Newspapers
The New Jersey Journal published in Chatham 1779-1783 was Chatham's first newspaper. It was the second newspaper in the State and the first continuous one. It is believed by many to have been a major factor in the success of the American Revolution. It is Chatham's greatest claim to historical fame.

Detailed accounts of this newspaper and its intrepid editor Shepard Kollock are to be found in many places. Locally, there are accounts in all three histories of Chatham—by Philhower, by H. T. Strong and by Vanderpoll. (Chapter XI). The Chatham Historical Society newsletter of October '56 also contains an account. Consequently, this report will be confined to certain facts not recorded elsewhere.

There are four original issues of the New Jersey Journal in Chatham— one belonging to the Library, two owned by the Historical Society (now housed in the Special Collection Room of the Library) and one now owned by Mrs. Merritt L. Budd. Facsimiles of Volume I, No. I are also at the Library.

Most of the known issues of the paper have been microfilmed by a commercial company. The part printed in Chatham has been purchased by the Chatham Historical Society and is stored at the Library.

Interest in the New Jersey Journal has become more widespread since the erection in October '63 of a marker at 55 Main St., on the site of the last of three locations of the paper. This marker is one of a series erected throughout the state by the State Department of Conservation and Development.
as part of the Tercentenary Celebration.

The Senior Citizen Club of Chatham is also aware of Chatham's famous newspaper. As their contribution to the Tercentenary they plan to publish a facsimile of the November 7, 1781 edition. This issue contains the "Official Report to the Continental Congress by His Excellency George Washington concerning the Diverse and Sundry Events leading to the Surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown on October 19, 1781".

This facsimile will be placed in a folder which will contain a short history of the paper and brief biography of its editor Shepard Kollock. This publication will be sold and part of the funds contributed to a committee of the Tercentenary Project.

From 1783 until 1871, there is no known newspaper published locally. However, both Madison from 1879 and Summit from 1886 had newspapers with Chatham reporters, so residents turned to them for local news. It is known that Madison had a newspaper in 1847 known as the Madison Journal. James K Magie was editor. He also conducted a newspaper in Madison in 1859. These papers probably contained Chatham news but no issues are known.

Prior to this time, the only media were the Morris County papers published in Morristown. A detailed list of these newspapers along with the various names, dates and owners by whom they were published may be found in Northwest New Jersey by A. Van Doren Honeyman Volume I, Chapter VIII. Certain of these newspapers had, intermittently, its
Chatham reporter.

Through the courtesy of Mr. A. A. Bohrmann, editor of the Chatham Press, the Chatham Historical Society is the recipient of a single copy of The Pioneer, Volume I, No. 3 edited and published by W. E. Gould in Chatham, July 1871. This is a modest sheet 7-1/4 X 6-1/4" - four pages. Price 50 cents per annum, 5 cents a copy. The editor reports the receipt from Essex County of congratulations on this venture. He also bewails the lack of flag displays by the citizenry, particularly because the events of the Civil War are so fresh in their memory. There are no other known copies of this paper.

In 1888, we find mention among notes left by Ambrose Vandepool, that the Chatham Herald was printed by the Summit Herald. We find no other reference to this newspaper.

To the surprise of everyone working on this Tercentenary Project, a copy of the Chatham News was found among the papers of the late M. L. Budd. This is Volume I, No. 1, January 15, 1891. Subscription $1.50 per annum, single copy 5 cents - may be purchased at Dreher's Drug Store. At no place does the name of the editor appear.

Questioning whether this might have been a one issue experiment since no resident had recollection of this publication, the enigma was solved by the discovery of this entry in the Littlejohn diary of 1893, "The Chatham News" discontinued publication this week."
The Chatham Press was Chatham's next newspaper, started March 13, 1897 - as per Vol. 1 No. 1 in possession of the Historical Society. 18" X 24" in size 8 pages, price $1.50 per year, 5 cents per copy. The owner and editor was J. J. DeWitt. The paper continued under his editorship until 1898 when it was sold to J. Thomas Scott.

Mr. Scott had had wide experience in the newspaper field before coming to Chatham. Born in England, he came to America at the age of 12 and learned the printing business from an uncle. He returned to England and had considerable experience on newspapers there including the London Chronicle. Back in this country he worked on a daily in Asbury Park 3 years, and was the second editor of the Summit Herald, and started the Passaic Valley News in New Providence. It is of interest that he continued as editor and publisher of this newspaper from 1896 to 1913. At first the Press office was located upstairs over Kelly's Emporium (as it was then called - now 246 Main St.) Later the office was moved to the second floor of the Wolfe Building Annex above the present jewelry store at 522 So. Passaic. In 1926, the Press moved into its own building at 4 Center where it is now located. One of the early employees of J. Thomas Scott was Gene O'Hara. He started as an apprentice and stayed until 1920. Here it is of interest to note that Mr. Geo. Collins for many years building inspector for the Borough started in business as a newsboy of seven years. He sold the first copy of the Press to Mr. Edward Phillips, father of Lynda Phillips Lum and of Miss Edna Phillips now of Norwood, Mass.
Among others who worked on the Press in early years we record Eugene Daly (15-20 yrs), John Evans of Summit (20 yrs), Eugene Decker a linotype - and Mr. Scott's son Ted (29 to '35.)

Adolph Bohrmann, the present owner and publisher of the Chatham Press came to Chatham in 1911. He had previous experience for three years on the Summit Herald. After a brief interval of printing and publishing a newspaper in Millburn, The Millburn Times, he joined J. Thomas Scott and took charge of business and advertising. He also acted as reporter when necessary covering the Borough Council, Board of Education, etc.

The two men soon became close friends. This eventually became somewhat of a father-son relationship.

Mr. Bohrmann, recalling some of the early years, recounts the decision of the two men to eliminate from their columns the names of all juvenile delinquents, also to keep to a minimum the reports of crime or scandal. They succeeded to such an extent that if there was a choice bit of scandal afloat, residents would be heard to say, "Well, you won't find that in the Press."

He also recounts the method used by the two men to make their contribution to the churches. They gave their time and talent. When asked to print the weekly bulletins, Mr. Scott would set the type and Mr. Bohrmann do the printing. The churches merely paid the cost of the paper.

The same procedure was followed in the publication of the early
issues of the High School papers.

The old "barter system", by which business of all kinds was once conducted, was carried on extensively by the Press. Many "accounts" were settled only once a year - the grocer, the butcher, the hardware merchant, etc., coming in with their bills. These were balanced by reference to the advertisements carried in the paper. This method continued in general use until 1935. Mr. Bohrmann reports that he still has one account handled in this manner.

In 1920, Mr. Bohrmann became a "silent partner". This verbal agreement continued for nearly 20 years. Legal papers were not signed until 1939. Mr. Scott died in 1948 and Mr. Bohrmann became owner and editor. His son Ralph came to the paper in '45 and his son Bruce in '47.

It may be of interest to record here that from about 1930-1963, the Press also printed the Whippney Advance. For a time after the death of the owner of that paper, the sons Ralph and Bruce became owners and editors of that paper. They continued to print it in Chatham until.

Social items are an important part of every newspaper.
No account of the Press would be complete without mention of Mrs. Bohrmann. One day of each week she came to the office to help "get the paper out." She assisted in folding and mailing. When a folding machine was finally purchased, she continued to wrap and mail for the out-of-towners. During World War II, she addressed 400 papers each week to the boys and girls in service. The newspapers were a contribution by the Press to the war effort. The list was kept up by Mrs. Fred Wenzel of Rowan Road. The Woman's Club and others made contributions toward mailing expenses.

During the years there were those who differed with the editorial policy of the Press - as happens to every newspaper.

The Chatham Citizen appeared on the scene in 1918 - printed on one page of the Madison Eagle. This project was sponsored by the Hillside Civic Association, a group who disagreed with the Chatham Press about the railroad elevation. This group believed that the elevation would divide the community "like a Chinese wall." A fusion ticket of Republicans and Democrats put up a slate of nominees for municipal offices. This group elected L. E. Page, mayor. The Citizen continued its existence about two years. In 1914 the ticket sponsored by this group of citizens was defeated and the publication ceased.

In 1936, a group of young men in their early 20's decided to start a newspaper so as to present their own version of current affairs. Mr. Lawrence Kemp, the associate editor,
has recently presented to the Chatham Historical Society, a complete file (8 issues) of this newspaper, The Chatham News Record. Now, some 27 years later, he recalls with humor, the vehemence and ardor with which this group of earnest young "rebels against the old regime" (to quote his own words), gave of their time, energy and resources to put over an idea. They all had regular jobs but spent their spare time gathering news, writing articles, helping set up the type and even helping a Morristown man with the printing in order to cut expenses. This resulted in acute physical exhaustion of some of the staff and the project was discontinued.

Another newspaper, The Sentinel, published by one named Ford, was launched in Chatham. We understand that it continued about one year. No issue has at this time been located.

As a project of the Tercentenary celebration and through the kind co-operation of the Chatham Woman's Club, the Chatham Library, The Chatham Trust Company, the Borough Council, the Historical Society and a group of generous citizens who gave financial support, all known copies of the Chatham Press were microfilmed in the Spring of '63. They are on file in the Library.

In September 1945, The Chatham Courier made its appearance. A complete file of this paper may be found at the Library.
This paper has co-operated with the various organizations of the town and now has a subscription list of 2100 families in the Borough and Township. (We have asked the present editor to recount the history of that paper). The manuscript is included in this folder.

Addenda: Excerpt from the Obit. of Patrick J. Reilly (1875-1961) from Press of May 27, '61

"Before radio came in, the World Series was one of the most important events to look forward to, and as telegrapher and ticket agent he used to call the results of innings to the Press office. We would then put them on a large banner sheet attached under the windows on S. Passaic Ave. where the Press was then located. There must have been 50 to 60 fans gathered on the opposite side of the street to read the scores."

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Other printers of Chatham:

Wm. S. Freeman, who lived on Chatham Street, in the early 1900's did printing.
Floyd Brooks in the 1920's had a printing shop behind his home on Kings Road, now No. 48.
Cecil Mercer operated a letter press shop on S. Passaic Avenue.
George Vonderahe Printing Service Inc. was located at 25 Commerce Street.
Bohrmann Ends Newspaper Career

CHATHAM - There is an old saying that when a printer's ink enters a man's veins he can never leave the newspaper business. Adolph Bohrmann, longtime editor and publisher of the Chatham Press, proved that this is not entirely true when last spring he sold his paper to new owners and left the newspaper business completely to devote his time to his job printing shop at 12 Center street.

Mr. Bohrmann's first encounter with journalism began at the turn of the century when on Saturday nights he would stop by the old Summit Herald office and help set type for the sheer love of it. Later he was taken on as a regular employee in the Summit newspaper print shop and as a result of his type setting experience as a young boy, was made foreman of the shop at 18. Three years later the opportunity came to join J. Thomas Scott, the sturdy old journalist who had been instrumental in many borough reforms, particularly in regard to parking in the business area, he has remained the friend and confidante of many old-timers in Chatham. As a young man he was known for his pranks which he still recalls gleefully.

In later years he became known for his defense of those whom he felt discriminated against. His interest has always been in creative and not in monetary gains.

Now that he is completely disassociated with all newspaper interests, Mr. Bohrmann plans to devote his time and energy to his job printing shop and his recounting of tales of the Chatham of his youth.
FOURTH OF JULY.

We refer to this day with mingled feelings of pleasure and sadness. With pleasure, from the increased interest shown in its observance, throughout the Northern States generally, and our own State, with marked interest in Morristown as well as in other places. With sadness, that in our own town no flag waved from our beautiful Liberty pole. No aged or long-sighted eye was arrested, its memories revived by the stirring and soul-stirring influence.

Many had gone but a few months ago, from this place and laid down their lives to uphold and defend the dear old flag; — but here, this honored flag was hidden from the view of those who had cheerfully surrendered their sons for their country's defence.

One flag only was seen flying from the caves of the house of Mr. Stine. on the turnpike. We thank him for his glow of patriotism, and for his fine display of fire-works in the evening.

The boys of the place soon expended the savings of months in the discharge of their fire-crackers.

The Academy bell at irregular intervals, tolled as some passerby pressed it into their service.

At the close of the day, the sky was darkened, and at eventide, the clouds lent their tearful aid in concluding in this place a mournful day and all was dark and still.

Boys see to it. Do not let this occur again.

When another year rolls round see that the cord, or anything else that is needed, is in season provided, that the eagle resumes his place to behold, a new life and spirit throughout the town, a new School House well provided, and new houses going up everywhere.
THE CHATHAM PIONEER. JULY, 1871.

Chatham, N. J. JULY, 1871.

W. M. FRENCH.
General Merchandise
Cor of Main St. and Railroad Ave.
CHATHAM N. J.

HEAT YOUR HOUSE!
SAVE YOUR FUEL!
By using the Edwards combined
RANGE AND BURNTONE! Send for circular, call and examine.
243 Water St., New York.
Samuel J. Hopkins.

W. H. LUM & BRO.
Importers and Wholesale & Retail
DEALERS IN
CHINA, GLASSWARE,
CROCKERY,
PLATED WARE,
LAMPS, CUTLERY,
FANCY GOODS: Etc.,
No. 246 Broad Street,
Corner Belleville Avenue,
(Three Blocks North M. & E. R. R. Depot.
Goods and prices warranted to suit.)

NEWARK, N. J.

W. H. LUM.

KINDLING WOOD.
Wholesale and retail. Delivered at
3 bbls., for $1.00. barrel included.
By Lum Brothers.
Cor. of Main St. & Washington Ave.
Chatham N. J.

—Patrick saw a bull pawing in a field, and thought what fun it would be to jump over, catch him by the horns and rub his nose in the dirt. The idea was so funny that he lay down and laughed to think of it. The more he thought of it the funnier it seemed, and he determined to do it. Taurus quickly tossed him over the fence again, somewhat bruised. Pat leisurely picked himself up with the consolatory remark: "Well it's a mighty funny thing I had my laugh for.

A girl asked a gentleman what kind of wine he would have; and he answered by naming one of the kingdoms of Europe.

Portugal.
THE CHATHAM PIONEER. JULY, 1871.

Chatham, N. J. JULY, 1871.

The Late Riot in N. Y.

We have read of the dreadful scenes which have been enacted on the 12th inst. in New York; and we see the government of that city has changed hands.

We are glad to see the decision of character of Gov. Hoffman, in revoking the disgraceful order No. 37. of Mayor Hall and Sup't Kelso.

A lady who had two children sick with the measles, wrote to a friend for the best remedy. The friend who had just received a note from another lady, inquiring the way to pickle cucumbers. In the confusion the lady who inquired about the pickles received the remedy for the measles, and the anxious mother with horror read the following: Scald them three or four times in hot vinegar and sprinkle them with salt, and in a few days they will be cured.

What time in the day was Adam created? Just before Eve.

We had the pleasure of attending in person the exhibition of Mrs. H. Ladd's seminary at Summit, on Thursday June 29th, 1871.

The exercises were very fine, consisting chiefly of examinations in Arithmetick, Geography, Algebra, French, Latin, Instrumental, and Vocal Music. Besides there was three declamations; two in English, both poetry, and one in French.

We must say we never heard young ladies and gentlemen do more credit to themselves, and to their teachers.

The Editors of this paper solicits contributions, from his numerous friends. He begs that they will send them in before the 10th of each month.

No New School House for CHATHAM!

At the meeting held in our Academy, the motion for the erection of a new School House was defeated by a vote of 17 to 25.
Chatham, N. J. JULY. 1871.

The Fire in Chatham.

On the night of the 13th inst. some of our oldest citizens were suddenly turned out of house and home, by fire. The fire commenced about half past twelve.

A young gentleman returning from Mr. Pompecy’s party in Madison, was the first one who gave the alarm. Strange to say, a great many people did not hear it.

A few men were there, carrying out the articles belonging to the inmates.

Mrs. Reeves lost all except two or three dresses.

Everything on the first floor was saved.

One of the smartest and most thoughtful things done; was the carrying out of a keg of gunpowder from the second story of Mr. Linabery’s shop, by his daughter.

Mr. Linabery had an insurance on his property of $1200. Mr. Spencer was insured for $1500, which nearly covers his loss.

EDITOR'S CHIT CHAT.

We have received a most encouraging greeting from Essex Co.; and were it not of such a flattering personal nature, we should certainly insert it in this number. But if this gentleman would contribute some local article, or anything else, for our next issue; we should feel honored, and assured of having something of interest to give to our subscribers. To them and to all, we would say; This paper shall go on!

We mean to show improvement, in some way each time.

When a little farther on, we intend to write a chapter on some of the discouragements which beset a young Editor’s path.

We mean to succeed, or to use the language of a boy, on a canal tow-path, who has “become one of the wealthiest and most liberal men of this country.” “die a trying.” A sketch is promised us, of this man’s life.
Bills, British Biggest Worries
For Old New Jersey Journal

The New Jersey Journal, predecessor to the 180-year-old Elizabeth Daily Journal, had a rough time from its subscribers as well as the British who tried to suppress it. Its readers were slow in paying their bills.

The paper's earliest days in Chatham, where it was born, are described in the "History of Chatham," just republished by the Chatham Historical Society. The book primarily is the work of the late Ambrose Ely Vanderbeck, much of it based on research carried out by his uncle, the late Edwin A. Ely. The latest edition includes additional material by current historians and a foreword by Charles A. Philhower, retired superintendent of Westfield schools.

Founded by Shepard Kollock on government orders, the New Jersey Journal's first aim was to counter the Tory influence of New British, according to the book. Moving to Escape

The British, therefore, kept him hopping to escape capture. It paid off. Kollock left a captaincy in the army to promote the undertaking. He could have used a little military discipline among his customers, who were in backward in meeting their obligations. Kollock had to publish appeals for payment of bills from time to time.

"The publication could hardly have been a financial success," the history relates. "He seems to have had the same difficulty in collecting subscriptions that the editors of rural newspapers experience at the present day, and at times to have almost despaired of continuing the business."

Few Pay Bills

The book quotes the following announcement published by Kollock on Aug. 15, 1781:

"This day's paper finishing the second quarter of the current year, the editor returns his warmest acknowledgments to those gentlemen who have paid him with the same cheerfulness that they became subscribers; but at the same time, cannot help regretting that there are as few of this class of men on his list, which occasions so many embarrassments and difficulties that, at the expiration of the present quarter unless greater attention is paid to supplying him with the needed the publication of the New Jersey Journal will be suspended, if not totally dropped.

"It is hoped those who are in arrears will take the earliest opportunity, either by the post, or through their friends, to pay the sum which request, if complied with, will enable the printer to go on with his business, and make such improvements in his paper as to render it worthy of their patronage."

At the end of the third year of the Journal's history, Kollock was still asking for what was due him.

Paper Shortage

The history shows he had other troubles, too, including a shortage of paper for one reason or another. The already small paper was still further reduced in size in the "hard winter" of 1780 when the paper miles closed down because of the weather.

The Army helped out in times of other scarcities. The history quotes from ancient writings telling of the Army's contributions of paper, and old tents for the manufacture of paper.

The history expresses surprise at the lack of local news, which it acknowledges was a fault of other newspapers of that day, but finds its advertisements a source of entertainment reflecting the times.

Gambling Common

Judging from two announcements quoted, gambling apparently was no great problem. One tells about impending horse races, with cash, saddles and a beaver hat among the prizes. Another concerns a lottery in which Rev. James Caldwell, "fighting parson" of the First Presbyterian Church, apparently had an active interest.

The history reports that type from the paper has been found in several parts of Chatham, but that the Journal's first home probably was in a tavern (hotel) which stood on the north side of the turnpike east of the intersection of River Rd. in Summit.

It reasons its conclusion thus:

"That Captain Kollock, upon his arrival at Chatham, should first secure the necessary accommodations in a public house, while seeking more suitable and permanent quarters elsewhere, is much more likely than that he resorted to the hotel at a subsequent date."

Location Suitable

"Moreover, the tavern's location, standing, as it did, near the mouth of the road to New Providence, would add to its convenience, if we assume, which is by no means improbable, that Kollock continued to live in New Providence for a short time after founding his paper, before he and his family moved to Chatham."

Kollock, husband of Sarah Ann Arnett, daughter of Isaac and Hannah White Arnett of Chatham, may have preferred to publish his paper in Elizabeth, where he probably would have been closer to the British lines as his military activities would permit, the history says.

But this was prevented by the frequency with which that city was raided by the enemy, the history goes on. "Why Chatham was selected as the seat of publication, instead of the more populous and important village of Morristown, is a matter of conjecture."

"Possibly the editor thought
Adolph A. Bohrmann
Parentage: Father—Karl L. J. Bohrmann
Mother—Babbette Doeller
Birthplace: Hoboken, New Jersey
Education: National Editorial Association, Public Schools.
Married to: Helen M. Cushing; Father, Thomas F. Cushing
Children: Ralph F. Bohrmann, married to Ann Lisbeth Laughlin
          Bruce W. Bohrmann, " " Judith Mack
Business: Publishing and Printing. Began printing career
          in Summit Herald and became foreman in 1908. Mr.
          Scott also was a foreman of the Herald. Started a
          printing plant in Millburn in 1909 and established
          a weekly newspaper in 1910, named The Millburn
          Times. In those days merchants did not believe in
          advertising and the paper had a short life. Sold
          out and was employed in the Prudential and Donnelly's
          Printing plant in Chicago. On a visit to Mr. Scott
          owner of The Chatham Press, Mr. Scott invited me to
          join him. In 1920 I became a partner. In 1949 I became
          full owner of the Chatham Press and Whippany Advance.
Membership: Chatham Business Men's Association, Kiwanis Club and
          with Alex Kerr promoted the Chamber of Commerce.
Hobbies: Most of the sports; political Economy and occult
          sciences.
Adolph Bohrmann—when he came to Chatham in 1911

43 Washington Avenue
Left to right: Louis Hoffman, A. A. Bohrmann, J. Thomas Scott, Fred Scott, Eugene Daly (taken in 1933)
THE CHATHAM COURIER
Ruth Dascoll

"The Chatham Courier which was delivered to residents of both the borough and township today represents the efforts of the staff to provide the community with a modern and progressive newspaper devoted entirely to recording events of Chatham Borough and Township — " so read the opening paragraph of the lead story of the September 13, 1945 issue of the brand new Courier.

This promise was made by Ferguson V. Bass and J. Edwin Carter, both of Summit, co-owners of the Chatham Publishing Company at 166 Main street, Chatham. Both Ferguson and Bass were on the staff of the Carter Publishing Company, Summit, which owned and operated the Summit Herald, The South Orange Record, the Maplewood News and The High Bridge Gazette, with printing and selling arrangements with the Millburn-Short Hills Item and The Springfield Sun. The editor of the Carter Publishing Company was Carl S. Hulett, who was later to guide the Courier for a short time.

In their editorial introduction to Chatham, the editors told of Chatham's link to the past and gave for their reason of using the coach and four for masthead and flag, the similarity of past and present transportation. They likened the coach and four pulling up to the courtyard of Timothy Day's hotel to the Lackawanna Train pulling into
the Chatham station in mid-20th century fashion.

On January 3, 1946, the Courier combined with the Tri-Township News, a small weekly covering Passaic Township, and Charles J. McDermott began a long association with the paper by becoming co-owner of the new combination.

In this new year, less than six months after its inauguration, the ambitious owners of the Courier planned a new home for their paper — a colonial style building to be located at 14 Passaic Avenue. This venture never came about and the Courier was destined to remain on Main street until 1947.

Early in the year Miss Mary Janet Winter became editor of the Courier. She had been a staff member since December, 1945, and under her leadership the Courier ran the complete unabridged John Hersey story of "Hiroshima", a realistic account of the bombing of the Japanese city in August, 1945.

Mr. and Mrs. Morgan Monroe, seasoned journalists and Chathamites for many years, took over the operation of the Chatham Courier on February 1, 1947 and the Courier moved to what would be its home for the next ten years — 14 S. Passaic Avenue.

During their editorship, the Courier became a member of Quality Weeklies of New Jersey, a group of 26 weeklies representing the better newspapers of the state.

In March, 1947, Miss Winter left the paper to complete plans for her marriage and Morgan Monroe took over the editing chores.
With no fuss and practically no publicity, the Monroes bowed out of the paper in September, 1947, leaving Norman Olson, editor. Under the new editorship, a special feature section was added to the Courier expanding its service from reporting local news to giving special items such as crossword puzzles and fashion news. In October, 1947, the Courier received high praise for its work for the American Cancer Society.

For a short while, an experienced newspaperman, E. Robin Little, became publisher with Olson as editor and then for three and a half years, Norman Olson with Vira Campbell as his assistant operated the Courier.

On the front page of the March 16, 1950 issue of the Chatham Courier, the sale of the Courier to Charles J. McErmott, publisher of the Madison Eagle, was announced by Carl S. Hulett. Extended coverage to include news of interest to both Madison and the Chathams was promised.

On October 20 of the same year, complete change of management took place with John B. Ehrhardt, editor of the Madison Eagle becoming co-publisher of the Courier with Kenneth A. Haynes, advertising manager of the Eagle and Courier named as associate publisher of the papers.

The following month, John Cunningham, a native Chathamite, was added to the staff as associate editor.

While Cunningham held his post for nearly five years, his job was subsequently handled by a variety of short-lived associates.

In September, 1955, the post of associate
Chatham Courier #4

ti editor went to Richard Ziff, a New Yorker and a recent graduate of the New York University School of Journalism.

In February, 1956, Jane Snyder, took over the post and held it until July of that year when it went to Freeman Singer, a young newspaperman from Newark.

In April of the following year, Singer joined the staff of a county bi-weekly and the associate editorship went to Ruth Dascoll, who had been an editorial assistant since May, 1955.

A new home was found for the Chatham Courier in August, 1957. With the sale of the building at 11 S. Passaic Avenue, the owners of the Courier bought a building at 146 Main Street and opened their offices there.

After a prolonged illness, Mr. Ehrhardt left the staff of the Courier in September, 1960, and the editorship went to Mrs. Dascoll with K. A. Haynes as general manager.

October 7, 1963
NAME * Ruth Roberts Dascoll, 437 Southern Boulevard,
Chatham Township

PARENTAGE* Martha Hiland Roberts, born in Fall River,
Mass., of Welsh parentage; Henry Grayson
Roberts of Lancashire, England (grandson of
Sir Robert and Lady Hadfield of Sheffield,
England)

BIRTHPLACE - Lynn, Mass.

EDUCATION - British Columbia (Canada) public schools;
Madison (N. J.) High School and New York
University, B. S. in Journalism.

BUSINESS - Editor, Chatham Courier

Ruth R. Dascoll

Home of
Ruth Dascoll
Christmas 1964
House built in 1860
June 7, 1935, a column appeared in THE CHATHAM PRESS entitled "Along the Way" by SEMPER FIDELIS. This was written by Mrs. James Wagner who used the nom de plume which was taken from her family coat of arms. At the end of each column there was always a little homely philosophy with some fitting quotation pertinent to the day and time of the year.

It would be interesting, perhaps, to note how I was introduced to the column. My predecessor, Mrs. Benjamin C. Benedict, whose column was called "The Weather-vane", asked me if I would like to take over the column which she, due to illness, could no longer write. With a chuckle she said, "It does not pay much, Mrs. Wagner. I call it my silk stocking fund. ($1.50 a week). You will love doing it, I'm sure." And so I truly did! I continued it for ten years until I went back to the teaching profession.

A social column was an early institution in THE CHATHAM PRESS, with many contributors, among whom were Mr. Gilbert Maul, Mr. Jim Littlejohn, Mrs. John Trowbridge and Mrs. Arthur Jacobus. "Along the Way", as such, still appears in THE CHATHAM PRESS and has been written by many women, among whom were Mrs. Edmund Clarke, Mrs. Lester McDowell, Mrs. Charles Cronin and Mrs. Lincoln Stoughton.

No mention of "Along the Way" could ever be complete without speaking of the two men behind the scenes, Editor Thomas Scott and his able assistant, Mr. Adolph Bohrmann. THE CHATHAM PRESS WAS Tom and Adolph. To chat with them in the Press office each week, Tom usually sitting behind the printing press, writing his fine editorials, was a real treat! Both men always had time for a friendly chat, reminiscing again and again about the "OLD DAYS", when Chatham had a winning baseball team which was famous all
over the county, reminiscing about the winters when young and old
plied on a huge sled and coasted from the top of Fairmount Avenue
right down to the railroad track (not elevated then), reminiscing
about the churches, schools, the school board with Bill Hopping
as a most efficient and informed District Clerk, about Superin-
tendent Philinower, about many other people and activities in town.
Tom and Adolph were living encyclopedias of Chatham lore. To me,
a virtual newcomer (of 1921 vintage), all this was fascinating and
highly interesting. This was the fun in writing my column "Along
the Way." My predecessor, Mrs. Benedict, indeed told me the
truth when she persuaded me to "carry on" her column. It was
indeed fun!
Clara Ludwig Wagner (Mrs. James W.)

Mrs. Wagner was born in Philadelphia, Pa. She was the daughter of Rev. Dr. William Ludwig and had one sister and one brother.

She was educated in the University of Rochester with an A.B.

Married James Wagner September 6, 1921.

There were three children, James Wagner married to Frances Bone. Ann Wagner married to Henry S. Geils and Joan Wagner married to Daniel J. Lynch.

She is a member of the Stanley Congregational Church, the Historical Society, Travel, Nature and Photography clubs - former member of Board of Education - former member of Republican Executive Committee. Also a Latin teacher in Chatham and Morristown.

The old Wagner homestead at 27 Watchung Avenue
By George C. Southworth

-1-

October 5, 1963

Chatham's New Historical Marker--New Jersey Journal

A lumbering truck rolled into Chatham recently, and almost
with no one looking, planted a very significant sign at 65 Main Street.
When the truck rolled away, no one knew quite what had happened. No
permits had been issued and the usually alert police professed no
knowledge of the act. Conjecture finally identified the truck as
one belonging to the New Jersey Highway Department who has complete
jurisdiction over the signs on Main Street and they were acting in
behalf of the New Jersey Tercentenary Commission, the agency set up to
tell the story of New Jersey at next year's three-hundredth birthday
celebration. The sign says, among other things, that the New Jersey
Journal was founded near this site by Sheppard Kollock 1779, and moved
to Elizabeth in 1783 to become New Jersey's oldest continuing newspaper.

This in itself was quite a feather in Chatham's cap, but there
was untold an even more thrilling story. It seems that Sheppard
Kollock started his paper February 16, 1779 in the bitterest winter on
record. This was coincident with Washington's darkest hour at Morristown.
For, at nearby Jockey Hollow, his troops were either freezing in the
depth snow or dying of small pox or recovering from variola. It was
from this gloom that young Sheppard Kollock could, by means of his
newspaper, talk back to the blustering British-controlled newspapers in
New York. It was they who supplied the venomous gossip to the Tory
sneering loyalists who then were everywhere in Morris County.

Though never very local in his editorial outlook, Kollock lost no
opportunity to make full propaganda use of the available news. For
example, after the encounters with the British at Connecticut Farms
and Springfield, he wrote: "Six widows are burnt out, some very aged, and some with small families." He was even more elated about the murder at Springfield of the wife of Parson Calwell, whose sister lived in Chatham. There was also brighter news.

On October 31, 1781, less than two weeks after the momentous Surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, we are told: "On receiving a confirmation of the capture of Cornwallis, twenty gentlemen of this place, and the neighborhood met at Dr. Day's tavern, where they supped, a few hours in convivial mirth and jocund festivity." These and many other quotations are contained in a History of Chatham by Ambrose Vanderpoel, now on sale at a nominal price by the Chatham Historical Society.

Later, Editor Hollock took his paper to Elizabeth Port, where still later he would write on April 29, 1789, a very colorful account of Washington's triumphal journey on April 23 through Elizabeth on his way to New York to be inaugurated into the newly born UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Geo Sudworth
(Dr. George G. Southworth)
Nursing Homes
NURSING IN CHATHAM

Among the items in the Chatham Historical Society collection is a medal commemorating the 60th Anniversary of the New Jersey State Nurses Association dated 1902 - 1962. This indicates that nursing has only recently achieved professional status, but nursing as a part of the human story is as old as life itself - probably the first occupation where women worked outside the home.

There were always certain women in each family (often the "old maids") who had special skill in the care of the sick. Doctors, noting this ability gave them encouragement and advice and in time they were called in to help the neighbors. Midwives were of course important community assets in this area in the 18th and 19th centuries but no one with whom we have inquired recalls hearing mention of one by name.

Among the "practical nurses" in the early 1900's we find

Mrs. Wm. O'Hara (Mary Reilly) - 1963
mostly obstetrical cases.

Mrs. Wm. Carter of Center St., whose husband was a Blacksmith. Her daughter, Mrs. Anna Carter Pierson who not only did private nursing but worked in Nursing Homes.

Mrs. Dexter of Lum Avenue.

Mrs. Agnes Hynes Grayback

Miss Ann O'Hara was housekeeper at Overlook Hospital many years. Later, she too did practical nursing.

The first approved school of Practical Nursing in New Jersey was established at Overlook Hospital, Summit in 1959. This is a one year course - giving the degree L.P.N. (Licensed Practical Nurse). To date there have been five Chatham graduates:

Mrs. Mae Molitor - 1959
Mrs. Virginia Washer - 1961
Miss Bonnie Dochtermann (now Mrs. Gary Johansen) - 1962
Miss Diane Eichelhardt - 1962
Miss Antonina Suhiro - 1964
The first record in Chatham of a nurse with professional training is Mrs. Robert Gilchrist (nee Lurene Wagner) of 27 Watchung Avenue. In conversations with Mrs. Gilchrist we learned that the Wagner family came to Chatham about 1900. There were six children and Lurene being next to eldest became skillful in caring for the younger children. Noting this, Dr. John Burling of Summit, who took special interest in the family, suggested to Lurene that she enter St. Luke's Hospital in New York.

Note: We pause here to interject that one reason for Dr. Burling's keen interest in this family was that [later in life he told this to the family] the Wagner Grandmother was his first patient. Similarly, Mrs. Frank M. Budd of Chatham was the first patient of Dr. R.D. Baker of Summit. He disclosed this to her after a physician-patient relationship of approximately 40 years.

Miss Wagner, starting in 1898, trained for 2 years at St. Luke's in New York City. Then her health broke and she returned home. Dr. Burling advised her not to return to New York saying that her training was adequate and that he could keep her busy. This he did. She also cared for many patients of Dr. Wm. Lawrence, Sr., of Summit. In later years Miss Wagner, then Mrs. Robert Gilchrist, returned to New York and took a course in Swedish Massage. Among her customers in this area were many patients of Dr. Charles Snyder of Madison.

While Dr. Lawrence's son William, who also became a physician was in training at the Passaic, N.J., General Hospital, he persuaded Miss Wagner's sister Carrie to enter training there. This she did and subsequently did considerable private nursing in the Chatham area.
Dr. Wm. Lawrence, Jr., started the hospital now known as Overlook.

A brief genealogy of the Wagner family will be found in the Historical Society's Genealogical records. There were three Nursing Schools available to Chatham women in the early 1900's - At All Souls Hospital in Morristown - at Overlook Hospital in Summit and Morristown Memorial Hospital in Morristown.

The OVERLOOK HOSPITAL SCHOOL OF NURSING started in 1916 and continued until 1951. Among the earliest graduates from Chatham was Irene Prager (1913), Hannah Heald (1915) and Elizabeth McNany (1924). In conversation with Miss McNany we asked "How did you get interested in nursing?" She smiled, "I was a patient in Overlook in 1920 and was so impressed by what I saw that I gave up my business job and started training. In 1924 I was one of the graduating class of seven."

Reminiscing on nursing practices of that period, Miss McNany recalled 24 hour duty and that the nurse slept in the room with the patient even in a hospital. The cot was put under the bed during the day. When doing home nursing, she slept in the room with the baby.

Nursing has made great progress in these past sixty years. Demand for this service has increased to such an extent that Nurses Refresher courses are being conducted at many of the nursing schools and retired nurses are being seriously urged to return to active duty.

Through the courtesy of Miss Angliss and Mrs. Dover of the Overlook Nursing office, we attach herewith 3 lists:-

1. The names of Chatham graduates of Overlook.

2. The names of those from Chatham who have at times worked at Overlook.

3. The names of those working there now.
OVERLOOK HOSPITAL ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION

This social group was started 1915 and disbanded 1918 - reactivated in 1927. Very active until 1962. At the present time they hold a yearly bake sale with proceeds donated to the Building Fund and a yearly dinner reunion. Mrs. Florence Angliss is currently president of this group.

The SCHOOL OF NURSING AT ALL SOULS HOSPITAL, Morristown was founded in 1908. The first graduate from Chatham was Kathryn J. Hynes who entered in 1916 and graduated in 1919 - now Mrs. George O'Hara of Lum Avenue. Miss Janet Wright, now Mrs. John R. Weimer graduated in 1932. There were few Chatham graduates from this school in the early years but more today.

An ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION was formed July 15, 1926. This group now meets at a yearly reunion dinner. Of special interest is the fact that at the 50th anniversary of the school in 1959, there was present at the reunion dinner at least one representative of every class.

The SCHOOL OF NURSING OF MORRISTOWN MEMORIAL HOSPITAL was begun in 1893 and 7 girls completed their training to make up the first class, the class of 1895.

The ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION started in 1912 with 16 members and at present, 1966, there are 67 active members.

Ruth Mercer, who graduated in 1928 was from Chatham. For many years she was a night nurse supervisor at Morristown Memorial and then went on to teaching student nurses in Trenton.

Because of space limitations, Memorial's nursing school was discontinued in 1935. This year (1966) however, another student nurse program began when a Licensed Practical Nurses program was begun through the cooperation of Morristown High School and the hospital. High school
seniors now can combine schoolwork and hospital experience to earn their LPN degree after 18 months of study.

PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING

Chatham's first venture into the community health field came soon after World War I when the newly formed Womans Club appointed Mrs. F.I. Krauss, herself a nurse and wife of a local physician to chair man a committee to secure a nurse for the town. The result, as told more fully in the Womans Club manuscript and in a biographical sketch of Miss Kinney by Mrs. G.A. Smith in the Historical Society files was the arrival in Chatham of Miss Cora Kinney, R.N., as Community Nurse. She was an instant and unqualified success, acting in three capacities, Community Nurse - School Nurse and Attendance Officer. She became the friend and counselor of all. In time it was found that the public school required all of her services. Since then there has been no public health nurse. However, there is active co-operation of the Borough and the Board of Health with the Visiting Nurse Association of Morris County. Services of these nurses are available to Chatham residents at the request of a physician. Funds are appropriated each year by the Borough Council and administered under the direction of the Board of Health. The Visiting Nurse Association is also the recipient of funds from the Community Chest. School nurses are employed by the Board of Education. At the present time there are three.

NURSING HOMES

There are several private Nursing Homes in the vicinity but only one in Chatham Borough. This is the Garden Terrace Nursing & Convalescent Home at 361 Main Street, now under the ownership of John and Johanna Fleming. Further information concerning this nursing home will be found in the Business Folder.
FURTHER NURSING INFORMATION

Information regarding private and public health, social and welfare organizations, including state and county welfare boards may be obtained by contacting the Community Chest and Council of Morris County in Morristown (538-7920).

NURSES REGISTRY

Each hospital has its own Nurses Registry. In addition there are privately run Registries in Summit and Madison.

Assistance from:—

Mrs. Florence Angliss & Mrs. Edna Dover of the Nursing Office of Overlook.

Mrs. Florence Dykas of Chatham (Mrs. R. G.)

Miss Elizabeth McNany of Chatham

Mrs. Isabel Cannon (Mrs. R. G.) of Chatham

Miss Ann McGill of All Souls who was in charge of the 50th anniversary of the School of Nursing in 1959

Mrs. Virginia Potter, Morristown Memorial (Public Relations).

April 1966
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
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<tr>
<td>Irene Prager</td>
<td>1913</td>
<td>Dorris Gray</td>
<td>1944</td>
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<td>Hannah Heald</td>
<td>1915</td>
<td>Ruth Kielblock</td>
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<td>Elizabeth McNany</td>
<td>1924</td>
<td>Emilie Kymer</td>
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<td>Dorothy Hopping</td>
<td>1925</td>
<td>Elizabeth Ryan</td>
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<td>Ella Mae Dennis</td>
<td>1927</td>
<td>Dorothy Brown</td>
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<td>Mildred Washer</td>
<td>1929</td>
<td>Doris Paynter</td>
<td>1947</td>
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<td>Ruth Weeks</td>
<td>1940</td>
<td>Marilyn Flood</td>
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<td>1947</td>
<td>Jeanne Saville</td>
<td>1949</td>
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<td>Barbara S. Titusdell</td>
<td>1949</td>
<td>Mary Ostrow</td>
<td>1951</td>
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<td>Alice L. Dohertymann</td>
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<td>Mrs. Margery Conley</td>
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<td>Carol Flynn</td>
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<td>Mrs. Margaret Conway</td>
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<td>Martha Kiff</td>
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<td>Jean Bahl</td>
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<td>Clara Knapp</td>
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<td>Constance Kostibos</td>
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<td>Frances Edelstein</td>
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<td>Jeanne Leake</td>
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<td>Catherine Leckie</td>
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<td>Mrs. Dona Franklin</td>
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<td>Janet Leavengood</td>
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<td>Elizabeth Gensch</td>
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<td>Anne Marie McNany</td>
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<td>Glynn J. Sharf</td>
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<td>Rose Simon</td>
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<td>Sara Jane McLaughlin</td>
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<td>Barbara Ann—Stone</td>
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<td>Thelma Todd</td>
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<td>Marie Trapanier</td>
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<td>Mary Anne Conant</td>
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<td>Jean Warren</td>
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<td>Patricia Denver</td>
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<td>Gladys Watkinson</td>
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<td>Kathleen Divina</td>
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<td>Charlotte Weeks</td>
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<td>Patricia Dyer</td>
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<td>Jeannette Weiner</td>
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<td>Jean Ertle</td>
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<td>Mary—Kaye—Wycoff</td>
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<td>Wace—Reinold</td>
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<td>Veronica—Lampinen, Asst.</td>
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<td>Supervisor—Nursing Office</td>
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**Have been employed at Overlook:**

- Carol Flynn
- Martha Kiff
- Clara Knapp
- Constance Kostibos
- Jeanne Leake
- Catherine Leckie
- Janet Leavengood
- Anne Marie McNany
- Dorothy Mosher
- Barbara Pagliara
- Lola Scala
- Jacqueline Servies
- Glynn J. Sharf
- Rose Simon
- Barbara—Ann—Stone
- Barbara Fuechsel
- Thelma Todd
- Marie—Trapanier
- Jean Warren
- Gladys Watkinson
- Charlotte Weeks
- Jeannette Weiner
- Mary—Kaye—Wycoff
- Veronica—Lampinen, Asst.
- Supervisor—Nursing Office

**Working now at Overlook:**

- Margaret Britton
- Marie Fischer
- Phyllis Harlacher
- Kathryn Sehy
- Virginia Van Ness
- Peggyann Butler
- Elizabeth Costa
- Arthid Harris
- Selma Lindsay
- Florence Monticello
- Veronica Lampinen

**Dated:** April '66
PRACTICAL NURSES

Bonnie Dochtermann Johansen
Thirza Gillatt
Mae Molitor
Lucy Thompson

REGISTERED NURSES

Hilare-Reinold
Ellen Rice
Charlotte Targeson
Louise Warren
Josephine Wycall

Dated: Jan 66
Babies in Chatham used to be born largely at home. Whenever a female of jolly mien and ample girth, attired entirely in white, arrived bag and baggage at a given home, it was, of course, a dead giveaway that an addition to the family was imminent. The length of her stay was generally around two to three weeks. There was none of this business of up and about in three or four days or less and the babies were nursed, not bottle fed.

Recordings of births and deaths in Chatham before 1900 were a hit and miss proposition. There was no established Health Department for the conscientious maintaining of the borough's vital statistics. Consequently, many Chatham citizens born before 1900 or thereabouts have had to face the annoyance and handicap of not having a birth certificate. When needed, this problem has been solved by an older relative going before a judge of the court and swearing the date and place of birth of his younger relative. Recordings in the old family Bible have also been a big help in this matter.

* * *

The hub of the older Chatham's wheel of life was the Post Office. There was no regular home delivery of mail in those days. Residents called for their own mail. The post office then was located on Passaic Avenue, south of Main Street.

"Let's go to the post office", was a popular cry of the day. But going to the post office for mail was a secondary consideration, the principal reason for going was to meet neighbors and acquaintances for the exchange of a bit of gossip and for a solemn discussion of local, state and national affairs, mostly the former. There was seldom any discussion of international matters, for Chatham was the world and practically nothing existed outside of it.

The post office, then, was the communities' social headquarters and about the only social thing lacking was the serving of Tea.

* * *
One of the most recent additions to the world of nursing is the In-Service Education Coordinator. Throughout the country she has many different titles and varying degrees and types of responsibilities. Her background, besides basic nursing—hopefully—is collegiate plus experience in bedside nursing, nursing supervision and teaching and a thorough knowledge of the agency in which she is functioning.

In-Service Education deals with the orientation, skill training, continuing education and staff development of nursing personnel.

The social changes that have affected all of us since World War II have had a very great effect on the professional nurse. Her role has changed. In medicine and nursing the lack of enough professionals has meant that the nurse must now work through others; the licensed practical nurse and the nursing aide. At the same time she has taken on some of the functions formally performed only by the physician. Because of the new categories of worker she must work through, she has had to learn a new profession: management and supervision.

Since the early 1950's, our local hospitals have appointed In-Service Education Coordinators to help the staff keep up to date. No longer does a new nurse need fear that she will be "put in charge" without adequate preparation. Through orientation she knows just what is expected of her and what she can expect in return. Nurses today may be educated in several quite different types of basic programs. Their beginning practice experiences must be directed and planned according to their needs.

Aides, attendants and floor clerks are trained by the In-Service Education Department, not by the busy nurse on the unit.

The In-Service Educator is responsible for keeping the entire nursing staff up to date on new concepts and new types of units. A good example of this is the Coronary Care Unit at Overlook Hospital.

When Overlook opened its Unit on April 16, 1965, it was one of the first in a general hospital in the country. It was obvious from the beginning of planning that the responsibility of the nurse was greatly increased. She is the key to the success of the unit. She had to learn theory and skills previously the sole responsibility of the physician. It was the responsibility of the In-Service Educator to determine what the nurse needs to know in order to perform as an expert in her new role and to provide the training and continuing education.
In-Service Education in Overlook Hospital has also included refresher courses for professional nurses who have been away from nursing for several years. Five Chatham nurses attended these courses and have returned to active nursing.

In-Service Education for the nurse begins when her basic nursing education ends.

Grace E. Phelan, R.N.
In-Service Education Coordinator
Overlook Hospital
Summit, New Jersey

GEP:jgc

December 12, 1966
NURSING HOMES

The Garden Terrace Nursing Home is the only nursing home in Chatham. Located at 361 Main Street, it was started in 1929 by Miss Seminda Gardiner. On Feb. 16th 1950 she sold it to Anne K. La Liberte. She and her husband made extensive alterations and expanded the facilities. On March 1st, 1965 this establishment was sold to John Fleming.

Addendum concerning Cera Kinney, nurse: Some of the school board were against a school nurse. They stated publicly that, "Mothers should take care of their own children." Cera Kinney was finally employed on a part time basis. One morning she happened to spot a little boy going into the building. He looked suspicious. She sent him home and suggested to mother that a doctor be consulted. When it was realized that she had by this means averted an epidemic, the school board had a change of heart, employed her more hours and thus helped pay her salary.
LIFE IN CHATHAM — Two foreign nurses who are receiving a 2-year training course at Overlook Hospital get a taste of American home life from Mrs. Gordon K. Lenci of 29 Van Doren avenue (left), chairman of Overlook Hospital’s international friendship committee which plans leisure-time activities for 26 student nurses from foreign countries. With Mrs. Lenci are, left to right, Christine Erasmus of South Africa and Vui Li Hou of Pernosa. The program aims to give the nurses a taste of American home life as well as show them nearby points of interest.

(Continued on next page)
Boro Woman Makes Days Brighter
For Overlook’s Foreign Nurses

If the 26 foreign nurses in training at Overlook Hospital do not know what to do with the spare time it is not because Mrs. Gordon K. Lend of 29 Van Daren avenue doesn’t try hard. Mrs. Lend is chairman of the hospital’s International friendship committee which plans leisure-time activities for the nurses aimed at showing them how America lives.

The committee plans interesting and informative activities for the nurses who are given 22 “cultural days” by the hospital. The committee works closely with the hospital and has a broad program which includes trips to a variety of places, such as the UN, Jockey Hollow, Washington, D.C., and Mystic, Conn.

Mrs. Lend also plans shopping trips, arrangements for the nurses arriving at showing them during the holidays, bakes them birthday cakes and helps them with their English, if necessary. “I feel strongly that International relations are helped by our committee,” Mrs. Lend said. “It is important to show these girls some of our American heritage. When the girls return to their countries after two years of training at Overlook they will take with them not only what they have learned at the hospital, but personal impressions of us.”

Mrs. Lend also plans shopping trips, arrangements for the nurses arriving at showing them during the holidays.

The committee has a welcoming coffee for the nurses when they first arrive at Overlook.

In Chatham and she served as chairman for several months. In May and November and receive post graduate training in medical, surgical, maternity, pediatrics, orthopedics, intensive care, coronary care, emergency and out-patient.

On Monday Mrs. Lend and Mrs. Kent then asked Mrs. Lenci to take the chairmanship. She knew that Mrs. Lenci was interested in doing volunteer work and that she had an interest in foreign relations.

Mrs. Lenci has worked with the committee for 19 years and she also had done volunteer work at the United Nations. She took over the chairmanship for the International friendship committee program in 1992.

Other Chatham women who work with Mrs. Lenci on the committee are Mrs. John Stockly of 22 Talmadge avenue, Mrs. John Haulenbeek of 148 Watchung avenue as well as Mrs. Kent, who has continued with the volunteers. Women from Summit and New Providence are also on the committee.

The committee has a welcoming coffee for the nurses when they first arrive at Overlook.

The committee has a welcoming coffee for the nurses when they first arrive at Overlook.
Name of Company: 
Address: 
Date established in Chatham: Sept 1947. It was a nursery home. Seventeen years prior to that, it had been a farm for about 38 years (1908-1946).

Products or Services offered: Nursing Home, Convalescent Home.

Owned by Mrs. E. & Mrs. J. C. Laberte.

Number of employees: 21.

Brief history of the company in Chatham: Owned prior to the Laberte.

by Samma Gardner.

Previous experience: Legalized Nurse (started in January 1923 - 1925, went into home-based practice). The clinic was called the Chatham Clinic.

How did you happen to come to Chatham: It was a charming town.

Did you buy business or establish it: Bought.

Do you have personal reminiscences of older Chatham: Due to good laws, it is a beautiful area. No unsightly buildings. Many fine people.

Interesting anecdotes or experiences with customers? Local Color?

Alice K. Laberte.

Please do not feel limited to this sheet of paper. We are eager to gather as much information as possible about Chatham.
Chatham Lodge 2\textdegree 5 I. O. O. F.
by C. G. Wittreich

The charter of Chatham Lodge 2\textdegree 5 is dated November 21, 1891, and the charter members named are Charles Mitscher, Gustave F. Dreher, William J. Wolfe, Oscar J. Auchinback, Thomas Sheppard, and is signed by Frank W. Tussey, Grand Master of N. J. Odd Fellows at that time.

During the twenties and thirties Chatham Lodge had around two hundred members, mostly business men from Chatham and New Providence. The Lodge had many social affairs such as dances, dinners, card parties and clam bakes which were always well attended. We did a lot of relief work among our members. For many years we have had a welfare committee who loaned hospital beds, wheel chairs, crutches, etc. where ever needed in the community.

The present officers are Thomas Mack, Noble Grand, Robert Molitor Vice Grand, Norman Dennis, recording secretary, Arthur Blatt, financial secretary, George J. Collins Treasurer.

The cardinal principles of Odd Fellowship are to regard our Lodge as our family, hail our members as brothers, live by the golden rule, visit the sick, bury the dead, take care of the widow and educate the orphan. Chatham Lodge over the years has tried hard to carry out these requirements.

Note: The program of a play produced under the auspices of Chatham Lodge No. 2\textdegree 5, I. O. O. F. in April 9, 1986, may be found in the Chatham Historical Society files.

Book Committee
References to the I.O.O.F., Chatham Lodge No. 245, found in the Madison Eagle:

Meeting - April 24, 1896
Officers - January 15, 1897
20th Anniversary - November 27, 1914

From the Chatham Press, August 3, 1951:

On Sunday, August 12, the O.F. of Chatham Lodge will hold their annual picnic at the Pageant grounds by the river. We invite all our old friends who for years have celebrated that day with us and we extend an invitation to anyone who would like a day of fun and good fellowship to spend it with the Odd Fellows.

Another dinner—sometime between 1950 and 1955
Charles George Wittreich

Born - Union City, New Jersey.
Father - Emil Wittreich
Mother - Anna Mac Vittreich
Resided Union City, N. J., Claremont, Va., Bloomfield, N.J., East Orange, N. J., and Chatham Township, N. J.

School - Chatham Township Public School, Merchants and Bankers Business College, Newark, N. J., Morristown Y. M. C. A.

Business - Worked in New York as a clerk for an importing firm, later office manager, then salesman. Later worked in greenhouse construction and then Postmaster of Chatham, N. J., and then painting contractor.

Interests - Baseball, was treasurer of the Old Chatham team in the Lackawanna League. Did a lot of bowling at the Chatham Fish and Game Club and at Madison Y. M. C. A. Liked all sports.

Children - Son Charles T. Wittreich married Joan Bevans of Boston - three small children.

Son George N. Wittreich - graduated from Dartmouth 1965, presently an officer in U. S. Navy.

Daughter - Wealthy Ann Wittreich - graduated from Wilson College, Chambersburg, Pa. Married Spencer M. Schants of Chatham - son of Fred and Margaret Schants of Chatham - has three small children.
I married Wealthy Ann Townsend of Newark, N. J., daughter of Nelson K. and Esther Townsend of Newark.
Old Houses
OLD HOUSES OF CHATHAM

Beginning in 1934, three official historic house surveys have been made in Chatham. The first, during the depression years, done by architects under the auspices of the Works Progress Administration, was the Historic American Building Survey (HABS). In the Morris County list, four Chatham houses were selected for their historic interest. These surveys may be seen in the Historical Room of the Chatham Public Library. Pictures of these four houses accompany the later surveys.

In 1959 the New Jersey Historic Sites Evaluation (NJHSE) was undertaken in preparation for the New Jersey Tercentenary celebration. It was researched by a number of Chatham residents under the direction of Mrs. Merritt L. Budd, who was appointed as one of the Morris County committee. These records, augmented with photographs taken by the late Mr. John Ehhardt of Madison, are also available in the Historical Room of the Library. In this as well as in the other surveys, the established policy of referring to old houses by the name of the original owner has been followed where possible.

In 1968 the New Jersey Historical Preservation Survey was begun under the joint sponsorship of the League of Historical Societies of New Jersey, the New Jersey Society of Architects, and the Archeological Society of New Jersey. Anticipating the distribution of a federal grant to aid in the restoration of worthy buildings, its objectives were to provide local information for historical societies, archeological groups, architects, planners, local public officials, as well as to alert the State Department of Transportation in planning new highways and to increase public awareness of the remaining physical evidence of our heritage. These surveys, drawing on data from the earlier surveys as well as adding new information, were prepared by a committee consisting of Mrs. Frederick H. Lum, III, Mrs. Ralph Greenidge and Mrs. M.W. Fields. Under the heading "Chatham History" they are stored in the Vertical File in the reference section of the Chatham Public Library.

Also in this file is a comprehensive brochure entitled "Collection of Chatham History, No. 3" prepared by Miss Margaret Keiser in March 1972. It gives the histories of many of the houses on the eastern section of Main Street, Chatham.

In addition to the information obtainable from the foregoing sources, material may be found under the headings "Architecture" and "Reminiscences" in the bound volumes of original writings by Chatham residents prepared for
John Cunningham's "Chatham at the Crossing of the Fishawack" (Chatham Historical Society, 1967). These volumes are in the Chatham Public Library. There also is a complete copy of them on the microfilm.

Other pictures of local houses may be found with the biographical sketches of "Fishawack" contributors who are listed on pp. 268-272 of "Chatham at the Crossing of the Fishawack."

Note from Book Committee: Mrs. Lum's autobiographical data will be found in the "Mayors" file under Mr. Frederick H. Lum.

Addendum: Additional material on houses will be found under "Reminiscences" by Mrs. Wm. A. P. Schmidt.
OLD ROADS
By
Mrs. Arthur B. Churchill

and

A copy of speech given by Carl Prince, March 9, 1963
The Morris and Essex Turnpike

The Shunpike

June 1, 1963

Data on Old Roads

Compiled by: Mrs. Arthur B. Churchill
Village Road
Green Village, New Jersey

Fishawack

For: Tercentenary History of Chatham

The Chatham Historical Society

References:

Beer's Atlas of Morris County 1868. (Maps
First Atlas of Morris County

(Actual surveys

History of Morris County - Munsell - 1882

Bottle Hill and Madison - Tuttle, Wm. P.

History of Chatham - Philhower, Charles

Stories of Old Chatham - Strong, Herbert

Books of Road Returns - County Engineer's Office
Court House
Morristown, N. J.

W. P. A. Project Maps - County Engineer's Office
Ford Papers - Morristown National Historical Park Collection

Early Minutes of Chatham Township - Police Headquarters
Southern Blvd.
Chatham Township

Loantaka Chapter D. A. R. Note Books -
(J. H. Eddy

Map (Peter Maverick - "Thirty Miles Round The City of New York" - made in 1812. Original, New York Historical Society

Newspaper Files

Daily Record, Morristown (Mr. Pilch states that sometime in the 1930s, The Record ran a two column article on The Morris and Essex Turnpike.

The Madison Eagle

The Chatham Press (Article on Roads-Dec. 2, 1949 by Mr. Carl Scherzer.)
Old Tax Papers

Interviews

Mrs. Herritt Budd, Chatham
Mr. Henry Pilch, Attorney - Morristown
Mr. Carl Seherzer, Civil Engineer, Morristown
Miss Martha Conlon, President Afton Historical Society
Miss Wallace - Chatham Public Library
Mrs Harold Hess - Madison Public Library
Miss Leonard - Morristown Public Library
Mrs. Hewett - Morris County Free Library, Historical Reference File
Mrs. May - New Jersey Historical Society - Newark Library
Curator - The Morristown National Historical Park Collection - Washington's Headquarters

Personal Remembrances
Morris County took its name from the first Governor of New Jersey - Colonel Lewis Morris.

Morris County was set off from Hunterdon and incorporated by an act of New Jersey State Legislature, March 15, 1738.

Its organization took place March 25, 1740.

The first court in Morris County was seated that same day.

The first business transacted was the division of Morris County into Townships.

Court Records start from this date - 1740.

Road Records began in 1760.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

Mortgage records began in 1765.

Marriage records began in 1785.

[Handwritten note: 1795]
The early roads of course were rough, and at certain seasons of the year almost impassable; yet they were important avenues from the interior to great emporiums. The travel from the up-country, the transportation of produce and manufactures was by stage and by large four-horse baggage wagons. Two four-horse stages passed up and down daily.

Rev. Dr. Ogden states that he himself counted twenty four-horse, covered wagons coming one after the other over the hills. These would usually stop over night in Chatham Village as a halfway house, coming and going; making the Village lively, and the business of the two leading public houses very profitable. To reach New York and return, required two days, with a probable third for the transaction of business.

The increasing travel as the County filled up made it necessary to keep the roads in passable condition.
Interview with Miss Leonard - Librarian, Morristown Public Library

Reference File - Morristown Roads

The Earliest Road in Morristown

Paper compiled by John D. Canfield a wealthy lawyer of Morristown who intended to write a book on Morristown but who died before accomplishing his project. His notes and papers were given to The Morristown Library. He wrote:

The very first road in the Whippanong Country, that is to say in Morris County as we know it, was the road running from Chatham Bridge through Chatham and Madison, passing Mr. Twombly's and the Convent School, crossing the South Orange Turnpike and so to Monroe and thence crossing the Whippany River below the Morristown School and on to Morris Plains at the Five Corners and thence to Mt. Freedom and Succasunna and thence to the Delaware.

This road is first mentioned in Reading's Journal, April 17, 1715 and is called "The road that leads from Whippany to Elizabethtown."

Reading and his surveyors on their first expedition here to lay out the land for the Proprietors of West Jersey, took the road at the Passaic River and traveled it west to John Cramer's (Madison near James Park) then to Jeremiah Osborn's on Whippany River. (Osborn's location not known)

The identity of these two roads is established by the deed of Aug. 23, 1715. Surveyed by these same surveyors on this same expedition for land of Wm. Penn - 1250 acres. "The north line of this tract runs S 45° E 120 ch. from a beg., (Now on Convent land near Thalman's house) to a sapling for a corner standing near to ye road which comes from Elizabethtown to Whooppaning."

The line measured off falls at a point on this convent road not far from Elm Street, Madison. It is important to remember in this connection that at this time there was no town nor village nor even hamlet called Whippany. Whippanong was then a name for the whole region bordering on the Wepane River. The old deeds of the time prove this.

This old road was then in use as a well know thoroughfare in 1715.
before the land was surveyed by the first owners and before there were any settlers except a few stragglers like Jeremiah Osborn. This old road was in fact the "Minnisink Patti" the most important Indian Highway of New Jersey. It led from the island in the Delaware near the Water Gap to the ocean at Shrewsbury. It had numerous branches at different points to various parts of New Jersey, but this seems to have been the Great Central artery. The feet of countless Indian runners for generations untold had trodden it. Its location is abundantly found by references in early deeds and maps.

It ran a little west of Springfield - Chatham, Madison, Monroe, Morris Plains, Mt. Freedom, Succasunna around the westerly end of Lake Hopatcong, thence up the Valley of the Wallkill to Minnisink Island where the Council fires of the Lenni Lenape were held.

Along this road came the early surveyors from Burlington, the early settlers from Elizabethtown and trod this trail into a Highway.

It is evident that there was no other road South or West for many years. This road was never surveyed. It was simply used, generation after generation. It was soon called the King's Highway. It was an established road before either Hunterdon or Morris Counties were found. Abraham and Benjamin Pierson lived on it. Also Judge John Budd and John Ford, four of the earliest settlers at Whippannong. Their lands covered all the territory from Monroe to Madison, including the whole of Madison Ave. above the golf club. (Morris County Golf Club?)

When Morris was made a county in 1738 at its first court, this Whippanong country was divided into townships and this old road was made the dividing line. It was ever after called the Division Road between Morris and Hanover. The old record of this division is as follows:

March 25 MDCCXL (1740)

General Session of The Peace
"That a certain road from the Bridge by John Day's up to the place where the same road passes between Benjamin and Abraham Pierson's and hence up the same road to the corner of Samuel Ford's fence, thence to the road that leads from the old Iron Works towards ...... Succasunna and from thence to the Great Pond on the head of Musconetcong do part the Township of Hanover from the Township of Morris".

As early as 1798 a stage line from Morristown to Elizabethtown and New York was advertised as running twice a week. It "started" from Benjamin Freeman's at six in the morning and stopped at Stephen Halsey's at Bottle Hill and Israel Day's in Chatham. The fare to Elizabethtown was $1.00.
Military Maps

The Maps on file at The Morristown National Park Historical Collection are mostly for military use. One is dated 1780 -

Provinces of New York and New Jersey -

Thomas Millidge - Major, Battalion, New Jersey Volunteers
(Original map is in the Library of Congress, Washington)

This is a topographical map primarily - shows road from Morristown through Bottle Hill, Chatham and through Hobart's Gap to Connecticut Farms and Elizabeth.

The only other road of significance marked on this map is along Long Hill Ridge, (Chatham)

The military maps made by Captain Robert Erskine, of Washington's Revolutionary Army, clearly mark the road through Bottle Hill and Chatham to Elizabeth.
By the end of the last century the increased business and population of the county demanded better roads than had thus far sufficed. The pack saddle had been supplanted by wheels and tolerable roads through the county had been built, but from the country to the seaboard the want of something better was felt. The first turnpike company in the county was the Morris Turnpike Company which was chartered March 9th, 1801, (act of N. J. Legislature) Its corporators were Gabriel H. Ford, David Ford and Israel Canfield, Elias E. Dayton, Treasurer, and its object was declared to be the erecting and maintaining of a good and sufficient turnpike road from Elizabethtown, in the County of Essex through Morristown, in the County of Morris, and from thence into the County of Sussex. The act of incorporation is very much like a modern railroad act, and provided for tolls to be charged, condemnation of lands, etc., etc. The road was actually built, entering Morris County at Chatham, and passing through Madison in almost a straight line, ran nearly opposite Washington's Headquarters in Morristown; passed through Morris and Spring Streets and Sussex Avenue in Morristown and so on through Walnut Grove, "Succasumna Plains", Drakesville and Stanhope to Newton."
The Flood Tide of Prosperity and Expansion

Muzzy's History of Our Country tells that President Madison in his last annual message to Congress, December 1816, urges measures to provide "a comprehensive system of roads and canals such as will have the effect of drawing more closely together every part of our country."

1803 - Jefferson negotiated the Louisiana Purchase.
1806 - The Cumberland Highway was opened as the first National Highway.

The Morris and Essex Turnpike was created by an Act of New Jersey State Legislature, March 9, 1801. It was completed December 20, 1804. It was the first Turnpike in the State of New Jersey.

Munsell's History of Morris County lists:

1803 - February 23 The Union Turnpike Co. was incorporated (Morristown - Dover - Sparta)
1806 - March 12 The Newark & Mt. Pleasant Turnpike
1806 - March 3 Washington Turnpike (from Morristown) Chester to Phillipsburg with a branch from Schooly's Mt. to Hackettstown.)
1806 - March 3 Paterson and Hamburg Turnpike through Sussex County
1811 - February 11 Newark and Morris
1819 - The Columbia and Walpack

(Mr. Pilch states that the old turnpikes were usually laid out "straight as an arrow")

Ibid page 67 - "These turnpikes had a great influence in developing the resources of the country.... They were not profitable to the incorporators and the benefit which accrued from them was to the community at large." Many turnpikes went into bankruptcy and were often turned over to the municipalities through which they passed.

The Morris Canal was opened in 1830.
The Railroad came in 1837.
The Morris and Essex Turnpike

The Morris and Essex Turnpike started at Elizabeth and came up through Connecticut Farms (Springfield) over the Short Hills through Hobart Gap to Chatham. From Chatham on over Union Hill (today - Division Ave., - Note: Hill was cut through when trolley was installed). The tollgate at west corner of present Rosedale Ave., pin points location also the mile stone marker which stood until recently in front of Luciano's Market. The Turnpike then proceeded along present Park Ave. up what is now Main St. to Morris Place, thence through the property of The Bailey-Ellard High School to Convent.

Today "Old Turnpike Road" follows the railroad from Convent Station and parallels Madison Ave. Mr. Pilch states that one of the marking mile stones is said to have been located near the present New Jersey State Trooper's Headquarters near Sneden's crossing. The turnpike followed what is now Washington Ave., skirted Washington's Headquarters on to Morris Street - up Spring Street to the present Speedwell Ave. - at Sussex Ave. corner it bore left to Mt. Freedom "So through on to Walnut Grove, Succasunna Plains, Drakesville and Stanhope to Newton" it's final destination.
Morristown Daily Record - February 2, 1954

Brittin Homestead Symbol of Change in Madison (Heading)
First House Built in 1804 on Turnpike (Condensed)

"It was December 20, 1804 that the Morris Turnpike was completed."

Wm. Britten came to Bottle Hill in 1800 with his brothers, Abraham and Isaac and the three opened a country store.

Wm. Britten had come to America from Sutton, Ashfield England and operated an inn near Philadelphia called "The Fox Chase" where Washington, Lafayette and other notables were patrons.

While a resident of Madison he was:
Justice of the Peace
An assistant Judge of the Morris County Court
Colonel of the first regiment of The Morris County Brigade
 durante the war of 1812.

A member of the State Legislature - 1818-19 - 1824 & 1836.

An incorporator of The Morris & Essex R. R.

Wm. Britten died 1869 - 91 years old.

His son Wm. Jackson Brittin inherited the property.

June 1878 - Major improvements; raised roof, etc.

Later was J. H. Meade 5&10¢ Store - classes of Madison Settlement House were held on second floor at an early date.

1944 - Patsy Luciano purchased house from Britten family.

Luciano's Market ) 1963
Madison Photo Shop ) (Note: according to Henry Pilch one of the
De Hart Pharmacy ) old mile stones of the Morris & Essex
) Turnpike stood in front of this site
) for many years.)


Information concerning Ford Papers by Mr. Carl Scherzer, 123 Colles Ave., Morristown. Mr. Scherzer is a civil engineer and a local historian who owns a significant collection of historical data:

Mr. Scherzer claims that the original map of the Morris & Essex Turnpike was personally owned by Gabriel H. Ford of Morristown, who was President of The Turnpike Company. By law, this map should have been filed with the Secretary of State at Trenton, New Jersey but this was never done. (all original maps of the other turnpikes with the exception of Union Turnpike were thus legally filed) An act of the New Jersey State Legislature in 1760 made it mandatory to file all Road Returns. Therefore much data on old local roads may be found in the Morris County Court House, however, there is no map of The Morris & Essex Turnpike available.

Mr. Scherzer stated that data on The Morris & Essex Turnpike is filed at Perth Amboy, New Jersey where the Surveyor General of The Proprietors of East Jersey kept their Road Records. Mr. Scherzer also stated that The Fidelity Union Bank of Newark copied the Perth Amboy records in their Searching of Titles, therefore data may be located through this source.

Mr. Henry Pilch, attorney, stated that there is not a single deed on file at The Morris County Court House regarding Rights of Way, etc., etc., pertaining to the Morris & Essex Turnpike. They, as was the map, were kept privately by the Ford family.

Mr. Scherzer stated that the Ford Papers passed on to "The Howland Family" who lived near Fort Nonsense in Morristown. An old trunk containing these valuable documents was sold to a New York book buyer who was primarily interested in some old sheet music of the collection. "The Ford Papers" later
The Ford Papers, Continued

came on the open market for sale around $2,000. They were purchased, at a lower but substantial price, and have been returned to The Morristown Historical Park Collection. They are being classified at this time. Mr. Scherzer stated that to his knowledge the original map of The Morris & Essex Turnpike had never been located.

Mr. Pilch remembers having seen an old map of the Morris & Essex Turnpike hanging in the office of George Howell - (a surveying firm called Edward's Associates) (located where King & Vogt's law office is today, VIZ-10 Washington Street, Morristown.) This old map was on a reel and turned by means of a handle and was made of sheep skin sewed together with wick threads. On it were marked meets and bounds and measures and the names of the property owners through whose lands the turnpike passed. It was signed by the Commissioner of The Morris & Essex Turnpike. No one knows what has happened to this valuable old map. Mr. Pilch stated that a fire occurred at one time in the office of George Howell and it may have been destroyed then.

Mr. Pilch once owned a copy of this map but he gave the copy to Mr. Ambrose Vanderpool. (Mr. Pilch suggests contacting a Mr. Proskie for possible further information - also Mr. Headly - Morris County Clerk at the Morris County Court House, Morristown)

What I had was a copy of what is on p. 17, post.
Among "The Ford Papers" are forms showing receipt of payment for shares in The Morris Turnpike Co. 

Received August 14th, 1802 of Gabriel H. Ford
One hundred..............dollars, being the full payment required on one hundred shares subscribed by him on the books of The Morris Turnpike Co.

$100.00

E. B. Dayton
Treas.

(Elias)

Received 18th July, 1803 of Gabriel H. Ford for six dollars being the amount of a fourth installment due on three shares standing in the name of John Cobbon the books of The Morris Turnpike Company.

$6.00

E. B. Dayton
Treas.

* on * the * Turnip * Town * Historical * Park * Collection *
One record is dated - Survey of 1802 - August and is signed by W. Cutler. This is the hand written record of Old Turnpike. (Morris) From Elizabethtown to The Delaware River.

Beginning for the middle of the road at the Elizabeth Ferry opposite the East end of Col. Wm. Crane's Bar Room.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Thence</th>
<th>Degrees</th>
<th>Minutes</th>
<th>Chains</th>
<th>Links</th>
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<td></td>
<td>65</td>
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Further along one reads

#44 N-80 55W 9 6

From Springfield to the west end of the bridge over Passiac River at Chatham.

Near Squire Lum's middle of the road near Squire Ward's well about 26 chains of the west thereof.

#50

To a stake in the old road interrupted by 2 white oaks.

Webster's Dictionary gives:

Linear measurements used in Surveying

- 7.92 inches = 1 link
- 100 links (66 ft.) = 1 chain
- 10 chains = 1 furlong = 1/8 mile or 220 yards
- 80 chains = 1 mile
Tid - Bits Concerning The Morris and Essex Turnpike

Matthias L. Burnet of Bottle Hill was a wheelwright and built some of the stages which plied between Morristown and Elizabeth. (He lived 1789-1869)

About 1812 Matthias Burnet and Baxter Sayre built a tavern to accommodate travelers. On July 15, 1825, General Lafayette on his way to Newark was entertained by citizens of the village, and the owner of the Tavern, Colonel S. Hunting. The Tavern was then called The Madison House - now Bottle Hill Tavern. It was moved from its original site - Waverly Place and Main St. in 1923. Its demolition was averted by Madison citizens who formed the Madison Waverly Historical Association at that date. (Waverly Place "laid out" 1830)

Ref: The Madison Eagle - November 1, 1889 - A. N. Bonnell

The Interesting account of Lafayette's visit to Bottle Hill,

July 15, 1825

He went from New York to Morristown by way of Patterson through Parsippany. Friday morning he journeyed through Bottle Hill, through Springfield and dined at New Brunswick and lodged at Princeton where he breakfasted with Joseph Bonaparte and proceeded to Philadelphia in a steamboat.

Gov. Williamson, Colonel Ogden and William Halsey accompanied Lafayette from Newark to Morristown.

Note: Lafayette's coach broke a "C" spring because of the inequalities of the rough and stony road between Short Hills and Chatham, (The Hobart Gap) A fence rail was then procured and placed beneath the coach. Lafayette remarked jocularly that he would have something to tell his family; that the Jersey people "rode him on a rail."

The new turnpike greatly aided the New Jersey iron industry by giving it an improved outlet. In 1819 the engines for the "Savannah", the first steamship to cross the Atlantic were made at the Speedwell Iron Works in Morristown.
by Stephen Vail. A letter from Dr. Wm. Penn Vail, Stephen's brother reads in part; "I well remember seeing parts of it (The Savannah engine) from time to time loaded on wagons for transportation to Elizabethtown Point, there to be shipped to New York".

Ref: Madison Eagle, May 25th 1934
Why Madison is Where It is.
Wm. Hartwell Ludlow

Note: (average speed was four miles an hour)

Mr. William Gibbons owner of "The Mansion" in "The Forest" (now Mead Hall - Administration Building of Drew University, Madison) kept a journal in which he jotted daily accounts and happenings. This original note book is now owned by Mrs. Charles Delmonico of Mt. Kemble Ave., Morristown. An entry of July 27, 1850, lists 211/4 shares Morris Turnpike Road and records Dividends $1268.40

Carriages were then taxed as luxuries.

(Mrs. Delmonico, a descendant of the Gibbons family through Isabel Gibbons, who married Frank Lathrop) A U. S. Internal Revenue Tax Receipt of Frank Lathrop's dated, Collector's Office, Morristown, November 25, 1863, lists two items:
1 Carriage $2.00
640 oz. silver plate 19.30
Total $21.30

The New Jersey Tercentenary History - Mobile bringing its new 1963 exhibit, "New Jersey from Colony to State, 1750 - 1850", displays an excellent map of the various old Turnpike routes. Material is also given on tolls and costs of travel - i.e. - A rider on horseback could use the Newark-Pompton Turnpike in 1805 for only four cents. A Jersey man could travel from New York to Jersey City by ferry in the 18th century for only 6½ cents.
Mr. Frank Lathrop

Your Bill of Taxes for the Year 1857, in the First Ward, is:

25 School Tax
Lamp and Watch Tax
24 City Tax
31 Road Tax
County Tax

$17.60
$6.60
$11.00
$8.80
$10.56
$54.56

Received Payment

Henry Fischer

Due and payable before the twentieth day of October next, at the Collector's store, Grancott street. The Court of Appeals, in cases of Taxation, will sit at the County House, on the 4th Tuesday in September next, at 10 o'clock. A. M.

Henry Fischer, Collector.

August 1, 1857

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.

Collector's Office, 4th District, State of New Jersey, A.D. 1852.

Received of Frank Lathrop Agent of Madison, the sum of twenty-one dollars, in full for his Excise Tax on:

40 lbs. Silver Plate $19.30
Carriage 2.00

Total $21.30

as per Annual list of the Assessors of said District sent to me for collection, for the Year ending May 25, 1852.

N. Ague, Collector.

$21.30

*Annual, monthly, or quarterly.
April 12, 1963

Mrs. Arthur Churchill
Village Rd., Green Village, N. J.

Dear Mrs. Churchill:

I have records of three toll gates along the old Morris Turnpike.

The first, which was then East of the Chatham Bridge, is shown on a map made by Peter Maverick early in the 1800's. A facsimile of this map was published some years ago in the Sunday Supplement of the Newark Sunday News, as I recall it.

The next toll gate was situated at Rosedale Avenue near the Elks Club, in Madison. It is referred to in many deeds for properties in the vicinity during the first half of the nineteenth century. I sent Mrs. Budd a list of some of these. It should be among her papers.

The third toll gate that I know of was situated near Bridges Hollow, which is mentioned in Morris County Road Book B, on page 159. Bridges Hollow is now known as the Punch Bowl and leads in from Madison Avenue to the Morris County Golf Club.

Madison Avenue should not be confused with the Turnpike which, at that point, ran close to the railroad and, I believe, still exists further on as Washington Avenue.

A deed dated April 7, 1808, from David Coyle and Matilda, his wife, to William and Abraham Brittin, recorded in Book P of deeds for Morris County, on pages 506 & c., begins "near the mile post on the northeast side of the turnpike Road leading from Morristown to Elizabeth Town at a place called Bottle Hill".

As nearly as I can ascertain from the old deed measurements this mile post stood in front of Luciano's market, at 44-46 Main Street (Madison)

Yours sincerely,

HENRY W. PILCH

HWP:ccd
TOLLS

The State could not finance the construction of the Turnpikes and therefore encouraged private companies to do so. Shares of stocks were sold to investors and tolls were collected from travelers at certain intervals to help with the financing of these projects.

Where were the local toll gates located?

Old Deeds - Road Records and Old Maps give the clues.

See letter dated April 12th, 63 from Henry Pilch.

Mr. Pilch states further that the toll gate of Rosedale Ave., Madison (near present Elk's Club) is referred to in many deeds - one such reads:

1885 - from Victor M. de la Gracer and wife

to

Dr. John M. Aldrich. - This deed mentions toll gate at west

corner of Rosedale Ave., and Main Street.

A map owned by The New York Historical Society entitled Thirty Miles Round the City of New York, drawn by Peter Mavarick in the early 1800's, clearly shows the position of the 3 toll booths.

1. Connecticut Farms - Springfield
2. East of Passaic River - (Chatham Bridge)
3. Bottle Hill - Madison

These however, are but vaguely marked as to the exact locations. This old map also shows "Turnpike, Now Making" - i.e. - Columbia Road - Morristown, Newark.

Note: Mr. Carl Scherzer owns a copy of this map.

The Book B of Road Records, page 159 - (Morris County Court House) referred to "Toll gate at Bridges Hollow" - "Near Turnpike Gate"
Road from Morristown to the Road leading to Bottle Hill near the Turnpike Gate

We, the Surveyors of the Roads of this Townships of Mendham, Hanover and Pequanock having met at the house of George O'Hara on Thursday, the tenth day of October, eighteen hundred and five in pursuance of an order of the Court of Common Pleas of The County of Morris for the purpose of laying out

A road from the Public road leading from Morristown to Nathan Reeve's Inn, to the road leading from Morristown to Bottle Hill near the Turnpike Gate.

Having viewed the ground concerned for and against the laying out of the said Road, did for certain reasons, adjourn to Friday the eleventh of October, 1805, and again viewed the said ground, have agreed to lay out a Road four rods wide as follows, To Wit:- Beginning at a stake standing on the northeast side of the Road leading from Morristown to the said Reeve's house which stake stands sixteen chains and seven links from a post on the northeast side of the said Road standing exactly opposite the east end of Alexander Carmichael's kitchen.

(1) South seventy-five degrees, etc. etc.

thence (2) North " " " " "

(3) North eighty " " East

(4) South sixty-one degrees and thirty minutes east, three chains and seventy-five links to the Road leading from Morristown to Bottle Hill, a small distance southeast after Turnpike gate. The above described line being by us intended as the northside of this Road,..........

and we do order and direct that the said Road be opened on the first day of November next. In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands this eleventh day of October in the Year of Our Lord, one thousand and eight hundred and five.

Jesse Upson (Surveyor of Mendham
Sylvanus Lawrence)

Recorded 29th December, 1805

George Tucker - Surveyor of Hanover
John Doremus (Surveyor of
Nicholas J. Jacobus) Pequanock
The Shunpike

The Shunpike was planned and constructed as a parallel road to The Morris & Essex Turnpike to avoid the payment of tolls. It was opened in September, 1803. Its delineation was from The Hickory Tree to The Bonnel Bridge over The Passaic River - 3 rods wide - (near present CIBA location - Summit).

Note: Mr. Pilch stated that there was no Green Village Road connection at Hickory Tree at that time as there is to-day. That property was a big farm owned by Mr. John Roberts.

Green Village Road came up from The Turnpike at Madison to Woodland Road and there connected with King's Road to Chatham.

Church goers and farmers were excused from paying tolls. Drovers, however, were charged for animals driven on the hoof.

See: Book of Roads B - pages 112-113 for full description of the Shunpike. Viz:

July 25, 1803

Page 112-113
Book of Roads B

Road from Jno Roberts to the Old Mill in Morris

We the Subscribers Surveyors of the Highways for the Townships of Morris, Mendham and Hanover having been duly notified agreeable to an order of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas in & for the County of Morris to attend at the house of Jno Roberts, innkeeper in the Township of Morris aforesaid, in order to examine into the propriety of laying a certain road therein Specified, do agree to lay a road three rods wide Beginning in the middle of the road opposite to said Robert's Sign Post - thence running south seventy degrees and twenty minutes east seventy-four chains and fifty-nine links crossing lands of Samuel Roberts, William Utter, Gershom Daniel Hole, thence south fifty-four degrees east twenty-three chains and five links, crossing the remainder of Daniel Hole's
land and the land of the heirs of Ichabod Ward deceast & the lands of Enos Ward, Esqr. - thence south sixty-seven degrees and thirty minutes east twenty-five chains and eighty-nine links crossing lands of Paul Day deceast & part of the lands of Moses Day - thence south fifty-two degrees east five chains and fifty-eight links - thence south eighty-four degrees east four chains one another part of said Moses Day's lands - thence south sixty-seven degrees and thirty minutes east thirty-eight chains across the remainder of the said Moses Day's lands thence continuing in the same course with the last twenty-seven chains and ten links across the lands of David Bowers & part of the lands of John Woodruff thence south forty-two degrees east forty-seven chains and fifty links crossing the remainder of John Woodruff's land & the lands of Nathaniel Bonnet (Bonnel?), James Wilkerson to the middle of the bridge over the Passaic River near the Old Mill. The whole course is noted on the north side at proper distances by a line of stakes thirty-seven links & an half from the centre of the road. In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands this tenth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and three - and that said road be opened by the first day of September next.

Filed Feby. 14th, 1803 ) C. Russel,
& Recorded Feby. 25th, 1803 ) Clk.
Excerpts from Minutes of early meetings of Chatham Township
re Roads.

Note: Chatham Township was set off from The Township of Morris and Hanover in 1806. Chatham Township comprised Madison, Chatham, Afton and Chatham Township.

Madison formed a separate Borough in 1889.

Chatham became The Village of Chatham in 1892. It was then governed by Village Trustees with 240 voters.

Chatham was incorporated as a Borough in 1897 with 336 voters and Fred H. Lum as first Mayor.

These earliest minutes on file of Chatham Township Records are kept in a safe at Police Headquarters, Southern Blvd., Chatham Township.

The First Journal dates 1810-1865 These entries are not kept in any formal style and are difficult to read. The Committee of The Township met in many different places. "Home of S. D. Hunting, Bottle Hill", "Kelly's Hall, Chatham", "Oriental Hall", Madison, "on the Shunpike near home of Dayton Martin", etc., etc.

Entry November 11, 1834 Met at home of S. D. Hunting, The Committee settled with overseers of Highway their respective Districts,

David Ward
Isaac Meeker
Stephen Beach

The Committee extended the district over which John Shivers Budd was overseer to the Washington School House on Long Hill.

Entry June 14, 1834 "Complaint that the west end of the Shunpike had not been properly repaired for "Ten years last past".

Entry 1879 Resolved that Residents could work the amount of their Road tax, but overseers must inspect and report. Land owners asked to clear "Brush and Brambles". The Committee on Roads and Scrapers each reported progress.
Entry May 14th, 1879 Met at Kelly’s Hall, Chatham. A petition signed by citizens of Pine Street near Chatham praying that said road be accepted, was presented.

Note: Circa 1893 County Roads were set up by an Act of New Jersey State Legislature. Prior to that all roads were under the "Town Fathers".

Entry April 16th, 1806 Board of Chosen Freeholders of Morris County contracted to build County "Stone Roads". A committee was formed to meet with the Freeholders to find out the portion of "Bonded Debt" for Chatham Township. Louis M. Noe, Charles Johnson and Dayton Baldwin comprised that committee.
Old Roads

Interview with Mr. Curtis - County Engineer

Morris County Court House, Morristown

Before the year 1760 no Road Records were required.

In the earliest days the Governor would appoint a committee - a sort of
Commission. These road officials would meet in Taverns or in someone's home
and would "lay out" a new road. There would be some kind of a record
showing boundaries being someone's well to another's oak tree, etc. Sometimes they "layd out Ditches".

A change in an old road would be called a Relay,

For instance in Book A, page 17 - date Anno Domini, 1763

We, the surveyors of the Counties of Morris & Essex being called to alter the
road leading from the South End of the Keck Meeting House to Persiak River

Another record in 1765 begins,

We, the surveyors for the Counties of Morris & Essex being legally
called and warned agreeable to an Act of The Governor Council and General Assembly
of The Province of New Jersey to alter a road formerly layd out on the Land of
Patrick Dancy, etc., etc.

Signed
Josiah Pierson
His Mark
& Others

Surveyors of Roads were later elected.

This title remained on the Ballots long after the office became
obsolete, somewhat as the Office of Coroner today.

In 1936 under The Federal Works Agency ( W.P.A. project in the State
of New Jersey) old Road Returns were studied. Morris County is listed as
Project #7203-0.
Old Roads - Continued

Old roads were established by the investigation of Old Wills deeds, mortgage books, etc. The original records are kept in the County Clerk’s Office but typed copies are available for investigation at the Office of The County Engineer. Maps showing the established old roads coordinate the material. These records are bound in books – i.e.

- Book A - Contains the earliest road records
- Book B - follows
- Book C - etc., etc.

Most old road records are legal descriptions of "Courses and Distances", usually sighting local landmarks along the routes using such terms as "Near New Bridge", "Road in front of" - "to black oak with notch" - fence posts, wells, etc., etc.
It is interesting to pause to think of the different vehicles that traveled the old roads and turnpikes. Travelers on foot were many - some rode horseback - many a farmer's family rode in the flat farm wagons with straw on the floor boards for comfort, the father and mother occupying the straight wooden seats. Some wagons were covered and had leather curtains for weather protection. Travelers often had to climb in over the wiffle trees and front wheels and the driver's seat to take pot luck in finding a place on the benches. The Rev. Joseph Ogden has described the Conestoga Wagons. Heavy loads were slowly pulled by yoked oxen. The stage coaches were crude and lumbering in early days with often mishaps to their "C" springs. Wood for the vehicles was sawed and turned at the local mills. Local wheelwrights fashioned the heavy carts and wagons. A few wealthy people rode in carriages but the latter were taxed as luxuries. Old songs remind us of "The One Horse Shay" and the poems of Robert Frost keep alive the image of "The Doctor's Buggy.

Itinerant peddlars trundled their wares from town to town. Drovers with "critters on the hoof" stirred up clouds of dust as they guided the animals along toward city markets. Dogs barked and children climbed fences to watch the rural happenings.

Mrs. Churchill, recorder, remembers driving horses with her grandfather, Mr. Louis M. Noe. The Shunpike from Noe Ave., to Fairmount Ave. hill was a country lane with "Thank You Mams" and "Brush and Brambles" almost scraping the sides of the carriages. Horse flies were terrible pests during the summer months. Knitted white string caps were often fitted over the ears of the horses. Sometimes twigs with leaves were stuck in the horse's bridles to keep off the flies.

The roads were very dark at night due to few street lights. (In 1922 Messrs Noe, Beck and Diefenthaler ran a private electric line from Chatham to Chatham Township.) During a heavy fog it was usually the practice "to give the horse his head" with the reins and trust to his good animal judgment. Stones and
pot-holes were dangerous as horses often stumbled and bruised their knees or even broke their legs. "Winter Heaving" was a problem and "March Thaws" produced mud conditions which made some country roads almost impossible.

Road equipment was very primitive. Road scrapers and rollers were even horse drawn. Snow plows were simple "Y" shaped boards with stones for weight.

Mr. Louis M. Noe improved Noe Avenue at his own expense. Noe Ave. was called "Race Course Lane" on old maps. (Wm. Gibbons Race Track was located at Sandy Hill bordering present Noe Ave. on the west) See Beers Atlas.

The era of the automobile brought the necessity for hard topping roads. Dusters, veils and goggles were a necessity and not a fad. Many an automobile had to be pulled from a mud mired hole by horses.

Mr. Albion Page (of the Chatham Page family) drove one of the first horseless carriages. It was a Stanley Steamer. So did Dr. Edward Hannull.

Mr. Louis M. Noe soon after the turn of the century bought a Yale Car. The spark plugs and works fell out so readily that a man representing The Yale Company came from Toledo, Ohio and lived at the Noe house for several months to drive the new fan dangled car.
In 1772 John Neserou's "Flying Machine" was advertised to leave Paulus Hook thrice weekly for Philadelphia. This "Machine" was still a country wagon, but it had four horses with changes, and was supposed to fly over the ruts and stumps at such high rate of speed as to reach the Delaware within two days. In the same year (1772) an act of the assembly authorized a lottery to raise one thousand and fifty pounds to pay for graveling the causeway over the Newark Meadows. Previous to this improvement being made, the passage of this bit of road was attended with both delay and danger. Passengers by the "Flying Machine" were forced to cross from New York to Paulus Hook the night before starting, which counteracted to a considerable extent the advantage of flying overland instead of sailing leisurely by sloop.

Elkanah Watson, who journeyed from New York to Philadelphia in 1784, recorded his experiences in a journal (Men and Times of the Revolution). He crossed the Hudson on a cold winter's night in an open ferry boat, and the Hackensack and the Passaic on the ice. The first was spent at Newark. The next journey was by sleigh-stage as far as Princeton, and on the 3rd day Philadelphia was reached.

Another traveler just ten years later (1794) made some interesting notes on his journey. He recites that after spending an hour and a half on the Hudson ferry, he left Paulus Hook by the coach "Industry," paying five dollars for his seat. In crossing the cedar swamp before reaching Newark, he made the acquaintance of New Jersey mosquitoes, "which bit our legs and hands exceedingly; where they fix they will continue, if not disturbed, till they swell four times their ordinary selves, when they absolutely fall off and burst from their fullness."

The Passaic River was crossed by the "Industry" on a "sacque", propelled by pulling a rope which was fastened to the further shore. The Naritaan bridge had been carried away by a storm, but the coach and six horses were ferried
Travel (Cont.)

in a "scone" in six minutes. Our traveler's stage coach did not go beyond New Brunswick, a wagon without springs being used as far as Princeton. The road was so full of deep holes and rolling stones that on reaching the college town the passengers had been so badly shaken that many of them were sick and could hardly stand.

Coaches at that time were yet few, being the exception rather than the rule.

The public conveyances generally were long bodied stage wagons without doors, windows or panels. Leather curtains were let down to keep out the rain, and entrance was had over the wripple trees and front wheels, the passengers clambering over the intervening benches. After the nineteenth century came in, land travel was made more expeditious and the discomforts much lessened. Heavy English mail-coaches swung on huge leather springs, were introduced and more frequent changes of horses greatly diminished the time between New York and Philadelphia. The traffic so rapidly increased that how to carry the many passengers became a problem.

Ibid page 181. In the eighteenth century farmers were content with their white covered farm wagons, the bodies of which on Sundays were strewn with clean straw, while chairs from the kitchen served as seats. A carriage tax was imposed by Congress in the general impost bill of 1794. It created much dissatisfaction. The carriage makers claimed this tax to be unconstitutional and carried the question to the Supreme Court. The impost on pleasure wagons was removed in 1802, a great triumph for Jefferson's administration.

Virginia has 666 coaches, Mass. 99.

This is to certify that Aaron Bellock of Bedminster in the County of Somerset, hath paid the duty of two Dollars upon a four Wheel Carriage called a Light Wagon owned by him, having Framed Pouts & a Top & Resting on Wooden Sperms to be drawn by two Horses for the Conveyance of more than one person; for the year to end on the 30th Day of September 1797.

Sept. 19, 96. Received Sept. 1996
A 4 wheeled carriage was considered a luxury.

Samuel Aimin
Collector of the Revenue
10th Division of New Jersey
He visited Congress-saw tables loaded with earthenware pots and bottles of molasses liquor for the members......Met Frenchmen, who like himself had run away from the guillotine-Talleyrand and others.

He took the stage from Philadelphia to New York; two days in a crowded coach seating twelve, drawn by four horses, the drivers "always slightly drunk". He made notes on Frankfort, Morrisville and the iron works of Robert Morris, Princeton, where there is a Presbyterian Church and a college "It would be pleasant" he remarks "to be able to speak highly of Princeton but praise is difficult. Any system that fails to impose any restraints on its youth cannot but produce vicious results... sport and licentious habits are said to absorb the pupils more than study." Then Brunswick, a ferry across the Raritan, Woodbridge, Elizabeth town, Newark whose cider is generally reputed to be the best in the United States—and at last the ferry across the Hudson. "If there was need of tacking, the passage took an hour and during calms it might take twice as long." So New York.
The journey from New York to Philadelphia in 1832 was not lacking in variety. It began with a steamboat trip that landed the travellers at a wharf in New Jersey where a row of coaches stood waiting in a waste of red mud to convey them to the Camden and Amboy railway. The coaches, boat-like in shape, seemed designed for discomfort, three passengers being crowded on seats built for two and only partially protected from the weather by flapping curtains. They were drawn by four horses; the roads were deep with mud, crisscrossed by tree roots and obstructed by stumps, but the pace was brisk-half gallop, half trot-and the passengers were tossed up and down, back and forth, until Fanny screamed, Charles swore and poor Doll sighed and groaned in acute misery. But no one else appeared to mind this bone-racking experience; the ladies laughed and talked. There was nothing to see. The land was flat, the trees second growth; the fields bristled with black stumps; the cottages, few and far between, were no better than the huts in France and Ireland, and ragged barefoot peasants stood staring as the string of coaches rattled by. At last the coaches drew up in a swampy field where the railroad began, but as the road had not yet been equipped with steam engines such as Fanny had been introduced to in Liverpool, ten iron carriages, though running on steel ledges, were drawn by horses. Next came another steamboat; it was pleasant sitting on deck as the boat moved up the huge Delaware—and Fanny would have enjoyed herself in her chair had she not been surrounded by tobacco chewing men. The habit of spitting anywhere and everywhere struck her as peculiarly nauseating.
(Given by Mrs. Arthur Churchhill)

Excerpt from Book D of Road Returns - page 133
Morris County Court House, Morristown

[Fairmount Avenue - part of]

Having met at Kents Hotel in the Village of Chatham on November 14, 1867, proceeded to widen and straighten said road 4 rods wide, in Chatham Township.

Beginning in the middle of the Turnpike Road in the Village of said township of Chatham midway between the dwelling house of Benjamin P. Lum and that in which Hudson Mintin resides thence along the aforesaid road that runs to Mount Vernon Brick School House across the railroad track to the southwesterly line of the Morris and Essex Rail Road thence

Along the said public road to a point opposite the northeasterly corner of the lot of Mrs. Sarah Howard wife of Lewis F. Howard thence

Along the said road to a point opposite the line fence between Mahlon Mintin and Samuel Dennis, thence

Still along said road to a point in the range of the line between Benjamin K. Lyon and James W. Dunning, thence

Still along the said road and into the present garden of said James W. Dunning passing thirty eight feet from the north west corner of said Dunning's main dwelling house (measured at right angles to the line which is here described) to a point in range with the northeasterly side of said dwelling house and forty feet distant therefrom thence

Into and along the said road up the hill to a stake thence
Still along the same road to a stake thence
To a stake in range with the line between land of William H.
Liggitt and Bonds

Still along the same road passing in front of Fairmount Cemetery to a stake thence

Along the same road and in and through the lands of William A. Martin and across said road through the lands of George S. Page and again into said road and along it through lands of June Baldwin into said road to a stake thence

Along said road to the middle of the road leading from New Providence to the Hickory Tree passing forty two feet from the northeast corner of the Mount Vernon Brick School House there to end, which said lines are the middle of the road thus widened and straightened and have been marked by us at proper distance in the line of the same said road to be four rods wide.
Excerpt from Book D of Road Returns - page 133
Morris County Court House, Morristown

Alteration and Widening of Public Road in Chatham Township on application of Benjamin P. Lum and others.

Whereas the Court of Common Pleas of the County of Morris, held at Morristown on the 14th day of October last, did order and appoint as follows:

"Application being made to the court by Benjamin P. Lum and others, ten and more freeholders and residents of Morris County, that they think it necessary to widen and straighten the public road in the Township of Chatham in said County. Beginning at the Morris Turnpike Road, in the Village of Chatham, at the house of Benjamin P. Lum and running to the Mount Vernon Brick School House and due proof being made that at least ten days previous notice was given of such application was intended to be made by advertisements under the hands of said applicants set up at three of the most public places in the Township of Chatham in which said road is situated which it is proposed to widen and straighten. It is ordered that Richard M. Stites and Sylvester Force of the Township of Morris, David Bockoven and Sylvester Teeny of the Township of Mandham and William T. Melick and Robert D. Pitney
Application having been made to the Committee by George Shepherd Page and others for a public road, in the Township of Chatham, the Court appointed six surveyors of the Townships of Morris, Passaic, Boonton and Montville.

Having met at the store of Minton & Price in the Village of Chatham on March 29, 1869, proceeded to lay out the road 4 rods wide in the Township of Chatham.

Beginning at or near the boundary line between the land of M. B. Canfield and the Bond Estate, more particularly on a stake on said line standing on a course N 45°, W - 1 chain and 19 links distant from the northwesterly corner of the late Sarah Bond's residence thence

(1) S 35°, 10' W 10 chains 37 links on line of lands of said M. B. Canfield and the Bond Estate to the northerly line of the Morris and Essex Railroad, thence

Same course 81 links more or less to southerly line of said railroad, thence

Same course 1 chain, 76 links making in all 12 chains and 38 links from the beginning, still along lands of said M. B. Canfield and Bond Estate and thence

Same course 9 chains, 11 links making in all 29 chains, 49 links from beginning over and across lands of said Canfield, to a stake in line of lands of Samuel Dennis at the corner of lands lately of William Spencer and W. P. Price now Canfield's, thence

(2) S 33° W (14 chains, 78 links (book) (Map dis. used in
plotting)

(11 chains, 78 links (map)

over and across lands of said Samuel Dennis to his southwesterly line on the turnpike road to a stake standing fifty five links distant northwesterly on said road from the easterly corner of Issac P. Genung's land thence

(3) $S 34^\circ 31' W$, 7 chains, 51 links over and across his land to a stake standing 50 links to the right of a stone fence on Henry Kopp's land, thence

(4) $S 41^\circ W$ 2 chains, 50 links over and across lands of said Isaac P. Genung to a stake in the stone fence between lands of said Genung and lands lately of S. D. Wilkinson, thence

Same course 3 chains, 12 links over and across said Wilkinson's lands or lands lately his from last stake to a stake standing on line of lands of S. D. Wilkinson and G. B. Blazier standing 66 links to the left of a black walnut tree standing in said line, thence

(5) (No course given) $S 50^\circ 31' W$, 8 chains, 38 links used and was obtained from map. The plot using this course coincides with the atlas, over and across lands of G. B. Blazier to a stake on G. B. Blazier and George S. Page's line of lands, thence

(6) Same course 14 chains, 62 links over and across said George S. Page's land to a stake 50 links about on George S. Page's and John R. Church's line of lands 33' to the right of Page's and Church's corner, thence

(7) $N 32^\circ 30' W$ 2 chains, 82 links over and across lands of said George Page to a stake in said Page's and Church's line thence

Same course 2 chains, 85 links over and across lands of said John R. Church to a stake 50 links to the left of the southwesterly corner
of Fairmount Cemetery, thence

(8) S 81° W 3 chains, 60 links over and across John R. Church's lands to a stake 50' to the left of a stone mill thence

(9) S 57° 30' W 2 chains, 36 links over and across said Church's land.

(10) S 49° 15' W 6 chains, 33 links over and across his lands to a stake in the line of lands of said Church and George S. Page, thence

The same course 2 chains, 72 links over and across lands of George S. Page to a stake, thence

(11) S 48° 25' W 6 chains, 81 links still through lands of said Page to a stake

(12) S 60° 30' W 15 chains, 48 links still of Page's lands to a stake, thence

(13) S 69° 35' W 4 chains, 89 links still over said Page's lands to a stake

(14) S 55° 40' W 1 chain, 52 links still over his land to a stake, thence

(15) S 34° 30' W 7 chains, 65 links still over his land to a stake in the line of lands of George S. Page and lately of C. Bonnel (deceased), thence

(16) S 61° 20' W 15 chains, 48 links (Book) S 21° 45' W (Map)

(Quite some error here S 29° 45' W, 6 chains 28 links used in plot and appears to be more congruent than S 61° 20 W 15 chains, 48 links. It is possible the 15.48 was meant to be the total of the last 3 courses of 1.52, 7.65 and 6.28 since such method was used at beginning of road.)

Over and across lands of J. C. Bonnel to a stake on the north-
westerly side of the road bending from Stanley to New Providence being a part between the Mount Vernon School and residence of

Silvester
Force

Joseph
Steventon

George S. Page and there to end said stake is 5 chains and 4 links distant on said side of said road southwesterly from the line of George S. Page and late J. C. Bonnel which said lines are the middle of the road and have been marked at proper distance in the line of the same, the said road to be 4 rods wide.

Note from Book Committee: With this manuscript Mrs. Churchill included: (1) copies of the 1801 incorporation papers establishing the Turnpike, (2) a Supplement of March 1850, (3) a Supplement of March 12, 1851, and (4) a report to the governor August 1, 1807, that the Turnpike was completed. This material will be found in the Historical Society files.
MRS. ARTHUR BURDETT CHURCHILL  
née Ruth Vail Pierson

PARENTAGE........ Father, Lincoln Pierson, Tarrytown, N.Y.  
Mother, Maria Meeker Noe, married Oct.  
5, 1892 Chatham Township.  
Her mother, Emily Brant married Louis  
Mulford Noe 1869. (Noe Ave., Chatham  
Township is named for him)

BIRTHPLACE....... Tarrytown, New York, August 22, 1896.

MARRIAGE......... Ruth Pierson married Arthur Burdett  
Churchill August 27, 1923.

CHILDREN........ Emily, A.B. Smith College; M.A.  
Manhattanville, married Philip Wood,  
A.B. Princeton from Chatham  
Martha, A.B. Smith College, married  
Charles Lum Drake, A.B. Princeton,  
Ph.D. Columbia - also from Chatham  
John, A.B. Hobart College (Pingry School  
graduate and Jet Pilot in Korean war)  
moved Mary-Carey Bachmann, A.B. Mt.  
Holyoke. (Emily, Martha & Mary Carey  
all graduates of Kent Place School).

BUSINESS........ Arthur Churchill was the advertising  
manager of the Syracuse Herald, newspaper  
of Syracuse, N.Y. After marriage to Ruth  
Pierson was executive in advertising firm  
in New York City. Commuted to N.Y., from  
Chatham station. He was elected as a  
Committee man for Chatham Township in 1932,  
served as Mayor from 1938-1940, served eight  
years in all. He instituted the local  
planning board and was an honorary member  
of the Chatham Township Fire Department.

Ruth Churchill graduated A.B. Phi Beta  
Kappa from Smith College 1919. War  
construction work, Chateau Thierry, France  
Sept. 1919 - June 1920. Researcher  
Rockefeller Foundation, N.Y.C. 1921-23.  
Married Aug. 27, 1923 and lived in Chatham  
Township in house on Linden Lane originally  
built by Wm. Gibbons circa 1836 (six  
generations of Brant heirs have lived in it).

ACTIVITIES....... Trustee of Madison Public Library, Sec., for  
several years, President Friends of the  
Library, Trustee Unitarian Church, Summit,  
taught Sunday School there for 13 years.  
Appointed by Freeholders to Morris County
ACTIVITIES.......

MEMBERSHIPS.......

Former home of Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Churchill
Now home of Mr. and Mrs. John Churchill

Linden Lane, off Noe Ave.
Chatham Township

Home built originally by Wm. Gibbons, circa 1835 on Sandy Hill -- on edge of his personal race course.

Moved in 1929 and redesigned by Paul Drake, architect.

The above information is written on the back of the picture shown below.
SPEECH GIVEN BY CARL PRINCE TO THE SENIOR CITIZENS OF
CHATHAM, MARCH 9, 1963

A similar speech was given to a Department of the
Women's Club of Chatham

This was tape recorded by Mr. Forest H. Smith

Mr. Prince is a part time teacher at
Farleigh Dickinson College and Rutgers
Newark

Much of Mr. Prince's material was taken from
WHEATON LANE _ Princeton Univ. Press
Main Street in Chatham is perhaps the oldest incorporated Turnpike in New Jersey and the pioneer among turnpike construction in New Jersey. The fact that it is now a State Highway is due of course to the fact that it was at one time a turnpike. But its importance, historically, goes much beyond that simple fact. During the first third of the 19th century, in America, this period has been, and, might well be called, the turnpike period in American history. Beginning around 1800 and until about 1830, turnpikes proved to be the major means of communication and transportation in this state and in the nation as a whole.

Before 1800, before the advent of the age of turnpikes, the countryside apart from the major port cities of New York and Philadelphia, and other urban areas such as Newark and Elizabethtown, the countryside was broken only by occasional roads, very scenic but not very functional, and very poorly maintained, so that at best, the roads could be described, prior to the advent of the turnpikes, as haphazard and poor. For example, a trip from Morristown to Newark, would take normally, in good weather, two days, an overnight trip. You would leave early one morning and arrive sometime the next afternoon. Just from Morristown to Newark or Elizabeth. You would transact your business and have to come back that same arduous way. I need not remind you that it was not torsion air ride and with very little in the way of comforts on the stages or on the carriages that you made the trip on.

Increasing volumes of trade, however, after 1800, increasing population as New Jersey and the nation grew very rapidly, made necessary improved means of transportation. There had to be some means of handling this increasing population and the increasing needs of that population. There were many discussions about the best way to handle the transportation problem. Arguments in favor of building public roads at no expense were talked down in favor of a
system that perhaps might be more akin to what we consider free enterprise.

Finally New Jersey decided to build a series of Toll roads throughout northern New Jersey.

This was taking place elsewhere and started in the 1790's in Philadelphia and around Pittston in eastern Pennsylvania and New York State and we adopted the idea also. Pioneers like John Stevens of Hoboken, whose name now belongs to the Stevens Institute of Technology, and Jordan Pollack. These two men were pioneers in convincing the Legislature of the need to incorporate privately owned, publicly owned turnpike I should say. Publicly owned in the sense that stock was sold to the public.

Among other things, the arguments that were put forward in favor of these turnpikes were that toll roads through east Jersey or north Jersey, would stimulate commerce. It would facilitate settlement, make it easier for people to settle in the outlying areas and be assured of getting their crops to market. An increasing iron industry and an increasing beef industry, raising of cattle, made necessary good roads to get these goods to market. And, of course, it would open up for settlement, the vast empty stretches of Morris and Sussex Counties up to the Delaware River and to the Pennsylvania border. Other reasons were offered, more concrete of course, new roads would raise property value. Unlike present day, we don't welcome highways through communities for obvious reasons. Some people may, but most people don't. In those days, it was just the opposite. People wanted these roads and they wanted them badly, because a road might mean economic salvation for a community, such as Chatham for example. Also, it was felt that the morals of the farmers would be improved by having these roads. It was not too far fetched to say that many people felt that these highways, these turnpikes, would make possible people or more people to go to church or to reach schools because of the better road condition and the moral
element was introduced as well.

The door to the turnpike era in New Jersey, as a result of these reasons, was ushered in with the establishment and incorporation of the Morris Turnpike Company in 1801. This was the first incorporated turnpike, private turnpike, in the state, and is now the granddaddy of what is now part of Route 24 at least through Chatham. The fact that the Morris Turnpike was a success from the beginning made it possible for other turnpikes to be incorporated in the succeeding years, and by the first quarter of the 19th. century there were at least 50 turnpike companies operating in North Jersey alone, building well over 600 miles of turnpike roads. This marked the beginnings of efficient and adequate transportation in the state. What it meant in terms of the New Jersey economy, you can imagine yourselves, in terms of getting crops to market more readily, in terms of attracting population and making it easier for that population to travel back and forth.

The Morris Turnpike and succeeding turnpikes had a very profound effect. From what we know of the operations of the turnpikes generally through New Jersey and even nationally, we can perhaps reconstruct something of the story of the Morris Turnpike. What is now Main Street went through Springfield through what is now Union, through what was then Connecticut Farms into Elizabeth, then Elizabethtown. The Morris Turnpike would soon become the Morris and Essex Turnpike. It was built and financed in three sections. The first section which concerns us, ran from Elizabethtown through Connecticut Farms, or Union, to Springfield to Chatham and thence to Morristown. This was the first constructed section. The second section would run from Morristown to Succasunna through to Stanhope. The third completed at the end of the development of the Morris Turnpike Company ran from Stanhope to the Delaware river around what is now Milford, Pennsylvania and it was hoped that the Morris Turnpike Company would not only facilitate settlement in New Jersey but would facilitate also western settlement because they would perhaps open up one more route to reach the West
The road was a private venture, shares of stock were sold in the Morris Turnpike Company for the very nominal sum, even in those days, of $25.00 a share. Considering that, the interest rate was a constant 4.4% on your investment, it was a good investment for almost thirty years. After 1805, one could buy stock a dollar down, a dollar a month, until you paid off your share. If you think that credit or installment buying is something new, I'm afraid that our ancestors had us beat by a good deal. You could even buy stock on a time-payment plan in those days. The financial success of this first turnpike made others possible. Also the financial success of the first stretch of the Morris Turnpike from Elizabethtown to Chatham to Morristown would mean that the second and third sections of the pike could be built almost on the income derived from the first two sections or from the first section and would be self supporting after 1805. It was, for its day, a very well built road, and I emphasize for it's day, because today of course it would be most inadequate. The roadbed was built of crushed stone which was unusual even in those days of the turnpike to the very wide width of 20 feet. (I sometimes wonder if they've widened Main Street since that time, I think not. With all respects to the town Council, I don't mean to imply anything derogatory but I sometimes wonder as I wait at 5 o'clock for the lights to change and for the stream of cars to go by, whether it was ever widened beyond the original 20 feet). The road was surfaced only with dirt. It was a dirt road, but the grading, the roadbed, was strong enough to sustain the earth on top of it and it was a fairly stable road, at least when it didn't rain. When it rained, of course, you can imagine what would have happened. Unfortunately it would rain in the most difficult season of the year, the spring or the fall at the peak transportation time when crops had to be gotten to market or supplies gotten to the farms.
Very often the road would be a quagmire, just a mass of mud. But the roadbed would at least allow traffic to get by, if not to get by well.

From the toll schedules on the Morris Turnpike we can learn much about farm life in the early 19th century about this area of the State. The Legislature, recognizing that the Morris Turnpike and all turnpikes were, after all, private investments and that the people who invested in them were doing so for profit as well as for utility, allowed the toll limits to be very broad. Tolls were not rigidly fixed. In fact, in practice, it came to pass that a turnpike could charge as much as traffic would bear. If the road were in demand and it were useful the tolls would be somewhat higher. More than that, each road was a monopoly. Nobody could construct any means of transportation within ten miles of either side of it. This put the road on a paying basis, so that this would guarantee the longevity of the turnpike and the small part of American history. The Morris Turnpike also was protected from travelers who avoided paying tolls by riding around toll gates or toll booths by law, but these laws, in the end, proved unenforceable. All the laws in the world could not have made people avoid or force people to keep from avoiding these tolls when they have to pay out good hard American currency to get by. If you have ever seen in eastern Pennsylvania, along the old paths of the turnpike, these toll houses or toll booths sometimes small houses along the side of the road. Well these were the type of houses also used in New Jersey and perhaps a sad commentary on the relative state of things that Pennsylvania has preserved these houses and New Jersey has not. Not one remains standing in north Jersey to my knowledge, and it is very unfortunate. The person who was caught avoiding a toll booth on a toll pike, was subject to a fine of three times the amount of the toll. Not a very stiff penalty, but, if it were enforced it would have been stiff enough.
Picture, if you can, a Chatham farmer of this period who knew how to avoid tolls, and you can imagine that we would not willingly pay those tolls if he could get away with it simply because specie was hard to come by in those days and was not something one gave up easily. As a result, given the ingenuity of this generation, these farmers developed what were called shunpikes.

A shunpike was a road which was designed particularly to avoid the pike, to shun the pike, and the shunpikes, such as The Shunpike that parallels Route 24 now had its origin as a road, really an illegal road, whose purpose was specifically to avoid the paying of tolls. There are shunpikes here and there throughout the State. The generic name shunpike, derives from this original purpose. The fact that one was near Chatham will give you some insight as to the ingenuity of your ancestors, if you are from this area. But, it was not unusual in this case. A farmer, or traveler, who would be caught making his/along a cow path from the turnpike to the shunpike, if by some chance, and it was rare, that he would be stopped, he could just claim to be admiring nature, the flowers, the trees, and the birds. He could not be said to have been avoiding tolls, so it was a very difficult law to enforce. The only way it was enforced in fact, was when the farmers themselves whose land luckily bordered the turnpike, in off seasons and slack seasons, would hide along these cow paths and pick up strangers who might try to avoid a toll and then would feel obliged to collect the toll from them themselves and feel obliged to pocket it for their efforts. If the stranger did not listen to the farmers words, he usually respected his rifle, so that there was not much problem about collecting tolls. Examples of this were quite common. A enterprising farmer in the slack season could make quite a bit of change on the side, going into business for himself in competition with the turnpike.

The word turnpike, itself, was merely descriptive of the road on which tolls are charged. The name derived from the pike or bar that was suspended across the road at the gate house or the toll hours where the toll was collected. You would give up in your carriage or walk up to the gate and pay your toll and the gate would
be lifted and you could pass under. Then the gate would be lowered, much like a railroad crossing. They still have these bars that derive from this earlier period. The toll gates for pikes on the Morris pikes, were placed variously 5, 6 or 10 miles apart, depending, of course, on the frequency of traffic. If it was a well traveled road, you could expect that the toll houses would appear more frequently. If business was not so good on the pike you could expect that the tolls would be cut by placing the toll booths further apart. Similar to the Garden State Parkway, in the most traveled areas the toll booths are much more frequent than you would find in South Jersey where the tolls are much less. The same would be true of the Morris Pike. Since the Morris Pike was always a busy pike through the first 20 years of the 19th century, the toll booths were usually 5 miles apart. Collectors had the right to stop all persons or animals until a toll had been paid.

The average toll on the Morris Pike was one cent a mile for a carriage drawn by up to four horses, a four horse carriage would pay one cent. For every person of wealth who had a carriage, that was carried by more than four horses, he would pay through the nose. He would pay a half cent per horse over four in addition to the one cent and you can see something of the origins of equal, taxation, gradual taxation, progressive tax, in this effort. The extra charge was fair in another sense however, it was fair in that the heavier carriages with the greater horsepower would be more damaging to the roads. In the long run they would give the roads more wear and tear by their additional weight and thus they would have to pay for the privilege of using these heavy vehicles. A dozen calves, a dozen sheep, or a dozen hogs, usually paid at the rate of 1/2 cent a mile per dozen, a break for the farmer. Larger animals, a dozen cattle, a dozen mules or a dozen horses, being heavier, paid the rate of 1 cent a mile per dozen as they
progressed down the pike. But again, this was really theoretical because most farmers in this area found ways of getting around this toll. They would just herd their cattle through the cow path, the cow paths which were originated in order to avoid the turnpike around the toll booths and it was amazing how well beaten down these cowpaths around the turnpikes were. To avoid frequent disputes over the payment of tolls, the Morris Pike was required to post a toll schedule at each gate. He would then know before the next gate how much he would be responsible for paying. So that no ambitious toll collector could hold you up for more than you should pay. In this way, a traveler could keep track of his rates.

Milestones would be found at each mile along the way so that you could tell exactly how many miles you were traveling and how much you would be due to pay when you arrived at the gate. Unfortunately, again, while in many places these milestones have been preserved as historic monuments, as they should be, you won't usually find many. I tried to look along the Morris Turnpike or what is now Route 24 and I must say I never found a milestone still in existence. But, again, this is a very sad reflection on the State of New Jersey's attitude toward historical monuments.

The farmers did not provide the only traffic along the route. Increasingly commercial traffic (freight) after 1810, especially, passing from the seaport town of New York to the west, or to the farmers along the way, would make use of the Morris Turnpike as they would of all turnpikes. These larger wagons, after 1810 grew increasingly larger and were the godfather, so to speak, of the famous Conestoga Wagons. The Conestogas produced by the old Studebaker company would not appear this early but as the wagons grew larger you could see the progression of size leading to the conestogas. These freight bearing wagons, were driven by a professional group of teamsters who expertly urged on their teams of horses and mules, usually at a much faster rate that the farmers would dare to travel. They
would carry, from New York over the Morris Pike through Chatham heading westward and selling along the way perhaps. They would carry foreign manufactures of plows produced in England, farm implements, luxuries that we did not at this time produce ourselves. They would return from the West or from the farm areas of outlying New Jersey, with produce, fresh farm produce to be sold in the New York market. This group of teamsters reached their peak in America and in New Jersey around the War of 1812. As a result of the War, the English blockaded the American coast. The most useful means of transportation from one section of the country to another prior to the War of 1812, was down the American coast. It was the fastest and cheapest route by ship and most of the major transportation of goods would occur from the harbor at New York to Philadelphia to Charleston or from Boston to New York and so on. This would take the slack off inland commerce. But with the blockading of the coast, it was no longer possible to have freight delivered along the coast of the country and more and more these turnpikes picked up the slack. For the next 6 years or so they would have their most profitable period. From about 1810 to about 1816 or 1817, the prelude and the course of the war, these turnpikes would find themselves the center of America's transportation. The number of teamsters and professional drivers who drove the wagons over the roads increased in number. The names of the wagons themselves are testimony to the fact that the turnpikes were substituting for the ocean-going vessels in the course of transportation. For example, some of the teamster wagons that were driven were named the "Mud Clipper" or "Neptune". Obviously, an intellectual teamster in this case, perhaps something like Jimmy Hoffa. Or, they would name them after their political affiliation, "Jefferson's Pride" or the "Republican Tiller" so that these wagons were really a reflection on the character of the men who drove them and a reflection of the profession. Another commercial group using the Morris Pike
increasingly in this period, were the rising young stage coach companies of New Jersey. Stages in fact, after the War of 1812, became the most regular users of the turnpikes. For example, one of the big paying stage coach companies to use the Morris Pike regularly was the Morristown and Elizabeth Stage Company operating out of Newark and Elizabeth to Morristown. This group, these professional stage companies, because they made scheduled runs on the pike, would pay their tolls quarterly. Every quarter, they would remit the sum for all their wagons, or all their stages and so they would not have to bother stopping at all the toll booths. They would fly down the pike at 25, 30 miles an hour. Some of them up to 40 miles an hour. Breakneck speed in those days. The fellow on the toll booth had better be fast on the uptake because these wagons rarely stopped even for a turnpike and if the turnpike were not up, an accident would almost invariably occur because these people were out to make time. True, the stage ride was not exactly a luxury. You would bounce 3 or 4 inches every time you would hit one of the many ruts on the dirt road. The springs were none to good perhaps they were too good and this would cause the tremendous jostling of passengers, but it was the fastest way to get around and so, generally speaking, people who wanted to travel long distances would almost invariably travel by stage. Another incentive for these stage companies was transportation of the mail. Many of the stage companies traveling long distances would arrange to carry the U.S. mail and eventually contracts to carry the mail would become political plums for the stage companies. It would be a sign of patronage if a stage company was able to capture a mail contract. But all of these things, the overland-inland commerce by the teamsters, the growth of stage travel in the course of this period would aid to the profit of the company of the Morris Turnpike Company and all of the turnpike companies in New Jersey at this time.

Following the War of 1812, this all began to change. Improved means of commercial transportation appeared, making the turnpike increasingly obsolete.
The Canal Era, beginning with the Erie Canal in 1817 and in New Jersey with the Morris Canal in the 1820's, later the Delaware and Raritan Canal, would cut into the turnpike profits more and more, and then the canal proved obsolete, the railroads would replace the canals in time. But the turnpike era, as it existed then, would begin to fade and turnpikes themselves would begin to lose revenue, to lose income. The roads would continue in use really only locally especially in the fall harvest season when Morris County farmers would bring their crops to market over the old road. They would bring their accumulation of cheese, flour, grain, truck crops, even whisky and applejack for which the farmers in this area were duly noted. New Jersey Lightening was perhaps one of the best applejacks made in the country which was produced in abundance in Gloucester and Burlington Counties and in Sussex and Morris Counties as well. There is nobody who can make applejack quite the way it was made then. I don't imagine that anybody could stand the potency these days of the type of applejack that was drunk in those days. All of this would have a market in New York or in Newark and the farmers would continue to use the turnpike in these seasons but it would not be enough to keep the turnpike prosperous and profitable and more and more they would slip into disuse and they would begin to decay. The decline in tolls meant the decline in profits, a decline in upkeep. With an increased lack of upkeep, an increased lack of maintenance, the turnpikes and the Morris Turnpike among them would become less and less used just because they were so difficult to negotiate. In fact, all American turnpikes in this mid 19th century period, and the Morris Tpk Co, eventually gave up its operations. It ceased to exist as a company although the road remained. Of course the road was there, the bed was there but the Company itself went bankrupt in the 1820's. For years then, after the 1820's, the turnpikes would languish in neglect. Eventually, of necessity, they would pass into the care of the counties and the Board of Chosen Freeholders would have as their main task the maintenance of public roads. Since the private companies no longer could maintain the roads, they fell into public hands and this is the origin really of the public road system as we know it today. It started out as a private venture but when private capital would no longer sustain the turnpikes, the counties and later the State would take over. Among them, the Morris Pike would fall into county and then
state hands later on in the 19th. century and provide the origins, of course, for the development of a highway system with the automobile in the 20th. century.

Today, a return of the turnpike or the highway as a major means of transportation and since the 1820's we have returned almost full cycle to where once again the turnpike and highway have become the most important means of transportation. Although the Morris pike would fail, in the 1820's, it, like other turnpikes, were not without its purpose—it opened up in the course of those 20 years, the rich farmland of Morris and Sussex Counties to settlement. To hasten the settlement of these counties immeasurably it insured the transition of colonial towns like Chatham to a more modern industrial period, growing in population all the time because it opened up a link for the Chatham farmers to get their goods to market and to reach places more easily. The Morris pike, like all others, forms the present foundation of our highway system. It was a link in the chain stretching from Indian trails in the 16th century to the modern 20th. century super highways as we know them.

Note from Book Committee: Mr. Forest Smith tape recorded the speech by Mr. Prince and arranged for the transcription. Mr. Smith's autobiographical data will be found under "Victory Gardens" in the World War II file.
The Opportunity Club of Chatham

In 1927 an undenominational club was organized by a group of thirty-seven members under the name of "Women for Service."

In 1933 the name was changed to The Opportunity Club and a Constitution and By-Laws were adopted.

The club consists of four Offices: President, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer and three Committees -- Welfare and Cheer, Hospitality, Ways and Means.

The meeting is held the first Tuesday of the month at 8 P. M. from October to June the following year in members' homes.

The club has done welfare and cheer, such as paying rent, furnishing milk when needed, food baskets, paying for coal and other items.

The Cheer -- sending cards, plants, flowers and gifts to the sick and shut-ins. Make up Sunshine bags for patients in the hospital with several nicely wrapped gifts, one to be opened each day.

Today the club does mostly Cheer. Birthday cards are also sent elderly folks.

The members raised money by giving suppers, luncheons, card parties, cake sales and many other ways to carry on this work.

Throughout the years the Officers and Committees changed in June.

At one time the club had forty-three members, but many have passed away and others moved from town.

At the present time there are fourteen members.

Irene Coon.
(Mrs. Leslie E. Coon)
President
Charter Members of the Opportunity Club, 1927, are as follows:

Miss Grace Switzer
Miss Mary Ellet
Mrs. Chas. Woodruff
Mrs. Hans Christensen
Mrs. L. W. Martenis
Mrs. Florence Collins (Hopping)

Active Members of today:

Mrs. Dayle Butler
Mrs. Irene Coon
Mrs. Florence Collins
Mrs. Gladys Fancher
Mrs. Helen Rull
Mrs. Helene Kruse
Mrs. Naomi Martenis
Mrs. Ruth Philhower
Mrs. Lillian Fatten
Mrs. Beulah Peters
Mrs. Louise Tholen
Miss Carrie Wiegand
Mrs. Carrie Taylor
Mrs. Maude Bridewald

The first President of the Club was Miss Grace Switzer

Officers of today

President - Mrs. Irene Coon
Vice-President - Mrs. Beulah Peters
Secretary - Mrs. Gladys Fancher
Treasurer - Mrs. Florence Collins

Committees

Cheer and Welfare - Mrs. Helene Kruse
Hospitality - Mrs. Carrie Taylor
Ways and Means - Mrs. Irene Coon

"After the meetings we had lovely times chatting and sometimes we would play games. Delicious refreshments always were served."
CHATHAM’S CONTRIBUTION TO OVERLOOK HOSPITAL

BY

VIRGINIA LUM NIEBLING
In 1905 the idea for a hospital in Summit was conceived by Dr. George W. Shinn. This idea materialized in October of 1906 when Dr. William H. Lawrence, Jr. opened the doors of his private institution. By November 30, 1906 "The Summit Hospital Association" was created to take care of patients unable to pay for treatment. "Overlook Hospital Incorporated", a stock company, was formed in 1912 and in June of 1914 the hospital was purchased from Dr. Lawrence and "The Overlook Hospital Association" became the governing board.

Chatham's contribution to this hospital has been twofold; individuals volunteering their time and skills in the administration, and funds for operational expense and construction.

At the time of the formation of "The Overlook Hospital Association" in 1914 the name of Charles M. Lum appears as a trustee on the finance committee. Being a member of one of the first families of Chatham and a prominent lawyer, Mr. Lum served on the board most capably from 1914 until 1938, functioning as Vice President of the board of directors from 1917 to 1938.

In 1920 the name of Rufus Keisler appears as a member of the finance committee, his term lasted until 1931. Since 1920 there have always been at least two members from Chatham involved in the administration of Overlook. Their names and terms of service are as follows:

Mr. Homer J. Diefendorf, 1931 - 1945
Mr. E. J. Karr, 1944 - 1947
Mr. George B. Webber, 1945 - 1951
Mrs. Gerald V. King, 1947 - 1953
Mr. Charles E. Niebling, 1951 - 1959
Mr. James C. DeCesare, 1953 - 1954
Mrs. W. Stockton Higgins, Jr., 1953 - 1954
Mr. Bernard V. Pfeiffer, 1955 - 1958
Mr. James L. Wiley, 1956 - 1958
Mr. Raymond J. Walden, 1958 - 1964
Mr. Arthur G. Fulis, Jr., 1959 - 1965
Mr. Robert C. Porter, 1960 - 1963

These people of Chatham have been chairman or members of committees that cover all phases of hospital administration and have helped to make Overlook the fine, sound hospital it is today.

The people of Chatham have always been most generous when Overlook has called for financial help. As far back as 1919 a Committee of Citizens of Chatham is reported to have contributed a generous sum as a result of entertainment for the benefit of Overlook. Dr. Fletcher I. Krause was a leader in seeking funds for the original hospital. This generosity grew to the extent that in 1950 Chatham Borough, through 653 subscribers, pledged $21,299 to the building fund.

In 1918 the Chatham Council appropriated $200 for the support of the hospital, this was to help take care of welfare patients. This contribution continued until 1951 when the sum had reached $1000. It was discontinued at that time when welfare patients were assigned to a Morris County hospital where the extent of treatment was proportionate to the extent of Chatham's contribution to the United Campaign.

The Women's Auxiliary of Overlook Hospital and the excellent doctors of our town have rounded out the service of distinction which Chatham merits.
BIBLIOGRAPHY

Files of Overlook Hospital
Summit Herald
Chatham Courier
Dr. Fletcher I. Krauss
John Howen at Borough offices
I was born in Brooklyn New York on May 3, 1911, the only child of Charles Harris and Mabelle Terry Lum. We moved to our new home on Amherst Place Chatham New Jersey in 1912. In 1920 my father was transferred to San Francisco California as General Manager of the National Board of Fire Underwriters. I remained on the West coast until 1936 at which time I married Charles Benjamin Niebling son of Charles Niebling of South Orange, N. J. We took up residence in an apartment in Orange, N. J. In 1938 after the birth of our first daughter, Joanne Frances, we moved to 242 Washington Ave, Chatham, the house in which we still live. In 1941 our second daughter, Lynda Terry, was born. My husband became a communications officer in the Navy in 1944 and was on active duty in the Pacific until 1946. In 1950 we purchased a summer home in Shelter Island, N. Y. but except for three months of the year, Chatham New Jersey is our home.

My education began in the Chatham school on Fairmount Ave. but was interrupted in the middle of the fourth grade when I entered the San Francisco school system. In 1921 there was a further change when we moved to Oakland, Calif. where I spent two years in public school after which I was sent to The Anna Head School, a private school in Berkeley, Calif. After graduation I spent one year at Finch School in New York City. Upon returning to California I enrolled in the University of California, from which I received an A. B. degree in 1935.
Aside from the usual housewifely chores I taught Sunday School at the Congregational Church for four years, was choir mother for four years, a Trustee for three years, supervised the making of sandwiches sold by the church, for two years, on the building committee and leader of a guild chapter. In Scouting I was registrar for eight years, an assistant to a leader for three years and on the County finance committee. The P.T.A. enlisted my services as head of a portion of their fair and as a room mother many times. In 1941 I was a volunteer cleaning woman at Overlook Hospital in which job I continued until 1944 when I was promoted to the maternity and Delivery Room as a maker of packs and cleaner of the rooms therein. This I continued until 1954. Pi Beta Phi, my college sorority, still holds my interest and I have held responsible positions in the Northern New Jersey Alumnae club from time to time.

At the moment I am the happy Grandmother of three. Kenneth Charles Minton age 2 3/4, Rebecca Vail Minton age 4 Mo, Children of my daughter Joanne, Mrs. George Vail Minton. Deborah Ann Pike age 2 years, daughter of Lynda, Mrs. Richard Lee Pike.

My husband Charles, is a lawyer in Newark with Lumb, Biunno and Tompkins.
Virginia Lum Niebling
242 Washington Ave. Chatham, N.J.
The first reference I found to women working for what was to become Overlook Hospital was in the Saturday, December 28, 1907 issue of the Summit Herald-- "on Jan. 16, 1908 women were to meet to form an auxiliary to Summit Hospital Association to raise and administer funds for helping needy hospital cases." Overlook Hospital came into existence on December 26, 1914 when a group of trustees took over the Summit Hospital Association.

The first annual report of the Women's Auxiliary stated that the Women's Auxiliary of the Overlook Hospital first met on March 10, 1916 with 16 women present. I was unable to ascertain whether there were any Chatham women present but since the Hospital Board of Trustees had one member from Chatham I'm sure some of Chatham's women were active. These 16 women formed a sewing group. Their other duties were to furnish materials including linen, and make articles. The First Annual Meeting was held March 19, 1917. Now there are 90 members. Chatham women were welcomed at the meeting. "We are glad to welcome the women of Chatham as co-workers...." The Auxiliary cut material for the sewing groups of other organizations to sew.

The annual report for the year ending March 1916 stated that the membership had grown to 400, that "... the ladies of Chatham had a large quantity of cut-out articles on hand and that by getting together twenty sewing machines and devoting an entire day they completed these articles" and that the first fund raising tea and sale netted $300. It also stated that the Hospital Public Relations had been helped by a house to house campaign.
Each annual report of the Hospital Association mentioned the Women's Auxiliary--the 1918-1919--was the first to mention Volunteer aids. This report also mentioned a gift from the colored Women's Auxiliary, a Women's Auxiliary room in the hospital and a gift of an Xmas tree from a patient from Chatham.

The March 1919-1920 report mentioned the first card party given in February and raising $1085.50. The women of Chatham helped. Another type of fund raising was "Tag Day for Overlook Hospital Nurses Fund". The card parties were continued until 1946 with Chatham always sharing in the work. These were replaced by the Overlook Follies in 1949. Chatham has had a town committee to carry on all tasks in town to help with all phases of the Follies. The Follies raise the greater part of the money used to buy the linen supply for the Hospital, the budget for 1963-64 being $17,000.00.

Various activities of the Chatham women are mentioned in the annual reports of the Overlook Hospital Association.

1921-22 - the 7th- Chatham gave a ball raising $250.00 for the hospital
1922-3 8th - Mrs. Jos Pollard(Mable) and Mrs. Charles Lum helped with the bridge.
1923-24 - 9th - Subscriptions were received from Chatham.
1924-5 - 10th - Chatham Committee had a movie benefit.
1925 - 26th - Mentioned the "Good job done by the Book Cart" and the fact that Chatham ladies under Mrs. W. A. Hamblen trimmed Xmas trees.

An Auxiliary report of Oct. 4, 1937 mentions Chatham women working on the Volunteer Aid Committee and at the Information
desk along with the Junior League of Summit and Short Hills.

In January 1938 Mrs. Frederick Lum 3rd of Chatham and two assistants started a circulating library which later became the Book Cart. Other names referred to in connection with the Book Cart were Mrs. DeCesare, Mrs. Ralph Lum, Jr., Mrs. Walker, Mrs. Chamberlain, Mrs. Pennoyer, and Mrs. Testcott.

The Annual Report of the Women's Auxiliary for 1942-3 states that the Chatham Advisory Group was organized in October 1942 and to quote the report, "The Chatham Advisory Group organized to promote cooperation and coordination among Chatham and Chatham Township women as they carry their share of the work of the hospital and they are doing a splendid job of impressing people that Overlook is a community institution". This group sent a representative to the Executive Committee of the Auxiliary "to be informed and to help on special assignments".

The By-Laws of the Auxiliary were changed in 1945 to make Community Committees standing committees "which were to select their own title and elect their own Chairman." Mrs. Edna VanSickle Budd (Merritt L.) represented Chatham for several years and reported in October 1945 that 100 people had attended a tea given for Overlook in Chatham and in Nov. 1945 that their group had just held their semi-annual meeting and were anxious to help where needed.

In 1946 Chatham Red Cross helped supply drivers for the Hospital Ambulance and sent Grey Ladies to the wards. A Charity Ball was given to raise money to buy a new ambulance.
The 1949-50 report of Alice King and Mrs. S. Higgins, Jr., reported that Chatham manned the Book Cart, had a sewing group that met once a month to cut material to supply church groups, had given a card party and the Girl Scouts had helped in the tea room from 5-8 and assisted with the mail and flowers.

In September 1950 Twigs were started in Short Hills and quickly spread to Summit and Chatham. To become a Twig any group of women that so desired could organize themselves to help Overlook, either as fund raisers or performing services. The hospital audit of March 1952 for the year 1951-2 mentions Twig gifts for the first time. This idea caught fire so swiftly that by 1953 one half of the Auxiliary members were Twigs and it soon became necessary to have a Chairman of the Auxiliary Board to coordinate all Twig work. Then simple Twig rules became necessary. Town Chairman and Committees were formed as soon as a town had three Twigs.

Mrs. Ahlers headed the Twigs in Chatham in 1952-3 which supplied one volunteer to staff the volunteer office one day a week and also paid for all the cakes used in the tea room as well as their individual twig work. Isabel Lloyd and Mrs. Kelley made all the cakes for the tea room.

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Things done by Twigs
Volunteer work in hospital
Sewing in hospital or at home
Central supply work
Make tray favors
Fund raising - such as
  # Ceramics
  Bazaars
  Dances
  White Elephant sales
  Bridge
  Selling articles.

Aux. Projects at which Vol Work
  Coffee shop
  Beauty shop
  Gift shop
  # Book cart
  # Diversional Therapy
  Pinkies
  Tours
  Baby photos
  House decoration
Those # are carried on exclusively by Chatham. Twigs have grown so that in June 1963 there were 150 Twigs working for Overlook Hospital in 9 different towns. In Chatham 91 Twigs had 280 members who worked about 10,000 hours and raised approximately $3500.00.

In 1952 Chatham sold their handmade articles at the Short Hills Twig fair and in 1953 started a small Christmas Fair, which has grown into an annual affair that almost all Twigs participate in to help raise money. On April 30, 1954 Twig I gave a Luncheon and Fashion Show at Mayfair Farms which they repeated in 1955. Due to the size of the affair the Chatham Town Committee took it over and it became the town's yearly fund raising affair.

In February 1956 the Auxiliary approved the making of Pinky Puppets for pediatrics. This year 1962-3, 12 Twigs made 1700, Chatham contributing their share.

In 1959-60, the women of Chatham originated the idea of Diversional Therapy and with the support of funds from the Auxiliary carry out this project.

The women of Chatham have held many jobs on the Women's Auxiliary Board of Trustees such as: Third Vice-President; Corresponding Secretary; Recording Secretary; Chairman of the Book Cart; Nominating, Program, Pinkie Committees and Art for Overlook. Names frequently heard in connection with these jobs in the last ten years are: Mrs. Arnold Zimmerman, Mrs. Richard Petersen, Mrs. Harry Tower, Mrs. Richard Tuseen,
Mrs. Charles Niebling, Mrs. Robert Porter, Mrs. Donald Ross,
Mrs. Duke Powell, Mrs. Donald Kent, Mrs. Wilma Conkling,
and Mrs. Walter Groner.

Chairman of Chatham Town Twig Organization have been:

Mrs. H. C. Ahlers,
Mrs. Beidler
Mrs. J. H. Kuhn
Mrs. Rodell Johnson
Mrs. Phillip Cross
Mrs. Donald F. Kent
Mrs. Roger Hurlburt
Mrs. Paul Fleming

In every department in the hospital Volunteers from Chatham
may be found.

Material obtained from the Summit Herald, the Women's
Auxiliary Minutes and Annual reports and the original
Overlook Hospital Association annual reports.

(signed) Virginia C. Kent

Note: Sample copies of "Sheets and Cases", a publication
of the Women's Auxiliary of Overlook Hospital will
be found in the files of the Chatham Historical
Society.

Book Committee
Virginia G. Kent

Mother— Bertrude Belle Harraden of Lynn, Mass.
Father— Harvey Eugene Golden of Middletown, Conn.

Born August 14, 1913 Middletown, Connecticut
A. B. Connecticut College for Women Class of 1935
Married to Donald Frederick Kent, M. D.

Mother— Nettie Ruth Fitting of Jersey City
Father— Frederick Charles Kent of New York City

Born October 4, 1913 Newark, New Jersey
A. B. University of Pennsylvania, M. D. U. of P.

Children:
Susan (Mrs. Maria Czikara) born May 12, 1942
Jeffrey Donald born January 13, 1946 Married to
Cynthia Anne Quimby

Member of Chatham School Board, Women's Auxiliary of Overlook Hospital, Chatham Community Players, Chatham Woman's Club

Hobbies: Tennis, Skiing, Bowling, Gardening

Mrs. Donald Kent
Karen Karquist, of Chatham, enjoys one of the new television sets as she convalesces at Overlook Hospital.

Our Own TV Story

A year ago the Women's Auxiliary undertakes to see that television is available to patients in Overlook Hospital. Arrangements for the use of small, readily adaptable sets, on stands of which the height is adjusted, are easily moved to any patient place. The screens are small therefore be close enough for a patient to tune to his liking. Each set is unplugged, so the sound is heard only by the individual user, and in addition to television channels there is an FM for the relaxation of enjoying music. The cost of using these machines is $2.00 per day. Three days' use costs $5, or $1.67 per day; four or more tokens brings the cost down to $1.50 a day. A patient using the set for more than two weeks may purchase tokens from the television service man, in the hospital from 3 to 6 o'clock each afternoon, for $1.00 per day.

Mrs. Wiman, Auxiliary Chairman in charge of television, says that the patients seem to like these small sets very much, due to their privacy and easy adjustment. The Women's Auxiliary is pleased that, despite the low cost to the viewer, some profit is made on the use of television. This profit is given to the hospital for use towards the improvements which are continually being made for the care and comfort of the patients.

So altogether the new television arrangement seems to be a pleasure and boon to everyone connected with the hospital.

Christmas At Overlook

To spend Christmas in the hospital is no one's wish. However, it is the wish of all who work at Overlook to give the hospital a cheery and pleasant atmosphere at this holiday time.

More than 70 entries in the Christmas Window Painting contest contributed a festive air to the corridors and rooms. Decorating these windows took more than two weeks by the workers the patients and staff. Enthusiasm and talent were abundant. The judges had an arduous task choosing the winners of the two categories, Serious and Humorous.

The Women's Auxiliary contributed the $24 prize money for the Serious category, and the winners were:

1st Prize, Willie Mae Anderson, Dietary, #54, "Flight into Egypt," in Dietary Hall, 4th floor.
2nd Prize, Sonia Hunak, Patients' Accounts, #70, "Joyful Christmas Shopping," in Patient Accounts Office.
3rd Prize, Madeline Gunn, Histology, #61, "Holy Night," in Laboratory.
Honorable Mention, 5th floor staff, #38, "Home for Christmas," hall window.

The Hospital gave the $24 prize money for the Humorous category, and the winners were:

1st Prize, Martha Sheerin, Volunteers, #69, "Our Christmas Recipe," on window of Hospitality Shop.
2nd Prize, Carole Plante, and Christine Coy, Medical Secretary, #40A, "May All Your Corpuscles Be White," in Medical Records Office.
3rd Prize, Dolores Dillon, R.N., #28, "10:00 A.M. Dress Rehearsal," in Central Supply, 6th floor.
Honorable Mention, Mary Ann Hofbauer, #67, "Confused Santa," in Laboratory Office.

(Continued on Page 4)
For Sale or Rent

Below is a list, compiled from the membership cards of 1963-1964, of those Twigs which have items for sale or rent—Why not cut it out and tack it up for use when you need something?

**CHATHAM**

Twig #1—ceramics and calendars
Mrs. W. H. Coultheid, chairman, ME 5-9125.
Twig #2—topiary trees
Mrs. Hendrik Aihle, chairman, ME 3-5768.
Twig #9—wrapping paper and ribbons.
Mrs. James DeCesere, chairman, ME 5-9420.
Twig #13—candle decorations, etc.
Mrs. J. A. Cullen, chairman, ME 5-7656.
Twig #21—doll wardrobe.
Mrs. R. M. Wooley, chairman, ME 3-8194.

**SHORT HILLS**

Twig #3—nylon hose and Charleston Recipes (cook book).
Mrs. Elmer Weston, chairman, DR 6-2322.
Twig #5—pecans, brass polish and maple syrup.
Mrs. John Cox, chairman, SO 2-1118.
Twig #18—sale of spring bulbs.
Mrs. Thomas Davis, chairman, DR 6-2475.
Twig #28—50-cup coffee pot for rent.
Mrs. Gilbert Riley, chairman, DR 6-3550.
Twig #29—travel items, hostess gifts, things for children.
Mrs. Richard Rumery, chairman, DR 6-1007.

**SUMMIT**

Twig #13—pecans, rhubarb, party favors, hand-knit cuddle caps, edging, holiday decorations.
Mrs. John Tirolo, chairman, CR 3-3756.
Twig #14—jewelry (Trifari), candy, wreaths, seasoning spices.
Mrs. H. Perry, chairman, CR 7-0099.
Twig #21—paper goods, napkins, stationery, etc., spring and fall sales of riding equipment and clothing at Watchung Stables.
Mrs. Carleton Pierson, chairman, CR 3-7580.
Twig #32—decorated soap, rain hats, bridge cloths, candles, march boxes.
Mrs. William Miller, Jr., chairman, 404-3178.
Twig #37—Christmas decorations.
Mrs. R. C. Merwein, chairman, AD 3-2470.
Twig #43—ribbon, miscellaneous.
Mrs. Brayton Smith, CR 3-0603.

Please Don’t Clatter, Volunteers

High heels are attractive and fashionable, but they clatter when walking along hospital corridors.

So please, Volunteers, when pursuing your work at Overlook, remember the most important people in the hospital—the patients—Wear quiet shoes so you don’t clatter in that annoying way.

**Help for Sweet Valentine’s Day and Easter**

The Gift Shop is now preparing Valentine’s Day goodies, all of which are for sale in the Hospital Beauty Shop.

Another bit of information

**Overlook Chaplaincy**

Public relations release—Mrs. M. D. Rogers

"Two new trustees who were elected to the Board of the Overlook Hospital Protestant Chaplaincy Association at its Annual Meeting on Tuesday, October 29, are the Rev. Henry J. McKinnon of Union Village Methodist Church in Berkeley Heights and the Rev. Bayard J. Ebling of Gloria Dei Lutheran Church in Chatham Township.

"The Chaplaincy Service at Overlook is supported by 48 Protestant Churches in the area. Overlook’s Chaplain, the Rev. David Wyatt, is assisted by the Rev. James Grady, a student at Drew University. Over 3000 Overlook patients received pastoral calls from the hospital chaplains this past year.

"A new Altar Guild was announced at the Annual Meeting, to be made up of associate members of the Chaplaincy Services. These lay representatives will distribute invitations to Chapel Service each Friday; Saturday evenings they will prepare Overlook’s Interfaith Chapel for Sunday morning services at 6:30 and 10:00 A.M.

"In addition to visiting patients with no church affiliation, or those who express an interest in a pastoral call, Overlook’s Chaplaincy Service notifies clergy of all calls from the hospital chaplains this past year.

"The Gift Shop is no longer limited to Valentine’s Day goodies, it now includes items for Easter, so remember to help you be a successful BUTTERFLY.

Please Don’t Clatter, Volunteers

High heels are attractive and fashionable, but they clatter when walking along hospital corridors.

So please, Volunteers, when pursuing your work at Overlook, remember the most important people in the hospital—the patients—Wear quiet shoes so you don’t clatter in that annoying way.

**Annual Valentine Tea Dance**

Given by CHATHAM TWIG #15

Saturday, February 8th, 1964 • 5:00 to 8:00 P.M.
at the CHATHAM FISH AND GAME CLUB
41 Fairmount Avenue

TICKETS MAY BE PURCHASED FROM
MRS. ALAN FLEMING
ME 5-8113
MRS. LAIRD
ME 5-
LUNCHEON, FASHION SHOW & CARD PARTY
by
SPRINGFIELD TWIGS
at
B. ALTMAN AND COMPANY
The Mall, Short Hills
Friday, March 13th, 12:30 P.M.
—Admission $2.50—
RESERVATIONS ONLY CALL
MRS. CHARLES JANJAKIAN or MRS. CAROLYN CAPAWANA
CR 3-9478

SCHEDULED MEETING
The Annual Meeting of the Women’s Auxiliary will take place on April 13th. Watch for your invitation giving time, place and program.

To All Twig Members
In the next issue of “Sheets and Cases” the Twig records of this year will be published, as they were last year.

So please give your work cards to your chairmen at your March meeting. The chairman will in turn give the figures to the Twig chairmen who will pass them on, in tabulated form, to Mrs. Kent.

Will the Twig chairmen be sure to have their names as “Mrs. John Doe,” not “Mary Doe.” Only through your cooperation can these facts be printed — and they are well worth printing.

Twig No. 1, Cranford
An interesting Twig event coming up is the Cranford Twilight Follies. This $15,000 money-raising event is the project of Dr. and Mrs. Frederic Andersen and Mrs. Robert Weiss. The ten homes where this party will be held last year over 300 people took part, and from the amount of money given by the participants, it is a very successful idea.

NEW PROVIDENCE TWIGS
DATES TO REMEMBER
March 4, 1964 RD PARTY - HAT FASHION SHOW Presbyterian Church, New Providence 8:00 P.M.
REFRESHMENTS - PRIZES
April 25, 1964 ANNUAL LUNCHEON Stouffer’s, Short Hills 12:00 NOON

Success Again
It can be stated with pride that our 15th Anniversary Follies was an unqualified success. Reports from our audience are all raves, and their wonderful response infects the entire cast and committees with great joy in this year’s endeavor, and with a great enthusiasm for next year.

Our actual net figure will not be known until the books are closed in March, but Follies Treasurer Joyce Winer estimates a profit of approximately $13,000! Our response from advertisers and patrons was particularly gratifying, with advertising income over $12,000 and patronage at $6,609.

Bouquets and accolades should be given to Production Chairman Ginny McMillin and to Business Chairman Lou Wall for a truly fabulous job. It takes a tremendous amount of co-operation between the co-chairmen to keep the gross and net figures in balance — every source of revenue must be sought, and every program and production cost scrutinized, with the greatest care.

Scrapbooks are being started — and the responsibility for shepherding some 600 to 700 volunteers who participate backstage, on-stage and on committees — an awesome task by itself.

And yet despite the long hours of hard, hard work the Follies still manages to be the greatest fun I know! Plans are underway and committees are already forming for our next production, and a glimpse of the future predicts a really banner 1964.

DONNA DUFF
Ways and Means Chairman

Fashions, Furs and Prizes
Plans for the Annual Luncheon-Fashion Show, given by Short Hills Twig 17, have been announced by Mrs. Richard Youngdahl, chairman for the event.

The date is February 23, the place is the Chanticler and the entertainment is Fashions by Miss Nellie of Summit, Furs by Mr. Gioielli of Millburn and a Raffle by Twig 17 with many fabulous prizes.

Mrs. Charles Cook, DR 9-5425, will be glad to take your reservations.

SUMMIT TWIGS
The Summit Twigs will hold their annual Luncheon on Thursday, April 30th, at 12:30 P.M. at the Canoe Brook Country Club.

To Westfield Twigs
Monday, February 10, at 1:15 P.M. is the time Mrs. Mathis, Westfield’s Town Chairman, has set for a Town Twig Chairman’s Meeting to review the winter’s work and to appoint a nominating committee. The meeting will be held at 7:17 Prospect Street, Westfield.

Westfield’s Annual Luncheon Meeting will be held April 1, in the Green Room of the new Washington House on Route 22 at 1:00 o’clock. Luncheon will be $2.25 and the deadline for reservations is March 25. Checks should be made payable and sent to Mrs. R. W. Hayes at 414 Lawrence Ave., Westfield.

Cheer for the Children
Watch for word of the new project of Diversional Therapy — this one for the Pediatric patients. A fancy car is being made, all painted with designs, and the personnel is being lined up. There will be more news about it in June, by which time it is expected to be functioning.

Another bit of good news for the pediatric patients is the start of a children’s Library. A Girl Scout Troop from Chatham started it with a gift of 81 books.

THE CHATHAM TWIGS
CORDIALLY INVITE YOU TO ATTEND THEIR
SPRING LUNCHEON AND FASHION SHOW
at
THE CHANTICLER
Tuesday, March 3rd, 1964
COCKTAILS AT 12:00 Noon —— LUNCHEON AT 1:00 P.M.
FASHIONS BY LORD AND TAYLOR
FOR TICKETS CALL: MRS. EDWARD McCOMUL • ME 5-5010
Christmas Boots

Mentioned in the report on "Christmas at Overlook" are the candy filled boots made by Twig 7 of Springfield and the big red boots made by Twig 9 of Springfield and the Hospital Thursday Sewing Bee for the new babies to wear home.

These were very much appreciated as can be seen from these excerpts from two letters received by the hospital — "Having a baby is a delightful experience. Being in the hospital at Christmas time, however, is one filled with mixed emotions — The adorable red shoe on Sunday's dinner tray was just that extra, thoughtful touch that the new mommies needed — I asked that when we go home to-day our little girl will be enclosed in a red stocking filled with Christmas candy. I also received huge red stockings that the mother will receive their babies in when they leave the hospital this week. I wish to take this opportunity to say thank you for your efforts to make our stay in the hospital a pleasure and one to be remembered, isn't it pleasant that the Twigs and the Hospital Thursday Sewing Bee produced these delightful gifts, and that some patients produced red boots made by Twig 9 of Springfield and the big red boots made by Twig 9 of Springfield.

Auditor's Report

Women's Auxiliary of Overlook Hospital

BALANCE OCTOBER 1, 1962

RECEIPTS:

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<th>Item</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Transfer from Membership</td>
<td>$5,600.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Coffee Shop</td>
<td>22,000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gift Shop</td>
<td>9,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pledges of 1962</td>
<td>12,600.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baby Phone Sav. A/C</td>
<td>299.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Special Nursing Sav. A/C</td>
<td>1,172.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Twig Donations (82)</td>
<td>22,579.64</td>
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<tr>
<td>Baby Phone Income</td>
<td>4,108.25</td>
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<tr>
<td>Television Income</td>
<td>17,351.24</td>
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<tr>
<td>Special Nursing Fund Donations (2)</td>
<td>1,470.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Memorial Donations (15)</td>
<td>154.93</td>
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<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous Donations (4)</td>
<td>12.50</td>
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Total Receipts: $96,302.98

BALANCE SEPTEMBER 30, 1963

Transfer to Savings Accounts:

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<th>Item</th>
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<tr>
<td>Special Nursing</td>
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<tr>
<td>2 Twig</td>
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<tr>
<td>Baby Phone Guild</td>
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<td>Memorial Fund</td>
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<tr>
<td>Future Hospitality Shop</td>
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<tr>
<td>Administrative Expenses</td>
<td>$23,004.22</td>
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Total Disbursements: $13,020.40

Total Cash Available: $113,328.56

SHEETS AND CASES

Editor
MRS. HENRY C. SLACK
18 Dogwood Drive
Summit, N. J.
Tel.: CREstview 3-4498

MACNICOL. JOHNSON & CO. New York
The following is a record of the painters in Chatham, compiled to the best of my ability, and if there are any omissions or errors I would take this opportunity to apologize for the same. The dates are the approximate terms of their operating their business.

John Tyson 1870-1923
Joseph Conklin 1890-1935
Charles Wittreich 1900-1920
Benjamin Delcher 1890-1935
Walter S. Tyson 1923-1946
Howard C. Tyson 1946-1965
Theodore Brown 1925-1935
Charles Wittreich 1935-1962
Wittreich and Brown 1935-1940
John Spencer 1945-1960
John Kirkbride 1920-1935
Wesley Conklin (Keane)
John Tyson who was wounded in the Civil War started to paint in Chatham shortly after his discharge from the army. He was know in and about this area for being an ardent hunter and fisherman. He was known for the snapping turtle soup he made and there were many times when he did the cooking and supervised the cooking at local clam bakes.

Joe Conklin a painting contractor in Chatham employed members of his family that is his brothers and nephews. He lived on Center Ave and was a faithful and strong supporting member of the Chatham Methodist Church.

Walter S. Tyson who was the Son of John Tyson was known as a hunter and fisherman but he was well known as a hunter of fox and raccoon. He would purchase coon and fox hounds in Missouri and the South and hunt with them on Buddhurst Farm and in the Great Swamp.
HOWARD C. TYSON

Son of Lucretia Crotsley and Walter S. Tyson.

Born in Irvington, New York July 18, 1910.

Educated in the Chatham Public Schools.

Married Helen B. Hall of Summit, N. J., daughter of V. P. Hall and Hattie Dilliston, November 18, 1932.

One child: John Raymond Tyson, born in Chatham December 11, 1933.

Occupation: Painting Contractor

Member of Madison Lodge #98 F. & A. M., Madison Square Club, former Director of Chatham Savings & Loan Association, former Director of Kiwanis Club, American Guild of Organists, Assistant Scout Master, Cub Master, Chatham Fire Dept., Treasurer of Chatham Baseball Club in Lackawanna League.
Benjamin David Belcher was born in South Orange, New Jersey on August 29, 1869 the eldest of nine children born to John Thomas and Margaret Aitken Belcher.

He spent most of his childhood in South Orange, but at an early age moved with his family to Summit, New Jersey where his father operated Haggerty Greenhouses on the corner of Morris Ave. and River Road where the main building of CIBA Pharmaceutical Company now stands.

Working with his father, he learned the florist business, but after a few years decided his interest lay elsewhere.

At sixteen years of age he became apprenticed to the firm of Chrystal and Chamberlain, Painters and Decorators, in Summit, New Jersey and served four years, learning well every phase of the trade. When his apprenticeship expired he continued working for the same firm for several years earning the princely sum of $1.25 a day.

In 1892 he married Georgeanna Magathan and they came to live in Chatham. Each morning he walked to Summit where he continued working for various firms among same, Mr. Thomas Baird. This he continued to do six days a week leaving his home on Summit Ave. at 7 A.M. and returning at 6 P.M.

In 1912 he decided to strike out for himself starting his own business in Chatham. Later for a short period of time he formed a partnership with Mr. Frank Sharp of Summit, New Jersey. This was dissolved due to Mr. Sharp opening his own shop.
Many of the fine old homes in Chatham were painted and decorated by him as were public buildings and churches.

At times he hired a number of men to help on his various jobs and when times were slow, worked alone. But due to the type of work he did, was usually in great demand. He earned the reputation of a man who did his work well and took pride in a job well done, leaving each job clean and spotless.

He continued in business until he became ill, in January 1931, and after a long illness passed away on September 7, 1931, survived by his wife and six children.

Compiled by his daughter,
Margaret Belcher

Note from Book Committee: The autobiographical data of Margaret Belcher will be found under "Research".
Paving
Information on County Roads - Department of Public Works
County of Morris
George A. Rezicek Director

Information on New Jersey Rt. #24 (Main Street) Bureau of Public Information
N.J. State Highway Dept.
John Summers Director
PASSEIC AVENUE  County Road #13

Passaic Avenue was originally laid out in 1767 and was called Budd's Lane. It was laid out at that time to a width of 2 rods (33'-0")
It was widened and straightened, and probably realigned to some extent, in 1871 to a width of 3 rods (49'-6") from Main Street to the Passaic River
after a previous attempt to do this had been rejected (probably by the owners of adjoining land) in 1869. The road as laid out in 1871
measured 1 mile, 48 chains and 86 links in length. The records indicate that the road was originally in Chatham Township and started "from the Morris and Elizabeth Turnpike in the village of Chatham" to a point on "the middle timber of the westerly end of the Passaic River bridge".

This was one of the roads taken into the county road system when the system was first established in 1894.

Fairmount Avenue  County Road #38

Fairmount Avenue was in existence as a public road prior to 1867. In that year it was widened to 4 rods (66'-0") and straightened and laid out "beginning in the middle of the Turnpike road in the village and said Township of Chatham"—-to the middle of the road leading from New Providence to the Hickory Tree, passing forty-two feet from the northeastern corner of the Mount Vernon Brick School House". One section was taken into the county road system in 1921 and the balance in 1931.

SUMMIT AVENUE  County Road #36

In 1916 the base for Summit Avenue was field stone hand set. It was taken into the County system in 1920 and was resurfaced in 1957.
WATCHUNG AVENUE  County Road #46

This road was taken into the County road system in 1923. It was reconstructed of Bituminous concrete from Passaic River to Lafayette Avenue in 1951. Complete resurfacing to be completed in 1963.

MAIN STREET  RT-New Jersey 24

Taken on the New Jersey State Highway System in 1920


1921 Widening and adjust to existing surface, added two 10 foot lanes on each side of existing 18 feet pavement. The surface: 2 inch Bituminous concrete over 6 inches concrete base.


Reads in Chatham of concrete Borough maintained:

Chatham Street- Blacktop resurface to be completed in 1963.

Parties of Western Ave. - Parties of Center Ave. - Parties of Washington Ave. South Passaic Ave. Second Street and Parties of Hillside Ave.

Garden Ave. - Myrtle Ave. = Minten Ave. - were built as concrete reads the top was sealed off, then it was treated and sealcoated with tar and gravel.
Reads in Chatham Manor were a Real Estate Development by Harmen
Realty Corp. Through the years reads deteriorated and were kicked
around by town fathers. In the years of 1953 and 54 under Borough
read supervisor Ellis May, reads were widened and graded by Borough
employees with antique equipment - 1923 Ferdien Grader & Roller.
Reads were treated with two applications of tar and have been seal coated
periodically since.

Many of Chatham's old dirt roads from horse and buggy days, were
graded and built up with continuous sealcoating. Roads with open ditches
and culverts at each driveway were filled in and widened to the edge of the
grass.

Sealcoating from years back; when all gravel was shoveled from trucks,
to modern day when it is applied with mechanical spreaders attached to trucks.

Contractors.

Ad in Madison Eagle - April 17, 1912          C. J. Miller - General Contr.
Other contractors, Fred Parcells - Contr. & Teamster  He dug excavations
for cellar with scoop and horses

August Meiliter = General Contractor.

Everett Kent = General Contractor.

Nicholas Grace = General Contractor.

Wesley Cenklein = General Contractor.

Nicholas Aisena = Contractor Heavy Equipment.

Felice Iantile = Contractor Heavy equipment.

Ellis May Jr.  Ellis May Sr.  Paving and Contracting.
Ellis May Jr.*) Operating as May Paving and Contracting.
Ellis May Sr.*)

Started in business April 1, 1955. Began as Landscaping and
genral contracting, the demand for paving was so great that since
1959 we do strictly paving.
Autobiography of Ellis May, Jr.

Ellis May Jr., was born in Chatham township on June 12, 1922. He was one of three children, having one older sister and one younger sister. He started school in the "Little Red Brick Schoolhouse", and was there until second grade, when he was sent to Southern Boulevard public school. He graduated from Chatham Borough High School in 1939.

After graduation, he worked for the Overhead Door Corporation in Maplewood. His family moved to Center Street Chatham in 1941, and he went to work for the road department of the Borough of Chatham. His father was Superintendent of the road department. He stayed with this position until 1955, when he and his father resigned from the borough position, and formed their own business, namely, "May Paving and Contracting".

His recreational time was limited, but he took great pride and pleasure in being a member of the Chatham Volunteer Fire Department.

In May 1946, he married the former Helen Redding of Madison. He had two daughters, Ellen Marie, born April 12, 1948, and Berbre Jane, born June 21, 1950. For the past sixteen years, he resided at 421 Main St., in Chatham.

He died April 16, 1965.
P.E.O. Sisterhood
P.E.O.

The P.E.O. Sisterhood was founded January 21, 1869, by seven college girls, students at Iowa Wesleyan College, Mount Pleasant, Iowa. Although established as a college sorority, campus chapters were discontinued when emphasis was placed on the organization of chapters in towns and cities. This change from a college group to a community group opened the way for the growth of the organization in the United States and Canada.

The P.E.O. Sisterhood is now an international organization with a membership of more than 115,000 women. Almost 3900 chapters have been organized during the 94 years since P.E.O. was founded by the seven students at Wesleyan College.

The executive office of the P.E.O. Sisterhood is located in Des Moines, Iowa, in a modern and efficient office building completed in 1960, where all departmental work of the organization is carried on including the editing of The P.E.O. RECORD, the official magazine for P.E.O., published monthly since 1889.

Purposes

The purposes of the P.E.O. Sisterhood are educational and charitable. For many years the major objective of the organization has been to provide increased opportunities for higher education for women. This has been accomplished through a loan fund, a junior college, and scholarships for foreign students. Charitable activities are carried on primarily by the state and local chapters. These include homes for senior members and aid to welfare agencies, such as the American and Canadian Red Cross.

THE P.E.O. EDUCATIONAL FUND

The first educational project of the P.E.O. Sisterhood was its Educational Fund, established in 1907 for the purpose of assisting qualified women students desiring to become self-supporting, to attain an education beyond the high school level.

The fund is a revolving one of over $975,000 from which almost 14,000 women have been aided in completing their educational programs through loans from this fund amounting in total to more than $6,620,000.00. Approximately 2,400 students receive service in this way each year.

The P.E.O. Educational Fund has remained a loan fund. The recipients are beneficiaries who receive not only the opportunity for education, but a trust to use the funds and return them for the benefits of others. The beneficiaries assist P.E.O. in making this philanthropy possible, for as the principal is repaid, restoring the money to its original source, the fund is kept constant and available to other women of the present and future who seek additional education.

COTTEY JUNIOR COLLEGE FOR WOMEN

Founded in 1881, Cottey College, Nevada, Missouri, has been owned and supported by the P.E.O. Sisterhood since 1927. This junior college for women was given to the Sisterhood by its founder, Virginia Alice Cottey Stockard, a member of P.E.O. It will begin its seventy-ninth year in September, 1963, with dormitory capacity of 350 students who come from the United States and Canada and from many foreign countries.

In 1950, Cottey first opened its doors to students from outside the United States and Canada, and has come to be known as "the college of world friendship." In addition to its program for international students, Cottey is also a member of the Reid Hall Third-Year-in-Paris Plan. This means that a Cottey graduate, with proper recommendations, has an opportunity to take her third year
of college work in Paris at the Sorbonne, the Louvre, and the Alliance Francaise. The liberal arts program at Cottey College provides the intellectual resources, the discipline, and the flexibility that prepare the student for later specialization in the field of her choice. The educational program is definitely designed as one of preparation for transfer into a four-year college, but in recognition of the satisfactory completion of two years at Cottey, the diploma of Associate in Arts is conferred.

The college is accredited by the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools and by the National Association of Schools of Music for Junior Colleges.

P.E.O. INTERNATIONAL PEACE SCHOLARSHIPS

Believing that education is fundamental to world peace and understanding, the members of P.E.O. established the International Peace Scholarship Program in 1949. Voluntary contributions by the members are providing scholarships for selected women from other countries for graduate study in universities in the United States and Canada.

Since the beginning of the program in 1949, 816 scholarships have been given to 553 students from 63 countries, for a total of more than $679,438 to attend colleges and universities.

Through these scholarships, P.E.O. is providing these women an opportunity for specialized training so they may return to their homelands to serve their own people with greater skill and broader understanding. The members of P.E.O. are personally interested in these representatives from other lands. Friendship and affection develop between P.E.O. and the students, which gives hope for future understanding among the nations of the world.

THE P.E.O. FOUNDATION

The P.E.O. Foundation is a convenient way for individuals and corporations to make nontaxable contributions in support of the educational and charitable purposes of the P.E.O. Sisterhood, and of other qualified charitable organizations. Donors to the P.E.O. Foundation may claim deduction for such contributions in computing their taxable incomes, and for Federal estate and gift tax purposes. Donors also may specify for which qualified educational or charitable purpose the gift, bequest or devise shall be used.

CHATHAM CHAPTER OF P.E.O. SISTERSHOOD

The Chatham Chapter of the P.E.O. Sisterhood was organized on January 12, 1962. The charter list included the following women: Mrs. Fred Herrigel, III, Mrs. N.E. Tompkins, Mrs. Z.F. Pettis, Mrs. B.L. Vance, and Mrs. J.O. Tinker, all of Chatham; Mrs. J.W. Suurvalle, Mrs. R.B. Davison, and Mrs. E.F. Pfennig of Summit; Mrs. A.W. Erion, Short Hills; Mrs. R.M. Bennett, and Mrs. L.H. Merill of Morris Plains; Mrs. F.C. Brack of Morristown; Mrs. C.R. Buys, Mrs. A.L. Regnier, Mrs. W.G. Kesler, and Mrs. G.M. Stewart of New Providence; Mrs. E.S. Mowin, Murray Hill; Mrs. F.M. Harding, Berkeley Heights; and Mrs. R.W. Wallace, Basking Ridge.
Pharmacists
By Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mayer
Mr. Richard Mayer

PHARMACY

In tracing the history of Chatham over the past 300 years, one runs the entire gamut, from mixing fragrant formulas, endlessly filling capsules, making pungent ointments, to the hygienic, scientific and diversified drug stores of today.

Pharmacies are very interesting places. "Next to the hardware store," I heard a man say, "I think that drug stores are the most fascinating places." Waiting for a prescription to be filled can be a very illuminating experience. Where else can a customer be exposed to such an amazing variety of articles?

There is no record of a drug store in the Revolutionary period. After the Revolution, and this information comes from Dr. G. Southworth, a Dr. Mun.11 practiced medicine in Chatham. As there were no apothecaries, doctors also dispensed medicine and drew blood in many cases with leeches.

Our first record was found in an advertisement in the Township paper, in 1882.

R. M. Stephens
"Perfumery and Drugs and Fancy Articles
Prescriptions carefully compounded."

Another article mentioned Stephens Drug Store.

September 12, 1885.

"Several new features have to light in the case of Mr. Stephens absconding drug clerk Bohlen. Mr. Stephens says his loss would amount to at least $100. Bohlen met young ladies
after closing the store at night and gave several valuable presents to lady friends - paid out of the till."

On January 15, 1891, the Chatham News told of a sale in Dreyer's Drug Store.

Dr. W. J. Wolfe, who came to Chatham in 1885, owned the Wolfe Building, which is situated where Patterson's Cigar and Liquor Store is now. He opened a drug store in that building and hired a man to run the business for him. This information is authenticated by his daughter, Katherine Wolfe, who resides at 67 Fairmount Ave. in Chatham. Miss Wolfe says he sold the store to a Mr. Louis Schear.

Yet according to the Madison Eagle, November 6, 1896, Wolfe sold to G. N. Lustre.

There was an advertisement on the Chatham Press, 1897, for Phelps Remedy for Arthritis, Bronchitis, Croup - sold exclusively by G. N. Lustre.

The remedies of those days were not specific. They were usually a cure for a multitude of ailments.

Though no record of this store has come to our attention, in 1897, there was an ad by Dougherty Chatham Pharmacy for the prevention of falling hair, by the use of Cuticura Soap. And if dyeing the hair today is as common as using lipstick, you would be surprised to see all the ads on hair color restoratives at the turn of the century.

Some old timers tell of Dr. Pollard's Drug Store, where Nick and Art's Barber Shop is now located. This store operated a soda fountain. In addition, there was a machine that chopped ice. Dr. Pollard popularized "The Drink" of the teen-agers of that day. It was made by
pouring grape juice over cracked ice. This information was collected by Mr. & Mrs. F. D. Budd.

To get authentic information on the drug store in Chatham, we thought the N. J. Board of Pharmacy would be the best place to contact. They referred us to Rutgers University, which gave us most of the following information. Their records only go back as far as 1914.

In 1914, Irving Weiss opened a drug store where the Main Drug is now situated on the north side of Main St. and Passaic Ave. In 1921, Weiss sold to Harry Spector. In 1936, Spector sold to Max Appel and Michael Liss, who ran it as a partnership.

During this time Appel sold out to Liss. In 1938, Liss sold the business to the Bain Brothers. It was during their ownership that the store was first named the Main Drug.

In 1950, Max Rappaport and Sidney Barth purchased the Main Drug and operated it as a partnership until 1960.

In 1960, Max Rappaport sold out to Sidney Barth, the present owner. Before 1920, Mr. A. Sleee opened a drug store on the north side of Main Street, about where the Typewriter Shop is now.

In 1920, Skeel sold out to Alexander DelBruno. He called it the Dell Pharmacy.

In 1937, George H. Rowland purchased the business from Mr. DelBruno. He changed the name to Rowlands Chatham Pharmacy. This information comes from Mr. Rowland himself, who is now retired and lives in Madison, N. J.
In 1942, James Pagliara purchased the store from Mr. Rowland. He dropped the name Rowland and operated it as Chatham Pharmacy.

In 1944, Pagliara moved across the street to 263 Main Street, the store's present location.

In 1955, Pagliara sold to Charles and Richard Mayer, a father and son partnership and the present owners of Chatham Pharmacy.

In the meantime, a shopping center opened on Main Street on the corner of Lafayette Ave.

In 1951, Patrick Capone opened a drug store in the shopping center and called it the Park Pharmacy. Emulating the present day food markets, the store was operated from the very beginning as a self-service store.

In 1952, Samuel Bronfman purchased the store. He is the present owner and has continued the self-service system.

Submitted by Charles Mayer and Richard Mayer

Charles Mayer lives at 806 Morris Tpk., Short Hills, NJ

Richard Mayer lives at 458x Lenox Ave., South Orange, NJ

Charles and his wife, Florence, have two sons, Alan and Richard. Charles, having graduated from the N. J. College of Pharmacy in 1913, has just completed fifty years as a pharmacist.

Richard and his wife, Barbara, own their home in South Orange and live there with their three children, Jodi, James and Jaclyn. Richard graduated from Rutgers University in 1954.
I, Florence Mayer, was born in New York City on August 14, 1900. My father, Abraham Westin and my mother, Annie Westin, came to this country from Russian Poland, when they were in their teens.

I was educated in N.Y. schools, graduated from Wadleigh High and got my B.A. in Pedagogy from Hunter College.

I married my husband Charles Mayer in 1922. His mother and father, Abraham and Goldie Mayer, came from the same area as my parents. In fact, we happen to be members of the same family tree.

In tracing the geneology of our Family Society, of which I am the president, I discovered that our great grandparents were brothers.

My husband is a pharmacist, having graduated from the N.J. College in 1913. That college is now a part of the Rutgers University College of Pharmacy. In 1963, he and eight other Alumni of the Class of 1913 were honored at Rutgers University and given bronze medals to commemorate fifty years as registered pharmacists in the state of N.J.

We are the lucky parents of two fine sons. The older one, Alan Mayer was graduated from the U.S. Naval Academy in 1944 and served in World War II in the Pacific area. He married Barbara Toker of Elizabeth, N.J. and has two children, Cathy, aged 15 and Andrew, aged 10. They live in their own home in Short Hills, N.J. After ten years in the oil and Coal business, Alan went in to building business. He built a very unusual housing development in Brielle, N.J. It is a garden apartment of seventeen buildings. Each building consists of four units that look like ranch houses, giving the privacy of a home and eliminating the worry and the care of the grounds.

Our younger son, Richard, after serving in the army, graduated from Rutgers College of Pharmacy in 1934. He served his apprenticeship and worked for several years in a large store in Westfield. Now he was ready for bigger things and in February 1955, he and my husband purchased the Chatham Pharmacy, which they operate as a partnership.
Richard married Barbara Alenick of Newark, and they have three children, Jodi, age 10, James, age 8 and Jaclyn, age 4. They own their home in South Orange, N.J. You may have noticed that all the children’s names start with J. We call them the three Jays. And we have two daughters-in-law by the name of Barbara and that often poses quite a problem.

Before coming to Chatham we lived in Newark for twelve years and then moved to Elizabeth, where we spent over twenty years. For a period of years, we operated three stores at one time.

My husband is a Charter member of the Chatham Rotary Club while Richard is a Kiwanian. Charles is a past president of the Chatham Chamber of Commerce. He is a past president of the Union Co. Pharmaceutical Association and is an active member of the board of the N.J. Wholesale Drug Co. He is also a member of the Board of Directors of the Chatham Savings.

As for myself, I have been active in organizations all my life. I'm a past president of the Rotary-Ann's of Chatham, an organization which I enjoy very much. We are members of Temple Sinai in Summit.

I work full time at the store and love every minute of it. In my organizational work, I specialize in program. I did a lot of amateur theatrical work, having written several plays in collaboration with a friend, which we produced and by which we raised a great deal of money for charitable purposes. I love to sew for myself and have also designed and made oodles of costumes for our plays. Whenever my grandchildren need a costume, I'm elected!

We live in the Short Hills Terrace Apartments on the Morris Turnpike in Short Hills. It's a two story apartment with our own garage and laundry room and private entrance, which makes it the closest to a private home. It's located right past the Arch Restaurant, and the nicest thing about it, is that it's only seven or eight minutes from Chatham Pharmacy.
Chatham is the best thing that ever happened to us. We love the community and the people in it. Being in business here is a joy and our associations with our clients are only the very pleasantest ones. It’s a home town store, like the old corner drug store. We knew most of the people by name, watch their children grow up, share their joys and try to help in their trials and tribulations.

My philosophy of life is that the busiest people are the happiest people. And I am busy and happy! I enjoy whatever I do, and find that I compete with myself to do the very best job possible.

The following poem expresses very succinctly my philosophy:

YOU ASKED FOR IT: Delivered by Florence Mayer on November 10, 1963.

Reflections of a Sexagenarian
How does it feel to turn sixty three, you all ask,
To answer it truthfully, is really quite a task;
I've searched by feelings and I have no shame confessing,
That I should get down on my knees and count my blessings!
Good health, a treasure that has no peers,
The companionship of my mate, which has mellowed through the years,
The respect of my children, whom I hold so dear,
And the little grandchildren, whom I revere!

Though so many say, "That you're sixty three, it's hard to believe,
By the wrinkles and the crow's feet, I am not deceived;
And, if I am able to weather the years with grace,
I attribute it to the philosophy, which I embrace,
I take everything - good or bad - in my stride - and then
I never cross my bridges, until I come to them;
Eager to get tedious jobs out of my way,
I don't put off until to-morrow, what I can do to-day.

I always do the best I can, that's the way I live,
Then I never worry, for the best is all I have to give.
Blessed with drive and bounding energy, I'm an enthusiast,
Living each day to the fullest, as if it were my last.

Possessions, somehow, have never meant very much to me,
I'm one of those contented souls, who love simplicity.
With my dear friends, I've worked and played, we had a lot to give,
Weathering so many years together, we were just like relatives.
Then, with that little extra understanding, that I try to expend,
I find that I can count my relatives among my friends.

So, as I reassess my values, on this venerable age,
To know just how lucky I am, I need not be a sage.
Your faith and your love, I treasure more than I can say,
So much so, that I always look forward to this get together day.
And so, in closing, dear friends, if my simple philosophy has done so much for me,
Perhaps you too, would like to try, my magic recipe?
MR. & MRS. CHARLES MAYER

MR. RICHARD MAYER
MR. CHARLES MAYER IN CHATHAM PHARMACY
263 MAIN STREET
Photographers
PHOTOGRAPHERS AND CAMERA CLUBS

History - Mr. Karl W. Horn

Autobiographical Sketches
  Mr. Wallace C. Babcock - under Book Committee
  Mr. Ralph F. Bates - under School Superintendents
  Bezian Studio
  Mr. Guy Cunningham
  Mr. John B. Ehrhardt
  Mr. Mike Ferdi
  Mr. Roger K. Gurley - under Weather
  Mr. Karl Horn
  Mr. Carl Kelly
  Miss Lorraine Kemble - under Trelleys
  Mr. R. S. Kennedy Sr.
  Mr. Richard Lum
  Mrs. J. R. Sayer
  Mr. Marshall N. Waterman
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PHOTOGRAPHERS AND CAMERA CLUBS -- K.W. HORN

CHATHAM CAMERA CLUB

In the middle of the nineteen thirties there were a number of amateur photographers in Chatham who had developed their hobby much beyond the snap-shot stage. They had built dark rooms and were not only developing their own films and printing contact pictures but were making big enlargements for exhibitions. As some of these hobbyists were engineers of the Bell Telephone Laboratories Inc. it was natural for them to get together and show each other the results of their week-end activities. A number of their friends became interested and it was not long until they began to hold meetings at their homes.

It was about 1938 when they decided to organize the Chatham Camera Club. The word "about" is used because all records seem to have disappeared. At this time there are a half dozen or more former members of the Chatham Camera Club living in Chatham. They remember the Club very well. They can recount many incidents that happened during the existence of the Club; as for dates, their memory goes blank.

The history of the Club, however, is not a blank. Harold E. Smith well remembers that he was the first president. Also, Arthur C. Petterson has not forgotten that he was a president. Ralph F. Bates, Superintendent of the Chatham Schools, remembers that the Club occasionally met in a classroom of the school. Arthur Petterson remembers the many hours of labor that were necessary to condition the Little Red School House at Fairmount Ave. and Southern Boulevard so they could hold meetings there. The Little Red School House became the regular meeting place for the life of the Club.

Except during summer, meetings were held once a month.

All phases of photography were explored. The principal subject at the meetings usually was to improve the picture by better composition, exposure, film development, and picture printing.
CHATHAM CAMERA CLUB continued

When they compared cameras, one time, they discovered that no two had the same kind. They tell of visiting other camera clubs. Several exhibits were held in Chatham and they entered pictures in contests in New York City. Arthur Petterson still has a picture he exhibited in a New York salon. It shows a date of 1942.

Several members of the Chatham Camera Club became well known as fine photographers. Richmond Ross had a number of his photographs reproduced in several magazines. William A. Corbett specialized in photographs of famous places in New Jersey. His showings were well received in many cities of the state. By providing fine photographs Ralph Bates, Superintendent of the Chatham schools, contributed greatly to the pupils and the parent’s records of school days. For many years W.T. Winteringham photographed the Chatham Fourth of July parades. He put the films away for safe keeping and now he can not remember where he put them. They may show up later.

Other members of the Club who are too modest to report their photographic accomplishments are: Harold E. Smith, Harry A. Burgess, Harold D. Nelson, Philip Lum, and Jeanette Middlebrook. They agree, however, that the Chatham Camera Club contributed a great deal toward improving their photographic ability.

What happened to the Club? It could not co-exist with the Second World War. Emergency war orders put the Bell Telephone Laboratories on a continuous over-time basis. The laboratory engineers, who were the backbone of the Club, no longer had time to attend meetings or take pictures or work in the dark room. Other members became involved in local war work. Then there was another deterrent: photographic materials became as scarce as gasoline.

The end can not be given a specific date. The Club just stopped functioning in late 1942 or was it in 1943?
At about the time the Chatham Camera Club was breaking up, another group of camera enthusiasts living in Madison and Chatham became interested in forming a camera club. The prime mover of this group was Richard Nett who was in the book design and publishing business in New York City. His work brought him in close association with the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York.

Frank Buck of Chatham joined Mr. Nett in bringing enough camera enthusiasts together to form a club which was first known as the Madison Camera Club. Later, the name was changed to Madison-Chatham Camera Club. None of the early members had belonged to the discontinued Chatham Camera Club.

The first meetings of the newly formed Club were held in 1942 and Richard Nett was selected as the first president. Frank Buck of Chatham became the next president. Later the Club was incorporated. The certificate of incorporation was signed on the fourth of October 1947 A.D. by the following Trustees selected to manage the Club for the first year:

- Frank Buck, 82 Lafayette Ave., Chatham, N.J.
- Gerold B. Jacobus, 14 Mercer Ave., Chatham, N.J.
- Richard Nett, 71 Brittin Street, Madison, N.J.

The charter members of the Club were business and professional men and members of the faculty of Drew University.

The Club soon became well known in the state and it joined the Metropolitan Camera Club Council in New York City where it did very well in both contests and exhibits.

Meetings were held on the second Tuesday of each month in the Madison YMCA building.

A treasurer's report for the first six months of 1942 showed a cash balance on hand of $59.74. At a meeting on January 12, 1943 a budget in detail, amounting to $150.00 for the year 1943 was approved.

A question came up at a regular meeting on June 8, 1943 as to whether meetings should be held during the summer months? They voted yes.
The foregoing indicates that they got off to a good start. The Club was particular as to whom should be taken in to the Club. One of the first committees appointed was a membership committee, consisting of three members. Every candidate had to be approved by this committee before he could join the Club.

Picture contests were held from the start. Gerald Jacobus of Chatham was the black and white chairman. He was very successful in getting the members to prepare pictures for the contests. By having well known judges and lecturers it was not long until the Club received favorable recognition both in the state and in New York City.

Richard Nett won the Grand Prize in the 1948 International Amateur Photographic Contest in connection with a trip to the Jasper National Park in the Canadian Rockies. The trip was sponsored by the U.S. Camera magazine and the Canadian Railway. The photograph showed the reflection of a mountain scene in the window of a cottage which had been occupied by King George VI of England and Queen Elizabeth during their visit in 1939.

Another outstanding prize was won by W. Starr Suydam when he was President of the Club. This was the $2000.00 First Prize in Popular Photography's nation wide contest. It is said that over 30,000 Photographs were entered in this contest. The picture showed a blind boy learning braille. Mr. Suydam's son, who has very good eyes, was the model.

Howard K. Morris announced on September 12, 1944, that he would donate $1000.00 to the Club for a dark room in the YMCA building. The dark room was ready for use in about a year.

During 1946 Richard Stably, a well known instructor on photography, gave a series of lectures on different phases of photography.
Another series of lectures "How to improve the film" was given (1954-5) by W. Starr Suydam (who won the Popular Photography $2000.00 Prize).

In November 1948 it was decided to have two meetings each month instead of one, and they were to be held on the second and fourth Tuesdays.

Due to increase in rent at the YMCA (Madison) the Club decided (1957) to hold its meetings at the Calvary Presbyterian Church, Florham Park, N. J. The next move (1959) was to the Florham Park First Aid Squad building. The last move (1963) was to the Jersey Central Power and Light Co. building, Madison Ave. Punch Bowl Road, Morristown, N.J. This fine new building furnishes the best quarters the Club ever had. The generosity and friendly cooperation of the Jersey Central is much appreciated.

The Club has had its ups and downs due mostly to members retiring from business and moving away or employees of big companies being transferred to distant locations. At present the Club is very active under the leadership of President Edgar L. Kelly Jr. It has a diversified program and the results in both competitions and exhibits have been quite gratifying.

* Negative
PHOTOGRAPHERS AND CAMERA CLUBS -- K.W.HORN

PRESIDENTS OF THE
MADISON-CHATHAM CAMERA CLUB

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>President</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1942-44</td>
<td>Richard Nett</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1944-45</td>
<td>Frank Buck*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1945-46</td>
<td>William Chatman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1946-47</td>
<td>Gerald B.Jacobus *</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1947-48</td>
<td>Walter Hughes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1948</td>
<td>John D. Mooman (did not serve)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1948-49</td>
<td>Florence C. Jordy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1949-50</td>
<td>W, Starr Suydam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1950-51</td>
<td>W, Starr Suydam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1951-52</td>
<td>Louis C. Jordy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1952</td>
<td>Don M. Terk (resigned)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1952-53</td>
<td>William Kent</td>
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<tr>
<td>1953-54</td>
<td>Karl W. Horn *</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1954-55</td>
<td>Lyla Brumbaugh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1955-56</td>
<td>Owen Wright *</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1956-57</td>
<td>Owen Wright *</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1957-58</td>
<td>Kyle Brumbaugh (died Jan.1958)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1959-60</td>
<td>Walter Adolph</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1960-61</td>
<td>Capt. Bernard M. Sievers</td>
</tr>
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<td>1962-63</td>
<td>Edgar L. Kelly Jr.</td>
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* From Chatham
Photographers and Camera Clubs -- K.W. Horn

Spotone

Chatham is the birthplace and home of "Spotone".

For retouching photographic pictures there is nothing on the market, anywhere, that is considered equal to Spotone. It really has no competition. Amateur and professional photographers use it. In fact, they would find it difficult to get along without it.

Spotone which is known commercially as a "photographic retouching product" had its humble origin in 1938. It was invented by Carl Kelly who then lived on Inwood Road. He says, he developed a set of dye colors to help him obtain better results in his photographic art work.

This retouching material was very successful and in a short time many requested to buy it. Friend told friend and before long inquiries were coming from nearby states. During the war years people had other things to think about so the growth of Spotone was limited. However, after the conflicts ended, people who were again interested in photography began to buy more of it.

By this time Mr. Kelly was living on Orchard Road and Spotone had outgrown his basement laboratory. His first full scale business operation was on Steve Brown's Commerce Street.

Today, his company, known as the Retouch Methods Co., Inc., employs five people and the retouching products are sold not only throughout the United States but also in many parts of the world. The larger export shipments go to Canada, Australia and Germany.

In the photographic world Chatham, New Jersey is known as the birthplace of Spotone and the home of Retouch Methods Co.
COMMERCIAL PHOTOGRAPHERS

There seems to be no record of a regular commercial photographer in Chatham before Mr. Bozian established his Studio of Photography at 249 Main Street, Chatham.

There are a number of elderly residents in Chatham who have lived in no other place, and none of those consulted can remember of anyone in the past 50 to 80 years who made a business of taking pictures.

Amateur photographers are included in the history of the camera clubs.

Mr. Bozian has promised a story of himself and his studio but it has not been received.
ABOUT KARL W. HORN

Born February 9, 1888 in Glassgo, Mo. Grew up on a ranch in Colorado. Received B.S. degree in Electrical Engineering at the now Colorado State University. In senior year was recruited for student course by Western Electric Co. Inc. Personnel Director Ernest M. Hopkins, who later became President of Dartmouth College. Was retired from W.E.Co., February 1953 after over 41 years of service.

High lights of work were: Originating and developing new methods for nation wide application and also was a Stores Manager at Washington D.C., Philadelphia, and Newark. For last three years of World War II, was in charge merchandising war material manufactured at the W.E.Co. Factory, Kearny N.J.

Was in France during World War I. Was member of First Meteorological Division organized in the Signal Corps and was in charge of Meteorological Station at Camp De Meucon, France.

Member of Madison-Chatham Camera Club, Life member of Fish and Game Club, Chatham, Old Guard of Summit, Life member Telephone Pioneers of America.

Also, member of Photographic Society of America, American Legion, American Polar Society, American Meteorological Society, and Life member of the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers.

Lived in Chatham since 1936.
PHOTOGRAPHERS AND CAMERA CLUBS—K. W. Horn

Born February 9, 1888 in Glasgow, Mo. Moved to Denver Colorado when 5 years old. Grew up on cattle ranch in eastern Colorado. Graduated from Colorado State University in 1911, B. S. degree in electrical engineering. Was recruited by Western Electric Co. in senior year and retired by same company after 41 years of service. Worked in New York City, Chicago, Omaha, Cleveland, Washington, Philadelphia, Newark and at Kearny Manufacturing plant during second World War having charge of merchandising of war material.

During First World War operated Meteorological Station at Camp de Meucon, France.

Am member of American Meteorological Society; Life Member of the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers; member of Photographic Society of America; member and past president of Metropolitan Life Member Club (Newark Telephone); member and past president Madison-Chatham Camera Club; member and Historian of Old Guard of Summit, N. J.
MR. KARL W. HORN

K.W. HORN 134 Washington AVE. CHATHAM
BOZIAN STUDIO
249 Main Street
Chatham, New Jersey

George and Betty Bozian

George: Father - Armenag K. Bozian
Mother - Hrepsime Kherlopian
Born in Middleboro, Massachusetts
Education: University of Massachusetts, Bachelor of Science Degree
School of Modern Photography, New York
Married to: Betty Basmadjian

Betty: Father - Harry Basmadjian
Mother - Zarouhi Essayan
Born in Syria - lived in East Orange, New Jersey for many years.
Education: Newark School of Fine and Industrial Arts, Newark, N.J.
Pratt Institute, New York

Children: Alan G. Bozian - Student at Lehigh University, Bethlehem, Penna.

Business: Photography - Photographic Studio - Engaged in fine portraiture.

Memberships: George - Member of Chatham Kiwanis Club
- Professional Photographers Association of New Jersey
- Professional Photographers of America
Betty - Chatham Woman's Club
- Women in Professional Photography
- Professional Photographers Association of New Jersey

Hobbies: George - Photography, Woodworking
Betty - Sewing, Cooking, Photography
GUY H. CUNNINGHAM

Son of Guy H. Cunningham Sr. and Margaret Morrissey Cunningham

Born in Newark, New Jersey

Married to Lee Lavada, formerly of Tenafly, N.J.

Children: Guy H. Cunningham III
           Joy Cunningham Brookes
           Susan Cunningham George
           Lee Cunningham Layton
           Carol Cunningham

Profession: For many years a writer and journalist, then
director of advertising for CBS in Boston. He then became
advertising director for TVB (Television Bureau), the
official association for television stations and networks.

Member of Drew University Board of Trustees and several
professional organizations; active in Clapham Methodist Church.

His chief extra-professional activities included wood-
working, sports and family.

Born: April 28, 1913; died May 23, 1972
Guy Cunningham and grandson
Tommy Cunningham - Spring 1969

9 Red Road
John Bohne Ehrhardt

John Bohne Ehrhardt, late, former editor of Madison Eagle and the Chatham Courier, weekly newspapers, was the son of the late Valeria Bohne Ehrhardt and John Henry Ehrhardt, of Union City, New Jersey, was born October, 1917 in Weehawken, N. J.

He attended schools in Union City and graduated from High School there, as valedictorian of his class. He married Josephine Barbara Gaisford, daughter of Josephine McCormick Gaisford and the late Robert S. Gaisford, of Cliffside Park, N. J. His son, John Robert Ehrhardt, was born in March 1945, graduated from Madison High School and served four years in the U.S. Air Force.

Mr. Ehrhardt and his family resided 22 years at 279 Kings Road, Madison.

After an association with the pharmaceutical trade, he was editor and co-owner of the Madison Eagle and Chatham Courier for ten years. He was an active civic leader; a charter member of the Madison Volunteer Ambulance Corps, and served until 1958, when he became an honorary member.

He was active in Boy Scouts many years, and served locally as well as on the county level.

As a recognized historian, he was a member of The New Jersey Historical Society as well as The Madison Historical Society and the Chatham Historical Society.
As a photographer, he took and processed all his own pictures for the local papers and for his historical slide lecture. He was a member of the Royal Photographic Society and the Newcomen Society.

As a writer, he was a free-lance contributor to The New York Times, The Herald Tribune, American Photography, Popular Science, New York Conservationist and other publications.

He was a Rotarian with the Madison unit. He died at 48 in May, 1966.
January 1972

Carl K. Kelly was born in Bruin, a small town in western Pennsylvania in 1905. After high school he attended Geneva College in Beaver Falls, Pa. At the end of his second year he accepted a position with the Beaver Falls Art Tile Co. as an artist and advertising manager. A year later he was transferred to the New York office of the Rossman Corporation. Duties there were in the fields of art, photography and advertising. In 1930 he married Amy F. Vaill of Upper Montclair, New Jersey. They have two daughters, Helen P. Dillon now living in Brockton, Mass. and Judith Nelson in Plainfield, Vt.

After his career with the Rossman Corporation he centered his interests in color photography and became a part of a New York studio producing colored photographs for advertising. This led to a further career in retouching both the colored prints and transparencies.

During this time he lived with his family at 30 Inwood Road, Chatham, and developed special retouching materials. In 1940 he moved to a new home at 83 Orchard Road and continued his experiments with retouching products. In the next few years the business increased and he moved his operations to Commerce Street. A few years later he needed more room and moved the business to Madison. In 1956 he moved into a new home in Madison and he and his wife still reside there.

Chatham, New Jersey, occupies many places in history from its humble beginnings and during the Revolutionary days. Much of its history has been recorded and preserved in papers and books. Though Chatham today means home or a place of business to many people who live here or nearby in the photographic trade Chatham is the home of "Spotone". This is the main product of Carl Kelly's business made by his company "Retouch Methods Co. Inc." Products from the company are sold throughout the United States and in some parts of Canada, Japan, England, Australia, New Zealand, Germany and South Africa.

Educated in Newark - Barringer High and attended Newark College of Engineering. First job as assistant to Thomas Edison, West Orange, 1920. Joined Bell Tel. Laboratories in 1925 and retired from same in 1964 as engineering designer.

Photography experience - since 1920 and was frequent exhibitor in many camera clubs, also lecturer, judge and teacher on various phases of photography. Won many picture awards and was cited by the New Jersey Federation of Camera Clubs in 1959. Now since retirement doing freelancing and newspaper work as an adjunct to leisure time.

Feb. 15, 1972
BIOGRAPHY OF RICHARD LUM

Born February 12, 1902, in house now known as #11 Oliver Street, Chatham, New Jersey. Son of Edward Harris Lum and Katharine Heath (Woodruff) Lum.

Diplomas from Chatham High School, 1919, and Blair Academy, 1920. Graduated from Williams College, A.B., 1924, and New York University, J.D., 1927. Fraternities: Chi Epsilon Chi, Beta Theta Pi, Phi Delta Phi.

Married, 1st, December 29, 1928, Mabel Richards Benedict, daughter of Benjamin C. and Emma Richards Benedict, of Chatham, New Jersey. Children: Marilyn Elizabeth Lum, born September 1, 1933 (she is now wife of Bertram M. Light, Jr.), and Donald Woodruff Lum, born July 1, 1927.

Mr. Lum was divorced and married, 2nd, June 1, 1944, Elizabeth S. Boyce, widow of William L. Boyce, 3rd, who died in military service. Mrs. Lum was the oldest daughter of George Arthur Smith and Louise Vinnedge Smith, of Chatham, New Jersey.

After their marriage Mrs. Lum adopted the two children of her husband, Marilyn and Donald, and Mr. Lum adopted her son, William George Boyce, born April 23, 1938, and his name was changed to William Boyce Lum.

Mr. Lum was admitted to the New Jersey Bar in 1927 and has always practiced law with the firm of Lum, Biunno & Tompkins, and its predecessor firms, as an associate and partner. The firm maintains offices in Newark and Morristown. He is a member of Essex County, Morris County, New Jersey State and American Bar Associations.

Served as Attorney for the Borough of Chatham from 1929 to 1947; named as Borough Counsel for some years thereafter.

Trustee of the Presbytery of Morris and Orange, and its successor, Newton Presbytery. Currently serving as Counsel to the Presbytery of Newton.
Mr. Richard Lum
(1957)
Zoe D. Sayer  (Mrs. J. Requa Sayer)
96 Center Avenue, Chatham, New Jersey 07928
Nee: Zoe Gould Dodd, June 7, 1914, Maplewood, N. J.
Mother: Zoe P. Conley
Father: M. Munn Dodd
Education: Kent Place School, Summit, N. J.
         Morristown Jr. College, Morristown, N. J.
         Newark School of Fine & Industrial Arts
Occupation: Bookkeeper, Artist and Housewife
Married J. Requa Sayer June 7, 1939
Mother: Caroline E. Requa
Father: William B. Sayer
Education: Columbia University, N. Y.
         Art Students League, N. Y.
         Chicago School of Design, Illinois
Occupation: Art Director, Artist, Advertising, Designer and Consultant all phases
            Art, Advertising and Graphics.
Children:
   Zoe L. Sayer, Art teacher (all phases including Graphics, Printing, Illustration)
   Bradner K. Sayer, Communication Systems Engineer
            and Drafting Designer
Mr. and Mrs. J. Requa Sayer
October 1969, just before going
cut to Morristown High Class of
'34 Reunion.

96 Center Avenue
Marshall Nehemiah Waterman

Resident since 1950 at 67 Linden Lane, Chatham Township.

Born 1902, Summit, N. J.

Electrical Engineering graduate of Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

During World War II served in the War Production Board, Washington, D.C. Spent most of professional career in field of Illuminating Engineering. President, Illuminating Engineering Society (North America) 1956-57. Last 19 years of business life with Westinghouse Electric Corporation, Lamp Division headquarters in Bloomfield, N. J.

Represented the U. S. Lamp Industry at International Electrotechnical Commission meetings in Japan in 1965.

Mr. Marshall Waterman
Physicians
PHYSICIANS

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF CHATHAM PHYSICIANS
By Dr. Fletcher I. Krauss

HISTORY OF THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN IN CHATHAM
By Dr. George H. Pike
MEDICINE

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF THE PHYSICIANS PRACTICING

IN

CHATHAM, NEW JERSEY

BY

DR. FLETCHER I. KRAUSS
"Dr. Peter Smith, youngest son of Peter Smith, Jr., (son of one of the earliest inhabitants of Hempstead, L.I.) who was born on February 18, 1748 (at Hempstead, probably), was a physician, residing in Chatham and practising medicine and surgery in this village and throughout the surrounding country. He married on August 12, 1771, Susannah, daughter of Rev. Aaron Richards, then pastor of the church in Madison for a few months during the Revolutionary War. Susannah was born in 1756, and died October 20, 1785. The doctor married as his second wife, Phebe Potter of Madison.

Shortly after the outbreak of the Revolution, Dr. Smith offered his professional services to his country in the following terms:

To The Honourable Provincial Congress for New Jersey.

Gentlemen:

I should be fond of engaging in the Continental Service for the Defence of American Liberty as a Surgeon.

I am Gentlemen your Most Obedient Humble Servent.

PETER SMITH

Morris County

June 30, 1776

Recommended by the following gentlemen:

Jacob Morrell       Nathl Bonnel
Amos Potter         Benjamin Bonnel
David V.D. Pool     Stephen Day
Thomas Darling      Matt. Wynans
Jonen. Stiles       Silvanus Sealy
Wm. Darling         David Bruen
John Roberts        Jocamiah Smith
                     Nath. C. Martin
At a later date the doctor served as a private in the ranks, being enrolled in May, 1778, in Captain Benjamin Carter's Company of the Eastern Battalion of Morris County Militia, under Colonel Sylvannus Seely.

Dr. Smith seems to have speculated extensively in real estate. He owned numerous parcels of land in and near Chatham, and probably resided from time to time in various parts of the village. His only place of residence which can be definitely located, and which is believed to have been his last home in Chatham, stood on the north side of Main Street at the present intersection of University Avenue, a small two-story edifice having an exterior staircase, which remained standing and was occupied by Fanny and Charlotte Smith, his daughter and daughter-in-law, for a number of years after the Revolution. This house, with three quarters of an acre of land, he eventually sold to his son Fred'k.

A few years prior to this sale Dr. Smith decided, for reasons which are not now known, to remove to Flanders, New Jersey, where he spent the remainder of his life. The precise date of his change of residence has not been preserved, but it is thought to have occurred as early as November, 1795. About ten years later, he was elected a justice of the peace, and ex-officio, one of the lay judges of the Court of Common Pleas, which convened in Morristown four times a year. His opinions are said to have taken precedence over those of his colleagues on the bench, for he was a fluent talker, and could win anyone to his side with comparatively few words.

Dr. Smith was a man of means and importance, and was considered one of the most skillful physicians in the State. He was described by his children and grandchildren as a quiet, reserved and dignified
individual, whom they regarded with great veneration. He died on April 10, 1818, and was interred in the cemetery of Madison where his first wife was also buried.

(Then follows an advertisement for a house he was selling.)

Children of Dr. Peter Smith by his first marriage:

1. Catherine, married Baldwin Wood of Spring Valley, N.J.

2. Fanny, unmarried, who lived at Chatham with Charlotte Smith, widow of her brother, Frederick.

3. Elizabeth, Born: April 18, 1778, Died: July 25, 1849.
   Married Jacob Vanderpool of Chatham, a shoemaker.


5. Frederick C.H., Born: April 24, 1781, Died: May 31, 1809.
   Married, April 28, 1805, Charlotte, daughter of Capt. Wm. and Nancy Day of Chatham. She was Born: October 25, 1785, Died: December 10, 1849.

6. Susannah Richards, Born: April 21, 1781, Died: January 10, 1854. Married, February 26, 1803, Foster, son of Capt. Wm. and Nancy Day of Chatham. He was born in Chatham, March 6, 1781, Died: in Elizabeth, June 26, 1845.

Children by second marriage:


8. Rebecca, married: 1st Anderson Lewis of Livingston, N.J. (June 24, 1821); 2nd James F. Vansyckle of Chatham, (Nov. 23, 1831).

Dr. Smith's mother was probably Rebecca Nichols. His family moved to a farm on the road leading from Hanover to Florham Park,
(long known as the Meeker farm). The father died January 6, 1771
and was buried in Hanover cemetery. Mrs. Smith lived in Chatham
with Dr. Peter and died November 4, 1788 and was interred with
her husband."

(Vanderpoel: pages 92-96)
"Bern (Bernadus or Bornadus) Budd a son of Judge John Budd was born in 1738 and died in 1777. He studied medicine under Dr. Schivers of Rockaway, New Jersey, and became a physician and surgeon of exceptional skill. He lived near Morristown in the village of Monroe. His practice extended throughout the southeastern section of Morris County, including Chatham. He was one of the founders of the New Jersey Medical Society in 1766. He participated in the American Revolution, entering the service on September 12, 1777 as a surgeon of Wind's Brigade of Morris County Militia. He died of putrid fever on December 14, 1777 and was buried in the family cemetery on his father's farm, but his grave was not marked with a monument, and its location has been lost."

"John C. Budd, eldest child of Dr. Bern Budd, was born in Morristown, May 26, 1762 and died in Orange, January 12, 1845. He was a student of Dr. John Condict of Orange, New Jersey and became one of the most celebrated practitioners in Northern New Jersey. Many young doctors studied the rudiments of their profession under his tutelage. He served in the Militia in the Revolutionary War. He had a keen sense of humor, but devoted himself conscientiously to his practice. He had two famous prescriptions, one he called his Tincture Botanae, and the other his Diabolical Pill. "The first," he said, "I give when I don't know what else to do, for its emmagogue, sedative, cathartic, tonic and expectorant, and cannot fail to hit somewhere". "Old Dr. Budd" as he was called during the later years of his life, was reputed to have control over the powers of darkness, and to be able to summon supernatural visitors from the infernal regions."

Dr. Jephtha B. Munn was born in Orange, New Jersey in 1780. He received his license to practice in 1802, at the age of twenty-two years. He practiced in Orange until 1805 and then moved to Union Hill, a village midway between Chatham and Madison. Soon after he located on Main Street, Chatham in a small home opposite to where the public library now stands.

He was a student, advancing with the progress of Medical science. He was an organizer of the Morris district Medical Society in 1816, later its president, and a fellow of the State Medical Society. He was a County Judge for two years, a member of the general assembly at Trenton from 1810 to 1814. A member of the Legislative Council in 1835 and 1836, vice-president of that body in 1936, and acted as governor for one day.

Dr. Munn was very active in local affairs also. He served as an officer in the Presbyterian Church of Madison 1822.
He was a Trustee of the Chatham Academy 1808-1847.
Secretary of the Board, November 14, 1808 to April 16, 1821.
President of the Board, April 16, 1821 to April 20, 1847.
He was an incorporator of the Morris and Essex Railroad, and of the Morris County Bank. He delivered the address of welcome to Lafayette in Elizabethtown in 1824, as Grand Master of the Masons of New Jersey, and was on the committee which welcomed Lafayette to Morristown and Madison.

Dr. Munn covered large parts of Morris, Union, and Essex Counties in his practice. He owned large tracts of land and farmed extensively.

His professional accounts were kept in pounds and shillings. After each name was a brief reason for the visit, and it is amazing to read how often "blood-letting" was done as a regular procedure.
He was in active practice in Chatham until his death in June 22, 1883 at the age of eighty-two years.

Source of information:

I. Records of Medical Society of New Jersey. Transactions 1863, - 97th annual meeting.

II. Records of Elmer Lum: of Chatham. Account book in Mr. Lum's possession.

III. Unpublished notes of Miss Mary Burnet - Property of Chatham Library.


George Mathias Swain, College of Physicians and Surgeons

New York, 1870, licensed in New Jersey 1880. He died April 26, 1901.

Dr. Swain was never married. It is said that he owned a drug store on Main Street opposite Fairmount Avenue in the building now occupied by the Barber Shop and Hair Dresser. His office was in the rear of the drug store.

Dr. William James Wolfe was born in upper Mt. Bethel, Pennsylvania. He graduated from New York University in 1884. He practiced in Pennsylvania a year and came to Chatham in 1885 where he practiced until his death in 1933. He was a member of the American Medical Association, the Morris County Medical Association, and the Summit Medical Association. He owned and lived in the "Wolfe Building" corner of Main Street and Passaic Avenue. He was also postmaster of Chatham in his later years. Dr. Wolfe is well remembered by the writer of these records as a conscientious, faithful, sympathetic physician. We were in many consultations together and he radiated kindliness and concern for his patients. He was Chatham's first school physician.

I. Information from daughter - Miss Katherine M. Wolfe.

II. Personal association.

Dr. Joseph E. Pollard was born in Newark August 3, 1870. He was licensed in New Jersey 1894 and practiced general medicine from his office which was in the rear of the drug store formerly used by Dr. Swain. He gave up the practice of medicine to become Associate Medical Director of the Prudential Insurance Company. He served during the First World War. He died at the age of 70 in Clearwater, Florida.

Records of the New Jersey State Medical Society.
Dr. Bert Ashman Prager, born in New York City February 21, 1884. He graduated from the Long Island College Hospital in 1908, and lived on Main Street. He practiced general medicine, was police surgeon for many years. Member of the American Medical Association, the Summit Medical Society. He died at Overlook Hospital November 28, 1955.

I. Records of the New Jersey State Medical Association.
Fletcher Irvin Krauss was born in East Orange, New Jersey, December 4, 1885. He graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York in 1909. Interned at New York Hospital 1909 to 1911. Began practicing in Chatham in 1911 and is at present writing, still in active practice. He gave up general practice in 1922 to specialize in Pediatrics, being the first specialist in Pediatrics in Northern, New Jersey. He became a member of the American Academy of Pediatrics in 1934. He was on the organizing staff of Overlook Hospital in 1913, becoming consultant in Pediatrics in 1950. He is on the Courtesy Staff of Morristown Memorial Hospital, and St. Claire's Hospital in Denville as consultant in Pediatrics.

He was director of Civil Defense in Chatham during World War I, Zoning Committee of Chatham, and Chatham Borough Council 1935-1949.

His office and home were at 407 Main Street, which he built in 1916. While residing in Madison, his office is still at 407 Main Street, Chatham.

When Dr. Krauss began practice in Chatham, he started with a horse and buggy, but after two weeks he purchased a Ford Rumble seat roadster, the third car in Chatham. As there was no road clearance after snow storms the roads were usually opened by the milkman or the Doctor.
Dr. Julian F. Johnston

Born -- Columbus, Georgia October 17, 1898

Education -- Atlanta Public Schools.

Pre-Medical at University of Georgia

Medical - University of Buffalo, 1917-1921

Interned - Buffalo General Hospital - 1921-1922

Roosevelt Hospital, N.Y. - 1923-1925

Came to Chatham, March 15, 1925

General Practice, - Member of American Society of General Practice.

Hospital - Overlook

Chatham Board of Health for 35 years.

School Physician for many years.

Personal communication.
Dr. Donald F. Kent

Date of birth: October 4, 1913
Place of birth: Newark, New Jersey
Came to Chatham 1946
Medical school: University of Pennsylvania
Internship: Jersey City Medical Center
World War II Service: U.S. Army in England
Present hospital association: Overlook

Personal communication.
Dr. Catherine E. Spears

Birth date - September 2, 1917

A.B. from New York University, 1941
M.D. from State University College of Medicine, Brooklyn, N.Y., 1944

Active Attending Staff at Morristown Memorial Hospital
Assistant Attending Pediatrician at Overlook Hospital
Neurological Consultant to the Cerebral Palsy Unit at the
Children's Specialized Hospital, Westfield, N.J.
Consultant in neuro-pediatrics at Somerset Hospital, Somerville, N.J.
Courtesy Staff, St. Barnabas Hospital, Newark, N.J.
Medical Director of The Child Evaluation Center (an out-patient
clinic at Morristown Memorial Hospital)
Epilepsy Consultant to Hudson County Cerebral Palsy Unit and the
A. Harry Moore School in Jersey City
Panel physician for State Crippled Children's Commission
County Chairman for 1960 White House Conference on Children & Youth
and a delegate to said conference
Member of the Youth Commission, Advisory Board to the Governor
of N.J.

Practicing neuro-pediatrician who is interested in all children who
have a problem whether it be physical, mental, social or one of
learning. Interested in all services in a community being
known so that there are no duplications, and in such knowledge
then other services can be started when needed.

Information obtained from Dr. Spears - 1963
Dr. John Waraksa

Born - November 5, 1933, Jersey City, New Jersey
College -- St. Peter's College, Jersey City, New Jersey
   A.B. 1955
Medical - Georgetown University Medical School,
   Washington, D. C. 1959
Internship - St. Vincent's Hospital, Worcester, Mass., 1960
Residency - St. Michael's Hospital, Newark, New Jersey
   1960-1962
Dr. Mary E. C. MacGregor
1896 - 1955

Dr. Mary MacGregor was born in East Orange, New Jersey, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel S. Childs. Her family moved to Bernardsville when she was a year old, and after attending Kent Place School and graduating from Wellesley College in 1917, she received the degree of M. D. from Cornell Medical College in 1922. Her work as interne was done at the New York Infirmary, following which she married Lawrence MacGregor who later became President of the Summit Trust Company.

After moving to Chatham in 1925, she was named school physician for the Chatham Public schools, a position which she held from 1943-1948. During the same period she was active as a foster parent and medical advisor for the Morris County Children's Home. Her great interest in books and reading was shown by her membership on the Board of Trustees of the Chatham Public Library, of which she was President. The work of the church and especially of medical missions was one of her basic interests.

Professionally, she was a pioneer in the field of urology, being one of the few women trained in and practicing in that branch. Having retained her contact with the New York Infirmary since her internship she helped to found and build the urology service of that institution. Among the positions she held were:

- Chief of urology, New York Infirmary
- Assistant surgeon to outpatients, New York Hospital
- Courtesy staff, Overlook Hospital, Summit
- Courtesy staff, Memorial Hospital, Morristown.

While the demands of her family and her work in New York made it impractical for her to have an office in Chatham, she was consulted continually on an informal basis by persons who needed above anything else a sympathetic and well informed listener. In addition to being a doctor, she was beyond that, a friend.
FRANCIS J. BENZ, M.D.

Born:
September 27, 1910 - Newark, N. J. one of five children of Mr. & Mrs. F. J. Benz.

Schools:
St. Charles - Newark
St. Benedicts Prep. - Newark
Georgetown University
Georgetown University Medical School, class 1934, Washington, D. C.

Interned
St. Michael's Hospital - Newark
Margaret Hague Maternity Hospital - Jersey City
Resident in Orthopedics at Hospital and Home for Crippled Children - Newark
Resident Physician State Hospital, - Marlboro, N.J.
Opened office to practice November, 1937 in the former office of Dr. Wolfe, (and the late Dr. Joseph Ryan) in Fairmount Avenue, Chatham.

Hospital Appointments:
St. Michaels - Newark
Hospital and Home for Crippled Children - Newark
Overlook - Summit
Morristown Memorial) Morristown
All Souls Hospital ) Past President of Medical Staff of All Souls Hospital.

Professional Organizations:
A.M.A., Medical Society of New Jersey - Morris County
International College of Surgeons American Society of
Abdominal Surgeons.
Past President of Morris County Medical Society.

Police and Fire Surgeon of Chatham since 1947.
Chairman of the Cancer Control Committe of the Morris County
Medical Society,
Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Morris County Chapter
of American Cancer Society.

Married to the former Mary Frances Bowie of Washington, D.C. in 1933
Three children - Margaret Ann, Francis J. and Kathleen and one
granddaughter, Frances Kim.

Present office and residence - 135 Watchung Avenue.
Dr. William R. Ward

Born: September 13, 1907, Newark, New Jersey.
Son of Dr. and Mrs. William R. Ward.

Education: Pingry School, Elizabeth, New Jersey; Newark Academy
1926; Colgate University, 1930, AB; Cornell Medical College,
1934, MD. Internships at French Hospital, New York,
Mountainside Hospital, Montclair, New Jersey. Residency
at Presbyterian Hospital, Newark, New Jersey.

Military Service: December 1943 – April 1946.
Captain, U.S. Army Medical Corps.

Medical Practice: General practitioner.
Office - 1938-1956 (except for army service) 112 Chancellor
Avenue, Newark. Moved to Chatham in 1956.
Consulting physician Newark College of Engineering since
1937. Examining physician Newark YMCA since 1938.

Hospitals: Adjunct Staff - Presbyterian Hospital, Newark, New
Jersey; Courtesy Staff - St. Barnabas and Babies Hospital,
Newark, New Jersey; Irvington General Hospital; Overlook
Hospital, Summit, New Jersey.

Memberships: Essex Co. Medical Society, Academy of Medicine of
No. New Jersey, American Medical Association. Ogden
Memorial Presbyterian Church. Chatham Historical Society,
Chatham Fish and Game Association, Newark YMCA, Washington
Association of New Jersey, American Sunday School Union.
Society For the Relief of Widows and Orphans of Medical
Men of New Jersey.

Offices and Honors: Former deacon and present elder, Ogden
Memorial Presbyterian Church; Salvation Army Advisory
Board, Newark, New Jersey; former member of Board of
Directors of Newark YW-YMCA. Honorary vice-president
American Sunday School Union. Included in Who's Who
in the East.

Family: Married to Sarah E. Ellis in Utica, New York, February
8, 1941. Children:
Margaret E. (December 11, 1942)
Janet P. (May 8, 1946)
Ellen R. (March 5, 1949).
Addenda to Doctors

(Material found later by Committee)

Faith Doctress: "We hear there is one in this village. We have not heard of any cures so far. She uses no medicine but depends entirely on faith or imagination of the sufferer."

The Madison Eagle, May 7, 1885

Geo. M. Swaim, member of
District Med. Soc.

Lewis, Hist. Vol. 6, 107
1880-1883 - bills in Township paper

A new physician coming to town. Dr. W. J. Wolfe will have his office in Stephens Drug Store.

Madison Eagle, June 13, 1885

"Our place has at last what has long been needed, two physicians. The new doctor is W. J. Wolfe of Scranton, Pa. where he has been engaged in partnership practice. Having had the advantage of hospital as well as gen'l field practice, he proves no apprentice in art of healing. He will have an office at R. M. Stephens Drug Store.

Madison Eagle, June 13, 1885
CHATHAM IN 1911

Why did I, a young medical man, choose Chatham for our home and career.

Well, first of all, I was born and lived until hospital days in East Orange, and had just married Margaret Price Berring of Montclair whom I had met when she was a student nurse at New York Hospital, where I was an intern. We both disliked city life for ourselves and a probable family. My family had friends who had moved from the Oranges to Madison and Chatham.

I had heard that Dr. Snyder of Madison wanted to sell his house and practice. He desired terms which I could not meet. I went to Chatham to look around, and we believed that this area had a big future.

Chatham was a typical small suburban town of 2000 population, a small business center, and mostly home owners with no extremes in wealth.

One day, before we had decided, Mrs. Krauss and I were sitting on Mr. Arthur Richmond's porch on Main Street when a typical old fisherman went by, hip boots, fly rod and net. Mr. Richmond spoke to him, "Domina, how did you make out?" "Got tired" was the reply in a broad Scotch accent. That spirit convinced us that Chatham was the town for us. Later we joined the Presbyterian Church. The Mac Naughton family became our firm friends, and the doctor gave me my first fly rod and taught me trout fishing in the New Jersey streams.

We rented and later purchased our first home on Main Street, a house just completed by a very reputable builder, Mr. Trowbridge. We divided the living room into a waiting room and office. The little money I had saved was entirely spent for furniture. We borrowed on notes, which my father endorsed, money for rent and food. My father loaned me his horse and buggy which I boarded in the livery stable run by Mr. Budd behind the old Fairview House on Main Street.

I began to get calls in Livingston, New Providence and Madison. I could not get around with the horse and buggy, so borrowed some more and purchased a rumble seat Ford. There were no gasoline stations, so had a 60 gallon tank in the yard which the Standard Oil kept filled at 10¢ a gallon.
Dr. Bert Prager and Dr. W. Wolfe were the other two doctors and we had very cordial relations.

The only near by hospital was Dr. W. J. Lawrence's private hospital in Summit, Overlook Hospital. In return for giving him our surgical cases we could use his hospital for our private medical cases. In 1913, Overlook was purchased by the Overlook Hospital Association and became a public hospital of forty beds. I was one of the small original staff. All maternity cases were delivered at home, and there was no children's ward.

Meanwhile Chatham was growing slowly. An electric trolley line was built by the Morris and Essex Company down Main Street and across to Summit. The Fairview House closed up, and the property was used for the present library.

The people of Chatham worked marvelously together. In the first World War our Red Cross unit was noted for the amount of dressings the women produced.

When we wanted our public playground, the land had to be cleared and graded behind the library. The men came over "en masse" on a Saturday to work all day with pick and shovel. Cliff Harrison and Mr. C. Miller gave the use of their teams and trucks, the ladies supplied refreshments. My wife, Margaret, was the prime mover in this development and obtained the first playground director. As a trained Red Cross Nurse, she was also the head of this activity. After her death in 1950, I had to return to the Red Cross her gold badge.

Meanwhile, as my practice grew and we had two daughters, we decided to build a house for the future. We purchased the land at 407 Main Street from the Morris and Essex Trolley Company. The company had originally bought this land to have enough frontage on Main Street to enable them to help get the Council's consent for the trolley line, and were glad to sell it later. I purchased finally the total of 432 feet frontage.

We started our new home and office in the fall of 1916. The war was on in Europe, the Lusitania had just been sunk by sub-marine, and we had hesitated because we believed the United States would then be involved. When President Wilson gave his statement that we were too proud to fight and war was not declared we decided we might just as well go ahead with the building.
When war was finally declared, I was first in the deferred class. Chatham organized its local defense unit, and I became the president and medical officer of our first aide unit. The local company later became Satellite B. of the New Jersey State Militia.

After the war Chatham began to grow slowly but steadily. We had a conservative Council who saw to it that there was no run-a-way development, and they resisted criticism with great courage so that to-day we have a community of home owners and garden apartments of which we can be proud.

The cost of living at that period makes an interesting comparison to-day. We paid $40.00 a month rent for our home. Our maid cost $10.00 per week, our gardner was $2.00 per day. I believe it was 1913 when an income tax was first enacted, and we thought it was terrible. My tax was about $34.00. Office fees were $1.00, house calls were $2.00. Obstrical fees were $25.00.

We always complained about taxes, and the high cost of living. The milkman and the doctor opened the roads in the winter. One winter I broke three axles on a Reo car because of the terrible ice ruts in the roads. I took a man along after heavy snow storms to shovel out when we got stuck on the roads. One heavy snow made it necessary for me to make calls on my saddle horse until we could get through with a sleigh. These were the days of the real family doctor. Wars and progress have changed all this. I question whether we are better citizens.
Seasons Greetings

Home and Office of Dr. F. D. Krauss

Former Home of Doctor Krauss
407 Main Street, Chatham

Built 1916
HISTORY
OF THE
OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN
IN
CHATHAM

BY DR. GEORGE H. PIKE
Osteopathy as a science was developed by Dr. Andrew Taylor Still as a branch of the Medical Profession which deals with the structure of the body and the using of natural body circulations as the means of treating illnesses. Since its inception in 1871 and the chartering of its first college in 1892 it has progressed to a point where it is now a complete science and a definite branch of the Medical Profession with specialties in all branches of the healing arts.

Osteopathy first came to Chatham in 1927 when the first practitioner settled here. Since that time there have been six (6) Osteopathic Physicians in Chatham. Namely,

Dr. Mildred (Bovie) Reger
Dr. Maurice T. Leonard
Dr. Henry H. Pihlman
Dr. George H. Pike
Dr. Robert W. Stollery
Dr. Martin T. Williams.

Dr. Mildred (Bovie) Reger was educated in the schools of Chatham being graduated in 1931. She entered the Philadelphia College of Osteopathy in September of that same year and subsequently was graduated with a Degree of Doctor of Osteopathy in June 1935. She returned to Chatham and began practice in her home at 25 Red Road until she married Dr. Alfred W. Reger when she moved to Dover, N.J. until 1955 when she with her husband moved to Clearwater, Florida where she is at the present time. In 1937 she had returned to the Philadelphia College of Osteopathy for Post-graduate work in Medicine and Surgery and was licensed in New Jersey in those subjects in 1939. They have no children.
Dr. Maurice T. Leonard was a resident of Chatham and received his basic education in Chatham graduating from High School in 1929. He entered Trenton State Teachers College for two years and then decided to become an osteopath. He entered Philadelphia College of Osteopathy in September 1931 and was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Osteopathy in June 1935. In September of 1937 he decided to return to Philadelphia for post-graduate work in Medicine and Surgery so that in September 1939 he was granted a license to practice Medicine and Surgery. In the meantime he had been practicing in Chatham so that he continued his work here until he died in October 1958. He was President of the Chatham Kiwanis Club at the time of his death, and he was a member of Madison Lodge #93 F. & A.M. Dr. Leonard married a Chatham girl, Pricella Pratt, and subsequently had two children. He practiced in the Chatham Arms Apt. until he purchased and moved to the Old Kelly Homestead at 1/4 Fairmount Ave. which he owned and where he lived and practiced at the time of his death.

Dr. Henry H. Pihlman was born in Jersey City, N.J. but attended the Summit and Chatham High Schools. He then went to Blair Academy after which he attended the Kirksville College of Osteopathy where he graduated with a degree as Doctor of Osteopathy. He opened an office in Millburn, N.J. and then came to Chatham where he opened his office in his home at 1/4 Fairmount Ave. He practiced in Chatham for just a few years when he married Leona Dedrick of Dutchess County, N.Y. and at the present time he is connected with a hospital in New York State.

* So did William  Lemm
DR. GEORGE H. PIKE WAS BORN IN UTICA, N.Y., WHERE HE RECEIVED HIS BASIC EDUCATION BEING GRADUATED FROM HIGH SCHOOL IN 1925. IN SEPTEMBER OF THAT YEAR HE ENTERED THE CHICAGO COLLEGE OF OSTEOPATHY WHERE HE TOOK ONE YEAR PRE-MEDICAL CONTINUING ON IN THE SAME SCHOOL TO RECEIVE HIS OSTEOPATHIC EDUCATION AND WAS GRADUATED WITH THE DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF OSTEOPATHY IN JUNE 1930. IN JANUARY 1931 HE ARRANGED THE PURCHASE OF THE OFFICE THEN OCCUPIED BY DR. ROBERT W. STOLLERY AT MAIN ST. AND PASSAIC AVE., CHATHAM WHEN HE BEGAN PRACTICE IN THAT SAME MONTH. HE CONTINUED AT THIS LOCATION UNTIL 1934 WHEN HE MOVED TO THE KELLEY HOMESTEAD AT 44 FAIRMOUNT AVE. HERE HE HAD HIS OFFICE AND LIVED IN AN APARTMENT UNTIL HE PURCHASED HIS HOME AT 9 RED ROAD. HE HAD HIS OFFICE AND LIVED HERE UNTIL IN 1947 WHEN HE PURCHASED THE HOUSE AT 11 RED ROAD WHICH HE CONVERTED INTO AN OFFICE ON THE FIRST FLOOR WITH A RENTED APARTMENT UPSIDE. HE REMAINED ON RED ROAD UNTIL IN 1960 HE BUILT A COMBINATION HOME AND OFFICE AT 57-61 FAIRMOUNT AVE. WHERE HE IS LIVING AND PRACTICING AT THE PRESENT TIME. IN 1937 HE RETURNED TO SCHOOL TO THE PHILADELPHIA COLLEGE OF OSTEOPATHY FOR POST-GRADUATE WORK IN MEDICINE AND SURGERY AND WAS LICENSED IN THESE SUBJECTS IN 1939 IN THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY.

IN 1931 HE MET AND MARRIED A FIRST GRADE TEACHER FROM THE CHATHAM SCHOOLS, MISS ANNA A. BREWER. THEY SUBSEQUENTLY HAD THREE CHILDREN ALL OF WHOM WERE GRADUATED FROM THE CHATHAM SCHOOLS.

DR. PIKE BECAME WELL KNOWN IN HIS PROFESSION AS HE WAS ACTIVE IN ORGANIZATIONAL WORK. HE WAS ON THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE AND EVENTUALLY BECAME PRESIDENT OF THE EASTERN OSTEOPATHIC ASSO. IN 1959. HE WAS A CHARTER MEMBER AND BECAME PRESIDENT OF THE
NEW YORK ACADEMY OF OSTEOPATHY IN 1957. HE WAS AN ACTIVE MEMBER OF THE STATE AND NATIONAL OSTEOPATHIC ASSOCIATIONS.

Locally he was active in the Boy Scouts, his church, Red Cross Disaster Chairman during the Second World War, and officer and President of the local Kiwanis Club in 1938. Since that time he has continued his Kiwanis activities. He was also a member of Madison Lodge #93 F. & A.M.

Dr. Robert W. Stollery was born in New Providence, N.J. getting his grammar school education there and graduating from Summit High School in 1921. In September of that year he entered the Philadelphia College of Osteopathy being graduated with a Doctor of Osteopathy degree in 1925. In that same year he opened an office in Chatham on Main St. at Passaic Ave.

In 1927 he opened a second office in Summit. He practiced out of both offices until in January 1931 when he sold his Chatham practice to Dr. George H. Pike. In 1935 he took his post-graduate work in medicine and surgery at Philadelphia and received his license in medicine and surgery in 1937. He continued on in Summit and is still in practice in that city. He was married in 1926 and became the father of four children. He became very active in his church affiliations.

Dr. Martin J. Williams was born and educated in Madison, N.J. In 1923 he entered Philadelphia College of Osteopathy being graduated in 1927 with a Doctor of Osteopathy degree. In that same year he opened his office on Main St. in Chatham in a house at the corner of Boker's Lane which was later torn down. He had moved his office to Main St. and Coleman Ave. where he is still in practice. In 1935 he returned to Philadelphia for a two year post-graduate course in medicine and surgery receiving a license to practice medicine and surgery.
In 1937, Dr. Williams married a nurse from Philadelphia and they subsequently had three children.

Dr. Williams was a charter member of the Chatham Kiwanis Club but resigned in 1932 during the Great Depression. He was a member of Company B and still continues his activities in that organization. He is a member of Madison Lodge #93 F, & A.M. (Died—June 15, 1964)

Bibliography—
Annual Directory of the New Jersey State Osteopathic Asso.
Dr. George H. Pike, Personal Knowledge and Acquaintance of All Persons Named Herein.
AUTobiography of

GEORGE HAROLD PIKE

Born: George Harold Pike March 28, 1905 at our home at 1408 Neilson Street in Utica, New York.

Father: George Nelson Pike of Oneida and Whitesboro, New York who was special agent for the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company.

Mother: Jennie Elizabeth Ferguson of Whitesboro, New York

Educated: Miller Street Grammar School and #20 Junior High School being graduated from Utica Free Academy in Utica, New York in 1925.

Graduated as Doctor of Osteopathy from Chicago College of Osteopathy in Chicago, Ill. in 1930.

Post-Graduate in Medicine and Surgery from the Philadelphia College of Osteopathy in 1939.

Began practicing my profession in Chatham, New Jersey in January 1931 being located in Chatham ever since.

Married: Ogden Memorial Presbyterian Church December 19, 1931 to Anna Aurelia Brewer a first grade teacher in Chatham.

Children: Rev. George Harold Pike, Jr. born in 1933 and married to Pauline Elizabeth Blair of Fulton, Ill and residing in Bettendorf, Iowa. They have one daughter and two sons.

Ann Elizabeth Sherer born in 1935 and married to Peter Garvin Sherer of Fayetteville, New York. Residing in Manchester, New Hampshire. They have two sons.

Richard Lee Pike born in 1939 and married to Lynda Terry Niebling of Chatham, New Jersey. Residing in
CHATHAM AND THEY HAVE ONE DAUGHTER.

ACTIVITIES AND HOBBIES:

MEMBER BOY SCOUT TROOP COMMITTEE OF TROOP 28
ODGEN MEMORIAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. MERIT
BADGE EXAMINER IN FIRST AID, PUBLIC AND PERSONEL
HEALTH FOR 25 YEARS.

BECAME A MEMBER OF THE KIWANIS CLUB OF CHATHAM IN
APRIL 1931 SERVING AS SECRETARY FOR THREE YEARS,
BECOMING PRESIDENT IN 1938. SERVED ON MANY
COMMITTEES AND ACTIVE IN KIWANIS WORK EVER SINCE.

APPOINTED TO THE EXECUTIVE BOARD OF THE EASTERN
OSTEOPATHIC ASSOCIATION IN 1932 AND BECAME
PRESIDENT IN 1939.

CHARTER MEMBER OF THE NEW YORK ACADEMY OF OSTEOPATHY
AND WAS APPOINTED TO THE EXECUTIVE BOARD IN 1950
BECOMING PRESIDENT IN 1957.

ORDAINED ELDER OF THE ODGEN MEMORIAL PRESBYTERIAN
CHURCH.

CHAIRMAN OF THE RED CROSS DISASTER RELIEF COMMITTEE
FOR CHATHAM DURING THE SECOND WAR.

ASSISTED MRS. PIKE AS ADVISOR TO THE M.Y.F. SENIOR
YOUTH.

APPOINTED TO THE BOARD OF CHATHAM BUILDING AND
LOAN ASSOCIATION IN 1950 REMAINING ON THE BOARD
CONTINUALLY DURING THE TIME OF THE MERGER WITH THE
INDIAN ROCK BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION WHEN IT
BECAME THE CHATHAM SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.

I AM SERVING AS VICE PRESIDENT AT THE PRESENT TIME.
MEMBER OF THE CHATHAM FISH AND GAME ASSOCIATION
FROM 1931 TO 1949.
CHARTER MEMBER OF THE CHATHAM BOWLING LEAGUE AND
STILL ACTIVE IN THE LEAGUE.
ACTIVE MEMBER OF ROCK SPRING COUNTRY CLUB BY
PARTICIPATING IN BOWLING, GOLF AND BRIDGE.

George H. Pike

Home of Mr. and Mrs. George H. Pike, 61 Fairmount Avenue
Plumbers
Plumbers
(As told to RCB by Jeffrey Would)
Ruth C. Bowden

In the Summit Record (Aug. 13, 1896) an announcement was made that "A tin store will soon be opened in the McDougall Building." Mr. Jeffrey Would says that his father, William J. Would, and his uncle, Arthur, started in 1891.

William Would learned his trade in England, coming to America in 1887. Jeffrey's aunt ran a hotel, known as The Wayside on Page Farm, for summer boarders. She brought her brother out from Newark to help and the Pages soon put him in the plumbing business.

The Would Brothers had their plumbing business along with tinning and a little hardware. The father had a shop in Madison and one in Chatham. Jeffrey started helping his father in 1912 and in 1914 he became a steady worker; they became partners, forming Would and Son, in 1921, and the uncle took over the Madison shop. The father had an average of eighteen or twenty employees. The tinning aspect of the business involved wash boilers, coffee and tea pots. Jeffrey loves to make these. Some of the tinners were brought out of the Newark local; at that time the union was a friendly organization. In 1910 the wages were about four dollars a day, six in 1912. The war helped to bring the price to twelve dollars. There was a strike in Summit when they were trying for thirteen dollars. Eventually they went up to three dollars an hour; now it is 5.25 of which the worker gets 4.50, with 25 cents going to retirement plan, 25 cents for hospitalization, etc. These wages are about the same for the plumbing or tinning trades. Mr. Would stopped his tinning business when the price kept going up. Some of his tinners were Eugene Muchmore of Madison, Jack Tobin, Jim Sutton. George O'Hara learned the plumbing trade with Mr. Would.
Some of the other Chatham plumbers at this same time were George N. Hall who was on Main Street and Passaic Avenue. Jack Hynes had a shop on Passaic Avenue in the Wolfe Building. He later moved to Lum Avenue. Charles Van Wart was here from the early 1900's until he died in 1955 or 1956. He was on Passaic Avenue next to the American Legion Building; at one time he was the Board of Health Inspector. Pat Callahan, Mr. Would's mother's brother, was a plumber with a shop on Passaic Avenue, next to Schuerus' Bakery, one of the oldest; later he was Captain of the Police.

There is a difference in the work then and now. There were standing orders on the books, involving about 75% of the people in town. In the spring the plumbers were expected to arrive to clean the chimneys, furnaces, and the smoke pipes; in the latter paper was put to keep out moisture during the summer months. Also the leaders and gutters were to be kept clean. The customers never told them when to come and some were real cranks if the work was not done when they thought it should be. In the fall the same work was expected to be done in reverse. Now there is "nothing on the books." A plumber only goes when called.

In the earlier days Would Brothers had the biggest part of their business in Livingston, Hanover, and Keyersville and they would have to be on the job at 7 A.M. In the beginning windmills were still in and then hot air expansion engines worked the pumps (this was before kerosene came in). This double action pump took the place of the windmill and the plumbers had to renew the pots as they wore out. There were 20 or 30 of these engines around here such as the one on the old Page farm on River Road and Beck on Southern Boulevard had one.

When Mr. Would first started out he used horse and wagon. He switched from this means of transportation the first day the trolleys
went through Madison. His two new Fords came up just ahead of the trolley. He had much trouble with his horses. He bought his first horse from Dayton Baldwin who imported horses from the West. This horse died the first night and Mr. Would paid $25.00 to have the side of his barn taken down to remove the horse.

Some of the other earlier work involved taking care of the pumps. Water mains started around 1905, but a lot of the places did not have extensions, such as Buddurst Farm. Most of the people had bathrooms and the pump for the lead tank was in the attic. The Moores had an 18,000 gallon tank with 18" x 18" beams built to hold it. These beams can be still seen in the basement. Mr. Moore had a one-cylinder steam engine, pumping water from Hillside Avenue where he had his greenhouses; he furnished water to most of the homes on his side of Fairmount Avenue.

The practical business of plumbing has never changed, one of the few changes being special fittings. The 1905 Plumbing Code has never really deviated. Copper is now used which is easy to handle and uses less room. Four-inch pipe used to be used and now no hubs are involved. A copper water pipe lasts about 30 years, but Mr. Would does not know how it will stand up with today's use of detergents and this applies to the sewers also.

There are about 50 plumbers licensed to practice in Chatham. A plumber has to apply to the Board of Health for a license in each town where he wants to work. Mr. Would has been licensed in Summit for 10 years; this involves a $25.00 fee, plus a $1000 bond. If a plumber is unlicensed and is caught he is liable to a $250.00 fine.

Mr. Would turned his business over to his son Donald E. and went to Florida. He came back within a year and now works alone; he and his son help each other when there is the need.
Other plumbers in Chatham Borough are:

Robert Allard, Fairmount Avenue
Ralph L. Derosia, Lum Avenue
Wm. T. Pierson, Lafayette Avenue
John Walsh, Watchung Avenue
Arthur Gensch, Southern Boulevard
Jeffrey Would -- Biographical

Jeffrey Would was born in the last house on Maple Street in Chatham; this was the old Armstrong house. The Passaic River was at the bottom of the hill where there was a big candy factory. For years coal was brought in by freight, going about a mile to get there (this is where Keuffel and Esser is now located). Charlie Miller instigated a coal chute, saving two miles with his horses. This coal chute shot down from Maple Street over River Road to the candy factory.

After living in Chatham five years the Woulds moved to Madison and Mr. Would received his education in the schools of Madison and Florham Park. They moved back to Chatham in 1915. His father died in 1933. His father was a wheelman, thinking nothing of going from Newark to Newton and back on a Sunday.

Mr. Jeffrey Would had two sons, Donald E., now in the plumbing business, and William who was a full colonel when he was killed in a freak accident in 1955. He had been in the Japanese and Korean Wars and was a member of the SAC, in charge of a squadron of B-47's. He had flown 15 missions and then was killed while keeping up some of his flying time. At that time his Brigadier Generalship was being approved.

The Elkton Station at Stanley, just before River Road, was used by the summer boarders going to the Wayside. In Stanley the post office was run by Scharf.
Addenda to Plumbing
by Committee after report was rec'd

A Business Card in Chatham Press, May 22, 1897

George E. Hall -- Dealer in Furnaces, Ranges, Stoves.
Tin, China, Glass and Wooden ware
Tinning, plumbing, slating and gas-fitting
Jobbing promptly attended to

In Chatham Press, Sept. 28, 1898

J. L. Hynes
Sanitary Plumbing
Steam and hot H2O
Heating, a specialty
All work given special attention
A portion of your patronage solicited
All work guaranteed

East Park St., Chatham
Sr. Patrick Ave.
By Mrs. William Hinners

Politics

Although known in recent years as a Republican stronghold, Chatham has seen many other parties appear on the political front during the past. At the height of the anti-slavery Whig party activity in this Country, the Whigs were the strongest group in Chatham as evidenced by the returns tabulated on November 2, 1847 when they registered 241 votes compared with 194 Democratic and a slim 7 for the abolitionist Liberty party.

By 1861 the elections reflected the Civil War climate when the party listings for the ensuing four years changed their designation from Republican and Democratic to Union and Democratic, and in the local April 13th, 1863 election the Union Party tallied 248 votes opposed by what was known as the People's Ticket which tallied 221.

For the following ten years, although the Republican party remained in ascendancy the Democratic party made a strong showing. The tally sheets for this period also reveal minutes showing by the National and Temperance ticket and quite a showing for the Greenback group. In 1886 the anti-Monopoly party cast 10 votes.

There is also a record of Town Meetings held as early as 1857 and late as 1874 so one would presume that Chatham followed this New England system of Government in its early life. Interestingly enough, these townspeople in 1857 also were faced with raising money for roads, school purposes and welfare, but the amounts differ vastly from the requirements of the twentieth century. Roads were covered by two thousand dollars; one hundred dollars took care of relief for the poor and three dollars per
The scholar was set aside for school purposes.

The first mention of electing a Freeholder was noted on March 13, 1877. In order to vote or hold office at that time it was necessary to own a specified amount of land free and clear, hence the name Freeholder became the title of County officials.

Election notices were posted during the last quarter of the century at Van Wagenen's Drug store, the Madison Railroad Depot, the French store and Chatham Post Office. Mr. Littlejohn's diary reports his walking to the Madison Depot some three days after voting to obtain the election results.

During the nineteenth century Chatham was divided politically into two districts, the Northern and the Southern. By 1890 the growth of the Township and increase of voters from three hundred to approximately a thousand, necessitated a third district known as the Eastern district. In 1897 Chatham Boro became a separate entity from the Township and evolved its own political life.

Two Chatham men have represented Morris County as New Jersey State Senators. The first was Daniel Budd who belonged to the settling family of that name. He served during the years 1860, '61 and '62. The other was Frank S. Kelley who served in 1938, '39 and '40. Terms were three years at this point. Mr. Kelley also served in the assembly as did Mr. Ralph E. Lum Jr.

The advent of Woman's Suffrage in 1920 gave rise to an interesting local anecdote. For many years Mrs. Mary Jane Tuttle had been most indignant at being denied the right to
vote. Mr. Charles Van Wert and another gentleman in a rather fun-loving spirit, saw to it that Mrs. Tuttle was appointed to the local board of elections. Much to their surprise at the next election Mrs. Tuttle challenged a voter who had been appearing at the polls for several years "Have you your papers" she inquired. The voter was sure he was qualified, but sure enough, his citizenship papers were non-existent. Later on this gentleman thanked Mrs. Tuttle for making him realize the necessity for obtaining his naturalization papers. Mrs. Tuttle's political enthusiasm was passed on to her daughter, Mrs. Anna McCrae who has served actively in the Republican party and also on the County Board of Elections.

After World War II there was a decided upsurge in political interest among the younger people in town resulting in the formation of the Young Republican Club in 1952, spearheaded by Peter Thomas and still in existence at this writing. This club was limited to those between the ages of 18 to 40. In 1961 for the first time in many years the Democrats had a local candidate to present and Mr. Joseph Kondash was instrumental in forming the Democratic Club. This club was short lived and was disbanded in 1963.

A tremendous effort to poll the entire boro vote was made in 1925 by a committee known as the Hundred-Per-Cent-vote Committee. This was chaired by William C. Middlebrook. Pledge cards were distributed to voters who were later contacted personally by committee members. The result fell short of perfect but a larger percentage voted than ever before.

Today the number of registered voters is about ten times
that of the early eighteen hundreds and in Presidential election years we've been proud to get out well over 90% of those registered. Today still finds Chatham a Republican stronghold, but in these changing political times no one can be sure what the future holds.

Mrs. William Flanners
Name: HAZEL BELLE HINNERS
Husband: William Frederick Hinnors
Parents: William Alexander Zimmerman
          Blanche Irene Conley
          Father's ancestors were the first family to settle west of the Mohawk River.
Education:
          Newton High School, Newton, Mass.
          Ridgewood High School, Ridgewood, N.J. (graduated)
Children:
          Barbara Elaine, Noel William, Cynthia Jeanne,
          Janet Ruth, William Frederick, Richard Wayne,
          Bruce Robert, John Craig.
Memberships:
          Chatham Boro League of Women Voters. Served as Pres.
          League of Women Voters of Morris County, Served as Pres.
          Interleague Council of the Delaware, Served as Pres.
          Chatham Woman's Club
          Fish and Game Club
          Great Books Group for 20 years
          Stanley Congregational Church

Hobbies:
          Rug Hooking
          Reading
          Cooking - teach cooking at adult school. Studied with Mrs. de Unda of N.Y. and do some catering.
Mrs. William Hinners

222 Fairmount Avenue
Post Office
POST OFFICE
AND
POSTMASTERS

CHATHAM  NEW JERSEY

Francis D. McHugh

1963
POST OFFICE

One of the earliest post offices established in New Jersey was at Elizabeth Town. In the early days it was through this office that the residents of the Chatham area received their mail. Of course at the close of the eighteenth century there was not too much social and business correspondence so that a letter was seldom received. Mail was addressed to Elizabeth Town for residents of Chatham and it was sent by stage coach to a merchant in Chatham who voluntarily distributed it. This was not difficult as all the inhabitants were known to or traded with the merchant.

However, when Chatham Township was created as a new political subdivision of Hanover Township in February 1806, there was a demand for an independent post office. Accordingly on July 1, 1808, about two years later, a post office was established at Chatham, New Jersey. At that time Chatham Township included what is now known as The Borough, The Township, Madison and Florham Park and all of this area was served by the Chatham Post Office. Mail was received and delivered to the stage coach which passed through Chatham on the route from New York City to Easton, Penna., by way of Schooley's Mountain. Several years after the establishment of the Chatham Post Office, an independent office was set up in Madison to serve the Madison and Florham Park area. Records disclose that the population of the entire Chatham Township in 1810 was 2,019.

The first Chatham Postmaster was Samuel Orane who was appointed by President Thomas Jefferson. Very little information can be found about the early postmasters. The Orane genealogy discloses that he was the son of Sarah and Mathias Orane. From Sept. 1814 to December 1814 he was a private in Captain Britting's Company of Musileers, Third Regiment, New Jersey Detailed
Militia, Chatham, N. J. Mr. Orane is also listed as a proprietor of the Chatham Academy, April 15, 1813.

The second Postmaster was David S. Osborn who took office on February 10, 1814, serving just over two years. He was succeeded by Elias Day whose appointment was dated April 22, 1816. He was followed by Gideon S. Barnet on July 4, 1820. Mr. Barnet is also recorded as one of the proprietors of the Chatham Academy.

Mr. Paul Day took office on January 17, 1827. He served for over twenty two years. He too is recorded as a proprietor of the Chatham Academy. During Mr. Day's tenure of office the Morris and Essex Railroad was built through Chatham thus affording a more efficient means for the transportation of mail.

William R. McDougall was appointed by President Tyler on February 13, 1845. He served for about sixteen years. It is known that Mr. McDougall conducted a general store and post office on Main Street on a site between the present library and St. Paul's Church. The McDougall home was a Chatham landmark for many years until about 1960 when it was dismantled to make room for expansion of St. Paul's Episcopal Church buildings.

The next appointment was Waters F. Price made on May 51, 1861, presumably that appointment was made by President Lincoln who was in office at that time. Mr. Price served over ten years. In 1865 an independent post office was established at Stanley to take care of the postal needs of the paper mills there and to serve the residents of that area. This office was not discontinued until about 1930.

On January 2, 1872 Paul Lum was appointed to the Postmastership. He filled the office for over five years. He was the son of Samuel Day Lum. He was a millwright and bridge builder. He is recorded as a Trustee of the Chatham Academy. In 1880 he left
Chatham for Brazil to build coffee mills for Lidgerwood Mfg. Co. He returned to Chatham in 1892.

Charles Lum who assumed office on November 16, 1877 served for over seven years. He was a butcher and local judge for many years. It is recorded that he was a pronounced prohibitionist and abolitionist. He was also very fond of music. He was the father of nine children. He was the grandfather of Irving M. Lum and George Vernon Lum.

Hudson Minton was then appointed for a very short term, January 12, 1885 to September 21, 1885. Mr. Minton was replaced by the appointment of Mr. Abraham M. French, a democrat, after the election of Grover Cleveland. However, Mr. French served less than four years. With the election of President Benjamin Harrison, Mr. Hudson Minton was recalled to office and appointed on April 29, 1889. Mr. Minton was born in Chatham. He was a prominent merchant. He was one of the first members of the Morris County Board of Freeholders, and for a short time Treasurer of the Chatham Academy. He was married to Caroline Elizabeth Lum. His home and business were located on the corner of Fairmount and Main Street, the present site of the Chatham Trust Company. Mr. Minton had six children. One son, Guy Minton, was a well known lawyer and banker at Morristown during the early part of the twentieth century. Mr. Gustave Drecker succeeded Mr. Minton as postmaster, being appointed Dec. 23, 1890. He served in office until the appointment of Mr. Ezra Ferris, Sr. on January 26, 1898. Mr. Ferris continued in office until the change in the administration in Washington when Woodrow Wilson, a democrat, was elected. Mr. Ferris had been a Justice of the Peace in Chatham for a number of years. As a result of an accident while working on the Lackawanna Railroad, his one arm was amputated.
Dr. William J. Wolfe, a democrat, was appointed June 15, 1915. He moved the office to what is now known as the Wolfe Building. Dr. Wolfe was born at Bangor, Penna., on April 28, 1859. He was graduated from Mt. Bethel College in 1880. He followed the teaching profession for a short time and then took up the study of medicine, graduating from the New York Medical School in 1884. He moved to Chatham in 1885. He was one of the first five Trustees of the Chatham Village, a trustee of the village school and also served as Treasurer. He had three sons and one daughter. After serving one year and seven months, he retired.

Pending the appointment of a permanent postmaster, a clerk in the post office, Miss Ethel C. Wright, was made Acting Postmaster, serving only one month.

On February 25, 1915 Mr. Walter S. Terry, a democrat, was appointed but before the expiration of his term, he died. Ezra F. Ferris, a former postmaster, was recalled to serve, entering office on Sept. 11, 1922.

Mr. Charles G. Wittreich, a republican, was appointed to office on February 10, 1925. Mr. Wittreich was born at Union City, New Jersey, in 1891. His parents moved to Chatham in 1898 and settled on a farm on Pine Street in Chatham Township. During Mr. Wittreich's term of office the rural route which had been serving the residents of Livingston, including Parsonage Hill Road, Walnut Street, Northfield Avenue and North Passaic Avenue, was discontinued. About this time Livingston was given an independent post office with its own rural delivery routes. The Stanley Post Office was also discontinued in 1950. The population of the Borough which was recorded as 2421 in the 1920 census was showing a steady increase from year to year. So that in 1924 the Post Office Department approved the inauguration of city delivery service in Chatham Borough. The first two
carriers to inaugurate this delivery service were Mr. Joseph A. McNally and George S. Atteridge. A short time later an additional substitute carrier, Mr. Frank McNally, was appointed to assist the other carriers. The growth of the postal service in Chatham required larger post office quarters so that in 1925, the post office was moved from Wolfe Building in South Passaic Avenue to 266 Passaic Avenue. Mr. Wittreich continued to serve as postmaster for over twelve years. However, with the election of Franklin D. Roosevelt, Miss Belle O'Hara, a democrat, was appointed on March 15, 1933. Miss O'Hara was born in Chatham and was from one of the older and respected families. She had been active in civic and political affairs. She resigned from office after serving two years. On June 1, 1937 Mr. William R. Carr was appointed but served only one month. On July 1, 1937 Mr. Lawrence R. Reas became Postmaster. Mr. Reas had moved to Chatham about 1930. He had been located in Newark carrying on an insurance business. He was married and had two children. He continued in office until his death in the fall of 1942.

With a view to increasing the efficiency of the post office operations, Congress in 1932, passed a law placing the appointment of postmasters under Civil Service. All appointments after the passage of the law, were given career status. Heretofore appointments were made for a four year term only, and postmasters were changed as the administrations in Washington changed.

On November 15, 1942 Mr. Francis D. McHugh was sworn in as Postmaster under the new appointment. At this time our country was actively engaged in World War II. The Post Office was carrying on a continuous campaign for the sale of War Savings Bonds and Stamps and these were distributed in large amounts through the Chatham Post Office. On July 1, 1944 the receipts of the office exceeded $40,000 annually, thereby giving the Chatham office a first class rating. After the close of World War II, the population of the Borough and Township continually increased from year to year. Census figures are as
As the population grew, postal receipts also increased. Annual receipts at the time of Mr. McHugh's appointment to office in 1942 were only $29,000 annually but increased to over $208,000 in 1962. It was also necessary to expand space for working facilities in the post office. Accordingly on May 15, 1950, the quarters were transferred to a new building, designed and erected for post office purposes at 5501 Main Street on the Bond property. Up until 1950 the Chatham Post Office by rural delivery service was delivering mail to New Providence, Berkeley Heights, and Gillette. In 1951 these offices which had been established lately, acquired those portions of the Chatham Rural route. At the present time all deliveries are restricted to Chatham Township and Chatham Borough. In 1950 a rural station was established at Fairmount Avenue and Myersville Road to meet the needs of residents in that area. This was changed to a Contract Station in 1955 when the rural route was discontinued, and city delivery service was established throughout the Township.

About 1958 it became evident to officials of the Post Office Department that the quarters on Main Street were inadequate, and conditions were such that the post office building could not be enlarged. Various locations were offered. Finally after almost four years with the cooperation of the Chatham Borough Council under the leadership of Mayor James Henderson, a site was acquired by the Borough and optioned to the Post Office Department, between Bowers Lane and South Passaic Avenue. A new modern post office building was erected, containing over 7500 feet of floor space, with adequate parking and loading facilities. The building was completed on January 27, 1963, and suitably dedicated on February 9th, 1963. Mr. McHugh, having reached the compulsory retirement age, retired on February 1, 1963.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1950</th>
<th>1940</th>
<th>1950</th>
<th>1960</th>
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<td>Chatham Borough</td>
<td>5867</td>
<td>4888</td>
<td>7591</td>
<td>9517</td>
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<td>Chatham Township</td>
<td>1115</td>
<td>1940</td>
<td>2825</td>
<td>5951</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A United States Post Office, designated as Stanley, Morris County, New Jersey, was established on April 17, 1868. It continued in opera-
tion until temporarily discontinued on Sept. 26, 1893. It was reestab-
lished on July 10, 1897 and finally discontinued on October 15, 1925. The
handling and delivery of mail was then transferred to the Chatham, N. J.
Post Office.

During the operation of the Post Office, Stanley, N. J. embraced an
area of the present day Chatham Borough which is the east end of Watchung
Avenue (Stamper) adjacent to the Passaic River, River Road, Maple, Chest-
nut and Willow streets, and the south end of Hillside Avenue adjacent to
the Township line.

There were fifteen postmasters administering the Stanley Post Office
during its existence, the first being George S. Page from the well known
Page family of that area. Mr. Carl Scharf was the next to last Postmaster
appointed on Dec. 24, 1902. He and his wife operated a grocery store on
River Road. The last postmaster was Mr. Scharf's daughter, Marie O.
Bachert who was appointed June 4, 1925.

The following is a list of the fifteen Stanley, N. J. postmasters
with the date of their appointment to office:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Postmaster</th>
<th>Dates of Appointment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>George S. Page</td>
<td>April 17, 1868</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miss Etta E. Ward</td>
<td>April 19, 1871</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laurida G. Fogtman</td>
<td>July 11, 1873</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andrew Walkier</td>
<td>September 19, 1873</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John S. Riebel</td>
<td>August 21, 1876</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Stanley, N. J. Post Office

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Postmaster</th>
<th>Dates of Appointment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Charles A. Johnson</td>
<td>August 11, 1884</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lorenzo F. Hoy</td>
<td>April 23, 1886</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John K. Medick</td>
<td>March 25, 1892</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John N. Treat</td>
<td>July 26, 1894</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alfred B. Grassman</td>
<td>July 10, 1897</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walter V. Seyre</td>
<td>December 19, 1899</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James C. Rustin</td>
<td>November 27, 1900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jabez A. Pruden</td>
<td>December 28, 1901</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carl Schafh</td>
<td>December 24, 1902</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marie O. Rechtart</td>
<td>June 4, 1925</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Francis D. McHugh,
January 25, 1967

January 26, 1967

Note from Book Committee: Copy of the program for the Dedication of the new United States Post Office for Chatham, February 9, 1963, will be found in the Chatham Historical Society files.
FRANCIS D. McHUGH

HOME OF MR. & MRS. FRANCIS D. McHUGH
31 OLIVER STREET
Post Revolutionary Chatham
Chatham Historical Society

POST REVOLUTION CHATHAM

George C. Southworth

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October 10, 1963
Preface

This is one of several sections of a History of Chatham now being written by the residents of Chatham. When completed, this History will represent Chatham's contribution to the New Jersey Tercentenary Year, 1664-1964. There are more than 150 people involved in this project.

More than forty years ago, Ambrose Ely Vanderpoel, a descendent of early Chatham stock, wrote a very scholarly history of his home community. It covered very well the period up to and through the Revolutionary War, but it made little attempt to carry the history of Chatham from the Revolutionary War onward. The Vanderpoel History included, as a special feature, the reprinting of a large number of the letters that had passed between General Washington, then at Morristown, and his various generals. The Chatham Historical Society reprinted the Vanderpoel History in 1959. It is now sponsoring the preparation of this more recent history.

The history now being written is topical in the sense that it is a record of the various professions, businesses and other village activities. Since many of these activities are by necessity relatively new, there is a need for additional fringe material bridging the gap between the new and the old. It is hoped that this particular section will supply a portion of this much needed information.

A feature of this section is a review of some of the Minutes of the Town Meetings of Chatham, beginning about 1806 and continuing until about the Civil War. These cover the years immediately after
the Township of Chatham was formed from the townships of Hanover and Morris. These early records are reproduced photographically in Appendix 1, retaining, it is hoped, a measure of their original charm. In order to reduce this tremendous volume of material to practical proportions, samples have been taken at roughly ten-year intervals. Included also are pages from the notebook of a local village doctor, a reference to the day book of an early hotel and finally there is included a page from the docket of one of the local Justice's of Peace. It was the JP's job to sit in judgment in numerous monetary controversies. Together these records tell a story about early Chatham life that, so far as we know, has never been disclosed.

The writer feels that we should approach these early records with a great deal of awe and reverence. Although we may smile at their archaic phraseology, we must admit that they bespeak sincere men trying very hard to make a new democracy work. This, it should be noted, was all with very little precedent. Republics were indeed rare in 1800. It is only because these good people have left such a good record, that, we are now, more than a century and a half later, allowed to look in on the big experiment while it was still in progress.

This ten-percent sample of the first half century of Chatham's History as recorded in these minutes, is but a beginning. Much more is planned. Although this record may appear abbreviated, though it tells us much about who the early Chathamites were, what were their problems, and how these problems were solved. Early in these records, we see early Chathamites struggling with problems of the poor, with problems...
growing out of slavery and with problems of highway maintenance. Later we see them taking their first steps toward popular education. By this time problems of the poor seem to have moderated.

There is much more in these minutes than can possibly be conveyed in the present short review. We plan as future projects of this Society, a more thorough study of the remainder of these minutes, particularly as regards special topics, such as the care of the poor and possibly early slavery. Perhaps it will help us to understand better, the good people who helped bring this community to its present high state of development.
October 10, 1963

POST-REVOLUTION CHATHAM

George C. Southworth

When the New Jersey troops slipped into the darkness of August 29, 1781, ostensibly to attack Staten Island, everybody in the know was probably greatly excited. Now there would be action. When the troops moved west on Kings Road there was possibly some confusion for this was hardly in the direction of Staten Island. However, when they bore south onto what is now the combination of Division and Garfield avenues, Madison, the tactics began to make sense. At the time, there was, no doubt, still much gossip up and down the marching line as to where they were actually headed. Some, no doubt, still thought Staten Island, while others, more visionary, said Virginia. But regardless of the destination, a great adventure was ahead and soldiers, since time immemorial, have thrived on adventure. What these soldiers did not know was that their march would, within weeks, virtually terminate the present conflict and would lead in America to a new idea of government. Chatham, with its strong Dutch and French, as well as English backgrounds, but recently over-run by soldiers of all tongues, would never again be the same.

New Jersey Line Heads South

No doubt, it was not easy to leave behind the new French bakery, the first tangible evidence that, on the morrow, a soldier might be fed, even if not paid. Nor was it easy to leave behind, certain good-looking girls with shapely ankles, some known only by a fleeting glance by an appraising eye. The future was indeed uncertain, but to these young hopefuls, it probably seemed very good indeed.
night at Bound Brook and another at Somerset Court House, (now Hill-
stone), it was becoming increasingly obvious that the next winter
would be spent in a warmer clime. But how would the soldier fare in
this strange land of southern aristocracy? Though he might be spared
the rigors of another New Jersey winter, would he be fed? These were
no doubt parts of the adventure ahead. Only time could tell, as the
soldier trudged on, first to Kingston, Princeton and later to Trenton,
Philadelphia, and thence to the head of the Elk, these and other doubts
must have repeated through his mind. Much of September was to be
spent in a long, hot, grueling march, to the south.

Those who had been involved in the unfortunate incident at Pom-
pton, the winter before, and accordingly had been suspected of dis-
loyalty, were transferred to transports down the Chesapeake. For the
more honored, but possibly the less fortunate who had been selected
as Washington's advance guard, the villages of Georgetown in Maryland,
and Alexandria in Virginia, were to become familiar names. After a
breather of a day or two at Mount Vernon, Washington, with an advanced
party, reached Williamsburg, on September 14. Until recently, this
had been the Capital of Virginia. By September 25, most of his trans-
ported troops had followed and three days later, all were in readiness
to join with other American troops under Alexander Hamilton and
Lafayette, as well as with French troops marching from the north, and
the newly-landed French soldiers from the West Indies under St. Simon.
The investment of Yorktown was about to begin.
An Easy Victory

The allies now 16,000 strong, began to close in on the ill-fated Cornwallis, now hopelessly trapped on the Yorktown peninsula. On October 6, matters worsened for the British and after a misguided attempt to escape, Cornwallis surrendered on October 19, together with his army of 7073 officers and men. It is understandable that the defeated general was indisposed on the day of the surrender.

Post-Battle Reactions

In the mind of the enthusiastic young Lafayette, the war was all but over. In that of the more cautious Washington, well-schooled in Anglo-Saxon thinking, it was inconceivable that the British would give up so easily. After the battle, the French Admiral, De Grasse, graciously gave the Colonial troops and their armament a lift back to the Elk River, and promptly took traditional French leave down the Chesapeake and thence to the West Indies. The Colonial troops marched from the head of the Elk back to their cantonments in New Jersey and along the Hudson near New Virgina, New York. Here they would winter and be available for subsequent operations if the usually persistent British wished to push on. This marked the beginning of a period of disillusionment for most American troops.

Good news travels fast - almost as fast as bad news. For the victorious American troops, the good news of Yorktown was told in Chatham's home paper, the New Jersey Journal. In its issue of October 31, 1781, (1). It said:

"On receiving a confirmation of the capture of Cornwallis, twenty gentlemen of this place and the neighborhood, met at Mr. Day's tavern, where they supped, and spent a few hours in convivial mirth and jocund
festivity, illuminations and bon-fires were exhibited on the occasion. Nothing could exceed the joy that was visible in every countenance on the news of Cornwallis's capture; bon-fires and illuminations were exhibited in almost every town and village in this State."

A week later the New Jersey Journal was devoted almost exclusively to the reprinting of the Official reports by Washington to the Continental Congress. This told about what went on during those fateful days leading to the surrender. It is good reading, for most Americans even today. In far-away London, the bad news was received November 23, 1781 only two days before Parliament was to convene. Naturally, the King's speech was hurriedly modified to fit the news. After telling of the favorable appearance of British affairs in the East Indies and the safe arrival everywhere of the commercial fleets, it was agreed that events of the War in America, had not gone very well. After this tempered approach, the King then announced, with customary British frankness, that his forces in Virginia had been a total loss. However, he hoped for further exertions in America. Not mentioned, was the fact that matters had gone rather badly since Saratoga.

To the opposition party, this was a signal for the most violent charges. With the political confusion that resulted, the astute Dr. Franklin, representing the Continental Congress, together with his colleagues, Messrs. John Adams, John Hay and Henry Laurens, who had recently been released from the Tower of London, proceeded to formulate some provisional articles of peace. The latter were made to fit well into a treaty that was then being negotiated between England and both France and Spain. A very important result, from the American point of view, was that it insured the independence of the United
States. This preliminary document was not signed until November 30, 1782.

Believing that the War had been all-but ended, by the battle of Yorktown, young Lafayette bade adieu to America, but soon returned to receive the formal thanks of Congress, as well as the concerted thanks of the American people. General Washington, being more conservative, insisted on keeping together an active army until all danger had passed. This was no easy task, for, while dangers from the enemy were becoming progressively less imminent, the morale of the troops was sinking to new depths. This was due to a variety of causes. Notably Congress could not make good on certain of its promises for soldier pay. Here was revealed, for the first time, one of the basic weaknesses of the then existing United States Government. It could levy no taxes. Nine of the twelve States, themselves virtually bankrupt, felt that they could not go along with Congress in this new indebtedness. Then too, inactivity, the bane of good morale, since time immemorial, added further difficulties. For a time, it seemed that the army was being held together solely by the sheer personality of Washington. It was, at this point, that Col. Lewis Christmas had the temerity to suggest to Washington that he be made King of this new country. The answer was emphatically no. It was perhaps fortunate for us that Washington was a wise man.

England Also Has Troubles

The political confusion in England, following the Yorktown debacle, served very well to help the Americans in their cause. On December 12, 1781, Sir James Lowther, introduced in Parliament two
resolutions: (1) "To declare, that the war carried on in the colonies and Plantations of North America had been ineffectual to the purpose for which it had been undertaken, etc. (2) "That it was the opinion of the House that all further attempts to reduce the Americans to obedience by force, would be ineffectual, etc."

These resolutions were promptly seconded by Mr. Powys and shortly Lord North, the Prime Minister, already very unpopular, declared that it would be neither wise nor right to prosecute the war in America on a continental plan. Very soon Lord North resigned.

Nothing Succeeds Like Success

In the meantime, a second European power, Holland, recognized the American independence. This came on April 18, 1782 and by the following October 8 there had been concluded a treaty of amity and commerce between Holland and America. This was largely the skillful work of the American representatives, Franklin, Adams, and Jay. With typical Yankee audacity, they capitalized on this evidence of friendship and asked for a much-needed loan. Yes, they succeeded. In the meantime other courts of Europe acknowledged the independence of United States, first Sweden and Denmark in February, Spain in March, and Russia in July. Then as now, nothing succeeds like success. The final treaty of peace was signed September 3, 1783, by David Hartley on the part of George III, and by John Adams, Benjamin Franklin and John Jay, on the part of the United States. This was a good day for Chatham and also for the rest of America.

News of these negotiations reached the camp of the New Jersey Brigade April 19, 1783. It came by way of a general order, said to be issued by General Washington, dated "Headquarters Chatham, April 18, 1783, declaring a cessation of hostilities." It ordered that this proclamation be read the next evening at the head of each regiment of
the army, after which the brigade chaplains were to render thanks to Almighty God for "overruling the wrath of man to his own glory, and causing the rage of war to cease among nations." At the same time an extra ration of liquor was issued to every soldier to drink to the "Perpetual peace and happiness of the United States of America." A part of this general order directed the Quartermaster General to supply the New Jersey regiment with five pieces of timber thirty feet long and seven inches square for the construction of a frame for an illumination. (2).

Demobilization of an unpaid and disgruntled army was no simple matter. However, a system of allowing extended furloughs contributed much. This had the wholesome effect of getting the soldiers home where their grievances were less likely to fester. The remaining troops were discharged late in November 1783. On December 4, 1783 Washington bade farewell to his officers at Frantse's Tavern in New York City, and on the same day took a barge to Paulis-Hook, now Jersey City, and thence went south to Annapolis, Maryland, where the Continental Congress was then convening. There, he officially resigned his commission as commander-in-chief. Thus ended Britain's big adventure of discipline with some obstreperous offspring who insisted on going their own way.

A New Chatham Begins

It was out of the ashes of the past, that grew a new idea of democratic government. It was out of these ashes too, that a new Chatham was to be built. Chatham, once a bristling war community, would soon revert to its rural self, carrying with it a variety of memories.
Memories of a war that was sometimes glorious, but more often sordid and always packed with hatred. Sometimes the hatred was confined to British soldiers, but more often it included Tory loyalists, who in some instances had been good neighbors. These memories would not soon die. For example, the battles of Connecticut Farms and Springfield, seemed very real indeed to most Chathamites. Several of their men had fought in these encounters and had hobbled home to bind up their wounds. It was the ones who did not return that troubled more. But perhaps the bitterest of all ill-feelings sprang from the alleged murder by a British soldier on June 7, 1780, of Mrs. Reynolds (Ogden) Caldwell, whose sister Mrs. Stephen Day, lived in Chatham. To Chatham residents, the shooting of noncombatants was unforgivable.

These events would remain for many decades, as a constant reminder of the once bitter war with the mother country. Also to be remembered were the sufferings of the troops at the Locuston Camp (north of present-day Woodland Avenue near Kittell Road, Madison) in 1776-1777, and at nearby Jockey Hollow, during the bitter winter of 1779-1780. These would, for decades to come, remain a thorn in the flesh of most Chathamites. It was out of these bitter memories, that would rise a new village built beside the road and destined to watch countless slowly-moving wagon trains trek westward to build the greatest nation yet known to man.

Of the Revolutionary War veterans hailing from Chatham and vicinity, as of about 1777, Professor Shilower mentions nearly forty. (3). Included were three Lamb, three Connells, three Days and two each of Carters, and Millers. The names of the others read like the
Blue book of present-day Morris County society. Some were destined to become outstanding figures in local church, business and government, and as might be expected, others were destined to oblivion.

Stories of that time, suggest that the returning soldiers were desperately poor and they returned to homes that were little better. Being essentially rural, partial recovery would come with the next good crops. Livelihood during the coming winter was therefore largely dependent on the agricultural skills and hard labor of the women, during the previous summer, together with the help contributed by the aged as well as by those too young for military service. True enough, there had been no foraging parties of the enemy for a year or more. But there were continental troops quartered nearby and these would be fed at all costs, all at the material expense of the countryside. Regardless of the state of affairs at the barn, in the cellar and in the larder of the Chatham country folks in November 1763, there was much, this year, for which to be thankful. The men were home. For them and for countless others up and down the Atlantic coast, the month of November 1763, was truly the month of Thanksgiving. A less bounteous picture might have been painted for many others who, in this new free-for-all country, had not fared so well. For them, the pangs of hunger would be frequent reminders that the cost-tab of independence might, on occasion, be very dear indeed. We shall find that following a pattern set up many decades before, that one of the first acts of the new local government, was to care for, by means of public taxation, the less fortunate of the community. This custom
A Returning Soldier Looks Around

In colonial days, Chatham was a much-divided village. A substantial portion, including Captain Timothy Day's Inn, was situated east of the Passaic River and was therefore in Essex County. A newer and somewhat larger portion was west of the river and was in Morris County. Here, the portion north of the present-day Main Street was in Hanover Township, while that across the street was in Morris Township. It was to this confusion of local authority that the GI Joe of 1783 returned. Something would need to be done about it.

Good information from which one may fabricate fanciful journeys around post-war Chatham is obviously hard to come by. One possible source is a map drawn about 1913 by Mr. James R. Littlejohn. It was made a part of the History of Morris County, listed as reference (3) below. We feel that it was assembled mainly from hearsay information that had been passed rather indirectly from the actual participants who lived a century earlier, to the present. We have depended only in part on this map for the itinerary below, preferring instead, the more fully documented History of Chatham by Vanderpoel.

The returning soldier of 1783 undoubtedly found some changes in the old town. According to wartime standards, the latter probably seemed almost dead. Gone was the New Jersey Journal and its editor, Sheppard Kollock. The French ovens and certain sheds located on the road to Turkey (New Providence) were still there, but they were already in poor repair. Beginning at the eastern part of town, and on the north side of the highway leading to Morris Town, he could have noted first the familiar tavern of Timothy Day. It had recently been oper-
ated by Benjamin Williams, but it would soon revert either to Timothy Day or to his son Israel. Next to the west was the building, possibly occupied earlier by Sheppard Kollock. Then came the competing tavern, possibly but by no means certainly, operated by Colonel Seeley, after which came a blacksmith shop and several residences. The blacksmith shop had probably been a busy place during the war years when there were many army horses to be shod. The Passaic River then formed the western boundary of this portion of the village.

Across the road and looking east, beginning at the river, one could see several dwellings including in particular, David Vanderpool's home. On the corner to the east was much land previously occupied by the Army. It was here where the bakery was located. The liberty pole which is said to have been erected several years before, was probably planted in the middle of the road at the intersection with the road to Turkey. This early pole was therefore nearly opposite Timothy Day's Inn, about which so much of Army life had centered. It has been suggested that it was here that certain people said to be influential to the cause of liberty, were brought for enforced indoctrination. Threats of violence were implied.

Later the pole would be moved east to the vicinity of the corner of the present University Avenue. No doubt certain of the sentiments moved with it. Poles of this kind were then an innovation, but they would be repeated not only in this community, but in countless others for more than a century across America. They would continue to be erected, particularly in presidential election years. Around the corner and strewn along both the Turkey road and the Passaic River, were various holdings of the Bonnels. The fall of the river, being considerable at this point,
several dams had been constructed, one being in the southern "oxbow" of the river. These would mark the beginnings of industry in Chatham.

If one crossed to the west side of the Passaic River on the Morris Town road, he found houses on the island formed by the millrace and the river. Then came on the right, the former home of Mr. John Day, the man for whom the bridge had been named. He and his brother Daniel had, at one time, owned much of this part of Chatham. Their seed apparently thrived in the rich soil of the Passaic as evidenced by the frequency that the name Day appears in early records. We find too, repeated crossings with other families, such as the Lums, the Budds, the Bonnels, and countless others.

Nearby on the right came the later flagpole, together with about a half dozen dwellings. Much further on the right, was the very noteworthy house of Captain Stephen Day. This was near the present Ogden Memorial Church. Further on, near the present Coleman Avenue, were the homes of Captain Noah and Matthias Ward. The latter should not be confused with the elderly Captain Israel Ward. Israel had been a veteran of both the French and Indian and the Revolutionary Wars. It is said that during the Revolution, he had lived on the elevation of land now identifiable on North Passaic Avenue, perhaps a half-mile west of Main Street, and like Captain Stephen Day and other Chathamites, had been favored by a visit by General Washington. Israel Ward had named one of his sons Aaron Montgomery Ward. No doubt this was in honor of his hero of both wars, General Richard Montgomery. In due time, son Aaron had a son Sylvestor, who in turn had a son whom he named Aaron Montgomery Ward. The latter is said to have been born in the house presently at 127 Main Street, Chatham. It is interesting that this
Montgomery Ward was later to move to Chicago to become, in 1872, America's pioneer mail-order merchant.

Looking east from this western part of Chatham, one found on the south side of what is now Main Street, the holdings of Israel Lum, father of Benjamin Pierson Lum, and grandfather of Benjamin P. Lum, Jr., the founder of the local brick business. Israel, sometimes known as the "Squire" was one of the elder statesman of the community. After the coming of the Morris Turnpike, he was to erect a hotel on the southwest corner of Main Street and Long Hill Road. The Lum property seems to have occupied much of the frontage from present-day Lafayette Avenue to Long Hill Road.

East of Long Hill Road, there were apparently several dwellings before one came to the stores of Foster Horton and Jacob Morell, then a major center of activities in West Chatham. Near here and across from the new liberty pole was a later stand of Sheppard Kollock and his pioneer newspaper. The latter is today marked as 55 Main Street.

Further and 500 feet west of the river was a hotel operated until 1796 by Captain Sylvanus Seeley. Finally, there was Bonnel's mill located on the island.

About the Outside World

For a few years, following the Revolution, the inhabitants of Chatham were probably rather loosely coupled to the surrounding country. The local newspaper, The New Jersey Journal, never very local in its outlook, had moved first to New York and later to Elizabeth. However, in Morristown, there were instituted in the next few years, several newspapers including in particular The Paladium of Liberty. It was these news media, together with the stories left by the endless line of
western emigrants, as well as the stories of business men returning from the markets to the east, such as Elizabeth, Newark and New York, that the citizens would learn about happenings in the outside world. Since local government was administered from three different sources, it would not be surprising if some confusion should have prevailed, as regards affairs of State.

At this early date, the more pious of the community probably attended the South Hanover Meeting, a Presbyterian Church, built at Bottle Hill, about 1765 or they may have worshipped with the Methodists at Turkey. But in 1823, the so-called Village (Presbyterian) Church of Chatham would be formed. A very beautiful building was built in 1833 in accordance with the best approved Connecticut architecture. Likewise the first school in this locality was an Academy located at Bottle Hill, but shortly Chatham would have an Academy of its own. The public school system followed in 1829.

Chatham, born in a typical colonial State government of the time, had witnessed in 1776 a minor transition to a more liberal state government. This was no doubt a result of encouragement by the Continental Congress directed at all colonies to form independent state governments. The new constitution adopted in 1776, but revised in 1778, retained many of the features of the colonial government and in spite of a further revision in 1844, this would reflect colonial features all too long. During these earlier years, Continental Congress had functioned rather poorly and it had failed to get the full support of many member states. During this period also, New Jersey, feeling economically inferior to its more wealthy neighbors, New York and Pennsylvania, with their superb seaports, felt very much alone. Perhaps it was out of this fear, that
came an urge to join a more adequate federation of the United States of America.

The Philadelphia Convention

Chathamites no doubt heard much about the proposals for a new government and also about the constitutional convention being held during the hot summer of 1787. It is interesting, that the New Jersey delegate, William Paterson, was the author of the so-called New Jersey plan. It was one of the compromises that led to two houses of the Congress. It provided for a smaller and more exclusive Senate, that would represent the governments of the several States and a larger House of Representatives that would represent more completely the people. The Constitution of our Country was drafted during the summer of 1787 and the convention adjourned the following September 17. Although all delegates signed, no one was completely satisfied. The very wise Dr. Franklin is accredited with having said: "I consent to this constitution only because I expect no better, and because I am not sure it is not the best." The last act of the convention was to pass a resolution that the new constitution would be submitted to the existing government for its submission to the several member states. Ratification by nine of the member states was to be sufficient to signal new elections and otherwise set the new government in motion.

Ratification

Ratification came rather quickly by the states of Delaware, Pennsylvania and New Jersey, the date of the latter being December 18, 1787. Georgia, Connecticut and Massachusetts, Maryland and South Carolina, followed during the first half of 1788. While the two so-called "large states" of Virginia and New York were arguing about certain
details, another of the "small states" ratified and the constitution passed from theory to fact. The states of New York and Virginia finally ratified by small margins. Rhode Island and North Carolina followed only after much deliberation.

National Government a Reality

Congress named the first Wednesday in January 1789 as the day for the choice of electors, the first Wednesday in February for the choice of President and vice-president and the first Wednesday in March for the inauguration of the new Government in New York City. As it turned out, this time-table could not be followed precisely.

When the votes were counted, Washington was unanimously elected President and John Adams, next on the list was to be Vice-President. Even before this date, the older government expired. Actually the infant country had no government for several months.

Chathamites like most New Jersey citizens, were deeply conscious of their State Government. After their experience with the Continental Congress, they probably accepted the new federation with a grain of salt, much as they would accept the League of Nations more than a century later. However, the great day for the inauguration of the new government came with all its fanfare. Washington, whom Chathamites had not seen for years passed through Elizabeth Town on his way to New York City, late in April 1789. Here the acclaim that had been accorded him most of the way from Alexandria northward, grew especially intense. In the words of one of the early Historians: (6)

"A committee of Congress, consisting of three members of the Senate and five of the House of Representatives, was appointed to meet him in New Jersey and attend him to the city of New York. To Elizabeth Town Point came many other persons of distinction and heads of several departments of government. He was there received in a barge, splendidly fitted up for the occasion and rowed by thirteen pilots in white
uniforms. This was followed by vessels and boats, fancifully decorated and crowded with spectators. When the President's barge came near to the city, a salute of thirteen guns was fired from the vessels in the harbor and from the Battery."

The thirteen gun salute, then referred to as the "federal salute" and the thirteen pilots like the thirteen stripes in the flag, were to become significant traditions.

This eventful day at Elizabeth Town would naturally be reported by our friend Sheppard Kollack, editor of The New Jersey Journal and Political Intelligencer. It will be remembered that he was formerly of Chatham, but more recently he had moved to Elizabeth Town, where he had set up his printing offices. With appropriate emphasis on New Jersey's part in the show, he had this to say in his issue of Wednesday, April 29, 1789.

"Thursday last (April 23) between eight and nine o'clock in the morning, His Excellency General Washington made his entrance into this town amidst restive throngs of numerous spectators." "He was met at Bridge Town by a number of citizens accompanied by cavalry, commanded by Captains Meeker, Condict and Wade, which when united with Captain Hedgess troop, that composed the escort of His Excellency from Brunswick, made a most martial and splendid appearance. On His Excellency's approach to the town his arrival was announced by a federal salute from the cannon, and the illustrious hero was received by grenadiers and light troops under arms. He alighted at the house of Mr. Smith, where he received the committee of the town and the committee from New York. He partook of a repast provided by the gentlemen of the town; and after that, waited on the committee of Congress at Mr. Boudinot's from which he proceeded, attended by a vast concourse of people, and the cavalry (in order) to the Point, and after reviewing the troops who were by this time joined by some respectable companies from Newark and its environs, he was conducted on board of the barge prepared for his reception, the beauty of which obtained his highest approbations; He was rowed across the bay by thirteen, skillful pilots, Thomas Randall Esq., acting as examiner."

"There never perhaps was a scene in which universal pleasure more than on his approaching the Battery and Murray's Wharf at New York. The Spanish Packet, which lay with her colors only displayed to salute him as he passed on the firing of a gun displayed, in a moment, every flag known in foreign nations - The ship South Carolina belonging to Arnold H. Dohrmann Esq., was decorated in like manner, and all the
vessels in the harbour had their flags flying. On the barge's passing, the British Packet then fired a salute of thirteen guns which was returned by the same number from the battery."

"This great occasion arrested the public attention, beyond all powers of description - the hand of industry was suspended - and the various pleasures of the capital were concentrated to a single enjoyment - All ranks and professions expressed their feelings in loud acclaim and with rapture hailed the arrival of the FATHER OF HIS COUNTRY."

An earlier issue of The New Jersey Journal told of the arrival of Vice President John Adams on April 20, three days before Washington's arrival and of the very spectacular celebrations that were accorded him. Later issues told of the very colorful inauguration into the newly born government of both high officials on April 30. This was almost two months after the scheduled date. From still other issues, we piece together the time-table followed by General Washington on his journey north beginning at Mt. Vernon on April 16, Alexandria also on April 16, Philadelphia on April 20 and Trenton on April 21. Though the triumphal arch under which Washington passed on his arrival on the New Jersey side of the Delaware was magnificent, it could hardly approach the climactic reception which he met at Elizabeth Town on April 23.

At this point in his April 29 article, Kollock editorialized on the good fortunes of the country to have such able men as Washington and Adams at the helm and forthwith set a pattern for future editors whereby they would endorse most of the forthcoming administrations that would follow.

Human nature being what it is, it is understandable that the very conservative residents of Chatham should be only mildly interested in the fan-fare that began at Elizabeth Town Point and continued in New York City. Admittedly they enjoyed the show, as told by Editor Kollock
but they no doubt regarded affairs in Trenton as being far more important. Even more realistic were certain functions of the state government carried out at nearby Morristown and at Hanover.

Growing Pains

That a sizable village like Chatham should have the north side of its main street administered by one township government and the south side of the street administered by another, was of course highly impractical, if not indeed impossible. Obviously Chatham should function as a single autonomous unit. Once upon a time when Morris and Hanover were one, it had so functioned.

With the added freedom that came with the new state constitution, ten years before, Chathamites began to have ideas. From our present view, a century and a half later, we can only conjecture as to how the preliminaries to the creation of Chatham Township were actually effected. We suspect, however, that like other processes of creation, it was not easy. Although the more democratic constitution of the State had been in vogue only little more than a decade, the residents of Chatham were probably learning fast the intricacies of politics even on the local level. In this case, it was necessary, in order to set up a new township to obtain concurrence from the two existing municipalities, both of which appeared to serve moderately well their purpose. Also it was necessary to obtain the blessing of the county government as well as the State Legislature. What wouldn't we give to have a look at the early string pulling that went on, not only at the township levels, but at the county and state levels. We might indeed find that little, really new, has been learned about local politics in recent times.
The New Chatham

Records show that on February 21, 1798, the Thirtieth General Assembly of New Jersey Legislature (second sitting) created Chatham Township and defined its boundaries, rather picturesquely as follows:

"Beginning at a pin-oak tree standing on the bank of the Passaic River, on the land of Robert Moore's near the corner of Moses Stiles, about a half a mile above Colonel Cooke bridge and running thence south eighty-nine degrees west to a cherry tree in the northeast corner of the garden, late the property of Dr. Bern Budd, deceased, thence in a direct line to the cross roads by Daniel Crane on Lenicon Hill, from thence south eighteen degrees west, forty-seven chains and fifty links to a stake and a heap of stones on the brow of the hill back of Zophar Freeman's house, from thence south, five degrees and thirty minutes east of Aaron Ball Brigg., on Long Hill, thence on the same course to the Passaic River to the corner of land of Widow Dunham and land of Nathaniel Little, late the property of Jacob Brittin deceased, a small distance above Bedell Bridge thence down the river to the beginning."

"Passed this 21st day of February, 1798 to become effective the second Monday in March, 1806. The first town meeting is to be held in the house where Squire Force now dwells on the day appointed by law for other townships of Morris County."

Why this eight-year postponement? We note however, that as of 1798, division was an order of the day. Not only were new counties formed, but old counties were being divided into smaller Townships. It is understandable if members of the State Legislature should specify a time table.

Reference to a township map, (fig. 1) made more than fifty years later, shows the boundaries approximately as specified. (?) The names Moses Stiles, Zophar Freeman, Aaron Ball, Nathaniel Little and Jacob Brittin, mentioned in the Act of the State Assembly, will become very familiar indeed. Many of them will hold township office.

In particular, sons of Jacob Brittin, William and Abraham, by name, will later play an important part in the new Chatham Township government both by holding important offices and by acting as legal consultants to the countryside. We suspect that most of these people had a
hand in the separation movement leading to the new township.

Chatham Holds Its First Election

In due time the eight-year waiting period rolled around and the nominations and elections were held. By a fortunate set of circumstances, we have a very good record of both the first and second County nominations and of their respective elections.

Believing these to be of special interest, they have been reproduced photographically as Figs. 2, 3, 4 and 5. In both years reported, there were less than two hundred votes. Bearing in mind that this election involved candidates for both state and county elections, it seems reasonable that the names mentioned would contain only a few from the Chatham community. For some unknown reason, the results of the election held on October 16, 1806, appear in the record-book following the pages containing the minutes of the town meeting of 1807. When we are reminded that at that time, an election was probably a new experience to many Chatham residents, it is perhaps pardonable if the recording of this election should have been a little tardy. Throughout these early records, we are witnessing first-hand, democracy taking its first faltering steps. Let us not be critical either of the rhetoric or the spelling.

The attached photo-copies have been made from a microfilm being preserved by the Chatham Historical Society. The microfilm was made in 1963 with the kind permission of the local Township Government.

The New Chatham Government Takes Its First Faltering Steps

Thus far, we have found no record of the first town meeting, and only a small part of the record of the second meeting. Because the pages are torn at this point, we assume that the corresponding records
and lost. We assure however, that both were similar to subsequent town meetings and all followed the general pattern of typical Hanover Township meetings of a prior date. Unfortunately, there are no records of Hanover meetings for comparison. They are said to have been lost in a rather disastrous fire in 1909. While we have no record of the organizational meeting of Chatham Township, we do have part of a record which we feel reasonably certain is of the second meeting (1807). Beginning with the third meeting (1808) onward, the minutes are very complete indeed. It is because these early records seem so very important that we have taken steps to preserve them in the numerous illustrations of Appendix I. The first of these minutes are shown in Fig. 6. Minutes of this kind extend for more than a century and a half.

These early records are presumably in the handwriting of the Town Clerk, the young Abraham Brittin, son of Jacob, late of Long Hill. Abraham was then only 29 years old. We shall hear more about both Abraham and his older brother William in the years to come. We recognize in the vestigial minutes of the second meeting, not only the name Abraham Brittin, but that of Israel Lum. The latter was a Revolutionary War Veteran who had fought at Monmouth as well as at Connecticut Farms and at Springfield. He was now 53 years old. We shall meet other Revolutionary War Veterans as we progress. It is with no small satisfaction that we reproduce the first of these intimate glimpses of Chatham's first citizens. The first words of Chatham's first recorded minutes read: "Amount raised for the use of the poor, "Three Hundred Fifty Dollars for this year - - - - - - - - - - - - - $350.00. dated April 13, 1807." It is signed by A. Brittin, Clerk.
What wouldn't we give to have attended one of these early Annual Town Meetings and to have listened in on the companion event of the day, the selling of the paupers. We are told that on this eventful day farmers from the hinterland came to town in large numbers, not only to air their own personal political philosophies, but to transact considerable business on the side. Often the side-business consisted of trading horses in the barn-yard back of the tavern. The fine technique of trading horses may sometime be a part of the study of early Americana.

People from the hinterland probably came to the meeting either by walking or on horseback. Only the more affluent could come by a chair (carriage or buggy). Farmers as usual, probably wore a very practical, but not necessarily an elegant garb. No doubt there were plenty who wore home-spuns. The more conservative of the time no doubt wore cocked hats and knee-length breeches. The latter were probably among the fad filling fashions of the day. Young radicals were probably already appearing in longer and more closely fitting trousers. Shortly, stove-pipe hats would appear. Annual Town Meetings would see great changes in fashions in the century and a half that were to follow.

The election results of 1806 and 1807 and the vestigial minutes of the second meeting are followed in the record-book by the minutes of the Third Annual Town meeting, held April 11, 1808, at the house of John Hecker, of Bottle Hill. This being the first town meeting for which we have complete minutes, we shall reproduce them in their entirety including the oaths that were taken by the newly elected officers. The minutes are shown as Fig. 7. The oaths appear as Figs. 8-14. We recognize immediately the names of several notables of the
time. There was Samuel Peckham, one of the local Revolutionary War
Veterans and Jephthah Adams, a name that will repeatedly appear in
the years to follow. He was active, not only in local government,
but in state government as well. Even more important, he was a phy-
sician to the nearby countryside. Others, such as William Britton,
William Peckham and Luke Carter, will be found a few years later,
marching off to Paulins Hook (Jersey City) to defend New York City
against another threat of the British. Also present as sworn by oath
were Israel Linn, Luke Miller and Capt. William Davy, all Revolutionary
War Veterans. We suspect that the moderator, Aaron Bull, was also a
veteran who had migrated from Essex County. The meeting fairly brist-
led with old soldiers. We suspect that these men were held in great
reverence by the younger blades.

Resolutions appended to these early minutes contain some very
colorful, if not indeed very meaningful wording. A sample resolution
reads:

"Doggs — First Dog 6/6, Second Dog 5/ and Third Dog 6 Dollars,. "
"The poore of the Town to be left to the discretion of the Overseers
and the Town Committee," "Voted three hundred doller for the support
of the poore for the ensuing year. = = = = = = = = = = = = = $300.00,
"Voted if the Town Committee and Overseers of the poore, Paste out the
poore, That the dog money and other fines go to the use of the poore."

We infer that dogs were being taxed at a rate that was sometimes
reckoned in shillings and pence and sometimes in dollars and cents.
Please note too that the price per dog increased with the number of
dogs in a way that made it rather expensive to own a pack of hounds.

Curing For The Poore.

In these early minutes we see the first primitive steps toward
municipal legislation. Later they would be referred to as Resolutions,
and each would often be introduced by the abbreviation "Res'd."
It was still later that they became full-blown ordinances. Subse-
quent notes indicate that "turning out the poor" meant that a contract
was entered whereby a farmer agreed to feed, clothes, bed and provide
medical care for certain of the poor. In return for this, the town
would make quarterly or semianual payments of the contracted amount.
A bond given by the farmer was an essential part of the contract.

Methods of dealing with the poor changed from time to time. Some-
times we read of "selling the poor." At other times, the poor were
"sold by vendue" and at still other times they were "auctioned." Though we cannot be certain, we think that according to early practice
each person was auctioned separately and that the bidder gave due con-
sideration to the state of health of the subject, as well as the in-
cidental help that he might provide on the farm. No doubt the first
bids were high and they became smaller as the auction progressed, un-
til the subject was finally struck off. At other times, all of the
been

poor appear to have sold as a group, to a single contractor. Pres-
sumably the contractor then sublet individual contracts as might ap-
pear to his advantage. From the Township point of view, this probably
had the advantage of localized responsibility.

Human nature being what it is, the care of the poor certainly
provided conditions favorable for a first-class scandal. If they were
less than a scandal, it speaks well for Chathamites.

Later, in Figs. 11 and 14, we will show representative contracts
for the care of the poor and still later as Fig. 24, we quote repre-
sentative prices. These particular minutes (1808) specify that next
years election will open at Capt. William Days (Chatham) and close the
succeeding day at John Meekers (Bottle Hill). From this point onward,
elections, will be held at Bottle Hill only. This seems natural since Bottle Hill was probably the more centrally located village. It should be noted in passing that Captain William Day, a veteran of the Revolution then operated a hotel on the south side of Main Street "about 500 ft. west of the river." This he had acquired in 1796 from Colonel Sylvanus Besley. About the turn of the century, there moved in across the road from Captain Day, a competitor, David Crowell. Captain William Day should not be confused with Timothy Day or his son Colonel Israel Day, who operated the better known tavern east of the river.

In Figs. 8 to 14 inclusive, we show representative oaths given by officers named at the election of 1808. This pledged the various office holders to perform properly, their various intended functions. This was important for after all, a democracy could be no better than its responsible officers and no chances could be taken in these early experiments. These oaths, are very similar to most others administered each year for many decades to come and will not be repeated in the attached Appendix I.

Minutes of the Fourth Town Meeting held April 11, 1809, though not reproduced, followed rather generally the patterns set by earlier meetings. The dog tax remained the same except that in the case of the third dog, the price was reduced from five dollars to eight shillings. Appropriations for the care of the poor were raised from three hundred dollars to four hundred dollars. Strays (probably meaning animals that had either escaped from their pastures or had been turned loose in the public highways) were to be sold.

We find that the taxing of dogs/early in Cantum's history. At
first the proceeds were appropriated to the care of the poor. This was logical. If a person could afford to feed one or more dogs, they could afford extra support for the poor. Later the proceeds were used to build up a fund from which a farmer might be reimbursed for sheep killed by marauding dogs. One of the last bills recorded in this report (Fig. 33) mentions a payment for sheep damage to William Brittin, now an old man.

A particularly colorful resolution of the Fourth Meeting reads:

"A Majority of the citizens present Vote that they will use their best endeavors to suppress the pernicious practice of Selling Spirituous Liquors illegally by small measure."

This time, it was voted that the next election would be held open at Capt. William Day's (Chatham) and close the succeeding day at John Meeker's at Bottle Hill.

Minutes of the Fifth Town Meeting were not essentially different than the above except that the place of election was changed from Capt. Day's to David Crowell's in Chatham, was Capt. Day being suspected of short measure in dispensing Spirituous Liquors, and was he being disciplined accordingly? We note that Ichabod Burnet had now replaced Abraham Brittin as Town Clerk.

It is particularly significant that we find at the meeting held on April 14, 1810 an attempt to spell out more completely the contractual terms entered by the Township and the contractor in the care of the poor. This contract appears as Fig. 14 attached.

The First Decade

A perusal of the minutes of Town Meetings for the decade ending 1819 shows a remarkable sameness to all. We suspect that the recorded minutes represent customs carried over from year to year, possibly
beginning with the old Hanover regime or even from colonial days.
Except for defining more explicitly the responsibilities of the Town-
ship, as well as the various contractors in the care of the poor,
little new has been added. For example, the minutes of the Town
meeting of April 12, 1819, attached Figs. 15 and 16, when compared with
those for April 11, 1808, Fig. 7., are characterized more by their simi-
larities than by their differences.

Nowhere in these earlier years do we yet find a reference to app-
propriations for public roads, yet officers were elected for their super-
vision and nowhere is there a reference to the public schools. The
latter were to follow in 1829 with a special nudge, we suspect, from
the State Government. We are left therefore, with the impression that
at the outset of the township government, care of the poor was its most
important activity. The Township then included not only Chatham vill-
age but Bottle Hill (now Madison), Columbia, (now Florham Park) and
possibly other smaller communities. As we shall see, these communities
in the years to come, not only
would vie with each other for a place in Township representation, but
for a place in receiving any benefits that might accrue. We are ob-
serving America in the making and this was America!

Though during these earlier years, there is no quoted expenditure
of money for the care of the roads, it seems quite likely that since
taxes were levied, expenditures were also made. It is probable that
the taxes were paid in-kind by equivalent labor. During the earlier
years in particular, the credit for work performed was not clear.
Later we find that a farmer was allowed a dollar a day for labor and
another dollar if he supplied a team of horses. We shall later read
of resolutions aimed at fixing more definitely the responsibilities of
the several members of the road committee. They would be made res-
ponsible for various assigned sections of road. This, together with
the public school system which followed seems to have led, eventually,
to the division of the township into Districts as shown in Fig. 1.
Note that Chatham Village was in District (1).

Chatham was essentially an agricultural community, and as such,
it had no very fundamental interest in Wars. Though citizens might,
on occasion, become irate with the idea of American seamen being im-
pressed into services of British trade, most Chathamites, like other
New Jersey people, probably regarded the War of 1812 as a problem for
the seafaring states, such as Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Con-
necticut, and to a lesser extent New York and Pennsylvania. These
states had become involved in the War because, Yankee ships were al-
ready romping the seven seas as whalers, fishermen and even as traders.
They travelled to very remote points, some half-way around the world.
Indeed these states were asking for the trouble that had recently be-
fallen them. New Jersey could be only mildly excited about saving
Yankee skins. The lesson of national unity was yet to be learned.

New Jersey's attitude probably changed very radically when a
blockade of the American coast was proclaimed by England from Passa-
ammawddy to Savannah, early in 1814. New Jersey's long shore line
could be invaded. Two years after the declaration of hostilities, New
Jersey rather hurriedly threw up defenses along her coast. It was os-
tensibly to man these defenses that Morris County troops were mobil-
ized early in September 1814, only to be withdrawn early in December
of the same year. Perhaps American successes on Lake Champlain and
on Lake Erie, thereby reducing the threat from the north and the west, led to these withdrawals. The Treaty of Ghent, which ended the War of 1812, was ratified by the U. S. Congress February 17, 1815.

New Jersey in common with other states, had continued to maintain a militia after the Revolutionary War and Morris County had continued with its share of regiments. Advertisements which we suspect were nationally inspired were carried in Morristown's Palladium of Liberty, could be expected to whip up an added interest in the State militia. Accordingly, we are told that two companies of the "third New Jersey Detailed Militia" were enrolled from Chatham and environs. One was known as Capt. William Brittin's Company of Fusiliers of Chatham. The other was Capt. Luke Carter's Company of Riflemen of Bottle Hill. Other companies of the Third Regiment were enrolled from other nearby communities. For instance, there was, in particular, Capt. John Bress's Company of Light Infantry of near-by Basking Ridge, Somerset County. All were enrolled early in September 1814 and all were discharged early in the following December. They served at Paulus Hook (now Jersey City). Thus for most of the Chatham contingency, the military service was not very strenuous. Rolls of these regiments will be found in Appendix II attached (8). In these we find many familiar family names.

Since the New York Harbor was one of New Jersey's more vulnerable points and particularly since Staten Island, a part of New York Harbor, came close to Elizabeth, interstate responsibility was somehow brought very close to New Jersey. Through some interstate politics, now difficult to understand, some of the New Jersey troops were placed under the command of the Governor of New York, rather than the Governor of New Jersey. Even more removed seems to have been the idea of placing
them under the command of the President of the United States. It is said that, though the troops were stationed at Paulus Hook and therefore in New Jersey, it was the Corporation of the City of New York who actually paid the bill. Responsibilities of the Federal Government, as contrasted with those of the member states, were apparently not yet well defined. This accounts, in part, for the confusion appearing throughout the War of 1812. It is perhaps more an act of Providence than of good management that America survived these perilous years.  

More About the First Decade

Local government was obviously not the only medium by which newly found liberties of Chatham were to be expressed. Other records are available that also give glimpses of Post-Revolution Chatham, particularly as they relate to the habits and customs of its people. For instance, we are told in a day-book kept by Israel Day, the Tavern Keeper across the river in Essex County between 1793 and 1827, a little about the drinking habits of the people. Also from Jonathan Day's docket, while a Justice of the Peace, across the river, between the years 1829 and 1836, we learn a little about how Chatham people settled their differences. Not to be missed is the account book of Dr. Japtha B. Kumm, the town doctor, who recorded between the years of 1811 and 1843, not only his fees, but, by implication, his treatments as well. As we shall see, blood letting and calomel were apparently in good standing.

A Tavernkeeper's Story

Israel Day, Son of Captain Timothy, conducted a Tavern in Post-Revolution Chatham. Still later he conducted a meat and provider market. His ledger covering certain of these years is preserved by the Chatham Historical Society. No copy is attached. In the earlier part
of his ledger, 1793, we find a profusion of references to sales of
grog, cyder and spirits with only occasional references to boarding
and lodging. Possibly the latter, being part of the business ordinarily
paid by travelers, and therefore cash, was not recorded. If Ab-
ner Carter's purchases covering May 1793 through April 1795, are re-
representative, certainly drinking was not excessive. It is noted that
Abner paid his bill by work. During this time, accounts were, for the
most part, kept in pounds, shillings and pence. Later the business
apparently changed from that of a tavern to a market. At this point,
the account book shifts in time to 1823. We note furthermore, that
in this later period, veal sold at four cents a pound, pork at six
cents a pound and a half bushel of potatoes sold for eighteen cents.
Labor to pay for these commodities was credited at fifty cents a day.
There was no mention of the hours worked, nor the rate per hour. Many
people, now living, remember when farm laborers were expected to work
ten hours a day. Possibly in addition they might help with barn
chores later. Doing chores after dark was very significantly referred
to as "working in the shade." Modern labor regulations just would not
have fitted into the economics of the nineteenth century.

Jonathan Day's Court

Jonathan Day who, as Justice of Peace, kept a docket recording
his court findings. His jurisdiction extended into the Chatham area,
although he resided on the east side of the Passaic River and therefore
in Essex County. There is frequent mention of "my office office in
Springfield Township." There is frequent mention also of cases in-
volving people from Bottle Hill, as well as Chatham Village. We wonder
if his office was in the Day Inn. Most of the cases brought before
Squire Day were of a civil nature and dealt with small differences of
opinion regarding business transactions. The first page (Fig. 17)
of his five-year docket, is dated March 15, 1830. It deals with the case of Abner Baldwin vs Jonathan C. Brant. The docket says:

"In debt on acct. June 30, 1829. I find a warrant against the defendant for two dollars Twenty-five cents."

The second case involves the same Abner Baldwin, this time plaintiff against Jonathan Little. The date is again March 15, 1830. This time the record reads:

"In debt on acct. November 9, 1829. I have a warrant against the defendant for five dollars fifty-three cents."

So it goes for a record that covers the period from March 15, 1830 to January 1836. Most cases involved sums of a few dollars, but sometimes they mounted upwards to a hundred dollars. A review of the index to this docket is much more interesting than the docket itself. It discloses many familiar family names of Chatham. However, there are other names, perhaps from the regions further east, that are far less familiar. Out of the more than one thousand cases that came before Squire Day's court, in this five-year period, it is noted that for seventy of these cases, Isaac Brittin was the plaintiff. Isaac is said to have been the banker in the famous Brittin family at Bottle Hill. As a money lender, it is easy to understand that he may have been Jonathan's best customer.

We note, in passing, that our friend Dr. Japhtha E. Munn, the physician for the countryside, and the one who might have had many collection problems, was the plaintiff in only seven cases. As this docket contains no references to marriages performed, no wills probated and no suggestions of divorce proceedings, its perusal soon becomes rather monotonous.
Dr. Munn’s account book which extended from 1811 to 1813 is particularly enlightening. It discloses not only prevailing professional fees, but by implication, the ills for which the countryside was treated. Incidentally, it tells much about the techniques of medicine as of the early eighteen hundreds. We recommend its perusal by medical historians. As we peruse Dr. Munn’s records, we soon learn that blood letting, now taboo, was then one of the approved techniques of medicine. Also common were the prescriptions of calomel and jalap, apparently common purgatives of the time, as well as laudanum, powdered rhubarb and also elixir of paregoric. Tooth extractions were apparently a part of the doctor’s repertoire, along with “deliveries” and more blood letting. We suspect that then, as now, charges were made in accordance to ability to pay. However, we find deliveries charged at one pound, blood letting at one shilling and most medicines at one shilling.

The account with Widow of Benjamin Cook (Fig. 17) attached, is perhaps representative. It is also an unpleasant reminder that human servitude in New Jersey existed not too long ago. Apparently the black child referred to, received the same treatment as whites. Another significant account is that of Benjamin Burroughs (Figs. 19 and 20). It has been chosen, partly for its size and partly for the range of treatments. For this service, Dr. Burroughs paid a total of 18 pounds, 11 shillings and 6 pence - no mean sum. Then as now illness was an expensive business.

Dr. Munn also had as patients, various notables of the community.
For example, there were Israel Lum and Luke Miller, Revolutionary War veterans. Also there were the Brittin brothers, Isaac, William and Abraham and in addition there was Lewis Carter. We will be meeting these noted gentlemen later. We note from Lewis Carter's bill that on January 6, 1811, a tooth was extracted for which the doctor charged one shilling. Later he prescribed elixir of paracord, doses of calomel and jalap for appetite, as well as pills of certain esoteric drugs with which the writer is not familiar. No doubt they all had special merit known best by the doctor himself. Perhaps many of these drugs have since been displaced by the various vitamins, the so-called wonder drugs and by the equally mysterious hormones. We have seen no reference to cod-liver oil, to skunks oil or to sulfur and molasses, all said to be standard home remedies of an early era.

Captain Luke Carter's bill discloses that he became a patient on June 18, 1811 and continued until some time late in 1812. We note to that the account is being transferred to a continuing ledger A. The latter seems to have been lost. Mentioned are numerous visits followed by more blood letting. Instruments used in blood letting are said to have been displayed as oddities in barber shops of Chatham within the last half century.

Benjamin Pierson Lum Sr., (son of Israel) rather naturally became a patient of Dr. Manu. His account which appears on page 306 of the account book is perhaps typical of a young family of the time. The youngest of this family of five was also Benjamin Pierson Lum. It was this Benjamin Lum who probably founded Chatham's first brick industry. His hand-made bricks, all apparently well fired, still stand as good as ever in certain buildings of the village. It is interesting that much later, 1871, the liquidation of this Lum estate led to one of
Chatham's early real estate ventures. Still later, the property be-
came a High School athletic field. The real estate venture now accounts
for the houses located along Lam and Washington Avenues. All are vis-
ible just south of the present railroad station.

One of the more affluent men of the community was Isaac Brittin.
He too was a patient of Dr. Munn. He started the year, 1811, by having
several tooth extractions which cost him a total of five shillings.
Also he was given one of Dr. Munn's favorite prescriptions, a dose of
colame and jalap. This cost him an additional two shillings. Older
brothers of Isaac, Abraham and William by name, were in due time also
to become Dr. Munn's patients and all were to receive their share of
tooth extractions, colame, paragoric as well as some of the more sub-
tle drugs of the doctor's pharmacopeia.

We should watch for all of these names in future paragraphs, for
all will play important parts in the Chatham community, along with the
Hudds, the countless Sonnels, the Bruens, the Michmores and many many
others.

The Brittins were an especially interesting family. It seems that
the father, Jacob Brittin, while still living in the Philadelphia area,
took an active part in the Revolution and later migrated to Long Hill.
He has already been mentioned in the act of the New Jersey Legislature
of 1798, which set up the boundaries of Chatham Township. The young
sons settled in nearby Bottle Hill where the youngest Isaac, became a
business man. Apparently he had only a moderate interest in public
affairs. We have already found evidence of Isaac's handiwork in Squire
Day's docket. Next older was Abraham, whose name appears throughout
the earlier years of the Township minutes. It is said that one of his
earlier jobs was that of a contractor in building certain sections of
the toll road known as the Morris Turnpike. This highway extended from Newark through Morristown to points west. Its route between the present villages of Chatham and Bottle Hill was along the present Main Street. Between these towns the route was altogether new and was made essentially straight, thereby avoiding the more devious course along Kings Road. The Brittins were later to locate a sizable merchandising business along this more modern thoroughfare.

Later Abraham was to be one of the proponents and stockholders of the new Morris and Essex Railroad. Capitalizing on his earlier experience as a roadbuilder, he became a contractor in its construction. Other stockholders, were Dr. Japtha B. Musa and Benjamin P. Lum, whom we have already met. It is said that still later William became a contractor in other enterprises across the country, including the construction of a stone bridge across the Schuylkill River in Philadelphia.

Even more active in civic affairs was brother William Brittin whose name also appears frequently in these paragraphs. As we have seen, he was instrumental in organizing the Second Regiment of the New Jersey Militia. In fact, one company, known as Captain William Brittin Company of Chatham Fusiliers was named in his honor. A second company recruited from the Chatham area was known as Captain Luke Carter's Company of Riflemen of Bottle Hill. The rolls of both companies appear as Appendix II. They read like a present-day Blue Book of Morris County's Society. It was Colonel William Brittin who, together with Colonel Stephen Hunting, then Proprietor of the Bottle Hill Inn, who escorted General Lafayette that memorable morning in June 1827 on his way from Morristown to Newark. With this brief introduction to Chatham's notables we shall pass to other decades as recorded in the Minutes of Chatham's Town Meetings.
The Second Decade (1819-1829)

In order to obtain more favorable portrayal of events, we have rather arbitrarily chosen to make the second decade of Chatham's government to extend from 1819 to 1829. Characteristics of the local government for this period are portrayed very well by Figs. 15, 16, 21 and 22. This decade started off with the usual problems of the poor and ended with the beginnings of public education. From these records come several colorful resolutions as follows: In 1820 it was resolved:

"That the poor be disposed off in the same manner as they were the last year - Excepting that they are not to be disposed off to any person out of the Town."

Obviously home patronage was preferred. Two years later, another resolution reads:

"That the Paupers of this Town and all who may come on the Town be disposed of by public auction this afternoon to the lowest bidder by the overseers of the poor and Town Committee subject to adjournment until Saturday (excepting Black Bill.)"

The next resolution reads:

"That Black Bill be sold today and sold to Israel Campfield for 56 per week."

No doubt Black Bill had been a slave and as slavery was being abolished that year (1820), the expected complications were arising. Two years later we read in Resolution (10):

"That this Town prosecute Esq. Hopping on the account of Black Bill according to law and that Abraham Brittin and Benjamin Lum transact the business."

Was Esq. Hopping continuing to practice slavery or were complications of a more subtle kind arising? Perhaps complications had arisen relative to placing a chattel on the paupers list and this was one way to force a legal decision on a matter that may at the time have appeared
very real. The name Black Bill does not end at this point. It appears several times in the years to come. Resolution (9) passed the same year reads:

"That this Town will not hereafter support any poor persons, but such as are regularly and legally entered as paupers of the Township."

Following this there were resolutions directed at particular people who were apparently regarded as needy. We wonder what may have caused the apparent change of policy. Perhaps this was to care for people who should not by reason of a possible stigma, be classified as paupers.

The year 1823 marked the beginning of a series of particularly sombre resolutions. One resolution reads:

"Res'd that the Town Committee pay Daniel Roberts five dollars fifty for funeral charges of Jacob Bedle dec."

Later, 1826 we read:

"Resolved "To pay E. C. Thompson for I. Ferrel's coffin $5.00 and to pay P. Price for digging I. Ferrel's grave."

We note that Phineas Price dug other graves for the poor. Possibly he was the community's specialist.

Oaths contained in the minutes of the committee meeting for 1821 (Fig. 24) records still more facts about the care of the poor. For the first time, we are told the names of the poor and the bid prices for their care. We are impressed with the wide range of prices. Certain coincidences of names lead to speculations. David Crowell for instance was a tavernkeeper. Was he being paid to keep a close relative, Rachael Crowell? Could by chance Widow Shebe Allen have been a close friend of Hannah Baldwin and by pooling their combined resources, plus some help from the Town, could there have been a mutual help for both? The closing statement, appearing as Fig. 21, suggests that the poor were allowed to express their feelings about their assigned caretakers.
Perhaps also the overseers were learning that it was not good to "farm" women out in the care of other women. Obviously Jemima Cory and Elizabeth Wilkerson did not see eye-for-eye. We note in passing that the Cory family was well represented in the pauper market and they commanded good prices at the auction.

The year of 1826 seems to have been one of unusually quaint resolutions. For example, Resolution (10) of 1826 reads:

"Res'd that when a difficulty shall arise whether a pauper is able or competent to be removed to the farm of the poor-application shall be made to a Resident Physician of the Town with two or more of the town committee and if on Examination by them S'd pauper be unable to be removed the overseer of the poor shall award a suitable weekly sum to be paid by the former of the poor to the person keeping S'd pauper."

We can imagine that this resolution was designed to correct one of several possible abuses then current.

Resolution (11) of the same year reads:

"Res'd that whereas sundry persons residents of this town are in the habit of "Bringing up their Children in idleness" therefore resolved that the overseer of the poor be Directed to notify the parents of Guardians of such children to bind them out where they will be taught habits of industry and in case of neglect or refusal that the overseer be hereby Directed to Take Measures to Bind out such child or children."

This suggests that Shatham, had, at an early date, a delinquency problem. No doubt many of us have a measure of sympathy for this proposal, but we can foresee difficulties of enforcement. Three years later, the township would start a public school system. This would alleviate, but by no means solve the problems of bringing up children in ignorance.

Another significant resolution reads:

"Res'd that this Town will not hereafter support or maintain as paupers any person or persons(orphans, infant Children except) but those at the time have bin Legally placed on the Town as such by competent authority and that This resolve shall be Considered as a standing law of this Town until it is repealed."
Another resolution reads:

"Res'd that the Town Committee publish Joel Canfield as an imposter in begging."

As was evident, complications were arising with the Township's adventures with the welfare state. We think that there was evidence too, that after providing the accepted way for caring for the poor, the overseers were feeling a pressure to provide additional assistance to others who by force of circumstances were unable to make the grade alone. For example, we note that in 1827 a resolution which read:

"Res'd that Samuel Hedges have seventy-five dollars the present year for the maintenance of his sister." Also Res'd that the town pay Isaac Minthorn twenty-five dollars a year for his support."

We note too, that in the same year, another resolution reads:

"Res'd that the Town pay the bill presented by Daniel Cory of Eight dollars and fifty cents for the keeping of Marvia Hedges."

We wonder if Marvia was the aforesaid sister of Samuel Hedges.

It is noted that in 1828 a resolution reads:

"Res'd that all expenses attending the Amputation of Charles Burnet's Leg and his doctoring and Nursing be Referred to the Town Committee."

Five years later (1833) we read:

"That the Township Committee may appropriate a sum not to exceed $15.00 to purchase a Wooden Leg for Charles Burnet."

We wonder if this operation may have been the skillful handiwork of Doctor Jaytha E. Hunn. We are glad to know that the Township took this important step toward returning Charles Burnet to a useful place in society.

The Third Decade

The year 1829 was a very special year in Chatham's history. It marked the beginning of the public-school system. Because this seems so important, we have reproduced as Figs. 21, 22 and 23, the minutes of the Town Meetings at which it was first instituted. Note particularly
the wording of Resolution (10) which specified the first appropriation
and named the first School Committee as Benjamin Luce, Abraham Brittin,
Alfred Bishop, Zophar Freeman and Gabriel Johnson. This identifies
these gentlemen as the first sponsors of Chatham's free educational
system.

It will be remembered that Chatham Village had had a privately
financed Academy since 1805 and Bottle Hill had had a similar Academy
even earlier. Now it was proposed that the work of these two rather
expensive Academies be duplicated in a free public-school system. We
should like to have heard the arguments pro and con as the relative
merits of free enterprise versus "State supported education" were being
developed. Similar arguments would be set forth many times in the de-
cades to come, not only with regard to the higher levels of education,
but to water conservation, the production and distribution of electric
power, electrical communications, free medicine, free care of the aged,
and the other sure-steps toward a Socialistic State. As it turned out,
the free-for-all system being evolved in America would allow private
initiative to do a job only if it could demonstrate that it could do it
better than by public means. Private schools had not demonstrated that
they could produce mass education at the lower levels, in the quantities
and at the prices needed.

Perhaps the most interesting feature of the second decade, as viewed
from more than a century later, is the rate by which the new public
school system took root. The care of the poor, had, thus far, been the
most expensive budget item for the Township. As of 1829, the outlook
was that this care would continue indefinitely. It is understandable
therefore that the township fathers might be a bit wary of a new ex-
pense item which, as yet, had unknown limits. It is significant that
the first school committee which contained the names of Benjamin F. Lum, Abraham Brittin, Alfred Bishop, Zophar Freeman and Gabriel Johnson included people active also in the two academies.

Although Resolution (10) of the Town Meeting of 1829 (Fig. 22) is most significant, it could hardly be so unless followed in later years by other similarly-worded resolutions. In 1830 a rather significant resolution reads:

"Res'd that the assessor and collector perform the Duties which devolve upon them in relation to the tax for School Funds gratis."

Since the purpose of this report is a review of the minutes of the Township Committee and not a history of the school system, we must not allow ourselves to be led astray by such nostalgic items as "Little Red Schoolhouses." Details of the history are contained in other sections of this more general historical project.

The Fourth Decade

In 1835 we note references to the village of Madison rather than Bottle Hill. It is said the name had been changed in 1834. This will be noted as the year before the death of the great statesman, James Madison. About this time we read of numerous resolutions bespeaking civic improvements. In the third resolution of 1834, we read:

"Res'd that the public side walks in the villages of Bottle Hill and Chatham may be kept in repair by the districts in which they are situated on the discretion of the overseers thereof."

By 1841, (Fig. 27) public opinion had apparently advanced to the point that justified a more definite Resolution (9) (Fig. 28) which spelled out the particular walks that were to be maintained. It read:

"Res'd that the Public Walk in the village of Chatham beginning at the Bridge over the Passaic River and ending near Mrs. Cochran's residence, be set off and divided by the Township Committee to the Road Districts wherein Benj. P. Lum, Esq. and John S. Budd were overseers the past year; said walk to be kept in repair hereafter by the labors of Said Road District."
In this year also came the rather colorful resolution (10) (Eq. 28). It attempted to regulate the stock then running at large in the public highways. It reads:

"Resolved by the inhabitants of the Township of Chatham in Annual Town meeting assembled That if any horse, horned animal, or hog shall be found in the public highways of said Township, any person who may think proper may drive said horse, horned animal, or hog, to the public pound and the pound keeper who may receive them into possession shall keep them until the owner or owners shall appear, pay expense of poundage, and a reasonable sum to the person who took them up for his or her trouble therefore Provided however, that any person in said Township may be permitted to Keep/88% and no more running at large in said highways and provided also that this resolution shall not extend to any horse, cattle etc., which may accidentally escape and remain temporarily in said highway."

It is understandable if the populace were not all of the same mind about this resolution. Certainly farmers in the hinterland of the Township would see no harm in letting their stock graze on parts of the highway not otherwise used for travel. On the other hand, those living along the Turnpike where traffic might at times have been of "noose to tailboard" proportions, could hardly agree to incumbrances that would impede traffic along the thoroughfare from which so much of their income flowed. Please note that Chathamites were being forced to face up to the age-old problem of compromising economic progress against personal liberties. These were the liberties for which their ancestors had fought so hard only a few decades before. Incidentally, one shudders at the thought of allowing stock to wander at large in this modern automobile age, particularly along such traffic arteries as Route 24.

We note that William Brittin was moderator at this particular meeting. He had been in office twenty-five years before.

More Trouble on the Highways

Under date of June 14, 1834 of the records of the Chatham Township Road Committee, (not the Township Committee) we find that: "Comm-
committee met on the Shumpike near the house of Dayton Martin, present (were) J. B. Munc, S. Sayre, A. Carter, and J. Dethick. Complaint came before the Committee (that) the west end of the Shumpike had not been properly repaired for then years last past. Voted (1st) To Assign the Shumpike road from Dayton Martin's house to the Chatham District to the district of which Isaac Meeker is now overseer. (2nd) To annex Dayton Martin to Isaac Meeker's District. Paid Committee fees $2.00. Signed by J. Dorthick, Clerk."

What wouldn't we give to hear the prevailing gossip in the Hickory Tree area as of 1834. We think that we heard in these minutes a first-class neighborhood quarrel and we note that it required for busy men, one a physician, to settle it. Let us move on before we get involved in a neighborhood quarrel.

The Later Decades

There are various reasons why this first report of the early minutes of the township meetings should not be long. Thus far, Church and local government had been an important features of Chatham life. However, there is the suggestion that the importance was already waning, as compared with the industrial and the social revolutions that were then forging ahead. For example, the coming of the Morris and Essex Railroad which was built in 1837 altered very materially the economic outlook for Chatham. While it probably paralyzed the thriving Turnpike business it brought many compensating benefits. Notably it led to more industry and later to the commuting age, an aspect that could hardly have been contemplated in 1837. To make way for this more modern aspect of Chatham's history, we will conclude this section with a few interesting items that have caught the eye on our perusal of these early minutes. We note with considerable satisfaction that in 1849 (Fig. 31) the amount appropriated to the care of the poor had been reduced to fifty dollars. This is far from the several hundreds appro-
printed in earlier decades when the population was presumably smaller.

Though the appropriation to the public schools has not always been specified, there is every reason to believe that it had increased with the years. Among the 1849 resolutions, we see for the first time, a rather innocuous sounding item passed by viva voce vote. It read:

"Resolved that the Town Committee be authorized to borrow money, if necessary, to pay their debts."

Fifteen years later, they would be borrowing $15,000, no doubt an unheard-of-sum for those days.

We learn form the Minutes of 1859 (Fig. 33) that a bill for "Boarding Margaret, a poor Colly (colored) woman, be accepted."

Also,

"That William Brittin's Bill for Sheep Damage done by dogs belonging to Albert Brunt and W. Camuss be accepted."

We are happy to know that this important veteran of public service is still with us at age eighty-one. He would live ten more years. Another resolution says:

"Resolved that legal measures be taken immediately to lay out and open the Road from the Rail Road Depot in Chatham to the main Turnpike Road in said village."

We think that this referred to the street formerly known as Railroad Avenue and more recently as South Passaic Avenue. Still another resolution reads:

"Resolved that the School Superintendent be authorized to trace out what became of the balance of the school monies that were due the Schools from the Collector of the Township for the year ending April 1857 and collect the same for the Schools."

This resolution has special interest when it is recalled that seemingly only a few years ago the assessor and collector were being asked to do their work gratis. Suspicions of this kind would recur with increasing frequency as the business of the township increased. This was
democracy in action.

Comes the Civil War

Though tensions had been increasing for some time, between the Northern States and the Southern States and the possibility of secession had long been considered possible, a Civil War had arrived with no one morally prepared for the tremendous sacrifices ahead. This aspect of Chatham's life does not appear in these Minutes. However, we do find a single reminder that a bitter war was being fought and that still more sacrifices might be asked. In a special election of June 25, 1864 held in Oriental Hall, Madison, to decide

"whether the Township would raise by tax, the sum of Fifteen Thousand Dollars to procure Thirty volunteers for the coming draft."

of the 260 people who voted, 250 said yes and 10 said no. The record of this vote is shown in Fig. 34. A little mental arithmetic tells that $500.00 was the price paid such volunteers. It is said that $200.00 was sometimes paid Canadian or others not subject to draft, for substitute military service. Though the tide of war had long since passed, in favor of the North, there would be still much bitter fighting ahead.

Crumbs From the Last Century

Admitting that we find it difficult to leave this interesting subject, we add a few more items of interest. Although not mentioned above, we have noted in passing, a reference in 1829 to taxes due the township from the Morris Turnpike. Evidently New Jersey's first public service corporation was already being taxed. On July 22, 1854, which was seventeen years after the Morris and Essex Railroad started, we learn that the Turnpike is unable to keep its highway in repair and wishes to abandon its charter. There was apparently some question
in the minds of the township fathers as to how a municipality might legally assume the responsibility previously delegated to a State Charter Organization. This, the Township finally did on September 4, 1856. Then as now, legal formalities took time.

We find no record in the township records, of the severance of the Boro of Madison from Chatham Township. But the Boro records indicate that it took place on December 27, 1889. After the severance of Chatham Boro, we find several references indicating that this event had taken place in early 1897. One reference, dated March 2, 1897, says:

"On motion the Clerk was authorized to confer with counsel in regard to the license question and its relation to the Township and the Borough of Chatham and make the necessary arrangements for the election."

Also at this meeting,

"Township Committee members Charles E. Genung and Hudson Muchmore tendered their resignations to take effect upon the election of their successors."

We are told by older residents of the community that Messrs. Genung and Muchmore resided inside the limits of the present Borough.

We find that the Township Committee continued to meet for awhile at Kelly's Hall in Chatham Boro. This was presumably until adequate facilities could be provided within the Township. In minutes dated Saturday, March 20, 1897, it is recorded that:

"Mr. William R. Martin of Hickory Tree was present and agreed to rent the room lately used for election at that place, to the township for election purposes and township committee meetings for the rental of $50.00 per annum, it being understood that the said figure does not include the rental incident to the general or fall election, and that the room shall be put in a reasonably secure and proper condition for occupation by the township."

The Committee held its first meeting at the Martin Building on May 4, 1897. This building is said to have stood on the southeast corner of the Shunpike at Southern Boulevard, and on land presently occupied by a Sun Oil Company service station.
We have noted in passing that under date of Wednesday, November 4, 1896, it was recorded that:

"A petition signed by citizens, asked that permission be given to name the road leading from the Brick School House at Mount Vernon to the Hickory Tree, The Southern Boulevard."

This was granted as recorded in the minutes by Howard Young, Clerk.

It was thus that this noted thoroughfare came into being.

With these bits of modern history to join with the more ancient, we conclude our story of Post-War Chatham.

October 10, 1963

George C. Southworth
REFERENCES

(1) New Jersey Journal Number 141, October 31, 1781, available in microfilm form at Chatham Public Library

(2) A Story of an Old Farm Melick 1869 page 549
A similar reference occurs also in Writings of Washington Vol. 26 page 334

(3) History of Morris County Lewis Publishing Co. 1914 Vol 1 page 275 et seq.

(4) Chatham (N. J.) Historical Society Collections

(5) History of Village Church in Chatham, N. J. Robert A Biggerstaff 1923

(6) Spark's Life of Washington Vol II page 225

(7) Atlas of Morris County, New Jersey 1868 Beers, Ellis and Soile

(8) Records of Officers and Men of New Jersey in Wars 1791-1813 Compiled by Adjutant and General 1909 pp. 93 and 95
APPENDIX I
A list of the nominations of the candidates for the several offices of the State of Vermont are to be held in the County of Chittenden on the second Tuesday in October next, 1806.

For the Legislature:
- Samuel Condict
- Jonathan Ayer
- Benjamin Under
- David Welch

For the Assembly:
- Samuel Condict
- John Under
- Charles Under
- Robert Under
- Charles Under
- David Welch

For the Senate:
- Edward Condict
- John Under
- Jacob Gray

For the Officers:
- Stephen Dow
- John Under
- David Under

Signed: October 15, 1806

[Names of witnesses signed]
Fig. 3 Results of one of the first elections held in Chatham Township.
In testimony whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names and affixed our seals this thirty-first day of October in the year of our Lord Eighteen hundred and eighty-nine.

Japhet Brown Judge
Sparrow reef Judge
William Hinckle Clerk

Fig. 4. Nominations preliminary to the election of 1867.
We the Judges and Inspectors of Election of the Township of Chatham in the County of Essex do hereby certify that having proceeded to examine the lists of the voters of the said Township the following is a List of the Candidates voted for each of the Offices previous to their being voted on by the Voters.

For Members of Legislative Council:
- Benjamin L. Brown - 100 votes
- John L. Brown - 100 votes

For Members of General Assembly:
- Lewis Condict - 122 votes
- John D. Wood - 145 votes
- Benjamin Bow - 15 votes
- James Smith - 88 votes
- Nicholas King - 22 votes

For Sheriff:
- David C. Brown - 146 votes
- Daniel Hopping - 1 vote

For Coroners:
- Henry Davis - 26 votes
- David W. Allen - 25 votes
- David H. H. Allen - 1 vote
- Daniel Brown - 2 votes

The whole number of votes received is One hundred and twenty.

In testimony whereof we have hereunto signed our names and affixed our seals this the fifth day of June in the year One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty four.

Daniel Brown, Judge

William Davis, Clerk

[Signature]
Amount to be raised for the use of Poor, Three Hundred Fifty Dollars for this year $350

Election — To Open at Chatham the first day of April, and close the same on 7th day of April, 1807, I certify the foregoing to be correct.

PETER DICKERSON
Chairman

Peter Dickinson do solemnly promise that I will well and faithfully execute the trust reposed in me and perform my duty as a Commissioner of Appeals in cases of taxation for the Township of Chatham in the County of Monroe according to the best of my knowledge and understanding without favour or partiality.

Aaron Burner

Aaron Burner do solemnly promise that I will well and truly execute the trust reposed in me and perform my duty as a Commissioner of Appeals in cases of taxation for the Township of Chatham in the County of Monroe according to the best of my knowledge and understanding without favour or partiality.

Aaron Burner

Fig. 6 Small portion of minutes of Second Annual Taxing Meeting of Chatham Township.
At the Third Annual Meeting held April 11, 1806, in the Town Hall, the following persons were elected to represent the town in the respective offices to which they were appointed.

- Treasurer: Aaron Ball
- Overseer: Ethan Batten
- Assessor: Jonathan Whiting
- Collector: William Batten
- Overseer of Schools: William Johnson
- Overseer of Highways: Ether Batten
- Overseer of Town Funds: Nathan Whitney
- Overseer of Roads: John Batten

The following persons were appointed to the committee of the town:
- John Batten
- Ethan Batten
- Nathan Whitney
- John Batten
- John Batten

The meeting adjourned.

Note: The meeting was held in the Town Hall, and the attendance was as follows:

- Total: 53 people

The following resolutions were adopted:

1. The town agreed to purchase a new deed for the benefit of the poor.

2. The town decided to erect a new schoolhouse.

The meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the committee for their services.
Fig. 3. Record of oaths given by officers installed at the Third Annual Meeting.
The record of oaths, 1808 (continued).
I solemnly swear that I will well and truly serve the State of Rhode Island in the Office of Constable for the Township of Westerly in the County of Washington, and that I will honestly and impartially discharge the same. Upon refusal or failure, the same to be indicted by the Grand Jury of the County of Washington. I will return good and true service and do my office and perform all the duties of my office to the best of my knowledge and ability.

Sworn to before me,
11 April 1808.
Aaron Ball Justice

We, named within, do solemnly swear and affirm that we will make true return to the best of our knowledge and belief, and fully execute the duties of our office as Overseers of the poor of the Town of Westerly in the County of Washington, and according to law.

Sworn to before me,
11 April 1808.
Aaron Ball Justice

Record of oaths, 1808 (continued).
Articles of contract for furnishing and the Poor of the Township of Chatham, commencing the 15th day of April 1809.

Article 1. The Poor Assistant to the Overseers.

1. Fifty dollars will be paid down, and the remainder to be paid in one, on the first of January, 1810, and the remaining half on the 1st of April, 1809.

2. The Poor Assistant is to provide for the following persons:
   - United and all of them.
   - Together with all that shall hereafter become chargeable to the Town.
   - In poor houses and workshops.
   - In the poor houses, workshops and workshops.
   - In the poor houses, workshops and workshops.
   - In the poor houses, workshops and workshops.

3. All expenses incurred by the Poor Assistant shall be paid by the Town.

4. At the discretion of the Overseers.

5. The Town is to give time and security for the full performance of the above articles.

6. The Poor Assistant is to give the Town at the rate of one dollar per month.

7. Signed by the said Samuel Deman.

8. Three hundred dollars.

In consideration of the above sum of three hundred and three dollars, the Town engages to support the poor of the Township of Chatham, and the

Signed, the 15th day of January, 1809.

John Leonard, John Martin.

Note: Look to next page for Bond, for the above.

Fig. 11 Articles of Contract between the contractor and the Township of Chatham; it is noted that Mr. Deman also served on the Corresponding Committee along with Dr. Jasper J. Mann.
Fig. 12 Record of oaths 1808 (continued)
Benjamin Pierson de solemnly and sincerely promise under seal that I will truly faithfully, honestly, and impartially value and appraise the taxable estates in the Township of Chatham in the County of Ellis, and that I will make such valuations and appraisements fairly, to the best of my knowledge and judgment, observe the directions of the Tutorial Committee, and perform the duties of the same.

When and subscribed before me the签名: Benjamin Pierson 20th July 1808. Present: Dale Rutledge.

Thos. Pierson, de solemnly and sincerely promise and swear that I will truly faithfully, honestly, impartially value and appraise the taxable estates in the Township of Chatham in the County of Ellis, and that I will make such valuations and appraisements fairly according to my best judgment and understanding, and perform the duties of the same.

Signed before me the签名: Thos. Pierson 8th September 1808.

 blacklist, sign.
Articles of Venue held this 14th day of April, 1810 for the Sale of the Poor of poor persons that is now on the Land and away from one for the space of one year from the 15th of the present Month.

1. The lowest bidder to be the purchaser.
2. Every person purchasing for the Poor to furnish them with sufficient and decent washing, clothing and wearing apparel—also to pay for the clothing of the Poor.
3. The purchaser is to have the sum due and money remaining from the sale of the present year's clothing at the time he takes delivery of the same.
4. The purchaser is to give bond with sufficient security for the amount of the sale for their time of performance for the above articles to the Town Commissioners.
5. The purchaser is to return the said poor persons poor wearing apparel as they take them.
6. The two thirds of the money to be paid to the Poor on and one half of the operation of the year.

I, Samuel Dunsmore, do hereby certify and declare, in the name of the Poor, that I have purchased the said property and esteem the same for the Poor of poor persons that is now on the Land and away from one for the space of one year from the 15th of the present Month.

Samuel Dunsmore

April 14, 1810.

I, David A. Farley, do hereby certify and declare that I have examined the above articles and do hereby certify that they are satisfactory and fit for the use of the Poor.

David A. Farley

April 14, 1810.
At an annual town meeting held on the 15th of March in the society of citizens, April 14th, 1819, at the house of George Tenney, John Tenney, and Samuel Tenney, the following amendments to the constitution of the town were read:—

**Officer**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>School Master</td>
<td>John Tenney</td>
<td>John Tenney</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Treasurer</td>
<td>John Tenney</td>
<td>John Tenney</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overseers</td>
<td>John Tenney</td>
<td>John Tenney</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Selectmen</td>
<td>John Tenney</td>
<td>John Tenney</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Constables</td>
<td>John Tenney</td>
<td>John Tenney</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following amendments to the constitution of the town were read:—

1. That the sum of $2,000 be voted for the support of the Poor.
2. That part of the Poor as the society thinks proper to dispense with the assistance of the town.

*3rd Year of the Fourteenth Annual Town Meeting held April 14th, 1819.*
of public breeze — And the remainder be disposed of as the company think fit.

[paragraph]

[Signature]

Charles Freeman

[Paragraph]

[Signature]

Charles Freeman

[Paragraph]

[Signature]

Gabriel Johnson

[Paragraph]

[Signature]

Said Charles Freeman be chosen the Clerk of said Church.

[Paragraph]

[Signature]

[Paragraph]

[Signature]
A page from the docket of Jonathan Day, J. F., note: Though Mr. Day lived in Springfield Township, Essex County, and therefore just outside the present village of Chatham, his clients included many Chatham residents.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jan 1, 1861</td>
<td>bill to J. L. Smiley</td>
<td>$5.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Retracting wounds &amp; care</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mar 18, 1861</td>
<td>Bill to W. A. Black &amp; Co.</td>
<td>$2.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bloodletting W. S. E. Richardson</td>
<td>$3.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mar 20, 1861</td>
<td>Bill to J. H. Dyer</td>
<td>$2.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mar 21, 1861</td>
<td>Bill to J. H. Dyer</td>
<td>$2.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 13, 1862</td>
<td>Bill to D. M. G. Johnson</td>
<td>$2.7</td>
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<td>June 23, 1863</td>
<td>Bill to J. C. H. Enfield</td>
<td>$2.6</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nov 30, 1863</td>
<td>Bill to J. C. H. Enfield</td>
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<td>Dec 4, 1863</td>
<td>Bill to J. C. H. Enfield</td>
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<tr>
<td>Oct 12, 1864</td>
<td>Bill to J. C. H. Enfield</td>
<td>$1.2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nov 27, 1864</td>
<td>Visit to J. C. H. Enfield</td>
<td>$1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov 27, 1864</td>
<td>Visit to E. H. Johnson</td>
<td>$1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov 27, 1864</td>
<td>Visit to E. H. Johnson</td>
<td>$1.2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nov 28, 1864</td>
<td>Visit to E. H. Johnson</td>
<td>$1.2</td>
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<td>$1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec 1, 1864</td>
<td>Visit to E. H. Johnson</td>
<td>$1.2</td>
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| Total       |                                            | $21.166|

1864
Nov 27
Transport to Logan 176
<table>
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<th>Date</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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</thead>
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<tr>
<td>July 10</td>
<td>To Amount from off page 10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>To Max Albee's Master</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Salary due 1ST 26-36 99</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4/24</td>
<td>95.00</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>4/25</td>
<td>95.00</td>
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<td>4/26</td>
<td>95.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4/27</td>
<td>95.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4/28</td>
<td>95.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4/29</td>
<td>95.00</td>
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<td>5/2</td>
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<td>5/3</td>
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<td>5/4</td>
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<td>5/6</td>
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<td>5/8</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>5/31</td>
<td>95.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Fig. 20 Still more from Dr. Mann's notebook.**
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Office</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Overseer of Highways</td>
<td>William Beers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recorders of Highways</td>
<td>Richard Wilson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Treasurer</td>
<td>John Leith</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auditor</td>
<td>John Leith</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auditor of Assessments</td>
<td>William Beers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auditor of Assessments</td>
<td>Joshua Beers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auditor of Assessments</td>
<td>John Leith</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auditor of Assessments</td>
<td>William Beers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surveyor</td>
<td>William Beers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surveyor</td>
<td>Joshua Beers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surveyor</td>
<td>John Leith</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fig. 21: Roster of elected officers of Chatham Township at the Twenty-fifth Annual Meeting, 1829.
The following Resolutions were passed.

Par. 1. That the inhabitants of the township make

their contributions by land in proportion to their

taxes of last year at the rate of Twenty-five cents

per acre.

Par. 2. That the poor be sold to the lowest bidder and

the bid to be having in good faith to the license

of the court and they to take the license of the

upper committee and take such bids at their own

judgment, a record to be kept of the town

and the town.

Par. 3. That we receive the amount of one dollar for the

support of the poor this present year.

Par. 4. That the license of the poor and town committee be

and they are hereby authorized to allow and pay wages

as soon as their work is done.

Par. 5. That the poor and town committee be

allowed for such as they are unable to

support.

Par. 6. That the town and town committee be

notified to make applications for the aid of poor

westward.

Par. 7. That the meeting of the poor and town committee be

held at the house of John Alvis in Battle Creek at

10 o'clock.

Par. 8. That the election be held at least a week in

last year.

Par. 9. That we make a loan equal to one fourth of our

tax for the support of common schools

and that a select committee of five be appointed

that Benjamin Daven, Mr. Porter, Mr.

Alvin Alvis, Mr. Parson, Mr. Smith

serve committee.

Par. 10. That the said proposition be laid up and paid of Benjamin

Mr. Alvis, and the said Benjamin

Mr. Daven, and the said Mr. Alvis, and

Mr. Parson, and the said Mr. Smith.

Fig. 22

Eleven of the thirteen resolutions adopted at the 1839 meeting.

Note: Resolution 10 started Chatham's public school system.
12. That the report of the town committee be accepted.
13. That the town committee collect the taxes due on the Morris turnpike in the township.
In the Name of the Poor, &c.

I, Samuel Twitchell, of the town of Deerfield, in the county of Hampshire, &c., do solemnly and sincerely promise and swear that I will, in all things, to the best of my power and understanding, well and faithfully execute the trust, estate, or office committed to me, as an Overseer of the Poor of the town of Deerfield, in the county of Hampshire.

In witness whereof,

[Signature]

Sampson Morris

Sampson Beebe

Gabriel Knowlton

Justice of the Peace

The above to the True & Exact

Names of T'ees & Am't. Sold for, &c.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hannah Baldwin</td>
<td>35.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Oakes Allin</td>
<td>35.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Howard</td>
<td>37.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joseph Thompson</td>
<td>20.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benjamin Corey</td>
<td>20.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rachel Corey</td>
<td>35.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Corey</td>
<td>35.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Williams</td>
<td>50.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles Mathews</td>
<td>10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Susanna Burt</td>
<td>50.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deborah Burt</td>
<td>50.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frances Corey</td>
<td>75.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

$4,100.50

Sampson Corey refused 100 to Elizabeth Williams.
Sampson Corey took her house & farm a New Bond.

E. Day, Clerk.
2. That the report of the school committee be accepted.

3. That the sum of one thousand dollars be paid to the school committee for use of the present session.

4. That the sum of five hundred dollars be paid to the school committee for use of the next session.

5. That the town hall be kept in order.

6. That the town hall be kept in order.

7. That the town hall be kept in order.

8. That the town hall be kept in order.

9. That the town hall be kept in order.

10. That the town hall be kept in order.

Adjourned

David A. Smith
Chairman
At an annual town meeting held in the
Township of Chatham at the house of Stephen
D. Hawley in the village of Madcliff on the 16th
Day of July A.D. 1841, the following persons named
were elected to the offices of and were appointed
responsible to their names for the ensuing year:

- Moderator: Wm. Spiller
- Clerk: John E. Hawley
- Treasurer: L. E. Hawley
- Overseer: John B. Thompson
- Assessor: John S. Hiler
- School Committee: John B. Thompson, Wm. Hoffman, John B. Spiller
- Committee: John B. Thompson, Wm. Hoffman, John B. Spiller
- Constable: John B. Thompson
- Fireman: John B. Thompson

Fig. 27: Roster of elected officers of the Thirty-sixth Annual Meeting, 1841.
Resolved 1st. That the report of the Committee be adopted.

2nd. That the report of the Committee be adopted.

3rd. That the road be worked on as soon as practicable, and the first three months.

4th. That the road be worked on as soon as possible, and the first three months.

5th. That the road be worked on as soon as possible, and the first three months.

6th. That the road be worked on as soon as possible, and the first three months.

7th. That the road be worked on as soon as possible, and the first three months.

8th. That the road be worked on as soon as possible, and the first three months.

9th. That the road be worked on as soon as possible, and the first three months.

10th. That the road be worked on as soon as possible, and the first three months.

Fig. 28 Significant resolutions passed at the 1841 Annual Town Meeting. Note: The beginning of municipal improvements and also the control of animals in the public highways.
Resolution shall not extend to any house, cattle or which may accidentally escape and remain temporarily on said highway. It is to be noted, the overseers of the Road have the privilege to make and repair their ways and walks within their respective districts. The next Election shall be signed as the hour of 9:00 A.M., and be closed at the hour of 12:00 P.M. The meeting adjourned to the second Monday in October 1872, at 9:00 A.M. The above and this written upon the foregoing page is a true copy from the minutes of Town Meeting.

William Britton, Moderator
At an Annual Town Meeting held in the Township of Chatham on the first day of April 1849 at the house of Stephen B. Howing. The following named persons were duly elected to the respective offices of said to their Names for the ensuing year.

Chairman      Henry C. Gannett
Assessor      Asahel Cresson
Collector     D. H. Munn
Treasurer     Asahel Cresson
Justice       Asahel Cresson
Surveyor      Asahel Cresson
Highways      Asahel Cresson
Committee     Asahel Cresson
Committee     Asahel Cresson
Committee     Asahel Cresson
Assessor      Asahel Cresson
Justice       Asahel Cresson

Attest

Robert R. Towne
Thank the Town Committees Report to accept.
Thank the Report of the School Superintendent to accept.
That Seventy five cents per week be paid for support of the School.
That the bill of Mr. Wearne for Items be paid.

Roster of the elected officers as of the Forty-fourth Annual Town Meeting held April 9, 1849.
That Mr. Wendell's bill for damages sustained from encroachment by others on the road be paid.

That Fifty-five cents be paid to Samuel Rudge for cost.

That the Town Committee be authorized to borrow money of the company for the payment of this debt.

[Signatures]

Resolved further, that we raise by tax the present year for school purposes double the amount appropriated to the Townships of Chatham from the State school fund.

That the interest of the surplus revenue which may be remitted by this Township for the year 1859 be appropriated for the support of Public Schools.

That we ask twenty five cents on the hundred to every dollar of tax.

That we raise Fifty dollars for relief of poor.

That the Town meeting for 1859 be held at the house of J. W. Hunt, in Madison.

[Signatures]

William Copy

J. A. Albright Clerk.
Resolutions by Ballot.

Resolved, That we raise Three Dollars for Scholarship for school purposes.

2. That the Saturday, the last but one, be provided for the School.

3. That we raise One Hundred Dollars for the Relief of the Poor.

4. That we raise Five Hundred Dollars for widening the Roads.

5. That the minutes of the last Annual Meeting be printed.

6. That the next Annual Town Meeting be held at Oriental Hall in Madison.

Resolutions re a Fire.

1. That the Township Committee's report be accepted.

2. That the School Superintendent's report be accepted.

3. That the fireman's report be accepted.

4. That Edward A. Root's bill for road repair be accepted.

5. That the bill for the property of J. W. B. be accepted.

6. That legal measures be taken immediately to lay out and open the road from the next road depot to the main road in the town.

7. That the town clerk be authorized to collect such debts of said in favor of the Township that the Committee may direct.

8. That the school department be authorized to draw out a check from the excess balance of the school fund.

9. That the bill of the Collector of the Township for the year ending April 1889 and to collect the same for the use of the Schools.

[Name Chop]  
W. J. S. Budd, Justice of Peace.

Note: particularly resolutions 4, 5 and 8.
A statement of the result of a special
meeting held at 4 0'clock on
Wednesday June 22nd, 1864 for the purpose of
purchasing the Crown Lands in Bay of<br>Flowers. It was agreed to raise by two months
of halfpence (fifteen and a half dollars) without
the exception of the ensuing decade.

The whole number of names on the poll list—
  250.

The whole number of ballots rejected—
  0.

The whole number of votes for the resolution—
  250.

The whole number of votes polled against the
resolution—10.

I do hereby declare the foregoing is a true and
correct statement of the result of the election
above mentioned and that the whole number and
that the ballots for the resolution and against
it are correct.

I do witness where we haveunto at our hands re-
spectively.

The 22nd day of June in the year of our
Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty-Five.

O.K. root Judge

O.K. root District

Evidence that a bitter war is one that the people are
united as regards monetary cost.
At the annual Town Meeting of the Township of Sharon held in the
Open Hall, March 20th 1879. The following
items were duly elected by the petitioners to their offices for the

Att: of Council
Willis Driscoll
Town Clerk
James H. Coon
 Treasurer
David H. Good
Collector
William H. Morrill
Town Marshal
Robert A. Brown

Town Committee
Rev. W. Young
Rev. W. Veeder
George H. Veeder
W. H. Crabtree

Finance Committee
Charles L. Wheeler
John D. Veeder

Order of the Day

1. That $4000 be raised for the building of the ready.
2. That the interest of the deficit be
3. That we raise $200 for school
4. That $50 be raised for the

The meeting will be held in Open Hall, March 28th.
ROSTER

Captain William Brittin's Company of Fusiliers
Third Regiment, New Jersey Detailed Militia
Chatham, Morris County

Officers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>William Brittin</td>
<td>Captain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elijah Ward</td>
<td>Lieutenant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lewis Carter</td>
<td>Ensign</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ichabod Bruen</td>
<td>Sargeant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Thompson</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joseph Day</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alexander Bruen</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caleb Bruen</td>
<td>Corporal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elias Donnington</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richard H. Elliott</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles Tawney</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jonathan Miller</td>
<td>Drummer</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Privates

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alva Bonnel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joel Bonnel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Carter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samuel M. Crane</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seth Crowell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Israel Day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aaron Behart</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stephen Freeman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kleason B. Gowing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John T. Muchmore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stephen Parcel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Pierson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John C. Price</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joseph Robertson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Roll</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aaron F. Ross</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

All enrolled September 1, 1814 for duration of war. Discharged
December 3, 1814
**ROSTER**

Captain Luke Carter's Company of Riflemen
Third Regiment of New Jersey Detailed Militia
Bottle Hill, Morris County

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Officers</th>
<th>Privates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Luke Carter</td>
<td>Colvin Sayres, Corporal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>David W. Halstead</td>
<td>Samuel Hedges</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Brewster, Lieutenant</td>
<td>John E. Miller</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles Carter</td>
<td>Moses Baldwin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barn B. Foster</td>
<td>Daniel Brewster, Musician</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elizabeth Condfield</td>
<td>Luther Smith</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harvey Stopping</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>David Tapping</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Lewis Baker | Elam Genung |
| Cyrus Hall | Thomas Genung |
| Aquiner Burnett | John Glover |
| William Canfield | Robert W. Halstead |
| Mahlon Carter | Whitfield Hopping |
| Moses Condit | Aaron H. Jacobus |
| Ellis Cook | Jacob Ogden |
| Samuel Cory | Richard Rikeman |
| John Dixon | Ephraim C. Simpson |
| John Fairchild | John Simpson |
| Clarke Irwin | Joseph Simpson |
| Freeman | William Tucker |
| John French | Stephen Woodruff |

All enrolled September 1, 1814 for duration of war. Discharged December 2, 1814.
ROSTER

Captain John Brees's Company of Light Infantry
Third Regiment of New Jersey Detailed Militia
Basking Ridge, Somerset County

Officers

John Brees          Captain
Hezekiah Norris    Lieutenant
Alexander Finley   Ensign
John McLarty      Sergeant
Peter Whitnack      "
David Ayres         "
Abraham Reynolds   "
Charles Stewart    Corporal
Samuel Colyer      "
David Douglas      "
Gilbert Hand       "
Israel Roy         Musician
Daniel McLarty     "

Privates

William Annis      
Robert Bedel       
John Balmer        
George Colyer      
Isaac Conkling     
Jonathan Hand      
Edward Hill        
John Lewis         
Joseph Lewis       
Anthony Opdyke     
William Osborn     
John Reynolds      
James Robertson    
Alexander Simpson  
James Southard     

All enrolled September 1, 1814 for duration of war. Discharged

December 4, 1814
Biographical Sketch of George C. Southworth

Born a farmers son in western Pennsylvania in 1890, Mr. Southworth attended Grove City College, Columbia University and Yale University. It was from Yale that he received the doctorate in 1923, specializing in the first-class mystery of that time: "Just how are radio waves propagated from one point to another?" Most of his active life has been spent in research leading to the practical application of radio waves to problems in telephony, in television and in radar, special applications being the cross-country relaying of television programs, the use of microwaves in radio astronomy and possibly in the future, interplanetary communication. Other biographical sketches relating to Dr. Southworth appear in Who's Who in America and in American Men of Science. They describe more explicitly the various honors that have been accorded him.

Rather late in life, Mr. Southworth became interested, almost as a hobby, in American History. In this field, he likewise made numerous contributions. After writing a couple of family genealogies, he published numerous excerpts from Chatham's first newspaper, Sheppard Kollock, Editor and also a small book entitled: "Post Revolution Chatham". The latter featured the original minutes of the Town Committee from 1807 onward. The latter was a small portion of Chatham's contribution to New Jersey's Tercentenary Celebration (1663-1963).

Dr. and Mrs Southworth reside at 19 Williams Road, Chatham, N.J. where both are active in preparing material of a historical nature, including reminiscences extending into the Victorian era.

4-29-66
Dr. Southworth Given Award

TOWNSHIP - Dr. George C. Southworth, retired research scientist of Bell Laboratories, who is nationally known as the "Father of Waveguide Transmission," has been selected to receive Grove City (Pa.) College's First Alumni Achievement Award.

Dr. Southworth, a resident of Chatham, N.J., will be presented with a plaque at the Alumni Achievement Awards Dinner at the college on Homecoming, Saturday night, October 24. He is being honored for outstanding achievement in the field of Science.