is due to patient industry and faith in his undertaking. He has sold five hundred lots to families, many of which were paid for in monthly installments, and many are now owned by skilled mechanics and tradesmen doing business in Philadelphia. Mr. Cramer is still adding largely to his original purchase.

DUDLEY

is a small village southeast from Cramer Hill, and on the line of the Burlington County Railroad. It takes its name from the Hon. Thomas H. Dudley. There are from twelve to fifteen fine residences in the village, including the large mansion and buildings of the Hon. Thomas H. Dudley, and known as "The Grange," also one church, one store and one physician's office. The general store was started by the present owner, J. S. Conkhill, in 1885. Dr. Jerome L. Artz, who located in Dudley in 1885, was born in Ganges, Richland County, Ohio, in 1859; was educated in the schools of his native place; commenced the study of medicine with Dr. G. W. Kester in 1875, and entered the Homœopathic Hospital College at Cleveland, Ohio, in 1877; in

1878 removed to Philadelphia and entered the Hahnemann Medical College, and graduated therefrom in the class of 1881. He was assistant at this college and the Children's Hospital until 1885, when he removed to Dudley.

The cemetery belonging to the Church of the Immaculate Conception of Camden is located in the western portion of Dudley, between the Moorestown pike and Westfield Avenue. The area is about six acres, neatly inclosed and handsomely laid out in square lots, and wide avenues leading to the main drive.

MERCHANTVILLE.—The town is situated on the Amboy Division of the Camden and Mount Holly Railroad, about four miles east of Camden; the turnpike leading from Camden to Moorestown passes through the town. It contains a population of about six hundred, and is largely the residence of people in business in Camden and Philadelphia. It has a post-office, town hall, depot, telegraph and express offices, school-house, four churches (Methodist, Presbyterian, Episcopal and African Methodist) and a large boarding-house situated in Oak Grove.

The village prior to 1850 contained only the buildings of the farm and tenant-houses of the Rudderow family. Soon after that time Alexander G. Cattell purchased the plot of ground containing the old house built by John Rudderow in 1804, which he tore down and erected on its site his residence. In 1856 Amos Rudderow, who owned the farm, sold to Jacob Bunting, ten acres of land on the south side of the pike, for the purpose of laying it out into lots. He erected a house, now the property of Mr. Whickall, a spice merchant of Philadelphia. Soon after the Hon. A. G. and E. G. Cattell, John Loutz and David E. Stetson purchased twenty acres of land on the north side of the pike, where each erected a mansion. In 1858 the same persons bought seventy-five acres, the balance of the Amos Rudderow farm. About the same time A. G. and E. G. Cattell purchased the old Coopers woods, on the north side of the railroad, cleared it of stumps and laid it out into lots and began selling. In 1853 the Stockton Hotel was erected on the turnpike, which was kept by Benjamin Martin until 1885. About 1860 a school-house was erected and used until the erection of the present commodious house. The old house is now used as a drug-store. The first store in town was kept by Charles W. Starn, and is now owned by Benj. H. Browning, and is the residence of Dr. D. W. Bartine, who was the first resident physician and is still in practice there.

A town hall, forty by sixty feet, two stories in

height, was erected in 1870 at a cost of eight thousand dollars.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—In 1863 an effort was made to build a church at the place, which failed. In the fall of 1865 David S. Stetson, Chas. W. and Jos. A. Starn, members of Bethel Church, residing at Merchantville, called a meeting of the citizens, which met at the old school-house and organized by electing as trustees D. S. Stetson, Mathias Homer, E. G. Cattell, Thomas Sinex, Isaac Hinchman, Charles W. and Joseph A. Starn. A subscription was at once opened and two thousand dollars was subscribed, which was increased to six thousand dollars. A building committee was appointed. Lots for a church and parsonage were donated by James C. Finn, and a church building begun, which was completed in the spring of 1866, and dedicated in March by Bishop Matthew Simpson. The pastor at the time was the Rev. R. S. Harris. He was succeeded by the Revs. David H. Shoch, Wm. W. Moffatt, Edward Hewitt, Wm. Boyd, R. J. Andrews, George B. White, J. E. Price, Nelson McNicholl, William McCowen, W. S. Bernard and J. B. Rogers, who is the present pastor.

The Sunday-school was begun by David S. Stetson, in his own house, and later held in the school-house, and upon the completion of the church the meeting-place was changed to that building.

THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH was erected at a cost of about eight thousand dollars in 1874. The congregation was under the pastoral care of the Rev. Nathaniel L. Upham from its organization to September, 1884, when the Rev. M. C. Wood, the present pastor, assumed the charge. The church has a membership of sixty-seven.

GRACE EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—A small band of this denomination was gathered in the Town Hall in 1873, and organized into a church. Services were supplied by appointment by the bishop from Philadelphia. The congregation was weak for several years, but in 1880 a better spirit prevailed, Grace Parish was erected and the present chapel built. In February, 1883, the Rev. R. G. Moses was selected as rector of the parish, and is now in charge. There are about one hundred and twenty in the parish and fifty-six communicants.

THE POST-OFFICE was established in 1866, with Chas. W. Starn as postmaster. The following persons have officiated as postmasters: John W. Kaighn, Richard Shreiner, Mrs. R. Shreiner, Wm. Kirby, E. L. Shinn and the present incumbent, Gottlieb Mich.

INCORPORATION.—The village was incorporated March 3, 1874, with Mathias Homer as burgess,

and Jas. Millinger, Elijah G. Cattell, D. T. Gage, Jos. Baylis, E. S. Hall, T. C. Knight and C. E. Spangler as the first Council, Mr. Homer continued as burgess until 1886, when he was succeeded by John H. Wilkinson. The justices of the peace since the incorporation of the borough have been Richard Shreiner, Wm. Sheldrake, John Potts, E. J. Spangler, E. L. Shinn and Jos. Baylis.

THE STOCKTON SANITARIUM, for the treatment and care of persons suffering from nervous affections, and for mild cases of mental disease, is located at Merchantville, New Jersey, and was opened for patients October 29, 1884. The buildings stand one hundred feet above the elevation of the Delaware River, in grounds containing eleven acres, divided into shade, lawn and garden. They are handsomely, as well as comfortably furnished. All unnecessary restraint is removed, the appearance of an asylum avoided, and a degree of freedom is allowed which would be impossible where large numbers are congregated. It is wholly a private establishment and has no board of directors or trustees. There are separate buildings for the sexes, which gives the patients very considerable more freedom than could be extended if all were in one building. Dr. S. Preston Jones was the founder of the institution, and is still its proprietor.

STOCKTON RIFLE RANGE, when first established by Samuel H. French, in 1866, contained forty-three and one-half acres of ground in Wrightsville. The range proper is provided with the best improved batteries and firing grounds in the United States. As originally built, it contained ranges up to one thousand yards distance; but as this was seldom used, it was deemed advisable to reduce it to six hundred yards. The New Jersey and Pennsylvania Rifle Clubs and teams, the Pennsylvania National Guards and other national military companies meet at this place, and the range is provided with magazines and closets for the exclusive use of the different State organizations.

STOCKTON PARK.—Soon after the rifle range was started an additional forty-six and one-half acres of ground was laid out in connection with the grounds of the range, as a park and pleasure resort, making the park ninety acres in extent. The original buildings were altered and a large pavilion, fifty by one hundred feet in dimensions, erected, a hall for roller-skating, etc. In 1885 Emmor D. French, the superintendent, had constructed an artificial lake, covering twenty-one acres of ground. This lake is only three feet in depth, and is provided with pleasure boats, one

being a large boat designed to carry fifty children at one time. The park is the favorite resort of the many cricket clubs, lawn-tennis parties and excursionists of Camden and vicinity.

PENSAUKIN is a small settlement on the Jordantown road, adjoining the borough limits. It was farm lands of the Cattells and William Pigcon, and about eight years ago lots were offered for sale, which were bought slowly by artisans, who have built small but comfortable and convenient residences. It is being substantially built up by actual residents, and is a station on the railroad.

HOMESTEADVILLE.—In July, 1852, two hundred lots were laid out south of Merchantville (which at that time was just begun) and on the Whiskey road. It was a tract of land about six hundred by fifteen hundred feet, having three streets running lengthwise and three crosswise. The lots were not sold readily, but eventually some of them were purchased by colored people. The growth of the place did not reach the expectations of its founders.

SORDENTOWN.—Not far from where Pensaukin is situated, and on the road from the old "Spread Eagle Tavern" to the Union School-house, Thomas Clement, in 1850, laid out thirty-seven lots, which were sold mostly to colored people, and which are still held by them.

JORDANTOWN.—On the road from Merchantville to Fork Landing, and on the old Rudderow lands, several lots were laid out about 1840, and in 1846, when that road was opened, it passed through the place, where, there were four or five houses and a Methodist Episcopal Church, occupied by colored people. From that time the place grew slowly, and is now quite a settlement, with a school-house and neat Methodist Church. In former times yearly "Bush Meetings," as they were called, were held in some of the groves, which were cleared of underbrush for the purpose. These occasions called the old and young from far and near. The Rev. Benjamin Stokeley and the Rev. Isaac Hinson were among the early and prominent ministers who had charge of the meetings and congregation.

DELAIR.—The new village of Delair is situated about four miles from Camden, on the Delaware River and Pennsylvania Railroad, in this township.

Jacob L. Gross, a Lancaster lawyer, moved here with his family in 1868, and soon thereafter purchased ten acres from the Browning estate and ten acres from Isaac Adams, upon which he built three cottages, and his son, Dr. Onan B. Gross, one.

The new town made no further progress, however, for the next few years, when Bartram L. Bonsall, then publisher of *The Camden Post*, and John Zimmerman, of Pensaukin, in December, 1885, purchased one hundred and eleven acres, being the farm of Israel B. Adams, son of Isaac Adams, of whom the ten acres had been purchased by Jacob L. Gross seventeen years before.

Messrs. Zimmerman and Bonsall immediately laid the land off into building lots, and during the summer of 1886 sold a large number of them, aggregating in value nearly twenty thousand dollars. Several new houses were constructed and the village bids fair to become a popular suburban place of residence. The situation is delightful, and the ground very high, overlooking the river. The name Delair was given by the late Colonel Isaac S. Buckelew, the two syllables signifying Delaware *air*. During the fall of 1886 workmen cleared away brush, cut down trees, graded avenues and terraced a high bluff along the railroad. Three hundred Carolina poplar-trees were planted, one every twenty-five feet, over the entire tract, thus marking the avenues and insuring a grateful shade in the future.

MANUFACTURING.

The manufactories of this township, with two or three possible exceptions—as the brick and terracotta works at Pea Shore—may be regarded as a portion of the industrial overflow of Camden, being mostly near the city and all having offices there. This is also true of those located farthest away, as, for instance, Augustus Reeves' establishment.

THE PEA SHORE BRICK AND TERRA-COTTA WORKS are located at Fish House Station, on the Amboy Div. of the Pennsylvania R. R. The works, with the clay-pits near by, occupy forty-five acres fronting on the Delaware River, and prior to 1866 were used for the burning of red bricks only. Soon thereafter the present proprietor, Augustus Reeve, obtained entire control of the works, and in 1877 erected the fire-brick and terra-cotta department, there being on the grounds a large deposit of fire-brick and pipe-clay, and, so far as known, the only deposit south of Woodbridge, Middlesex County, N. J. There are two distinct departments at these works—the red brick manufactory and that for the making of fire-brick and terra-cotta ware. The first, with the kilns, sheds and machinery, cover one and a half acres of ground and contains a Chambers patent brick-machine, capable of producing thirty thousand to thirty-five thousand bricks daily, and is driven by an engine of sixty

horse-power. There are three large kilns capable of burning two hundred thousand bricks each. The terra-cotta works are one hundred and thirty-four by sixty feet, with an L extension forty by forty-five feet, and the machinery of this department requires an engine of thirty horse-power. It is fitted up with tempering-mill, stampers and presses for the manufacture of fire-brick, pipe, tile and terra-cotta ware of various kinds; the products are sold to the home market and shipped to many States, and large quantities of the fire-brick clay are sent to various fire-brick works in Philadelphia. Sixty hands are employed. Branch siding of the Amboy Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, which runs through their grounds, together with four hundred feet of wharfrage on the river-front, affords them ample facilities for shipping by rail or water in all directions. The office and warehouse is at No. 31 Market Street, Camden, where a large supply of manufactured stock is stored.

THE FAIRVIEW BRICK-WORKS are located at Pea Shore, on the river-front, three miles above Camden, and cover an area of ten acres. They were originated in 1869, by Stone, Hatch & Co. In 1871 Hugh Hatch and Joseph Hatch, brothers, bought the entire grounds and buildings, and they have since conducted the business under the firm-name of Hatch & Brother. There are four large buildings upon the grounds, in which are the different departments for the manufacture of hard, strecher, paving and salmon brick. The mill proper is fitted up with a Chambers & Brothers brick-machine, which has a capacity for making thirty-five thousand to fifty thousand bricks a day. The average speed and production is seventy bricks a minute. The clay is dumped by the car-load into the reservoir of the machine, which mixes and tempers it before it enters the dies. From the dies the bricks pass on an endless belt to the drying-rooms in the main building, which is built of brick, sixty by three hundred feet in size and twenty-seven feet high, with an annex one hundred and ten by one hundred and fifteen feet, and of the same height. There are four arched kilns inclosed in the structure, having a capacity of three hundred and fifty thousand bricks each. The drying-rooms are on the second floor, above the kilns, and are capable of drying five hundred thousand bricks at one time. Between April 10, 1885, and April 10, 1886, there were made at the works seven million bricks with one machine. In 1882 patents were granted the proprietors for the improved kilns of their own design and invention. On November 23, 1883, the works were destroyed by fire, but were rebuilt in 1884, and greatly increased in size. The

machinery requires a sixty horse-power engine, supplied by four large boilers. The works being inclosed, the business is conducted throughout the entire year. Sixty hands are constantly employed. The firm has a large trade and excellent facilities for shipping by vessels from their own wharf on the river-front, and on the Pennsylvania Railroad. The main office of these works is at No. 17 Kaighn Avenue.

THE OVERBROOK MILLS, corner of Seventeenth and Stevens Streets, Camden, covering an area of three acres, were commenced in 1879 by Richard Williamson & Co., for the manufacture of worsted coatings, linings and dress goods. Four large brick buildings are used by this company for different branches of the goods made. In the mill proper, new and improved machinery is used for combing, drawing and spinning the raw material, and the weaving-sheds are specially constructed with top and north light. There is also a large wash and dry-house, a warehouse for storage of wool and a brick engine-house. On August 20, 1885, the mills were totally destroyed by fire at a loss of sixty-two thousand dollars, partly covered by insurance, but within six months they were rebuilt and in complete running order. New and automatic machinery was introduced for the manipulation of the finest grades of mohair and alpaca yarns, which are used for making braids, "seal-skins" and all kinds of fancy goods which require lustrous yarns. The machinery of the different departments is operated by two sixty horse-power engines, with three large tubular boilers. Two hundred and twenty hands are employed. The products of the mills are sold throughout the entire United States, and the company are importers as well as merchants and manufacturers. The store and main office is at No. 20 Strawberry Street, Philadelphia.

J. L. CRAGIN & Co., soap manufacturers, began business at the corner of Seventeenth and Federal Streets in 1879. The firm had for many years conducted the same business in Philadelphia. They make exclusively "Doblins' Electric Soap" and "Bradford's Fig Soap" for woolen and worsted manufacturers. The grounds occupied are two hundred by three hundred feet. The main building is L-shaped, three stories in height, with basement. It extends one hundred and twenty feet on Federal Street, and one hundred and seventy feet on Seventeenth Street. There are also stables and sheds connected with the establishment. The motor is an engine of thirty horse-power, with two flue boilers rated at thirty horse-power each. The company has a paid-in capital



Alison L. G. G. G. G.

of five hundred thousand dollars. One hundred hands are employed. The trade is large and extends throughout the United States, Canada, Germany and Cuba, with branch offices in Philadelphia, Boston, New York, Chicago, Cleveland and Cincinnati.

THE UNITED STATES CHEMICAL COMPANY, manufacturers of chemicals and fertilizers, was incorporated in 1875, with William J. Jordan, president; George T. Lewis, vice-president; and E. R. Jenks, secretary and treasurer. The company owns an area of thirteen acres, on which are located twelve buildings, which are supplied with the necessary machinery and appliances for the manufacture of their special products. Three large engines, equivalent to two thousand seven hundred horse-power, are required to run the large machinery for crushing and preparing the phosphates and fertilizers. From seventy to eighty men are constantly employed. An extensive business is done, and ample facilities are afforded for shipping by vessels on Coopers Creek, or over the Camden and Amboy Railroad, which is extended along the grounds of the works.

THE ATLANTIC DYE AND FINISHING WORKS were erected in 1882, and the same year began operation at the corner of Sixteenth and Stevens Streets. Captain Somers founded this industry, but conducted it only for a short time. In 1883 Comly J. Mather leased the works, and has since done a prosperous business. The dye-house and finishing-mill occupy an area of one hundred and thirty by eighty feet, with front on Stevens Street, and are furnished with the necessary apparatus for dyeing and finishing cotton and woolen goods; eight small engines are used for running the special machines, and the general machinery is driven by an engine of twenty-five horse-power. The nine engines combined have sixty horse-power. Thirty workmen are constantly employed. The works prepare a large amount of finished material for New Jersey, Pennsylvania and adjacent States.

THE PHILADELPHIA DYE-WORKS AND BLEACHERY, on Jefferson Street, above Broadway, covering an entire square, were established in 1883 by Robert H. Comey, who had started a similar industry in Philadelphia in 1882. There are seven bleaching-houses, one dry-house, one dye-house, and one stable located upon the grounds. A successful trade has been established, which extends through the Middle and the Western States.

A VARNISH MANUFACTORY, for the production of the fine grades of carriage and car varnishes,

drying japans, etc., was erected by C. Schrack & Co., on the Moorestown pike, near Coopers Creek, during the year 1869.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Ex-United States Senator Alexander G. Cattell, who has his home in this township, is a son of Thomas W. Cattell, and was born at Salem, N. J. February 12, 1816, where he obtained his education. On arriving at manhood he engaged in mercantile pursuits, which he followed in his native town until 1846. He was elected to the New Jersey Legislature in 1840, when but twenty-four years of age, and was clerk of the House in 1842-43. In 1844 he was a member of the convention to revise the State Constitution, and the youngest member of that body.

In 1846 he went to Philadelphia and has been engaged in mercantile pursuits and banking in that city ever since, although he removed his residence to Merchantville, N. J., in 1863. He was a member of both branches of councils, one of the early presidents of the Corn Exchange Association, and in 1857 organized the Corn Exchange Bank, of which he was for thirteen years president. He was elected United States Senator from New Jersey, in 1866, to succeed Hon. J. P. Stockton, and on account of ill health declined a second term. He served in the Senate on the Finance Committee and was chairman of the Library Committee. He was appointed by President Grant as a Commissioner of the District of Columbia, but declined the office. Later his services were brought into requisition on the first board of Civil Service Commissioners, of which George William Curtis was chairman, and at the end of two years resigned to accept the position of Financial agent of the United States in London, to conduct the refunding of the six per cent bonds at a lower rate of interest. He spent one year in London in this work and succeeded in refunding \$100,000,000 at five per cent. General Grant regarded him as one of his wisest advisers and best friends. At this time Mr. Cattell is a hale and active man of affairs, engaged in a number of business enterprises confined chiefly to New Jersey. He has just been chosen president of the New Jersey Trust and Safe Deposit Company, of Camden, the first institution of the kind formed in his native State. One of Mr. Cattell's marked peculiarities is his power of attracting and holding the friendship and confidence of men in all stations of life in which he has been placed—a quality which is due in part to the unswerving honesty and fidelity of his nature and conduct in all the relations of life, and in part to that rare possession called personal magnetism.

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