# LIVINGSTON

# The Story of a Community

Written and Illustrated by Workers of the WPA Writers'
Program of the Work Projects Administration
in the State of New Jersey

AMERICAN GUIDE SERIES



Sponsored by the Township of Livingston

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### **Preface**

This book is essentially a cooperative product of the people of Livingston Township and the New Jersey Writers' Project. Every person approached by members of the staff was glad to relate what he remembered, to show the documents and mementoes he owned, to suggest others who might supply information.

It is obviously impossible to list all those who assisted in producing this book. The Project is especially grateful to the members of the 125th Anniversary Committee: Freeman Harrison, chairman, who was unfailingly generous with his time and advice during the course of the work; Mrs. Lillias Cook; Miss Martha E. Devey, township librarian; Leon O. Fisher, superintendent of schools; Edward Gaulkin, township recorder; the Reverend N. Lester Lawrence, pastor, Livingston Baptist Church; and George B. Schulte.

The book was written by Richard A. Shafter from research material gathered by Miss Gertrude Tubby, Mrs. Katherine D. Hill and Fred Holden of the Essex County Unit of the Writers' Project. The manuscript was edited for publication by Benjamin Goldenberg, supervising editor. The photographs were taken by Nathaniel Rubel, and the book was designed by Samuel Epstein, Assistant State Supervisor.

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### Foreword

This book developed out of the recent celebration of Livingston's 125th anniversary. During the preparations for that event the need became evident for some more permanent record of the community's history than could be provided by pageantry and oratory. The celebration now belongs to the history of Livingston, and this volume records it as the latest event in a past which reaches into the beginnings of State and Nation.

Ours is a comparatively small town, but this record of progress over a century and a quarter is shot through with a lesson which all cities, whether they tower over the land or lie in the valley, may well heed. Livingston's history illustrates vividly that the best government is that which rules with the consent of the governed. The mayor of Livingston today derives his prerogatives from the same source as the moderator of the first township meeting, you the people.

The preservation of this principle has been Livingston's contribution to the growth of American democracy. From it has sprung the way of life cherished and practiced in our community: independence in individual affairs balanced by cooperation for mutual public benefits.

This tradition in action is the heritage of Livingston, one which older residents would share with newcomers and future generations. It embraces memories of early schoolmasters, of stagecoaches marooned in snowdrifts on country roads, of struggles with drought and hard times, of all the problems confronting a township that changed from a cluster of loggers' camps to an agrarian community and then again to a residential suburb with a minimum of industrialization.

The story of Livingston was gleaned from living sources, dusty old records and account books, forgotten diaries hidden in attics and letters which had long outlived their authors. No less important were the stories and anecdotes repeated from one generation to the next until they reached our own and were given permanent form between the covers of this book.

A sense of kinship with the past pervades Livingston That it is a dynamic yesterday rather than static is well illustrated by the following lines from a Livingston heir of that past.

#### FROM STRAHMAN'S HILL

By George B. Schulte

I watched the evening sun pass slowly out of sight,
A gorgeous world it made, seen from the mountain's height.
Mile on mile rolling plain reached from where I stood
To distant hills, clothed dim with purple wood.
Through the hallow'd mist of night came History's hand
And wrote what had been and would be in that glorious land.

Joseph James Spurr, 2nd

Chairman, Township Committee

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# LIVINGSTON

The Story of a Community

### Celebrating a Birthday

A hundred and twenty-five years of history passed in review when the Township of Livingston in the spring and early summer of 1938 commemorated the date of its founding. But beyond that long stretch of history Livingston also visualized the days of Colonial and Revolutionary times when from the wilderness of the Horseneck Tract gradually emerged the cluster of seven hamlets that eventually combined into one community—Centerville, now Roseland; Teedtown, now Livingston Center; Squiertown, now West Livingston; Canoe Brook (more often spelled Caneuw Brook), now Northfield; Cheapside, Washington Place and Morehousetown.

Livingston is still close to its pioneer days. To a casual observer the town may seem simply an inviting residential suburb, but its radio-police cars course over concrete highways which cover Colonial roads and pass by farmlands still ploughed by descendants of their pioneer owners. Modern houses stand among stalwart Colonial neighbors, mostly small in size and of sturdy mortise and tenon construction, with low ceilings, wide clapboards and hand-hewn beams.

Livingston, at the far edge of the Greater New York commuting area, approximately eight miles northwest of the heart of Newark, is Essex County's second largest municipality in area. In contrast to the City of Newark, where nearly 500,000 people are crowded into little more than 23.75 square miles, Livingston has fewer than 5,000 inhabitants within its 13.75 square miles. Most of it lies on the undulating western slope of the Second Watchung Mountain, whose high point, Eagle Rock in West Orange, rises 691 feet above sea level. Fields and woodland, with here and there outcroppings of traprock, descend across successive ridges that afford broad views of the Passaic River Valley.

Through the southeastern part of the township Canoe Brook flows southwestward into Millburn, then turns west to empty into the Passaic River. Slough Brook runs south through the center to join the same river. Other streams have been filled in.

In the southern section is the East Orange water reserve, bordered by thousands of evergreens planted to preserve the moisture in the soil. Fifteen hundred of its 2,300 acres are in Livingston. Deer and rabbits, pheasants and other game, attracted to the area by food planted for them, are the only reminders of the wild life that once teemed through the region.

The Borough of Roseland, formerly part of the township, bounds Livingston on the north, with Millburn on the south, West Orange on the east and Hanover, across the Passaic River, on the west. Except for that short section of South Orange Avenue which traverses the southwestern part of Cheapside, there are but two highways connecting Livingston with Newark and the Oranges to the east and Morris County to the west. Northfield Road runs through the southerly section of the town, and the more direct Mount Pleasant Avenue, or Route 10, leads from West Orange through Livingston Center to the traffic circle in West Livingston. From there it continues across the Passaic on its way to the western lake section of the State.

Scattered farms and residences separated from the road by lawn and trees characterize the residential sections of Livingston. Most of these are north and south of the triangle formed by Livingston Center, which is surrounded by stores, offices and several homes. From here Livingston Avenue leads south to Northfield Center, with its school, church and stores. Westward a traffic circle marks Morehousetown. Here, in a remodeled frame dwelling where the Morehouses kept their store, is the office of the Suburban Gas Company. In the southwestern part of the township are scattered the residences of West Livingston, Cheapside and Washington Place.

Livingston's people are still largely the descendants of those who two hundred and more years ago broke the ground and cut the trees to lay the foundations for the present-day town. Among those who planned and prepared for the 125th anniversary celebration were the Wards and Forces, the Squiers and Teeds, and many more whose names had dotted the maps of the area made by Thomas Ball ten years before the Revolution.

Heading the Livingston 125th Anniversary Committee which had been appointed on February 15, 1937, was Freeman Harrison, a descendant of the first settlers of Livingston and Essex County. He was a former township committee chairman and the son of a man who for many decades had served township, county and State.

The celebration began with Charter Night, observed at the Northfield Baptist Church on February 5, 1938, the 125th anniversary of the date on which the State Legislature had passed the act creating the township. Following the reading of the old charter of 1813, which fixed the boundaries of the new township and described its landmarks, was a program including the "Story of the Mountain Settlement," recited by the late David L. Pierson, venerable historian of Orange, and a descendant of Abraham L. Pierson, first pastor of Puritan Newark.

The exhibit of documents at the Roosevelt School on March 19 and 20 recalled in picture and word more than two centuries of Livingston history. Ralph Teed, now of East Orange, exhibited the minutes of the first township meeting, held at Samo's Tavern on April 12, 1813. Miss Ella Jacobus displayed a photograph of Miss Janie Ayers, who gave a lifetime of service to the old Washington Place School. An old sheepskin indenture bonding an apprentice bore evidence in its toothlike edge to the origin of the word itself in the days when few could read and the two parties to the contract pieced together their respective documents. Other exhibits were a 200-year-old Bible belonging to George Massey; an ancient map submitted by Mrs. Bern Dickinson, now of Chatham; a contract for a new \$225 school building in Squiertown; a battered account book offered by Friend Lodge, the town engineer, showing what the housewife of 1794 paid for her cambric and pork and beans; and an "extra" edition of the Newark Sentinel of Freedom, proclaiming Jefferson's purchase of the Louisiana Territory from Napoleon.

The exhibit of antiques at the Amos W. Harrison School on April 21 and 22 was the result of weeks of collecting. Foremost in interest was the set of Edison china exhibited by Mrs. Marabelle Harrison Backus, of Roseland. These fragile pieces once belonged to Adonijah Edison, who toward the close of the Revolution left the Horseneck track to make his home in Canada with his Royalist brother and other relatives. His brother's family returned to the United States and eventually became the grandparents of Thomas Alva Edison. Adonijah's offspring remained in Canada until about a century later, when the granddaughter who had inherited the china became the bride of George Harrison of the Roseland section of Livingston and brought the rare set back to within a stone's throw of its original home.

In contrast to the delicate china were the crude implements

fashioned by the colonists themselves. There were wooden pegs that had once taken the place of nails; iron warming pans; the head of an ax; hand-wrought grappling hooks to rescue water pails from the depths of a well; wooden skates, and the flint-lock musket used by Abner Ball. There were also several articles of exquisite workmanship imported from Europe at about the same time, such as a mahogany table and sideboard, an elaborately wrought gold pin and the clothing of belles of

long ago. The next event in the anniversary celebration was the sketch "Homespun Days," presented at the Northfield Baptist Church on the evenings of May 9 and 10. It was written and directed by Mrs. Lillias Cook, local historian and a descendant of the Collinses and Edwardses, who first settled in the Horseneck Tract, and of Timothy Meeker, who led the Horseneck men in their quit-rent revolt against the Proprietors. Throughout the sketch's 14 scenes men, women and children assumed the roles of persons long departed and reenacted scenes of yesterday. The spectators were mostly the descendants of the characters portrayed. Lester Genung, member of an old family, impersonated Israel Dickinson reading from the old Bible at family prayers. The audience was particularly amused by the scene depicting the parishioners' annual visit to Parson Elliott and his dame (played by Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Squier); the supplies donated for the reverend gentleman's maintenance included a crock of butter admittedly a bit strong, some sweetmeats that would do nicely when boiled over with plenty of brown sugar and spices and a superannuated horse with many infirmities.

Throughout the year the social science classes in the schools made a study of their township and the various social and economic influences that have shaped it. Transportation charts were made, as well as graphs linking local industries of a century ago with the development of the nation. Even the toddlers in Roosevelt School, under the leadership of Miss Ella Mc-Chesney, whose ancestors have lived in the area since log cabin days, undertook a project to learn "What the Sheep did for the People of Livingston 125 Years Ago." Trips were made to pastureland, wool was spun on an old wheel procured for the classroom, and even the making of tallow candles was attempted.

Anniversary Celebration Week early in June was begun with Youth Day, when 265 scouts of the West Orange Council camped over Friday and Saturday on Roosevelt Field. The parade on Saturday included not only the scouts but also the various brass bands and fife and drum corps of young people

led by the Livingston Boys' Band, the American Legion Cadet Corps and about 80 boys from neighboring communities, associated with the American Legion, and girls of the Order of the Rainbow.

A Fireman's Frolic was held the following week, but because of rain the parade scheduled for Saturday had to be post-poned until June 18.

Men, women and children, afoot and in cars, lined both sides of Livingston Avenue over the two-mile stretch from Amos W. Harrison School to Roosevelt School, where the concluding ceremonies were held on the athletic field. From the lone Indian, represented by a local scout, who led the procession, to the final float, designed by the pupils of Central School and symbolizing the future of Livingston, the development of the town was dramatized.

Antique equipages drawn by motor-shy horses; "bloomer girls" pedaling old bicycles; "horseless carriages" and a streamlined 1938 De Camp bus; the fire department's battered, crimson "Mary Ann" and its gleaming "Snow White" pumper; and floats that portrayed events in the town's long history filed past the judges' stand.

The first prize was awarded to the float of the Northfield Baptist Church, representing early parishioners seated in their pews before their pastor, who turned the pages of Bible texts inscribed so large that the spectators could read them. This float was drawn by a team of stately white oxen. The hiring of the team had cost \$10 more than the amount of the prize, and the driver had had to practice with them in harness for three days.

Second and third prizes went to the Livingston Women's Club and the Kiwanis Club floats, respectively. The former showed men and women making shoes for Civil War soldiers. The latter was a group of women of a still earlier day at their knitting, with a cradled infant in their midst.

Among those reviewing the long parade at the Roosevelt School athletic field was Robert W. Kean, a nephew of the late Alexander Livingston Kean, shortly after elected to Congress. He presented to the township a framed document bearing the signature of his ancestor, William Livingston, first Governor of the State, for whom the township was named. Township Chairman Spurr, after accepting the gift for the township, called attention to that spirit of independence and cooperation, of progress and love for the past, that had inspired the life of Livingston through the years.

### From Logging Camp to Farm

DURING the first half of the 18th century lumberjacks and farmers from Newark and Elizabethtown first settled along Canoe Brook, which had theretofore seen only an occasional Indian camp. They established their homes in the third section of land purchased from the Indians by the New England Puritans who had settled Newark with the permission of Governor Philip Carteret.

In 1666, 13 minor chiefs of the Lenni Lenape, with the consent of their sachem Oraton, sold a 40,000-acre tract to the founding fathers of Newark. This territory extended from Newark Bay on the east to the Watchung Mountains on the west, and from the Yountakah branch of the Passaic River in the north to the boundary of Elizabethtown in the south. It encompassed parts of what are now Essex, Middlesex and Union Counties.

Within a dozen years enterprising citizens were becoming dissatisfied with the small fields that the town meetings of Newark and Elizabethtown allotted to them. For two guns, three coats and 13 cases of rum they bought from the Winacksop and Shenacktos clans of the Lenape their hunting grounds in the first range of the Watchung Mountains. Settlements such as Day Fields, Doddtown, Cranetown and others sprang up, all named after their founders and later incorporated into Montclair, Caldwell and the Oranges.

In 1699 came the third Newark grant, named "Horseneck Tract" because of its peculiar shape. The name survives in the Horseneck Road and Horseneck Bridge of Caldwell Township. The territory covered what was to be Caldwell, Livingston and most of West Essex, extending roughly from the western slope of the First Mountain to the Passaic River. Between the two was the wooded tract that became the goal of the pioneers who followed the Indian Minisink Path and its approach trails through Ball's and Durand's notches and other gaps in the Second Watchung Mountain. This wilderness, inhabited only

by the spotted lynx, bobcat, wolf and bear, was vaguely known to the town people as Canoe Brook Swamp.

In many cases these pioneers lived in primitive logging camps while they supplied wood in various forms to the older settlements, where woodlands had largely given way to fields and pastures. Lumber was needed for fuel and building, for wagon making, cabinet work and shipbuilding. Shad poles especially were in demand, for shad fishing was a thriving industry along the lower reaches of the Passaic and in the waters of Newark Bay, Kill van Kull and the Hudson River. The woods along Canoe Brook held plenty of the tall, stout hickory poles that were used to hold the shad nets.

Even before the white man reached its banks Canoe Brook had been known for the plentiful supply of lumber along its course. It was named Canoe Brook because here the Lenape Indians would camp to construct their bark canoes. Along its banks there was an abundance of the light and tall ash trees, which were used in making the ribs and framework of canoes, and of birches and chestnuts, which provided the bark cover for the frail craft that were seaworthy enough to navigate the saltwater bays along the New Jersey coast. On the slopes were also oaks, maples and hemlocks.

As late as the middle of the 18th century an occasional band of Indians would visit this small tributary of the Passaic. Old documents recount how the last members of the tribe left Essex County in 1756 after the outbreak of the French and Indian War. Building several canoes for their long journey, they descended Canoe Brook in the spring freshet of that year, floated down the Passaic to the Hudson, and then ascended that river on their way to Canada.

Several Indians must have remained behind, however. For when, in the early 1790's, the Morehouses settled the north-western corner of the Livingston territory, they found "two families of Indians permanently living on the East side of the Passaic River at Swinefield Bridge, one north, the other south of Swinefield Road."

Logging camps are known to have existed in the region as early as 1725. How long these primitive camps remained the only human habitations is unknown. Gradually regular roads were established, along which the timber was hauled into Newark, Bergen (Jersey City), Elizabethtown and even New York, the price for a two-horse cartload ranging, according to distance, from two and a half to five shillings.

As the forests were cleared, and farming became possible,

the men who had worked the timber during the winter brought their families to the freshly won homesteads, and more substantial abodes took the place of the first crude huts.

The early settlers found nearly all the means for their frugal existence in the forest. It provided them with the material for their homes. Its lumber also netted them some cash after a hard winter's logging. Venison and fish were to be had for the taking. Tough hickory and shagbark provided handles for their few implements and tools. There were hickory nuts, jack-in-the-pulpits and edible berries in abundance. Soon the settlers learned, probably from the Indians, how to grind the bulb-root of the jack-in-the-pulpit in their mortars to make meal, how to distinguish the edible mushrooms from the poisonous, and how to recognize the deadly nightshade.

The large, fuzzy leaves of the giant mulleins became a favorite beauty aid with the women of the early Canoe Brook settlements. When rubbed on their cheeks, these leaves imparted the same pink glow that rouge and cosmetics do today. Women would also collect the red berries of the staghorn sumac; dyes for their homespun woolens could be made from them, besides ink and astringent tea. As for medicinal aid, there were many herbs for teas and the wild mustard plant for poultices and plasters.

Sawmills soon dotted the course of Canoe Brook; the traprock and brownstone quarries of the nearby mountainside were worked, and the one-and-a-half-story log cabins in turn gave way to more pretentious houses.

But before many years the loggers and campers were faced with problems more serious than establishing permanent homes in the forest. The Horseneck Tract, which they had believed theirs ever since they had paid £130 to the Indians in 1702, was claimed by the East Jersey Proprietors under a title derived from Charles II through Berkeley and Carteret and James, Duke of York. The Proprietors, backed by the English Crown, attempted to dispossess the settlers. The latter's resentment resulted in the famous "Horseneck Riots," decried as "insurrection," which gave the Crown a taste of the smoldering discontent that was to break into open flame in 1776.

Almost from the beginning of the colony of New Jersey complaints had been voiced against the Proprietors, their summary treatment of the colonists and their lack of administrative efficiency. As early as 1696 one Benjamin Meeker had been the author of a "Petition of the Elizabethtown People" for greater protection from the East Jersey Proprietors. A year later his

and his brother Joseph's names appeared on a petition in which

the Crown was asked to appoint a competent governor.

This request was answered several years later when Queen Anne commissioned her cousin, Lord Cornbury, as governor of both East and West Jersey and New York. This spendthrift was thus permitted to escape his creditors in England and to recoup his fortunes in the New World. He applied himself with such diligence that even "Good Queen Anne" could no longer claim blindness to his flagrant dishonesty. Cornbury was recalled, but not until the New Jersey Provincial Assembly, in 1707, had charged the royal wastrel with corruption and "great encroachment on our liberty." Among the witnesses who had their say about the despot's avarice were Benjamin and Joseph Meeker.

Not satisfied with the Proprietors' voluntary surrender of the government in 1702, Cornbury had in the following year forced through the Provincial Legislature an act which nullified all purchases of Indian lands except those made directly by the Proprietors. The law declared all future land deals with Indians illegal and decreed a fine of 40 shillings for each acre purchased from them. Upon this "Long Bill" the Proprietors later were to base their claim for the payment of quit-rents.

It was not until 1720 that the Proprietors began to exercise their rights in this corner of their domain. In that year they sold to John Johnson, a Newark land speculator, approximately 105 acres. The plot was situated in what is now the eastern part of Livingston on the north side of Mount Pleasant Avenue. Similar land deals followed, and the Proprietors ordered a survey made, of which the marks are still in use. It included "all land near the Passaic River in Horseneck, west of Two Bridges."

Another survey was made in 1741 when John Stiles received a grant directly from George II. His 1,586 acres included land on which Bern Dickinson had already settled. Stiles subdivided his tract into lots of 100 acres each and subsequently sold them under the name of Canoe Brook Lots. Among the first to settle on this new development were Timothy Meeker, descendant of the author of the Elizabethtown petition of 1696, and Effingham Townley Jr., from Elizabeth.

In 1744 two East Jersey Proprietors, Andrew and Lewis Johnston, "Esquires, of Perth Amboy," sold to Nathaniel Camp and Jonathan Squier, "Yomen," 782 acres in the southwestern section of Livingston, near the Passaic River. The price was 391 English Pounds "in Jersey money at 8s. per oz.," or half a

pound an acre. Thirty years later, in 1773, the sons of these two men bought the adjoining tract, on which Morehousetown, Northfield and Cheapside were to have their beginnings. They had to pay the Proprietors £1,156 for their 649 acres. During the intervening decades the price of real estate had more than tripled.

On March 7, 1744, the deed for the 1702 Indian sale of the Horseneck Tract was destroyed in a fire that razed the home of Jonathan Pierson, descendant of the first parson of the Newark Puritan congregation. The Proprietors thereupon cast to the winds any caution they might have retained and proceeded to enforce their claims. Immediately the settlers of the Horseneck Tract were confronted with demands for payment. The Proprietors' high-handed procedure may be judged from the deposition which the settlers later filed with the Provincial Supreme Court to defend their resentful attitude. Says this old document:

Sundry Proprietors, so-called, in the years 1743-4 made a survey of unimproved lands in the County of Essex, including a great number of improvements and settled plantations in the Van Gesin and Horseneck areas. They then proceeded to sell some of these lands and offered the rest for sale, serving ejectment notices on the settlers and threatening to dispossess one and all who would not yield their right and comply with their unreasonable demands; and, moreover, to make all persons in said County and Country, who had patents, etc., pay to them quit-rents to the value of 30,000 or 40,000 pounds.

Together with the people of the whole province, the early Livingstonians looked upon the quit-rent as an illegal tax. By the "Concession and Agreement" of 1664 the original Proprietors had bound themselves to levy taxes only with the consent of the legislature, and not otherwise. From this precedent the stubborn resistance against the Proprietors drew its moral support. In the words of a later historian: "Of all the colonies New Jersey was the most obstinate . . . In some colonies the question was fought out in the assembly, in others in the courts, in northern New Jersey in the streets."

Timothy Meeker—or Miaker, as the spelling then was—became the undisputed leader of the Canoe Brook settlers when they resolved, together with the squatters and woodsmen of the First Mountain, to resist the Proprietors and their demands, if need be by force of arms. Meeker's prominence in the ensuing fight was due not only to his candor and integrity. He was the head of a far-flung clan, the father of nine sons and four daughters and was—or became—related by marriage to

the equally widespread clans of the Balls, Baldwins, Cranes and Burnets. Then there was the heritage of his grandfather, Benjamin, who, in an earlier dispute with the Proprietors, was among the Elizabethtown "Rabble which released the prisoner . . . and assaulted the Sheriff and other dignitaries" and "Consisted of neere 60 horse."

In 1745 Timothy Meeker led into Newark the "mob" that broke open the Broad Street jailhouse to free Samuel Baldwin. This kinsman of the Meekers was the leader of the Mountain Society, the primitive cooperative association in which the settlers of the First Mountain were banded together. The Society had appealed for help to the Horseneck settlers when Baldwin had been arrested; he had been singled out by the Proprietors to serve as an example and was awaiting trial before the Essex County Assizes, charged with cutting logs on his own ground, in disregard of the court order that had declared his homestead forfeited because of his refusal to pay the quit-rent.

Baldwin was triumphantly escorted back to his home by his 300 liberators, who had armed themselves with clubs, cudgels and even a few blunderbusses. Timothy Meeker's name headed the "List of Rioters in Essex County Returned upon a Record of View." The list of 44 included other names famous in the history of Livingston: Nathaniel Ball and his brothers, Timothy, Aaron and Esekiell; John and Amos Harrison; the four Baldwin brothers, David, Amos, Caleb and Nathan, and Joseph Williams.

The Newark Assizes reported to the "Supreme Court" that "the Circumstances of the Riots were the gathering together of great Numbers of people Armed, assaulting and wounding Sheriffs and other Officers; Breaking open County Gaols, and Rescuing and Releasing prisoners, Legally Committed." John Hamilton, the acting governor, who was also president of the Council of Proprietors, wrote to the Provincial Assembly that "So open avowed an Attempt to throw off their Dependence on the Crown of Britain . . . is of Such dangerous Consequence to his Majesty's Authority in his plantations, that . . . we shall have reason to fear the Resentment of his Majesty."

Baldwin's arrest was followed by that of other settlers "for trespass on land which they claimed to have purchased from native Owners and Proprietors," although the authorities had to admit that the settlers "possessed it, many of them some scores of years, and thought their properties secure from invasion."

Neither the threatened "Resentment of his Majesty" nor

the imminent prospect of long imprisonment or even transportation in chains to England to stand trial for high treason and rebellion could scare these militant Jersey colonials into compliance with what they deemed an illegal demand. Three other deliveries from the old county jail at Newark followed the first one, in 1748, 1750 and 1752. The disturbances spread from Essex into the adjacent counties of Somerset, Morris and Hunterdon, and even the jail at Trenton did not prove secure against a raid by incensed crowds.

In Livingston territory the wrathful settlers evicted John Burnet from his 200-acre tract because, as a prominent member of the Proprietary Council and a relative of the former governor, William Burnet (1720-27), he had evinced his sympathies for the Proprietors too often and too loudly. Abraham Philipps "of Horseneck, Husbandman of full age," fared even worse. Philipps had been installed by the Proprietors on land originally owned and cleared by Thomas Archer, and Archer's family still "Pretended a Claim to it by Virtue of an Indian Purchase."

In his deposition before the Supreme Court Philipps stated that a party of armed men, led by Edward Archer and including three Rikers, Hendrik, Hendrik Jr. and Isaac, had driven up in a sleigh, pulled the roof of his house down over his head, torn up his fences and finally burned "a stack of Oats, of Corn and Fiax, some Buckwheat and Straw, in short all the Provisions and Fodder which this Deponent had got to subsist." Eventually, "very much terrify'd and Thinking himself in Danger of his Life," Philipps had fled to a neighbor. Similar occurrences dot the history of the whole of northern New Jersey for the following decades.

The Horseneck Men were not unwilling to settle the dispute amicably. Repeatedly they petitioned the authorities to institute litigation. Theophilus Burwell and one of the Balls, although delivered from the Newark jailhouse by their friends, returned voluntarily and petitioned the courts for a speedy trial. Even though Chief Justice Robert Hunter Morris was one of the three Proprietors personally involved in the Horseneck title wrangle, the Livingston and Caldwell people felt so certain of their rights that they petitioned the Assembly to bring court action against one of their number, "Francis Speir of the Horseneck Tract." Such a test case, they hoped, would definitely disprove the Proprietors' charge that they had "Set up sham deeds procured from strolling Indians for a few Bottles of Rum."

Nothing ever came of this suit, nor of many others like it, for neither judiciary nor jury could be expected to remain

impartial in a dispute that so deeply affected the lives of all, landed aristocrat as well as humble logger. Jonathan Belcher, who became Governor in 1747, had to admit that lawful and impartial juries could not be obtained in Essex County for the purpose of trying the "rioteers."

The excitement died down for a time when the beginning of the Fourth Intercolonial War in 1754 forced upon Crown and Proprietors a more conciliatory attitude toward the men who were now called to defend the colonies against the French and their Indian allies. But the fight flared up sporadically in the following decades. Sometimes it was waged in the courts, occasionally before the Provincial Assembly, but always the settlers fell back on armed resistance. Nor did the fight end until the Revolution broke out and swept away all English claims.

Decades of unrest retarded the growth of Livingston. Thomas Ball's famous map of 1764 and 1766, used in the litigations with the Proprietors to substantiate the claims of the settlers, may have listed many of the early Livingston families as owners of their respective lots. Yet title to the land, disputed as it was, does not seem to have meant actual occupation. Even in 1775, on the eve of the Revolution, not more than four families were reported to be living in the Canoe Brook section along the two old roads that eventually became South Orange and Northfield Avenues, respectively. These were the families of Timothy Meeker, his eldest son, John (Ino), David Dickerson and Samuel Pierson.

By 1789 there were ten families. Two more of the younger Meekers, Isaac and Corey, had settled with their wives and children on their own homesteads; Everitts Townley and Zenas Pierson had occupied their respective lands; and Abner Ball, who became the clerk of the newly organized Northfield Baptist Church, and his wife, Rachel, the first woman to be baptized in Canoe Brook, had just moved in from Jefferson Village. The Teeds had come from the eastern slope of the Watchung Mountains to occupy and give their name to what was to become Livingston Center.

Farther to the north, adjoining Caldwell, the Harrisons, Wards and Tompkinses had settled. To the west, closer to the river, were the homesteads of Joshua Burwell, Enoch and Noah Beach, William Ely and Epaphras Cook. The latter lent his name to Cook's Bridge, known to old-timers as such even today, though the maps have designated it for decades as Hanover Bridge.

Not far from the bridge was the homestead of Obadiah Smith, advertised for sale on April 3, 1782, in the New Jersey Journal of Chatham:

To be let and entered upon immediately, a valuable farm at Canoebrook, in Essex county, now in possession of Obadiah Smith, containing about 400 acres of land in which there are two dwelling houses, two barns, a good well of water, and two good bearing orchards. It adjoins the farms of Capt. Ely and Mr. William Ely, on the west, and on the east, by lands now in possession of Mr. Collins.

Following the Revolution the settlers began to establish permanent communities. Springfield was the first to be cut, in part at least, out of the Horseneck Tract. The settlement, long known under its present name, was incorporated as a township in 1793. Four years later the northern end of the tract became Caldwell Township. Livingston proper, which still remained divided about equally between its two neighbors, was not incorporated until 1813, when the population of its seven hamlets had reached about 1,000.

The settlers, for the most part, lived a frugal life. An estate such as that of Lucas Van Berhoudt, who tried to live in the plantation style he had become accustomed to in the West Indies, and whose mansion in Morris County, "Beverwyck," was surrounded by the hundred "Red Barracks" of his slave quarters, was the exception rather than the rule. The farmers relied for diversion from their days of hard labor on the annual church picnic and the Fourth of July celebration, long-remembered events enlivened by switchel and metheglin.

Livingston's women were famous for their preparation of these two beverages, used freely throughout the country. Switchel was made of molasses diluted with water, to which was added a dash of vinegar or ginger, or, on rare occasions, some rum. Metheglin, with which farmers quenched their thirst in the fields during hot summer days, consisted of boiled and fermented honey mixed with water, with perhaps a few spices.

These drinks were not always as harmless as they seemed. Edwin Ely in his *Memoirs* tells that once his brother Ambrose, after treating his haymaking hired hands with a switchel of his own concoction and imbibing of it "very freely himself," was "seized with a violent attack of choleramorbus, necessitating the dispatch of a messenger to summon the family physician." Edwin reported further that "the farmhands experienced no gastric disturbances."

The variety of liquor obtainable imparted some truth to

a little ditty that had been chanted before the Revolution:

Oh, we can make liquor, to sweeten our lips, Of pumpkins and parsnips and walnut-tree chips.

Livingston, together with the Oranges and other mountain settlements, was also well known for apple cider, either "hard" or sweet. The Watchung Mountains abounded with wild apple trees; properly grafted with slips from domestic apples, these trees produced a fine and juicy crop. The cider was of such an excellent quality that it soon became widely known and vied for public favor with the established brands of New England and Virginia. Tavern keepers kept an ample supply on hand. It must have been this beverage that is mentioned in the old document still in the possession of the Teed family:

Rec—Hanover, April 12th 1799 of Pell Teed 2 Casks of Spirits, said by the young man to contain one cask thirty-one Gallons, the other eighteen Gallons of Cyder.

Tho. T. Eckley

As in all pioneer communities, the women were kept busy caring for their men-folk and the usually large broods of children. They cooked in pots and kettles hung on large iron cranes in open fireplaces and baked bread, biscuits and pies in Dutch ovens a few feet above the ground.

They made cloth from wool and flax. They cleaned the wool and then carded, spun and dyed it. Large spinning wheels were used for wool, smaller ones for flax. They also made dyes for these home-spun materials from the juice of sumac, beets, spinach, and from chestnut and white oak bark. They made soap from tallow and other fats with the addition of wood ashes or lye. They molded candles, either of the tallow or drip variety, and the women of Teedtown in particular were credited with the invention of the "Tidtown candle," a crude nightlight which consisted of a rag tied around an old copper coin and immersed in a dish of molten lard.

Other necessities of life were plentiful and cheap. On July 14, 1823, Israel Dickinson, who had only recently married, entered the following items in his account book:

1 qt. spirits 12c 2 qt. soap grease 25c 7 lb. Indian meal 12c 1 lb. butter, 3 lb. fat 40c 1 lb. candles 12c 2 geese — apiece 50c 1 pair mittens 50c 1 pair shoes \$1.00 Three years later Dickinson paid Thomas Campbell for "Two heifers to pasture—50 cents per month per head," and bought from Cornelius Brokaw, "107 lb. of beef, at 4 cents lb. —\$4.-"

Pastures, fields and woods yielded not only what Livingston needed for itself, but also raw materials for trading. The bark from several varieties of trees was in demand in Newark, where an expanding leather industry needed the raw materials for tanning. Among the documents kept by the Teed family is a receipt for "one lode of White Oke Bark, 136 feet," which was sold to a Newark tanner by Pell Teed, whose name in this instance was spelled "Pill Tydd."

Such necessities as they did not produce themselves, or the few luxuries early Livingstonians may have wanted, in many cases were paid for in kind. Even newspaper publishers accepted country produce in payment for subscription:

Newark, January 20, 1800

Received, of Pell Teed, one Load of Wood

valued 20/

in payment for the Newark Gazette.

John Wallis, for Jacob Halsey. S. H.

For a long time lumbering helped many to eke out a livelihood that was not as yet fully secured by the yields of newly broken fields. As the timber floated down Canoe Brook and Rahway River in the spring freshets, other home industries began to take the place of the first primitive trade, particularly during the winter.

There were, of course, the usual shops and trades of every rural community. Moses Edwards, also the pastor of Northfield Baptist Church, had a blacksmith shop. Pell T. Collins Sr., at his home on Livingston Avenue, still proudly exhibits the anvil that Moses' father had brought with him from Wales.

There was another forge in the southwestern corner of the region, on the Morristown-Springfield Road. There were some wagon builders and several taverns, such as that of Samuel Burnet at Northfield and that known as "Uncle Billy's" at Teedtown. The latter remained a famous gathering place until 1867, when the property was purchased by the Harrison family of Centerville. The old building was demolished in 1906.

Finally there were a number of general stores, including that of the Farleys on the old Wade homestead in Northfield, and that of David Morehouse in the western part of Morehousetown, where since the beginning of the 19th century the

mail for the whole region had been delivered two or three times a week.

Although these enterprises remained sidelines of their owners, some of them greatly needed the addition to their farm incomes that their trades provided. Among the crafts which furnished occupation and income in the off season between harvesting and spring plowing, shoemaking soon occupied the first rank.

During the Revolutionary War shoemaking had attained the proportions of a small industry. It has been said that many of the soldiers in the Continental Army wore shoes made in Livingston. The industry received an impetus after several tanneries were opened in short succession. With the raw material near at hand, it was no longer necessary for the individual farmer-shoemaker to travel to Icabod Condit's store in Orange, or even to Newark, to buy leather. The industry continued to thrive until after the Civil War, when the introduction of mass-production machinery attracted it to other centers.

Such was Livingston when the scattered farming communities decided to handle for themselves their common problems by organizing into a political unit.

### A Township Is Born

THE foundations of the township government of today were laid in the charter granted by the State Legislature and dated February 5, 1813, which combined fewer than 1,000 inhabitants of seven hamlets—Teedtown, Centerville, Northfield, Squiertown, Morehousetown, Washington Place and Cheapside—formerly parts of Caldwell and Springfield.

Northfield, which had been incorporated as a school district in 1801, comprised largely what had once been the Canoe Brook region in the southeastern corner of Livingston. It was so named to distinguish it from the southern portion of a large

land tract that remained with Springfield.

Various accounts are given for the name of Cheapside. One version explains that the section was low, swampy in places and regularly inundated each spring by the Passaic River. Consequently the land there could be bought at a lower price; it was the "cheap side" of the town. Another explanation is that "chepe" is an old English word for market, and Cheapside, therefore, means market-side. An old section of London, Cheapside, is frequently cited to substantiate this version.

Within living memory, however, sheep were still being pastured in that vicinity, and it is possible that the hamlet originally was called Sheepside. At the close of the 18th century large droves from the sheep-raising sections farther west, particularly from Warren and Sussex Counties, were pastured there temporarily while the men in charge went to New York on horseback to ascertain the current market value of their stock. If prices were right, they returned to Livingston to drive their herds into the city. If not, they kept their flocks grazing until good profits were assured.

Swinefield was the name accorded to a corner of the Little Piece Meadows that had been regarded since pre-Revolutionary days as an ideal place for pigs to wallow in the swamps and grow fat on grass and roots before being driven along Swinefield Road (Eagle Rock Avenue) to Newark and New York.

Swinefield never attained to the distinction of a village or even a school district, as did the other communities that, together with Northfield and Cheapside, became "constituted a body politic and corporate in law." These three hamlets were Centerville, Squiertown and Teedtown. The latter two had been named after the two families who had originally settled them. By 1813 Teedtown was the more populous; it also became a post town, changed its name to Livingston and gave the whole new township its name.

The new township took the name of the man who had been Governor of New Jersey during the first decade and a half of its existence as an independent State (1776-1790). William Livingston, a member of the State Constitutional Convention of 1776 and the Federal Constitutional Convention of 1787, a friend of George Washington, had won renown as much for his statecraft as for his unimpeachable honesty. The people admired him greatly and followed him willingly, even during the trying days of the Revolutionary War.

Livingston, too, had witnessed the predatory Proprietors at work. He had been a property holder in the Horseneck Tract. His holdings, which extended from the Parsonage Hill Road in Millburn almost to Northfield Avenue, are still owned, in part, by his descendants, the Kean family. Here his slaves felled timber and carted it by oxcart to Elizabeth, where it was used in the construction of his famous mansion, Liberty Hall.

His large Canoe Brook properties were also affected by the quit-rent claims. He became one of the few landed aristocrats who joined the fight against the Proprietors. He was a distinguished lawyer and a famous orator; repeatedly he offered to defend the Horseneck rioters before the bar of Royal "justice."

Naming the township after William Livingston was but a belated expression of gratitude on the part of the Horseneck Men. The township, as it rounded out its 125th year, also adopted the Livingston family's coat of arms as its corporate seal.

As the charter required, the first township meeting was held on Monday, April 12, 1813, in front of the inn of Isaac Samo. The place had been known as "Uncle Billy's" since William Ely had founded it in 1765.

The township committee was comprised of five members, just as it is today. There were a town clerk, a tax collector and an overseer of the poor. Sometimes one person was elected or appointed to two or more offices simultaneously. Thus, Abner

Ball and Josiah Steele, two members of the township committee, doubled as assessor and surveyor of highways, respectively, just as today the mayor and other members of the township committee may also serve on the planning commission or other boards. Brainard Dickinson was one of the 15 overseers of the highway and also served as one of the "Commishenors of appeal." Joseph T. Hardy acted as moderator, as the township committee chairman was then called; he was also one of the township's two chosen freeholders.

The moderator was the first to be elected. He determined the right to vote of those present and, as his title indicated, kept discussion at a temperate level. The law foresaw the possibility that someone might "by unnecessary noise or conversation" disrupt the proceedings and provided that "such person shall forfeit one dollar for such offence" or be evicted from the meeting "by some of the constables and detained in confinement until the meeting be ended."

Mounted on a buckboard, the moderator would count the uplifted hands as each vote was taken, or, in cases of doubt, separate the "Ayes" and the "Noes" on opposite sides of the road. The eligible voters and candidates were "all white males, twenty-one years of age," provided they were either freeholders in the new township, had resided there at least six months and paid their taxes, or had rented "a tenement by the year of the value of five dollars."

Many tasks faced Livingston's citizens. There were, according to the law of 1798, regulations and bylaws to be made "relating to common lands, ponds, destruction of noxious animals, and the making of roads." There were also other officers to be elected "as they judged necessary," besides the township committee of five.

Joseph T. Hardy, distinguished by the "Esq." after his name as occupying a position of prominence, headed the committee. Joseph Green, Peter Cook, Josiah Steele and Abner Ball were the other four members. Their particular duties were "to examine and report to the town meeting the accounts of the township officers, to superintend the expenditure of money, and to fill the vacancies between meetings of the township."

The law of 1798 provided that "the townships, at their annual meeting, shall choose . . . . also three or more judicious free-holders of good character, to hear and finally determine all appeals relative to unjust assessments, in cases of public taxation."

Joseph Harrison Esq., Brainard Dickinson and John Town-

ley became the three commissioners of appeal. Harrison, veteran of the Battle of Springfield, had held the same office in Caldwell Township, organized in 1797, where he had been elected judge of appeals. One of his colleagues had been Josiah Steele, now one of the five committee members of the new township. Harrison was also chosen election judge.

In addition to the provisions in the law the founders added a few safeguards of their own. The first of the nine resolutions adopted at the meeting demanded "that the Collector and Treasuere give sufficent security as the Town Committee may think proper." Ezra Morris was chosen collector. Samuel Squier Jr., the town clerk, set his name and title in a flourishing hand under the minutes of the meeting to certify "the above to be a True Coppy." The old document, frayed with age and scarcely legible, is now in the possession of Ralph Teed of East Orange.

Abner Ball, the member of the township committee who was elected assessor, though not required to "give sufficent security," appeared before Freeholder Caleb Tichenor, also the justice of the peace, on the 19th day of June and did "Solemnly and sincerely promise and Swear" that he would "truly faithfully honestly and impartially value and assess the ratable estates in the Township of Livingston."

The act of 1798 had ordered that two highway surveyors be elected in each township and as many overseers of the highway as necessary. Josiah Steele and Rufus Harrison were elected Surveyors of the Highway. The committee of overseers of the highway, with 15 members, was smaller than that of neighboring Caldwell, which numbered 26. It was the duty of these surveyors and overseers to see that the roads were kept passable, to lay out new ones if necessity demanded and to watch that none of the inhabitants infringed on the common right of way by moving his fences into the road.

From the beginning the township recognized its social responsibilities. At the first meeting two overseers of the poor were elected, and four of the nine resolutions concerned the status of indigents. Essex County as a whole was faced with hard times, and the advisability of erecting a county poor house had been widely discussed.

The town meeting resolved, however, that "our Chosen Freeholders delay the building of the Poor house," possibly because it might have increased taxation. The meeting instructed the overseer of the poor "to farm them out to the lowist bider" and appropriated \$300 to pay for their keep until the next town-

ship meeting. There is no record of how many paupers were

provided for by this sum.

Every householder was charged with a property tax of 50 cents, and storekeepers had to pay an additional half-dollar. Single men were assessed 5 cents each, but no attempt seems to have been made to tax spinsterhood. The possession of a spring wagon was also taxable at 5 cents. Cattle were taxed one cent a head, horses a cent and a half.

Among early Livingston's officials was a hog reeve, who had to look after the fences and impound runaway pigs before they could invade fields and orchards. One candidate for the position made this appealing election speech:

Fellow Citizens of Horseneck: I do not come before you seeking the high and honorable office of Hog Reeve because I desire fame, or that I covet the emoluments thereof, but from a high and lofty desire to serve my country.

### Livingston Grows Up

PROBABLY the first addition to the original town government was the School Board. Its origin is lost in the early records, but in some rudimentary form a board of education existed from the beginning for each one of the four hamlets that had a school, developing, no doubt, out of the school societies that existed at the close of the 18th century.

According to Gordons' Gazetteer the population in 1830 had became 1,150, as compared with something under 1,000 in 1813. Livingston had paid \$120.03 in State and \$314.04 in county taxes, besides spending \$525 for roads and \$350 for the

poor. According to the same authority:

In 1832 the township contained 200 taxables, 65 householders, whose ratables did not exceed \$30; 52 single men, 5 merchants, 1 saw mill, 1 woollen factory, 166 horses and mules, and 637 neat cattle under three years of age.

In 1844 Barber and Howe listed a population of 1,081 three stores, one sawmill and five schools, and the capital invested in manufactures as \$9,515. Eight years earlier a group of speculators had bought up large tracts; to give dignity to the expected real estate development, they changed the name of Swinefield Road to Eagle Rock Avenue.

The panic of 1837 brought Livingston its share of problems. In 1839 \$1,000 out of a tax total of \$1,490 was made available for aid to the unemployed and needy. These figures indicate both a great increase in poor relief and a substantial decrease in the amount of taxes collected.

Care of the poor continued to be auctioned off at the annual township meeting for a lump sum. The records for 1851 show that the widow Rusha Teed received \$250 for the care of the poor for one year. In 1856 they were transferred to Stephen B. Cobb for \$300.

At the outbreak of the Civil War 51 men from the town joined the Union army. One of these, George R. Harrison, fell at Antietam. It was his sacrifice which, two decades later, won

the unanimous support of Livingston's people for a New Jersey memorial on that battlefield. Of the 51 there were ten survivors at the unveiling of a bronze memorial tablet in 1913.

Gen. Daniel Edgar Sickles, a hero of the Battle of Gettysburg, had lived during his childhood on Beaufort Avenue, where

his father was a farmer.

Although in 1858 the county had begun to levy a regular poor tax, Livingston still had to make some provision for public charges. In 1878, for instance, the overseer of the poor was allotted 50 cents a head for the keeping of vagrants. On one occasion the township meeting resolved that the overseer "shall keep no drunken or abusive persons, but have them committed to the common jail." Another time the overseer was ordered to record the names and descriptions of all tramps applying for a night's lodging.

Occasional attempts were made to get rid of unwelcome public guests. In 1884 one Conrad Maechler was sent back to his native Switzerland at the town's expense. Again, on March

30, 1888, the township meeting resolved

to give the woman now being helped by the town in Centerville two months' rent, a stove, a bedstead, a table, and ten dollars in money, if in consideration of this she will consent to be removed from the township. If not then her children to be cared for by the town until her residence is established.

Taxes, small as they were, could not always be easily collected. In 1870 the township found it necessary to swear out warrants against delinquent taxpayers after Moses E. Halsey, the collector, had reported that \$723.80 in county and State taxes and \$473.73 in school taxes remained unpaid. Though most of these arrears were "supposed to be good" the new constable, Samuel Lees, was put under a \$5,000 bond and ordered to collect. At the annual town meeting of February 4, 1871, "Constable Lees reported \$567.95 as amount of taxes of 1868-69 collected by him." The grateful committee voted him \$30 "for services, in lieu of costs."

Several years later substantial tax arrears had again accumulated. Benjamin De Camp, the constable, declared himself unable to cope with the situation. The town ordered that a second constable "be appointed to collect delinquent taxes." From then on there seem to have been two regular guardians of the law.

There is no record of the date when a dog tax was first imposed. Caldwell, the parent township, had levied a dog tax from the day of its incorporation in 1797. The proceeds were

used to pay the bounty on wolves killed within its boundaries.

By the late 1830's the dog tax was well established in Livingston too. A tax bill for 1839 mentions it, though the recipient does not appear to have had a dog. The bill reads:

Mr. George B. Force Your State Tax is County Township Tax is Dog		\$ .16 1.32 3.33
Road Tax is Amount of Certainties	1.60	\$4.81

Now due and payable at my House before the 20th. of December next.

The Court of Appeal in cases of Taxation will sit at John Rose's (tavern) on the 2d. Tuesday in November, ensuing at 10 A.M.

David Morehous,

Collector.

Livingston, Sept. 18, 1839

Received the above Tax except the Road Tax

David Morehous,

Collector.

The tax fluctuated largely with the needs it was supposed to fill. For 1851 Andrew Teed, the collector, received "Fees on 87 dogs, ea. 2 cents, \$1.74." By 1871 the tax had risen to 75 cents for each dog. The following year it was reduced to 25 cents. But it increased again as soon as the owners of sheep, cattle and swine demanded recompense for losses inflicted by large numbers of dogs. Thus in 1875 David R. Osborn presented a bill for the loss of several hogs. The township delayed action for several years and finally voted it down. Nevertheless the dogs were made to pay, for the town's fathers ordered an assessment of 28 cents on each dog in addition to the current tax of 24 cents, to pay for the cost of the two special meetings at which Osborn's case had been deliberated.

Rufus F. Harrison and Silas P. Genung were more successful in 1884. The former was paid \$27 for hogs killed, the latter \$14 for "fowls damaged by dogs." The dog tax promptly rose to 35 cents.

William R. Williams was refused payment when he claimed \$65 damages for a cow bitten by a dog. The Williams case

may have been the cause of the township's order the next year to the tax collector "to kill all dogs that paid no tax." The tax was then 50 cents.

Today Livingston seems to have the dog problem solved. There are 882 dogs, all licensed and, according to their owners, exceedingly well-behaved.

In 1885, when the township took a census preparatory to a reorganization of its government, the population had increased to only 1,275. Of this total 1,139 were native born; the remaining 136 were classified as "Irish, German, and all other nationalities."

The same year the township's hospitality was put to a test as the result of a minor mystery. One December morning Silas Genung, opening the door of his house at Livingston Center to survey the countryside covered with the first snow of the season, almost stumbled over a basket. The Reverend Alexander Bastian, minister of both Livingston Baptist congregations, was boarding at the Genung home at the time, and quite frequently parishioners would augment their minister's meager salary with gifts of food. Sometimes these gifts were left anonymously, and thus Genung was not particularly surprised at finding what he surmised was a premature Christmas package for his star boarder. As he gave the parcel a little exploratory shove with his foot the unmistakable wail of a wakened infant emanated from underneath the napkin that covered the basket.

While the boy was cared for by Mrs. Genung in her kitchen, Genung and the Reverend Bastian hitched up their horses to give chase to the donor. The tracks of a carriage were still plainly visible in the fresh snow, leading toward Cook's Bridge and into Morris County. But as the sun grew stronger the tracks melted and then vanished. Eventually the frustrated pursuers had to turn back.

The official investigation committee under Samuel H. Burnet, the township chairman, was no more successful in finding the child's abandoners. The town offered a substantial reward without effect and eventually had to assume the cost of having the foundling cared for. Pastor Bastian christened him Morris Livingston, after the county to which his abandoners had fled and the town where he was found. He died after a short illness at the age of two, taking with him the secret of his origin.

The various departments and offices of the township government were redistributed in 1886. The tax rate had been \$1.17 per \$100 valuation, with an additional special school tax

varying for the five school districts from 10 to 23 cents. After the reorganization the rate was reduced and for many years remained around 80 cents. In 1898, however, a special poll tax of \$1 was raised, while the following year a special dog tax of 20 cents was added.

Livingston's outstanding representative in the Spanish-American War was Clara Maass, daughter of a German immigrant who had settled on Sycamore Avenue. Clara was trained at the old German Hospital in Newark. At the outbreak of the war Clara, then 21 years old, volunteered for service in Cuba. At the Havana hospitals she saw not only the ravages of war but of that dread disease, yellow fever. She requested inoculation with the fever germ, hoping to become immune and be of even greater help to her charges. She was warned against the great risk, but steadfastly repeated her request until the physician finally complied. Several days later she developed the fever herself and a week later died of it. She was buried with military honors for her heroic example in assisting science to develop the antitoxin that was to wipe out yellow fever.

In 1900 the number of township committeemen was reduced by State law from five to three. On March 13 Bern W. Dickinson, Henry Haven and Wilbur De Camp took office for one, two and three years, respectively, to allow for the yearly change of one of their number. The previous committee—John H. Parkhurst, E. Augustus Williams, George W. Morehouse, William R. Johnson and Bern W. Dickinson—were paid \$2 for each of the 16 meetings they had attended. Haven became town chairman and De Camp treasurer.

### THE TWENTIETH CENTURY

Among its outstanding citizens at the beginning of the new century the township counted Frederick Hoffman and Sidney B. Winans. The latter, father of the present township treasurer, Benjamin C. Winans, served in various public offices, but in none so faithfully as in that of school district clerk. This office he held for 28 years, and it is said that he never missed a meeting. Hoffman, a Civil War veteran, was a member of the township committee for many years and held several other offices.

As the 20th century has brought about a gradual change in character from an agricultural to a suburban residential community, there has been a broadening of the functions of township government, accompanied by the appearance of public utilities. The Board of Health, created in 1893, was reorganized in 1905. Two physicians serve it today to enforce the

Health Ordinance and Sanitary Code adopted in 1932. Other boards, such as the Recreation Committee, the Library Board, a Shade Tree Commission and a Planning Commission, have been added as the need arose.

Livingston's present 13.75 square miles of territory date from 1908, when Centerville broke away with 3.5 square miles to form the Borough of Roseland, taking with it the township's railroad station. Five years earlier the boundary line between Livingston and Essex Fells had been readjusted, while in 1862 Fairmount had also removed 3.5 square miles, to be joined the following year by the territory on the eastern slope of the First Mountain to form the township of West Orange.

As often happens in isolated communities, the telephone was the first public utility to reach Livingston. The first subscribers were Amos W. Harrison and his brother, William. The latter's phone was installed in 1905 in the general store and post office that was the town's business and social center. One doubting farmer asked to test the newfangled contrivance and put in a call to a friend in Orange. When the connection was made the man turned, with his eyes popping, and shouted to

the listening crowd: "By George, I've GOT him!"

When a fire destroyed William R. Johnson's store at North-field Center in 1913, the only telephone in that locality was put out of commission. An emergency installation was arranged for in the Northfield Social Club by Samuel MacQuaide, now of Hillside Avenue. The foreman making the installation also put a telephone in MacQuaide's house on his own initiative; MacQuaide decided to keep it. At times he regretted the decision, for countless messages were transmitted through his instrument, and neighbors routed him out at all hours for emergency calls.

Topics of all calls became village gossip as the service grew. The "farmer's line" type of circuit often had as many as 15 customers on one trunk line. There is the story of a woman who called her physician at 2 o'clock in the morning. The sleepy doctor protested when the call began to turn into a long, intimate chat on the nature of the lady's ailment. "Well, doctor," the caller replied, "it's the only time I can tell you in detail about my case without feeling I have a whole audience listening."

By 1924 the 91 subscribers were still serviced with only eight wires. A magneto switchboard was installed September 10, 1925, and before the end of the year there were 154 customers with 114 lines to accommodate them. The switchboard was on Hazel Avenue in the home of the operator, Mrs. Bertha Man-

ella, whose husband and daughter acted as relief operators.

Today Livingston's switchboard and eight operators serve nearly 1,000 subscribers and handle more than 4,300 calls a day, including 1,500 calls from out-of-town. This development had been anticipated with the increase in the commuter population, and a new building was erected at Mount Pleasant Avenue and Sherbrook Parkway. With its opening on December 18, 1930, the old hand-cranked instruments became only a memory.

It was not until October 1914 that Livingston residents obtained electric lights from the Public Service Corporation of New Jersey. The neighborhood of Livingston Center, including Mount Pleasant and Livingston Avenues, was the first to benefit. Approximately 1,100 electric meters are now operated by Public Service, while more than 400 residents of Hillside Avenue and the section westerly toward the county boundary are serviced by the Jersey Central Power and Light Company.

The street lighting system was slow to follow the installation of electricity in Livingston homes. Thus the town meeting of October 6, 1917, resolved that "whereas the Public Service Corporation refuses to establish electric lights in the township, therefore the amount voted—\$1,000—for that purpose be deducted from the annual budget." As late as 1921 the only street light at Northfield Center was the oil lamp on a pole maintained voluntarily by August W. Fund, the town's venerable tax col-Today the streets are lighted by Public Service and Jersey Central.

Gas for cooking was not generally available until 1929, when the Suburban Gas Company, distributors of a refined natural gas compressed in metal tanks, opened a service. year later the township committee permitted Public Service to open the streets for gas mains. More than 900 customers today use the gas piped through these lines. "Bottled gas" is still used in the township's outlying districts not reached by mains. The Philgas Company of Haskell, N. J., also supplies many

residents with "bottled gas."

From Livingston's earliest days water was obtained from its many springs, wells and brooks. Well water was "hard," however, and rainwater had to be collected for many purposes. In addition, some of the sources were likely to fail during a dry summer.

In October 1921 a group of citizens formed the Livingston They met at the house of Amos W. Har-Water Company. rison, who for many years had served on the Essex County Board of Chosen Freeholders. Harrison, a pioneer in the township's educational system, had for years been urging a water

company for Livingston.

Neighboring communities had preceded Livingston in establishing water reservoirs. In 1903 the City of East Orange had built a water reserve on Livingston territory. This was an esthetic though not a practical adjunct, for though the reservoir formed the nucleus of a beauty spot, none of the water was used in Livingston. Two years later the township allowed the Roseland Water Company "to use the streets for water, gas and sewers as desired . . . on condition that the streets be left as good as when opened." But Livingston remained without a water supply system. Finally the township committee, on the insistence of Amos W. Harrison, conducted a survey to find how many people wanted water piped into their homes. It seemed that nearly everyone did. The Water Company was then organized and began to lay the first pipe-lines along Mount Pleasant Avenue to Livingston Avenue, and north and south along the latter street. Wells on the Livingston Avenue property of William Rathbun, one of the organizers of the company, were used because of their convenient location. From them the water was pumped to an elevated tank at the Public Library, whence it flowed through the mains by gravity.

Growing real estate developments soon exhausted the company's ability to supply water. In August 1926 the township purchased the property and stock of the company for \$45,000. A month later a contract was signed with the Commonwealth Water Company of Summit to provide water. The town extended its mains to connect with those of the water company in West Orange and later constructed additional mains for other sections of the community. Real estate developers in recent years have installed all water mains at their own expense, and

the township now owns all the water lines.

The township changed its three-man committee back to five in 1929. The year 1927 had seen the one attempt to effect a change in government. A Good Government League was formed to sponsor the commission form. On December 20 the question was overwhelmingly rejected at the polls. The electorate, totaling 1,353, produced a record vote of 923.

Real estate developments and increasing volume of business gave rise to the need for a local bank, and a group of Livingston businessmen secured a charter for a National Bank. It opened in January 1928 at the Center with assets of \$128,000. It is a member of the Federal Reserve system, and today its assets total \$638,000 with more than 2,000 individual accounts and an aver-

age daily turnover of \$41,000. A Chamber of Commerce, organized at the same time, disbanded in 1932.

Today, with a population of 4,244, Livingston has 1,400 homes; its valuation is given as, township, \$6,729,325, and utilities, \$870,000, a total of \$7,599,325. This compares with a total of \$747,253 in 1905 and \$597,300 in 1886. The tax rate, based on this valuation, amounts to \$3.50 per \$100. In 1931 it had reached the highest point in the township's history, \$4.66.

Care for the poor has remained a problem. The discontinuance of the Emergency Relief Administration led on April 15, 1936, to the appointment of Harry Macdonough as local Director of Welfare in addition to his office as overseer of the poor, which he had assumed two months earlier. In 1938 the department was allotted \$3,000, augmented by State and Federal aid.

Under Macdonough's administration no residents of Livingston were forced to enter the Orange City Home, maintained by the City of Orange on Livingston Avenue, where the poor may be sent for \$1 a day. The relief load is at a minimum for a town of Livingston's population, so the Welfare Department is occupied mainly with the investigation of relief applicants and their certification for WPA and other work relief agencies. Among the local WPA projects are a sewing project for women, road building, the laying of water mains and the clearing of lands at the Civic Centre Park.

Among the forms of direct relief is medical care for the needy. Dr. Charles Walsh, the town physician, is called in at the town's expense, if the need arises, or the patient is referred to the Orange Memorial Hospital clinics.

The work of the Welfare Department is supplemented by that of the West Essex Social Service, founded in 1929 and maintained by voluntary contributions from the nine West Essex communities. In addition to assistance in the form of food and shelter it offers aid in solving family and environmental problems.

#### POLICE

For a long time after its incorporation Livingston needed only one constable. In the 1870's a second one was appointed mainly to collect delinquent taxes. Members of some of Livingston's most prominent families served as constables. Their duties ranged from collecting license fees to detecting illegal distillers of hard cider.

Of the two constables, one at least served for many years only when needed. The town records for 1908 show that Anthony Reinhardt was "appointed special constable to enforce the license ordinance." He was to be employed for two weeks at \$2 a day. On October 17 his tenure was extended for an additional two weeks. The pay of other constables usually consisted of a 20 percent commission on the license fees they could collect from hotels, taverns, cider mills and other commercial establishments, plus a commission on the dog tax. Not until January 1, 1910, was the "force"—then consisting of three men—given badges to distinguish it from the rest of the citizenry.

Livingston always has been a law-abiding community. The occasional need for more protection than was afforded by one or two constables arose usually because of some outsider. Thus, 20 years after its founding, Livingston was aroused by the Le Blanc murder case.

In 1833 Anton Le Blanc, a French-Canadian cook to the Sayres of Morristown, murdered all four members of the family in their beds, robbed the house and set off on horseback in the direction of New York. The next morning, while attending to his chores before setting out for church, David Morehouse, the storekeeper of Morehousetown, found an exhausted horse limping west along the turnpike. He followed the road some distance, expecting that the rider had fallen by the wayside, but found nothing.

Shortly later a posse from Morristown arrived, and Sunday activities were forgotten as the countryside was scoured for the fugitive. Joseph Courter and Peter Cook, both of Livingston, reported that they had seen a man with a large bundle furtively pass their respective houses just about sunrise. Guided by these clues, the posse found Le Blanc hiding in a thicket near the Ely homestead, just east of the present-day Hillside Avenue, and took him into custody. He was later tried, convicted and hanged at Morristown.

Half a century later the Genung home, right beside the Baptist church, was robbed while the Reverend Alexander Bastian, who boarded there, was holding Sunday services. None in the congregation saw anything extraordinary in a stranger who kept carefully in the dark vestibule as if afraid that his late coming might disturb the service. But just as the Reverend Bastian was pronouncing the benediction, a shrill whistle was heard and the stranger was gone. When Bastian and the Genungs reached their home, they found it stripped of all valuables, including silverware and clothing. Only then did

it become apparent that the stranger in the vestibule had been the "lookout" for the robbers and that his whistle had informed his companions that the service was drawing to a close. There was no trace of the thieves other than buckboard tracks.

Half a year later a small boy found a silver cup in the woods back of the old Ely homestead. He took the cup home to his mother, who began to wash and polish the find. Beneath the grime appeared the name "Lizzy," nicely engraved. The woman immediately linked the cup with the robbery and returned it to the rightful owner, Mrs. Elizabeth Genung, the wife of Silas. Later more of the loot, including the pastor's

new overcoat, was recovered in a Newark pawnshop.

A flagrant instance of defiance of the law occurred when the town's own safe was found broken open one morning with a small amount in money and stamps missing. The safe had been bought in the '90's for \$222.65 to replace the old \$5 trunk which had held records and moneys since 1872. Town Clerk A. Ross Force recorded wistfully on February 9, 1901, that "Edward Moran offered the comittee \$6.—for the remains of the township safe . . . destroyed by safebreakers or burglars." Moran, with a heroic Civil War naval record, was long a picturesque figure in Livingston.

On July 11, 1908, the township committee offered a reward of \$50 "to the person or persons who could give sufficient evidence to lead to conviction of parties who have or who shall commit burglary in the town." A similar reward had been offered two years earlier at a special township meeting that had been "called for the purpose of taking action against chicken thieves who have become quite prevalent in the township."

Police protection did not become effective until the appointment of William Ashby as a regular officer in 1923. His 13 years of service laid the foundation for the present well-

equipped, efficient police department.

Like the constables who had preceded him, Ashby at first received no regular salary, but was paid a portion of the fees which he collected. He was assisted by two citizens who volunteered their services without remuneration.

On February 1, 1929, Ashby became chief of police with regular pay. Two patrolmen also were appointed, Clifford Weimer and F. A. Correll. The latter still serves on the force as a lieutenant, while Officer Weimer is in charge of police court cases. Occasionally special police had to be appointed to assist Chief Ashby and his small force. Headquarters were the garage behind the chief's residence on Livingston Avenue. When they

were moved to the old firehouse, which also served as a meeting place for the township committee and as police court, two cells were installed in the garage. Previously prisoners had to be taken to West Orange or Millburn.

The department served without uniforms until early in 1930. The motor equipment at the time consisted of a sedan bought by the township in 1928, an old ambulance presented to the department by the City of Newark, and a motorcycle, ridden alternately by the members of the force. The chief preferred to use his own car.

In 1936 two new cars were put into service, together with a combination ambulance and patrol wagon. All three had one-way radio equipment. To keep in constant touch with its force over the 14 square miles of the township's area, the department had begun to operate its short-wave radio station, W2XLZ.

The following year a third radio car, equipped with a fire extinguisher and first aid supplies, was purchased. Since then the town has had an uninterrupted, 24-hour patrol service. At least one car is on duty at all times, and on Saturday and Sunday nights two cars are in service.

At present the force consists of a chief, a lieutenant and seven patrolmen. Richard G. Swain, acting chief in 1936, was appointed the regular department head on January 1, 1937. Through his efforts and the cooperation of the men the department has been brought up to a high standard.

A fingerprinting and photography system is in charge of Officer Nelson Beck. Court work is taken care of by Officer Clifford Weimer. Revolver instruction is given daily by Officer W. B. Winans, and a revolver range, with 12 targets at 15 and 25 feet from the firing line, was constructed by the men themselves in their off time, on Mount Pleasant Avenue, near Canoe Brook. The department's revolver team was organized in 1937 and was awarded the Ralph De Camp trophy the same year.

The entire personnel receives first-aid instruction. All members of the department belong to the Police Benevolent Association and have a pension fund administered by the Police Pension Commission, which was established in 1932.

#### FIRE DEPARTMENT

The volunteer fire department was the direct result of a meeting suggested by Clarence H. Dougal. He and 11 other members of the Livingston Gun Club gathered one night late in 1921 at the wagon house which Dougal had converted into a social center.

A previous regular session of the gun club had almost been disrupted when the talk turned to fire losses. Someone remembered how, in 1913, William R. Johnson's store near the Canoe Brook Bridge burned until, in the words of the owner, nothing was saved "but the cash register and a bottle of ketchup." Someone else produced an old clipping from the Orange *Chronicle* of Saturday, August 31, 1878, which read:

## FIRE IN LIVINGSTON

The barn of Freeholder Wm. H. Harrison, son of Judge Rufus F. Harrison, of Livingston, was burned last Monday night, in Roseland, Livingston township.

It contained crops just harvested, horse, cow, etc., all of which were burned, nothing of value being saved. It was the work of an incendiary.

Others present recalled similar disasters, and all agreed that the days of the bucket brigade were definitely gone and that Livingston needed modern fire apparatus.

Several weeks later, at a crowded meeting at the J.O.U.A. M. hall, the Livingston Volunteer Fire Department was officially organized. A constitution was framed, bylaws were adopted, and officers were chosen. Herman Strahman became president of the new organization. On January 10, 1922, John Ashby, treasurer, was also elected fire chief. Three assistant chiefs, one from each district, were also chosen: Ralph Crane for West Livingston, Judson Sprigg for Northfield and Thomas Collins for Livingston Center.

Further meetings produced some disagreements over obtaining additional equipment. The 12 fire extinguishers, which the men had bought themselves with funds raised by entertainments, could no longer be regarded as adequate. These extinguishers were kept in Dougal's wagon shed, where the initial meeting had been held. In case of need, the men took them to the fire in their own cars. The township committee had also purchased a dozen pairs of rubber boots, 12 rubber coats, 12 hats, 4 helmets and finally 18 large wagon tires and hammers. Some of these alarm instruments are still to be seen at the various places in the township where they were first set up.

The need for better apparatus being obvious, several entertainments were given and the sum of \$137.20 was raised. But this was not enough for even a down payment on a truck. In the budget for 1923 the township appropriated \$3,500, of which \$2,000 was to go for the erection of a firehouse and the balance for equipment. Then a lucky windfall brought an old chemical

truck as a loan from the City of Newark. A Reo chassis was purchased; the body of the old horse-drawn truck was mounted on it; the boys gave the whole contraption a new coat of paint and proudly exhibited "Mary Ann," as the vehicle was known, at their first public drill on June 26, 1923, at the Central School.

Several weeks later Mrs. Sarah Harrison donated to the township the lot on Livingston Avenue and Oak Street on which the first firehouse was erected at a cost of \$2,090. Clarence H. Dougal, who had been so instrumental in the formation of the department, turned in the lowest bid for the building and was awarded the contract.

In 1926 Chief Ashby was succeeded by Gottlieb Hockenjos. By that time more equipment seemed necessary. When the township committee refused to acquire the \$12,000 pumper which Chief Hockenjos believed necessary, it was promptly faced with the threat of resignation from all 24 firemen. The question was put on the ballot in the general elections of November 1927. A large majority voted in favor of the purchase, and by the following June the volunteers owned a triple combination Mack pumper.

Such an increase in equipment needed proper housing, of course. The cornerstone for the new brick and stucco firehouse was laid on Independence Day, 1929. All Livingston, and fire companies from many parts of the State, participated in the accompanying parade and ceremonies. Several years later members of the department themselves constructed the fire drill tower in the rear of the firehouse. For four years it was the pride of Livingston's fire fighters, since it distinguished them as the only volunteer firemen in the State to have a drill tower of their own. Many inquiries were received by the department regarding the tower. In 1937, however, it had to be dismantled, since it was found to stand only partly on the lot that Mrs. Harrison had deeded to the town. In the spring of 1938 a new tower with up to date equipment and facilities was erected alongside the present firehouse.

In 1931 the town passed a resolution of regret on the death of John Ashby, the first chief. Ashby had served the township in many other capacities and had been a member of the township committee. In the meantime Clarence H. Dougal had succeeded Gottlieb Hockenjos as fire chief. In 1938 an ordinance was passed appointing Dougal as a paid chief.

On January 1, 1933, a rescue squad was organized. Shortly afterward all members of the department took a first-aid course, and the following year a Packard automobile was purchased and

converted into a rescue truck. The truck was fully equipped with floodlights, salvage covers, first-aid supplies, an inhalator and tools. In November 1935 a chemical truck body mounted on a Ford chassis was purchased to replace "Mary Ann." With funds obtained from their carnival in 1937, the men bought a closed LaSalle ambulance of gleaming white. All other motor equipment, including that of the police department, is white, and the big pumper has been named "Snow White."

It was not long before the department began to pay dividends. The fire loss, \$20,275 in 1930, was reduced by 1937 to \$807. A fire prevention bureau was organized, simultaneously

with the engine company, on January 1, 1935.

All 30 members of the department are members of the Firemen's Relief Association. Seven years of service entitles them to membership in the Exempt Firemen's Association, organized on February 6, 1929. This association has a present membership of 37.

The constitution and bylaws of the department and the card index system planned and installed by Fire Chief Dougal are considered models by the schedule rating office of New Jersey. The National Fire Prevention Association has used this system

as a model for other townships.

All Livingston's fire fighters have taken the six-month Firemen's Training Course, an extension course of the College of Engineering of the University of Maryland. The course covers all angles of fire prevention and protection, first aid and rescue work, salvage, attack, control and fire extinction, plus the use

and operation of apparatus and equipment.

The Livingston Junior Fire Department was created by a township ordinance on January 16, 1939. Youngsters from 16 to 21 years of age may join, and they are given weekly drills in fire prevention and first aid by Fire Chief Dougal. They are not expected to do any firefighting. The members are divided into companies, with a captain and lieutenant for each company, and a chief and two assistants for the whole department. An advisory board of five members assists Fire Chief Dougal in the training.

#### Post Office

When the township was founded in 1813 the region had already enjoyed a more or less desultory postal service, dating from the turn of the century. Three times a week—on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays—the mail would arrive from Morristown at the small store of David Morehouse at the

western end of Morehousetown. John Prince, a well-known and colorful character of the time, appointed himself mail carrier and would regularly pick up whatever mail there was for his neighbors at Northfield Center.

The incorporation of Livingston made Teedtown the post-town of the new township, but owners of the stage lines still considered carrying the mails merely a side line. Whoever received the contract had to cover a large territory. Charles Colbath, who operated the Morristown stage for many years, drove the first day of each week with passengers and mail from Morristown to Mount Freedom and back. The next day he would load up with mail for Whippany, Hanover and Livingston and continue with passengers for Newark.

Increase in the bulk of the mail may have prompted Colbath eventually to institute daily service between Morristown and Newark. But, on the whole, mail service remained very much the same until Andrew Teed succeeded George J. Castle and startled the countryside with his innovations.

Teed became postmaster in 1852. The post office was in the basement of his house on Mount Pleasant Avenue, now occupied by the Edward Vincent family. Teed installed a row of glass jars, each labeled with a name written in a fine Spencerian hand. In these bottles Teed would deposit mail until its owner called for it.

In 1869 Teed was followed by Amos W. Harrison, who had just taken over the little general store and shoemaker's shop of his father, Rufus F. Harrison, at Livingston Center. When several years later Harrison erected a new building on the present site of the Livingston National Bank, the post office moved there too.

Mail delivery continued to be casual even as late as the 1880's and depended largely on the good will of John Crane, Amos Harrison's clerk, delivery man and general factotum. Crane, still fondly remembered by old Livingstonians because he always had some candy in his pockets for the children, was in the habit of taking the mail for Northfield with him on his route to deliver with his groceries. Whatever he could not deliver personally he would bring to Farley's general store at the old Wade homestead in Northfield Center. There he would deposit it in an old cigar box, where the addressees could help themselves, unless some farmer, bent on a good turn, would obligingly take a neighbor's letter along, frequently forgetting it until it was discovered several weeks later in the pockets of his Sunday best.

Harrison continued as postmaster for 46 years, until 1915. During much of that time the delivery of mail to the township remained a problem. Morehousetown continued to be served from Morristown. Livingston Center received its mail from Orange, and the De Camp line carried the mail for Teedtown from its beginning in 1870 until 1921. The Centerville section, present-day Roseland, was served from Caldwell even after the establishment of its own post office in 1864.

For thirty years the inhabitants of the Northfield and Washington Place sectors preferred to be served from Chatham rather than from the post office of their own township. In 1928, however, the delivery was transferred back from Chatham to the Livingston post office; the whole of Livingston Township was made a part of the rural free delivery zone, and a short time later, during the seven-year tenure of Arthur Van Zee, Livingston was granted a third-class post office. It is now a second-class office.

The office itself has been moved repeatedly in late years and is now in a new building at East Mount Pleasant Avenue. The building, constructed by former township chairman Freeman Harrison, was dedicated on April 29, 1939. The Federal Government has leased the building, which has a front of 25 feet and a depth of 58 feet, for five years.

Since the resignation, in 1915, of Amos W. Harrison, ten postmasters have held office: Edward Stierle, Anne Cowan, Charles G. Zahn, Arthur Van Zee, Harry Savage, Peter Oakley, Michael Mulvihill, Peter Oakley again, Thomas B. Healy, and Whitehurst Carner, the incumbent.

# Livingston of the Future

I T was not the past alone that absorbed the attention of the people of Livingston as they marked the 125th anniversary of the township's incorporation. Two days after Charter Night had inaugurated the review of the past, the Township Committee set aside a tract of 57 acres for a recreation center. Midway between Northfield and Livingston Centers, the tract, known locally as the Tyson Field property, will eventually become Livingston Memorial Park. Besides recreation facilities for children as well as adults a community center will be erected for the activities of social groups.

The civic center is a result of the establishment of the Livingston Planning Board. In 1925 the township officials felt the necessity of establishing a building and zoning code. Herbert S. Swan, a New York planning engineer, was consulted, three years later, and was hired by the newly appointed planning commission to establish regulations for buildings and real estate developments.

In 1929 the township committee published an ordinance dividing Livingston into three definite zones, two for residential use and one for business. Definite construction, sanitary and plumbing codes were established. Buildings were restricted to one-family dwellings, with certain stipulations as to size. Chemical factories, automobile junk yards, boiler works, refuse incinerators, stone crushers, sugar refineries, and "any other trade or use that is noxious or offensive by reason of the emission of odor, dust, smoke, or gas" were prohibited.

In 1935 the planning board was reorganized, and restrictions became even more rigid. All plans for the subdivision of land, the laying of new streets and highways, or the erection of any building are now submitted to the planning board, and all construction is under the supervision of the town engineer. Major streets and thoroughfares must have a minimum width of 60 feet; others must be paved to a width of at least 20 feet, with 5-foot gravel shoulders, in accordance with N. J. Highway

Specifications. All streets must have water mains and connections and must be equipped with permanent street signs at all intersections. The township plans to plant all streets, on both sides, at intervals of not less than 50 feet, with honey locust, Norway or sycamore maple, oaks, ash, European linden and other shade trees.

Harry Hosking, the present chairman of the planning board, pointed out some time ago: "The Planning Board function of subdivision control is a most important element in the proper and economical development of the community . . . Inauguration of public utilities and improved transportation always result in more rapid growth. The addition of sanitary sewers will tend to increase the present rate of growth." Hosking predicts that the township will have a population of 6,000 by 1940, of 8,300 by 1950 and of 10,000 by 1960.

In anticipation of the future, Livingston began on December 3, 1938, the modern sewer system that had been planned for years. Objections had been raised by the Taxpayers' League and other civic bodies at various times, but the question was definitely answered by the referendum in the fall of 1938. Assistance from the Federal Government, which is to supply 45 percent of the total cost of \$519,000, made the project possible. Altogether the system will have five to six miles of trunk lines and approximately one mile of lateral lines.

Other departments of the municipal government were reorganized in December 1938. The township clerkship, which has been in the hands of Charles G. Zahn for more than 17 years, became a full-time office. The building and sanitary inspector receives an annual salary of \$1,560 instead of fees; and Fire Chief Clarence H. Dougal also was appointed permanently at a salary ranging from \$1,700 a year to a maximum of \$2,500.

Beyond these concrete objectives, there are others that occupy the minds of Livingston's builders. There is the Civic Center, which today is only on paper but which eventually will occupy the center of Livingston Memorial Park. Livingston also has been planning for years the erection of a regional high school for the whole of West Essex.

# The People Who Made Livingston

MANY residents of Livingston are direct descendants of some of the 78 families listed on Thomas Ball's Horseneck Tract map of 1764. Some also bear names that appeared in the roster of property holders of 1774 on Thomas Milledge's "Map of New Jersey Patent, also with divisions thereof lying at Horseneck in Essex County," now in the Caldwell town engineer's office.

There is no record of the first settler in the Third Newark Grant, but Jonathan Squier and Nathaniel Camp are known to have purchased the first tract in 1744 from two Proprietors. By 1756, however, there were enough people to permit William Ely, a captain in the British Army, to attempt recruiting for the French and Indian War. He was not very successful, since many of the settlers were angered at the high-handed methods of the Crown, the Proprietors and the Provincial courts in treating their land claims.

One of the first whom Ely succeeded in enrolling was a young scapegrace of uncertain paternity. No doubt, the good captain intended the "King's Shilling" to serve a twofold purpose. Not merely could he provide his sovereign with a strong-backed although slightly feeble-minded soldier, but, as the young nitwit and his mother occupied a tumble-down log cabin at a lonely spot on Ely's estate, Ely also had a good opportunity to rid himself of a pair of unwelcome squatters.

He had not reckoned, however, with the boy's irate mother. The old woman, the story goes, swore revenge when her son was summarily sent off to war. Shortly afterward one of Ely's cows was found dead in the woods. There was no visible cause of death. But when the carcass was skinned the print of a human foot was discovered inside the hide.

Crowds that gathered to examine the mysterious evidence were agreed that the cow must have been killed by a witch. Their first thought was of the old woman who had threatened revenge. But she had vanished, and though she might have

merely followed the tracks of her beloved son, her traceless disappearance was taken as yet another proof of her evil powers.

There is no evidence of Ely's further success except a document owned by the Squier family which indicates that Jonathan Squier transported men to Albany, where the army was then assembling for its march on Quebec. The unreceipted bill, penned in Squier's neat hand, reads:

King George, Detter	
to Jonathan Squier	March 1756
to expense at my one (own) house	3 - 0 - 0
on the way to the point eating	2 - 0 - 0
at Camps	0 - 3 - 0
ferrying over my men	1 - 0 - 0
At Mr. Eaights, New York	3 - 0 - 0
paid on passage to Albany	0 -16 - 0
	9 -19 - 0

Both the Hanoverian George II and his overfed grandson who succeeded him defaulted on this modest bill. There is no knowing whether that fact shaped the decision of Squier's two sons to join the Continental Army soon after the outbreak of hostilities. Elijah and Nathaniel Squier served in the New Jersey Militia battalion commanded by their own fellow-townsman, Lieutenant Colonel Ward. They saw action in the Battle of Long Island (January 30, 1776) and at "Bergain" (July 12, 1776), and by the time the Battle of Springfield (June 23, 1780) was fought, Elijah, the elder, had been breveted as captain in the Second Regiment of the New Jersey Contingent.

After the war, from 1789 to 1792, Capt. Elijah Squier was overseer of the poor for the town of Newark. Testimony to this part of his career is given by a four-page manuscript in which he faithfully recorded the details of his administration. The old document is kept with his father's unpaid bill to King George in the Walnut Street home of the Anderson Squier family. The house dates back to 1800. The present occupants are the descendants of Nathaniel, Elijah's brother. Elijah's own line is perpetuated in the eighth and ninth generation by Gilbert Squier and his son and daughter, whose home down the road predates that of their cousins.

These two Squier families are related not only to each other but to many of the Livingston families who can trace their ancestry back to the settlers whose names appear on the maps of Ball and Milledge. Many of the broad acres bought by the various Squiers in the early days are now owned by numerous residents of the township; but even today the property of this

old family is extensive, comprising much land between Walnut Street and the Passaic River.

Uncle Billy's tavern, where the first township meeting was held, was named after William Ely, eldest son of Captain William, the recruiting officer, who had built it in 1765. Billy was described as a large, jovial, roistering individual, "always ready for a fight or a frolic." During the Revolution he was frankly Tory, though he did not take up arms for the British. He was, however, not above playing an occasional joke on the patriots. On one occasion, when "London trading" (smuggling of contraband bought from the British) was at its height, he loaded a wagon with bags of barnyard manure, well aware that he would arouse suspicion as he attempted to cross Cook's Bridge. He was promptly arrested by the guards and brought back to Northfield, where a provost marshal was stationed. "enemy's" chagrin on discovering the real nature of the load was the subject of a tale often repeated by Ely to friends and political sympathizers gathered in his taproom.

Returning from a horsetrading venture one day. Ely found that his wife has sold a quantity of goose feathers to an itinerant trader at an extremely low price. Hitching up his horse again, he followed and overtook the trader on the road to Newark. He demanded additional pay for the feathers, but the trader refused and whipped up his horse. Ely came quietly up behind and cut open the sack of feathers where it lay in the rear of the wagon. Uncle Billy felt compensated when the feathers presently became an excellent hare-and-hound track.

The Elys did not remain long in Livingston. They moved to New York, entered business and politics, and regarded the old homestead, still standing on Mount Pleasant Avenue on top of the so-called Third Mountain, as merely a summer home.

Among the men who followed Captain William Ely's call to arms in 1756 were three Cooks, Ellis and his two youngest sons, Epaphras and John. All three served in Colonel Aaron Schuyler's Jersey Regiment in which Ellis' eldest son of the same name was an officer. The older Ellis was killed in action at Oswego, but his three sons returned. Epaphras established his homestead in the Morehousetown section, close to the Passaic River bridge which was named after him until very recent years. His daughter, Rebecca, became the wife of Moses Ely, youngest son of her father's old recruiting officer. The younger Ellis Cook, who commanded the Morris County Militia battalion during the Revolutionary War, married Lucy Ely, one of Captain Ely's daughters.

Epaphras Cook was buried in Northfield cemetery. The inscription on his tombstone reads:

IN MEMORY OF

Epaphras Cook who died April 13, 1809. Age 71 years 2 months and 23 days

Dear friends I bid you all farewell Shure I no longer here can dwell! For death now on me lays his hand, And I must go at his command.

Besides the Elys, Epaphras Cook counted Joshua Burwell and the brothers Enoch and Noah Beach among his next-door neighbors. It was not until the 1790's that the Morehouses settled in the section which eventually was named after them.

Another Cook family were the Van der Cooks, occasionally referred to in early township documents as the "Dutch Cooks." They had belonged to that group of Hollanders which had come around the shoulder of the Second Watchung Mountain and settled in the Caldwell sector of the Horseneck tract at about the same time that Canoe Brook saw the first logging camps on its banks. Eventually, by intermarriage and acquisition of property, the Van der Cooks found their way to Livingston, too, dropped the Dutch part of their name and became simply Cooks.

Mrs. Lillias Cook of Roseland is the last of this family's name in town. A prominent newspaper woman, Mrs. Cook has for years been Livingston's unofficial historian. She is a descendant of Ebenezer Collins, who came to Northfield on the eve of the Revolution and built the old grist and lumber mill whose remains can still be found on the banks of Canoe Brook near Northfield Center. His son, Pell, a shoemaker, acquired the property on which the first Baptist parsonage was later erected. McChesneys, Kents, Bakers and Burnets married into the Collins clan in succeeding generations. Thomas Collins, who has served the township as school clerk since 1922, and his brothers, Pell Jr., William E. and Ross, are also direct descendants of Ebenezer through their father, Pell Teed Collins.

Only a row of low graves in the Baptist Churchyard of old Teedtown and a few more in the even older Northfield cemetery bear witness today to the passing of a family that took root in Livingston in 1757, when Andrew Teed purchased a large tract extending from Force Hill nearly to Livingston Center. There are the headstones of Andrew's son, Pell Teed, of Pell Teed Jr. and his child-wife, Desire Edwards; of Parker Teed, who was a member of the State Legislature in the 1840's; of

another Andrew, who became Livingston's postmaster in 1852, and of the widow Rusha Teed, a daughter of Moses Edwards, the Northfield pastor-blacksmith. Other Teeds held many township offices during the 19th century. The Teeds intermarried with the Forces, Rosses, Edwardses, McChesneys, Collinses, Cooks, Wards, Watsons and Halseys.

Timothy, the first Livingston Meeker, and his eldest son, John, were two of the four settlers recorded in the Canoe Brook section a year before the Revolution. Four other Meekers besides Timothy and John had been entered upon official records as participants in the various uprisings during the quit-rent dispute between settlers and Proprietors. Timothy Meeker himself, together with nine sons, one grandson and two sons-in-law, fought in the Battle of Springfield. One son-in-law was the Reverend Moses Edwards, an early pastor of Northfield Baptist Church, who had married Meeker's daughter Desire. kinsmen were not far off. William Meeker, of Elizabethtown, shot a British soldier as he was setting fire to the Springfield Presbyterian church. Major Samuel Meeker, an old Indian fighter, at the time a commander of a troop of horse, had become famous for the call with which he had started pursuit of Joseph Brant and his Mohawks at the Battle of Minisink: "Let brave men follow me!"

Once, after Timothy Meeker had returned to his farm, Washington and several aides were on their way to Morristown when one of the officers pointed to the Meeker homestead. "There lives a noble patriot and valiant soldier," he said and mentioned the aid the family had given to the cause of freedom and independence for generations. The company alighted to water their horses. Meeker, not recognizing the Commander in Chief, greeted the men with simple and unpretentious dignity, and, as it was just dinner time, invited them to take pot luck. His wife, slightly flustered by the sudden sight of uniforms and evident rank, apologized for the simple fare. But Timothy interrupted her; no apology was necessary, he said; her meal should be "plenty good enough for George Washington himself."

During the meal, encouraged by Washington's questions, Meeker offered such information as he had on the temper of the people in the neighborhood and their readiness to "see it through." Resuming his journey, Washington thanked the couple warmly for their hospitality, admitted they had given him new courage and confessed that the meal indeed had been fit "for George Washington himself."

The family is today represented in Livingston by Moses C. Meeker, a retired farmer who for many years was foreman of the old Ely estate. Other descendants of the old Revolutionary hero are J. Morris Meeker, tax assessor for the Borough of Roseland, and his late sister, Grace V. Meeker, who was a teacher in the Livingston schools for 39 years. She resigned as principal of the Amos Harrison School only a few months before her death in October 1938.

At the time when the first logging camps had been built in the Canoe Brook valley the Dutch families of the Spiers, Vanhoutens, Vanderhoofs, Jacobuses, Rykers and others had already taken root in the Caldwell sector. In time they began to mingle with their Irish, Scottish and Welsh neighbors. Simultaneously, the Condits and Harrisons came to Centerville and intermarried with each other and with the Williamses and Beaches of Centerville and Morehousetown.

Abner Ball, a grandson of the map-making Thomas, was the first of his name to settle in Livingston. He could trace his family back to the Edward Ball who was one of the signers of the Fundamental Agreements with which the small band of Connecticut Puritans laid the foundations of Newark. Only 16 years old at the outbreak of the War of Independence, Abner Ball enlisted and served for its duration. Later he became a surveyor and school teacher. With his young wife, Rachel Robertson, he came to Canoe Brook in 1788 from Jefferson Village, the present-day Maplewood, where his family was related to the Cranes and Baldwins. He was one of the most prominent members of the early struggling Northfield Baptist church society, which he served as clerk and deacon for half a century. When the township was established in 1813 he was chosen as the first assessor and a member of the township committee. Shortly before, he had been commissioned justice of the peace by Governor Joseph Bloomfield. He continued in that office for more than 30 years, until he was well past 80.

Abner Ball's daughter, Betsy, married Samuel Burnet, the second Livingstonian of that name. The first had been the teacher and Revolutionary soldier who settled in 1799 on the homestead at Burnet Hill on Northfield Avenue. There he kept Northfield's only inn during the days of stagecoach travel and became known as Squire Burnet. The Canoe Brook Baptist church society, in its early days, worshiped at the old farmhouse which Squire Burnet placed at its disposal.

The younger Samuel was born in 1783. By the time his father settled in Northfield he was already able to do a grown

man's work in field and forest. Then, just as his grandfather David of Short Hills had been a dispatch rider during the Revolution, young Samuel became a peacetime dispatch rider. He established a regular paper route which he served on horseback, setting out each Tuesday morning for Newark. Tuesday was publication day for the weekly Sentinel of Freedom. Young Burnet picked up as many copies of the paper as he had subscribers and began distributing them at the quarry just outside the town, coming on through Orange and Livingston. The next day he went to Morristown, where the Palladium of Liberty was published, and distributed that paper on his way back home.

He was 20 years of age when he married Betsy Ball in 1803. Five years later he took over his father's farm and inn. Besides his duties as an innkeeper he found time to study law and serve the township as constable and eventually as committeeman. He lived on the homestead at Burnet Hill for 57 years and died at the age of 82.

Two of his daughters, Ruth Lavina and Sarah, became the wives respectively of Ashbel Squier and John Squier; two others, Eliza and Maria, married two members of the Ward family, Josiah and Smith Ward, and the eldest of the eleven children, a son called Samuel, married Louisa, the daughter of the Northfield shoemaker, Pell Collins.

Like his father, this third Samuel Burnet served as constable and in most other township offices as well. During the Civil War he not only raised recruits but also introduced a bill to pay a bonus to volunteers. As a county freeholder in 1861 he secured the passage of a State law that exempted \$200 worth of property from execution, which proved a boon to debtors hard pressed by the outbreak of the war. Later he sponsored an act that substituted the ballot for viva voce procedure at township meetings. While continuing to conduct his 250-acre farm he went into the shoe-manufacturing business during the Civil War on the site that is now the property of Mrs. August Fund.

The present generation of Burnets are the cousins Samuel (the fourth) and Walter, partners in a dairy business on the ancestral tract. The present Samuel has served on the Livingston board of education for a quarter of a century. Not far from his home, on the slope of Burnet Hill, stands the original tavern where his ancestors served passing herdsmen and stagecoach travelers. Nearby, on the homestead to which Ashbel Squier once brought his bride, live Horace Ward and his wife, Ella May Baldwin. The couple are second-degree cousins; their re-

spective grandmothers were Ruth Lavina and Maria, daughters of the second Samuel Burnet.

Closely related to the Burnets, and a direct descendant of Abner Ball, is Mrs. George B. Schulte of Northfield Avenue. She is a granddaughter of that Maria Burnet who, in 1839, married Smith Ward. This couple's daughter, Catherine Sophia, was adopted by an uncle, John Robertson Burnet, married William R. Johnson, the proprietor of Northfield's general store, and became the mother of Katherine Maria, the present Mrs. Schulte.

The wife of the first Livingston Tompkins, Jedediah, was a Burnet. Jedediah served in the Continental Army. After peace was restored he came with his son, Daniel, to Livingston to take up the land he had acquired two decades earlier under a Proprietary grant. The tract bordered on the Passaic and stretched along today's Beaufort Avenue to the present northern limits of the township.

Daniel Tompkins was a blacksmith as well as a farmer and erected the log cabin smithy where, in 1806, his son, John, was born. John Tompkins' life spanned the 19th century. He died, the oldest man in town, in his 97th year. A basketmaker as well as a farmer, he would cut the splints on the wooded section of his own ground, soak them in the waters of the Passaic, weave his baskets, and then set out with cart and horse to sell them over the countryside.

He was also a leader in community affairs, a teacher at the Livingston Methodist Episcopal Sunday School and later a noted lay preacher. His grandson, Ernest Tompkins of Mount Pleasant Avenue, and a granddaughter, Miss Jane Pierce of Upper Montclair, still recall with pleasure that many youngsters would cluster around John Tompkins whenever he took his daily walk. These he would regale with yarns from his long experience, spiced with humorous advice and homespun philosophy. He would tell about an old-time village fiddler, appropriately named Johnny Merry, who played at all the schoolhouse and tavern dances in the neighborhood. And though good Methodists might have frowned upon Merry and his fiddle, old John Tompkins, at least, perpetuated his memory happily.

A daughter of his, Mary Tompkins, married Aaron De Camp, the Centerville farmer, shoemaker and mason. Their eldest son, born in 1840, was named Wilbur, after the Dutch pioneer who had come to Caldwell in the days of Queen Anne. After the Civil War, in which he saw action at Fredericksburg, Wilbur went into shoemaking on a larger scale than was there-

tofore known in Livingston. Later he ran a general store at Centerville, became the hamlet's postmaster under President Grover Cleveland, and also served on the township committee and the Livingston school board.

His cousin, Benjamin De Camp, the Livingston Center blacksmith, ran a stage to Orange in the early seventies and

became the founder of the De Camp bus lines.

Silas P. Genung was a broom maker in his native Morris County. After his Civil War service he married Lizzie Cook, the daughter of James and Harriet Minor Cook. He moved to the Cook homestead, now occupied by the Thompson dairy farm, in 1881. His only son, Lester C., was his assistant in manufacturing brooms. The machinery they used is still kept in the loft of the red carriage house of the Lester Genung estate on Walnut Street. Together, father and son each spring would peddle the wares they had made during the winter, going as far as Passaic and Paterson, Elizabeth and Rahway, and receiving, according to season and quality, upward of a dollar and a half a dozen.

Lester C. Genung recalls to this day an amusing incident that occurred on one of these trips. On an exceptionally bad stretch of country road a bundle of brooms bounced off their horse-cart, fell into a mud puddle and received a good dousing of sticky, red Jersey clay. It was just that bundle of brooms that caught one particular customer's eye. When told it was not for sale she insisted that she liked the nice red color and even offered a higher price for it. The Genungs could not withstand the inducement and sold the eager woman the red brooms.

Burnets, Squiers and Meekers alike were kinsmen to the widespread Baldwin clan. When Timothy Meeker during the Horseneck Riots of 1745 led his men to Newark to deliver Samuel Baldwin from jail, Baldwins were already widely scattered through the Oranges, present-day Maplewood and the Horseneck Tract. It was the bond of kinship as much as the demand for justice that swelled the ranks of the "rioteers."

The first Livingston Baldwin was Joseph, a cousin of Samuel, a leader of the Orange Mountain Men. Joseph died, nearly 90 years of age, at the outbreak of the Revolution and was buried in the Northfield cemetery. His property, originally a part of the Wade estate, fell to his nephew, Captain Enos Baldwin. Enos had received a coat of arms from George III in 1763 for his service in the French and Indian War. But not even this royal favor could prevent him from joining the Rebels, and he saw action at Connecticut Farms and Springfield. The

grave in the Baldwin family plot near the present Brown home where he was laid at rest, 84 years old, in 1807, is decorated

annually by the local American Legion post.

Eleven of Enos' 14 children survived their father, and his property was divided among them. One of his sons, David, also reared a family of 14. The old Cheapside School, predecessor of the present Washington Place School, was built on Baldwin land, donated by William Brown, one of David Baldwin's descendants.

On September 1, 1781, Sarah Baldwin became the wife of Brainard Dickinson. He was the grandson of Bern Dickinson, one of the Canoe Brook valley landholders as early as 1741, whose 300 acres near the hairpin turn of the Passaic formed one of the tracts the Proprietors claimed during the quit-rent disputes.

Even in Brainard Dickinson's time Indians would camp on the property during their periodic trading trips to Elizabethtown. Loaded with pelts and furs, they stayed overnight here before continuing on the last lap of their journey. Most of the original Dickinson tract is now part of the East Orange Water Reservation. The house that Brainard Dickinson's son, Israel, erected in 1803 is now occupied by his granddaughter, Miss Edna Dickinson. The sturdy structure houses the private museum that her father, David Brainard Dickinson, collected during his lifetime, 1824-1914. A naturalist and ornithologist, Mr. Dickinson was also a skilled taxidermist. His collection is said to include specimens of all the wild birds that are or were indigenous to the State of New Jersey, as well as their nests and Many specimens now extinct, such as the heath hen and several kinds of wood pigeons and ducks, have found a memorial here, as well as the warbler that Dickinson discovered. Miss Edna is still as active as formerly in business and social affairs.

The Norman weaver John Cunditt, who came to Newark in 1678, became "ancestor of all the Condits and Condicts in the United States today." At an early date the Condits were found in the Oranges, where they intermarried with the Harrisons, Kitchells, Cranes and Doddses. They were among the first landholders in the Livingston territory, and by the time the township was formed they were particularly numerous in the Centerville section. They could also be found, allied with such families as the Littells, the Dutch Cooks (Van der Cooks), the Dickinsons, Forces, De Camps, Williamses and Townleys, throughout the Horseneck Tract.

Part of the extensive Condit holdings was separated from Livingston territory when West Orange was founded in 1863. Stuart Condit still lives on part of the tract which his ancestor, Samuel, purchased in 1720 from the Indians and distributed, in parcels of fifty acres, with a dwelling on each and a Bible thrown in for good measure, among his five sons. At the close of the 19th century the property of the Essex County Freeholder, Ira Harrison Condit, stretched from Roseland to the Passaic and beyond into Morris County.

Ira Condit died in his 98th year in 1906. Till the last he was actively engaged in real estate and business enterprises. Three of his daughters taught school, Sarah, the eldest, at West Orange, and the twins, Harriet and Mary, at Orange and Centerville. Harriet died at a comparatively early age; Miss Mary, still active around the old Condit home until her recent death at 88, was known as Aunt Mary.

An older Harriet Condit, Ira's sister, became the mother of Isaac Smith Crane, descendant of Robert Treat and Jasper Crane, two leaders of the Newark founders. In 1858 Isaac Crane came to Livingston, where his family had held property since pre-Revolutionary days. He was engaged to build the Methodist Episcopal Church in West Livingston, where he later became the first Sunday School superintendent. He was a charter member of the Livingston Grange and served on the school board, the township committee and on the County Board of Freeholders. His first wife was Mary Johnson, his second Grace Rose. Descendants of his live on the old Crane homestead and on the Tichenor homestead on Walnut Street.

Sarah Condit, Ira's eldest daughter, became the wife of Amos W. Harrison. The Harrisons had come to Livingston in the second half of the 18th century. Joseph, the first of his name, was an extensive landowner in the Horseneck Tract, was in the thick of the fight at Springfield and was one of the elders of Caldwell Presbyterian Church in 1784. His grandson. Rufus Harrison, died in 1849 at the age of 69, after having served Livingston for thirty years as a leading magistrate and freeholder. One of his sons, Rufus Freeman Harrison, born in 1818 in South Caldwell (Roseland), inherited the paternal homestead, entered politics and served in turn as member of the State Legislature, assistant revenue collector, and lay judge of the Essex County Court of Common Pleas. For more than 40 years he was a trustee of the Livingston school board.

A Whig, Rufus F. Harrison was an ardent Union patriot. As an abolitionist he was not without political enemies. His

son, George R. Harrison, was killed at the battle of Antietam. It was in honor of him that Livingston citizens supported the plan of a New Jersey memorial at the Battlefield of Antietam.

Another of Judge Harrison's sons, William Henry, became Centerville's first postmaster and was one of the founders of the Centerville Presbyterian Church. He lived with his daughter, Mrs. Percy Teed, in the old Eagle Rock Avenue home of his father-in-law, Amos Williams, to the age of 93.

Amos W. Harrison, after whom Livingston's newest school is named, was Rufus F. Harrison's third son, and became the father of Freeman Harrison, the only male representative of the family in Livingston today.

# Livingston at Work

I N the parade with which Livingston celebrated its 125th anniversary on June 18, 1938, there was a small horse-drawn wagon covered by a frail wooden roof. It was the surviving example of the milk delivery wagons that Livingston dairy farmers had employed on their daily rounds through the Oranges and Newark 75 and more years ago.

Dairying has continued as Livingstons' leading industry ever since, shortly after the Civil War, the shoe industry moved away. Even today, with but six milk farms, and a total of 75 employes, dairying remains the most important single business

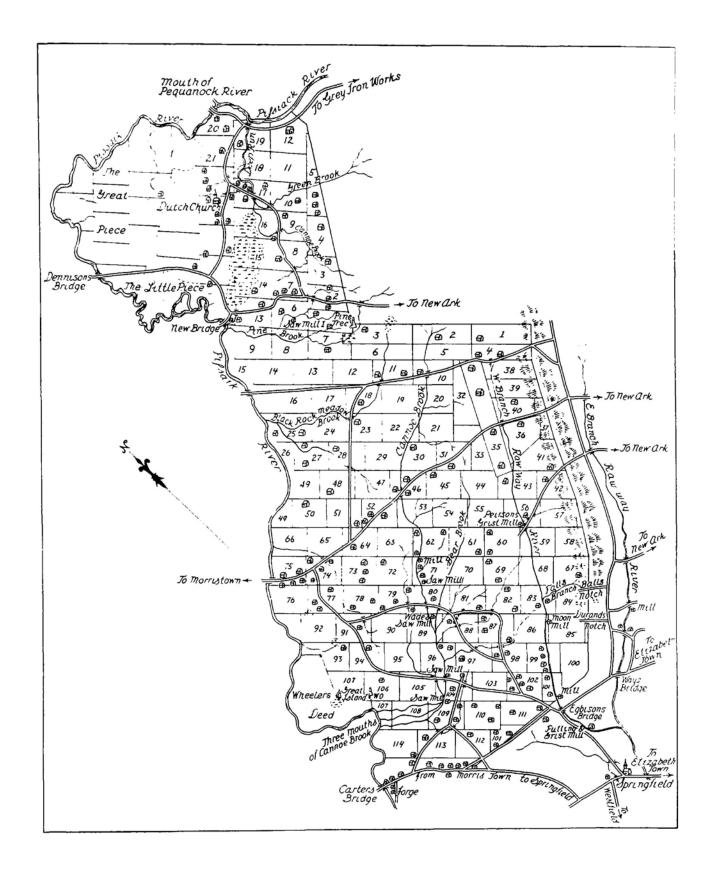
among 90 various establishments employing 220.

During the last third of the 19th century there were very few Livingston families that were not in one way or another interested in the dairy business. Some sold the milk of their few cows to larger producers; others maintained herds of their own to supply the demand of the Oranges and Newark. Acres of fertile land were given over to pasturage and the growing of fodder.

In those days the milk was taken by horse and cart over the mountains in large cans from which the driver dispensed it to his customers with a dipper.

Until about 30 years ago it was the aim of every young Livingstonian who "was fixin' to git married" to establish a milk route of his own. When he had enough steady customers for 40 quarts of milk a day and as soon as he had paid up what he owed on his horses and wagon, he would get married. He and his wife would now be hard at work, trying to increase their little herd of four or five cows to 10 or 12. When the milk route had grown to 100 quarts a day, the young couple were "well fixed." Later, as dairying began to require greater capital for pasteurization and other machinery, many of the small dairy farmers were forced out of business.

Among the 20 and more prominent producer-dealers of the later 19th century were the Kent, Harrison, Williams, Force



The Horseneck Tract, composed from three maps drawn by Thomas Ball in 1764 and 1766.



Free Public Library, formerly a school-house.

Fire house, with trucks and ambulance.



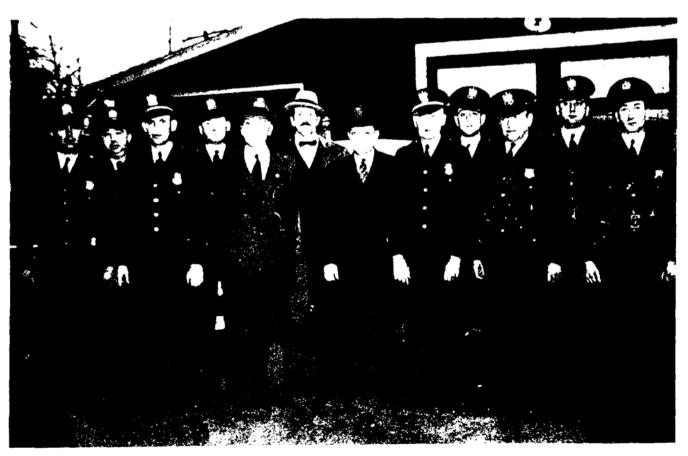


## Golden Star Fraternity, c. 1893.

Upper row (l. to r.): Adam Reinhardt, George Dunbar, Denton Gerow, William Crosby, Frank E. Hoffman, Robert De Camp, Harry C. Maxfield, William Van Zee, David Flynn, Clarence Meeker, Maidie Haven, Mrs. Delia Vaughn, Mrs. Edward Stephens. Lower row: John Berry, Moses C. Meeker, Henry Haven, John R. Crane, Benjamin De Camp, Amos W. Harrison, George Collins, Henry Van Ness, Daniel Kern, William Tompkins, Edward Stephens, Frederick M. Hoffman, Mrs. Benj. De Camp.

Police department and township officials.

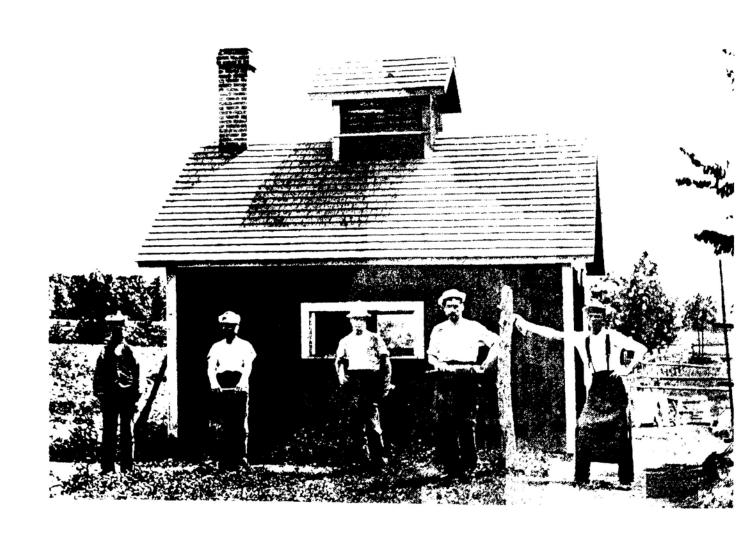
Nelson Beck, Clifford Weimer, Chief Richard Swain, Michael J. Curley, Herman C. Beck, member township committee, Joseph J. Spurr, 2nd, chairman township committee, William L. Buerger, commissioner of public safety, Lt. Frederick A. Correll, Stephen B. Townley, Burtis Winans, Robert E. Ollerenshaw, Ernest Knuth.

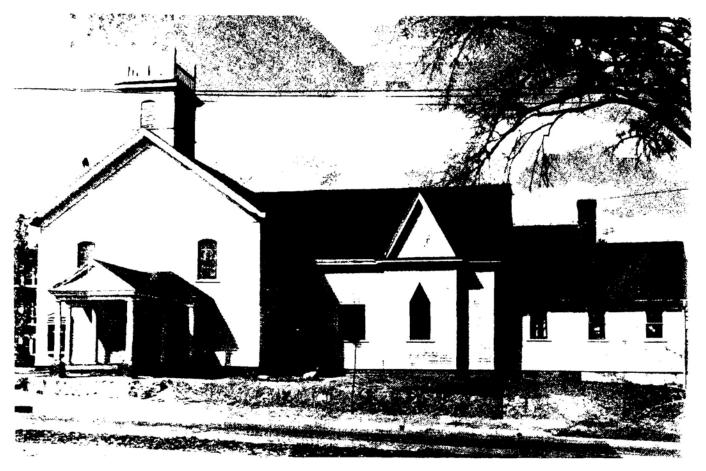




Members of the Pomona Grange and their families during the 1890's.

Peter Butler's hat sizing shop East Hobart Gap Road.





Northfield Baptist Church, established in 1786. The present building was erected in 1868.

Olivet Congregationalist Christian Church, founded in 1880 as a Presbyterian chapel.

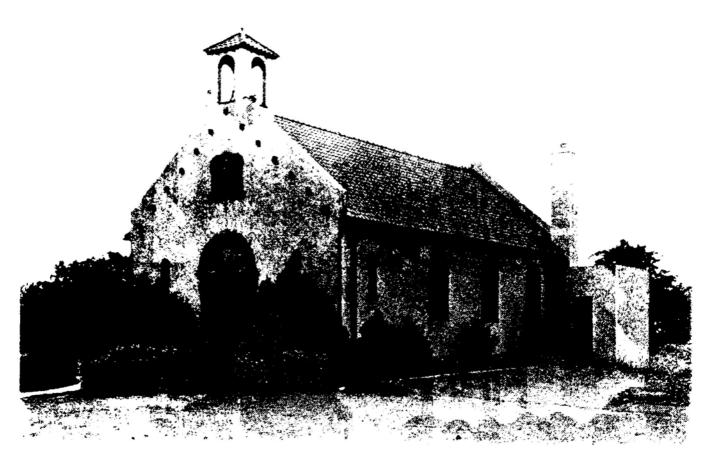




Livingston Baptist Church, organized in 1851. The present structure was built within the following year.

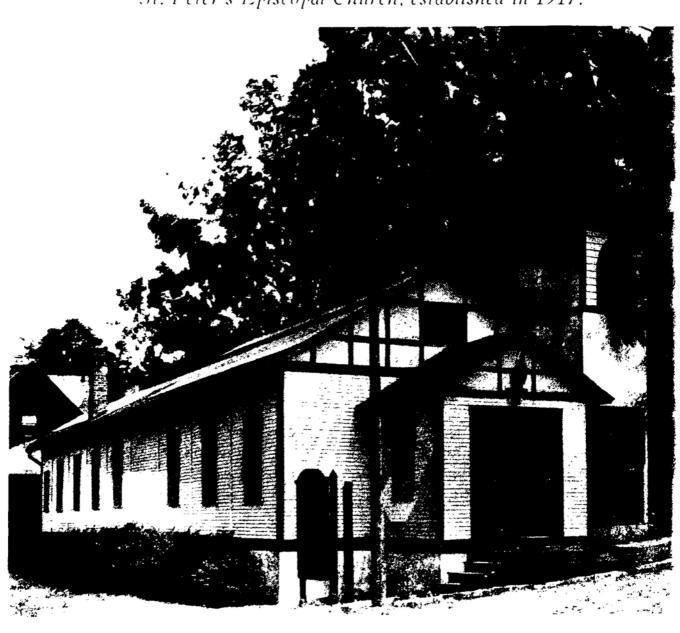
Livingston Methodist Episcopal Church, established 1858. Its building was constructed shortly afterward

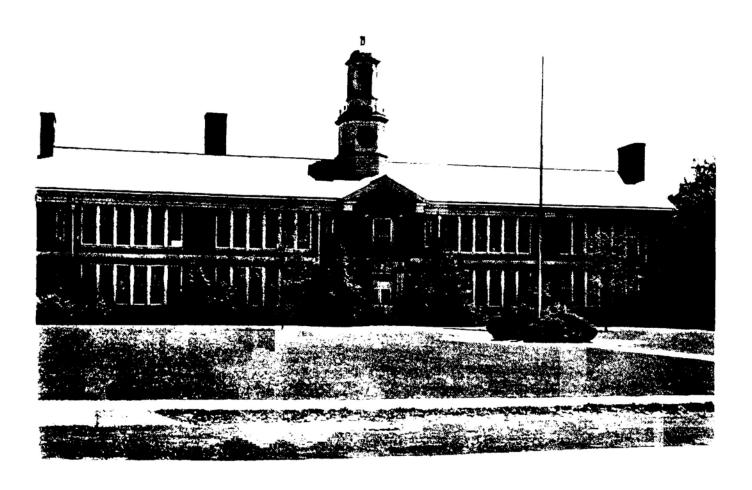




St. Philomena's Roman Catholic Church, founded in 1927

St. Peter's Episcopal Church, established in 1917.

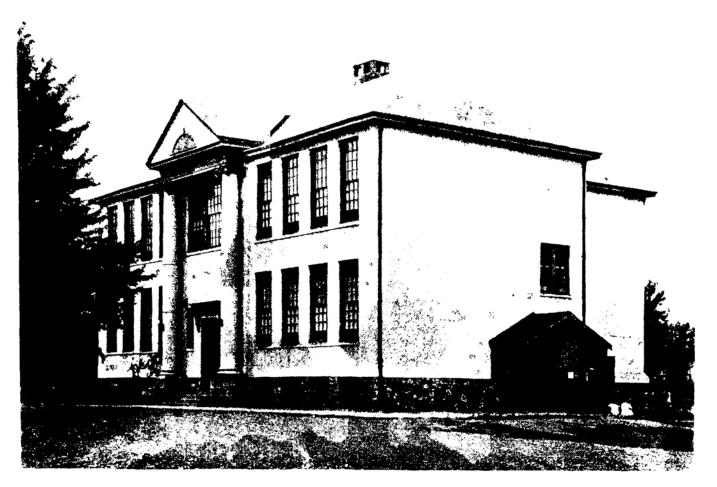




Amos W Harrison School, built in 1929 is the newest of Livingston's schools. It was named for Amos W Harrison, President of the Board of Education for many years.

Squiertown School combines a recent four-room annex and the 1909 two-room building, which replaced a one-room school here.





Central School, oldest in the township, was modernized in 1930. It is used for all seventh- and eighth-grade pupils.

Roosevelt School is the latest of four successive schools at the crossroads of Northfield Center and the largest in the township.





James H. Brown House, part of which dates from the 18th century. The present residents are Mr. and Mrs. Michael Eckert.

West Livingston Community House, formerly the Washington Place School. At the left is the Baldwin family burial plot.

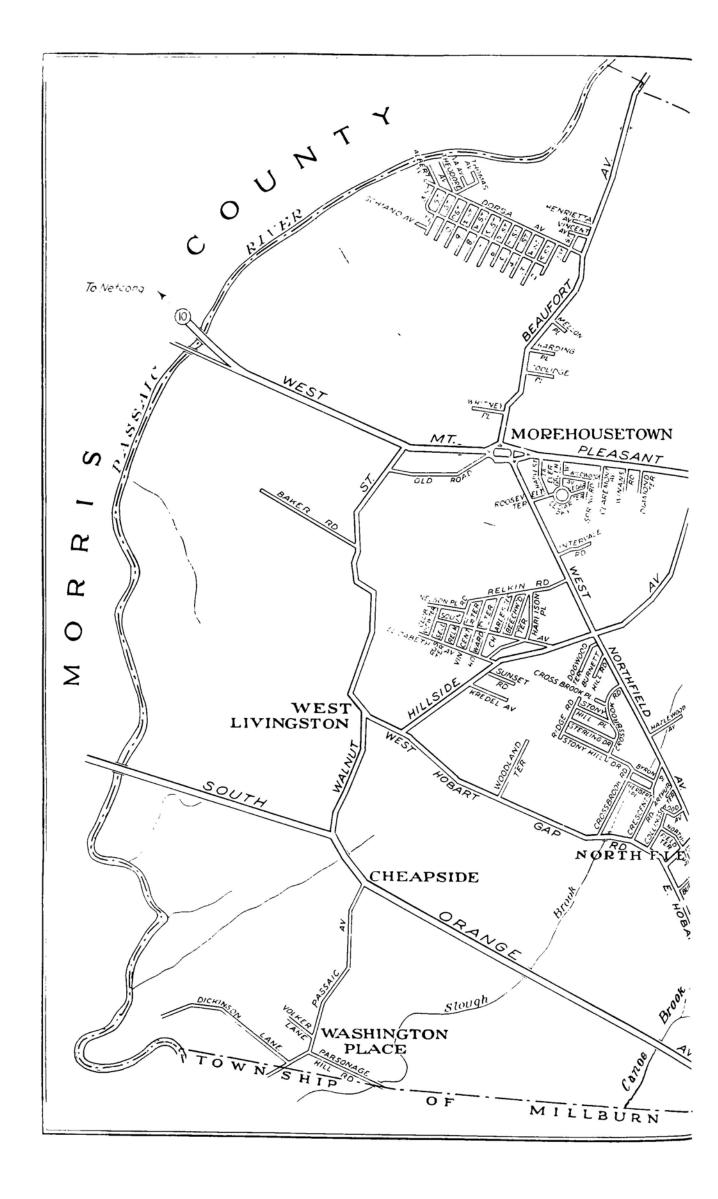


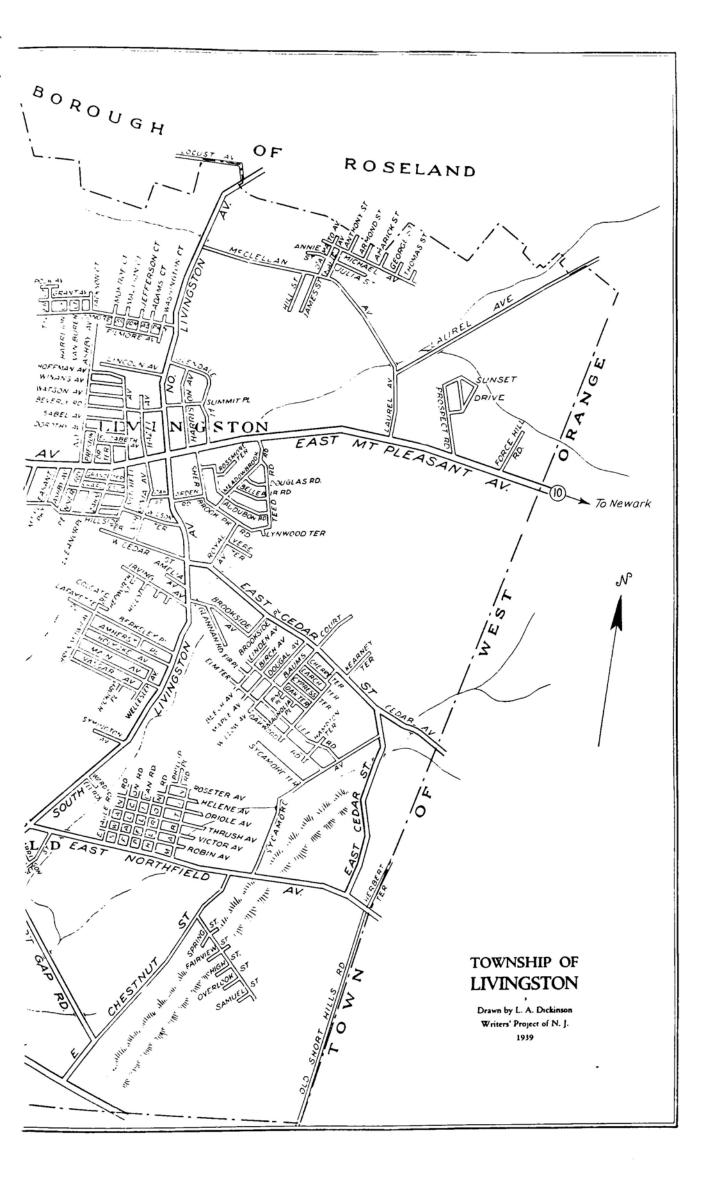


Anderson Squier House, built about 1800. No traces remain of a tannery and shoe shop that once stood near the road.

The 30-room residence of Congressman Robert W. Kean. Most of the stone in the building came from a quarry on the 300-acre estate.









### Post Office Dedication

Ralph De Camp, Fr,
Cornelius J. MeInerney, Herbert J.
Mitschele, Congressman Robert
W. Kean (speaking) Postmaster
Thomas B. Healy,
Rev. N. Lester
Lawrence.



Livingston's new post office, dedicated April 29 1939

Photo by L. R. Whitney

Part of the 125th Anniversary parade: William L. Buerger Raymond C. Tower Harry Macdonough.

Photo by O. L. Carpenter

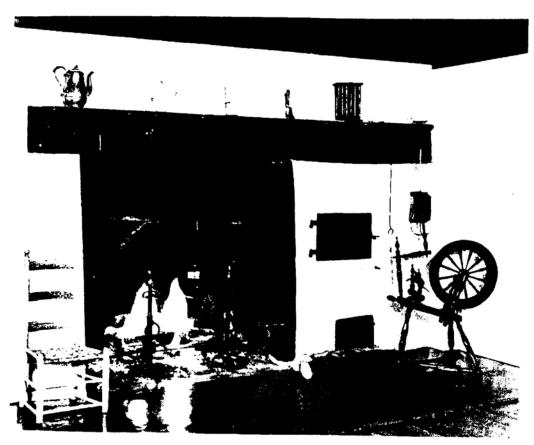




Oak fence built by David Dickinson more than 80 years ago.

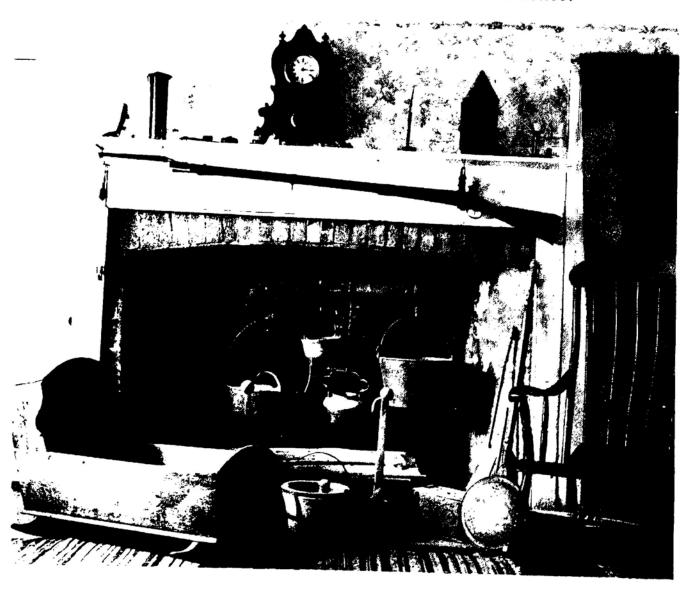
Dickinson House, built in 1803. Inside are wild life specimens mounted by David Dickinson, father of the present owner.





Fireplace of the Houck residence, the Force-O'Riley Homestead.

Ward and Littell heirlooms in the Littell residence.





Ira Condit House, residence of E. B. Howell.

Early 19th century residence of Township Chairman Joseph J. Spurr, 2nd.





Built in Centerville in 1824 by Amos Williams, this house is now owned by Mrs. Percy Teed.

Ruins of the Canoe Brook dam that once furnished power for the saxemill built by William Emmons.





Steele-Condit House in Roseland. The building, whose oldest part dates from the mid-18th century, has been enlarged from time to time.

Henry Wade House, built in 1771





Van der Cook House in Roseland. Its Colonial appearance has been changed by recent additions.



Baldwin - Brown House, originally a three-room structure built in 1796.



Ward House, occupied by Wards and Squiers for more than a century.

Bates House, dating from the 18th century.





Gilbert Squier House, in which lives the eighth generation of the Squier family.

Force-O'Riley Homestead, the middle section of which was built in 1749 by Thomas Force.





Beach House, known to be standing nearly two centuries.

Tompkins House, where John Tompkins was born in 1806 and died in 1903.



## REPORT OF TOWNSHIP COMMITTEE

## LIVINGSTON,

#### MARCH 1st, 1877.

RECEIPTS.				EXPENDITURES.		-
State, County, and Township Tax.	<b>\$</b> 5,176	50		Paid to County Collector, from 1875	<b>*1,076</b>	45
263 Polls, at \$4 each,	1,052				4,219	20
156 Dogs, at 25 cents each	39	00		_	<b>\$</b> 5,295	65
Extra School Tax for Livingston				Accrediting School Tax to School Fund	270	
District	71	30		Expenses of Poor	167	00
Extra School Tay for Northfield				Paid to Commissioners of Appeal		00
District	74	59		Assessor	50	7
Extra School Tax for Washington				Township Clerk		5 50
Place	125	08		Printing Reports, 1875		U
Valuation of Duplicate, Raised by				Town Committee		2
Town Committee	4	20		" Rent for School House		0
	<del></del> ;		\$6,542 97	Collector	102	
Remitted by Commissioners of Appeal.	-		29 11	Dpe bill 10 Collector in lieu of Delinquent Taxes		
- Prince						
			<b>\$6,513 86</b>	I = + i		
Interest Collected since Jan. 1st	2	75		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	. 11	
Liceuse Fees	50	00			5 - 1	٦.
Received on delinquent Tax	1,415			1		
			\$1,468 08			
Received from A. W. Harrison		97		€		
Wm. D. Smth, Col., Dr. to School						
Fund	702		A1 550 A			
			\$1,559 28			
			<b>*9,541 22</b>	-,	\$9,541	1 2
TOWNSHIP, Ca.				I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I		T.
			49 th A	LIABILITIES OF TOWN.		
By Due Bill from Collectors				Due County Collector, 1876	*1,100	) (
Desirquent Tax from 187475.				" School Fund	2,23	2 1
Interest Cohecred, Taxes			139 40	Surplus	7	5
Taxes remitted by Town Commit	lee		\$3,546 28 . 138 00			
			83,408-28		\$3,40	

WILLIAM B. WINANS, Ch. Town Com.

and Hyer families, most of whom have long since given up dairying for other types of business. Of the few who are left the largest, not only in the territory that was until recently part of Livingston, but in the whole State, is the Henry Becker and Son Milk Co. of Roseland.

It was on a cold, dark morning in January 1880 that Henry Becker, 17-year-old son of a German-born farmer, first sold from door to door in Orange 10 of the 20 quarts of milk he had carted from Livingston. His business grew steadily, and on the occasion of its 50th anniversary he said that in all those years delivery had been made every morning but one, and that was the day his sleigh was buried under the snows of the blizzard of '88. The original milk house, smaller than a modern garage, and still in good condition, stands at the rear of the Becker homestead, in vivid contrast to the scientific bottling and pasteurizing plant on the premises.

One of the oldest milk farms in Livingston proper is the Burnet Hill Dairy on Hobart Gap Road. The farm and dairy have been in the family's possession since the foundation of the township. Samuel, the grandfather of the present owners, the cousins Samuel and Walter Burnet, delivered milk in the Oranges for 50 years. The Burnets now have 45 head of Holstein, Guernsey and Jersey stock, and have not lost a cow since they began semiannual testing by State veterinarians about 15

years ago.

The Crane Dairy, Walnut Street and West Hobart Gap Road, although now selling but little locally, still produces milk for the trade established in the Oranges many years ago. It was about 1858 when the same little covered milk wagon which took part in the 125th anniversary parade was first driven by Isaac Crane on its daily trips over the mountains.

At the Baldwin Brothers Farm, on Mount Pleasant Avenue west of the traffic circle, milk is produced, pasteurized, bottled and loaded on trucks for delivery to retailers over a very wide area, to subdealers and to the C.C.C. Camp near Butler. This business, established by C. Earl Baldwin 40 years ago, is now carried on by him and his brother, Willis, his son, Lewis, and another brother, Jay.

Baldwin Brothers own about 50 acres of land which supplies corn, silage and fodder for 40 cows, mostly Guernseys. They also buy milk from about ten other local producers. They are members of the N. J. Department of Agriculture Grade A Association. Some milk of higher butter-fat content is sold at a slightly higher price as "Guernsey, Grade A." This is produced

under exceptionally sanitary conditions by a herd of thoroughbred Guernseys. About 60 percent of their milk is sold raw.

The Joseph Thompson & Sons Dairy is on Mount Pleasant Avenue near the crest of the hill. Here about 40 years ago Joseph Thompson began the business which is carried on by his sons, Stephen and Frank. His farm comprised about 100 acres of rich pasture land. Today the milk is produced in Sussex County and brought to the Livingston dairy to be pasteurized and bottled for the retail trade. Although the Thompson Dairy maintains its own milk route, it also supplies subdealers, especially in the Oranges.

Among the subdealers who concentrate on retail delivery are Richard and Clarence Townley, sons of the Richard Townley who was one of the prosperous local dairymen of the past century and a direct descendant of the John Townley whose name appears among the list of officers elected at the first town meeting in 1813. The Townley family has lived for many years in the century-old homestead, reported to have belonged to Epaphras Cook and consequently known as "the old Cook house."

Several Kent families were prominent in the dairying industry of the last century; but the Kent Model Dairy on Mount Pleasant Avenue has been established only during the past decade. L. H. Kent of West Orange, the proprietor, maintains a herd of 70 cows, mostly Guernseys, on about 35 acres of land. The milk is shipped in large cans to Irvington, where it is pasteurized and bottled for the retail trade.

Cannon's Dairy Farm, opposite the Thompson Dairy, was established by the late Thomas Cannon in 1934 and is now maintained by his son-in-law, Herbert J. Mitschele. Beginning with but one customer, this dairy now has about 260, mostly in Livingston. The herd includes Holstein, Guernsey and Jersey cows, and most of the milk is sold raw. Though the silo, barns and cooling and bottling plants represent the latest and best in dairy equipment, the adjoining Cannon homestead dates back to the infancy of the town and was part of the old Ely estate. The low-ceilinged kitchen, wide floor boards and ironwood beams of the homestead contrast with the modernity of the dairy and the streamlined cars that roll by on busy Mount Pleasant Avenue.

As real estate developments began to encroach on tillable land some of the dairymen turned to poultry raising. The large red barn on the Vincent Farm at Mount Pleasant Avenue, which 20 years ago housed 150 head of cattle, is today used for the

storage of feed and hay for the poultry business conducted by Edgar and Fletcher Vincent.

The first of their family, Thomas Vincent, came to America in 1800. His son, Thomas Jr., born in 1837, became one of the most enterprising farmers of the vicinity. He owned and operated milk and produce farms in Livingston, West Livingston and Pleasantdale, and ran a large market in Orange where he sold the produce of his farms. His son, Edward, eventually concentrated his efforts on the dairy farm, but the grandsons now specialize in raising broilers and in producing eggs for nearby towns. They have a flock of 3,000.

The None Better Poultry Ranch, Beaufort Avenue, established in 1924 by its present owner, Guy Ruzza, also specializes in eggs and broilers. It is equipped with an incubator of 8,000 eggs capacity and can produce up to 1,200 eggs daily. Three to four hundred Leghorn broilers are sold each week in Essex, Bergen and Hudson Counties.

With the construction of the East Orange water reserve in 1905 came another shrinkage of the acreage still available for farming; 1,500 acres of the most desirable land were planted with pine and evergreen seedlings to provide a shelter belt for the reserve. Consequently the few truck farms have also disappeared, until today only Ross Collins remains in that business. In the Swinefield section numerous orchards and gardens still survive, but their crops are intended mainly for the use of their owners.

On the whole, Livingston has changed almost entirely to a modern suburban town. The largest percentage of its population today comprises professional and business people who commute daily to Newark, New York and other cities.

At the intersection of Westville and Passaic Avenues in West Caldwell stands a century-old sawmill whose undershot wheel is turned by the waters of a millrace dug by Caleb Hat-field and his slaves before the Revolution. Here 85-year-old Marcus Crane cuts lumber that comes from the swamps and lowlands at the rear of the mill and other nearby places.

Throughout the rest of what was the Horseneck Tract, however, there are few reminders of two typical Colonial industries depending on the presence of deep forest and its gradual clearance—sawmills and gristmills. Thomas Ball's map of 1764 shows, on the tract occupied by David and Jonathan Dickerson, two mills, one designated as a sawmill; the other, called Ward's Mill, was apparently a gristmill. Farther south, before Canoe Brook was joined by Slavery Mire Brook and then parted

again into a delta before emptying into the Passaic, were Wade's and Bud's mills and two others not designated by their owners' names. Henry Wade's mill stood a short distance from what is now Northfield Road, on property belonging today to George B. Schulte. Wade, who became one of the first overseers of the poor, owned a large tract extending from Canoe Brook to the Passaic River. During the spring freshet of 1771 he sawed the oaken timbers for his house, running the mill day and night for a week while the freshet lasted. The house, still standing on Livingston Avenue just south of Northfield Center, is said to be one of the oldest in the township.

On the west branch of the "Raw-way River," on sites now in Millburn, the map shows Pierson's gristmill, the Moon Mill and, just on the southern border of the Horseneck Tract, Campbell's Mill.

The northern section, today's Caldwell, was not as densely wooded as the Canoe Brook valley and had only one sawmill, that of Hank Vanderhoof on Pine Brook. By the outbreak of the Revolution it had passed into the hands of Caleb Hatfield, who had to flee the country because of his Royalist sympathies. Several years later a part of the sequestered property including the mill was bought by Samuel Crane, who came from Cranetown (Montclair). In 1813 it passed on to Cyrus Crane and was mentioned as a landmark in the incorporation act of that year. The mill was destroyed by fire in 1835. A larger mill erected in its place is the one now operated by Marcus Crane.

The number of sawmills testified to the importance of the Livingston lumber industry at the close of the 18th century. Trinity Church on lower Broadway in New York City remains a memorial to the Livingston loggers. The church was rebuilt in 1791 to take the place of an earlier edifice that had been destroyed by the British during the Revolution. Moses Ely, then living in New York, obtained the contract for the beams and rafters. He felled the trees on the sides of the Second Mountain and hauled them laboriously by oxteam over the hills and along primitive trails to Paulus Hook (Jersey City), where they were floated across the Hudson.

Logging camps existed in the neighborhood as late as the middle of the 19th century. In 1852 it was still profitable for John Emmons to rebuild and operate the old sawmill of Deacon Thomas Force.

Timber at last became scarce, though as late as the 1880's a few men were able to gain a livelihood by chopping firewood in the Second Mountain and carrying it into Orange. Little

timber is left standing in the township today, and nothing remains of most of the mills but a few fieldstone foundations along Canoe Brook.

As the land was denuded of timber the farmers had to turn to other crafts for what cash they needed in addition to the produce of their land. Among the home industries shoemaking soon took first rank, and it became especially important during the Revolution.

The first tannery was operated by Jonathan Force, great-grandfather of the present Jonathan, at the old homestead on Mount Pleasant Avenue, to furnish raw materials for his shoe-making business. Shortly afterward a second tannery was founded by Nathaniel Squier Jr., a nephew of that "Yoman" who had settled under a Proprietary title in Livingston in 1744. Squier's partners were Ashbel Green and Enoch Edwards, and the tannery itself stood on the Walnut Street property still owned by the Squier family. About halfway between the house and the street can still be seen the stone foundations of the bark house, close to a spring that provided the Revolutionary tanner with the water he needed in his trade.

After the war Samuel H. Burnet and Smith Barnwell opened shops which employed from 12 to 16 workmen each. Barnwell's shop was on the north side of Northfield Road, about 100 feet west of Canoe Brook. Levy Key, said to have been a relative of the author of the *Star Spangled Banner*, worked for Burnet. For many years Burnet was in partnership with Joseph Johnson, an ancestor of Mrs. Lillias Cook. It was Johnson who brought the first shoe-sewing machine from Newark over the mountains; the new-fangled contraption attracted many curious people from miles around. About once a week Burnet and Johnson hauled their shoes by wagon to Morristown, whence they were shipped to army arsenals and wholesalers.

Thomas Force, one of the founders of Northfield Church, was also a leading shoemaker and had a shop on the old O'Riley Homestead, Oakwood Stock Farm. An agreement of indenture

that survives to this day

Witnesseth that Calvin Wade, Son of Jonathan Wade of the Township of Caldwell, County of Essex & State of New Jersey, doth, of his own free and voluntary will, and by the consent and advice of his father put himself apprintice unto Jonathan Force . . . to be taught in the Science and trade of Cordwinder and Tanning.

This indenture, dated January 18, 1808, enjoins the "apprintice" for the duration of three years, nine months and fifteen

days to serve his master faithfully, keep his secrets and obey his lawful commands everywhere; nor should he damage or waste his master's goods or land, nor permit himself such evils of the flesh as absenting himself by night "to haunt Taverns, Ale Houses," or "contract Matrimony during Said term."

Shoemaking remained largely seasonal and had its periods of prosperity and depression. The end of the Revolutionary War brought an end to the boom that the township had enjoyed while it supplied footgear to Washington's Continentals. Again, the War of 1812 introduced a short period of prosperity, and the beginning of the Civil War saw probably the biggest boom that early industrial Livingston ever knew. A few years afterward the invention of labor-saving machinery did away with the primitive handicraft.

Livingston's Civil War prosperity was largely attributable to Amos Williams. In 1824 he acquired the old Whitehead tannery in the pasture lot behind the former home of the late William H. Harrison. Across the road he opened the first general store in Centerville (Roseland). He sold not only groceries and hardware, but also dealt in leather and findings. Later he began to cut out shoes, working with form and punch on a long bench. The shoes would then be taken home to be hand-sewn and soled by various workers.

Williams might also be regarded as the first banker of the region. Those who had any cash to spare were permitted to invest it in his business. The interest he paid was as high as that of the nearest bank in Orange, and his business acumen and honesty were security enough for his friends and neighbors.

With the beginning of the Civil War leather naturally became of highly speculative value. The government tried to stabilize the price. It bought leather in great quantities and also instituted a new credit system by paying in 30 instead of in 60 days, as had been customary. But prices continued to fluctuate. When the news from the front was unfavorable to the Union cause the price of leather fell off to seven cents a pound; when the news was favorable, the price sometimes rose to 15 cents a pound.

Backed by his reputation and the loans of his friends, Williams went into the leather business on a large scale. He was able to stabilize the local price of leather and the earnings of the men who worked for him.

Lee's surrender and the end of the war caught Williams napping. He found himself with large quantities of leather and no takers. He undertook to pay off the heavy debts he had con-

tracted by placing all his possessions on the auction block, including the silver candlesticks and quilts which his sister-in-law had brought with her in her hopechest from Milford. He barely saved his house, but he paid every penny he owed. Sometime later he mortgaged his property to send his son George to Yale for a medical education.

John Ely took large contracts from Newark shoe dealers and employed many hands. Much of the work was done on the Mount Pleasant Avenue estate, west of the Center, in "a small building, a sort of shop, which stood on or near the site of the present carriage-house, on the east side of the driveway leading to the barn. The shop consisted of a single room on the ground floor with a loft or small attic above." When shoemaking in Livingston ceased after the Civil War, Ely converted the shop into a store where he sold a variety of staple groceries and hardware, mostly in the evenings, because his days were devoted to farm and garden work.

Albert A. Squier, father of the present Anderson Squier, also made shoes for the army during the Civil War in a shop on his Walnut Street farm, as did Anderson Miller Kent at his home on Hobart Gap Road and Jonathan Force in his Mount Pleasant Avenue shop, which remained standing until the late 1880's.

Marcus Beach and his son, Henry George, were two other prominent farmer-shoemakers. The older Beach, born at Northfield in 1802, married Mary Camp of Sussex, a distant relative of the Squiers as well as of Beach's own neighbor, Ephraim Camp. The younger Beach learned the trade from his father but later removed to Orange. At the outbreak of the Civil War he enlisted in the New Jersey Volunteers. He was taken prisoner by the Confederates at Morris Heights, made his escape, was honorably discharged ten months later and returned to his shoe business. In 1882 he returned to the family's old homestead in Livingston and devoted himself to farming. Wilbur De Camp, too, was a Civil War veteran. He had seen action at Fredericksburg, and after his return he went into the shoemaking business on a larger scale than had theretofore been known in Livingston, regularly employing 35 to 40 workers.

The Civil War might have been the ruin of Amos Williams, but it brought success and even a measure of fame to another of the Livingston shoemakers. Patrick Cannon was an illiterate, jobless farm hand when, long before the war, he walked one day into Deacon Force's shop asking for work, or at least some food and a night's lodging. He came from Paterson, which

had been hit by one of its periodic industrial slumps. Patrick had been on the road all day, stopping again and again to inquire for work with farmers and millers.

Force took the stranger in as his apprentice and induced him to attend Northfield Sunday School to learn his three R's. Soon Cannon was a journeyman in his own right. Then he decided that it was more profitable to sell shoes than to make them himself. He established a regular market in New York, making the long journey from Livingston on foot.

By the time factory production had taken the place of the individual shoemaker's shop, Cannon had profited enough from his trade to become a partner in a New York shoe-manufacturing concern. The firm began to produce "Cannon Shoes," which are still sold. Eventually Patrick Cannon became wealthy, but throughout his life he made frequent visits to Livingston, where he had started his career.

Another farmer-shoemaker of a well-known family was Ira Harrison Condit. He had learned cobbling in his native Orange, but almost immediately after settling in Livingston in 1857 he became a general building contractor. He erected many of the township's foremost buildings in the decades before his death in 1906 and almost all the bridges of the vicinity built in those years.

Condit invested successfully in real estate until his Livingston holdings extended far enough to give rise to the saying that "Ira Condit could walk all the way from Centerville to the Passaic River without getting off his own land." He had much pasturage and hay land and owned, besides his Livingston properties, considerable farm acreage in Morris County.

In his construction work Condit usually had a partner in Jonathan De Camp, who did the mason work. Some of the bricks which De Camp used came, no doubt, from one or the other of the two brickyards that had been in the township since the earliest days. One of them was near Canoe Brook Avenue, now Livingston Avenue, on what was formerly the Oakwood Stock Farm; the other was at Burnet Hill. The bricks from these yards, because of the particular clay formation, proved too soft for building construction but could be used for chimneys and foundations.

For more substantial masonry, brownstone was quarried at the northeastern corner of the township on property along Eagle Rock Avenue that had been in the hands of the Condits since the first pre-Revolutionary survey of the Canoe Brook region. During the lifetime of Ira H. Condit the quarry changed

hands repeatedly. In 1872 it was purchased from the Williams family by Frederick W. Shrump, a native of Germany. The quarry supplied stone for the Caldwell Presbyterian Church; Grace Church, Orange; St. Augustine Church, Brooklyn; Grace Church, Montclair; a building of Drew University in Madison, N. J.: the Cathedral of Garden City, L. I., and other edifices.

The quarry, still in possession of the Shrump family, has been idle since 1926, and the 50 or 60 stonecutters who used

to be employed there have turned to other pursuits.

When shoemaking left the Canoe Brook valley after the Civil War, another industry was about ready to take its place as an economic sideline. "Sizing," carried on in conjunction with hatmaking in the Oranges, flourished in Livingston from the early 1870's until about 1910, when the hat industry as a whole migrated to Connecticut.

There were many small sizing shops in Livingston during that period. The term "Buckeye Shops" applied to them indicated the home-industry character of the craft. To these shops the raw felt was brought in big bales from the Orange factories. Large kettles filled with water were set up in the shops, a fire was built, and when the water became hot enough blue vitriol was added. The felt was immersed in this mixture.

Usually eight or nine men were needed at each kettle to handle the heavy sheets of felt, the weight of which multiplied tenfold as they were soaked in the vitriol solution. The men worked stripped to the waist because of the heat. They wore heavy leather aprons, and their feet were encased in wooden clogs. Workers frequently developed a disease known as "hatters' shakes" as the result of immersing their arms almost to the shoulders in the solution of biting acid and boiling water.

Probably the largest sizing shop in Livingston was operated by Peter J. Butler, township committeeman in 1879. Butler, the son of a famous and colorful Northfield schoolmaster, had served in the navy during the Civil War. Upon his discharge he settled at Millburn and opened a hat shop there. Later he transferred his enterprise to the old Butler homestead on Hobart Gap Road. He regularly employed from 15 to 20 workers, who were boarded by his wife.

The Hobart Gap Road section in those days was known as "Buttermilk Valley." Close to Butler's shop was that of George Ward, on the south side of South Orange Avenue just east of Hobart Gap Road. Another shop, that of Patrick Cowan, was on Livingston Avenue near the old Oakwood Stock Farm. William Crosby had a shop on Northfield Road near Canoe Brook.

The only shop that has survived is that of Judson Sprigg on Livingston Avenue, in the rear of its owner's residence. Sprigg is also the only Livingston craftsman to whom the term hatter really applies. In his shop the process of hatmaking is carried through from the raw felt to the finished, shiny "bowler" or "topper." Sprigg has been a hatter for over 40 years. He learned his trade in 1898 in West Orange, at a time when it still flourished in the Valley Road section.

The tradition of the past, when Livingston cider or applejack was famous throughout three counties, was revived in 1936 when the Morris County Distillery, Inc. moved its plant from Millbrook to Mount Pleasant Avenue, Livingston. The plant has a capacity of 1,152 gallons of Mount Freedom Apple Brandy a week during the season.

Farley's store, which had served Northfield in the early years of Livingston township, is no longer in existence. Its place in the business life of Livingston, and of Hanover, Short Hills and West Orange as well, has been taken for four decades by Johnson's store. The business was established by William R. Johnson, a native Livingstonian, on Northfield Road near Canoe Brook Bridge. After a fire had razed it in 1913 the store was moved to its present site, previously a large cornfield, opposite the Roosevelt School at the corner of Livingston and Northfield Avenues.

Outstanding among the township's carriage builders was William Van Zee, son of a Dutch immigrant. Born in Middletown, N. J., he came to Livingston about 1860, when his father, Peter Van Zee, settled on the Montgomery property on Mount Pleasant Avenue. He had learned his trade in the days when a carriage maker went into the woods to cut and trim the lumber from which he constructed the vehicle.

In his shop at Livingston Center Van Zee built the first stagecoach used by William Ward for his mail and passenger route during the seventies and eighties, and also many stages for the De Camps before their bus line was motorized. He died in 1927 at the age of 82.

Closely connected with carriage making were harness making and blacksmithing. "Poppy" Hinds of Northfield Center, also a preacher of Northfield Baptist Church, was a leading Livingston harnessmaker.

Benjamin De Camp, who founded the stagecoach line, was also a blacksmith, and his shop stood close to Van Zee's wheelwright shop on Mount Pleasant Avenue. At this smithy the stagecoach horses were shod and minor coach repairs made.

David Flynn, another blacksmith of those days, had been a partner in De Camp's smithy when it was still in the rear of the present Livingston Baptist parsonage, facing Livingston Avenue. When the partnership was dissolved Flynn took over the old schoolhouse on Mount Pleasant Avenue, near the library site, although another blacksmith shop, that of Joseph Courter, faced him across the road. Flynn served the township for nearly 40 years, and eventually sold his shop to William Weimer. One of the last blacksmith shops, that of Adam Reinhardt on Northfield Road near Canoe Brook, was recently turned into a garage.

# From Indian Path to Motor Highway

DURING most of its history Livingston has considered the problem of transportation chiefly in the light of getting its agricultural produce to the markets of the east. Recently the construction of hard-surfaced highways leading to the large cities nearby has changed the rural community into a commuters' suburb.

As he drives along the concrete ribbon of Northfield Road the motorist is probably unaware that he is following the famous Minisink Trail that the Lenni Lenape Indians traversed in their annual migrations from the upper reaches of the Delaware River to the shores of New York Bay and the Atlantic Ocean. The first Canoe Brook loggers had followed it through the gaps in the Watchung range to reach the wooded wilderness beyond. It was still called the "Old Road," even after 1705, when Swinefield Road, an approach trail to the Minisink path, became the first common highway to connect the Horseneck Tract with the older settlements to the east.

For more than half a century these two roads remained the only outlets for the cluster of settlements. The third eastwest traffic artery, Mount Pleasant Avenue, was not officially mentioned until 1764, and not until 1806 did it become a turnpike and tollroad. A century and a quarter passed before Mount Pleasant Avenue became the modern, four-lane highway which, as Route 10, carries most of the motor traffic from the Newark section to the mountain and woodland resorts in the northern lake region of the State.

The three roads are still Livingston's main thoroughfares. Their general east-west course was not set by mere accidents of topography. The township's markets, its sources of supply, its economic interests lay—and continue to lie to the east.

Livingston's sister communities in the Horseneck Tract also looked mainly eastward. Communication lines from Livingston north to Caldwell and south to Millburn and Springfield were not established until well along in the 18th century, when a few woodpaths made communication possible between the communities of the Horseneck Tract.

Livingston Avenue, connecting Northfield with Caldwell, was designated on the official maps of 1774 as Canoe Brook Road. Within living memory it was still a path through the woods, traversible only on horseback or by oxcart, just as it had been when Presbyterians traveled it from their Center-ville homes to Sunday worship in Caldwell. Parsonage Hill Road—known partly by its original name, partly as Old Northfield Road, Passaic Avenue, Walnut Street, Swamp Road and Beaufort Avenue—connects Millburn with Washington Place, Cheapside, Morehousetown, Roseland and West Caldwell. These two north-south roads were only of secondary importance. Livingston's traffic flowed mainly east and west 200 years ago, just as it does today.

Indian paths widened into regular trails, and later into roads periodically surveyed and repaired by the overseers of roads authorized by Colonial law as early as 1675. Deep ruts caused by the cumbersome vehicles that followed them gutted the beds of these early roads. Built with varying widths between the wheels as their owners saw fit, they cut the roadbed into a welter of crisscrossing tracks.

Need for improved roads caused the New Jersey Assembly in 1730 to pass a law establishing a uniform wheel-gauge for all vehicles. Subsequent laws provided for regular road repairs. Periodically, when it least interfered with farm work, all able men of a township were "warned out" by their local overseers of the road and allowed to "work out" part of their taxes.

Repairs consisted largely in plowing up a ditch on each side of the road and throwing the loose earth into the ruts and deeper holes. If it were necessary to widen a road the fences of adjoining farms would be moved back a little, and a few loads of unbroken stones would be thrown along the edge to serve as a foundation. Sometimes a stretch of marshy ground would be covered by a corduroy road constructed from logs and saplings.

Eagle Rock Avenue, now in Roseland, was named after the highest elevation of the Watchung range, which overlooks the valleys of the Passaic, Hackensack and Hudson Rivers and the flat expanse of the Newark meadows. Here, local history has it, Washington stationed his sentinels to keep a close watch on the invading British and Hessians. Visiting motorists still ascend the winding road for a view of Manhattan's skyline and the metropolitan area.

Eagle Rock Avenue, then called Swinefield Road, was laid out as a common highway as early as 1705 and was again surveyed in 1733. The name still survives in Swinefield Bridge, which spans the Passaic River in Roseland. The road's name was changed to Eagle Rock Road during the land boom of 1836-37.

Swinefield Road originated at what is now the Brick Church section of East Orange. It wound past Tory Corner, since absorbed by West Orange, and, after climbing the mountain range, traversed the Livingston plateau in a generally western direction.

Though in parts steep and ungraded, the road carried much of the heavy freight that, even after the advent of the railroads, flowed from Morris, Warren and Sussex Counties to Newark. Northfield Road, several miles to the south, had an even larger share of this traffic. Long strings of springless, canvas-covered "Jersey" wagons would move east along Northfield Road at the beginning of each week. The lumbering vehicles, drawn by as many as six horses each, hauled produce to the seaboard. Several days later they would return, loaded with supplies for country shopkeepers—molasses, Jamaica rum, sugar, flour, harnesses, saddlery and household goods.

Northfield Road early became important to the hamlet after which it was called. Along its course cattle and sheep plodded to Newark. Before embarking on the last leg of their journey, drovers and sheep herders found needed refreshment and rest at the small hilltop tavern which Samuel Burnet erected beside the road in 1799. Husbandmen of the vicinity mingled here with teamsters and drovers and swapped crop information, market tips and stories. Teamsters ordinarily carried food for themselves and their horses; a shilling was the usual charge for a night's lodging and stabling.

The first stagecoach line through Livingston began a decade after the Revolution. It was driven by Constant Cooper of Morristown, who had been a dispatch rider during the war. When Burnet's inn opened its doors the stage began to make regular stops there. As the New York and Easton stage line began to run over Northfield Road at the turn of the century, its passengers, too, might have joined the gathering in the taproom while the horses were changed. The stagecoach lines provided trade not only for innkeepers, but also for blacksmiths and wagon builders, while local farmers supplied hay and fodder. The whole community was affected by the coming and going along Northfield Road.

In 1836 Burnet's tavern closed. A better road about halfway between Swinefield and Northfield Roads had absorbed most of the traffic and the trade that came with it.

The place in community life that Burnet's inn had held in Northfield was occupied in Teedtown by "Uncle Billy's" tavern, built by William Ely in 1765. It had changed hands twice by the time travel had returned to normal proportions after the Revolution, but it continued to be known as Uncle Billy's for a long time. The tavern stood at the intersection of Canoe Brook Road and today's Mount Pleasant Avenue, then known as the Colonial Highway. In 1764 Thomas Ball's map had designated the latter simply as the "Road from Morris Town to New Ark." It was hardly more than a trail then, used almost exclusively by the farmers of Teedtown and Morehousetown.

In 1806 the Colonial Highway became one of the first of the State's turnpikes. Its eastern division, running from Newark through the Oranges and Livingston, was called the Mount Pleasant Turnpike, after a little Morris County village. From there the road continued, as Washington Pike, through Morris and Warren Counties to the Delaware, opposite Easton, where it connected with the turnpike net of Pennsylvania.

Despite the toll charged every few miles, the new turnpike soon lured the bulk of the traffic to its smoother roadbed. Iron from the mines of Morris County and even Phillipsburg anthracite were hauled along the new road until the opening of the Morris Canal in 1831 provided a cheaper means of transport.

A local stage line, operated by Samuel Merry between William Parrot's tavern in Hanover and Paulus Hook (Jersey City), had begun to follow the road a year before the law made it a turnpike. Uncle Billy's was a regular stop in Merry's itinerary. When the New York-Easton stage line also abandoned Northfield Road for the new turnpike Uncle Billy's, then owned by Isaac Samo, replaced Burnet's inn as a rendezvous. Among other attractions the inn had a large ballroom on the second floor, and people came from miles around to attend dances and banquets there.

Although the new turnpike marked a step forward in road construction, farmers were still apt to use the Livingston "shunpikes," trails that paralleled the highroads and thus "shunned" the toll gatherers. In his *Personal Memoirs* Edwin Ely tells that frequently "vehicles left the straighter course at Morehousetown and made a slight detour by way of Northfield." While "the Northfield Road offered much easier grades," the saving of some coppers must have been an added inducement.

Toll charges ranged from two cents for a pedestrian or a head of cattle to four cents for a horse and rider, and from five cents for a one-horse wagon or carriage to ten cents for a two-horse team and wagon, plus an extra four cents for each additional horse or mule. These charges applied only to through traffic. Local husbandmen going about the customary business of their farms, people going to or coming from worship, militiamen on muster day and funeral corteges could pass free of charge.

There were four tollgates in Livingston proper, all situated near intersecting roads so that travelers entering the turnpike would be sure to pay their passage. One was in front of the old Teed farm at the eastern end of Teedtown. The second was near the old Ely estate, where Hillside Avenue converges with Mount Pleasant Avenue; and until recent years an old sandstone marker stood there with the legend "Ten Miles to Newark." Another gate stood in Morehousetown and the last of

the four at the eastern end of Hanover Bridge.

A fifth tollgate, still remembered, was farther east on Mount Pleasant Avenue, in West Orange and near the intersection of what is today Gregory Avenue. Here, at a sharp bend in the road, a cleft in the hills formed a natural gateway. Undoubtedly, it was a strategic point for a toll gatherer. The first person to tend the gate there was Ebenezer Collins; the last was William Leadbeater. The latter maintained his position until 1877, when the turnpike was taken over by the municipalities along its course, who then converted it into a free highway.

Youngest and southernmost of the township's main highways, South Orange Avenue, existed as a little cart path through the mountains as early as 1800. In that year, probably because the road cut through his private property, Enos Little is known to have operated a tollgate in Cheapside, where South Orange Avenue and Passaic Avenue intersect near the Millard Howell farm. Though crossing the Livingston territory in a straight line from the foot of the mountain to Columbia Bridge, the road never attained the same importance as Mount Pleasant Avenue.

Turnpike companies were private enterprises chartered by the State. Their revenue made it possible to introduce the Telford and MacAdam systems of road construction, and they were uniformly built on a foundation of crushed stone. This made travel possible even during the rainy seasons of spring and fall when the old-time dirt roads were transformed into bogs.

Stagecoach traffic through Livingston increased for a time

even after the beginning of railroads. The older lines, the Hanover-Jersey City stage and the Easton-New York stage, found new competitors during the 1830's in the Morristown stages of John Drake and Philip Cook. In 1834 Nathaniel Smart of

Livingston operated a stage driven by Abraham Smith.

The last of the stage drivers to follow Mount Pleasant Turnpike was Charles Colbath of Morristown. He bought the Morristown and Newark stage of Drake and Cook in 1838 and operated it until the close of the Civil War. At first he made the round trip three times weekly. By following the Easton stage line's example of changing horses at Uncle Billy's, then owned by John Rose, Colbath was able to make daily trips and to carry the mails from Hanover, Morehousetown and Livingston.

Until well after the Civil War turnpikes remained the main arteries of land travel. Edwin Ely writes that when his father and brothers began to commute to New York in the early 1860's, "no attempt had been able to reduce the grades [of Mount Pleasant Avenue] by cutting through the crest of the ridges and raising the road-bed in the valleys, nor was any serious attempt apparent to improve the surface of the highway."

Every day the Elys had to stop and pay a toll of approximately sixpence at a gate in West Orange operated by Ashbel Cook, last surviving stockholder of the turnpike company. They considered carrying an odd number of pennies such an inconvenience that in 1877 Ambrose Ely bought Cook's stock and removed the gate. The company's franchise was deemed aban-

doned, and the road reverted to the township.

Ely continues that they covered the six miles to Orange at a steady trot in 45 minutes, so that their horses were "seldom able to continue these trips for more than two consecutive summers," and each developed "lameness or some other disability which rendered him unfit for further service except work upon the farm." Friends and neighbors were "alarmed and worried each day at seeing Cousin 'Paphras and his sons dashing down the hill at such reckless pace." Yet an accident that befell Smith Ely undoubtedly was due rather to the condition of the roadbed than the dangerous eight-mile-an-hour speed. As a wheel struck a large stone, Smith Ely was hurled from the back seat of the carriage and was carried unconscious to the nearby home of Andrew M. Teed.

Another victim of the rough road was Ambrose Ely. Returning from church services at Hanover, his horse stumbled suddenly on the Morehousetown hill, and the driver was given

"so vigorous and unexpected a jerk [on the reins] that he rose from his seat and fell upon the dashboard, which he completely crushed."

Winter was probably the best season to travel over the turn-Though a stage might occasionally become stuck in a deep snowdrift, ice and snow would form a smooth surface. The wheels of the stagecoach would be replaced by runners, and sleighs would take the place of most other vehicles. But with the return of spring, thaws broke up the roadbed and heavy rains reduced the surface to a morass. More than once the stagecoach that prided itself on its precise schedule would be caught in the heavy mud; the 12-hour trip from Easton through Livingston to the Jersey City ferries would take twice as long and even longer. A tale is still told of a stagecoach that became stuck at a low stretch of Mount Pleasant Turnpike. his team was foundering in the mud, the driver appealed to the passengers to alight, not only to lighten the coach, but also to help push it to higher ground. The passengers took one look at the deep sea of mud in which the horses stood up to their withers and declined the driver's request. One fellow reminded the driver that they all had paid their fares in full and were going to ride, come what may. At that the driver tied his reins to the handle of his whip, lighted his pipe and ceased all further effort. Asked how long he intended to stop here, the driver answered, "Till the mud dries." This was probably the first and last "sitdown strike" in Livingston.

The township roads were no better. The township incorporation law provided fines for any community which did not keep its roads in good repair, but it seemed to have had a very lenient application. The custom of working out taxes undoubtedly made highway maintenance a rather seasonable affair.

As late as 1891 a township resolution set hours and wages for road-making citizens. Ten hours were to constitute a work day; wages varied from \$4 for a man and team to a minimum of \$1 for "a boy capable of doing two-thirds of a man's work." In 1931 citizens needing employment were paid \$4.20 for a seven-hour work day on the township's roads.

Though Parsonage Hill Road and Canoe Brook Road (Livingston Avenue) were the town's earliest north-south thoroughfares, at least two other parallel roads were important. Hillside Avenue, running from West Hobart Gap Road to Mount Pleasant Avenue, was a private lane in the early days of the community. Most of it passed through property owned by the Ward family. Each end of the road was apparently

closed by a gate, for George Littell, scion of a family of early settlers, relates that a blind neighbor boy would open and close the northern gate for himself when out on horseback to tend cattle.

The lane became a public road in 1803, when it was spoken of as the "New Road." The present name of Hillside Avenue is of comparatively recent origin.

Laurel Avenue, originating at Mount Pleasant Avenue and then running north and northeast to Eagle Rock Avenue, has a bridge, built of brownstone from a quarry in the vicinity, where it turns eastward. Young picnickers found the wooded slopes of old Canoe Brook with its picturesque bridge an ideal site for outdoor merry-making.

Mount Pleasant Turnpike provided probably not better, but certainly more direct transportation to Newark and New York than did the Morristown and Erie Railroad, now operated by the Erie system. To avoid the mountains the railroad winds its tortuous way north after leaving Newark and passes through Belleville, Bloomfield, Montclair, Cedar Grove and Great Notch before turning west to reach Roseland from Caldwell and Essex Fells.

When this railroad entered Livingston territory in 1903 it had only a flag station at Beaufort Avenue, in the section that was set off as the Borough of Roseland five years later. At nearby Essex Fells it connected with the Erie trains to Newark and Jersey City.

Its circuitous route prompted many other Livingstonians to follow the example set by the Elys at an earlier date. They drove to Orange and there took a Morris and Essex Railroad train to Newark or New York. Even today Livingston commuters, if they do not drive themselves, take a De Camp bus from Livingston to the Orange station.

Service on the Morris and Essex Railroad, which eventually became part of the Lackawanna system, seems to have improved considerably since the days of Edwin Ely. In his *Memoirs* he remarks that its "track was in constant need of repair while the locomotive had frequent difficulty in ascending the grade." A typical trip on the road during pre-Civil War days must have been a very haphazard affair indeed. Says Ely:

When leaving New York for Livingston in ante-bellum days we crossed the Cortlandt St. Ferry and proceeded to Newark by the New Jersey Rail Road which is now a part of the Pennsylvania System. At the end of our train there were usually two and sometimes three cars of the Morris and Essex line, which were

dropped at Newark and drawn separately by horses through the city streets to the Morris and Essex terminus. Here the cars were again formed into a train and the westward journey resumed; but the locomotives of that period were so small and lacking in power that difficulty was always encountered in ascending the grade to Roseville. On leaving the Newark station our engineer would turn on a mighty head of steam and rush toward the hill at a furious speed, hoping that the momentum of the train would carry us to the summit, but the momentum was always spent, and the power was quite certain to fail before we reached the top, compelling him to back down to level ground, there to gather strength for a second effort.

Neither of the two railroad lines contributed to any noticeable extent to the development of Livingston. The popularity of the Morristown and Erie Railroad depended on informality rather than efficiency. There were no more than six official stops along the whole line, but the actual number depended largely on the geniality of the conductor, Halmagh Ryerson. He would stop the train whenever a passenger wanted to alight at a crossroad near his home, and a crossroad was anything from a cowpath up. If someone waved frantically enough from his back window Ryerson would signal to the engineer to apply the brakes as close as possible to the prospective passenger's back yard.

At best, travel on the "peanut roaster," as Ryerson's coachand-engine train was called, remained an adventure rather than a convenience. When the De Camp Bus Line was motorized in 1915 it cut into the railroads' business to such an extent that the line lost \$35 a day on its passenger service. For a year or two a gasoline car ran on the tracks to connect Roseland commuters with the Erie train at Essex Fells. But in 1928 that, too, was abandoned, and today the line continues only its freight service.

The De Camp Bus Line is the direct descendant of the early stagecoach lines that made Burnet's inn at Northfield and Uncle Billy's tavern at Livingston their way stations. It was begun in 1870 by William Ward, who soon sold its equipment of one stage and four horses, and its good will, to his brother-in-law, Benjamin De Camp, and the local blacksmith, David Flynn. After a short while Flynn dropped out of the partnership, and for 36 years Benjamin De Camp continued to drive his stage twice daily across the mountains to Orange. Only during the blizzard of 1888 was the service interrupted for a few days. The black, horse-drawn vehicle, marked "Livingston Accommodation," was as familiar along Mount Pleasant Avenue as are the yellow and blue motor coaches of the line today.

After De Camp's death in 1906 his son, Robert, continued the stage almost to the time of his own death in 1917. Two years previously two eight-passenger motor buses had taken

the place of the old stage wagon.

Under Ralph De Camp, who succeeded his brother as president, the line expanded greatly. In 1920 it took over the municipally owned bus line of West Orange, operating from Orange via St. Cloud to Northfield and via Mount Pleasant Avenue to Pleasantdale. Three years later the Northfield-Orange line was extended east to Newark and west to Morristown. A local line from Livingston to Caldwell had been purchased in 1922. A special interstate service between Orange and Herald Square, New York City, was started in 1928, and the following year the Arrow Bus Line, Caldwell-Montclair-New York, was added to the system, which thus became the largest individually owned transportation system in the State.

Ralph De Camp, who had been a member of the State Legislature, died May 20, 1939. At the time of his death he was Director of the Essex County Board of Freeholders. His widow and his two sons, Robert and Stuart, now manage the

business.

Except for a Public Service bus that connects the Northfield section with Millburn, the De Camp Line has remained the single public carrier link between Livingston and the rest of the State. Its fleet has grown to 41 coaches that annually carry more than 1,500,000 passengers over more than 2,000,000 bus miles. Its headquarters, a modern, red-brick building, is appropriately situated near the site where William Van Zee in 1870 built the line's first stagecoach.

## Churches Old and New

WHEN Livingston was established it contained only the Northfield Baptist church, while the older Dutch Reformed and Presbyterian churches remained with Caldwell. Today the township has six churches—two Baptist, a Methodist, a Congre-

gationalist, an Episcopalian and a Roman Catholic.

The Northfield church was founded in 1786 with 11 members: Obed and Mary Dunham, Timothy and William Meeker, Sarah Cook, Mary Cory, Moses Edwards, Desire Edwards, Content Edwards, Thomas Force Jr. and Timothy Ward Jr. Previously they had attended churches as far distant as Morristown and Lyons Farms. Their first minister, George Guthrie, had been called from Kentucky.

A year later Horseneck changed its name to Caldwell, in memory of the militant minister, James Caldwell, the "fighting parson" of Springfield, who conducted services in the face of British and Hessian invaders with two loaded pistols beside him. A Dutch Reformed Church had been in existence in the northern section of the Horseneck Tract for nearly seven decades. Simultaneously with the men of English, Scottish and Welsh stock who settled in the Canoe Brook valley, descendants of Dutch Reformists had come around the northern end of the Second Watchung Mountain to found new homes in the Passaic River lowlands.

#### FAIRFIELD REFORMED CHURCH

By 1720 the Dutch had established their own church in what is today the Fairfield section of Caldwell. The low octagonal structure did double duty as church and school. Similarly the Dominie was the schoolmaster during the week. Within a decade the little church-schoolhouse was destroyed by fire. The members constructed another from hand-hewn logs which served for more than 70 years until the present edifice took its place.

The church was begun in 1804, after a gift of brownstone

from the pastor's own quarry. It was finished two years later—all but the steeple. Local tradition has it that an eccentric landowner, Aaron Vanderhoof, assumed the cost of construction on provision that he be given first choice of pews. The details of internal bickering have been forgotten by now; but according to the legend Vanderhoof withdrew his aid just as the church neared completion. For years the countryside is said to have rung with the jingle:

Beautiful Fairfield, Proud people; Elegant church, No steeple.

Finally the congregation added the wooden steeple, still a discordant note in the architecture of the church.

Fairfield Reformed Church still stands, now the oldest of all Essex County churches, beside the road from Pine Brook to Paterson. Surmounting a curving rise of land at the side of the road, the edifice dominates the surrounding area with its severe, massive lines. Tall buttonwood trees lend an austere grace to its simple facade, said to be one of the finest examples of Colonial architecture in the State. To the right is the old churchyard, with white and brown headstones.

#### CALDWELL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

Meanwhile a second church had been established. On one of his frequent missionary trips into the Horseneck sector James Caldwell had given the first impetus to the formation of a Presbyterian congregation. As early as 1770 plans had been made, wood had been cut and stored and foundations had been dug. But it was a time for fighting rather than for church building.

Parson Caldwell was not to see the materialization of his plans. A double shot from a British musket had killed his wife, and the bullet of a traitor ended the life of this man whose resourcefulness in using hymn books for gun wadding probably turned the tide of the Battle of Springfield. A year after the war 40 Caldwell Presbyterians signed a covenant to establish their own church society, and services were begun in a tiny, two-story log cabin on the 90-acre site contributed by Caleb Hatfield, a Tory farmer.

Neither of the first two pastors remained long. In 1787 Stephen Grover, for whom Grover Cleveland was named, began his 47-year pastorate. The congregation soon outgrew the crude log structure which had provided accommodations for worshipers on the ground floor and living quarters for the pastor in

the upper story. A new wooden building took its place. Though painted a shining white outside, its interior was innocent of paint, carpet or heat, and the pews were high and uncomfortably straight-backed. At the sides of the choir loft were separate stalls for male and female slaves. The tall white steeple was silent for 15 years until the church members obtained a bell that had proved too small for the Newark Courthouse. In the first year after its consecration the membership grew to more than 200. The church still serves its Caldwell parish.

#### NORTHFIELD AND LIVINGSTON BAPTIST CHURCHES

Meanwhile, the Canoe Brook Baptists six miles to the south had outgrown the former dwelling of Squire Samuel Burnet in which they were worshiping. By 1789 several Meekers, Balls and McChesneys had been baptized in the Brook. Abigail Walsh and Hannah Bolten; Timothy Meeker's brother, Corey; Robert McChesney and his wife, Mary Ann, and Joseph Ward had already joined the church when Susanna King, nine years old, was baptized in Canoe Brook, together with David Brown's wife, Jemima, Jane McChesney and Sarah Meeker.

On June 17, 1790, Abner Ball and his wife, Rachel, were baptized by the Reverend Ebenezer Jones. Almost immediately Ball was appointed church clerk, an office he held for more than half a century. He was the backbone of the struggling congregation. When the new church building became necessary, he contributed the lumber that he had cut on his own ground, denying himself for the rest of his life the house he and his young wife had planned before crossing the mountain from Jefferson Village in 1788. Whenever the parishioners failed to supply funds to keep a pastor in office, Ball would make up the deficit. When his friend Moses Edwards assumed the pastorate, Ball became deacon and continued to serve until his death on May 21, 1848, at the age of 88.

Moses Edwards was licensed to preach in 1798, following a long line of pastors with short tenures. George Guthrie, the first pastor, had married a sister of Deacon Thomas Force and returned to Kentucky. He was followed by a man designated in the records simply as "Brother Stephens," who was succeeded by Isaac Price, Caleb Jones, Elder David Loofborrow and several others. Internal strife at one time had grown to the point where "Brother Stephens" and Deacon Obed Dunham excommunicated each other. Dunham had thereupon sold his property to Edwards and set out for Ohio, where Edwards joined him many years later.

Edwards' book learning extended little beyond the Bible, but he was by nature eloquent. He studied theology at night after a hard day's work in the field or at his blacksmith shop and was eventually ordained. He became the first settled pastor of Northfield Baptist Church, sustained in his office by voluntary contributions rather than by a fixed salary. He would come to the pulpit unprepared and thumb through his Bible until a text seized his attention. Then he would burst forth into fiery oratory that swayed his listeners.

People came from near and far to hear him preach. Frequently the church would be so crowded that many latecomers could find no place but had to sit quietly in their buggies or on horseback and listen to the sermon, craning their necks to catch a glimpse now and then of the remarkable man through the open doors and windows. Many who had come long distances would bring their lunch and stay over in the hope of finding one of the coveted pews empty during the afternoon services.

It was not his oratory alone that attracted the faithful and the curious. Edwards also was reputedly possessed of the gift of second sight. Legend has it that on the eve of the Battle of Springfield he accurately predicted the death of two of his brothers-in-arms on the morrow.

At first the small Northfield congregation had gathered Sundays at the little stone schoolhouse that had served the Canoe Brook settlement since 1782. Later Squire Samuel Burnet's old farmhouse, with but slight interior alterations, became their place of worship. But Edwards' fervor had swelled the membership to the point where a more substantial church was needed.

There was a long controversy over the choice of one of three proposed sites. The plot eventually chosen is the same on which the church stands today. The decision was influenced, no doubt, by the fact that the road on which the church site bordered was then the best connection between Orange and Hanover. But members of the congregation living in Teedtown felt at a disadvantage, and some of them withheld financial support. Eventually Edwards and the two deacons, Abner Ball and Thomas Force, made up what remained of the \$2,000 building cost.

Cost of labor and supplies for the building were recorded

in the church annals:

Common laborers, forty cents a day and find themselves;

man and team, find himself and horses, one dollar per day; hewers of wood, fifty cents per day; hewed timber delivered, one dollar and twenty cents per hundred feet.

The building was completed and dedicated in 1801 and incorporated as the Northfield Baptist Church at the same time. Funds were exhausted before paint could be bought, and the bare, bleak boards remained. The high-ceilinged interior had galleries on three sides. The pulpit, which rose to the level of the galleries, was topped by a canopy which served as a sounding board. On either side were high, many-paned windows. One large square pew accommodated the deacons and the communion table; the rest of the rows of seats were without doors.

Moses Edwards continued to administer to the ever-growing flock until 1815. Then, with most of his family and belongings, he left in a covered wagon for Clermont, Ohio, where his old friend, Obed Dunham, had settled.

In 1839 the congregation repaired and remodeled the edifice. It was known as the "Mother Church," for it sent 16 of its members in 1810 to found a new church in Jefferson Village, 14 more for the formation of the Livingston Baptist Church in 1851, and, in 1858, ten to Millburn.

Livingston's second Baptist society was organized in 1851 in the home of the town clerk and justice of the peace, Andrew Teed, in Livingston Center. Less than a year later Teed, who also acted as clerk of the new congregation, reported a membership of 17 and a Sabbath School of 48 "Teachers and Schollars." The church building erected at that time still stands, near the junction of Mount Pleasant and Livingston Avenues at Livingston Center. The parsonage was moved from the Watson property to its present site by teams of oxen.

For more than 60 years the two churches usually shared their pastors, most of whose terms were comparatively short. At intervals, however, each congregation had its own leader, and it was at such a time, in 1868, when the Rev. John T. Craig of Scotland filled the Northfield pulpit, that the old church was torn down and replaced by the present one.

Of the many pastors who preached in both churches, none served longer nor endeared himself to the congregations more than the Reverend Alexander Bastian. For 12 years he preached at Northfield in the morning, and at the sister church in the afternoon and evening. During his pastorate Northfield church celebrated its 100th anniversary, in 1886. In honor of the event

the newly acquired bell was rung for the first time. A baptistry was installed at this time, but shortly the time-honored custom of baptism in the waters of Canoe Brook was resumed and continued until about ten years ago. The baptistry in the church is now being used exclusively.

In 1936 the Northfield mother church celebrated its 150th birthday with a pageant of progress by Mrs. Lillias Cook, who had written and published the history of the church a quarter century earlier. During the township's celebration two years later mementoes of early parishioners were displayed: the sword captured by Timothy Meeker in the Batle off Springfield, an antique collection box, the cradle in which Deacon Enoch Meeker had been rocked and the easy chair in which Abner Ball rested in such moments as he could spare from his labors for the church.

The present pastor, Reverend Ray L. McCoy, was called to the Northfield church in 1938. The clerk then was—and still is—Mrs. Katherine Schulte, great-granddaughter of the Abner Ball who had struggled so long against the adversities that had beset the church in its early years.

In addition to its congregation and Sunday School, the church has a Percy Crawford group, known as "Fishers of Men," for its young people, a Ladies' Auxiliary and a Missionary Society.

Though its interior has lost much of its original charm through alterations and refurnishings, the white clapboard exterior of the church, surmounted by the square, louvered belfry topped with a fancy railing, still maintains its Colonial aspect.

The Livingston Baptist Church follows the same lines of organization, with Sunday School, Christian Endeavor and missionary societies. The Reverend N. Lester Lawrence became its pastor in 1936.

### LIVINGSTON METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

Methodists organized a church society in 1822 and met in the little Centerville schoolhouse for more than 20 years. They discontinued services for a short time, resumed activities in 1845 under the name of Methodist Protestants and erected their own little church. Much of it still exists as part of the new, white-columned structure built in 1926 overlooking Eagle Rock Avenue, Roseland.

Another Methodist society was organized in 1858 in the wake of a great revival that drew listeners from many miles around to services in the old schoolhouses at Washington Place

and Squiertown. A group of eager converts began to hold services regularly in the upper story of the Washington Place Academy—a crude, barnlike structure, even then menacing to life and limb as folks climbed from the classroom, with its hard, narrow benches, up the rickety stairs to their seats before the improvised pulpit.

Within a year of its organization the new congregation dedicated its own building. Though widely known as a "Presbyterian gentleman," Andrew Miller Kent donated the church site from his large tract of land near the junction of Walnut Street and the old Northfield Road and contributed liberally toward the construction of the building.

Two Newark carpenters, Isaac Crane and his brother John, were called in to erect the new church. In Isaac Crane the new congregation eventually was to find one of its staunchest pillars. He became converted to the Methodist faith and married Mary Johnson, daughter of Uzal Johnson, a large landowner who was also a trustee of the church. Crane gave his best, materially and spiritually. It is said that without his help the little church would never have survived the lean years of its early existence. He often kept the minister when salary was not forthcoming; he did the work of sexton in those strenuous days of wood stoves and kerosene lamps; he worked on the board of trustees and in the Sunday School; he even sang in the choir.

During the first ten years attempts were made to share pastors with other communities. The Reverend James Tuttle, for instance, served as circuit preacher for Madison, Chatham and Livingston. But these experiments did not prove at all satisfactory, and thereafter began the custom, still in force, of appointing theological students from Drew Seminary at Madison, who preached while completing their studies.

The salary was only \$350, and even that was cut in times of financial stress. Sometimes a student was married and trying to support a wife. A few of the earlier embryonic dominies, penniless but earnest, daily walked the six miles between seminary and the abode provided for them in the old Anthony Jacobus house on South Orange Avenue.

Improved accommodations for the minister resulted from the formation of a committee for "arrangements for a Parsonage," composed of Isaac Crane, A. Smith Ross and David B. Dickinson. With another generous gift of land from A. Miller Kent, a \$100 legacy from Patty Squier and \$1,400 in subscriptions, a two-story dwelling was erected on West Hobart Gap Road. Shortly afterward the women, not to be outdone, formed

a Parsonage Committee of their own and contributed modest furnishings.

In consequence the pastor was able to report to the Conference "that while the beginning of the year was dark and discouraging as to a place to live and perquisites, the darkness has about passed away." Implying that there were still things to be desired, he commented further that "the lack of males in the Sunday School was phenomenal."

Contributions of produce helped to sustain the pastor and his wife. Wagons heaped with fruits and vegetables and loads of firewood, and, in season, butter and eggs and cuts of meat stocked the preacher's larder; even a horse was provided by the congregation in later years, though it may have been but a proverbial gift horse who had outlived his plowing days and was graduated to the comparative leisure of driving the minister's buggy about the parish.

At the time of the church's 75th anniversary, in 1933, A. Smith Ross, of White Oak Ridge, was the oldest living member of the congregation. He had joined the church 63 years earlier. Moses Meeker ran him a close second; he had joined in 1871. Miss Jane Ayers is still fondly remembered for her faithful service as secretary of the church as well as for her teaching at the old Washington Place School. Among the guests of honor on the occasion were also the Reverend James Easley and his son of the same name. The older Easley had been pastor of the church when it celebrated its 25th anniversary, and his son had served it when it passed the half-century mark.

In all, 50 ministers have served the church in its 80 years. Dr. James McClintock officiated for the longest period. He studied at Drew University from 1929 to 1935 and graduated with high honors; subsequently he took a doctorate and became professor of psychology at Brothers' College of his alma mater. The present minister is the Reverend O. M. West.

A new parsonage was completed in 1898. On the 50th anniversary, in 1908, a fund of \$1,500 was raised to renovate the church. The hardwood floors, metal ceilings, circular pews, steam heat, the new pulpit, the carpet and lighting apparatus then added are still in use. Further improvements became possible in 1914 when Ambrose Ely left a million dollars to charity and bequeathed legacies to all the Livingston churches. The Methodists' share amounted to \$5,000. The church was raised and the basement extended to provide space for social and recreational activities.

Previously the little old Washington Place schoolhouse ad-

joining the Baldwin family burial plot had served the church as a center ever since the Board of Education had sold it to the congregation for \$1. The Monday Night Club of 30 younger women met there, as did the Young People's Fellowship, which was organized in 1930 for boys and girls of high school age, but which, after a change in name to West Livingston Fellowship, became secular in its social and charitable activities. The old schoolhouse was sold to the West Livingston Community club.

Rededication services for the remodeled church building were held during the township's 125th anniversary celebration. The cornerstone of an earlier day was opened, and in it were found a roster of the names of the founders, a copy of the Newark Sentinel of Freedom published in 1858 (the year of the church's establishment), and a one-cent piece coined in the year the cornerstone was laid.

The appearance of the church has been unmarred by modernization. The white wooden structure of simple dignity, framed by massive shade trees, stands at the bend where Walnut Street is met by West Hobart Gap Road.

#### Union Chapel

The development of the Washington Place Methodist congregation was paralleled by that of an undenominational group in the Roseland section. A Union Sunday School had come into being there in 1878. Before her recent death "Aunt Mary" Condit told how she came to realize that many of the boys and girls whom she was teaching to read and cipher at the Center-ville School were woefully ignorant of matters spiritual. She could not conscientiously teach the three R's prescribed by school boards to children untaught in Religion—to her the "R" of greatest importance.

At length, on property donated by her father, Ira H. Condit, the little Union Chapel was built where it stands today, near the center of Roseland on Eagle Rock Avenue, directly opposite the Methodist church. For almost 14 years it served the young people of the community, regardless of denomination.

Occasionally visiting Presbyterian pastors from neighboring communities held services at the Union Chapel. Members of their faith still had to travel to Caldwell for regular services, just as they had been doing for more than a century. At length a Roseland Presbyterian church society was organized in 1891 and adopted the chapel for its own use. During the last decade it was replaced by the present "little brick church on the hill." Now deserted by both the Sunday School and congregation,

its windows are boarded up and its dull red bricks crumbling.

## OLIVET CONGREGATIONALIST CHRISTIAN CHURCH

The present Congregationalist Church was originally Presbyterian. Before its establishment Livingston Presbyterians had had to make the long journey to Hanover for services or to await the occasional Sunday visit of a missionary. It was largely due to the influence and help of the Morehouse family that Olivet Presbyterian Chapel was founded in Morehousetown in 1880 as a branch of the Hanover church. The little building was erected near the present traffic circle with the aid of the three brothers Israel, Alfred and David Morehouse and David's wife. For half a century the congregation convened here for weekly Sabbath school and the monthly service; David Morehouse's daughter, Mrs. Robert Smith of Florham Park, still attends the Livingston chapel.

By 1930 aid from the Hanover mother church began to fail. Left on their own, the Livingston Presbyterians held services under student pastors from the Bloomfield Theological Seminary. This practice continued until 1935, when the Reverend Frederick Jenkins became pastor and helped the struggling flock to reorganize as Congregationalists. The Reverend Jenkins resigned a short while ago for further study at Union Seminary, but the church is well established.

### St. Peter's Episcopal Church

St. Peter's Episcopal Church was established by the Newark Diocese in 1917. It is built on land given by the late Alexander Kean, who also donated the frame chapel and the vicarage. To this day his endowments pay the pastor's salary and other parish expenses.

St. Peter's is outstanding in the community for its youth organizations. Besides the usual appendages of Sunday Schools, Guilds and other social groups, the church has fostered the Livingston Scout movement and the Young People's Fellowship. The Reverend Jay G. Seacord is the present rector of 140 communicants.

## St. Philomena's Roman Catholic Church

The Roman Catholic Church was the last to come to Livingston. St. Philomena's Church on Roosevelt Avenue, at Northfield Center, was established in 1927 by the Reverend Thomas McEnery as a mission of St. Aloysius Church of Caldwell. In 1934, shortly after Father McEnery died and was succeeded by

Father Cornelius J. McInerney, the yellow mission-style stucco chapel became an independent church.

About 125 children regularly attend Sunday School and the weekday catechism instruction, and twice that number of adults attend masses. There are two active church societies—the Holy Name Society, with about 75 men, and the Rosary Society, with the same number of women.

#### CHURCH OF OUR LADY OF SORROWS

A tragic and dramatic story lies behind the brief appearance of the Church of Our Lady of Sorrows, a chapel on Mc-Clellan Avenue which served the community for less than a year. It was built at an estimated cost of \$90,000 by a local resident, Achilles D'Amato, as a votive offering for the safe return of his son from the World War. Ever year he sponsored a celebration to raise the necessary funds, faithfully putting them away toward the materialization of his dreams.

Ground was broken for the building on September 14, 1925, and finally, in 1927, formal dedication services took place. Accepted by the diocese, the new church became a mission chapel of St. Joseph's Church of East Orange, in charge of the Reverend Gaetano Sperrazza. The priest's robes and nearly all the interior decorations, including statues, paintings and altar furnishings, were imported from Italy.

During the night of April 8, 1928, a fire of unknown origin destroyed the beautiful little building. When daylight broke there remained only a memory and a charred fragment of the front wall.

## **Schools**

LIVINGSTON'S school system, with four modern schools and an up-to-date administration, has developed steadily from the original Northfield "church" school organized thirty years before the township was established.

The greatest progress has come during the last quarter of a century while the rural community changed to a suburban town. During much of this latter period Livingston has had the services of several men who have devoted time and effort to building a progressive program of local education. Amos W. Harrison, when he resigned in 1920, well over 70 years old, had served as president of the Board of Education for many years. Samuel MacQuaide, who succeeded him, had served 24 years on the school board when he resigned its presidency in 1934. George H. Osborn, when he resigned in 1937, could look back on 14 years of service in the school system and had also been its first supervising principal. During those years school attendance tripled, from 300 to 900, and the number of teachers increased from 9 to 32.

This rapid growth was followed closely by improvement in physical equipment. Samuel MacQuaide has said that the modernization of school buildings began in 1925, when by the small majority of 11 votes the Board of Education was authorized to erect a new school at Northfield. A year later the two-room frame building that had been used by Northfield children for more than half a century was replaced by a six-room brick structure, the present Roosevelt School. Within two years further expansion was necessary, and two additional rooms were built at each end of the upper floor. The increase in classrooms permits teaching of two kindergarten classes, one in the morning, the other in the afternoon. There are also two second grades, but only one class each of the following grades through the sixth.

The Amos W. Harrison School on Livingston Avenue is the latest of Livingston's schools. The cornerstone was laid in July 1929, and by the beginning of the school year part of the nine-room building was in use. Here there are two classes of each of the first three grades and one of each of the higher grades through the sixth.

At Old Road, Squiertown, is the smallest of Livingston's schools, a brick building erected in 1909. When first built it continued the one-room tradition of the school it had replaced. In 1928 four rooms were added. Six grades are taught here, the fourth and fifth combined under one teacher.

The Central Junior School on Livingston Avenue is used exclusively by seventh-and eighth-grade students. The oldest school building in the township, it was modernized in 1930. Here the school program is conducted by departments.

All pupils living more than a half mile from their schools are provided with bus transportation. The town pays a fourth

of the expense, and the State the balance.

For twenty years Livingston has paid the tuition of students who attend the Gaston and Roosevelt Junior High Schools and the Columbia Senior High School of West Orange. Some pupils attend the Essex County vocational schools, the boys going to Bloomfield and the girls to Newark.

Manual training is part of the regular curriculum, with shops at the Harrison and Roosevelt Schools. Cutting tables and sewing instruction are provided at Central School. Two

part-time supervisors teach art and music classes.

The exact date at which the first school was established in present-day Livingston is disputed. But it is known that as early as 1782 the Canoe Brook settlers erected a little stone schoolhouse which almost immediately became also the meeting place of the Northfield Baptist congregation. The little churchschoolhouse was the first of four schools to stand at the crossroads of Northfield Center. Roosevelt School occupies the same site today, and when it was erected in 1926 the same old cornerstone that had served the Baptist edifice of nearly 160 years ago was again used. The stone is so crudely cut that it is impossible to decipher the date. It may be either 1780, 1782 or even 1784. But while the cornerstone may be vague about the first schoolhouse, it definitely shows 1812 as the year when a more pretentious clapboard building replaced the original one. For 60 years this one-room building, at the crossroads diagonally opposite the present Roosevelt School, was the fount of education for the widely scattered families of Northfield, who numbered only eight in the 1830's.

One of the early teachers of this handful of children was

Peter Butler. He had originally prepared himself for the priest-hood and gave his pupils the full benefit of his classical learning, even to the point of attempting to teach them Greek. More than for his readings from the classics he is remembered for his habit of dismissing school whenever the spring freshets prevented him from making his way to Northfield. He lived at Hobart Gap Road and South Orange Avenue, and when Canoe Brook had overflowed the road and made it impossible to cross it, his well-disciplined pupils would meet him halfway, and there he would shout across the roaring freshet at them: "School's dismissed!"

Butler was succeeded by "Daddy" Winans, whose memory has been kept alive because of his eccentric habit of wearing an old plaid shawl, summer and winter. Sometimes he would also misplace his steel-rimmed spectacles, or the boys "would hide them on him," and school would be recessed until they could be found. "Daddy" Winans lived on the River Road at Hanover and daily walked the long distance to his schoolhouse and back again.

The school stood until a new Baptist Church building in 1868 made it look hopelessly shabby by contrast. After persistent efforts Samuel Burnet succeeded in securing a special act of the State Legislature authorizing the building of a new school. In 1872 a one-room frame building was completed on the grounds of the present Roosevelt School. A concrete slab now covers the well shaft where the many children of the past quenched their thirst.

At the time when this new Northfield school was opened, plans were also ripening for a school on Mount Pleasant Avenue. Here, practically at Livingston Center, there have been three successive schools; the last, built in 1880, is still in use as a library.

In 1804 a group of leading citizens met at Uncle Billy's tavern to organize a local school society. Their certificate of incorporation as the "Columbia Village School," recorded at the Essex County Clerk's office, was signed by Moses E. Cook, E. C. Collins and Peter Cook. According to Edwin Ely's Memoirs, the choice of Columbia Village as a corporate title is explained by the fact that Livingston at the time had no distinctive name, for the designation of "Canoe Brook" was shared by the neighboring hamlet of Northfield.

The plans of this school society did not materialize until 1813, when the original schoolhouse of Livingston was erected on the north side of the Old Road. In 1835, after the Mount

Pleasant Turnpike had become the main artery of travel, a new school was built directly south of the earlier structure, between the old road and the new turnpike, facing the latter.

In 1880 the little old clapboard schoolhouse was moved to one side to make way for a larger building. David Flynn used it as a blacksmith shop. Then it became the Weimer smithy until 1912, when, again remodeled, it became his garage.

The 1880 school was a two-story frame building. Only one room was used, however, for the first 18 years. In 1898 the upper floor was converted for use as a high school. John

L. Hunt, a graduate of Yale, became the first principal.

The four-year curriculum was adequate to meet college entrance requirements. English, Latin, French, German, history and mathematics were taught to 50 or 60 students, some of whom came by bicycle from Hanover. Among the present Livingston residents who taught there are Miss Lena Haven, Miss Irene Bedell, Freeman Harrison, Blair Howell, Mrs. Frederick Meeker and Mrs. Willis Baldwin. As the State Department of Education discouraged maintenance of high schools in towns of sparse population, the course was gradually cut. In 1909 the four-year course was cut to three years, and then, in 1913, to two years; students went to Caldwell to continue their education. In 1920 the local high school was given up.

Until 1908, when Roseland, formerly Centerville, separated from Livingston, there had been only two buildings in the triangular patch of land at the fork of Harrison and Eagle Rock Avenues, known as the Commons. One of them was the old Centerville school, whose site is occupied today by the Roseland Municipal building. The first Centerville school was built in 1829. From minutes still available, covering the years from 1837 to 1867, it may be learned that the school board met each spring in April or May. On April 3, 1843, the board resolved "to paint the schoolhouse blue and employ a female teacher for the ensuing year."

In 1857 \$300 was raised by special taxation for repairs. Two years later, however, the people of Centerville agreed to dispose of the schoolhouse and to raise \$500 by tax to build a new one. In 1860 the trustees and a building committee reported that

the ladies of the district are entitled to much credit for their prompt and systematic arrangement of the festival, thereby supplying the necessary funds for beautifying the house with blinds, and placing in the cupola a monitor to remind the tardy ones of their duty. The old desks were sold for \$3 and the building for \$75. It is said that it was first moved to the Booream estate and later used as part of the house now occupied by Mrs. Wood at Roseland Avenue and Inwood Road, Essex Fells.

One of the teachers here was Miss Anna Maria Cook, sister-in-law of Mrs. Lillias Cook. Faded minutes of the school board indicate that they paid "to Miss Cook, for 60 days, \$90," up until 1865. In that year she is said to have taught at Westville, now part of the Caldwells. Finally she taught classes in the upper story of her own home, still standing on Passaic Avenue. In 1926 her former pupils erected a monument over her grave in Prospect Hill Cemetery, Caldwell.

The other teacher to serve for any length of time at the Centerville school was one of Miss Cook's former pupils, Miss Mary Condit. A direct descendant of General Aaron Kitchell, who served as Washington's paymaster and was U. S. Senator for four years, "Aunt Mary," as she was affectionately known until her recent death, was the aunt of Freeman Harrison and related to numerous other prominent Livingston families. At 88 she had many vivid memories she was eager to tell and liked to show her relics of the past.

She became a teacher in the most casual manner. She said: "I had stopped going to school and one day my Sister Harriet said 'Let's go to school to Trenton' and I said 'All right.' She made all the arrangements and I went to tell my father we were going. He said, 'All right,' too."

Three years later the sisters received their teachers' licenses. As soon as she returned to her home, Judge Harrison asked her to teach in Centerville school. She declined, saying she didn't feel equal to it. A week later another member of the school board came to urge her and said there were only 36 pupils and he knew she could handle them. She accepted.

The first day she taught there really were only 36 pupils; but on the second day there were 63, and before the week was over there were more than 100. Miss Mary was a born disciplinarian and so conscientious that she felt she was not able to give the large number of children the proper attention. So she gave them extra sessions at night.

Aside from this strenuous undertaking she used to get up early to do the family wash and have it out on the line before she went to school. Her mother used to say "Mary, come, get off to school so you can get home again"—to do more work. Finally she was so run down she had to take a rest for a year.

Miss Mary told of one time when the youngsters were just

too much for her; and eventually she was given another girl, just out of normal school, as assistant. This assistant could do "beautiful work on the blackboard and could draw beautifully. She could beat me all to pieces that way, but she couldn't manage the children. That was hard work. I would go in and they would be just as quiet as you please, and I'd say, 'Now you keep this way and study your lessons,' but they wouldn't."

On one occasion Miss Mary in desperation sent a note to her sister, Harriet, who happened to be at home at the time. The note read, "Come on down and help me. We've got a circus in the next room." The sister came, the circus was over, and art—on the blackboard—went on.

It was the general custom for the teacher to be the fireman and janitor as well. For all these labors Miss Mary received \$300 her first year and was extremely pleased when her salary was raised to \$400. Frequently, when parents could not afford to buy the textbooks needed, Miss Mary bought them herself.

Displayed at the 125th Anniversary Document Exhibit was the contract by which the village of Squiertown was to pay \$225 for the erection of its first school on Old Road near Benjamin Bedford's house. When the time came to replace the log building, a white frame house was built at the corner of Walnut Street. Many residents of Livingston today remember their struggles there with the three R's. Those who "went to school to John Hogan" recall affectionately that he taught them more than the usual elementary subjects and gave them lessons in penmanship, drawing, "chart class" as extras and then held night school for the ambitious and for the stragglers.

In 1909 the town acquired the Old Road property, where a new one-room school was built. The white frame building was sold to Reginald Smith and used as a garage until it was recently destroyed by fire. The red schoolhouse dating from 1909 is the only one of the old schools still in use. It is sturdily built, well lighted and heated. Its erection was the achievement of a school board which included the first woman member in town history, Mrs. Ada Vincent. Her interest in education did not lapse after her tenure of office, from 1906 to 1910. In 1916 she founded the local Parent Teachers Association.

Not so well documented as the Squiertown school, but equally well remembered, is the first Washington Place school in the Cheapside district. All records of its founding have been lost, but elderly residents recall that their parents spoke of the rough furnishings in those days when, under private auspices, it was known as the Washington Place Academy. It stood first

at the site of the present West Livingston Community House. It had two stories, the lower one for school use and the upper for general purposes. For a short period it housed the newly organized Methodist Church Society.

Originally the Washington Place school had stood in front of the old Baldwin burial plot. Later it became so infirm with age that mothers used to warn their children against the rickety stairs to the second story. Eventually it was moved to the rear of the graveyard, where it remains a tottering frame of weather-scarred clapboards.

Even the will of Anthony Jacobus failed to prevent its demise. Jacobus, in 1845, left a fund for the maintenance of the Washington Place school "forever." But what has become of the endowment not even the descendants know.

The school is gone "forever," and even the comfortable little white frame structure which took its place before the close of the century is now emptied of children. After the youngsters had been transferred to other schools it was bought by the West Livingston Methodist Episcopal Church as a community house. Later it became the Community Club house of the West Livingston Men's Club.

Miss Jane Ayers taught in the Washington Place school for many years. Her former pupils, now white-haired and reminiscent, tell of the hot summer days when she took her classes out to study in the shade of the adjoining Baldwin burial plot, where "Miss Janie" was at length laid at rest beside her mother.

Miss Amelia Jacobus, grandniece of the man who hoped to perpetuate the school "forever," also taught at Washington School. Her father, Abram L. Jacobus, had been the town's school district clerk in the third quarter of the century, and Amelia substituted for Miss Janie when the latter became ill during her first year of teaching at the new school.

Miss Ella Jacobus, who died recently, remembered many details of those bygone days. She told how her sister Millie and Janie Ayers had to shoulder burdens now delegated to a male janitor. Occasionally some of the bigger boys would give "mar'm" a hand, but these girls usually had to sweep the building and stoke the enormous, pot-bellied stove on cold winter mornings. But in spite of the red glow that emanated from the stove in the center of the room, the bitter cold would come in through the wide cracks in walls and floor. The children's hands would become blue with cold and their toes would begin to sting. Often they would ask "May we stomp to keep warm?"

and at Miss Janie's assenting nod would begin to jump up and

down until dust flew and the rafters rang.

The growth of the Livingston school system may be traced by clues found in the township records from time to time. On April 4, 1853, for instance, J. M. Church was given charge of \$500 as superintendent of schools. The same amount is listed the following year, but J. W. Littell and Colonel R. F. Harrison share the distribution and accounting. H. B. V. Johns is named as superintendent in 1855.

The annual report of the township's finances ending April 1, 1871, shows the school taxes as amounting to \$1,000. This was in compliance with the State law of that year abolishing fees for instruction in public schools. Previously parents had paid

\$10 a year each to maintain teachers.

In 1885 a special school tax was raised for the three school districts of Northfield, Washington Place and Roseland, amounting to 17 cents, 10 cents and 6 cents, respectively, per \$100 valuation. The following year another special school tax became necessary. In 1905 the school tax was 46 cents per \$100 valuation. At present the rate is 35 cents, a decrease of seven cents from the 1936 rate.

About 1927, with Samuel MacQuaide as chairman of the Board of Education and George Osborn as supervising principal, began the transition toward the school system of today. Their work is being carried on by Samuel Burnet, who followed MacQuaide as chairman of the board after having served for many years as its vice president, and Leon O. Fisher, who had 12 years of experience as teacher and supervisor before he succeeded George Osborn as supervising principal.

Experiments in scholastic adjustment and vocational guidance are becoming a matter of routine in Livingston's schools. Standard tests are applied each year and correlated to national averages. Parents are kept constantly apprised of the progress of their children. A permanent office record of comparative statistical data is kept of the children's health scores and citizenship ratings as well as of their academic standing.

So-called problem children in need of either mental or emotional adjustment are treated by Dr. James Plant of the Essex County Juvenile Clinic. Cripples and shut-ins are visited at

regular intervals by a county home-service teacher.

Under the supervision of Dr. K. Virginia Maurer, the medical examiner, health service and preventive medicine have attained a high standard. Schick tests, antitoxin injections, vaccinations and periodic tuberculin tests are given.

Health standards thus established are maintained by Miss Katherine Martin, R.N., who has served Livingston as school nurse since 1930. From her headquarters at Roosevelt School she attends to first-aid cases and watches general health conditions. Children showing symptoms of skin diseases or contagious ailments are immediately sent home and quarantined. Home visits are made by Miss Martin until the danger of an epidemic is definitely past. Miss Martin's routine also includes the teaching of first aid and home nursing to the eighth-grade students.

Civic groups have aided to better public health conditions. Kiwanians, the P.T.A. and others have contributed to milk funds for needy school children. The Fellowship of West Livingston created an eyeglass fund for school children. In 1930 the attention of Fellowship members was directed to the case of a high school girl who had become almost blind for want of eyeglasses. Money was raised, and the child was enabled to complete her studies. In time she repaid the cost of her first lenses, and a permanent fund was established. With its aid 60 needy children have been given optometrical attention during the last eight years. The Fellowship gained national attention when the *Readers' Digest* for April 1936 described the fund and its work.

# · Community Life

THE progressive spirit of Livingston's school administration extended its influence over community life as a whole. With the expansion of its health service the school system took a larger hand in directing leisure-time activities. As the program progressed beyond hobby guidance, school dramatics and the other more customary avocational aids, adults were also drawn into the widening activities. Eventually the township took recognition of this trend by creating, on January 18, 1937, the Livingston Recreation Commission with John L. Pollock, local scoutmaster, as chairman.

The first important move was to provide organization for all-year activities. The cooperation of the public and the assistance of the board of education and the recreational project of the Essex County Works Progress Administration have made this program a success.

The playgrounds of Livingston's four schools were utilized for this program of supervised recreation, with a total of 461 registrants. In 1938 there were 64 playground days with an average daily attendance of 283. Among the most popular of the semiweekly events were pet and doll shows, wiener roasts, softball, baseball and basketball. The season concludes with an annual picnic and field day at Roosevelt field. The commission has also arranged for swimming facilities at the Sunnyfield Pool in Caldwell and has provided transportation. In some instances the success of hobby projects has encouraged the development of similar facilities for adults.

A dramatic group of 25 under the direction of Miss Hildegard Waldau, open to all high school pupils, won first place in the WPA County Tournament of 1938. The success of this project led to the formation, in October 1938, of another group of 27 adult women interested in stage work. For junior high school and high school children there are weekly dancing lessons at the Junior Order Hall. The 110 members hold dances at Thanksgiving and Christmas and at the end of the season in

May. The adult dancing group also has a Thanksgiving dance.

About 100 persons attended the recreation commission's second annual block dance in October 1938. The commission also arranged the Hallowe'en parade, for which music is furnished by the American Legion and the Livingston Boys' Bands. Prizes for the best costumes are awarded, and each parader is served refreshments. At the Christmas Eve program more than 100 Livingstonians assemble at the town hall near the lighted Christmas tree and sing carols amplified by the public address equipment. Livingstonians also get together at the July Fourth celebration which the commission arranges in cooperation with the American Legion. Track and field events, baseball and soft ball games, fireworks and music furnished by the Livingston Band, Orchestra, and Fife and Drum Corps fill the day at Roosevelt field.

Livingston's musical groups began in 1935. The band practices twice weekly, and the orchestra rehearses weekly, as does the Girls' Fife Corps from April to September. Mr. Fred Young is director of the latter group, whose 56 members gave six band concerts during the summer of 1938.

These musical units were particularly active during the Youth Week of the 125th Anniversary Celebration in 1938. Other groups participating in Youth Week and the Anniversary Parades were the Boy and Girl Scouts; the American Legion Cadet Corps; the Junior Drum and Bugle Corps of Arthur E. Smith Post, V.F.W.; Order of Rainbow Girls; and several other visiting youth groups.

Even the youngest children take part in the handicraft classes which meet semiweekly from October to May, where sewing, weaving, basketry, woodworking and paper work are taught. In August an annual exhibit of the handicraft products is held in a local store.

Youth organizations participated prominently in this development of supervised recreation. Boy and Girl Scouts and members of the 4-H Club vied with each other in attendance and imbued with their enthusiasm others not belonging to their organizations.

In 1925 Mrs. Margaret Morrow of the Women's Auxiliary of St. Peter's Episcopal Church founded the first troop of Girl Scouts. Soon a division into two troops was necessary. Both are captained today by Mrs. Mary Oakley. One uses the Grange Hall, the other the Scout Hall at St. Peter's. The Girl Scout groups were recognized by the National Organization in March 1927.

In the meantime, in 1926, the first Boy Scout troop had been organized. It is known today as Troop Number 12, but more generally as the Livingston Troop, with a membership of 46 boys, many of them from the Northfield section. A second troop, Number 14, known as the West Livingston Troop, was organized in 1936, and a Cub Pack in the beginning of 1938.

Livingston's Boy Scouts won National attention when the February 1938 issue of *Scouting* devoted much space to the new Scout Hall constructed largely by the boys themselves on the hill back of St. Peter's Church. The site, donated by the late Alexander Kean, originally was intended as a home for aged Congressman Robert W. Kean, his nephew, turned the property over to the Episcopal diocese. The parish, in turn, permitted its use by the scouts. The building contains a meeting hall on the ground floor. The scout sanctum is in the upper story, with a special alcove for Scoutmaster John L. Pollock and the troop scribe. The remainder of the room is divided into patrol dens, each with its own drop table, property chest and rustic clothing racks made by the boys. They also constructed the great open fireplace in the assembly hall with stones from every state in the Union and lined the walls with half logs and placed the rough-hewn beams in the ceiling.

The Boys' and Girls' Fife and Drum Corps sponsored by the American Legion meets in one of the lower rooms of the Scout Hall with the permission of St. Peter's Church. The church has only one exclusively church-controlled youth organization, the Girls' Friendly Society, similar in function to the

Y.W.C.A.

The Livingston 4-H Club, organized under the Extension Service of the Agricultural Experiment Station at New Brunswick, consists entirely of girls and meets in the homes of voluntary leaders. Members joining at the minimum age of ten receive thorough training in domestic science and instruction in many arts and crafts before outgrowing the organization.

The development of supervised recreation in Livingston has resulted in a spirit of communal cooperation. Churches, township commission, board of education and police and fire departments join with equal enthusiasm in all community pro-

grams.

#### Free Public Library

The Livingston Library grew out of the activities of two social clubs. The Northfield Social Club was a group of young people organized in 1902. In 1911 they built a clubhouse, now

the Grange Hall, and the members donated books and obtained the help of Miss Edna Pratt of the State Library Commission in organizing a library and arranging for volumes from the State traveling library to be sent to the club. Samuel H. MacQuaide was appointed the first trustee and Miss Lillias Collins (now Mrs. Cook) the first librarian. The club obtained two large bookcases by getting orders for soap, and the East Orange library lent 600 used books.

The volunteer service continued until 1916, when the 1,800 volumes were moved to a small room in the two-room North-field school, by permission of the Board of Education. When the room was needed for pupils the library was administered from the basement one afternoon a week for two hours. Except for one year, when a new building was being erected, the North-field library has continued to serve. The first room it used in the new Roosevelt School building in 1926 was the kitchen.

Mrs. Arthur Oakley served nine years as club librarian. She and Miss Ella McChesney, principal of the school, and the first librarian, Mrs. Lillias Collins Cook, served as the book committee, which sometimes made up deficiencies in the appropriations.

Meantime in Livingston Center the Alpha club, with a membership of 65 women, founded in January 1913 a library of 200 books distributed from a closet in the old J.O.U.A.M. building during three and a half hours a week. In April 1916 the women incorporated as the Livingston Free Public Library. The same month Edwin A. Ely bought for the club for \$600 an abandoned 1880 school sold by the Board of Education at public auction. In that year the club had 165 members, had collected more than 1,400 books and was free of debt. Again Miss Edna B. Pratt of the State Library Commission assisted in the organization.

Alexander Livingston Kean, who had also wished to buy the building for the library, instead contributed needed funds from time to time. He provided a piano for social affairs, which were permitted on the second floor at a nominal rental. New floors were laid and other necessary improvements made. The cleaning and other work was often done by the Alpha members themselves, but they also had Ira King as janitor, at \$2 a month.

During the World War the library sent duplicate books to the army, and bundles of books were given to hospitals. The library still continues this sort of service. Discarded books are turned over to the library commission for redistribution. In 1925 the Board of Education was permitted to use the library building until the Amos Harrison schoolhouse was completed. After necessary changes the library was used for first-and second-grade classes for about three years. Meanwhile the books had to be piled away in the corners, and they could be circulated only after school hours. When Edwin Ely died in 1929 he left the library an endowment of \$5,000 to be administered by the club. In the same year the township committee appropriated \$150 to be shared equally by the two libraries for new books. Later this annual appropriation was increased to \$350.

The first president of the library board was Frederick Hoffman, who served from 1917 through 1924. Then Mrs. Edward Vincent, the first volunteer librarian, remained in office continuously for many years. It was she who had suggested the name of the Alpha Club. Her associates in the founding of the library were Mrs. Ralph De Camp, Mrs. John Ashby, Mrs. William Halsey, Mrs. Robert B. De Camp and Mrs. William Ashby. The trustees were Edwin Ely (three years), Alexander L. Kean (two years), Frederick M. Hoffman, George H. Parkhurst and Mrs. Ralph De Camp (all one year).

In the fall of 1930 the building underwent extensive repairs and refurnishing, new books were purchased, and Miss Martha E. Devey was engaged as librarian. The following spring the library was opened three days a week, a total of fifteen hours weekly.

In that year the trustees decided to offer the library to the township. During the same period a public library meeting in Northfield unanimously agreed to ask the township to take over the Northfield and Alpha collections to form the Township of Livingston Free Public Library. The township accepted by referendum at the autumn election. Thus the 2,000 volumes of the Social Club collection, with an annual circulation of 6,000, became the Roosevelt Branch of the Livingston Free Public Library and reopened in May 1932 in the school play-court newly equipped with fireproof shelves and tables.

The total library circulation in 1935 was close to 25,000. The main library runs now on a six-day schedule, increased in 1938 to five hours each day; every morning, 9:30-12; afternoons Monday through Friday, 2-5; evenings, Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 7-9. Roosevelt Branch is open Tuesdays, 10-12 a.m. and 2-5 p.m.; Thursdays, 2-5 and 7-9 p.m. At present there are about 12,000 volumes in the combined libraries, besides the accumulated magazines. In the first four years of the new com-

bination the circulation was doubled. Of about 2,400 registrations more than one-third are active, which is a good proportion of the total population of 4,442 persons. About one-third of the catalogued volumes are nonfiction and a little more than a third are children's books.

Of the first 100 registrants 75 were still active in 1937. High school pupils attending at West Orange use about 4,000 volumes a year in the Livingston circulation. In 1937 there were 1,195 accessions. The present library trustees are W. G. Schottman, president; Edith De Camp, Gertrude Halsey, Allan Valk, Ada Vincent, Martha E. Devey, librarian, and Dorothy Howell, assistant librarian.

#### PARENT TEACHERS ASSOCIATION

Like the library the Parent Teachers Association has instituted services which have later been taken over by the town. The Livingston Mothers' Club affiliated with the National Parent Teachers Association a year after its founding by Mrs. Ada Vincent in 1915. In its early days the club was concerned exclusively with the physical welfare of the children, including such activities as preparing cocoa for them over the smoky oil stoves in the old school building. Gradually fathers became affiliated with the organization, and its program has been expanded to embrace the cultural development of the children. Authorities on various aspects of child welfare and guidance give lectures to large audiences which include many nonmembers.

With proceeds from social affairs the P.-T.A. has bought one stereoscope which is circulated among the schools to show educational slides; it has installed three radios, paid for trees planted on the Roosevelt and Amos Harrison Schools playgrounds, provides ice cream for all school children at their annual field day, maintains a fund for needy, undernourished children, and sponsors, with the cooperation of local dentists and physicians, a summer check-up of the physical condition of kindergarten children. Arrangements are made for free dental or medical service either from local doctors and dentists or from the Orange Memorial Clinic for those children whose parents cannot afford to pay for treatment.

In January 1938 the association celebrated the twentieth anniversary of the affiliation of the Essex County P. T. A. with the national organization.

#### ORGANIZATIONS

Social activities, once centered in the various churches, now

include clubs and civic organizations with national and even international affiliations.

Livingston's oldest organization, the Grange, was formed in 1878. In the words of one of its older members "the Grange came next to the Church in the minds of its members." Its aims were "to develop a better and higher manhood and womanhood." More specifically the local Grange strove for "hard roads, rural free delivery and women's rights."

In 1932 the Grange purchased from the Northfield Social Club the hall that has since become known as the Grange Hall. The building was raised off its foundations and a banquet hall constructed underneath.

The 125 members meet twice a month. Meetings are opened with a reading from the highly prized Bible presented by Nathaniel Munday in 1879. The quarto volume, bound in calf with gilt trim, was printed in New York in 1836. Programs include lectures, generally on rural subjects. Mrs. Mary Oakley is chairman of the home economics committee in charge of suppers, home-craft instruction and decorating on special occasions. Master of the Grange is Mrs. Mary Rahn.

The Women's Club, with headquarters at the Northfield Baptist Church, was organized in 1932 and has a membership of 138. The club is affiliated with the State and National Federation of Women's Clubs. In addition to the regular monthly meetings, there are biweekly meetings of separate sections to discuss homes and gardens, welfare, civics and international relations.

The Music Department of the Women's Club, consisting of a chorus of about 15 under the direction of Miss Martha E. Devey, participated in the opening program of the 125th Anniversary Celebration in February 1938. The chorus has given public programs and has also brought soloists to Livingston. Its first president was Mrs. Grace Dusenbury; the incumbent is Mrs. Maurice C. Ayers.

The Cedar Ridge Country Club, with approximately 200 members, grew out of the South Orange Field Club in 1928. The rear of its 18-hole golf course was cut out of a large section of heavily wooded land. From the tenth hole there is a fine view of the Passaic Valley and the Ramapo Mountains.

The Livingston Gun Club was organized during the early part of 1921 and has a membership of 125. The club controls a well-stocked 2,000-acre reserve within the township. Shelters are provided in which birds and animals may find food during the winter.

Another reserve, of 1,500 acres, is controlled by the West Livingston Gun Club. This organization of 30 members was founded in 1911 and incorporated in 1934. Lester C. Genung is its president.

The Northfield Garden Club, founded in 1924 by Mrs. George W. Squier, each spring announces competitions for adults' and children's exhibits in the fall, so that gardens may be planted accordingly. The club cooperates with other organizations in the State to discourage unsightly billboard advertising and encourages local efforts to beautify Livingston. About 35 members attend the monthly meetings. The programs usually include an address on the different phases of garden work. The chairman of the Horticulture Committee is Maurice C. Ayers, who at each meeting answers questions about blights and pests.

Made up of the representatives of various businesses and professions, the Kiwanis Club participates in many community activities. It sponsors a dental clinic under the supervision of Dr. A. L. De Vita, aids underprivileged children, sends a group of them away to camp every summer and arranges parties for them in the winter. The club meets once a week and since its founding in 1930 has grown steadily in membership.

In 1935 the Kiwanis Club organized the Livingston Recreational Association under the guidance of Mervyn V. T. Haines. The association has organized a soft ball league and

arranges basketball games and bowling contests.

The soft ball league began with six teams totaling approximately 80 players. The Kiwanis Club put up a perpetual trophy to be awarded each year to the winning team; bronze medals are awarded to the individual players. The league is financed by a \$1 registration fee for each member, and by collections and contributions, and is also assisted financially, when necessary, by the Kiwanians. Playoffs between the Livingston teams and those of Caldwell, Verona, Cedar Grove and other neighboring communities are sponsored by the Amateur Soft Ball Association of America. During 1938, 11 local teams participated with about 180 players.

The Northfield Social Club meets at the Grange Hall occasionally. When it was first organized in 1902 meetings were held at the homes of its members until a clubhouse was erected on the property of Samuel MacQuaide on Northfield Avenue. Later a structure was built on Burnet Street, but this property was eventually sold to the Livingston Grange and converted into the Grange Hall. At its peak the club had a membership of

65. George W. Squier is president.

The Citizens' League, which is concerned with municipal affairs, also meets at the Grange Hall on the second Monday of each month. The League was organized in 1931 and has approximately 100 members. Edward Gaulkin is president.

The Community Club, a nonsectarian, nonpolitical group devoted solely to social activity, was organized by a group of residents of West Livingston early in 1935. One of the founders, and president for two years, was Richard Swain, the chief of police. The members meet at the old Washington Place School on Passaic Avenue, which the club recently bought and renamed Community House.

The Men's Club of St. Philomena's Roman Catholic parish was organized in 1929 for social and charitable purposes. The club has a membership of 75 and meets monthly at the club-house on Hillside Avenue. It gave the parish a site on Roosevelt Avenue, at the rear of the church, for a future rectory.

Thomas Cannon has been president since its inception.

The Young Republican Club, organized in 1935, has a membership of 25 and meets monthly at the Men's Club. Peter

Brown Ir. is president.

Beneficial organizations with national affiliations include the Junior Order of United American Mechanics and the Masonic Club. The former was founded September 7, 1894, with a membership of 25 which has since grown to 186. In its early days the Junior Order met at Flynn's Hall on Mount Pleasant Avenue, next to the present public library. In 1917 the Order purchased the site on which the building of the West Essex News stands. Twelve years later the site was sold, and the Junior Order Hall next door was constructed. The new quarters were occupied in March 1930 and are used by other organizations as well.

The Masonic Club, organized in 1925, now has 40 members and meets monthly at the Junior Order Hall. The first president was Edward Ullrich; the incumbent is Elmer Thayer.

Female relatives of Masons have organized the local Eastern Star Branch, which meets twice a month at the Junior Order Hall. The 55 members, under the leadership of Mrs. Edna Johns, devote themselves to auxiliary Masonic activities and social service. They claim to be the first lay group to carry on such activities, having been organized for several years before obtaining a charter from the Eastern Star in 1931.

The women's counterpart of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics is known as the Daughters of America. The group meets on the first and third Thursday evening of each month at the Junior Order Hall. Mrs. Mildred Vinson is councillor. Organized in 1925, this society is a secret patriotic order composed of American-born citizens. Its specific aims include keeping the Bible and the American flag in active use in the schools.

The Livingston Women's Christian Temperance Union, formed in 1925, carries on educational work for temperance, meeting once a month at the homes of its members. Mrs. J. Walter Force is president.

Livingston Post 201 of the American Legion, Department of New Jersey, was instituted June 23, 1931, by approximately 60 members. The charter signed by 15 men now hangs in the Township Hall. Andrew Breidenbach was the first commander. The post is interested in rehabilitation and child welfare and its charitable work covers a wide field. It also decorates soldiers' graves with flags and flowers on Memorial Day and sponsors Fourth of July and Armistice Day celebrations. The Legion has purchased a lot on Virginia Avenue for the erection of a clubhouse. Present commander of the post is Walter F. Mac-Quaide.

The American Legion Auxiliary, composed of wives and daughters of Legionnaires, meets at the homes of its 28 members. Mrs. Alice C. Richter is president.

The Livingston Legion Cadets is composed of 82 boys and

girls in a fife and drum corps.

Composed of Spanish and World War veterans, the Livingston Veterans of Foreign Wars was organized in 1933 with 39 members. The present membership is 27. Meetings are held twice a month at the Men's Club on Hillside Avenue. The organization sponsors a Junior Drum Corps of 38 boys organized in 1934. Its activities, like those of the Legion post, consist of charitable work and child welfare. Dances and card parties are a source of income. Present commander is Alphonse Mattia.

# Livingston's Old Houses

A resident of one of Livingston's old houses, in commenting on recent additions to her home, remarked: "The New England people who built our first houses were simple, hardworking people who had neither time nor inclination for sitting around doing nothing. When they built homes they built for service and utility only; they made no fancy gewgaws or comfortable porches. Porches were added only after the Civil War and are a direct influence of the leisurely South."

Their architecture reflected their daily lives. The houses were almost entirely of frame construction, since wood was plentiful; but the builders had to fell and prepare it themselves, for few early Livingstonians had slaves to do the work for them. A house was made solid and tight, the posts strong, the walls thick to keep out excessive cold and heat. Even the secondary buildings, the large red-painted barns and outbuildings, were of sturdy construction.

In the interiors that have not been remodeled the sign of the axe is plainly visible on the blackened hand-hewn beams. Iron nails, hand-drawn and expensive, were used only on the outside finish. Inside, the thick, heavy beams were fastened with wooden pins or pegs. Ceilings were invariably low—about seven to seven and a half feet high—because it was easier to heat low-ceiled rooms.

John Wilson, who lives on the old Ward estate on Old Road in West Livingston, recounted the problems that confronted him when he tore down an old shoe shop in order to build a garage on its site. "The roof," he said, "could not be pulled off with ordinary tools. The shingles were hand-made from hearts of oak, and the timbers were six inches square. The roof beams were tongued deep and beveled off with a chisel. In order to tear down the building, I had to remove the wooden pins one by one and take the beams apart with a crowbar. I had to wreck the building, piece by piece, just as it was put together almost two hundred years ago. And the remarkable thing about it

was that the roof shingles, though weatherbeaten on the outside, were free from dry-rot underneath."

There was a marked tendency in some of the early builders, probably due to the Dutch influence, to disregard the road completely in order to face the buildings south—even if it meant turning a disdainful side or back to the highway. The early architecture of the Livingston section, mainly New England Colonial in form, is marked by other Dutch characteristics—overhanging eaves and Dutch ovens—introduced by early settlers from Manhattan and Long Island. The eaves serve as partial awnings over the windows, shading them in summer, and in winter keeping the snow and sleet off thresholds.

Every home had to have a cooking fireplace—ordinarily the biggest one in the house. As the old homes have been modernized the lower part of the chimney, protruding a few inches from the outer wall in a large square or rectangle, has often been boarded or shingled over and painted to match the rest of the building. Many houses have "witches' doors," with the raised part in the form of a cross, supposedly to keep out evil spirits.

After the Civil War, when the Southern influence was felt all along the Atlantic seaboard, Livingstonians too added porches and pillars to their homes. Then came the Victorian period. In line with the rest of the country, Livingston's old houses began to blossom out in fancy scroll-saw trim, gables, pretty dormers, bays, leaded windows and other knickknacks.

Today it is difficult for even an experienced architect, in viewing a Livingston "old house," to dissociate the old from the new, the Victorian from the New England. With very few exceptions, the old houses have been modernized through the years, until some of them are virtual architectural conglomerations. Hidden away somewhere within the building, perhaps as parlor, perhaps as kitchen, or possibly even as storeroom for discarded junk, is the original solid little structure made by the pioneer with his simple implements.

There are exceptions where the houses built when the country was young have been left intact to grow old gracefully. They stand today, usually small in size, with low ceilings, their outer walls bulging a little from having been washed by the rain, scorched by the sun and slapped by the wind for generations.

#### THE KEAN ESTATE

Resident Owner: Representative Robert W. Kean. Not an "old house" but one of the showplaces of the town is the 300-acre Kean Estate a few yards west of the West Orange line, on the south side of Mount Pleasant Avenue. Its 12-foot stone entrance opens into what was once the woodlot of the Elizabethtown Livingstons. The 30-room square stone house in Georgian style, erected almost 40 years ago by Alexander Kean, a brother of former Senator Hamilton F. Kean, has wide gables and a line of chimneys. A bluestone quarry on the estate supplied all the hand-cut stones for the house and smaller structures. Only the brownstone for the porches and for the trim was "imported."

Scattered over the grounds are outbuildings, greenhouses, gardens, pools, hedges and a sundial marked "Plymouth, Mass. 1744." Near the edge in old English letters is carved the sententious aphorism "TIME IS VALUABLE." The entire estate is surrounded by trees, with a low stone wall running along part of the northern and western boundaries.

#### THE CANNON HOUSE

Resident Owner: Mrs. Thomas Cannon, Mr. and Mrs. Mitschele (nee Cannon).

The Cannon House was built about 1813 on a hilly knob on the south side of Mount Pleasant Avenue, above a sweep of meadowland that drops sharply away from it. The house, with several gables and dormer windows, gives an illusion of newness, for its old walls and ridge roof are now brown-shingled. The main cooking fireplace is bricked up inside, and nothing is left but the telltale shingled protrusion on the outside west wall. The south wall also indicates the age of the house; it has three windows of different sizes, one being very small. In the meadow is a well that supplies water for both the house and the dairy, whose white buildings with bright green roofs stand about 100 feet east of the house.

#### OLD TEED HOUSE

Owner: J. R. Teed Estate. Tenant: Charles Van Idistine. About a third of a mile east of Livingston Center, south from Mount Pleasant Avenue, a rockstrewn drive curves along the east bank of Canoe Brook to a little white house built about 150 years ago by the Teed family. The north side has a front porch that leads down to the graveled path. The building has a ridge roof that is covered with rolled composition felt, and the old chimney stands out on one side. The walls bulge out slightly from age. A black walnut tree about 10 feet from the back door, older than the house, is 12 feet around the base.

## CARTER-WATSON-BLODGET-RATHBUN-CADMUS HOUSE

Owner: Cadmus Estate. Tenants: Raymond Writt and Albert De Ronde.

This house stands on a slight slope on the south side of Mount Pleasant Avenue in Livingston Center. It is really two houses combined in one. Both have ridge roofs, both are apparently of approximately equal age, and both turn their backs to the new highway and face south, where uncertain traces of the Old Colonial Road are still discernible. The trees in the front yard are old, high and gnarled.

This house is one of the few in the township whose general lines have been left intact through the years. On the east wall is the characteristic massive brick fireplace rectangle. The west wall has two somewhat smaller rectangles. The overhanging eaves descending without a curve extend above the porch on the lower wing. White-pillared porches grace the east and south

sides of the house.

#### ELY HOUSE

Owner: Ely Estate. Vacant.

On a hill on the north side of Mount Pleasant Avenue, about three-quarters of a mile west of Livingston Center, is the old Ely homestead, built by Moses Ely in 1811. It was a large, dignified farmhouse, constructed in the prevailing style of the time, with wide clapboards, white paint, green trim and severe Colonial lines. The only evidences of porches were the two stoops in front of the doors in the main building and the lower annex on the west.

When the house was 64 years of age Ambrose Ely put it through a Victorian "beautifying" process. The homestead, impressive even in dilapidation, looks like a magnified ginger-bread house out of a picture book. Its crowding gables, hand-sawed trim, rambling extensions and fitted-on dormers have completely masked the original lines of the structure. Edwin Ely later wrote that the "primary effect of the change was to greatly curtail my accommodations," so that he had to walk around his bed to enter or leave his room.

The front porch has disappearing windows—the top half pushed up into the molding which clamps shut over them, and the bottom half swung in—making the spacious parlor one with the porch. Today, after having been for a short time a mission for itinerant unemployed, the 200-acre homestead stands vacant, save for the memories of more illustrious years when leading

men in the New York business world and New York's former Mayor, Smith Ely, were residents and hosts here.

#### THE WARD-LITTELL HOUSE

Resident Owners: Mr. and Mrs. George Littell.

The Ward-Littell House, one of the few dwellings on Hillside Avenue, is one of the township's best examples of the way old houses fit into the pattern of modern life. George Littell, descendant of Captain Eliakim Littell, is living in the old homestead originally owned by one of the Ward families of which Mrs. Littell is a descendant. The musket used by Captain Eliakim Littell in an ambush of a Tory company near his home might well be the one now hanging from the mantelpiece in the dining room. This low wing of the old house was once the kitchen, and many of the kettles and fire irons belong to the two families. The foot warmer, warming pan, and iron-bound stone brazier have long been familiar with the fireplace, and many a Ward and Littell has been rocked by parents and grandparents in the sturdy wooden cradle and rocker. Colonial bootjack, candlemolds, snuffers, candlesticks and pierced-work metal lanterns reside peacefully with a Victorian clock and the modern wallpaper background. The room is open on three sides to the sun and has still the old entrance of the house, facing south, but modernized by the addition of a modern sash of window glass to replace two wooden panels.

The original Dutch oven now hidden by a curtain and door frame was built to open at an angle with the fireplace opening, a somewhat unusual construction. In winter the old fireplace is covered by a tight fireboard that cuts off the draughts of cold air that would otherwise swoop down its ample, unused flue. A central heating system has supplanted it.

The oldtime parlor in the two-story part of the building, reached by the formal entrance fronting east on the avenue, maintains the atmosphere of olden days with a long Chesterfield, a "Parlor Set" of stuffed furniture, and the accumulated tables, clocks, vases and knickknacks of the passing generations. At the north side of the parlor is the stairway to the second-floor bedrooms and storage attic. There treasured papers, documents and a rare old almanac have been preserved. On a stump near the barn is an anvil imported by an English ancestor.

#### Force-O'RILEY HOMESTEAD

Resident Owner: H. W. Houck.

On the west side of Livingston Avenue midway between

Livingston Center and Northfield stands an old white house known as the O'Riley Homestead. Its oldest part, the middle section, was built in 1749 by Thomas Force, a cobbler. The wide-clapboard house turns its side to the highway and faces south. For some reason the Dutch influence, rare in this part of the township, crept into the building plans of the original structure. There is a Dutch oven sunk into its fireplace wall and it has a divided front door.

There are four other newer fireplaces in the house, but the original and largest one, blackened by the fires of almost 200 years, covers almost the entire west wall of the living room. The occupants of the house have placed an old spinning wheel at one side, hung an old musket on the oak beam that supports its mantelpiece and swung a blackened pot from a hook on an iron bar resting on the andirons. The present owners of the property, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Houck, are careful to make every improvement conform with the antiquity of the house. Even the gardens to the south of the Dutch door avoid a formal effect and have a rich profusion of hoary vines.

William Emmons acquired the property from the Forces and built his sawmill across the dirt road on Canoe Brook. When Frank O'Riley bought the property from the Emmonses the character of the house and premises again underwent a complete change. O'Riley had a barn constructed which had 40 stalls and went into the business of horse breeding. The place then became known as the Oakwood Stock Farm. O'Riley was the owner of the race horse, Connemora, famous on the country's tracks more than thirty-five years ago. During this period the old house was occupied by the caretaker of the farm, while the owner lived at Hanover. Today O'Riley lives on the French Riviera and raises carnations, because "taxes are too high" in this section.

#### Pell Collins House

Resident Owner: Pell Collins Sr.

Opposite the Force house on Livingston Avenue, north of Northfield Center, a foot-bridge leads across Canoe Brook to the Pell Collins home. The present building was erected in Civil War days to replace an older homestead that was burnt down. The earlier house, together with the 50-acre garden and stock farm, was acquired by William Collins (born 1795), a shoemaker and grandson of Ebenezer Collins, a contractor and road builder. William Collins abandoned his early shoemaking in Morristown and became a landscape gardener and farmer here.

His grandson, Pell Jr., now himself an octogenarian, and known as Pell Sr., lives on this farm today. The site of William Emmons' old sawmill, at a picturesque spot on the banks of Canoe Brook, is on this property.

#### THE HENRY WADE HOUSE

Owner: Mrs. J. Tompkins. Tenant: T. Schupp.

On a little rise on the west side of Livingston Avenue at Northfield Center stands a rather unimpressive white-painted one-and-a-half-story house. On the broad white clapboards under the eaves of a peaked hood, over the tiny square green-posted portico, are tacked the green wooden numerals 1771, the year in which the sturdy little dwelling was erected by Thomas Farley. Its main front windows have 20 panes, 12 in the upper, 8 in the lower sash. Three small-paned dormer windows project to the east from the sagging peaked roof. Hand-hewn beams, rafters and girders, mortised together, confirm the age of the house, although it has recently been reroofed with fireproof shingles.

Against the north wall is a lean-to, its roof sloping to within six feet of the ground. This extension, with one door and three 12-paned windows, was added in the days of Farley to serve as the first general store in Northfield. Today it is used as a household storeroom. The annual rings in the stump of a huge elm recently cut down because of Dutch elm disease reveal that the tree was much older than the house.

#### DIECKS HOUSE

Owner: City of East Orange. Tenant: Joseph Mays.

About 300 feet west of the point where East Hobart Gap Road becomes West Hobart Gap Road stands the Diecks House. Mr. Louis Diecks, born here in 1875, relates that when an old well was drained many years ago he found old English coins and Indian relics in the residue that was brought up. Often, too, he has picked up Indian arrows and flintstones on the grounds. According to Mr. Diecks, the house was built about 1790. Its bright yellow clapboards are set off by dark green trim. Behind the house is a rare old hollowed-out Indian grinding stone which now serves as a bird bath.

#### OLD BURNET TAVERN

Owner: Samuel Burnet. Vacant.

In 1799 Samuel Burnet built his inn on a knoll on the old Northfield Road. It was a small ridge-roofed structure, of two

floors and attic, with two extensions, one in the front with sloping roof and one at the rear with a deck roof. Across the highway to the south was an enclosed flat pastureland where transient herdsmen pastured their cows, sheep and pigs. Farmers and woodcutters, with their heavy wagon loads, also stopped at "Burnet's Hill" for rest and refreshments. In 1836 the tavern closed. The house is little changed in form but weathered, blackened, sagging with years, its wide clapboards cracked and rotted.

The rocky, overgrown lane that curves up from Hobart Gap Road and passes the front door of the dilapidated structure was part of the original highway winding leisurely eastward toward the mountains. Today the straightened Hobart Gap Road has left the house almost hidden from view by unkempt elms, gnarled willows and walnuts. The lane continues upward, past the front door of the newer brown-shingled Burnet House, then turns back to the highway. There are many old documents, portraits, silhouettes, samplers and pieces of furniture from the earlier time in the present Burnet home, but perhaps the most interesting is a satin-smooth grandfather's clock made from applewood grown on the farm, and doubtless a prominent feature in the old tavern.

#### WARD HOUSE

Resident Owners: Mr. and Mrs. Horace Ward.

Across from the East Orange Water Reserve on Hobart Gap Road West, about 70 feet in, stands a little vine-hung two-story house that is known both as the Ward House and as the Old Squier Place. In 1834 Ashbel W. Squier bought this house on "Old Northfield Road" and brought his bride to it. It was old even then. Wards and Squiers intermarried, and the house has been occupied by their families for more than 100 years. Today the house, with its 12-paned windows and walls shaggy with wistaria, clematis and honeysuckle, is mellowed with age. Though an occasional clapboard needs replacement, it still stands sturdy and strong against the elements. Once painted white, the house now is of a deep brown, like the tree trunks near it. The roofs slope front and rear, and the eaves are within arm's reach of the ground.

Two spreading maples hide the front from view. Front and back, the house supports extensions of various sizes. On the west wall a tremendous brick chimney cuts through the wide clapboards. A "clean out" at the bottom makes possible a periodic sweeping out of the immense fireplace inside. Though

the place has running water, electricity and central heat the Colonial fireplace is still usable, and the Horace Wards cherish their blackened tea kettle and other fireside heirlooms.

#### THE KENT-STEVENS-SPURR HOUSE

Resident Owner: Mayor Joseph James Spurr, 2nd.

A hundred feet back on a slight elevation on the north side of Hobart Gap Road in Northfield, amidst barberry hedges and flowering shrubs, stands the ornate, gabled, clapboarded white Spurr House. Tall maples near the gate shade the lawn and road. The paneled Georgian entrance, ornate and framed in glass, is lighted by three small metal lanterns. The two-story house has a profusion of trellis work, and most of the second-story windows are diamond-paned.

The main building, built by Andrew Miller Kent and removed to its present site in 1887, is old Colonial in style, dating back to the early 19th century. The Tudor effect over the entrance and the extension on the north side were attached in the 1880's or 1890's. A white stone chimney on the west is a recent

addition.

#### OLD CRANE HOUSE

Resident Owner: Crane family.

At the point where West Hobart Gap Road ends and Walnut Street cuts a wide arc, the Albert J. Crane-Tichenor Homstead has looked down the Gap Road since before 1810, when Caleb Tichenor and "his wife Apphia," of Newark, bought the farm. The front (east) of the old two-and-a-half-story house is pierced by a number of new and old windows that give a view across the lawn toward the distant hills. This eastern elevation offers an interesting architectural design: a smaller rectangular story rests on top of a larger one, and the whole is topped with a gable. From the second floor a row of five windows looks across Walnut Street to the Livingston Methodist Church, built by Isaac Smith Crane, Albert's half-brother. Strong green shutters lend a pleasing contrast to the wide white clapboards. Inside there are eight fireplaces, all usable, but seldom needed in the modernized home. Three rooms on the north side of the house date from the 18th century. In front of the house is an old well, now equipped with an electric motor pump to replace the windmill formerly used to draw up the water.

The Crane family has been in the dairy business here since 1858. Beside the modern milk trucks still stands the sturdy old wagon that was driven almost daily over the mountains to the

Oranges by Isaac Crane, whose daughter-in-law and grand-daughter now live in the house.

#### BATES HOUSE

Owner: Goodhart Estate. Tenant: George Bates.

On Walnut Street, amongst numerous trees and facing the East Orange Water Reserve, stands the little 18th century Bates House with white handplaned clapboards and three steep, blackened, low-hanging, wood-shingled roofs. North of the house and twice as old is a wide-spreading elm. South of the house is a red-brick oven where beans used to be baked for sale.

#### IRA CONDIT FARM

Owner: Goodhart Estate. Tenant: E. B. Howell.

Almost completely surrounded by spacious porches and fine old elms, maples and sycamores, the Ira Condit House stands on a knoll facing the intersection of South Orange Avenue and Walnut Street in Cheapside. The clapboarded, green-trimmed white house is in three sections, the largest to the east, the smallest to the west. It is difficult to ascertain the age of the house or of the different additions. An uncommon architectural feature is the flat roof on the middle section, which is probably the oldest, judging by its small-paned window sash and large chimney. A few feet southward is a white, clapboarded, two-storied structure once a cookhouse but now a storeroom.

#### THE BALDWIN-BROWN HOUSE

Resident Owner: William Brown.

In West Livingston, on the northeast corner of Passaic Avenue and Parsonage Hill Road, stands a little yellow clapboarded house. Facing south, its old 12-paned front windows peer over barberry hedges. At the east end is a kitchen extension with a front porch and a deck roof. The sturdy old ridge-roofed house was originally a three-room structure built by David Baldwin in 1796. Today, though in general lines it shows a strong English tendency, it is an architectural conglomeration reflecting several periods, notably in the Victorian scrollwork trim of the front portico.

### JAMES H. BROWN HOUSE

Owner: City of East Orange. Tenant: Mr. and Mrs. Michael Eckert.

From Passaic Avenue in Cheapside a private dirt road runs to the Eckert farmhouse. Both the main building and the wing

to the north have wide porches. The building's thick beams were hewn out during the 18th century. The north wall bears the familiar witness to age: a rectangle, about eight by ten feet, cut out of its yellow painted boards. This is stone-filled, the crevices tightened with cement and the whole painted yellow like the house. The old fireplace, huge and blackened, has been boarded up. This is the former home of James H. Brown, a prominent citizen several decades ago.

#### THE DICKINSON HOUSE

Resident Owner: Miss Edna Dickinson.

There is an old homestead at the southwestern limit of Livingston which, before the Revolution, included about 300 acres of land bordered by a hairpin turn of the Passaic River. There Bern Dickinson built his home in 1742. In 1803 the present structure was built by Bern's great-grandson, Israel. With alterations for modern heating and plumbing it stands today, a dignified, quite simple, yet luxurious dwelling for Miss Edna Dickinson.

The Dickinson homestead is reached by a lane from Passaic Avenue. This territory, now owned by the East Orange Water Reservation but originally in the Dickinson estate, is known as Black Swamp. During spring floods the roadway is a dry strip cutting across a wide lake with tall weeds and shrubs protruding here and there. Wild ducks and geese gather here annually. A complete collection of all the native varieties, shot and mounted by David Brainard Dickinson, son of Israel and father of the present owner, is preserved in his cabinets, made from native black walnut.

In his day David was known as the John Burroughs of New Jersey. In the front door-yard is an old hickory tree which he made famous throughout the Nation. He transplanted the tree and then succeeded in grafting it, both operations supposed to be impossible with the hickory. It not only grew and flour-ished, but the nuts are twice the size of ordinary hickory nuts and their shell is very thin.

A fence around a garden spot in front of the house was built by David of pickets he split out of oak by hand more than 80 years ago. They have never known paint or any finish except that supplied by years of weathering. On the authority of Arthur Harrington of the International Flower Show in New York, there is no other fence like it in this part of the world. Today the fence is banked with mountain laurel, rambler roses and barberry hedges.

The present house was built on a wood-pinned frame of hand-hewn beams and encased in solid brick which is covered by white clapboards; the taller section has a gambrel roof. The paneled "witch doors" were gouged out by hand, as were the mantels. The door fittings and hinges are all hand made—knobs are of solid brass and work as perfectly as on the day they were made. Several minor additions have been made, such as the bay window and the pillared porches. Among the outbuildings are a corncrib on brick piles and an old smokehouse.

People prominent in the Nation have passed through the doorway, some—including President Theodore Roosevelt—have hunted with David Dickinson, and many an authority, even from foreign lands, has come to consult with the naturalist. People still visit his remarkable mounted wild life collections, the home being virtually a private museum of which Miss Edna Dickinson is the voluntary curator.

#### PARMLY HOUSE

Owners: Horner and Greiner. Tenant: August Greiner. A little house on Walnut Street in West Livingston is on property purchased about 100 years ago in the name of Alexander Parmly. No one knows the exact age of the property, nor the original owner's name. The house, facing south, has wide white clapboards and a bluestone foundation. On the west wall, facing the road, is a square brick protrusion that speaks plainly of the big fireplace within. Inside, all the doors are "witch doors." The brass lock on the front door, probably put on by the original builder, is a massive affair with a heavy 10-inch "jailer's key" sticking in it. Some of the floors are of the original oak boards, about a foot wide and darkened with age. The ceilings are only about seven feet high.

### GILBERT SQUIER HOUSE

Resident Owner: Gilbert Squier.

In 1744 Jonathan Squier and two other pioneers acquired a tract of 782 acres of good land in the section that is now West Livingston but was long known as Squiertown. There are still

Squiers living on the original homesteads.

The Jonathan Squier homestead is on the east side of Walnut Street opposite the Cedar Ridge Country Club golf course. The house faces south, turning its side to the highway. Its front windows look out on cow barns and outbuildings as old as the house itself and of the same mortise and tenon construction. Its exact date is not definitely known, but it stood here during

the Revolution. The present occupant, Gilbert Squier, is the

eighth generation of the family to live in this home.

Behind a line of luxuriant maples the brown-painted, white-trimmed, woodshingled house, with dormers, gables, extensions, chimneys and little porches, looks compact and cozy. On the assertion of the present occupant, the house is "old all over" and has come down virtually untouched by the succeeding generations, though its lines do not reflect Colonial severity.

The northern wall bulges a bit with age and shows an interesting specimen of pioneer planning in the arrangement of the three windows—a small one above, under the roof ridge, and two larger ones near the ground, but wide apart. There is a total absence of overhang in the eaves. Inside there are five fire-places, now all closed off, and several simple Colonial mantels.

#### Anderson Squier House

Resident Owner: Anderson Squier.

A few hundred yards to the south of the Gilbert Squier place, facing east across Walnut Street, is the Anderson Squier House, dating back to about 1800. It is surrounded by old trees and contains many interesting old documents and papers. This two-story and attic house, like most of its contemporaries, has white-painted clapboards and wide-throated chimneys. There are several porches and extensions attached to the building, covered with a variety of roofs. Its outstanding features are the brown-shingled gambrel roof on the main building and the overhanging eaves.

The front of the house has a Victorian porch attached, but the three green-shuttered 20-paned windows over it show early 19th century design. The north wall has five windows, set as far apart as possible, under the ridge and in the corners. Before the Civil War there was a tannery near the south end of the house and a shoe shop at the northern end next to the road. Today there is no trace of these structures.

#### THE OLD SMITH HOUSE

Resident Owner: Reginald Smith.

On the west side of Walnut Street, on a knoll facing the "Old Bedford Place," stands a sturdy white house whose appearance belies its two centuries. The pioneers who made their home here constructed two rooms a few feet from the dirt highway. Through the years both families and rooms multiplied, and today there are nine rooms, the original two forming the east section of the house. The building is freshly painted white,

with light-green trim and white-and-green awnings. Very old, very wide clapboards and a sharply sloping, low, wood-shingle roof indicate its age.

When the old Squiertown School was dismantled some of the boards were used in construction of an enclosed porch on the south side of its neighbor, the Smith home. Nearby, two neat little buildings, half stone, half clapboard, were the pump house and the bottling plant when this place was run as the Alfalfa Dairy. About 15 years ago, when pasteurization became compulsory, the business was discontinued.

#### WARD-WILSON HOUSE

Resident Owner: John Wilson.

On the south side of the "Old Road," east of Walnut Street, the old Ward-Wilson House stands behind an ancient, massive white ash whose age has been estimated at 500 years. The tree, 161/2 feet in circumference, rises 100 feet to spread its arms over house and road. The early settlers dug the foundation a dozen feet from its base almost 200 years ago. The two entrance doors of the story-and-a-half dwelling open on little porches, one facing east and the other north; it is almost impossible to judge which is the front one. The original wide clapboards were replaced by the present white narrow ones in 1910, when the present owner, John Wilson, remodeled the structure. were added to the house and the porches were attached, but the old part on the west side, the original structure, still stands: two rooms, hidden by narrow clapboards, new paint and a few modern frills—rooms difficult to find among the six or seven that have been built around them.

The yard-thick foundation is the original one of fieldstones cemented with clay. Inside, some of the rooms are paneled half way up with wall boards about 14 inches wide, a feature that is rarely seen even in the older houses. The interior also has "witches' doors." The stair railing is still the original handmade one that the builders carved out of hard oak. Today the house has hot air heat and running water; the fireplaces are still usable, and the old well out on the lawn, with its oaken bucket, has never run dry.

#### BEACH HOUSE

Resident Owner: Isaac R. Vance.

The Beach House, facing south on Beaufort Avenue just west of Riker Hill, a quarter mile north of the traffic circle, is one of the town's oldest houses. Who built it, and when, is not

known; but nearly two centuries ago its clapboards and shingles enclosed the two-room home of a young couple named Beach, who rode in on horseback from Pine Brook to take up residence. The nearby spring that served the young couple has been piped into the house now. A venerable wistaria, with stem as thick as an arm, and a spreading black walnut tree give its modern white-painted shingles, green trim and bright red-painted foundation of bluestone an impressive setting.

Mrs. Sidney Beach Winans, of Livingston, great-grand-daughter-in-law of young Phoebe Beach, says that Phoebe, becoming incensed at her horse one day, pulled up a stick to whip him. Noticing that the "stick" in her hands had roots, on the impulse of the moment she planted it in the ground near the house. Now almost ten feet in circumference, that black walnut stick sustains whole communities of birds' nests and throws a shade over the place.

#### BEACH-BAER HOUSE

Owner: Township of Livingston. Tenant: Herbert Cannon. When Duane Beach, the son of Phoebe, was married, he took his bride across Beaufort Avenue, just north of his parental home. It is not known whether he built the house himself, or whether it was an old one when he moved in, but today it is still called the Beach House and sometimes the Baer House for a later occupant. Facing south, it is very like the parental home in construction and painted exterior, its clapboards being the original wide ones. On the west side is a newer kitchen extension. On the east protrudes a bay window, doubtless a Victorian addition.

Directly behind the house is a big, L-shaped, red barn, supported on a fieldstone foundation about 14 feet high. One stone bears an inscription in large, bold script cut deep into its smoothed surface: "Geo. Morehouse April 1803 - G.W.M. Feb. 20, 1884 - J. M. 1883."

#### TOMPKINS HOUSE

Resident Owner: Herman Beck.

About a half mile north of the traffic circle stands a house that looks bright and fresh, though one of Livingston's oldest. It is on the east side of Beaufort Avenue and faces south, ignoring the road completely. Its shiplap clapboards, extra wide, are painted white with green trim. The old beams, connected by the mortise and tenon method, have defied the wear of almost two centuries.

The extension in the rear, now used as a kitchen, must have been added so that the old, massive, cooking fireplace inside the original house could be discontinued from culinary service. The blackened picturesque swinging crane is still there with a time-worn iron kettle hanging from it. The deep, roofed porch facing the road was added after the Civil War. The two unusually wide dormers, each with a row of windows jutting out of the north and south ridges of the main roof, were doubtless cut through to accommodate an increasing family. The two middle rooms with low ceilings, fireplace and sturdy "pinned" beams constitute the original structure.

It is difficult to tell the exact age of this home. According to Mrs. Tompkins, of Mount Pleasant Avenue, John Tompkins was born in the house in 1806 and died there in 1903. Who built the house and who were its earlier occupants is not known.

#### VAN DER COOK HOUSE

Resident Owner: Fred C. Willis.

The white Vandercook House in present Roseland, like so many of its contemporaries, has wide clapboards and faces south, turning its western wall toward Walnut Street. The lower part to the east is the older of the two parts. The antiquity of this Colonial farmhouse can be discerned in the small windows under the eaves. in the many-paned sashes and in the huge, brick fireplace rectangle on the outside west wall. The little porches on the south and east side were attached in 1920, and the high dormer jutting out of the south ridge of the lower roof, in 1933.

Inside, rough, darkened beams, with the mark of the woodsman's axe plainly visible, are exposed in some of the older rooms. The ceiling in these rooms is only seven or eight feet high, and the original floor boards are thick and very wide. Most of the doors have the familiar double-cross panels to keep out witches. A few feet from the front door stands a giant maple whose trunk measures 14 feet in circumference.

#### Amos Williams House

Resident Owner: Mrs. Percy Teed.

Near the present Roseland Center, Amos Williams had Centerville's first general store. On a hill across Swinefield Road was his tannery, in front of which he built in 1824 a substantial frame residence of white clapboards with green shutters. Now only the house—much enlarged and modernized—remains standing impressively on its terrace. The east wall

has a more prominent brick protuberance than any other fireplace wall in the vicinity, for it houses a huge old Dutch oven. The west wall has five small-paned windows set in the peak and at the corners of the two stories, to leave the familiar wide expanse of clapboards characteristic of that period.

The house is in three sections, the main structure and two extensions, one on the east side and one on the north. Its interesting architectural lines—peculiar to old Livingston—induced the WPA Historic Buildings Survey to record a plan of the house in Washington. The interior woodwork of mantels, fireplaces and witch doors, the old latches and H-hinges form a handsome setting for the family heirlooms, silhouettes and portraits.

#### THE JOSIAH STEELE-CONDIT HOUSE

Resident Owner: Hattie M. Condit.

The Condit dwelling on the south side of Eagle Rock Avenue was already more than a century old and known as "the old Steele house" when Ira Harrison Condit purchased the property in 1857. Of the original building only one deep room is left, forming the entire east end, with small-paned windows, fine mantel and fireplace. The rest of the house was built from time to time in sections whose walls have been uniformly shingled brown. Above the five white pillars of the front porch are five rectangular windows fitted with tiny panes in white frames, and from the sloping ridge roof, covered with slate-colored fireproof shingles, three dormer windows protrude. In the rear the building has small extensions, gables and dormers of various sizes. Within, an antique desk with secret drawers, a grandfather's clock, fine old family portraits, samplers, brasses and old time furnishings fit admirably the setting of the old rooms.

The huge trees that stud the property have an interesting history. Mr. Elias Mulford, a brother-in-law of Ira H. Condit, came here in 1850 to die of an incurable ailment, as he believed. Thirty years later he was still alive and strong enough to carry in his traveling bag on a return trip from Princeton a bunch of saplings. He eventually passed away in 1892, but the saplings, now huge elms and maples, surround the house.

# Appendices

# An Act to set off and erect the Township of Livingston in the County of Essex

Sec. 1.
BE IT ENACTED by the Council and General Assembly of this state, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That all those parts of the townships of Springfield and Caldwell, in the County of Essex, included within the following limits, viz.—Beginning at the mouth of a ditch, on lands of Bernard Dickerson, about thirty rods south of said Dickerson's dwelling house; thence on a direct line to the centre of a bridge, near the house of Samuel Baldwin; thence on a direct line to Keen's mill, between the mountains, beginning the southeast corner of Orange Township; thence along the line of the township of Orange, to the northwest corner of the same, near Joel Condit's quarry; thence running in a straight direction to the mouth of the road near Captain Burnet's leading by Major Abijah Williams'; thence along the centre of said road until it intersects the cross road, leading from Swinefield to Cyrus Crane's saw mill; thence in a direct line to the centre of an island in Passaick river, opposite the lands of Aaron Kitchell, Esquire; thence up the river Passaick on the Morris county line, to the place of beginning, be and the same is hereby set off from the said townships of Springfield and Caldwell, and erected into a separate township, to be known by the name of the township of Livingston.

And be it enacted, That the inhabitants of the said township of Livingston be, and they hereby are constituted a body politic and corporate in law, by the name of "the inhabitants of the township of Livingston, in the county of Essex," and entitled to all the privileges, authorities and advantages that the other townships in the said county are entitled to by virtue of the act entitled "An act incorporating the inhabitants of townships, designating their powers and regulating their meetings," passed the twenty-first day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight.

Sec. 3.

And be it enacted, That the first annual town-meeting of the inhabitants of the said township of Livingston, shall be held at the house now kept by Isaac Samo, in the said township.

Sec. 4.

And be it enacted, That every person becoming chargeable as a pauper, after the second Monday in April next, shall be deemed a pauper of the township within whose limits he or she shall have gained his or her last legal residence; and the township committees of Springfield and Livingston shall meet on the third Monday in April next, at the house of Thomas Parcel the third, in the Township of Livingston, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and then and there proceed to make an allotment between the said townships, of such poor persons as shall then be chargeable, and also of the debts and credits, monies and effects of the said township of Springfield, in proportion to the taxable property within their respective limits, be ascertained by the assessor's books of the last year's tax; and if either of the said committees, in whole or in part, shall neglect or refuse to meet as aforesaid, it shall be lawful for such members of the said committees as do meet, to proceed to such distribution, which shall be final and conclusive; and the township committees of the townships of Caldwell and Livingston shall meet for the like purpose at the house of Cornelius L. Ball, in the township of Caldwell, on the fourth Monday in April next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and then and there make an allotment of the poor and distribution of the debts and credits, monies and effects of the township of Caldwell, in the same manner and under the same regulations and restrictions as is provided in the former part of this section.

### TOWNSHIP OFFICIALS

# Township of Livingston 1939

#### TOWNSHIP COMMITTEE

Joseph J. Spurr, 2nd, Herman C. Beck					. Public Affairs
Herbert J. Mitschele William L. Buerger				•	Public Works
William J. Glossner	٠.				. Public Property
	TOW	NSHIE	OFF	CIALS	
Chas. G. Zahn .					
Alfred J. Grosso					Counsel
Dr. Chas. R. Walsh					Township Physician
Dr. M. T. Richardson					
Chas. G. Zahn .				Regis	strar of Vital Statistics

#### DEPARTMENTAL ORGANIZATION

#### REVENUE AND FINANCE

Accountant Board of Assessors Alphonse Hart Ernest B. Hoffman Assessment Improvement Comm. Thos. B. Cannon, Chairman Ralph Brady, Chairman Pell T. Collins, Jr. Secretary Robt. Krauetler, Secretary Recreation Commission August J. Schneider John Pollock, Chairman Prestley Stout, Secretary Rev. Lester N. Lawrence Ass't. Collector of Accounts Florence Rathbun Mervyn V. T. Haines Auditor Mrs. Harold Whitman Ralph Brady Tax Collector Treasurer Percival P. Anderson Benj. C. Winans

#### PUBLIC AFFAIRS

Director of Welfare Board of Health Herman C. Beck, Chairman Harry Macdonough Clarence H. Dougal, Secretary Health Officer Joseph J. Spurr 2nd Richard Goslau William L. Buerger William J. Glossner Librarians Herbert J. Mitschele Martha Devey Dr. Chas. R. Walsh Dorothy Howell Chas G. Zahn

### Township Officials (Continued)

Library Board of Trustees Allan Valk, President Edith De Camp, Secretary Wm. G. Schottman Gertrude Halsev Minnie Ashby Investigator

Elinor Tower

Local Assistance Board Mrs. Howard Shantz Richard D. Quinn, Chairman Mrs. Wm. J. Glossner, Secretary William L. Buerger Presley Stout Harry MacDonough, Overseer of the Poor.

#### Public Works

Engineer Friend H. Lodge

Inspector of Bldgs. and Sanitation

Julius K. Collins Plumbing Inspector Charles Dester

Plumbers' Examining Board Charles Dester, Chairman Albert Mocksfield, Secretary Frank Fairchild

Road Supervisor August Baer

#### PUBLIC SAFETY

Chief of Police Richard G. Swain

Lieutenant of Police Fred Correll

Dog Warden Emil Rahn

Fire Chief Clarence H. Dougal

Jr. Firemen Advisory Board William L. Buerger, Chairman John Pollock, Vice-Chairman Clarence H. Dougal, Secretary Neil T. Van Ness William J. Glossner Leon O. Fisher

Junior Fire Chief Percy Wetzel

Livingston Fire Department Richard D. Quinn, Pres. Harry Durr, Secretary Friend H. Lodge, Vice-President Carl Carlson, Treasurer

Radio Engineer H. Eric Hill

Recorder

Edward Gaulkin

Safety Council

Mervyn V. T. Haines, Chairman William J. Glossner, V.-Chairman Adelaide Selleck, Secretary Lewis Baldwin

#### PUBLIC PROPERTY

Planning Board

Harry Hosking, Chairman Renee Wright, Secretary Wm. H. Conover Louis Diecks Geo. W. Mollineaux Maurice Ayers Friend H. Lodge Joseph J. Spurr 2nd William J. Glossner

Shade Tree Commission

Robert W. Connor, Chairman Renee Wright, Secretary John Tunstead

Supervisor of Sewers

Ernest Baer

Water Supervisor Ernest Baer

### Township Officials (Continued)

Zoning Board of Adjustment Walter Squier, Chairman Edgar Eichhorn, Secretary

Edward H. Van Ness Richard Parkhurst Mrs. Willis Baldwin

#### BOARD OF EDUCATION

District Clerk
Thomas R. Collins
290 W. Mt. Pleasant Ave.
LIvingston 6-0228

Executive Staff
Leon O. Fisher
Supervising Principal
Alice C. Richter
Secretary to Sup. Principal
K. Virginia Maurer, M.D.
Medical Inspector
Katherine Martin, R.N., Nurse
A. L. DeVita, D.D.S., Dentist
George W. Squire
Attendance Officer

School Board
Samuel Burnet, President

Russell Newick, Vice-President Mrs. Helen Conover William G. Schottman Lester A. Chamberlin

Teachers—Russell Newick
Finance—Lester Chamberlin
Course of Study—
Mrs. Helen Conover
Building and Grounds—
William G. Schottman
Textbooks and Supplies—
Mrs. Helen Conover
Transportation—
Mrs. Helen Conover
Russell Newick

### REGISTERED VOTERS

# Township of Livingston 1939

### 1st DISTRICT

ADAMS COURT 6 Angelone, Amedio 6 Angelone, Mrs. Minnie 8 Peacock, Harry 1 Dilley, Donald 1 Dilley, Elsie 1 Stuck, Sarah 1 Huck, Sarah 1 Huck, Harry 1 DeRuyter, John 1 DeRuyter, Mrs. Evelyn 1 Mayfield, Marion 1 Holchub, Mrs. Gertrude 2 Schultz, Fred 2 Schultz, Fred 2 Schultz, Fred 2 Schultz, Mrs. Lillian 2 DeAngelis, Mars. Mary 2 DeAngelis, Mrs. Betty 2 Campbell, Gerow 2 Murray, Walter J. 2 Wood, Mrs. Elizabeth 2 Welsh, Mrs. Lillian 3 Huck, Sarah 4 Heckman, Frank 4 Heckman, Frank 4 Heckman, Mrs. Edith 8 Gay, James 9 Fiebke, Mrs. Venie 1 Rothfuss, Edward 1 Rothfuss, Krs. Martha 9 Fiebke, Mrs. Venie 1 Rothfuss, Mrs. Hazel 1 Rothfuss, Mrs. Anna 1 Svolk, Alfred 2 Vok, Dorothy 2 Abell, Joseph R. Abell, Joseph P. Welsh, Mrs. Edith 1 Lodge, Mrs Julia Mai 3 Speakerman, Irene BEVERLY AOD 1 Apgar, Luther 1 Lodge, Mrs Marian B. 2 Houston, Everton J. 2 Houston, Everton J. 2 Houston, Everton J. 3 Speakerman, Irene BEVERLY ROAD 1 Apgar, Luther 1 Lodge, Mrs Marian B. 2 Houston, Everton J. 3 Speakerman, Irene BEVERLY ROAD 1 Apgar, Luther 1 Lodge, Mrs Marian B. 2 Houston, Everto		
6 Angelone, Mrs. Minnie 8 Peacock, Harry 8 Peacock, Mrs. Katherine 8 Peacock, Mrs. Katherine 8 Peacock, Mrs. Katherine 8 Chard, Mrs. Gladys 10 Wahlers, John T. 11 Dilley, Donald 11 Dilley, Donald 12 Stoppiellio, Michael 13 Huck, Sarah 14 Bush, Alvin 15 Bush, Adelaide 16 Mayfield, David 16 Mayfield, Marion 17 BeRuyter, John 18 DeRuyter, Mrs. Evelyn 19 Campbell, Gerow 29 Murray, Walter J. 20 PoAngelis, Angelo 21 DeAngelis, Mrs. Margaret 22 Burdick, Gladys 23 Reise, Herman 24 Smith, Fred W. 25 Smith, Fred W. 26 Murray, Walter J. 27 Wood, Mrs. Elizabeth 28 Welsh, Miss Mary 29 Campbell, Gerow 29 Murray, Walter J. 20 Wood, Mrs. Elizabeth 29 Wood, Mrs. Elizabeth 29 Wood, Mrs. Elizabeth 29 Wood, Mrs. Hazel 31 Rothfuss, Mrs. Martha 4 Heckman, Frank 4 Heckman, Frank 5 Gay, James 9 Fiebke, Mrs. Venie 13 Rothfuss, Killiam 15 Volk, Edna 15 Volk, Mrs. Anna 16 Cooper, Charles 17 Michaels, John 18 Meker, Dorothy 19 Michaels, Mrs. Marian 19 Michaels, Mrs. Marian 19 Kehnedy, Mrs. Eetha 19 McFadden, Mrs. Eetha 20 McFadden, Mrs. Eetha 21 Schultz, Fred 22 Welsh, Mrs. Eliziabeth 23 Huck, Sarah 24 Houston, Ereian 25 Marian B. 26 Abell, Jones, William B. 37 Jones, William B. 37 Jones, William B. 38 Speakerman, Henry 38 Speakerman, Irene 38 Speakerman, Irene 39 Speakerman, Irene 39 Epackerman, Irene 30 Huck, Gary 31 Apgar, Luther 11 Lodge, Mrs Mary anges 31 Lodge, Mrs Mary anges 32 Houston, Ereian 33 Parenteau, Mrs. Mary 41 Haley, Albert 42 Houston, Mrs. Jessie 42 Houston, Mrs. Mary 43 Parenteau, Mrs. Mary 44 Haley, Albert 44 Haley, Albert 44 Pennington, Mrs. Jessie 45 Wells, Miss Mary 46 Haley, Albert 46 Pennington, George 47 Pennington, George 48 Pennington, Mrs. Mary 49 Wells, Miss Mary 40 Wells, Miss Mary 41 Lodge, Mrs. Mary 42 Houston, Mrs.	ADAMS COURT	23 Volk, Alfred
6 Angelone, Mrs. Minnie 8 Peacock, Harry 8 Peacock, Mrs. Katherine 8 Peacock, Mrs. Katherine 8 Peacock, Mrs. Katherine 8 Chard, Mrs. Gladys 10 Wahlers, John T. 11 Dilley, Donald 11 Dilley, Donald 12 Stoppiellio, Michael 13 Huck, Sarah 14 Bush, Alvin 15 Bush, Adelaide 16 Holchub, Mrs. Evelyn 16 Mayfield, David 17 BeRuyter, John 18 DeRuyter, Mrs. Evelyn 19 Campbell, Gerow 29 Murray, Walter J. 20 PoAngelis, Angelo 21 DeAngelis, Mrs. Margaret 22 Burdick, Galdys 23 Reise, Herman 24 Smith, Fred W. 25 Smith, Fred W. 26 Smith, Fred W. 27 Reise, Herman 28 Smith, Fred W. 29 Murray, Walter J. 20 Wood, Mrs. Elizabeth 29 Wood, Mrs. Elizabeth 29 Wood, Mrs. Elizabeth 29 Wood, Mrs. Elizabeth 29 Wood, Mrs. Hazel 31 Rothfuss, Mrs. Martha 4 Heckman, Frank 4 Heckman, Frank 5 Fiebke, Mrs. Wenie 5 Fiebke, Mrs. Wenie 6 Rago, James 9 Fiebke, Mrs. Wenie 13 Rothfuss, Milliam 15 Volk, Edna 15 Volk, Mrs. Anna 16 Cooper, Charles 17 Bilder, Elizabeth 18 Chard, Mrs. Edith 19 Jones, William B. 20 Poseakerman, Henry 20 Speakerman, Irene 20 BeVERLY ROAD 21 Apgar, Luther 1 Lodge, Friend 1 Lodge, Mrs Marian B. 2 Houston, Everton J. 2 Houston, Everton J. 2 Houston, Mrs. Mary Lou 3 Parenteau, Mrs. Mary 2 Haley, Albert 4 Pennington, George 4 Pennington, George 4 Pennington, George 5 Wells, Miss Mary 6 Redbord, Mrs. Anna 6 Redbord, Mrs. Anna 7 Deacherman, Irene 8 DeverLy Road 1 Apgar, Luther 1 Lodge, Friend 1 Lodge, Mrs Marian B. 2 Houston, Everton J. 2 Houston, Everton J. 2 Houston, Everton J. 2 Houston, Mrs. Mary 2 Wells, Miss Mary 4 Haley, Albert 4 Pennington, Mrs. Mary 5 Wells, Miss Mary 6 Redbord, Mrs. Anna 6 Redbord, Mrs. Anna 7 Bider, Elizabeth 16 Meeker, Dorothy 17 Bider, George 18 Catallo, Joseph 18 Catallo, Joseph 19 Kennedy, Mrs. Bertha 19 McFadden, William 19 McFadden, William 20 McFadden, William 21 Michaels, Mrs.	6 Angelone Amedio	23 Volk, Dorothy
8 Peacock, Marry 8 Peacock, Mrs. Katherine 20 Welsh, George 22 Welsh, Mrs. Edith 37 Jones, Mrs. Julia Mai 38 Speakerman, Henry 38 Speakerman, Irene 39 Speakerman, Irene 30 Jones, Mrs. Julia Mai 39 Speakerman, Irene 30 Speakerman, Irene 31 Juliey, Donald 31 Speakerman, Irene 31 Juliey, Elsie 32 Stoppiellio, Michael 33 Huck, Sarah 41 Huck, Sarah 53 Huck, Harry 64 Bush, Adelaide 75 Julia Mai 76 Mayfield, Marion 76 Mayfield, David 77 DeRuyter, Mrs. Evelyn 78 Mayfield, Marion 86 Mayfield, Marion 87 Mayfield, Marion 89 Julia Mai 80 Speakerman, Irene 80 Juliey, Donald 81 Lodge, Mrs Marian B. 81 Huck, Harry 81 Lodge, Mrs Marian B. 82 Houston, Mrs. Marie 83 Parenteau, Mrs. Marie 84 Holchub, Mrs. Evelyn 86 Peacock, Mrs. Marian 87 Houston, Mrs. Marie 88 Peacock, Mrs. Edith 89 Julia Mai 89 Speakerman, Irene 80 Julia Mai 80 Julia Mai 80 Julia Mai 80 Julia Mai 80 Speakerman, Irene 80 Julia Mai 80 Speakerman, Irene 80 Julia Mai 80 Julia Mai 80 Julia Mai 80 Julia Mai 80 Speakerman, Irene 80 Julia Mai 80 Speakerman, Irene 80 Julia Mai 80 Speakerman, Irene 80 Julia Mai 80 Speakerman, Irene 80 Julia Mai 80 Julia Mai 80 Speakerman, Irene 80 Julia Mai	6 Angelone Mrs Minnie	26 Abell, Joseph R.
8 Peacock, Mrs. Katherine  ANNIE STREET  8 Chard, Mrs. Gladys 10 Wahlers, John T. 11 Dilley, Donald 12 Stoppiellio, Michael 13 Huck, Sarah 13 Huck, Sarah 14 Bush, Adelaide 15 Huck, Harry 16 Mayfield, David 16 Mayfield, David 16 Mayfield, David 17 Burdick, Carl A. 18 Burdick, Carl A. 19 DeAngelis, Angelo 20 DeAngelis, Mrs. Margaret 21 Schultz, Fred 22 Schultz, Fred 23 Smith, Fred W. 28 Smith, Mrs. Betty 29 Campbell, George 29 Welsh, Mrs. Gespakerman, Jrene 37 Jones, Mrs. Julia Mai 38 Speakerman, Henry 38 Speakerman, Irene 39 Speakerman, Irene 39 Speakerman, Irene 31 Lodge, Friend 1 Lodge, Friend 1 Lodge, Mrs Marian B. 2 Houston, Everton J. 2 Houston, Mrs. Mary Lou 3 Parenteau, Mrs. Marie 4 Haley, Albert 4 Haley, Albert 4 Pennington, George 4 Pennington, George 4 Pennington, Mrs. Jessie 5 Wells, Miss Helen 5 Wells, Miss Mary 6 Redbord, Philip 6 Redbord, Philip 7 Wells, Maurice 8 Redbord, Mrs. Anna 7 Kuehn, Erika 8 Kuehn, Herman 8 Kuehn, Mrs. Elsia 8 CONGRESSIONAL PARKWAY 9 Wood, Robert 10 Bauer, Eleanor 10 Berry, Miss Charlotte 11 Lides, John 12 Houston, Mrs. Mary 12 Houston, Mrs. Mary 13 Parenteau, Mrs. Mary 14 Haley, Albert 15 Wells, Miss Mary 15 Wells, Miss Mary 16 Redbord, Philip 17 Wells, Miss Mary 18 Wells, Mrs. Mary 19 Wells, Mrs. Marian 19 Fiebke, Mrs. Betty 19 Wells, Mrs. Marian 10 Lodge, Friend 11 Lodge, Friend 11 Lodge, Mrs Marian B. 12 Houston, Wrs. Mary 12 Houston, Mrs. Mary 13 Parenteau, Raymond 14 Haley, Albert 14 Haley, Albert 15 Wells, Miss Mary 15 Wells, Miss Mary 16 Redbord, Philip 17 Wells, Miss Mary 18 Wells, Miss Mary 19 Wells, Miss Mary 19 Wells, Miss Mary 19 BetverLy Road 10 Apgar, Luther 11 Lodge, Friend 11 Lodge, Friend 11 Lodge, Friend 12 Houston, Mrs Mary 12 Houston, Mrs. Mary 12 Houston, Mrs. Mary 12 Houston, Mrs. Mary 14 Haley, Albert 15 Wells, Miss Mary 16 Redbord, Philip 17 Wells, Miss Mary 18 Wells, Miss Mary 19 Wells, Miss	8 Peacock Harry	26 Abell, Mrs. Elsie
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13 Rothfuss, William 15 Volk, Edna 16 Volk, Harry 17 Bilder, George 18 Catallo, Joseph 18 Catallo, Mrs. Esther 19 Kennedy, George 10 Volk, Mrs. Evelyn 10 Clark, Evelyn 11 McFadden, Mrs. Evelyn 12 Wider, Mary 13 Catallo, Mrs. Esther 14 Catallo, Mrs. Esther 15 Volk, Mrs. Esther 16 Clark, Evelyn 17 McFadden, Mrs. Evelyn 18 Catallo, Mrs. Esther 19 Kennedy, Mrs. Bertha 19 McFadden, Mrs. Evelyn 10 Clark, Richard 11 Bilder, George 12 Catallo, Joseph 13 Catallo, Joseph 14 Catallo, Joseph 15 Volk, Mrs. Esther 16 Clark, Mrs. Evelyn 17 McFadden, Mrs. Evelyn 18 Catallo, Joseph 18 Catallo, Joseph 18 Catallo, Joseph 19 Kennedy, George 19 Kennedy, Mrs. Bertha 10 McFadden, Mrs. Evelyn 11 McFadden, William 12 Wider, Mary 12 Rhoades, Mrs. Edna		
15 Volk, Edna 18 Catallo, Joseph 15 Volk, Harry 18 Catallo, Mrs. Esther 15 Volk, Mrs. Anna 19 Kennedy, George 15 Volk, Mrs. Evelyn 16 Clark, Evelyn 17 McFadden, Mrs. Evelyn 18 Catallo, Mrs. Esther 19 Kennedy, Mrs. Bertha 19 McFadden, Mrs. Evelyn 19 McFadden, William 20 Wider, Mary 20 Rhoades, Mrs. Edna		
15 Volk, Harry 18 Catallo, Mrs. Esther 15 Volk, Mrs. Anna 19 Kennedy, George 15 Volk, Mrs. Evelyn 16 Clark, Evelyn 17 McFadden, Mrs. Evelyn 18 Catallo, Mrs. Esther 19 Kennedy, Mrs. Bertha 19 McFadden, Mrs. Evelyn 19 McFadden, William 22 Wider, Mary 20 Rhoades, Mrs. Edna		
15 Volk, Mrs. Anna 19 Kennedy, George 15 Volk, Mrs. Evelyn 16 Clark, Evelyn 17 McFadden, Mrs. Evelyn 18 Clark, Richard 19 Kennedy, Mrs. Bertha 19 McFadden, Mrs. Evelyn 19 McFadden, William 20 Wider, Mary 20 Rhoades, Mrs. Edna		
15 Volk, Mrs. Evelyn 16 Clark, Evelyn 17 McFadden, Mrs. Evelyn 18 McFadden, Mrs. Evelyn 19 McFadden, William 20 Wider, Mary 20 Rhoades, Mrs. Edna		
16 Clark, Evelyn 16 Clark, Richard 19 McFadden, Mrs. Evelyn 16 Clark, Richard 19 McFadden, William 22 Wider, Mary 20 Rhoades, Mrs. Edna		, Occ. Pc
16 Clark, Richard 19 McFadden, William 22 Wider, Mary 20 Rhoades, Mrs. Edna		, Lizio. Del cita
22 Wider, Mary 20 Rhoades, Mrs. Edna		The state of the s
,		
20 Knoades, Robert		
	22 Wilder, 1 rederica	20 Miloaues, Robert

- 22 Durr, Gertrude22 Durr, Harry
- 24 Hopkins, James24 Hopkins, Mrs. Alice
- 31 McMurray, Charles 31 McMurray, Nellie
- 33 Proctor, Anna 33 Proctor, William

#### D'AMATO AVENUE

- 21 Christiansen, John 21 Christiansen, Mrs. Marie

- 21 DaMato, Anna 21 DaMato, George 21 DaMato, Mrs. Marie 21 Fiore, Charles 21 Fiore, Mrs. Rose

- 21 Lasky, Mrs. Dolly
  21 Lasky, Richard
  31 Gilpatrick, Mrs. Wanda
  31 Gilpatrick, William
- 32 Hampesch, Andrew 32 Hampesch, Mrs. Elizabeth 33 Fleishman, Mrs. Suzanna

#### DOROTHY AVENUE

Brown, John L. Brown, Mrs. Lois

#### FENNER ROAD

8 Hammond, Richard H.

#### FILLMORE AVENUE

- 3 Walker, George 3 Walker, Mrs. Gladys
- 5 Carpenter, Lucy P. Carpenter, Orson
- 19 Bickler, Frank
- 19 Bickler, Mrs. Catherine 19 Price, Mrs. Marian 19 Price, Walter

- 21 Voegler, August 21 Voegler, Mrs. Johanna 23 Schaaf, John 23 Schaaf, Mrs. Tillie

#### GLENDALE AVENUE

- 10 Young, Fred
  10 Young, Howard
  10 Young, Mrs. Anna
  12 Coe, Gilbert
  12 Coe, Mrs. Julia M.
  14 Cuva, Joseph
  14 Cuva, Mrs. Maria
  16 Hoffman, Freest

- Hoffman, Ernest
- 16 Hoffman, Mrs. Edith

#### **GRAND TERRACE**

- Ballantyne, JohnBallantyne, Mrs. RenaHart, Elmer

- 29 Hart, Mrs. Emily
- 31 LeRoy, Edgar R.31 LeRoy, Mrs. Emily

#### HARRISON AVENUE

- 12 Baker, Arthur
- 12 Baker, Mrs. Margaret

#### HAZEL AVENUE

- 9 Conkling, Alice Adele 9 Conkling, Raymond

- 9 Myers, Jack 9 Myers, Mrs. Alice Hazel
- 10
- Henry, Clyde Henry, Mrs. Loveday 10
- 11 Briscoe, Mrs. Eva

- 13 Porter, Emily
  13 Porter, Frank, Jr.
  13 Porter, Frank, Sr.
  13 Porter, Mrs. Mabel
  14 Henry, Ralph
- Trusler, Albert James Trusler, Albert, Sr. Trusler, Mrs. Rose Vinson, Louis 14
- 14
- 14
- 15
- Vinson, Mrs. Mildred 15
- 16
- Mitchell, Frank Mitchell, Mrs. Arlene Merz, Mrs. Evelyn 16
- 16
- 16
- 18
- Merz, Mrs. Evelyn
  Merz, William C.
  Collins, Benjamin
  Collins, Mrs. Elizabeth
  Monk, Mrs. Lillian
  Monk, Ruth
  Monk, William
  Monk, William, Jr.
  Richardson, Marian
  Richardson, Mrs. Georgia
  Rallella Mrs. Anna 18
- 19 19
- 19
- 19
- 21
- Ballella, Mrs. Anna Ballella, William
- 21 22 22 24 24 25 25 26 26 Hirt, Louis H. Hirt, Mary C.

- Thayer, Bell
  Thayer, Elmer
  Basse, Carl
  Basse, Mrs. Dorothy
  Smith, Mrs. Martha 30
- 30 Smith, Roy
- Smith, Roy
  Millburn, Mrs. Alice
  Sippel, Conrad
  Sippel, Mrs. Elsa
  Sippel, Mrs. Josephine
  Sippel, Winfield
  Eggert, Frank
  Eggert, Jessie
  Heideike, Emil 32 32
- 32 32
- 33
- 33
- 33 Heideike, Emil
- 35 Chedister, Conrad 35 Chedister, Mrs. Elsa

#### HILLSIDE TERRACE

- 6 Rahn, Edward
- 6 Rahn, Mrs. Edna

7 Borsum, Louis	26	Grant, Lincoln
7 Borsum, Louis A.	26	Grant, Mrs. Elizabeth
8 Van Houten, Gertrude	28	Behan, Mrs. Catherine
9 Van Houten, Gertrude	28	Behan, Miss Marion
8 Van Houten, Kenneth	29	Von Rhein, Caren
JEFFERSON COURT	29	Von Rhein, Mrs. Tampa
•	30	Duff, Garnet
17 Kitchell,	30	Olstead, Herbert
17 Kitchell,	30	
19 Mitchell, Mrs. Nellie	32	Olstead, Mary
19 Mitchell, Rudolph	32 32	Pfiefer, Harold
LAUREL AVENUE		Pfiefer, Mrs. Charlotte
	33	Humphreys, Carl
Dakin, John	33	Humphreys, Mrs. Bertha
Dakin, Mrs. Mary	34	Wolf, Henry
15 Cannon, Mrs. Margaret	34	Wolf, Mrs. Ellen
15 Cannon, Thomas, Jr.	35	Coe, Ernest
140 Becker, Mrs. Agnes	35	Coe, Mrs. Margaret
140 Becker, Ralph E.	35	Coe, Newell
143 Beattie, George	36	Nyman, Mrs. Inga
143 Beattie, Mrs. Margaret	36	Nyman, William
143 Bluhm, Frederick A.	37	Kremp, Mrs. Elsie
143 Bluhm, Mrs. Annie	37	Kremp, Otto
143 Bluhm, Phillip	38	Zahn, Joseph
143 Bluhm, Richard	38	Zahn, Mrs. Mary
143 Bluhm, W. Albert	39	Clark, Lawrence
143 Williamson, William	39	Clark, Mrs. Loreetta
146 Supplee, Mrs. Ernestine	40	Maloney, James
146 Supplee, S. Raymond	40	Maloney, Mrs. Anna
148 Phillip, Myrtle C.	41	Krueger, Joseph
148 Phillip, William	41	Krueger, Mrs. Marjorie
159 Schall, Edward	42	Krauetler, Robert
159 Schall, Edward, Jr.	42	Krauetler, Mrs. Bertha
159 Schall, Eva	43	Zahn, Charles
159 Schall, Florence	43	Zahn, Mrs. Margaret
159 Schall, Vivian	44	Bruce, George
	44	Bruce, Mrs. Irene
LINCOLN AVENUE	44	Krauetler, Lewis
7 Biglin, Mrs. Margaret	44	Krauetler, Mrs. Lulu
7 Biglin, William	44	Peto, Daniel
7 Ploehn, Mrs. Anna	45	Rogers, Mrs. Rose
9 Swain, Arthur	45	Rogers, Arthur
9 Swain, Mrs. Jean	46	Bareiss, Max
10 Kraja, Peter	46	Bareiss, Mrs. Emma
10 Kraja, Mrs. Lillian	47	Bradley, Ernest
11 Crue, George	47	Bradley, Mrs. Frances
11 Crue, Mrs. Barbara	49	Frey, Mrs. Elsa
13 Perkins, Raymond	49	Frey, Vernon
13 Perkins, Mrs. Gladys	50	Oberdick, John
14 Beebe, Dwight	50	Oberdick, Mrs. Edna
14 Beebe, Mrs. Irma		Kaisen, Harold
16 Raymond, Elwood	52	Kaisen, Mrs. Anita
16 Raymond, Margaret	-	
17 Titchen, Clifford	LIVI	NGSTON AVENUE NORTH
17 Titchen, Mrs. Hazel		
18 Inscho, Carlton	27	Karig, Alwyn
18 Inscho, Mrs. Alice	27	Karig, Edna
20 Everson, Eugene	27	Karig, Martin
20 Everson, Mrs. Gertrude	27	Karig, Mrs. Elsie
23 D'Surney, Michael	27	Karig, Martin, Jr.
	28	McCormack, James
	28	Vanderplate, Mrs. Mae
	28	Vanderplate, Louis
25 Werner, Mrs. Grace	29	DeCamp, Mrs. Agnes
	-/	- coump, miss rightes

32 Clark, LeRoy	30 Blatt, Mrs. Alice
32 Clark, Mrs. Genevieve	,
	- Bull Click
<ul><li>36 Bohnenberger, George, Jr.</li><li>36 Bohnenberger, George, Sr.</li></ul>	G -,
	30 Dougal, Mrs. Minnie
36 Bohnenberger, Mrs. Christine	30 Teed, Mrs. Catherine
36 Franke, Adam	52 Panek, Casmir
36 Franke, Mrs. Alice	52 Panek, Mrs. Frances
37 Rathbun, Dorothy	56 Maxfield, Emily E.
37 Rathbun, Louis	56 Maxfield, Harry
37 Rathbun, Mrs. Florence	56 Maxfield, Harry L.
41 Stiehl, Charles	56 Maxfield, Mefford
41 Stiehl, Mrs. Helen	56 Maxfleld, Mrs. Emily D.
51 Meeker, Fred	93 Bataille, Harry G.
51 Meeker, Muriel	93 Bataille, Harry W.
51 Meeker, Violet	93 Bataille, Mrs. Elsie
55 DeVita, Anthony	95 Bataille, Ernest
55 DeVita, Doris	95 Bataille, Mrs. Alice
57 Quigley, John	95 McKeon, Mrs. Helen
57 Quigley, Mrs. Mildred	95 Van Ness, Mrs. Alice
69 DeCamp, Mrs. Edith	103 Helmbach, Mrs. Helen
69 DeCamp, Ralph	103 Morelli, Neil
69 DeCamp, Robert	103 Mulvihill, Mrs. Edith
71 Collins, M. Julius	103 Mulvihill, Michael
71 Collins, Mrs. Frances	107 Writt, Frank
71 Palmer, Mrs. Lena	118 Harkey, Arthur
71 Palmer, Mrs. Winifred	118 Harkey, Christopher
73 Schauner, Charles	118 Harkey, Fanny
73 Schauner, Elayon	,
123 Barnes, Mrs. Ida	MADISON COURT
123 Foley, Charles	6 Tucker,
124 Davis, Mrs. Rose	6 Tucker,
124 Davis, Richard	8 Schilling, Mrs. Florence
124 Goss, Albert	8 Schilling, Thomas
124 Goss, Mrs. Rose	ζ,
127 Nicholson, Percy	McCLELLAN AVENUE
129 Grace, Mrs. Seton	31 Perciante, Angelo
129 Grace, Peter	31 Perciante, Nick
148 Brower, Mrs. Rose	31 Perciante, Phylis
148 Colon, Irving	42 Menick, Daniel
152 Van Camp, Robert	42 McKeeby, Warren H.
152 Van Camp, Robert 152 Van Camp, Thelma	42 McKeeby, Ethel B.
	44 McPhail, Mrs. Marie
198 Markel, James 233 DeVita, Michael	44 McPhail, Elmer
233 DeVita, Mrs. Felicia	59 Bedell, Miss Mary
233 DeVita, Mrs. Pencia 233 DeVita, Frank	59 Bedell, Miss Irene
	60 Crotty, Mrs. Mary
237 Kent, Alfred	60 Gould, George
237 Kent, Hugh	78 Brokaw, Thornton
237 Kent, Mrs. Edith	78 Brokaw, Roy
247 Aurnheimer, Mrs. Muriel	
247 Aurnheimer, Walter	
247 Baird, David	
247 Baird, Mrs. Eleanor	78 Brokaw, Arthur
247 Rall, Dell K.	79 Reilly, Peter
247 Rall, Harold F.	79 Schwartz, Frank, Jr.
TIMINICATON AMENITE COUTH	79 Schwartz, Frederick
LIVINGSTON AVENUE SOUTH	79 Schwartz, Frank
24 Cowan, Elizabeth	81 Todd, Lelland
24 Cowan, Thomas	83 Zigenfus, William P.
24 Cowan, Mrs. Anna	83 Zigenfus, Mrs. Marie
24 Cowan, Winifred	85 Kirschler, Mrs. Mary
24 Moffitt, John	85 Kirschler, Charles
30 Blatt, Frank	89 Miller, Annabelle

89	Miller, Ethel	67	Simmons, Connie C.
89	Miller, Mrs. Onnie	67	Simmons, Mrs. Mary E.
		74	
89	Miller, LeRoy		
89	Miller, Roy	74	
95	Tischio, John	74	
95	Tischio, Michael	74	Manella, Mrs. Bertha
95	Tischio, Miss Rose	86	Secord, Jay Gould
95	Tischio, Joseph	86	Secord, Mrs. Alice M.
95	Tischio, Miss Pauline	87	Rausch, Albert
95	Tischio, Mrss Lalia	87	Rausch, Fred
	Tischio, Mrs. Lelia	87	Rausch, Mrs. Kate
95	Tischio, Mrs. Geraldine		
109	Lawrence, William	87	Rausch, Mrs. Margaret
109	Lawrence, Miss Louella	103	Halsey, Mrs. Gertrude
109	Toncas, John	103	
109	Toncas, Mrs. Anna	103	Olstead, Janice
115	Capello, Mrs. Concetta	114	Van Idistine, Charles
115	Capello, Thomas	114	
119	Conkling, Ambrose	114	
119	Foster Mrs Cortrado	119	
	Foster, Mrs. Gertrude		
119	Girod, Edwin	119	Youngjohn, Harry
119	Sachs, Jacob	119	Youngjohn, Harry E.
	Wills, Mrs. Georgianna	119	Youngjohn, Miss Olive
119	Wills, David	122	Schoener, Edward C.
156	Brodie, Leo	122	Schoener, Mrs. Louise C.
	Brodie, Sarah	122	Schoener, Mrs. Emily
	Erb, Albert	123	Parkhurst, Richard
156	Kern, Daniel	123	Parkhurst, Mrs. Beulah
156		124	
	Kern, Mrs. Bertha		Happel, Fred
156	Van Blarcon, William	124	Happel, Mrs. Lucy
		124	Haven, Miss Lena
MICI	HAEL AVENUE	124	Weimer, Mrs. Grace
10	Luciano, Mrs. Antoniate	128	MacQuade, Henry
10	Luciano, Lenard	1 <b>2</b> 8	MacQuade, Mrs. Alice
•	Duciano, Denard	133	Parkhurst, Mrs. Maide
MIT	CHELL AVENUE	202	Mitschelle, Mrs. Anna
1		202	Mitschelle, Fred
	Heinie, Harry	202	
	Heinie, Mrs. Albertine	202	Mitschelle, George
	Sellick, Adelaide		Mitschelle, William
16	Sellick, George	209	Brower, Harry
16	Simpson, Arthur	209	Brower, Mrs. Amelia
16	Simpson, Mrs. Mabel	209	
21	Osborne, Mrs. Martha	209	Fahrback, Mrs. Theresa
21	Osborne, Robert	212	Van Der Plate, Miss Hilda
23	Smith, Allen	215	Crutzberg, Anna
23	Smith, Mrs. Mabel	215	Daul, Julia
33	Heym, Mrs. Margaret	215	Dowd, Thomas
33	Heym, Herbert	247	
33	Heym, Herbert	247	Macko, Andrew
MOL	INT PLEASANT AVENUE EAST		Macko, Mrs. Marie
		247	Thompson, Joseph
14	Harlor, Mrs. Margaret	248	Schloss, Robert
14	Richardson, Marvin B.	250	Cannon, Mrs. Agnes
14	Richardson, Mrs. Margaret	250	Mitschele, Mrs. Mary
20	Johnson, Miss Emily	250	Mitschele, Herbert
20	Van Zee, Arthur	<b>2</b> 81	Ackerson, Ralph
28	Brower, Albert	281	Force, Mrs. Emma
28	Brower, Mrs. Gladys	281	Force, Walter
30	Flynn, Norman	281	
32		281	Lake, Norman
	Lambrecht, Austin H.		Lake, Ralph
32	Lambrecht, Mrs. Honora	281	Force, Calvin
47	Devey, Mrs. Martha	281	Gamble, Mrs. Oliva
47	Newick, Russell	284	Force, Miss Alice
47	Newick, Mrs. Edna	284	Force, Ross
			1033

	Carstens, Arthur H.	147	Brown, Helen
301	Carstens, Mrs. Marjorie	147	Brown, Mrs. Helen
301	Force, John G. Force, Reford	14/	Brown, James
	Mannex, Miss Catherine	MOU	NT PLEASANT PARKWAY
	Karig, Mrs. Martha	13	
309		13	Breen, Lester A.
	Titus, Mrs. Jennie	13	Powell, Una
309	Titus, Robert	13	Wolf, Mrs. Ollie
309	Titus, Robert, Jr.	16	Parker, Joseph
	Ports, Earl	16	Parker, Mrs. Josephine
325		17	Morris, Mrs. Susan
	Costello, Miss Elizabeth	23	Dressel, Mrs. Ruth
	Kean, Mrs. Elizabeth	23	Dressel, Carl
329 329	Kean, Robert W.	24 24	
329	Lyman, Robert Romine, Leslie L.	26	,
329	Romine, Mrs. Margaret K.	26	Kolodin, Barbara Kolodin, Samuel
337	Eichhorn, Beatrice N.		Sanderson, Mrs. Olive
337	Eichhorn, Edgar L.	27	Sanderson, Joseph
337	Nichols, Elizabeth		Tanadara yang pangan
341	Baker, Lloyd D.		STREET
341	Baker, Miss Mabel	13	McCormack, Seth
341		13	McCormack, Mrs. Lucy L.
341		PI A	ZA PLACE
355		2	
355 169	Papp, Mrs. Edith Vincent, Fletcher	4	Blake, Wm. Wallace Anderson, Percival
169	Vincent, Fietcher Vincent, Edgar	4	Anderson, Miss Doris
107	v meent, Edgar	8	Hockenjos, Miss Dorothy
MOU	INT PLEASANT AVENUE WEST		Hockenjos, Gottlieb
.1	Lauranaa Lastar	8	Hockenjos, Miss Louise
4	Lawrence, Lester Lawrence, Mrs. Lena	8	Hockenjos, Mrs. Eva
9	Day, Alda	8	Hopkins, Daniel
ģ	Day, Alton	8	Hopkins, Mrs. Margaret
11	Lucas, William	8	Hopkins, Jack
20	Campbell, Lester	8	Weden, Joseph
20	Campbell, Mrs. Lorraine	0	Weimer, Andrew
20		PRF	STON DRIVE
20			Dawson, Mrs. Emma
34	Neil, Jacobsen	10	Dawson, William
36		12	Ackerman, Sarah
36 36		12	Ackerman, Harold
37		14	Law, Mrs. Emma
37	Hull, LaVerne S.	14	Law, Mr. Richard
37		15	Hoffnagel, Mrs. Esther
38		15	Hoffnagel, Fred
38	Packard, Ruth	25	Fischer, Mrs. Marion
	Callahan, Thomas	25	Fischer, Leon
50		חממ	SPECT ROAD
61	Brown, Mrs. Ida		
61	Brown, Leon		Stout, Presley
63		12	
63 91		20	Wagner, Herbert Wagner, Mrs. Myrtle
91		20	Wagner, Mrs. Myrtie
91	Writt, Raymond	SHF	RBROOKE PARKWAY
91	Writt, Agnes	4	Monser, Mrs. Helen
147	Brown, Peter, Jr.	4	Monser, Edward
147	Brown, Peter	5	McQuilken, Mrs. Marian
,	2.5Will I Citi	_	

_	36 O ''' - I	10	Pollard, Mrs. Ruth
5	McQuilken, James		
7		19	
7	Wright, Wilton	19	
	Milone, Louis	21	
11	Milone, Mrs. Antonia	21	Smith, Russell
12	Mana, Arthur	22	
12	Malla, Altilui	22	
12	Mana, Mrs. Florence	24	
	Sweeney, William	24	
14	Sweeney, Mrs. Rena		
15	Wiberg, Kaleb	24	
17	Wiberg, Kaleb Gerweck, Richard	36	
17	Gedwick, Mrs. Louise	36	Terhune, Mrs. Mildred
	<b>July</b> 1 - 1 - 1 - 1	40	Deignan, William
SIIN	SET DRIVE	40	Deignan, Marian
			Courtney, Dolores
	Gopel, Robert	42	Courtney, James
	Gopel, Mrs. Anna	72	Courtney, James
9	Fenner, Mrs. Elenor	WAS	SHINGTON COURT
9	Fenner, Walter E.		
9	Kasten, John		DeVine, Paul
9	Kasten, Mrs. Ruth	2	
	Price, Joseph	4	
9	Price, Mrs. Margaret	4	, ,
	Oppenheim, Mrs. Helene	6	Trocha, Richard
12	Oppenheim, Stanley C.	6	Trocha, Mrs. Martha
12	Oppenheim, Stanley C.	19	Ibsen, Mrs. Dorothy
CIINI	CET DOAD	19	Ibsen, Peter
	SET ROAD	21	
1	Menagh, Mrs. Grace	21	
1	Menagh, Fred	21	reicumger, Mrs. Matane
18	Baier, Elmer	WIL	SON TERRACE
18	Baier, Mrs. Mary		
18	Baier, Mrs. Clara	28	,
•	Daici, Mis. Clara	28	J.
VIR	GINIA AVENUE	40	,
		40	Berrand, Lizzon Zizun Burch
5		44	Holt, Mrs. Margaret
5	Stout, Samuel	44	Holt, William
5	Wisdom, Vernon		
7	Panek, Stanley	WOO	DDLAND ROAD
7	Panek, Theodore		Graham, Bertha J.
13	Decker, Mrs. Louise		Graham, C. Lutz
13	Decker, George	31	
17	Corry, William B.	31	
17	Corry, Catherine	43	
12	Pollard, Edward B.	43	
10	Tonard, Edward D.	43	Fulcher, Helen

17	Corry, Catherine Pollard, Edward B.	43 43	,
		2nd DISTRI	ICT
12 12 15 15 15 15 16 16 16 16	Garfall, William Garfall, Mrs. Claire Parker, Cyril Parker, Mrs. Malida Wikris, Henry Wikris, Mrs. Catherine Dare, Howard Dare, Arthur Dare, Warren Dare, Mrs. Susan Kirsten, William Kirsten, Mrs. Phyllis Hammond, John A.	17 17 18 21 21 22 22 27 27 28 28	Ruppel, Mrs. Augusta Linnon, Mrs. Mary E. Linnon, Joseph C. Fischer, Peter Fischer, Mrs. Marie White, Frank E. White, Mrs. Lucy MacGregor, Mrs. Lillian

Duker, Mrs. Mary Fund, Ellsworth 32 Fund, Mrs. Cecelia

#### AMHERST PLACE

- Sheldon, Garth
- Sheldon, Mrs. Myrtle Sutterlen, Fred A.
  Sutterlen, Mrs. Louisa
  Snyder, Edwin C.
  Snyder, Mrs. Ethel M.

- 10
- Swartz, James Swartz, Mrs. Irene
- Prochaska, Charles Prochaska, Mrs. Anna 11
- Lanterman, Clarence
- 12 Lanterman, Mrs. Laura
- Clark, Mrs. Florence Clark, Mrs. Agnes Clark, William H. Flood, William H.
- 13
- 13
- 15
- Dallachie, John C. Dallachie, Mrs. Nellie F. 15
- 16
- Wallace, Claire Wallace, Mrs. Irma 16
- Whitman, Harold C 17
- Whitman, Mrs. Lillian K. 17
- 21
- Mors, Ralph Mors, Mrs. Caroline Anderson, Mrs. Vivian
- Ohme, David
- Leeds, John Leeds, Mrs. Ruth
- Charmley, Roy
  Charmley, Mrs. Florence
  Schoeninger, Adolph
  Buerger, Wm. L.
  Buerger, Mrs. Daisy M.

- Mohr, Charles Mohr, Mrs. Catherine

#### BAUMS COURT

- Baum, Louis
- Stevens, John
- Bell, Lawrence
- Krause, Stanley Krause, Mrs. Martha Block, Samuel Block, Mrs. Mary
- 15
- 15
- 15 15
- Ollerenshaw, Robert Ollerenshaw, Mrs. Mildred Beaumont, Mrs. Margaret *2*0
- 20 Ullrick, Harold
- Ullrick, Mrs. Ruth
- 21 Arter, Harold
- 21 Arter, Mrs. Muriel
- 49 Hockin, Russell49 Hockin, Mrs. Tillie

#### BERKELEY PLACE

- 5 Byrne, Walter5 Byrne, Mrs. Margaret

- Bolton, Albert Bolton, Mrs. Sena
- Martin, Theodore, Jr.
- Martin, Mrs. Martha H.
- Bohenberger, Albert Bohenberger, Mrs. Margaret Stevens, Benjamin Stevens, Mrs. Florence 33
- 35
- 35
- 39
- Fairchild, Frank Fairchild, Mrs. Lena 39
- 39 Moeri, Miss Bertha
- Wahlers, Amandus, Jr. Wahlers, Mrs. Mary 43

#### BROOKSIDE AVENUE

- Hobbs, Harold W. Hobbs, Mrs. Rosemary
- Tunstead, John
- Tunstead, Mrs. Linda
- 37
- 37
- 37
- Hain, Otto
  Hain, Mrs. Vivian
  Hain, Leonard
  Hain, Mrs. Margaret 37
- 38 Ingling, Frank L.
- Ingling, Mrs. Dorothy
  Cozier, Mrs. Anna
  Cozier, Miss May
  Cozier, Miss Helen

- 43 Cozier, Miss Jessie
- 44
- McCarthy, Blaine A.
  McCarthy, Mrs. Dorothy
  Cornise, William
  Cornise, Vincent
  Cornise, Mrs. Jane 44
- 45

- 50
- Jansky, Arthur G. Jansky, Mrs. Pauline G. Warren, Clarence

#### **BROOKSIDE PLACE**

- 7 Flor, Frederick
- McCarthy, Charles McCarthy, Mrs. Jane
- Carrol, Roy
- 10
- 12
- Carrol, Mrs. Helen Lutzi, Phillip Lutzi, Mrs. Johanna 12
- 14
- Keeton, John Keeton, Mrs. Irene 14
- 16
- Werle, Phillip Werle, Mrs. Matilda

#### CEDAR STREET

- Kearney, William F. Kearney, Mrs. Louise Stanley, Edward Stanley, Mrs. Evelyn Strube, Otto
- 17
- 30
- Huff, Hudson R. 36
- Huff, Mrs. Daisey L.
- Healy, Thomas 38
- Weibolt, Fred Weibolt, Mrs. Margaret

40 Dorer, Harry C.	111	Gerevich, Anthony
	111	
40 Dorer, Mrs. Anna		
45 Davis, Mrs. Carrie V.	113	Suits, Claude V.
46 Condit, David M.	113	Suits, Mrs. Mary E.
16 Candit Man Wathanina	113	Suits, Kermit W.
46 Condit, Mrs. Katherine		
47 Sharp, Frank R.	113	Suits, Mrs. Mildred
47 Sharp, Mrs. Luella V.	115	Carner, White
	115	
49 Walters, Edward		
49 Walters, Mrs. Lillie	116	
49 Walters, James	116	Cheatle, Mrs. Ida
	117	Dieleford Forl C
50 Tracy, Walter E.	117	Bickford, Earl C.
50 Tracy, Mrs. Cecelia	121	Cleveland, Wm. C., Sr.
51 Kirkander, Carl	121	Cleveland, Wm. C., Sr. Cleveland, Wm., Jr.
	121	Clausland Allen
51 Kirkander, Mrs. Grace		
52 Pollach, John L.	121	
52 Pollach, Mrs. Florence	134	VanBrunt, Stanley
	124	VanDrunt, Otalicy
54 Owen, Thomas	134	VanBrunt, Orville
54 Owen, Mrs. Emma	134	VanBrunt, Mrs. Jessie
	136	Vogel, James
55 Jacot, Norville	136	Vogel, James
55 Jacot, Mrs. Mary	136	
55 Powell, Mrs. Maude	145	Zahn, Paul
	147	Thatcher, Joseph
56 Aromandi, Mrs. Marie	177	Thatcher, Joseph
60 Gardam, David J.	147	Thatcher, Mrs. Mildred
60 Gardam, Mrs. Dorothy	151	Ober, Henry
	158	
62 Weimer, Clifford 62 Weimer, Mrs. Edith		
62 Weimer, Mrs. Edith	158	
66 Kilgus, Fred	158	Batchelor, Miss Agnes
	160	
66 Kilgus, Mrs. Mildred		Meyer, Henry, Jr.
66 Kilgus, Miss Mildred	160	Meyer, Mrs. Edna M.
69 Huff, Chauncey	160	Morrow, Mrs. Maggie
60 TL-8 May II-1-	162	Stoll, Harold
69 Huff, Mrs. Helen		
69 Huff, Everett	162	
70 Sharp, Morgan	162	Thomas, Richard
	163	
70 Sharp, Mrs. Alice		
73 Knox, Mrs. Elizabeth M.	163	
73 Trimmer, Harold S.	164	Dingwell, David W.
	164	
73 Trimmer, Mrs. Elizabeth		
75 McGahey, Frederick N.	164	
75 McGahey, Mrs. Thelma	164	Dingwell, Mrs. Isabell
	165	Hubert, William
78 Hertel, George		
78 Schultz, Frederick	165	
78 Schultz, Mrs. Ethel E.	182	Silk, Fred
	182	Silk, Mrs. Dorothy
		Sirk, Wis. Dorotty
82 Anderson, Mrs. Catherine	192	
82 Anderson, George A.	192	Scott, Mrs. Virginia
	196	Schmidt, Thomas G.
85 Gargan, Mrs. Dorothea	196	
85 Till, Arthur N.	200	Neuberger, Louis
	200	
		Destilate Target
86 Hever, John	218	
86 Hever, Mrs. Mary	224	Bruckner, Walter
	224	Engles, Joseph
99 Longson, Mrs. Catherine	238	, 0
99 Roberson, Douglas 99 Roberson, Mrs. Gladys	238	Duker, Mrs. Matilda
99 Roberson, Mrs. Gladys	246	
100 C. Ciauys		
102 Stromp, Thomas	246	
106 Atchinson, Robert I.	250	Mehl, Frank
106 Atchinson, Mrs. Mildred	250	
107 Brown, Charles	250	Meni, Mrs. Minnie
107 Brown, Charles 107 Brown, Mrs. Anna	274	Holt, William E.
109 Green, Theodore	274	Holt, Mrs. Alice
		Colondich Tab-
109 Green, Mrs. Anna	282	Colendich, John

282	Colendich, Mrs. Antoinette	24	Smith, Mrs. Martha J.
	Mannett, Thomas	28	Haines, Merwyn V. T.
	Mannett, Mrs. Dorothy	28	
000	training, march a crossing	32	
DOU	GAL AVENUE	32	
	Donegan, Wm. E.	34	, and a subcetti
	Donegan, Mrs. Marion R.		,
		34	, and and the
	Wetzel, Mrs. Edna	34	Grimsey, Miss Elizabeth
9	Burricelli, Emil	Н 4 7	ELWOOD AVENUE
	Burricelli, Mrs. Laura		
	Rosseau, George	5	Parsello, Walter
12	Rosseau, Mrs. Ruth	5 5	Parsello, Mrs. Carrie A.
14	Walters, Wilmer	5	Ploch, John W., Jr.
	Walters, Mrs. Isabelle	5	Ploch, Mrs. Grace I.
16	Smith, Mrs. Ada	6	Huggard, Arthur
19	Paglia, Vito	6	Huggard, Mrs. Virginia
19	Vara, Joseph	7	Wingerter, Frank
19	Vara, Mrs. Mary	7	Wingerter, George
21	Stephan, William B.	7	Wingerter, Jess
21	Stephan, Mrs. Emily H.	7	Wingerter, Jess Wingerter, Mrs. Florence
	Schleeweiss, Walter	8	Mitchell, Edwin
23	Schleeweiss, Mrs. Ruth	8	Mitchell, Mrs. Louise
25		10	Corvell Alfred
25	Parkes, Joseph	10	
	Parkes, Mrs. Laura B.	11	Plackschmidt Wm T
26	Schadel, William M.	11	Blackschmidt, Wm. J.
	Schadel, Mrs. Marjorie	12	Blackschmidt, Mrs. Edna
2/	Thompson, Steven	12	Esslinger, Richard
29	Bonta, Henry G.	15	Esslinger, Mrs. Louise
<b>2</b> 9	Bonta, Mrs. Margaret		Raab, Wm. H.
EAT	CON ROAD	15	Raab, Mrs. Esther
		16	Dowling, Frank
9	McGee, Walter J.	16	Dowling, Mrs. Elizabeth
9	McGee, Mrs. Elizabeth	18	Wilton, Paul
12	Bracuti, Peter	18	Wilton, Mrs. Kathryn
12	Bracuti, Mrs. Minnie	20	Trowbridge, Irving
14	Olson, Emil W.	20	Trowbridge, Mrs. Clara B.
14	Olson, Mrs. Erna	21	Topping, Alton
16	Lutz, John C.	21	Topping, Mrs. Virginia
16	Lutz, Mrs. Crescertia	23	
17	Sulpy, Joseph	23	McKay, Mrs. Loretta
17	Sulpy, Mrs. Minnie	<i>2</i> 8	Gluck, Frank
19	Lombardi, Alfonse	28	Gluck, Mrs. Eleanor
19		30	Haynes, Arthur
	,	30	
GLA	NNON ROAD	30	Whitehead, Mrs. Marguerite
4	Corniero, Alexander	31	Rumsey, Miss Evelyn
	Corniero, Mrs. Loretta	31	VanNess, Edward
8	Beamer, Mrs. Daisy	31	VanNess, Mrs. Mildred
	Usudina Fabrian	32	
11	Hawkins, Ephriam	32	
	Cox, Donald M.	34	
11	Cox, Mrs. Violet J.	34	Colby, Mrs. Marion B.
11	Spence, Mrs. Louise C.	40	
12	Hausler, Willy	40	Mills, Mrs. Mabel I.
15	Robinson, Walter M. Robinson, Mrs. Elizabeth	44	
15	Robinson, Mrs. Elizabeth	44	
16	Biegart, Alfred	77	Orcen, Mis. Rad. VV.
16	Biegart, Mrs. Anna	HED	BERT TERRACE
20		_	
20	Barber, Mrs. Muriel	7	School William
23	Loftus, John Loftus, Mrs. Leola	7	Scheel, Mrs. Mary
23	Loftus, Mrs. Leola	9	
24	Smith, Elmer H.	9	Anderson, Mrs. Mary E.

10 Califfina Educad	16 Noff Vorl
10 Schilling, Edward	16 Neff, Karl
10 Schilling, Mrs. Frances	16 Neff, Mrs. Mabel
11 Greenberg, Harry	17 Landmesser, Charles F.
11 Greenberg, Mrs. Lillian	17 Landmesser, Mrs. Jane
13 Kuhn, Theodore	19 Montgomery, Andrew
13 Kuhn, Mrs. Gertrude	19 Montgomery, Mrs. Jean
14 Dahl, George	21 Christ, Mrs. Elizabeth
14 Dahl, Mrs. Sylvia	21 Christ, Philip
15 Danier William	21 Irving, Mrs. Margaret C.
15 Bannon, William	
15 Bannon, Mrs. Marion	
15 Hunt, Ross	23 Sprenkle, A. Kohr
15 Hunt, Mrs. Addie F.	23 Sprenkle, Mrs. Charlotte
16 Hellreigel, Clarence	24 Smith, Benjamin
16 Hellreigel, Mrs. Lydia	24 Smith, Mrs. Mattie
18 Scheel, Mrs. Grace	<ul><li>25 Umbriet, Wm. C.</li><li>25 Umbriet, Mrs. Frances</li></ul>
18 Scheel, Miss Winifred	25 Umbriet, Mrs. Frances
18 Scheel, Miss Grace	27 Russo, Thomas
18 Scheel, Miss Eleanor	27 Russo, Mrs. Theresa
20 Johnson, Harry	28 Bray, Elmer J.
20 Johnson, Mars Anna	
20 Johnson, Mrs. Anna	
20 Mitchele, Louis, Sr.	
21 Ploehn, Elmer	28 Bray, Mrs. Nellie K.
21 Ploehn, Mrs. Mary	28 Bray, Mrs. Marion
	28 Bray, Elmer M.
HILLSIDE AVENUE	31 Dilzell, Fred
51 Beck, George	31 Dilzell, Mrs. Doris
51 Beck, Henry	32 Lehman, Fred
51 Beck, Charles	32 Lehman, Mrs. Irene
51 Beck, Mrs. Elizabeth	36 Drake, Vernon O.
51 Donus, Mrs. Louisa	36 Drake, Mrs. Helen J.
53 Duker, Mrs. Anna	37 Baker, Ray
55 Duker, Mrs. Ailia	37 Baker, Mrs. Helen
53 Wingerter, Conrad	51 Flynn, Timothy J.
53 Wingerter, Mrs. Edna	31 Plynn, Timothy J.
99 Muhleisen, Miss Marie	MIDWAY DRIVE
99 Risedorf, Thomas	
99 Risedorf, Mrs. Anna	6 Comean, Louis
107 Bear, Ernest J. 107 Bear, Mrs. Marie	6 Comean, Mrs. Evelyn
107 Bear, Mrs. Marie	8 Liebenon, Howard R.
157 D'Auria, Henry S.	8 Liebenon, Miss Ethel V.
157 D'Auria, Mrs. Gertrude B.	8 Liebenon, Mrs. Ethel L.
159 Nolze, Harry	12 Marks, Mrs. Florence
159 Nolze, Harry 159 Nolze, Mrs. Tillie	MT DIEACANT DADIUMAN
161 McChesney, Raymond	MT. PLEASANT PARKWAY
161 McChesney, Mrs. Gertrude	35 Robinson, Frank W.
163 Mack, Charles	35 Robinson, Mrs. Alice P.
163 Mack, Mrs. Alberta	
,	NORTHFIELD AVENUE
HILLSIDE TERRACE	Redeker, John
	Redeker, Mrs. Helen
59 Rahn, Edward	Whitehouse, Herbert
63 Van Houten, F. Kenneth	Whitehouse, Mrs. Helen
63 VanHouten, Mrs. Gertrude	13 Rimbach, Leslie
	13 Rimbach, Mrs. Hazel
IRVING AVENUE	29 Fund, Mrs. Mary
9 Worthington, Herbert	
9 Worthington, Mrs. Mabel	
10 Volk, Emil	31 Marvin, Mrs. Doris
10 Volk, Mrs. Florence	35 Norris, Leslie
14 Albrecht, Walter	
	35 Norris, Mrs. Marcella
14 Albrecht, Mrs. Eleanor	35 Norris, Mrs. Marcella 43 Johnson, Miss Ethel F.
<ul><li>14 Albrecht, Mrs. Eleanor</li><li>15 Hill, Henry E.</li></ul>	<ul> <li>35 Norris, Mrs. Marcella</li> <li>43 Johnson, Miss Ethel F.</li> <li>43 Schulte, George B.</li> </ul>
14 Albrecht, Mrs. Eleanor	35 Norris, Mrs. Marcella 43 Johnson, Miss Ethel F.

71 Thurner, Martin 71 Thurner, Mrs. Anna	19 Allen, Mrs. Eveline 20 Crater, Dwight R.
71 Thurner, Miss Elsie	20 Crater, Mrs. Gladys
103 Sturdevant, John	21 Killoran, George
103 Sturdevant, Mrs. Jean	21 Killoran, Mrs. Emma
153 Faust, Eugene	22 Strauss, Anton
153 Faust, Mrs. Eva	22 Strauss, Mrs. Bernice
153 Rahn, Emil	23 Bittel, Robert
159 Rahn, Mrs. Mary	23 Bittel, Mrs. Margaret
<ul><li>159 Rahn, Miss Agnes</li><li>167 Schilling, Daniel H.</li></ul>	24 Fengler, Walter
167 Schilling, Mrs. Ida A.	24 Fengler, Mrs. Eliz. 25 Walker, Stanley
171 Mead, Mrs. Julia	25 Walker, Stanley 25 Walker, Mrs. Gertrude
173 Behan, Charles	26 Arwe, Alfred H.
173 Snyder, John	26 Arwe, Mrs. Ethel M.
173 Snyder, Mrs. Martha	27 Geary, John
177 Grossman, August	27 Geary, Mrs. Margaret
177 Grossman, Mrs. Edna	28 McGuire, Philip
179 Oakley, B. Arthur	28 McGuire, Mrs. Nora
179 Oakley, Mrs. Mary	29 Kellett, Leslie B.
181 Goechel, Robert	29 Kellett, Mrs. Katherine G.
181 Goechel, Mrs. Edith	31 Stark, Jerome F.
185 McQuaide, Walter	31 Stark, Mrs. Anna Marie
185 McQuaide, Mrs. Mary E. 187 Peterson, Arthur	34 Seidler, Robert 34 Seidler, Mrs. Emily
187 Peterson, Arthur 187 Peterson, Mrs. Hazel	34 Seidler, Mrs. Emily
187 Johnson, Miss Melissa	ROYAL AVENUE
187 VanSlyke, Graham	9 Klein, Emil
187 VanSlyke, Mrs. Olga	14 Klein, Mrs. Elizabeth
193 Keifer, Oliver	14 Schneider, Edward
193 Keifer, Mrs. Anna	14 Schneider, Mrs. Evelyn
193 Liebenon, Frederick	15 Roach, Daniel F.
193 Liebenon, Mrs. Mabel	15 Roach, Mrs. Kathryn
195 Park, Frederick	16 Gifford, Harold
233 Hoch, Frank J.	16 Gifford, Mrs. Lillian
233 Hoch, Miss Bertha	17 Zahn, Frederick
261 Alinger, Michael	17 Zahn, Fred B. 17 Zahn, Mrs. Nora
261 Alinger, Mrs. Bertha	17 Zahn, Mrs. Nora 18 Dinsmore, John
267 Hucker, William, Jr. 267 Hucker, William, Sr.	18 Dinsmore, Mrs. Bessie
267 Hucker, Mrs. Ella	19 Bebbington, James
267 Smith, Beverly	19 Bebbington, Mrs. Irma
267 Smith, Mrs. Helen	21 Robinson, George M.
285 Straham, Herman, Sr.	21 Robinson, Mrs. Luella B.
285 Straham, Herman, Jr.	23 Stierle, Edward
285 Straham, Dietrick	23 Stierle, Mrs. Ida
285 Straham, Mrs. Marie	26 Heller, Manning
285 Straham, Mrs. Dorothy	26 Heiler, Mrs. Isabell
299 Schilling, Charles	SOUTH LIVINGSTON AVENUE
299 Schilling, Mrs. Henrietta	Hoch, Mrs. Maude
OAKWOOD AVENUE	Hoch, Mrs. Maude
8 Brenzel, George	130 Kearney, John
10 Heimsch, Herman A.	130 Kearney, Mrs. Eleanor
10 Heimsch, Mrs. Marion	137 Merritt, William
12 Hauptman, Rudolph	137 Samuelson, George
14 Klenner, Lothar	137 Samuelson, Mrs. Grace 137 Teed, Ernest
14 Klenner, Mrs. Maryann	137 Teed, Ernest
16 Mischalk, Albien	137 Teed, Mrs. Georgiana
17 Conklin, James	137 Wikris, John
17 Conklin, Mrs. Lillian	137 Wikris, Mrs. Julia
19 Allen, Edward	160 Guenther, Royden

140	Constant May Cond	207	Caular Edward Ir
160	Guenther, Mrs. Carrie	397	Gauler, Edward, Jr.
163	Dougal, Charles G.	397	Gauler, Mrs. Mary
163		397	Gauler, Edward, Sr.
	Dougal, Mrs. Sadie H.		
163	Dougal, Miss Dorothy	399	
171	Wymen, Joseph	<b>3</b> 99	Owen, Mrs. Mary E.
	Warran Manager	407	
171	Wymen, Mrs. Margaret		Cruse, LeRoy
175	Burke, Thomas	407	Cruse, Mrs. Theresa
175		411	Ball, Frank
	Gearl, Leroy		Dall, Mark Elaia
175	Burke, Mrs. Theresa		Ball, Mrs. Elsie
177	Zoppy, Raphael	415	Heyl, Frank
182	Uill Coorge	415	
	Hill, George		
182	Ochs, George, Jr.	419	
182	Ochs, George, Sr.	427	Hooper, Robert R. Hooper, Mrs. Lillian C.
		427	Hooser Mrs Lillian C
182	Ochs, John A.		Hooper, Mrs. Liman C.
182	Ochs, Edwin A.	433	Albert, Elvin
182	Ochs, Mrs. Anna	433	Albert, Mrs. Grace
182	Ochs, Miss A. Louise	439	Nelson, Charles C.
182	Ochs, Miss K. Dorothea	439	Nelson, Mrs. Elizabeth
210		441	Macdonough, Harry
	Woods, Leslie C.		
214		441	Macdonough, Mrs. Annette
214	Fischer, Mrs. Matilda	441	Macdonough, Mrs. Louise
216		445	
	Fischer, Ernest, Jr.		
216	Fischer, Mrs. Mary K.	445	Wenske, Mrs. Florence
228	Zahn, Andrew	447	Correll, Fred A.
228		447	Correll, Mrs. Neme J.
246	Vahlespir, John	451	Ashby, Ralph
275	Zeeb, Ludwig	451	Ashby, Wm. E.
	Zeeb, Eddwig		
275		451	
282	Diechs, Louis	451	Ashby, Mrs. Minnie
282	Diechs, Mrs. Edith	468	Spriggs, Judson
		460	Spriggs, Judson
282		468	
288	Paton, Stanley B.	470	Ferguson, George
288		472	Buyton I Campbell
		472	Buxton, J. Campbell Buxton, Mrs. Grace
290		4/2	Buxton, Mrs. Grace
290	Ashton, Mrs. Lillian L.	479	Ferguson, Mrs. Lillian M.
206	Watson, Milton		
206	Watson, Minton	SWA	N ROAD
290	Watson, Mrs. Pauline	SWA	
302	Larsen, Louis C.		Pryce, Chester
302	Larsen, Mrs. Natalie F.		Pryce, Mrs. Stella
207	Cinches Council		
307			Beyer, Mrs. Amelia
307	Ginsberg, Mrs. Sadie	6	Mangas, Edward
310	Silk, James	6	Mangas, Mrs. Katherine
			Call Tarash
310		7	Sell, Joseph
314	Currey, Charles W.	7	Sell, Mrs. Beatrice
314		9	Kearney, Thomas
			Trainey, Thomas
314		9	Kearney, Mrs. Alice
314	Currey, Mrs. Harriet	10	Beyer, Leo, Jr.
337		10	Beyer, Mrs. Mildred
337		27	Reinhardt, Lawrence
337	Collins, Miss Pauline	27	Reinhardt, Mrs. Ruth
337			
		017.0	AMODE AMOUNT
360		SYC	AMORE AVENUE
360			
			Hogreilus, Daniel
360			Hogreilus, Mrs. Ruth
360			Ochs, Rudolph
370	McArdle, John D.		
			Smith, Edward W.
370			Smith, Mrs. Ruth
377		12	Silk, Peter
377		12	Sille Mac Elais
			Silk, Mrs. Elsie
377		27	Ochs, Harold
377	Graf, Mrs.	27	Ochs, Mrs. Elsie
390			
390	Studerus, Mrs. Lee	28	Keifer, Paul

- Meister, Albert J. Meister, Mrs. Mary C. Meister, Edward Myron, Joseph Myron, Mrs. Agnes Bennert, Lawrence Bennert, Mrs. Loretta Wightman, Francis D. Wightman, Mrs. Clara E. Fenske, Fred Walsh, James A. Walsh, Mrs. Elizabeth 44 48 48 Kayhart, Lemuel Kayhart, Mrs. Ethel Wagner, Raymond Wagner, Mrs. Ruth Suehn, William Suehn, Mrs. Emma 50 60 60 86 Hancharik, Nestor 90 Burack, William Burack, Mrs. Mary Curtis, Mrs. Mary T. 90 90 102 Fenske, Gus Fenske, Mrs. Anna B. Fenske, Emil Fenske, Mrs. Laura Fenske, Mrs. Anna 102 102 102 102 102 102 Fenske, Michael, Jr. 102
- Fenske, Michael, Jr.
  Fenske, Michael, Sr.
  Fenske, Louis
  Bakley, Edward
  Bakley, Mrs. Josephine
  Hubert, Mrs. Margaret 102 107 107
- 107
- 110 Demeter, Frank 110 Demeter, Mrs. Elizabeth 120 Demeter, William A. 120 Demeter, Mrs. Anna

#### SYCAMORE TERRACE

- Benz, JohnBenz, Mrs. CarrieBenz, Philip
- 17 Benz, Mrs. Pauline
- 21 Batchelor, James21 Batchelor, Mrs. Gertrude

#### SYMINGTON AVENUE

- 8 Brohan, Louis
- Brohan, Mrs. Maude
- 9 McDonald, Wm. 9 McDonald, Mrs. Margaret 20 Hammond, Hugh 20 Hammond, Mrs. Marjorie

- 23 Keck, Julius 23 Pistor, Adolph

#### WARDELL ROAD

- Haggerty, Allen Haggerty, Harold
- Haggerty, Miss Norma Haggerty, Miss Eleanor Hammel, Alfred

- Hammel, Mrs. Irene
- 14 Miller, Fred 14 Miller, Mrs. Elsie 14 Smith, Walter L. 14 Smith, Mrs. Janice

- 15
- Schulte, Donald Schulte, Mrs. Elizabeth 15
- 16 Drummond, Jos. A. 16 Drummond, Mrs. Irene A.

- Drummond, Mrs. Irene A.
  IZ Lee, Paul
  Lee, Mrs. Dorothy
  Berghans, Paul
  Berghans, Mrs. Katherine
  Palmer, Volkmar
  Palmer, Mrs. Marie
  Schmidt, Frank J.
  Smith, Mrs. Vera D.
  Brown, Paul W.
  Sharples, Arthur, Ir

- 22 22 23 23 23 23 23
- Sharples, Arthur, Jr.
- Sharples, Arthur Sharples, Mrs. Frances Reigel, Victor Reigel, Mrs. Florence

#### WEST CEDAR STREET

- 18 Kollmar, Robert L. 18 Kollmar, Mrs. Ruth

- 22 Crane, Robert 22 Crane, Mrs. Helen 28 Knuttgen, Howard 28 Knuttgen, Mrs. Gladys
- 30 Shupe, Earl

- 30 Shupe, Mrs. Ruth 32 Eager, Edmund 32 Eager, Mrs. Elizabeth

#### WESTLAWN ROAD

- 12 Neff, Charles12 Neff, Mrs. Ellis

#### WEST NORTHFIELD AVENUE

- 26 Maurer, Miss Virginia
- 26 McPherson, Mrs. Della
- 42 Kirsten, George W., Sr. 42 Kirsten, George W., Jr. 42 Kirsten, Mrs. Margaret 42 Kirsten, Miss Eleanor 64 Evans, Robert 64 Evans, Fdward

- 64 Evans, Edward 64 Evans, Mrs. Edith 66 Aloia, Alfred 66 Aloia, Mrs. Catherine
- 74 Mangas, Mrs. Mildred74 Shupe, Mrs. Mary
- VanNess, Raymond VanNess, Mrs. Phoebe Woodruff, Frank 76 76
- 76
- 82 Rosselli, Thomas82 Rosselli, Mrs. Margaret
- 84 Boutilette, James E.84 Boutilette, Mrs. Anna
- 86 Pfister, Henry

176 176	Goldberg, Abraham DeForest, Henry S. DeForest, Mrs. Marion DeForest, Miss Evelyn Spriggs, Fred Spriggs, Mrs. Anna Jameison, George Jameison, Mrs. Anna Jameison, Miss Mildred Tolum, Walter Cohrs, Herbert Cohrs, Miss Eleanor Cohrs, Mrs. Margaret Burlow, Rupert Knuth, Ernest, Jr. Knuth, Ernest, Jr. Knuth, Ernest, Sr. Knuth, Mrs. Ida Ball, Hiram E. Ball, Mrs. Ida R. Pannell, Ronald G. Pannell, Mrs. Elizabeth Pustarfi, Henry	WILSON TERRACE  7 Scholtz, Theodore 7 Scholtz, Mrs. Mary E. 9 Jaeger, Hans 15 Leonard, E. 15 Leonard, Mrs. Maude 17 Shelfer, Mrs. Christine 17 Shelfer, Adam 19 Rushing, Frank J. 19 Rushing, Mrs. Helen 21 Judd, Charles 21 Judd, Charles 21 Judd, Mrs. Virginia 27 Tower, Raymond C. 27 Tower, Mrs. Elinor M. 29 Saul, Harold F. 29 Saul, Harold F. 29 Saul, Mrs. Edith A. 31 Walsh, Charles R. 31 Walsh, Charles R. 31 Walsh, Mrs. Geraldine 39 Milligan, Mrs. Geraldine 39 Milligan, Mrs. Marlene 41 Woods, Douglas 41 Woods, Mrs. Margot 43 Magers, Henry 43 Magers, Mrs. Marie
196	Pustarfi, Henry	43 Magers, Henry
	•	
218		45 Couch, Harry W.
218	Stellges, Mrs. Jessie	45 Couch, Mrs. Marion E.

196	Pustarfi, Henry	41	
		43	
	Pustarfi, Mrs. Gertrude	43	Magers, Mrs. Marie
218		45	
218	Stellges, Mrs. Jessie	45	Couch, Mrs. Marion E.
		3rd DISTRI	CT
		old DISTRI	.01
ART	HUR TERRACE	33	Seylaz, Mrs. Irene
1	Wahlers, Mrs. Stasia	33	Seylaz, Harry
ī	Wahlers, Edward	35	Lynes, Mrs. Gladys
	Nies, Albert	35	Lynes, Francis
7	Nies, Mrs. Mildred	39	Thompkins, Mortimer
•	Tries, Mars. Mandred	39	
DIID	NETT HILL ROAD	40	
		40	Johnson, Mrs. Ruth
8	Mast, Hugo		,
8	Mast, William	RITR	NETT STREET
8	Mast, Mrs. Anna		
10	Reardon, Mrs. Loretta	8	Damado, Mrs. Bertha
10	Reardon, William Nielson, Mrs. Jessie	8	Damado, Michael
19	Nielson, Mrs. Jessie	10	
	Nielson, George	10	
20	Rost, Joseph	12	Kanouse, Charles
20	Rost, Mrs. Barbara	12	Kanouse, Mrs. Mary
21	Quimby, Mrs. Sarah	14	
21	Quimby, William	14	Donottinan, Trinan
21	Wittman, Lela	14	,, ,
22	Everett, Charles	15	Johnston, John
22	Everett, Mrs. Meta	15	Johnston, Mrs. Mary
25	Pifko, Edward	15	Stoll, Mrs. Ella
25 27 28	Pifko, Mrs. Mildred	17	Bangert, Mrs. Emma
2/	Gilbert, Mrs. Anna	17	Bangert, Miss Emma
28	Feldman, Mrs. Evelyn	17	Bangert, Miss Madeline
28	Feldman, Herbert	17	Bangert, Miss Anna
30	Severin, Mrs. Laura	17	8 ,
30	Severin, Paul	20	
31	Baumhauer, Carl	20	
32		20	
32	Gordon, Joseph	21	
32	Gordon, Mrs. Helen	21	Mitschele, Mrs. Marion

- Hammel, CharlesHammel, Mrs. AgnesMosier, Mrs. Mary
- 23 Mosier, Floyd
- 23 Mosier, Floyd
  26 Costello, Joseph
  26 Costello, Mrs. Gertrude
  27 Neubert, William
  28 Pierson, Stanley
  28 Pierson, Mrs. Margaret
  29 Dunn, Mrs. Bertha
  29 Dunn, Edward
  20 Dunn, Edward
  20 Dunn, Edward

- Dunn, Mrs. Bertha Dunn, Edward Paige, Burnham
- 33
- 33
- Paige, Mrs. Virginia Jefferson, Mrs. Florence
- 35
- Jefferson, Arthur Campbell, Miss Mabel
- 37
- Janes, Andrew Janes, Mrs. Sarah
- 50 Norris, Mrs. Mary 50 Norris, James

#### CHESTNUT STREET

- 27 Reinhardt, Anthony
  27 Reinhardt, Mrs. Ella
  31 Schenck, Miss Elizabeth
  33 Newman, Harold
  33 Newman, John
  37 Wagner, Mrs. Mildred
  37 Wagner, Arthur
  39 Ehinger, George
  39 Ehinger, Mrs. Anna
  43 Reinhardt, Frank
  43 Reinhardt, Mrs. Anna

- 43 Reinhardt, Frank 43 Reinhardt, Mrs. Anna
- Schilling, Daniel
- 45 Schilling, Mrs. Mildred

#### COLLINSWOOD AVENUE

- Stoll, Mrs. Mary
- Stoll, John

- 5 Petito, Lolando 8 Moritz, Robert 8 Moritz, Mrs. Eleanor
- 10 Aandewiel, Mrs. Nellie
- 10 Aandewiel, Peter
- 11 Hlovka, Anthony 12 Smith, Mrs. Margaret 12 Smith, Thomas
- 13 Young, Mrs. Dorothy
- 32 Bennett, Alfred32 Bennett, Mrs. Georgianna

#### CRESCENT ROAD

- 30 Dingwall, Archibald
  31 Pfieffer, Richard
  33 Courtright, Stanley
  35 Holmstedt, Peter
  35 Holmstedt, Mrs. Margaret
  36 Novicki Alexander
- 36 Novicki, Alexander 36 Novicki, Mrs. Helen 37 Moore, Robert 37 Moore, Mrs. Katryne

- 41 McBride, Mrs. Bertha

- 41 McBride, Mrs. Bertha
  41 Morgan, Mrs. Bertha
  41 Morgan, Joseph
  42 Heiser, Mrs. Rosena
  42 Heiser, Mrs. Dorothy
  42 Heiser, Clifford
  45 Fitts, Miss Fanny
  45 Van Syckel, Miss Alwylda
  46 Kleinfeldt, Mrs. Jane
  46 Kleinfeldt, Alwin
  47 Bockmann, Mrs. Jessie

- 47 Bockmann, Mrs. Jessie Bockmann, Emil
- 47
- 48 Bergen, Harry 48 Bergen, Mrs. Florence
- 51 O'Rourke, Mrs. Mary
- 51
- O'Rourke, Louis Wood, Mrs. Elizabeth Wood, Dudley
- Holden, Havden

#### CROSSBROOK ROAD

- Gutschke, Miss Charlotte
- Gutschke, Max
- 5 Gutschke, Edward

- 7 Lyons, Mrs. Nellie 7 Lyons, James 9 Pierce, James 9 Pierce, Mrs. Catherine 9 Pierce, Mrs. Catherine
  12 Brewster, Mrs. Marjorie
  12 Brewster, Gaylord
  17 Glossner, William
  17 Glossner, Mrs. Goldie
  17 Graham, Winfield
  19 Kaufmann, Mrs. Henrietta
  19 Kaufmann, Andrew
  23 Van Ness, Mrs. Esther
  23 Van Ness, Neil
  24 Smith Mrs. Helen

- 24 Smith, Mrs. Helen 24 Smith, Roy 27 Menzel, Ernest 27 Menzel, Mrs. Eleanor
- 35 Donovan, Mrs. Helen
- 40 Clapp, Mrs. Madeline 40 Clapp, David
- 103 Lindeman, David

- 103 Lindeman, David
  103 Scull, John
  103 Scull, Mrs. Dorothy
  105 Rossi, Mrs. Thelma
  105 Rossi, Anthony
  106 Betz, Harry
  107 Smith, Mrs. Ruth
  107 Smith, Robert
  108 Taylor, Mrs. Bernice
  108 Taylor, William
  111 Oia Elmer
- 111 Oja. Elmer
- Crawford, Mrs. Hilda Crawford, John 113
- 113
- Montgomery, Mrs. Margaret 114
- 114 Montgomery, John
- 116 Huyler, Mrs. Anna 116 Huyler, Parker G.

DICHINGON I AND	12	Davis II.
DICKINSON LANE		Rose, Herman
Apgar, Mrs. Esther	14	Smith, Malcolm
	14	Smith, Mrs. Olive
Apgar, Le Roy	15	List Man Manuals
Dickinson, Miss Edna	15	Lister, Mrs. Myrtle
Dickinson, Miss Juliet	15	Lister, Raymond
	17	Camp, Fred
Keehn, Mrs. Elizabeth	17	
Keehn, John	17	Camp, Mrs. May
Reynolds, Miss Grace	** 4 5	DIGON DI LCD
	HAR	RISON PLACE
Smith, Theodore	7	Bosch, Jack
7 Daniels, Jason		Doscii, Jack
7 Daniels, Mrs. Margarite	7	Bosch, Mrs. Gertrude
11 Moshure, Hanford	9	Collins, Ogden
	9	
11 Moshure, Mrs. Edna		
12 Laskie, Mrs. Louise	11	Buechle, Mrs. Eva
12 Laskie, Joseph	11	Buechle, Mrs. Harriet
	11	Buechle, Henry F.
	13	Riedinger, Gustave
14 Limmer, Frank	13	D' l' distave
15 Grimaldi, Ernest	13	Riedinger, Mrs. Leona
15 Grimaldi, Mrs. Emma		
	HILL	SIDE AVENUE
16 Sheppard, Ford	101	Vormone Mrs Sucia
16 Sheppard, Mrs. Elizabeth	101	Verrone, Mrs. Susie
17 Smith, John	181	Verrone, Peter
	187	Zu Hone, Mrs. Kate
	187	
17 Smith, John Wesley		
18 Suckey, Joseph	191	Curley, Michael
18 Suckey, Mrs. Marie	191	Fenske, Robert
30 Suckey, Wits. Warle	101	Fenske, Mrs. Sarah
20 Crichton, Leslie	217	Domanalli Eranla
20 Crichton, Mrs. Ruth	217	Romanelli, Frank
,	217	Romanelli, Mrs. Helen
DOGWOOD TERRACE	219	Deck, Mrs. Bertha
	219	,
4 Sullivan, Leo		
4 Sullivan, Mrs. Ruth	241	
8 Heyl, Mrs. Jessie	241	Schwiekhardt, Mrs. Minnie
	251	Friewald, Mrs. Nellie
8 Heyl, Norman	251	
10 Fox, Mrs. Maude		
10 Fox, Harold	255	Robertshaw, Mrs. Grace
12 Duke, Mrs. Frances	255	Robertshaw, Helliwell
12 Duke, Mis. Plances	260	Piper, Fred J.
12 Duke, Harvey	200	TT-1 1 M. D.
14 Griffith, Fredrick	209	Haberle, Miss Betty
14 Griffith, Miss Evelyn	269	Haberle, Mrs. Mary
14 Griffith, Mrs. Anna	269	Haberle, William
14 Grindi, Mrs. Anna	269	Haberle, Frank X.
15 Schroeder, Paul		
15 Schroeder, Mrs. Marie	273	
16 Cobb, Mrs. Agnes	273	Tahaney, James
16 Cobb Classes	273	Tahaney, Mrs. Katherine
16 Cobb, Cleasson		
17 Arnold, Albert	2/3	Tahaney, Matthew
17 Arnold, Mrs. Anita	273	
19 Long, Mrs. Elizabeth	273	Tahaney, John
10 Long, Wis. Elizabeth	273	Tahaney, Joseph
19 Long, Cecil	4/5	ranancy, Joseph
20 Fairhurst, Mrs. Virginia		
20 Fairhurst, William	HOB	SART GAP ROAD EAST
21 Pancon Thomas		Butler John
21 Benson, Thomas		Butler, John
22 Keller, Mrs. Jean		Butler, Mrs. Elizabeth
22 Keller, Arthur		Jacobus, James
,		Jacobus, Mrs. Marie
FOREST STREET	10	
	19	
7 Hirt, Mrs. Emily	19	
7 Hirt, John	23	Crowe, Mrs. Margaret
11 Kiefer, Mrs. Florence	31	Maccor Mes Alias
11 IZ:-for English	_	
11 Kiefer, Frank	184	The state of the s
13 Rose, Mrs. Florence	184	Gubernot, Mrs. Helen
13 Rose, Mrs. Mary	184	
10 1000, 1110. 1141	104	Guocinot, Joseph

184	Gubernot, Joseph, Jr.	566	Dester, Charles
	Faupel, Mrs. Helen	566	Dester, Charles F.
	Faupel, Parker	566	Dester, Mrs. Ida
100	- map ,	566	Squire George
HOR	ART GAP ROAD WEST	590	Squire, George
пов		200	Owen, Mrs. Louise
	Culver, Albert	580	Owen, John
	Cook, Charles	580	Pitscher, Mrs. Marie
24	Schaffer, Henry		
24	Schaffer, Mrs. Margaret	MILI	LBURN ROAD
25	Girtanner, Ernest		Ochs, Mrs. Nettie
25	May, Joseph		
48	Coe, Charles	0	Spiess, Joseph
48	Coe, Mrs. Julia	8	
50	Baer, Miss Alma	8	Green, Mrs. Catherine
50		24	Ahl, Richard
	Baer, Mrs. Anna		
50		NOR	THFIELD AVENUE EAST
52	Ziegler, William		
52		24	
54		24	Fund, Leon
54	Mollineaux, Mrs. Gertrude	26	Kelley, Albert
58	Chamberlain, Mrs. Dorothy	26	Luby, Miss Margaret
58		26	Pulford, Felix
60		26	Pulford, William
60		26	Pulford Mrs Mary
62		32	Pulford, Mrs. Mary Birdsall, Mrs. Madeline
		32	Birdsall, William
134	Babcock, Charles	22	Dalam John
134	Burnet, Samuel	32	Dolan, John
134	Burnet, Walter G.	34	Dolan, Mrs. Josephine
134	Burnet, Mrs. Sara	34	Kull, William Kull, Mrs. Maude
134	Schuckmann, Rudolph	34	Kull, Mrs. Maude
134	Shuckmann, Mrs. Edna	34	Nielson, Mrs. Florence
144		44	Berry, Mrs. Lois
144		44	Berry, Willard
148		50	Kirwan, Joseph
148		50	Kirwan, Joseph Kirwan, Mrs. Elsie
178		154	Sacks, Michael
		154	Sacks, Mrs. Amelia
182	Seagren, John	160	Grossman, Miss Catherine
182	Seagren, Mrs. Mildred	160	Oaldan Man Minnin
190		100	Oakley, Mrs. Minnie
190	Sprigg, Fred	100	Oakley, Harold
	INCCRON AMENINE COURT		Lotz, Mrs. Lillian
LIV	INGSTON AVENUE SOUTH	164	
521	Bachtoldt, Albert		Thomae, William
528	Johnson, Mrs. Harriet	186	Mohr, Mrs. Elizabeth
528		186	Mohr, George
528		188	Moxley, Auben
528		188	
535			
535		100	Kolbeck, Joseph Kolbeck, Mrs. Eleanor
		192	Bailey, Miss Mary
547		192	
547			
547		192	
553		196	
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554	Tschupp, Ernest	282	
558	Collins, Miss Evelyn	282	Lupus, Herman
558		282	Nichols, Mrs. Bertha
558			Wille, Mrs. Catherine
558			Burack, Miss Olga
550	Wilken, Mrs. Amanda		Burack, Wallace
561	MacOucida Mes Edea		Burack, Miss Anna
561		290	
561	MacQuaide, William	290	Durack, I map

		C
NORTHFIELD AVENUE WEST	16	Stewart, Mrs. Lillian
29 McChesney, Miss Ella	17	Townley, Clarence
29 MacDonald, Mrs. Frances	17	Townley, Mrs. Anna
29 MacDonald, John	23	Townley, Mrs. Harriet
59 Henry, John	23	Townley, Richard
59 Henry, Mrs. Marie	23	Townley, Stephan
61 Wenker, Mrs. Elsa	24	Hamilton, John
61 Wenker, John	24	Hamilton, Mrs. Bertha
63 Simpson, Cecil	26	Swain, Richard
63 Simpson, Mrs. Alma	26	Swain, Mrs. Bertha
65 Fryer, Mrs. Grace	28	Erb, Mrs. Emily
65 Fryer, George	28	Erb, Ernest
68 Stadtman, Charles	40	Gerstlacher, Joseph
68 Stadtman, Mrs. Anna	40	Hunt, Mrs. Oddie
	40	Hunt, Ross
71 Paulosky, Mrs. Mary 71 Paulosky, Joseph	40	Seltman, Max
77 Lott, Arthur	54	Howell, Blair D.
79 Diecks, Miss Ella	54	Sargeant, Miss Evelyn
79 Diecks, Miss Emma	54	Sargeant, Mrs. Mabel
79 Diecks, Miss Minnie	76	Jacobus, Fred
83 Stolz, Mrs. Margaret	76	Jacobus, Miss Ella
	76	Jacobus, Mrs. Elsie
83 Stolz, William 83 Stolz, William, Jr.	114	
87 Gifford, Mrs. Frieda	114	
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87 Schuckmann, Miss Elsa 103 Schubert, Eric	114	Eckert, Mrs. Elizabeth
103 Schubert, Richard	114	Eckert, Mrs. Emma
103 Schubert, Mrs. Anna	122	Rupple, William
111 Caskey, Victor	130	Murdock, Mrs. Laura
123 Schork, Frank	130	Murdock, William
123 Schork, Mrs. Florence	136	
124 Mason, John	136	Wright, Mrs. Renee
124 Mason, Mrs. Agnes	136	
125 Fischer, Alvin	144	Hall, John
125 Fischer, Mrs. Louisa	144	Hall, Mrs. Elsie
131 Pfister, Mrs. Marie	152	
131 Pfister, Adam		Schafer, Mrs. Anna
131 Pfister, Miss Louisa	164	
131 Pfister, Otto		Losey, Mrs. Isabelle
143 Maass, Miss Anna	166	Wickham, Mrs. Helen
143 Maass, Miss Emma	166	Wickham, Celestine
143 Maass, Miss Margaret	170	Henningsen, Mrs. Emma
143 Tyler, Mrs. Rose	170	Henningsen, Henry
143 Tyler, Theodore	182	Drew, Mrs. Marie
183 Newman, Mrs. Louise	184	Jaeger, Fred
183 Newman, Otto	184	Jager, Mrs. Margaret
191 Mosher, Mrs. Lena	184	Jager, Charles
191 Mosher, Aaron	184	Johnson, Mrs. Mary
,	188	Heide, Charles
PARSONAGE HILL ROAD	188	Heide, Mrs. Mary
1 Brown, William	188	Hurst, Paul
1 Brown, Mrs. Emma	COL	THE ODANICE AMENING
7 Rudolph, Mrs. Lottie	SOC	TH ORANGE AVENUE
7 Rudolph, George		Vincent, John
17 Goble, Mrs. Hermenia		Vincent, Mrs. Jessie
17 Goble, Norman	294	
17 Jager, William	294	,,
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PASSAIC AVENUE	296	
11 Denman, Mrs. Mae	335	
11 Denman, Aaron	341	
16 Stewart, George	341	Wallace, Mrs. Margaret

	g	· otoro ( oominucu)
	Kanouse, Frank Kanouse, Mrs. Edna Mills, John Mills, Mrs. Cecile Butts, Norman	STONY HILL ROAD  7 Donahue, Frank 7 Donahue, Mrs. Greta 9 Sterling, Earl 9 Sterling, Mrs. Emma
539 539	Butts, Mrs. Edith Gessler, Mrs. Bertha	SUNSET DRIVE
539 641 641	Gessler, Fred De Groot, Mrs. Mary De Groot, William Otlino, John	10 Conable, Samuel 11 Schnetz, Gustave 11 Schnetz, Mrs. Minnie 13 Bramhall, Arthur
STE	RLING DRIVE	13 Bramhall, Mrs. Helen
5 7	Brown, Eugene Brown, Mrs. Madeline	<ul><li>Prince, Theodore</li><li>Prince, Theodore, Jr.</li></ul>
7	Longfield, Mrs. Theresa	VOLKER'S LANE
22 22 24	Longfield, Nathan Gaulkin, Edward Gaulkin, Mrs. Elsie Braden, Mrs. Irene	Clark, Howard Cole, Fred Cole, Mrs. Evelyn
24 26	Braden, Francis	De Pew, Milton Nevers, Edward
26		Nevers, Mrs. Florence Powers, Mrs. Grace
30	Stinson, Robert	Powers, Edward
30	Stinson, Mrs. Georgena	15 Horsch, Martin
34	Wagner, Mrs. Esther	19 Volker, John

	Wagner, Mrs. Esther		19	Volker, John
	Wagner, Paul		19	Volker, Mrs. Ruth
		4th	DISTRI	CT
BAK	ER ROAD		35	Sagendorf, Harry
7	Goebel, Mrs. K.		36	Weimer, Louis
	Harrison, Freeman		36	Weimer, Mrs. Gladys
15	Harrison, Mrs. Elsie		38	Poller, Rudolph
	Bourge, Miss Miriam		38	Poller, Mrs. Elizabeth
26	Joiner, Joseph J.		<b>3</b> 9	Russell, James
26	Joiner, Mrs. Joseph J.		39	Russell, Mrs. Agnes
42	Knudsen, Charles		40	Malmoquist, Mrs. Vera
42	Knudsen, Mrs. Eliz.		40	Malmquist, Daniel
42	Hosking, Harry		42	Pierson, Mrs. Dorothy
42	Hosking, Mrs. Alma		42	Pierson, Nelson
43	Reynaud, Mrs. Marion		43	McGuirk, Mrs. Nena
	Reynaud, J. R.		43	McGuirk, Frank
47	Baltz, Harry J.		44	Eckel, Richard
47	Baltz, Mrs. Alice B.		44	Eckel, Mrs. Leopoldina
	•		45	Penrose, Wm.
BEA	UFORT AVENUE		45	Penrose, Mrs. Beatrice
11	Pollitt, John		46	
11	Pollitt, Mrs. Alice		46	
	Waters, Mrs. Alberta		52	
13	Waters, Lawrence J., Jr.		52	Schall, Stanley R.
	Ochs, Philip			Peterson, Mrs. Marietta
29	Ochs, Mrs. Catherine		56	Frazier, Albert
31	Strebe, Pearl		56	
31			58	Blake, Mrs. Ada
	Meyer, Edward		58	
34	Stizza, Salvatore		62	Vance, Mrs. Mary
35	Kraus, Edward			Vance, Geo. R.
35	Sagendorf, Mrs. Margaret		62	Vance, I.
	,			

62	Vance, Mrs. Mabel	328	Beck, Howard A.
	Newman, H. S.		Beck, Nelson
72	Nouman Mrs Vors	334	Beck, Mrs. Anna
74	Newman, Mrs. Vera	240	Walsh Alexander
74		240	Walsh, Alexander
74			Walsh, Mrs. Anne
86		359	Underwood, Mrs. Theresa
86		CED	AD DADRUAY
	Nausbaum, Charles	CED	AR PARKWAY
92	Heslin, George	10	Grossmickle, Grayson
92			Grossmickle, Mrs. Mary
95	Ogden, Julian	14	
102	Lombardina, Mrs. Ann	14	
102	Lombardina, Samuel	15	Marks, Rudolph Rooss, Peter
102	Lombardina, Samuel Maltese, Thomas Maltese, Mrs. Mary	15	Rooss, Mrs. Angelina
102	Maltese, Mrs. Mary	15	10033, MII 3. Tingeima
109	Best, Mrs. Ruth	CED	AR PARKWAY NORTH
109	Best, Carl	CED	
109	Schumann, Feader R.		Allsop, Louis H.
109	Schumann, Mrs. Anna		Weller, Mrs. Bertha
109	Schumann, Mrs. Dorothea		Weller, Hiram Wm.
109	Schwanke, William	15	Steele, Dudley E.
110	Pearce, Mrs. Henrietta	15	Steele, Mrs. Viola L.
110	Van Idistine, Mrs. Henrietta	20	Erickson, Mrs. Mae
110	Van Idistine, Mrs. Henrietta Van Idistine, Frank	20	Erickson, Otto
124	Fescharek, Harry		
124	Fescharek, Joseph	CED.	AR PARKWAY SOUTH
124	Hahn, Mrs. Bertha		Hanlein Mrs Louiss
128	Laux, Mrs. Elsie		Hanlein, Mrs. Louise
	Laux, Fred		Hanlein, Wilfred
	Bittman, Andrew		Hanlein, Elmer
148	Bittman, Mrs. Mildred	11	Hanlein, Mrs. Violet
165	O'Connell, Mrs. Florence	11	Erickson, Mrs. Marie
165	O'Connell, John	11	Erickson, Andrew
165	Rousch, Lewis	CEE	AD WEDDAGE
166		CED	AR TERRACE
	Houghton, Mrs. Nellie		Volk, Mrs. Pauline
166	Simmons, Miss Annabelle		Volk, Allan
166	Simmons, Bernard	8	Foxe, Edwin
182	Ruzza, Mrs. Irene Anne	8	Foxe, Mrs. Anne
182	Ruzza, Guy	8	Foxe, James
225	Jenkala, Miss May	8	Foxe, John
248	Bottone, Augustine	•	, ,
248	Bottone, Miss Mildred	DIAN	MOND TERRACE
<i>2</i> 91	Rousch, Mrs. Effie		
291	Rousch, George J.	2	Neale, Wm.
<b>2</b> 91	Rousch, Harold L.	2	Neale, Mrs. Margaret
298	Rousch, Harold L. Lurker, Theodore Lurker, Mrs. Emma	2 5 5	Liggett, Mrs. Marguerite
298	Lurker, Mrs. Emma	5	Liggett, Fred
298	Lurker, John	6	McHugh, Thomas
304	Gounard, Leon J.	6	McHugh, Mrs. Mary
304	Gounard, Mrs. Jewel	7	Morris, Patrick
307	Busold, Fred	8	Cece, Lawrence
		8	Cece, Alphonse
	Busold, Mrs. Lydia	8	Cece, Mrs. Jennie
310	Brown, Mrs. Jeanne	4	Citro, Mrs. Anna
310	Brown, Walter	4	Citro, Alfred
314	Connor, Mrs. Marie	ģ	Heich, Mrs. Carolyn
	Connor, Richard D.	9	Heich, Lewis
	Rose, Sam	10	Kolbas, Wm.
314	Rose, Mrs. Miriam	10	Kolbas, Mrs. Charlotte
	Beck, Herman C.	13	Bolan, Anthony
	Beck, Mrs. Laura A.	13	Bolan, Mrs. Enid
	•	-0	- July Mars. Lilly

	,
15 Hours Mrs. Louise	224 P. 1
15 Haug, Mrs. Louise	224 Bishop, Harold
15 Haug, Charles	224 Bishop, Mrs. Dorothy
17 Johnson, Thos.	230 Barber, Harold
17 Johnson, Mrs. Florence 19 Sturm, Mrs. Helen Ruth	230 Barber, Mrs. Flora
19 Sturm, Mrs. Helen Ruth	20 Ambos, Brooks
19 Sturm, Clifford J.	238 Ambos, Mrs. Sally
21 Hughes, Edgar	240 Mueller, John
21 Hughes, Mrs. Louise	240 Mueller, Mrs. Eliz.
	242 Simon, Mrs. Julia
EVERGREEN AVENUE	242 Simon, Wm.
9 Madden, Jas.	
9 Madden, Marie	HOBART GAP ROAD WEST
14 Klein Miss Gertrude I	Storono U Manta
<ul><li>14 Klein, Miss Gertrude J.</li><li>14 Meves, Herman A.</li></ul>	Stevens, H. Montague 256 Spurr, Jos. Jr., 2nd
16 Fogarty, Jas.	256 Spurr, Jos. Jr., 2nd 256 Spurr, Mrs. Margaret
16 Fogarty, Mrs. Marion	230 Spurr, Mrs. Margaret
10 Pogatty, Wits. Marion	278 Potter, Francis A.
HARDING PLACE	278 Potter, Mrs. Thelma
HARDING FLACE	INTERNALE BOAR
12 Kenney, Mrs. Mary	INTERVALE ROAD
12 Kenney, Patrick	7 Muller, Fred
19 Sandbach, Mrs. Ruth	7 Mueller, Mrs. Cora
19 Sandbach, Donald	8 Flinn, Clarence J.
<b>-</b> , -, -, -, -, -, -, -, -, -, -, -, -, -,	8 Flinn, Mrs. Mary
HARVESTER LANE	10 Myron, George
	11 Avery, Herbert
Johnston, Robt.	11 Avery Mrs Theodosia
Johnston, Mrs. Theresa	11 Avery, Mrs. Theodosia 11 Avery, Miss Marjorie
	11 Avery, Miss Marjorie 15 Smiley, G. Allen
HILLSIDE AVENUE	15 Smiley, G. Allen
	15 Smiley, Mrs. Mary
Piper, Fred J.	17 O'Toole, Frank
Piper, Mrs. Fred	17 O'Toole, Mrs. Mary
48 Crank, Mrs. Sophie	18 Tirell, Louis
48 Crank, Frank	18 Tirell, Mrs. Mary
48 Crank, Edward	24 Smith, Mrs. Elsa
48 Crank, Alfred	24 Smith, Leonard W.
70 McGowan, Miss Jeanette	MODTON DI ACE
70 McGowan, Max B.	MORTON PLACE
90 Fund, August, Jr.	7 Hilsinger, Mrs. Helen
90 Fund, Mrs. Dorothy	7 Hilsinger, Roy
106 Muhlheisen, Miss Eliz.	·
114 Crossley, Harry	OLD ROAD
114 Crossley, Mrs. Rose	OLD ROAD
120 Park, Miss Helen	<ol> <li>Andrews, Frank G.</li> </ol>
120 Saynor, Miss Mildred	7 Andrews, Stephen S.
124 Key, Virgil D.	23 Rudiger, Fred
124 Key, Mrs. Marie	<ul><li>23 Rudiger, Mrs. Eliz.</li><li>24 Rhinehart, Mrs. Marie</li></ul>
124 Lawrence, E. A.	24 Rhinehart, Mrs. Marie
126 Littell, George	24 Rhinehart, Ralph
126 Littell, Mrs. Helen	24 Roesing, Miss Hazel
162 Weiss, Wm.	24 Roesing, Mrs. Flora
162 Weiss, Mrs. Lillian	24 Roesing, August
	28 Brucker, John
186 Benner, M. W. 186 Benner, Mrs.	28 Brucker, Mrs. Emma
	36 Dalrymple, Geo. B.
198 Pfister, Frank	
198 Pfister, Mrs. Clara	36 Dalrymple, Mrs. Ida 36 Dalrymple, Geo. H.
212 Davitt, Mrs. Margaret	26 Deleumole Mrs Catherine
212 Davitt, Wm. J.	36 Dalrymple, Mrs. Catherine
216 Littman, Mrs. Clarice	39 Pfizinmayer, Mrs. Elsie
216 Littman, A. Warren	39 Pfizinmayer, Wm.
222 Keehn, Arthur M.	39 Whatton, Albert
222 Keehn, Mrs. Anna	39 Whatton, Miss Ada

56	Landers, Edward	284	Kenworthy, Mrs. Vincentia
56		300	
59	Wilson, John	300	Ward, Miss Josephine
59	Wilson, Mrs. C. J.	300	
	VIISON, MIS. C. J.		
62	Apgar, Harry S.	304	
62	Bedford, Benj.	304	Crank, George
	Bedford, Miss Mabel	310	Ernst, Mrs. Eliz.
02	Dedicid, Miss Madei		
		310	Ernst, Frederick
DEL	ZIN DOAD	310	Ernst, Goswin
KEL	KIN ROAD	310	Ernst, George
,	Clausia Mantin I	210	Ernst Eugens
1	Skurla, Martin J.		Ernst, Eugene
1	Skurla, Mrs. Mary E.	334	Schoene, Mrs. Eva
	Smith, Kenneth	334	
		247	Maria Maria
29		347 348	MacQuade, Mrs. Ada
38	Woodruff, Mrs. Leonore	348	Hardman, Samuel
38		348	Hardman, Mrs. Marjorie
	woodi uii, Oi ioii	340	Tialulian, Mis. Maijone
38	Woodruff, Wm. A.	360	
		360	Schneider, Mrs. Eliz.
		000	beimeider, 1215. 2015.
POO	SEVELT AVENUE		
KOO	SEVELI AVENCE	ROO	SEVELT TERRACE
	Johnson, John		
	Johnson, John	5	Felter, Kenneth
	Johnson, Mrs. Josephine	5	Felter, Mrs. Virginia
	Johnson, Miss Dorothy	J	rener, wirs. Virginia
	Swartz, Mrs. Gennifried		
		SPR	ING ROAD
	Swartz, Fred W.	DI IC	ING ROAD
	Swartz, Ronald L.	11	Killin, Mrs. Agatha
222	Downs John Ir		
233	Downs, John, Jr. Downs, John	11	
233	Downs, John	17	Rossy, A.
233	Downs, Mrs. Julia	17	Rossy, Mrs. Marian
235	Jensen, Christian		
235	Jensen, Cin istian	19	Ries, Mrs. Gertrude
235	Jensen, Nils	19	Ries, Arthur
241	Kivas, Benj. S.		
245	Stuhring, Mrs. Hannah		
		WAI	NUT STREET
245	Stuhring, John	** 111	MOI SIREEI
247	Grofe, Martin	28	Smith, Reginald
247	Grofe, Mrs. Muriel		
24/	Giore, Mis. Muller	28	
250	Van Derplate, Jacob Van Derplate, Mrs. Madelaine	36	Raymond, Mrs. Dorothy
250	Van Derplate, Mrs. Madelaine	36	Raymond, Geo.
257	Hess, Adam, Jr.	37	Decele W. II
257			
257	Hess, Adam	37	Brooks, Mrs. Loretta B.
257	Hess, Edith	39	Urquhart, Mrs. Eleanor
257	Hess, Joseph		
207	Tiess, Joseph	39	Urquhart, J. H.
262	Laschinger, Dr. Hugo E.	39	Urquhart, J. H., Jr.
262	Laschinger, Dr. Sadie Veazey	40	Small, Henry C.
262	Veazey, Miss Catherine	40	
	A Law Mary Plantis D		Small, Mrs. Grace
263	Asher, Mrs. Flossie B.	46	Raymond, Mrs. Elmeda
263	Asher, Miss Mary E.	46	Raymond, Fred
263	Asher, Omer		
		53	Nottebaum, Edward
266	Olsen, Elof	53	Nottebaum, Mrs. Nellie
<b>2</b> 66	Olsen, Mrs. Evalyn	55	Newhouse, Otto
266			
	Olsen, Miss Alice	55	Newhouse, Mrs. Ann
270	Ford, Frederick	95	Squier, Walter
<b>27</b> 0	Ford, Miss Mildred	95	Squier, Miss Lois
270	Ford, Mrs. Margaret		
		95	Squier, Mrs. Grace
274	Closs, Wm. C.	95	Squier, Gilbert
<i>2</i> 78	DeMarco, Angelo	118	Zaleski, John
278	DeMarco, Matthew	118	Zalaski Wm
270			Zaleski, Wm.
278	De Marco, Miss Mildred	136	Potter, Mrs. Ethel
282	Schwenke, Philip	136	Potter, Geo.
282	Schwenke, Mrs. Elsie	136	
			Squier, Miss Edith
282	Smith, Wm.	136	Squier, Anderson P.
284	Kenworthy, Donald	136	Squier, Mrs. Phoebe
			• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •

157 Shelonin, Mrs.	210	Pi-11 T
	248	Fields, Louis
157 Shelonin, Alexander	253	Collins, J. Arthur
171 Greiner, August	253	Collins, Mrs. Minnie
171 Greiner, Mrs. Joyce	255	Collins, Pell, Jr.
171 Horner, John	255	Collins, Mrs. Marjorie
183 Genung, H. Pierson	258	Mocksheld Albant
183 Genung, Lester	258	Mocksfield, Albert
		Mocksfield, Mrs. Frederica
183 Genung, Mrs. Ida	269	
183 Jewell, Miss Jessie	269	
207 Breidenbach, Andrew	269	Suter, Mrs. Clara J.
207 Briedenbach, Mrs. Rose	272	Pruden, Edward
209 Wertz, Wm.	272	Pruden, Mrs. Ella
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Dingwall, Walter Drake, Vernon Fund, Joseph Grossman, Virginia Holderness, Thomas Ingling, June Lutz, Joseph Main, Kathryn Main, Richard Marvin, Carolyn Masterson, Elwood McCullough, Thomas Meloy, Todd Moritz, Robert Pannell, Glenn Pfiister, Allen Sulpy, Charles Whitehead, David Winder, Shirley Ann

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Batt, Richard
Bittell, Robert
Braden, Frank
Brewster, Barbara
Gaulkin, Charles
Haines, Mervyn
Heiser, Clifford
Hammel, Richard

James, Harry
Litzenburger, Anita Sue
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Moore, Black
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Quinn, Clifford

Quinn, Ronald Reigel, Victor Riley, Clyde Schrader, George Sell, Robert Soaib, Jane Stadtman, Thomas Wagner, Janice Whitman, Robert

## KINDERGARTEN Miss W. Ward, Teacher

Ackerly, Frank
Adams, Roger
Aloia, W. Daniel
Ambos, Brooks
Berry, Marjorie
Brower, D. Alan
Chamberlin, William
Dalrymple, G. Daniel
Denman, Beverly
Dillon, Martin
Faupel, Richard
Flinn, Albert
Ginty, Anna
Goeckel, Mary
Goldberg, Harold

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Till, Arthur
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Writt, Agnes

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Milburn, Daniel Mongiovi, Benedetto Newick, Samuel Pollock, Janet Reinhardt, George Rhodes, Evelyn Snyder, Edwin Volk, Patricia

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Ingalls. Robert
Lawrence, Norman
Lehmann, Elizabeth
Macaluso, Daniel
Michaels, Thomas
Milligan, Robert
O'Brien, Margaret
Ports, Joan
Rhodes, Robert
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Sachs, Elizabeth
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Shadis, Alan
Smith, Ruth
Strub, Conrad
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## KINDERGARTEN Mrs. Grace E. Samuelson, Teacher

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Johnson, Edward
Krause, Richard
Leeds. Murray
MacGregor, Donald
Magers, Arnold
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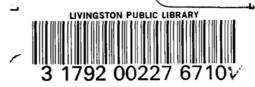
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