

Schools - Early & Private

THE HISTORY OF EDUCATION IN CHATHAM
from the end of the
eighteenth century to July 1904

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FOREWORD

This is the story of the evolution of free public education as it occurred in Chatham. It is not a story unique to Chatham; it could have taken place in any colonial village in New Jersey; yea, in any Middle Atlantic state. Perhaps it happened a little earlier in Chatham than in some places; perhaps a little later than in others. The words and names vary, but the tune is the same. Because of the similarity of thousands upon thousands of stories, it can be called the greatest saga of democracy, -- both the product and producer of a philosophy of life so different that within the 187 years since its conception, the majority of the world still cannot fathom it.

We as a nation were blessed with far-sighted leaders who fostered a revolution not for personal power, but to practice the Judaic-Christian principles on a nation-wide basis. But, with them might have died this dream were it not for an educational system that propagates these beliefs. As Thomas Jefferson wrote in 1816 "if a nation expects to be ignorant and free in a state of civilization, it expects what never was and never will be There is no safe deposit (for the functions of government), but with the people themselves; nor can they be safe with them without information."

Europe had furnished us with many methods and philosophies of education, but none were tailor-made to fit our democratic need. Bit by bit, quite often learning by failing, battling

those whose money-saving goals were not so high, laws were enacted to establish and maintain this now vast "big business" of our nation. As Chatham schools changed and progressed, so also did the other schools of the state and the nation. By reading this account and multiplying it many times, you can grasp the essence of the story and struggle of public education in the United States.

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CHAPTER I

EARLY EVIDENCES OF THE PURSUIT OF LEARNING IN CHATHAM TOWNSHIP (up to 1806)

Mr. Charles^{A.} Philhower, who did not have access to the Record Book of the Chatham Academy, in his book on Chatham written in 1914 suggested that there was probably a "first log cabin school" in this area. It is my belief that there possibly was not. There are several reasons for this statement: 1) Chatham Township was settled by individual families rather than by a group. Unlike many settlements, it was not founded as a religious haven and therefore would not as likely have had a church-sponsored schoolhouse. The only known church school in this area was one built in Morristown by the Presbyterians. This church was founded in the autumn of 1738 or early in 1739. The first building was probably erected in 1740. In 1767 reference is made to the "old school house." 2) The people were thinly scattered over a large area, and the distance would have made gathering in one or even several places impractical on a daily basis. By 1840 the population of the village was only 220 persons. 3) Had a schoolhouse existed at the time of the Revolution, it would seem reasonable that it would have been noted as a landmark on one of the maps drawn of the area. Neither of Robert Erskine's maps reproduced in Vanderpoel's History shows any such building. Mr. William P. Tuttle believed that the first Union Hill School at the corner of Division Avenue and Kings Road was standing at the time of the War for Independence, but offers no reason for his thinking. He quoted most of his material from Mr. Fred B. Bardon's booklet which does not make such an assertion.

It seems more likely that a schoolmaster was hired by individuals to teach the children of the family and possibly those children living on adjacent lands. It is known that the Budd family had such a school to educate all the Budd nieces and nephews. Where the number of children was not large, the classes were probably held in one of the rooms of the home. Vanderpoel cites a personal advertisement from the New Jersey Journal (no date given) as follows: "Captain Elijah Squier of Cheapside advertised for a school teacher for the ensuing summer." From the same newspaper under the dates of May 19, 1780 and January 3, 1781 comes identical notices: "A school-master that can be well recommended may find employment by applying to the printer hereof." Another reference is made in Littell's Genealogy that "Joel Jones came from Massachusetts about the year 1787. He kept school on Long Hill." Luther Jones, brother of Joel, kept school near Littell's Tavern in 1788. As early as 1768, Stephen Ayers is listed as a schoolmaster in the records of the New Providence (then Turkey) Presbyterian Church. The first known schoolmaster in Morris County was John Richards who kept a school in his home a few rods east of the Whippany graveyard in the year 1718. The deed for this property is in the Museum of the Jacob Ford Mansion, Morristown. Canfield states that the first minister of the Chatham Township Church at Bottle Hill had a school at Morristown. This church was organized in 1747 with Rev. Jehemiah Greenman coming as a supply in 1750. The first regular minister was Rev. Azariah Horton who came the latter part of 1751. It is more likely that Rev. Horton is the minister who taught school.

Rev. Ebenezer Bradford, minister at Bottle Hill for three years, had a school on the north side of Kings Road, slightly west of Waverly Place. His assistant was his brother-in-law, Ashbel Green, the son of Rev. Jacob Green of Hanover. Mr. Green had shortly before been graduated from Princeton College, of which he became in later years a famous president. Mr. Green hurriedly left his teaching on the morning of June 23, 1780 to participate in the Battle of Springfield. This is the same building which a short time later was purchased by Sheppard Kollock and moved to Chatham where it became his printing office. In 1870 it was destroyed by fire, at which time it was occupied as a bakery by George Linaberry.

Education came to a virtual stop during the period of the War for Independence. Marshall states that "the war itself was disastrous for the schools. Every kind of school suffered as the struggling colonists poured their wealth and energies into the long battle for independence. So great was the effort that nearly half a century was to pass before the next great surge of progress in education could take place."

It is definitely established that there was a schoolhouse in the village prior to the Chatham Academy. In the Academy record book under the date of November 18, 1805 it is stated that the Proprietors met "at the school house near Esq. Lum's house to consult about building a new house." Israel Lum's house was on the now vacated section of Kings Road. Mr. Edward Lum said in 1923 that he remembered from his boyhood the foundation of Israel Lum's house being behind the present office (and former residence) of Dr. Krauss, 407 Main Street. When Dr. Krauss moved

to this house in 1917 there were still stones in the backyard, but not in any formation to indicate a foundation. At this meeting in November 1805 one of the resolutions passed was "to sell the old school." After much searching, no record of this sale has been found, nor is mention ever made of it in the minutes which follow.

The personal papers of Thomas Bond contain the names of two teachers who must have taught in this school. They are:

1. N. C. Everett -- as of February 26, 1803
2. Anthony Cameron -- as of January 15 and March 24, 1804.

Mr. Strong figured that Professor Cameron gave the three Bond children the total of 130 lessons for the approximate sum of seven dollars. He may also have been provided with board and room. Latin was included as a subject taught to Mr. Bond's son, Maxfield.

CHAPTER 2

THE BUILDING OF THE CHATHAM ACADEMY ON MAIN STREET

The first recorded meeting of the Proprietors of the Chatham Academy was held on November 18, 1805. Two of the resolutions passed at that time were to "build a new house with a steeple and bell fitt for an academy," and to raise a subscription to build and buy a lot "on the spot of ground between Capt. John Howell and Israel Lum, Esq." On December 3, 1805 the inhabitants met at Capt. William Day's for the purpose of choosing a lot. Two properties were considered -- one opposite Enos Ward which would be on the south side of Main Street in the vicinity of Bond Street and one adjoining William Spencer belonging to Elijah Ward. The latter, now the site of St. Paul's Church, on the north side of Main Street between Passaic Avenue and Hillside Avenue, was selected.

From the minutes of the Board of Trustees for January 3, 1807 it can be learned that the house was forty feet by twenty-two feet and built of timber. On November 14, 1808 an accounting of expenditures was offered. To that date \$872.95 had been spent on construction. Sometime in 1811 under the supervision of Elijah Ward, Trustee, the building was painted. On November 15, 1808 the Trustees appointed Messrs. Munn and Ward" to see (that) the pit for the outhouse (is) deep stoned, and the timber procured for the same." Two items in Vanderpoel's notebook add to the knowledge of the physical appearance of the building. John J. Muchmore, who lived across from Canoe Brook Country Club, said that the old Academy was heated with wood stoves at each end

of the room. The chimney was at the east end. In November 1914 Edward P. Miller said he thought that "the windows in the old Academy were the same as at present in the house at #36 Summit Avenue except those removed to make room for doors. On the second floor they are probably the same as formerly. The windows that remained are probably the original ones. Harvey Lum added the rear extension." It can be surmised that the academy building was of two stories in height for on April 2, 1814 "a motion was made and seconded that the Trustees lease out the upper part of the Academy for a term of years not exceeding twelve years for the purpose of having it finished." At a subsequent meeting, the resolution was "taken up, discussed and disagreed to." Not until April 16, 1821 is there again any mention of renting the second story. At this time "Mr. Foster Day made a request that Mr. Cleaver be permitted to open a school in the upper part of the Academy under the direction of the Trustees. Whereupon it is resolved that the board will permit Mr. Cleaver to open a school in the Academy under our rules and regulations - - - Resolved that Messrs. Elijah Ward, Jonathan Walker and David O. Day be a committee to fit the room and repair it for the reception of the School." There is no subsequent mention of revenue gained from this enterprise.

Much later on October 20, 1852 it was "Resolved: That the Secretary be directed to write a notice to be Served on the Trustees of the Divisions of Sons of Temperance in this place by D. B. Sayre demanding of them the Sum of twenty dollars for rent of the upper room of the Academy to the 1st

of October 1852" This last rental was only about a year and a half before the Academy was leased by the Township District Schools. Preceding the minutes of April 20, 1852 which seem to be in the handwriting of Dr. John L. Munn is the following comment: "The Trustees of the Chatham Academy, Incorporated, under the provisions of the Law of 1794, state that their book of minutes, show an omission of any regular account of their proceedings from the year --- to the year --- (omission is that of the Secretary) from the fact that their doings, besides mere matters of form have been much taken up in this time, and afterwards in measures to free the Institution from Debts, which has been ultimately accomplished by their efforts. Besides this, the Act of 1838 establishing Common Schools by Districts was carried into effect in this place, and a district School formed in the Academy and Their Schoolroom Since used by said District leaving the Trustees no assignable duty as regards Education but merely a care over the property for the benefit of the Proprietors, owners of the building & Lot of Land connected with it & to See to its repair & educational use, agreeable to the original intentions of its founders." The District School was actually housed in the Academy building from 1829. The missing dates appear to be from the year 1828 to 1841.

Dr. John Whitehead in his book, "The Passaic Valley in Three Centuries," writes that "a building was erected for a school (in Chatham) and this was utilized for religious meetings." No primary source for this statement was cited. The only mention

in the Minute Book of possible religious meetings being conducted in the Academy came on December 9, 1820: "An application having been made to the Board of Trustees of the Academy, for leave to have preaching in the House by Mr. Pomeroy - Whereupon it was Resolved, That the Trustees give it in answer to Mr. Pomeroy, that they do not feel themselves authorized to give permission for the House to be used for any other purpose than as a Seminary of learning, and that a copy of this Resolve be sent to Mr. Pomeroy by the Secretary of this Board." Note following minutes: A copy of the above Resolve was sent to Mr. Pomeroy." It is quite possible that the renting of the building for religious purposes was done by the District School Trustees. Rev. Joseph Meeker Ogden mentioned in his diary that he was preaching in the evening in the Academy. It is known that Sunday School and other religious meetings were held in the Mt. Vernon School, Union Hill, Loantaka School and East Madison School. After the Madison Academy ceased to be used as a school, the A.M.E. Church used it until their Church was completed. The records of the Fairmount Cemetery show that the annual meeting of the organization was held at the Academy on May 7, 1871. From these scattered bits of information we have a general picture of the building itself and the use to which it was put.

CHAPTER 3

SCHOOL DAYS

Textbooks and Equipment

There are no records which actually tell of the texts or equipment of the Chatham Academy. There is little doubt, however, that the material (or lack thereof!) was much the same as was used in this section of the country in the early part of the nineteenth century. Nathan Hedges, who lived in Morris Township, just over the Bottle Hill line, described the school which he attended in this period. "The house was new, about sixteen feet square; had a writing table on one side, fast to the wall, for the larger pupils; all others were seated on benches made of slabs." Marshall states that "much of the inefficiency of the schools was due to poor teaching methods. Pupils were not separated by grade and recited their lessons before the schoolmaster one at a time. And there was almost nothing in the way of teaching supplies and equipment. There were no blackboards or maps. Paper was scarce. Figures were traced in sand and slates did not come into use until about 1820." Mr. Hedges went on to describe his curriculum. "The only books used in spelling and reading were Dilworth's Spelling book and the Testament. I have no recollection of an arithmetic in the school. Geography and grammar were not even thought of. To spell, to write, to read in the Testament (New), and to work the four elementary rules of arithmetic, comprised the whole scope, aim, and object of the school." The one text used widely in arithmetic was "The Schoolmaster's Assistant, Being a Compendium of Arithmetic, both Practical and Theoretical", by Thomas Dilworth. Murray

enlightens us as to the reason for the use of English currency terms in this country long after the Revolution. He said that this book continued in common use in New Jersey until about 1830, though it contained no account of the decimal currency of the United States. Probably this is one reason why accounts were kept in pounds, shillings, and pence almost to the middle of the century and why the words "shilling" and "penny" are still current. It is possible that The New England Primer may have reached Jersey. It was first printed in Boston sometime before 1690. There were many successive editions. William H. McGuffey did not publish his first and second readers until 1836. Nathan Hedges was a scholar and came from fairly well-to-do parents. He continued to study formally until he was twenty-two years of age. During that entire time his list of textbooks numbered not quite twenty-five. This lack of material is hard to visualize in this era when the average first grader reads more than this number.

Tuition and Curriculum

The rate of tuition changed several times in the course of the Academy's history. The first rates listed were on November 15, 1808; for reading, writing and spelling, the scholar was charged twelve shillings (\$1.50) per quarter; for arithmetic, English grammar and geography, the rate was fifteen (\$1.87½) shillings per quarter. Each scholar in addition was taxed twenty-five cents per quarter for fire wood. On August 4, 1814 the tuition for spelling, reading and writing was raised to fourteen (\$1.75) shillings per quarter; for "The higher branches of English

Education" the rate was changed to sixteen shillings (\$2.00). On the seventeenth of August in the next year the board voted to tax each scholar one shilling ($12\frac{1}{2}\%$) at the beginning of each quarter and this entrance fee was to be collected by the teacher within the first two weeks for the purpose of "clearing the Institution from debt." On June 29, 1818 the Board agreed that a pupil attending for only part of a quarter pay in ratio. The minutes for March 11, 1820 read in part: The propriety of reducing the price of Tuition so as to come nearer to a ratio with the reduced price of articles of subsistence, labor and the present embarrassed times in pecuniary concerns was considered. Resd: Unanimously untill hereafter altered - for Spelling, reading, and writing, at the rate of thirteen shillings (\$1.67 $\frac{1}{2}$) by the quarter, - & for English Grammar, Arithmetic & the higher branches of English education, at the rate of fourteen shillings (\$1.75) by the quarter." This action reflected the conditions of the time following what historians generally call the Panic of 1819 when many banks failed, speculation was arrested and a general liquidation ensued. All facets of economy were affected; bankers, merchants, farmers, and manufacturers. It took the young country more than two years to recover from its losses. There is, however, no mention of the tuition having been raised again.

Duties of the School Master

From the tuition rates we have ascertained the curriculum. The teacher had many annoyances come his way. It was not only his duty to teach, but to collect all the various tuitions and fees previously mentioned. He had also janitorial services to render;

the care and cleaning of the building, the provision of fire wood and the maintainance of the fire.

As previously mentioned the teacher gave written notice of each quarterly examination and the ensuing board meeting. No teacher was ever hired for more than one quarter at a time; tenure of office was unknown. Part of the minutes of March 4, 1820 show an interesting discussion; "The Board proceeded to consider the credentials offered by Mr. Eliás P. (initial unsure?) Thom^pson for teaching - After which Resolved That a Committee of three of the Trustees b^y appointed to examine into the qualifications of Mr. Thompson, & if they are satisfied therewith, they are then authorized to employ him to teach on the usual terms and by the quarter." The committee appointed consisted of J. Bunnell, E. Ward, and J. B. Munn. At the next meeting, April eleventh, "The Committee appointed at the last meeting to confer with Mr. Thompson about teaching our school - Report that although his recommendations are perfectly Satisfactory to your Committee, and highly creditable to him, yet in consequence of a prejudice existing among some of the employers, which your Committee deem on inquiry both unseasonable and unfounded they were constrained to advise Mr. Thompson not to take the school in charge connected with an appreciation to him." Dr. J. B. Munn was the Secretary of the Board. Mr. William Cleaver was hired in his stead.

On a number of occasions the Board commended the Teacher for his work with his pupils. In the late winter of 1810 "The Trustees at the Quarterly Examinations have uniformly expressed

themselves well pleased with the improvement of the scholars under the tuition of Mr. Jonathan Burton." On March 25, 1811 Dr. Munn, Secretary wrote that "After attending the examination of the different classes, and observing a very evident general improvement in the school in the different branches, the teacher (Mr. Lyman Averill) closed the examinations before the board, with a distribution of prizes agreeable to merit."

About a month later "The Trustees of the Chatham Academy have to state the great improvements in the school they have witnessed at the quarterly examinations of the Scholars under the tuition of Mr. Averill - who was succeeded by Mr. Jackson under whose care, the school continued their improvements."

Under the date of May 26, 1813 "The Trustees find the school in a state of improvement under the Tuition of Mr. Nathan Hedges - The Trustees take this opportunity to express their satisfaction at the advancement of the Scholars generally in learning." On the second of April 1816 "The examining Committee of the School reports they were highly gratified to observe the general state of improvement in the School under the Tuition of O. Crane, Esq."

The minutes of the sixth of September 1820 are most lavish in their praise: "Those members of the Board who had attended the quarterly examinations of the School under the Care of Mr. Wm. Cleaver, the Teacher, made a satisfactory report of the Same. Whereupon Resd. Unanimously, That the Trustees aforesaid are not merely pleased, but highly gratified with the excellent order perceived in the School - the general improvement thereof." On the page preceeding Dr. Crosfield's dismissal can be read; "----two of the Board who witnessed the quarterly examination were well satisfied with the good order of the School and the progress made by the Scholars in Learning. It is but doing justice to the Teacher (Dr. Crosfield) to state that the employers generally were well satisfied with his Tuition."

The only mention of enrollment occurs on May 21, 1814 when upon hiring Mr. Joseph Halsey, he was guaranteed forty-five scholars "and in case the number falls short the Trustees (are) to make up the deficiency by boarding the Teacher."

School Masters Throughout the record of the Board of Trustees runs a thread of hiring and losing schoolmasters. From this record comes the following:

1. Jonathan Burton, November 15, 1808-March 15, 1811.
2. Lyman S. Averill (was formerly teaching in Camptown), March 1811-April 1811.
3. Mr. Jackson, April 9, 1811 -
4. Matthias Beach, February 22, 1812 -
5. Nathan Hedges, February 1813 - May 1814.

Nathan Hedges is probably the most educationally prominent man who taught in the Chatham School during the nineteenth century. Born on December 21, 1792 in Bridgehampton, L. I., he came to Morris County with his parents (Abraham and Phebe Moore Hedges) in 1797 or 98. They settled on a farm (now the estate of Mrs. Paul Moore at Convent Station) near Morristown. A number of Mrs. Hedges' relatives lived in this section of Morris County. After attending several rural schools in the area, he entered the New Warren Academy in Morristown in 1807. This Academy stood where the Park Theatre presently is located. Early in 1810 he transferred to the Morris Academy on South Street, Morristown. These two schools were considered to be outstanding in their day, attracting boys from New York and the Southern States.

In 1812 he left school because of failing eye-sight and started to teach in various schools near Morristown. It was in this period that he was employed in the Chatham Academy. He

returned to study at the Morris Academy in 1814 and left about a year later, again because of his eye-sight. From 1816 until 1824 he was engaged in running a general store in Morristown.

On July 5, 1818 Nathan Hedges married his second cousin, Julia Ford Condict (both were grandchildren of Samuel Ford. Jacob Ford, Jr. of the Ford Mansion was a nephew of Samuel's) Both the Hedges and the Condict families were active in the First Presbyterian Church of Morristown. The Condicts were one of the first families of the Morristown area and prominent politically and socially.

At the end of August 1825 Nathan moved his family (they now had a daughter, Mary H.) to Newark where he was employed in the Newark school system. Newark opened a free public school in 1827 which they entrusted to Nathan Hedges' care. In this same year Mr. Hedges purchased four acres of land for his home and garden. Gardening remained his hobby until his death. It is interesting to note that in the fall of 1831 Samuel L. Tuttle (later the well-loved pastor of the Madison Presbyterian Church) became a member of his uncle's (William Tuttle) family in Newark. He studied under Nathan Hedges for a year or two. Rev. Tuttle later wrote that his teacher was "very competent and thorough." Since Rev. Tuttle entered Princeton College in the middle of his sophomore year and completed his work in two years time, he must have been well prepared.

Newark opened the third free public high school for boys in the United States in 1837. Mr. Hedges was named principal. The New Jersey Education Association was formed at a Convention held

on December 28, 1853 at the Bayard Street School in New Brunswick. Nathan Hedges, the oldest teacher present, was named chairman. Eight counties -apparently Essex, Sussex, Morris, Hunterdon, Somerset, Middlesex, Mercer and Burlington - were represented at this initial meeting.

Mr. Hedges continued to teach until he was eighty years of age. During the summer before he died, he served the City of Newark as a Commissioner on a proposed street opening. He passed away at his home, 365 High Street, Newark on January 21, 1875. He was interred in the First Presbyterian Churchyard in Newark. An editorial in THE NEWARK DAILY ADVERTISER written on the day of his funeral (January 25th) speaks of the many unpublished mathematics books which he wrote and eulogized him thusly:

"The name of Mr. Nathan Hedges will never be forgotten in Newark. A household word for so many years past, fathers will continue to bequeath it to their children and thus perpetuate the reminiscences of those golden days of boyhood spent under his tutelage, just as their fathers had rehearsed to them the recollections of similar experiences of equal indelibility."

6. Joseph Halsey, May 21, 1814 - August 17, 1815

7. Obadiah Crane, August 17, 1815 - March 18, 1816.

Mr. Crane taught in the Madison Academy with Lott Hamilton from March 27, 1815 until that following summer when he came to teach in the Chatham Academy. He continued here until the following March. Of his discipline it has been said that he was "a terror to all ill-behaved boys." On June 15, 1815 he

joined the First Masonic Lodge of Chatham Township which held its meetings in Bottle Hill. Sometime after 1816 he became a store owner in Bottle Hill. His store was located at the point where later the Presbyterian lecture room was erected. He was paid on June 21, 1826 for painting the Madison Academy. He served this Academy as a Trustee from April 9, 1821 until April 10, 1826. His nephew, David B. Crane taught in the upper room of Madison Academy about 1885.

8. Dr. Benjamin Scott, March 18, 1816 - March 8, 1817.
9. Mr. Guire (uncertain as to name), April 15, 1817 -
10. Mr. Mead - left June 29, 1818
11. Aaron Hill - June 29, 1818 - quit after beginning third quarter - January 9, 1819
12. Charles L. Carter - January 11, 1819 -
13. Mr. E. D. Crosfield - the minutes of January 20, 1819 read:
 "After Mr. Charles Carter had taught two thirds of a quarter or more, not recollected now, the care of teaching was given to Mr. E. D. Crosfield in what manner or handling the Secretary is not apprized as he was not present at the meeting of the board, and has never had any minutes of the proceeding handed to him. Dr. J. B. Munn, Secretary."
14. Bernard O'Hare - June 23, 1819 - April 4, 1820
15. William Cleaver - April 20, 1820 -
16. Dr. E. D. Crosfield - December 11, 1820 - the minutes for March 3, 1821 read: "The Present Teacher, Dr. Crosfield having agreed to relinquish Teaching at the end of his present quarter, the subject of engaging a Teacher to succeed him in the School being under consideration."

17. Benjamin L. M'Carter - March 14, 1821 - the minutes for March 1821 say ".....and (Mr. M'Carter) agreed furthermore if he should have a good School in point of numbers to Teach thirteen weeks for a quarter."

CHAPTER 4

THE TRUSTEES AND PROPRIETORS OF CHATHAM ACADEMY

The thirty-eight men who gave so willingly of their time and often of their money to serve as Trustees of the Chatham Academy were:

Bond, Thomas, Jr. - April 12, 1824 - April 10, 1826; April 20, 20, 1841 - April 22, 1845

Bonnel, Enos - April 13, 1813 - April 12, 1824

Bonnel, Jacob - December 23, 1805 - January 23, 1807; April 13, 1813- April 9, 1821

Bonnel, Matthias - April 14, 1823 - April 12, 1824

Bower, David - April 9, 1811 - Died prior to April 13, 1813

Bower, David S. - April 22, 1845 - April 20, 1852

Treasurer: April 24, 1847 - April 20, 1852

Bruen, Ichabod - December 23, 1805 - March 25, 1811

Budd, John S. - April 22, 1845 - April 20, 1852

Burnet, Linus - April 12, 1824 - April 15, 1828

Condit, Samuel, Jr. - April 14, 1823 - April 15, 1828; April 20, 1841 - April 22, 1845; April 20, 1847 - April 20, 1852

Day, Benjamin L. - April 9, 1821 - April 12, 1824

Day, David O. - April 9, 1821 - April 12, 1824

Treasurer: April 25, 1841 - April 20, 1847;

President: April 24, 1847 - April 20, 1852

Day, James O. - April 20, 1852 - served until the transfer of the property to the District School

Day, John O. - April 20, 1852 - served until the transfer of property to the District School.

Day, Oliver - Appointed sometime after October 20, 1852 - served until the transfer of the property to the District School.

Day, Stephen, Jr. - December 23, 1805 - November 14, 1808

Lum, Benjamin P., Sr. - April 9, 1811 - April 30, 1852

Secretary: April 16, 1821 - April 20, 1952

Lum, Benjamin P., Jr. - April 20, 1852 - served until the transfer of the property to the District School

Lum, Harvey M. - April 20, 1852 - served until the transfer of the property to the District School

President: April 24, 1852 - until the finish of business.

Lum, Israel - December 23, 1805 - November 14, 1808

Treasurer: December 27, 1805 - November 14, 1808

Lum, Paul - October 20, 1952 - served until the transfer of the property to the District School; he probably also served as Treasurer during this time.

Meeker, Cornelius - November 14, 1808 - March 25, 1811

Miller, Eliphalet - November 14, 1808 - April 13, 1813

Minton, Hudson - April 20, 1852 - October 20, 1852

Treasurer: April 24, 1852 - October 20, 1852

Morrel, Jacob - December 23, 1805 - November 14, 1808

President: December 27, 1805 - November 14, 1808

Munn, Jephthah B. - November 14, 1808 - April 20, 1847

Secretary: November 14, 1808 - April 16, 1821

President: April 16, 1821 - April 20, 1847

Munn, John L. - April 20, 1852 - served until the transfer of the property to the District School.

Secretary: April 24, 1852 - until the finish of business.

Parine, (Perrine) Rev. Matthew La Rue - November 11, 1808 - prior to April 13, 1813. President - November 14, 1808 - Prior to April 13, 1813. Minutes following those of February 1813 - "In consequence of the permanent removal of the Rev. Matthew La Rue Parine, the President of the board formerly ---- Elijah Ward, Senior Trustee & President P.T. directed the Secretary of the board to convene the Proprietors of Chatham Academy - giving ten Days previous notice by advertisement - to meet on Thursday evening the 13th of April 1813." Minutes for April 21, 1813 state "The Board of Trustees went into a choice of a President in the room of Rev. M.L. R. Parine removed from this State." Dr. Parine actually left this area in 1810, having served the church in Bottle Hill from 1801. It is interesting to note that the Rev. Parine also was active in the formation of the Madison Academy in 1803. The first teacher of the Madison Academy was L. R. Parine, a relative (probably nephew) of the minister. It is said that Rev. Parine had no children of his own, but that he educated some six or eight of his nephews. In 1828 Rev. H. M. Parine taught at the Madison Academy and in 1836 William L. Parine and his wife, Caroline, taught there. William Parine later became a medical doctor of some fame in Brooklyn.

Sayre, David B. - April 20, 1852 - served until the transfer of the property to the District School.

Sayre, Ezekiel - April 15, 1828 - April 20, 1841; April 22, 1845 - April 20, 1847

Searles, Isaac - April 13, 1813 - April 9, 1821

Spencer, Charles - April 15, 1828 - April 22, 1845

Spencer, Samuel: April 10, 1826- April 20, 1841

Spencer, Capt. William - November 14, 1808 - April 9, 1821

Treasurer: December 1, 1808 - April 21, 1813

President: April 21, 1813 - April 9, 1821

Walker, Jonathan - April 9, 1821 - April 22, 1845

Treasurer: February 12, 1823 - April 17, 1826

Ward, Elijah - December 23, 1805 - February 12, 1823

Treasurer: April 21, 1813 - February 12, 1823. Served as President Pro Tem. on six different occasions.

Ward, Matthias - April 14, 1823 - April 12, 1824

Ward, Silas - December 23, 1805 - November 14, 1809. Served as Clerk (Secretary) Pro. Tem. on January 20, 1807

Trustees' Responsibilities: Following the dictates of the law of 1794, the board of trustees consisting of seven members was elected on December 23, 1805. (There had probably been earlier board for the previous school, but as yet, no records of this school have been uncovered.) On November 14, 1808 the board adopted as its official seal - "(it) is a circular indentation or line, surrounding the letters C.A." The minutes for April 13, 1813 read that "the Trustees, to designate who are proprietors and entitled to vote, informed the proprietors, That they have formerly considered, and do at this time consider, in order to keep up the line of succession, that all who have contributed to the institution to the amount of eight dollars - are members of this Association agreeable to their account of the Act of incorporation." Thus, was the Chatham Academy duly established under the State law.

The various Boards of this era had some problems with which the present generation has not had to contend. Most of the meetings were held at some Board members home rather than at the schoolhouse. As the minutes for December 1, 1808 read: "The Trustees met at the Academy, and for the sake of convenience shifted their sitting to Capt. Spencer's" A number of the meetings were convened at "early candlelight." One meeting on June 23, 1818 was held at six o'clock in the morning in order to appoint a new teacher (Mr. Aaron Hill). Often the Board failed to obtain a quorum and the meeting had to be postponed until a later date. At times the Secretary was not able to attend meetings and no minutes were kept. This failing seemed to irk Dr. J. B. Munn for he made several comments, such as the one following the minutes for the meeting of February 26, 1814; "A meeting as above directed (for March 5, 1814) of the Proprietors was held - Sickness prevented the Secretary from attending and having no minutes of these proceedings - he has left the next page a blank for their insertion whenever they come to light -----" To this day, the next page is blank!

The Board proceeded to draw up rules and regulations governing themselves. On the first of December 1808 the Board adopted the following measures which were devised by a committee comprised of Rev. Matthew La Rue Parine, Dr. Jephthah B. Munn, and Elijah Ward: 1) That the Trustees are to visit the school during each quarter and are to be present at the examination at the end of each quarter. 2) That prizes or premiums are to be awarded to outstanding scholars at the end of each quarter. Each trustee shall be taxed six cents to cover the cost.

3) That the Trustees are to be fined one Shilling (12 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢) for absenced from Board meetings (sickness excepted). These fines are to go toward prizes. 4) A board meeting shall follow each quarterly examination. Notice of the meeting shall be written by the Teacher.

On June 3, 1813 a new set of fines was added: 1) Any Trustee not visiting school at least once during the quarter (exclusive of examination day) shall be fined twenty-five cents. 2) Any Trustee absent at each quarterly examination shall be fined twenty-five cents. This ruling was nullified on August 17, 1815. At the same time an additional amendment was written to the effect that a committee of two Trustees was to be appointed to visit the school twice quarterly instead of the entire Board.

CERTIFICATE OF INCORPORATION AND DEED TO THE PROPERTY

The deed for the property became in 1813 a topic of discussion. At the meeting of April 21 "The President (William Spencer) was directed to get the Deed given the Trustees for the Acedemy Lot by Elijah Ward, put upon record." The building had been erected six years previously! On August 4, the minutes read: "The President reports that upon inquiry he had not been able to find the Deed which was given by Elijah Ward to the first board of Trustees for the Academy lot. Resolved That the President and Secretary of the board make search for the Deed and produce it -- if it can be found - if not endeavor to procure a new one to be laid before the board at their next meeting which the President is directed to call whenever he & the Secretary are ready to make their report." At the next meeting, December 9, 1813, we can rejoice that "The President & Secretary appointed at the last

meeting of the board to search for the Deed, or procure a new one - Report they have obtained a Deed, properly executed and left it with the Clerk of the County to be recorded." The copy in the Morris County Hall of Records is dated November 13, 1813 and a photostat of it may be found in the back of this paper.

In the minutes of a meeting held on January 23, 1807 it is noted: The Trustees met according to adjournment - present Jacob Morrell, Israel Lum, Silas Ward, Elijah Ward, Ichabod Bruin, Stephen Day. The president (Jacob Morrell) produced a letter from Jacob Bonnell Informing him he did not intend to act as a trustee, the other trustees then signed the Certificate (of Incorporation) and appointed Silas Ward to forward it to the Clerk of the County to be Recorded." The Certificate of Incorporation filed in the County Hall of Records in a volume entitled "Religious Societies" reads as follows:

CHATHAM ACADEMY

Morris County	We the Subscribers being chosen to act as Trustees of the Chatham Academy, and directed by the Proprietors of the said Academy to make out and sign a Certificate to be received in the County Clerk's office, according to an Act of the General Assembly of this State, entitled an Act to Incorporate Societies for the Promotion of Learning passed the 27th of November 1794 that thereby the Proprietors may be entitled to the benefit of incorporation in the said Act provided for: Do Certify; that we have taken on us the name of "The Trustees of Chatham Academy," and will answer to this name in all Cases.
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Witness our Hands and Seals this twenty-third day of January 1806

Jacob Morrell

Isreal Lum

Silas Ward

Stephen Day

Elijah Ward

Ichabod Bruen

Received the 5th day of February 1806

John M. Carter

Clk.

Perhaps the discrepancy of the year is due to the copying of the County Clerk! A photographic copy of this certificate has been placed on the front fly leaf of the Academy Minute Book.

Bells and Stove Pipes As in each generation one aspect of the physical school plant seems to dominate thinking, so to the Trustees of the early nineteenth century was "The Bell" an important consideration. In the original resolution of November 18, 1805 it was "resolved that we build a new House with a steeple and bell fitt for an Academy." At the Board of Trustees' meeting on November 4, 1808 "Eliphant Miller agreed to see that the Bell should be hung in a suitable manner." At the April 8th, 1808 meeting the following was recorded: "After taking into view the dissatisfaction existing in the minds of some of the Proprietors of the Academy relative to the defective sound of the Bell, The Trustees instructed the Secy. to address Stephen Dodd, Esq., the founder of the bell on the subject, expressing the opinion of many of the proprietors and wishing information

in what way Mr. Dodd proposes satisfying the board on the Subject." On April 16, 1809 Dr. Munn, Secretary, reported that Mr. Dodd is willing to cast the bell over again.

Not only were the Trustees plagued by lost deeds and clanging bells, but they also had stove pipe troubles. On December 13, 1815 "Elijah Ward and Jacob Bonnell 'were directed to' dispose of the Old Stove pipe belonging to the Academy to the best advantage in their power and present their statement to the Trustees of the sale hereof." At the next meeting on March 18, 1816 "Mr. Jacob Bonnell (was) requested to present a statement of expense incurred in the purchase of the Stove pipe for the Academy." At the April second meeting (1816) "Jacob Bonnell reported in behalf of the Committee appointed to dispose of the old stove pipe, that it was all disposed of and amounts to three Dollars and sixty-four Cents, which sum was put into the hands of the Treasurer."

Proprietors Because of the numerous names found on the list of Proprietors which are still prominent families in Chatham, today, it was thought that a reproduction of this list with each sum subscribed would be of interest. The list is composed from that of Dr. John L. Munn's in April 1852. It has been alphabetized to aid in locating names. The date following the names indicates the first time that that particular name appeared as a Proprietor in the Record Book. Where no date is recorded, it is presumed that the proprietor subscribed between March 1821 and April 1852. Where more than one spelling of a name has been given, both are indicated. An asterisk (*) indicates a reference in Vanderpoel's History of Chatham.

Allison, Smith - March 23, 1821	\$10.
Baldeoni, Ezra	5.
Baldeoni, Samuel	5.
Barnet, Gideon S.	10.
Blanchard, John *	2.
Bond, Barnabas B. - April 20, 1852	3.
Bond, Maxwell L.	3.
Bond, Thomas, Sr. - December 23, 1805	12.
Bond, Thomas, Jr., - April 13, 1813	13.
Bonnel (Bunnell, Bonnell)	
Bonnel, Benjamin - April 13, 1813	25.
Bonnel, David and Mahlon - March 23, 1821	20.
Bonnel, Enos * - April 13, 1813	31.60
Bonnel, Israel - April 13, 1813	15.
Bonnel, Jacob * - December 23, 1805	20.
Bonnel, James - April 13, 1813	10.
Bonnel, John - April 13, 1813	25.
Bonnel, Matthias - April 13, 1813	23.
Bonnel, Nancy	10.
Bonnel, Nathaniel - both Senior & Junior listed -	
April 13, 1813	10.
Bonnel, Sarah A.	1.
Bonnel, Silvanus (Sylvanus) March 23, 1821	18.
Bonnel, William	3.50
Bower (Bowers)	
Bower, Comfort	2.
Bower, David, Sr. - December 23, 1805	10.
Bower, David	2.
Bower, David S.	4.

Bower, James	1.
Budd, David	1.
Budd, John C. - April 13, 1813	50.12
Budd, John S.	4.
Burnet, David - April 20, 1852	3.
Burnet, Linus	11.
Camp, Daniel	4.
Carter, George	5.
Carter, Lewis - December 23, 1805	7.50
Carter, Luke * - December 23, 1805	10.
Carter, Moses *	5.
Carter, Thomas	5.
Cockran, Hannah	4.
Colwell, John - April 13, 1813	10.
Condit, Samuel, Jr. * - March 23, 1821	18.
Cooper, James	2.
Crane, Henry - April 13, 1813	35.
Crane, Oliver - April 13, 1813	10.12
Crane, Samuel - April 13, 1813	22.
Crowell, David - March 23, 1821	8.
Day, Benjamin L. - March 23, 1821	8.
Day, David O. - December 23, 1805	30.
Day, Elijah - April 13, 1813	20.
Day, Foster * - April 13, 1813	20.
Day, James O. - April 20, 1852	3.
Day, John O. - April 20, 1852	3.
Day, Joseph - April 13, 1813	10.

Day, Joseph, Jr.	1.
Day, Ludlow - April 20, 1852	3.
Day, Moses - March 23, 1821	10.
Day, Nancy (Mrs. William)*	8.
Day, Paul	13.
Day, Stephen, Jr.	30.
Day, William - December 23, 1805	60.12
Foster, Silas - December 23, 1805	15.
Freeland, Enoch (Vreeland)	2.
Genung, David - April 13, 1813	10.
Genung, Stephen - December 23, 1805	10.
Hardman, Aaron	3.
Huchinson, Joel (Hutchinson) - December 23, 1805	5.
Lacy, Henry	2.
Linnesberg, George	3.
Lum, Benjamin P. - April 13, 1813	52.
Lum, Benjamin P., Jr. - April 20, 1852	3.
Lum, Harvey M. - April 20, 1852	3.
Lum, Israel - December 23, 1805	47.12
Lum, Paul - April 20, 1852	3.
Lum, Samuel - March 23, 1821	9.
March, Benjamin * - December 23, 1805	5.
Meeker, Cornelius - November 4, 1808	5.
Miller, Benjamin F.	2.
Miller, Eliphalet * - November 4, 1808	25.
Miller, Enoch	10.
Minton, Aaron	3.

Morehouse, Benjamin	2.
Morrel, Jacob * - December 23, 1805	25.
Muchmore, William	4.
Munn, Jephthah B. - November 4, 1808	55.
Oakley, William C. - April 20, 1852	3.
Oakly, Sivanus - December 23, 1805	5.
Parine, Rev. (Matthew) La Rue (Perrine - November 4, 1808	3.
Pierson, Jonathan +	4.
Potter, Jotham - December 23, 1805	15.
Ray, James - December 23, 1805	2.
Redding, Jacob (Reading) - December 23, 1805	2.
Robison, . Joseph R.	5.
Sayre, David B. - April 20, 1852	3.
Sayre, Ezekiel	15.
Searls, Isaac (Searles) - April 13, 1813	15.
Smith, Caloin (?)	13.
Smith, Charlotte Day (Mrs. Frederick) * -	2.
Smith, Fredrick (Frederic, Frederick)* - April 13, 1813	10.
Spencer, Charles	17.
Spencer, Samuel	14.
Spencer, Capt. William - December 23, 1805	55.12
Spencer, William H.	13.
Sturgis, Elias B.	1.
Torniswood, Samuel	5.
Tryon, Edwin	.50
Walker, Jonathan - March 23, 1821	18.

Wallace, William C.	10.
Ward, Aron M. (middle initial H. listed also) - March 23, 1821	40.
Ward, Elijah - December 23, 1805	40.
Ward, James * - December 23, 1805	10.
Ward, Matthias - December 23, 1805	22.
Ward, Silas - December 23, 1805	25.
Whitehead, Moses	3.
Wilkenson, Samuel D.	.50
Wilkenson, Josiah (Wilkeson) - December 23, 1805 -	5.
Woodruff, Elias - December 23, 1805	5.
(No reason is given for listing those who paid less than three dollars.)	

On the list of April 1852 the name of Hudson Minton has been stricken. He was elected a Trustee on April 20, 1852 and became Treasurer on April 24, 1852. The minutes for October 20, 1852 state: "On motion of Mr. James O. Day, Seconded by B. P. Lum, Jr. It was resolved by a unanimous vote that Mr. Hudson Minton's name be erased from the list of proprietors & from the board of Trustees and that in accordance with his request, his note be given up to him. Made on motion of Mr. James O. Day, Seconded by B. P. Lum, Jr., Mr. Paul Lum was nominated for Trustee to fill the place of Mr. Hudson Minton who resigned and being voted for by ballot was unanimously elected."

Prior to the complete list of April 1852 were several former lists. In checking these against the 1852 list, the following omissions were found:

First listing of December 23, 1805 -

Minthorn, Aaron

Parson, Jonathan

Bruen, Ichabod (Bruin) *

November 4, 1808

Bruin, Jonathan

\$8.

April 13, 1813

Carter, S--tic

These names were crossed off this list:

Meeker, Cornelius

Carter, Lewis

A-----(?), David L.

Ward, M-----, Jr.

Bruin, Benjamin

Parine, Rev. M. LaR.

It seems reasonable to assume that Dr. John L. Munn and Oliver Day must have been proprietors as they were elected Trustees in 1852 and Dr. Munn was appointed Secretary to the Board on April 24, 1852.

A few pages from the end of the Record Book and many pages removed from the last Minutes is a list of Proprietors, undated and unsigned, but the writing seems to match that of Dr. John L. Munn. This list had the following names to add:

Bruin, Benjamin

Bruin, Ichabod *

Bruin, Jonathan

Carter, Aaron

OFFICERS OF THE PROPRIETORS MEETINGS

November 18, 1805 - William Spencer - Moderator

Silas Foster - Clerk

December 3, 1805 - William Spencer - Chairman

Silas Foster - Clerk

December 23, 1805 - Silas Ward - Moderator

Silas Foster - Clerk

November 14, 1808 - No listing given

April 6, 1811 - Elias Woodruff - Chairman

J. B. Munn - Secretary

Adjourned to meet April 9, 1811 - not a sufficient quorum.

Presumably the same officers were used on April 9th.

April 13, 1813 - Jacob Bonnel - Chairman

J. B. Munn - Secretary

February 26, 1814 - No minutes - Dr. Munn was absent.

March 5, 1814 - No minutes - Dr. Munn was ill.

April 9, 1821 - Benjamin Day - Chairman

J. B. Munn - Secretary

April 14, 1823 - William Spencer - Chairman

J. B. Munn - Secretary

April 12, 1824 J. B. Munn - Chairman

B. P. Lum - Secretary

April 11, 1825 - Matthias Ward - Chairman

Jonathan Walker - Secretary

April 10, 1826 - J. B. Munn - Chairman

B. P. Lum - Secretary

April 15, 1828 - J. B. Munn - Chairman

B. P. Lum - Secretary

April 20, 1841 - B. P. Lum - Chairman

J. B. Munn - Secretary

April 22, 1845 - B. P. Lum - Chairman

David S. Bower - Secretary

April 20, 1847 - J. B. Munn - Chairman

B. P. Lum - Secretary

April 20, 1852 - J. B. Munn - Chairman

John O. Day - Secretary

CHAPTER 5

DISTRICT SCHOOL UNDER THE TOWNSHIP SCHOOL COMMITTEE

In 1829 the State made the first appropriation of money from the school fund which had been started thirteen years earlier. The management of the school in the Academy then passed into the hands of the Township School Committee while the maintenance of the building and property continued to be under the care of the Academy Trustees. The Secretary in 1852 reflected that the Township had taken over the school in 1838. Hade he only access to the school laws of the state, it would be easy to see why he made this statement. Although the Legislature in 1830 and 1831 repealed most of the measures enacted in 1829, Chatham Township and many other areas seem to have continued to operate under the original act.

The first Chatham Township School Committee was appointed on April 13, 1829 and consisted of five men. In the years which followed, the committee was elected annually each April and varied in size from three to nine men although the law had specified a committee of three. For the last nine years (elections of 1838-46,) only three members served.

The following men contributed their time to the furtherance of education by their duties on the Township School Committee:

1. Bishop, Alfred - 1829, 1830
2. Bonnell, Jonathan C-1831, 1833, 1834, 1835, 1837
3. Brittin, Abraham (Bottle Hill) - 1829, 1830
4. Brittin, Col. William (Bottle Hill) - 1831, 1833, 1834, 1835, 1836, 1837

5. Browning, Lewis M. - 1845
6. Budd, John S. (Chatham) - 1844, 1845
7. Carter, Aaron - 1831, 1832, 1833, 1837, 1843
8. Carter, Charles - 1834
9. Carter, Lewis - 1834, 1835, 1836
10. Derthick, Julius T. (teacher) - 1831, 1832, 1833, 1834
11. Felch, Benjamin M. (East Madison - teacher) - 1840, 1841, 1842,
1844
12. Forgas, Wellington (teacher) - 1846
13. Freeman, Zophar (Green Village) - 1829, 1830, 1831, 1832, 1833
14. Genung, Wickliffe (e) (Bottle Hill) 1832, 1833, 1837, 1838,
1839, 1841
15. Green, Henry P., M. D. (Bottle Hill) - 1838, 1846
16. Griswold, Chauncey - 1831
17. Holloway, Richard - 1835, 1836
18. Hopping, James F. - 1834, 1835, 1836, 1837, 1842
19. Hopping William - 1840
20. Johnson, Gabriel - 1829, 1830
21. Lum, Benjamin P. (Chatham) - 1829, 1830, 1831, 1833, 1834, 1835,
1836, 1837
22. Magie, Abraham - 1835, 1836, 1839
23. Matthews, Edmund (Edward?) - 1841, 1843
24. Mills, Isaac - 1842
25. Raval, Moses D. - 1846
26. Richards, Jonathan - 1830
27. Sayre, Ephraim - 1844, 1845
28. Sherrill, Franklin - 1840

29. Sturgis, Walter - 1834, 1835, 1837
30. Walker, A. B. - 1837
31. Ward, David - 1837
32. Woodruff, James H. - 1831, 1832, 1833, 1838, 1839, 1843

The Township voted in 1829 to raise a sum equal to one-fourth of the State tax for the support of the Common Schools. No actual figure for the tax raised is given until 1831 when one hundred thirty dollars was voted as the sum to be added to the School Fund received from the state. This amount was increased several times until it reached a high of five hundred dollars in 1836. The following year an item in the Township Committee minutes reads that it is resolved "that the amount which may come to this Township be appropriated to School purposes in the same manner as has been done with the School Fund heretofore raised by the Township and that the said interest shall be in lieu of said fund heretofore raised." The money which the Township expected to receive was their share of the surplus revenue of the United States Treasury which was divided among the existing states. New Jersey's share was \$764,670.61 which was then apportioned to the various counties. The Township records do not indicate the exact amount received. Because of the interest from the surplus revenue, the Township between 1838 and 1846 raised only between one hundred and three hundred fifty-two dollars and eight cents as a school tax. In 1845 the total school budget for all of the schools in the Township amounted to five hundred twenty-five dollars and eighty-two cents. Of this Chatham School #1 received eighty-two dollars

and thirty-four cents. Chatham's enrollment totaled eighty-eight pupils and all the township schools numbered five hundred seventy-nine (Solon not reporting) for that year. The village population in 1840 was two hundred twenty.

The curriculum and equipment of the school had probably changed very little. Perhaps a new coat of paint was added; perhaps a blackboard. A few more textbooks were available. The parents of the scholars still were required to furnish all books and supplies and to pay tuition. Only one teacher was employed by the quarter. Records of the teachers for this period are sadly lacking. A few names have been handed down in one manner or another; most of the dates have disappeared. The following teachers are those who made a lasting impression:

1. Julius T. Derthick - ? It is possible that Mr. Derthick taught in Chatham Academy. It is known that at the time of Lafayette's visit to Bottle Hill, Mr. Derthick was the Madison Academy schoolmaster who wrote the poem of welcome for this distinguished guest. On August 17, 1886 the men, then living, who had been taught by Mr. Derthick, gathered at the Mansion House, Morristown for a reunion dinner. Among those present were Dr. John L. Munn and Mr. Henry P. Day. Both men were born and raised in Chatham. Their fathers, Dr. Jephthah B. Munn and Mr. Joseph Day, were proprietors of the Chatham Academy; the elder Dr. Munn was on the Board of Trustees. It would appear doubtful that proprietors of the Chatham Academy would send their sons to the Madison Academy. It is known that Mr. Derthick was living in Chatham Township until at least

1835 when he completed his final term on the Township School Committee. At the time of the reunion, he was described in the Madison Eagle as having "taught in Madison and its vicinity."

2. George H. Cook - Probably 1835 and/or 1836. George H. Cook was born at Hanover, New Jersey. In 1836 he became a civil engineer and immediately started to work on an engineering project in New York State. After graduation from the Troy Polytechnic Institute in 1839, he remained to teach there and became a senior professor three years later. From Troy, he went to the professorship of mathematics and natural philosophy at the Albany Academy. He was made principal of this school in 1850 and continued to serve for two years.

Rutgers College called Mr. Cook back to his native state in 1852 as professor of chemistry and natural philosophy. The following year he was also made assistant State Geologist. The year 1864 saw his elevation to both the post of State Geologist and Vice-President of Rutgers. He held many other state posts among which was chief director of the State Weather Service. He organized the State Board of Agriculture. He was the first to apply the name of "Lake Passaic" to the swamp area in our region. He was the author of many papers and addresses. One newspaper noted that "posterity will look on Dr. George H. Cook, State Geologist, as a benefactor to his race and to the cause of education, because he has rendered possible the distribution of his invaluable geological and topographical maps of this State to the public Schools."

The University of New York bestowed a Ph.D. degree on him
 and Union College awarded him an L.L.D. degree.

Dr. Cook died unexpectedly at New Brunswick on September 22, 1889 of heart failure. Both college and public funeral services were held.

In Miss Mary Burnet's notes, she gave the date "1855?" for Dr. Cook's stay in Chatham. His obituary shows that by then he was already a professor at Rutgers. It seems more logical to assume that he taught in Chatham while studying to become a civil engineer.

3. Thomas M. Dooley - as of March 28, 1840. (Bond papers)
4. Benjamin M. Felch - Since Mr. Felch was first elected to the Township School Committee in 1840, it is probable that he taught in the Chatham Academy prior to this date.
5. Mary M. Walker - as of October 26, 1840. (Bond papers)
6. Richard Robinson - also taught in the old Union Hill School.
7. Mr. Morey
8. Mr. Fox
9. Dr. Wellington Forgas - also taught in the old Union Hill School. He was elected to the Township School Committee in 1846.

CHAPTER 6

CHATHAM TOWNSHIP DISTRICT SCHOOLS

For three quarters of a century the Chatham school was one of the schools of the Chatham Township School District. In order to bring a greater understanding of this organization, a brief sketch of each of the fellow schools is needed. Under the act of 1844, Chatham School was designated as Number "1". The other schools are listed in their numerical order.

#2 - Union Hill School

The first school at Union Hill, which extended from the present Lafayette Avenue in Chatham to slightly beyond the western boundary of Hillside Cemetery, Madison, was located on the southeast corner of Kings Road and Division Avenue. (At that time Division Avenue bisected Kings Road and joined what is now Woodland Avenue.) There is no known date for the erection of this building. William P. Tuttle believed that it was standing during the Revolution and that the Continentals passed it on their secretive march from Chatham to the Tidewater Peninsula late in the summer of 1781. This building is never designated on any of the Erskine maps and it is doubtful that there were enough children in the area to support a school.

In 1862 the trustees hired the builder, Harvey M. Lum of Chatham, to construct a new building on a property on the north side of Main Street, slightly west of where Niles Avenue now runs. It is presently #322 Main Street. The story is told about Israel D. Lum (1841-1911) of Chatham who was employed as a carpenter. In the midst of setting window frames, he left suddenly to join the Union Army in the War between the States.

The new school was occupied in the Spring of 1863 and was freed of debt twelve years later. Under the jurisdiction of the County Superintendent, Union Hill became School #80 of Morris County.

Weekly prayer meetings were held in the building for some years by a union group. The second free school library in New Jersey was founded here.

In 1892 the district united with Madison district. After that date only elementary and grammar instruction were offered in Union Hill, while the high school students went into Madison. The bell was given to the Fire Department to replace the bell from the Madison Academy. The property was transferred to the Madison Board of Education in 1901 and sold. At present, ^(322 Union St) Dr. Charles R. Robinson's Animal Hospital occupies the building.

#3 - Madison School

Madison's known history of education begins with a school held in the "Birdsall House" at the corner of Green Village and Kings Roads. The next school was located opposite the old Roman Catholic Church on Ridgedale Avenue. Here in 1803 the Madison Academy was organized and incorporated. This association built a brick, two-storied building at the corner of Ridgedale Avenue and College Road (now Park Avenue) in 1809. The Trustees honored President Madison by naming the Academy for him shortly after he had left office⁽¹⁸¹⁷⁾. The town of Bottle Hill then followed suit in 1834 when it changed its name. The minutes of the Trustees tell that the schoolmaster rang the bell each morning at 8:20 o'clock. No mention is made of the time when

the scholars were considered tardy. In 1845 the school consisted of forty-seven pupils and two teachers.

In 1881 a new building, designed by George W. Bower of Chatham and constructed of Chatham brick, was opened on Green Avenue. This building cost \$20,734.39 and was freed from debt in December 1889. The old Academy building was not used as a school after this time. For a short period the congregation of the African Methodist Episcopal Church held their services here while their new church was under construction. The building was burned by vandals on December 1, 1886. The bell was used for many years by the Madison Fire Department and is still preserved as a relic of by-gone days and events. The land was sold by the Madison Board of Education in 1901 to James A. Webb.

A few years after the Green Avenue School, known as School #81 of Morris County (for a few years prior to 1879, the Academy had been #39) was built, an addition was needed to accomodate the increased enrollment. This second section was opened in September 1897.

Madison withdrew from Chatham Township District shortly after the Borough of Madison was formed, probably in 1890. Green Avenue School was last used for school purposes in June 1949 and was later demolished to provide land for the new Presbyterian Church.

#4 - East Madison School

The first school in this section was built of wood and known as the Genungtown School. The second one, made of brick and containing two stories, was built on the site of

*Green Avenue School
burned
and 1897*

the former building at the northeast corner where Rosedale, Greenwood, East Madison Avenues and Rockwood Road converge. Additional land for this property was donated by John Ward. The upper room was used at one time for all civil and orderly purposes, even to holding justices' courts. The Methodists also held their services here for a few years. After 1882 the school, #82 of Morris County, occupied both floors of the building. The first New Jersey free school library was opened here about 1873.

In 1892 East Madison joined the Madison District. The school was closed at the end of the school year in 1905 and the building and lot were sold in 1916. The building is no longer in existence.

#5 - Florham Park School

The children of Hoppington, the first settlement in this area, walked to school in Cheapside (now West Livingston) and to Madison in the early 1700's. During rainy spells the brooks which the children had to cross became swollen and impassable, keeping them away from their education for days at a time. This situation proved so unsatisfactory that in 1740 an Academy was built in Hoppington. It stood on the north side of Columbia Turnpike between Ridgedale Avenue and Hanover Road. It was a small, low building with no overhead ceilings and beams so low a man could reach them. Later this building, being inadequate, was moved across the field and remodeled into a dwelling. Its final destination was to become a cow shed.

Columbia built a new little red frame schoolhouse on the

original site. This building continued in use until about 1830 and served the village as a meeting house as well.

On October 11, 1830 Archibald Steepman and his wife, Ellen, sold "31/100 of an acre of land" located on the northwest corner of Columbia Turnpike and Ridgedale Avenue to the Trustees for the first district school. The little red frame building was moved here in 1831. In 1866 this building was sold to Mr. George W. Felch for seventy dollars and was removed.

A new one room, brick building with eight windows, a vestibule and a bell tower was erected at the same location for a total cost of \$2,225. One teacher served the school the entire time that it was part of Chatham Township District. In 1878 the village was rechristened "Afton" and the school changed its name accordingly. It became #83 of the Morris County Schools. It is known that some children from this village also attended Green Avenue School, Madison and the East Madison School. An addition which allowed for two more windows and a bell in the cupola was built in 1901 and Mr. Hamilton McK. Twombly paid for improving the grounds around the school in the following year. In 1902 the Township Board of Education carried \$1800 worth of insurance on the building. In May of 1903 the school again changed its name - this time to Florham Park as the village had done several years previously. At that time forty-one pupils made up the total enrollment.

Sometime in the latter part of the nineteenth century, Dr. Leslie D. Ward bought a small house, which was originally part of the Thomas Richards estate, as a dwelling for the local teacher. This house still stands at 152 Columbia Turnpike.

In 1904 Florham Park Borough formed its own school district. The little red-brick schoolhouse is still standing and preserved by the Historical Society of Florham Park.

#6 - Loantaka School

The Republican Academy was incorporated in 1827 and purchased a tract of land from Archibald D. Sayre and his wife in 1828. A school was erected soon afterwards.

The second school was built in 1857 on part of the original property. The old building was sold in 1863 to George G. Ebling for the sum of \$250.00. A deed was issued from the Trustees of the Republican Schoolhouse to the Trustees of the Loantica Valley School for the rest of the property.

In 1892 Loantaka became part of the Madison District and remained so until the beginning of the school year 1899-1900 when it returned to Chatham Township. A bell was purchased at that time for \$500.00. In 1902 the Township Board of Education held \$1200 worth of insurance on the building.

There was only ever one teacher employed here and in 1904 the pupils numbered twenty-seven. Chatham Township Board of Education sold the building and property in 1910 for \$1,050.00 to William F. Redmond. The building, #245 Loantaka Way, is still standing and used as a residence.

#7 - Long Hill School

There long was a school in Chatham Township on Long Hill. The first record shows that the Trustees of the School on Long Hill purchased a tract of land from Elias Ward and his wife, Mary, in 1825. From the deed it seems that this property

was diagonally across the corner from the present "little red-brick schoolhouse."

In 1860 the Trustees of Washington (or Long) Hill purchased land from Jonathan C. Bonnell to construct the original part of the well-known Little Red-Brick School. The boundaries for this district had been incorporated seven years earlier under the ninth section of "A Supplement to the Act entitled - an Act to establish public schools." All the Township school districts were thusly incorporated during the period from 1851 to 1856. The former property was sold to Jonathan C. Bonnell in 1886.

Mt. Vernon - Washington District #78 of Morris County had but one teacher in all the time through June of 1904. At that time there were forty-four pupils enrolled. In 1900 an addition was completed and another in 1902. During the latter alterations, a hot water heater was installed. The following year the building was painted inside and out. In 1902 \$1500.00 worth of insurance was carried on the building.

The Mt. Vernon Sunday School used the upper room for many years. This school was founded in 1824 and the late Emil Wittreich, father of Mr. Charles Wittreich, was superintendent. Mr. Jacob L. Snook, while principal in the village for three years, taught in Mt. Vernon for many years and his name has become almost synonymous with that of the school.

Because the Township ceased to use the building as a school in 1929, Mr. and Mrs. Elliott Averett of Dixiedale Farm purchased the building in 1930 to preserve it as a landmark. Over the period of years when the Averetts owned it, many civic and religious meetings were held in the building. In 1956 as

part of the one hundred fiftieth anniversary celebration of the community, Mrs. Averett deeded the property at the corner of Fairmount Avenue and Southern Boulevard to the Township. The building cannot be sold. If at any time the Township no longer desires to use it for municipal purposes, the structure will come under the control of the Morris County Historical Society.

#8 - Solon School

Little is known of the Solon School although its history extends back before 1844. The school was located at Johnson's Corner, at the foot of Fairmount Avenue hill and River Road. Under the Morris County numbering system, it became part of Joint District #77 (Chatham and New Providence Townships). The Township Board of Education carried \$500.00 worth of insurance on the building in 1902. No deed or incorporation papers are recorded in the County Hall of Records. The enrollment was between twelve and fifteen students with one teacher. Miss Katharine Morgan, aunt of Mr. Clarence Broadwell of Chatham, taught here from September 1898 until June 1902. She had been appointed as a substitute teacher for the entire district in October 1897 and often assisted at the Chatham school.

The Township abandoned Solon School at the end of the school year 1912. From that time, the children in this area were transported by station wagon, the first vehicle purchased by the board, to the Mount Vernon School. The building is now used as the garage for a private residence.

#9 - Green Village School

Next to the schools in Madison and Chatham, Green Village

had the largest enrollment in the Township. As far as can be ascertained, two teachers were employed here from 1902 with a total enrollment of over sixty children.

The school stood at the middle of the village in the vicinity of Green Village and Meyersville Roads. A school had been established here at the time it became part of the Chatham Township District in 1829. The first available deed is dated 1881 and was given to the Morris County District School #72 by Joseph A. Blanchard and his wife, Annie E. This school was built diagonally across the road from the former one.

The insurance carried on the building in 1902 was \$2,200. The following year a new steam heating plant was installed for approximately \$400. The school/^{was}used for a few months after the Southern Boulevard School was opened in September 1929. The property was sold in May 1950 to Howard Roberts for the sum of \$1,000. Botti's Market now occupied the building.

#10 - Madison Hill School

Chatham and Hanover Townships formed a joint district in 1844. The school was located in Livingston. Because of its size, the district proved impractical, so three years later a smaller district, embracing the lands immediately on the two sides of the Passaic River, was created. This school was in Chatham and was known as the Washington Place School. This arrangement was, again, unsatisfactory to Hanover Township; so they withdrew entirely in 1852.

The school, renamed Passaic School, was located on the southeastern corner of Yale Street and Passaic Avenue. Mr. Dwight Budd recalls that the foundation of this school was still

in evidence during his boyhood. The school does not seem to have continued for many years after this date. No records of incorporation or deeds can be found.

#10 - Franklin School

The numbering system changed several times. By 1850 Chatham, Union Hill, Madison, East Madison, Columbia and Republican retained their original numbers. Green Village had become #7; Mt. Vernon-Washington #8; Passaic #9, and Solon #11. #10 Franklin district was formed in the area of the Franklin Mill (at the point where Watchung Avenue crosses the Passaic River) and was jointly managed by Chatham and New Providence Townships.

A meeting was held on February 23, 1852 to vote on the erection of a schoolhouse. The school construction was defeated, so the district was officially abolished on March 30, 1852.

Besides the Chatham Academy, the Passaic (formerly Washington Place) and Franklin Schools were located within the present boundaries of the Borough of Chatham.

CHAPTER 7

THE ERA OF THE TOWNSHIP SUPERINTENDENTS

The state Legislature enacted a law in 1846 which created the office of township superintendent to replace the township school committee. The men for this office were elected annually and, seemingly, were paid one dollar a day for each day spent in school duties. Fifty-five dollars a year seems to be the usual amount earned in this lucrative position! Each year the superintendent had to post a bond; these varied from \$400 to \$6,000. Generally, the bond almost equalled twice the total appropriation. Only six different men served as township superintendent over the period of twenty years when this position was the link between the state and the local school.

REV. ROBERT SEWALL (Sewell) of Madison was first elected in 1847 as Superintendent. Little can be learned about the good parson. William P. Tuttle wrote that "about the year 1843, Mrs. Sewall, the wife of Rev. Robert Sewall, started a small school in Madison, in a building back of Mr. Henry Keep's house. Mrs. Sewall was an English woman and organized the school for the purpose of teaching her two little daughters, Hebe and Mary." THE MADISON WEEKLY EAGLE of November 2, 1888 reported that Mrs. Sewall had recently died in Wisconsin at the advanced age of ninety-four. The Sewalls moved to Stoughton, Wisconsin where for forty years, they were home missionaries. Rev. Sewall had died before his wife. Rev. Samuel Tuttle recalled that "in 1845, the burying-ground (of the Presbyterian Church) was considerably enlarged by the

purchase of some adjoining land belonging to the Rev. Mr. Sewall, for which the parish paid one hundred dollars." Rev. Sewall was not a pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Madison, but did substitute for Rev. Arms on occasion. He also led the evening religious meetings held at the Madison Academy and was author of at least one sacred song, "New Year's Hymn."

MOSES DODD WARD was elected in 1848 and served only one term as did Rev. Sewall. Mr. Ward was born in Bloomfield, New Jersey in 1806, one of thirteen children of Jacob II and Abigail (Dodd) Ward. The family moved in 1812 to Columbia, where the father was a farmer. This farm was later owned by George W. Felch. On February 7, 1838 he was married to J (ustina) Louisa Sayre (1819-1902), daughter of Elias and Abigail (Hedges) Sayre of Columbia.

For many years Mr. Ward was a member of the Board of Chosen Freeholders of Morris County and also a Justice of the Peace. His politics started out as old line Whig; later as a Free Soiler, and finally as a Republican. He farmed the Canfield farm which he purchased in 1866. The farmhouse still stands at the corner of Columbia Turnpike and Crescent Road.

Moses Dodd Ward died at Afton on April 22, 1888 in his eighty-third year of a kidney disease. He was survived by his widow and five children:

- 1) Laura Jane Ward (1839-1910), single.
- 2) Elias Sayre Ward (Nov. 25, 1842-Dec. 23, 1896)

President and founder of the Rapid Transit Railroad

Company of Newark, part-owner and President of the Newark and South Orange Street Railroad, director of the Prudential Insurance Company and a manufacturer of patent leather in Newark. Married Anna Dickerson, daughter of Joel M. Bonnel of Newark, on March 4, 1872.

- 3) Leslie Dodd Ward, M. D. (July 1, 1845-July 13, 1910)
One of the founders, Vice-President and ^{medical} director of the Prudential Insurance Company of America and part owner, Secretary-Treasurer of the Newark DAILY ADVERTIZER. Married Minnie, daughter of James Perry, on March 4, 1873. Mrs. Ward died about five years before her husband.
- 4) Edgar Bethune Ward (_____)
Attorney, counsel and director of Prudential. Married Harriet Newell, daughter of John P. Jube.
- 5) Jacob Ewing Ward (_____)
A partner of his brother's, Elias, in the manufacture of patent leather and director and general counsel for Prudential. Married, Maria Ely, daughter of Ambrose E. Kitchell of Madison, on December 25, 1893.

BENJAMIN MOORE FELCH was first elected superintendent in 1849 and served continuously until 1854. He was again superintendent in 1858, 1859, and 1862.

The son of Nathan Felch, Benjamin was born in Connecticut on October 20, 1810. There are records which show that he was living in Beekman, Dutchess County, New York in November 1832. He came to this area purposely to teach school. Since he was elected as a member of the Township School Committee in 1840,

it is reasonable to assume that he came to this area soon after 1832. It is probable that he taught in the Chatham Academy somewhere in the period between 1833 and 1840. He may even have continued to teach while he was a member of the School Committee. His brothers, George W. Felch (Nov. 9, 1832 - Oct. 7, 1889) and Allen Felch, also came to this area. Allen moved on to Ohio with his wife, Phebe (Ward) Felch.

Mr. Felch lived in several residences in East Madison; one is the house now known as The Maple Tree Inn on Ridgedale Avenue, Florham Park, another, now 238 Ridgedale Avenue, Florham Park (the Florham Park Country Club - formerly Canary Cottage), and the present 59 Fairview Avenue, Madison (now the home of Arthur W. Rushmore).

Besides being a teacher in the Chatham District School and Superintendent of the Schools of Chatham Township, he was active in the real estate business and owned a number of properties which he rented.

Benjamin M. Felch was a Democratic New Jersey State Assemblyman from the first district (Chatham and Morris Townships) of Morris County in 1857-8. In later life he served as inspector for elections in the north district of the Township for two years. He was active in the Madison Methodist Episcopal Church being a trustee when the church was first incorporated in March 1843. For many years he served as treasurer of the church.

He married first, Charlotte, daughter of Carter and Hannah (Herriman) Bruen of Madison, and widow of Farrand Ward of Chatham in 1843. His second wife was Electa Ann (born February 24,

1819) daughter of William H. Sayre of Madison on September 21, 1853. The couple were married at Chatham by Rev. Joseph M. Ogden.

Mr. Felch was the father of three children:

- 1). Susan Matilda Felch (Apr. 9, 1855 - Apr. 3, 1896) married Samuel R. Mooney of Rahway on November 27, 1879 (Thanksgiving Day). They had no children.
- 2). William Sayre Felch (Sept. 30, 1856 - Feb. 17, 1881) He was unmarried.
- 3). Edwin Pierson Felch (Aug. 22, 1858 - July 15, 1921) married 1st. Esther McDougall on October 1, 1885. She died January 12, 1891 at the age of twenty-seven. 2nd. Catherine Maxwell on June 2, 1892. She died April 29, 1944. Mr. Edwin P. Felch, Jr. of Chatham is his only child.

After suffering two paralytic strokes, Mr. Felch died on December 30, 1888 in his seventy-ninth year. His widow passed away on September 3, 1898, and both are buried in Hancock Cemetery, Florham Park.

REV. JOSEPH MEEKER OGDEN, pastor of the Village Church in Chatham, served as Township Superintendent of Schools for one year. He was elected in March 1854. His biography can be rightly found in the history of the Presbyterian Church.

STEPHEN RICHARD HUNT WARD, like Benjamin M. Felch, served for eight terms and was also a teacher. He was elected Superintendent in March 1855, 1856, 1860, 1861 and continuously from

1863 until March 1867 when this office was abolished and all the schools of the county came under the jurisdiction of the County Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Stephen H. Ward was born in Chester, New Jersey on the fifteenth of April 1827. He came to Chatham to live in his grandfather's home when he was five years of age. He was the son of Matthias and Eleanor (Bonnel) Ward, great-grandson of Enos Ward of Revolutionary fame, and great-great grandson of Daniel Ward, one of Chatham's first settlers.

Mr. Ward finished his education locally and began a career of teaching which lasted about ten years. He is known to have taught in the old Union Hill School. It was soon after he had taught that he became Township Superintendent.

Later he entered the real estate and insurance business. He owned considerable farm property, but never was actively engaged in farming himself.

He was a member of the Village Church of Chatham and an elder of this church from March 1858 until June 1898. Politically, he was a Republican.

In June 1871 he married Henrietta, daughter of Hervey Law (1835-Dec. 25, 1902). She was a sister of Mrs. ^(Mary Law) Hudson Muchmore, ^{Sidney} and Miss Augusta Law. They had one child (Mrs. Carrie Law (Ward) Lyon, who survived infancy. Mrs. Lyon now lives in ^{Claremont} Pomona, California. ^{Mar 9,} Deceased ^{Feb,} 1921.

Stephen H. Ward died in his home on Main Street (corner of Ward Place) on the eighteenth of March 1914 at the age of eighty-six. At the time of his death, he was Chatham's oldest resident.

HENRY PRENTICE GREEN (E), M. D. Dr. Green served one year as Township Superintendent. He was elected in March 1857. Only Dr. Green and Mr. Felch served both on the Township School Committee and as Superintendent.

Henry P. Green was born in Calais, Vermont on December 1, 1798, the son of Rufus and Keziah (Eddy) Green. He came to this area to study under Dr. William A. Whelpley, the head of the famed Morris Academy, Morristown and under Dr. Jephthah B. Munn, M. D. of Chatham. He taught for sometime; one school under his tutelage was the Madison Academy. Determined to become a doctor, he entered the Columbia College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York from whence he was graduated.

He first opened a practice in New Vernon, New Jersey in April 1826; two years later, he moved to Madison where he remained for the rest of his life.

He was a Trustee of the Madison Academy from 1832 through 1845, serving as President of this body in 1839. He served again as Trustee in 1851. He was elected a Trustee of the Madison District #81 School in 1853 for a three year term. Dr. Green was a Whig politically and a member of the Presbyterian Church where he was quite active.

On April 20, 1851 he married Sarah Joanna, daughter of David and Mehitable (Beach) Crowell of Newark. They had six children, three of which reached adulthood. They are:

- 1). Mary Augusta Green
- 2). Everett M. Green (Oct. 5, 1834 - Mar. 15, 1855)
- 3). Alice Linden Green.

Mrs. Green passed away on April 20, 1851 and Dr. Green on October 15, 1858, just six months after finishing his term as Township Superintendent of Schools.

The Township Under the Superintendents The Township voted in 1847 to place the interest of the surplus revenue amounting to \$225.00 in the Morris County Bank along with the interest to be received by the Township in June and apply the sum for school purposes. The money received from the judgments against the Morris and Essex Railroad Company in 1852 was also placed at interest and this interest was appropriated for school use. The total amount of school monies increased from \$973.91 in 1849 to \$3,688.93 in 1867. The tax was based on one dollar and fifty cents per scholar in 1851 and on three dollars per scholar in 1867. Chatham school's apportionment was \$21.44 in 1847 compared with \$458.48 in 1866. There were sixty-eight scholars at Chatham School in 1847 and 587 in the total district. By 1867, 128 attended the Chatham School, while the total attending throughout the Township was 938.

There has been preserved several of the Superintendents' annual reports to the State Superintendent of Public Schools. Stephen H. Ward's first report, dated December 3, 1855, contains several statements which reveal the conditions of the schools in this period. He wrote that he had "visited the schools on an average nearly twice in each quarter, and had found them generally well supplied with faithful and honest teachers. The people of one district, only Number Three (Madison) are privileged to send their children to school free of charge." Later he continues,

saying, "We have no county examiners and this duty devolves on the superintendent and trustees of the several districts. There appears to be a growing interest among the people generally on the subject of education; but there are those with whom the love of money predominates over the love of learning, and who would keep the rising generation in ignorance to save their purses. A few of our districts are furnished with good houses while others are hardly suitable for the inferior orders of Creation."

In April 1860 the Township Committee resolved "that the clerk of the Township be authorized to have the Report of the Township Committee and the School Superintendent published in the County paper." Chatham Township was forty years ahead of the state requirements in this area.

Strict licensing of teachers had been enforced from 1844. The records are very clear as to the teachers and schools from 1847. The list of teachers which follows is probably quite accurate because of these records which are still preserved by the Township.

1. William H. Drake - 1847-49
2. George W. Howard - 1849-50
3. John O. Day, a Trustee of Chatham Academy, 1850-53 (?)
4. Hugh N. Cox - 1853-54 - taught in Randolph Township

(Dover) the following year.

5. Elizabeth H. Magie (Magee, Megie), 1854- also taught in other Township Schools. Mr. Philhower relates this story about this particular "schoolmarm:" "The story is told of a rather bold joke on Miss Elizabeth Magee. It appears that she had a young man admirer by the name of Solomon Parsons. His

attentions to Miss Magee were so well known by the boys that jokes about him became frequent in occurrence, and successively more harsh in character. The climax was reached when some culprit of the school took a jackass from the stable of a townsman and led him to the Academy." (Chatham Academy, Main Street). "On the arrival of Miss Magee in the morning, she was put in much of a quandary on her approach to school, because of the frequent clinking of the school bell. She hurried to the building, anxious to find the cause. On opening the door, at a glance, all was explained. The rogue had taken the donkey into the building and tied him to the bell rope; but that was not all. In large letters on a placard fastened about the animal's body was the inscription, 'I am Sol Parsons.' Miss Magee saw at once the whole intent of the joke. The beast was hastily removed and the punishment inflicted on the culprit, were he discovered, it might be inferred, was severe." Incidentally, the maligned gentleman was the Rev. Solomon Parsons of the Methodist Episcopal Church down the street! Mr. Strong believed that there were two women; one, Miss Magee, taught in the Academy, while Miss McGee taught in a private school upstairs.

6. Emily B. Tuttle,- 1855 - taught in Hanover Township the preceeding year.
7. Augustus Van Cleef, 1855-56 - taught in the old Union Hill School also.
8. F. J. Bancroft, 1857-58.
9. Henrietta Taylor - Summer 1858; returned for Winter 1858-59.

10. Helen D.^A Budd - Fall 1858 - Miss Budd was the daughter of John S. and Charlotte E. (Ward) Budd. She was born January 20, 1839 and married William J. Gibby of Princeton on November 8, 1866. They had eight children.
11. John H. Ripley, 1859-60.
12. Lucius C. Robinson, 1860-61.
13. Lewis Case Carpenter, 1862-64.
14. Alice F. Arnold, assistant, 1864-65 and again in Summer 1868. Miss Arnold later taught in the Columbia School and also had a select school in the upper floor of the Academy.
15. Wilbur Fisk Morrow, 1864 - April 5, 1867

Wilbur F. Morrow, one of the fourteen children of William Tuttle and Marietta (Cary) Morrow, was born on April 16, 1839 at Mendham (or possibly Chester), New Jersey. During his boyhood, his family moved to Green Village where he attended school. Later, he was sent to Charlottesville, New York and enrolled in the Academy there.

Before coming to the Chatham Academy, he had taught in the Loantaka School (March 12, 1859 - February 1860), the Dover School and the old Union Hill School (1863).

The records of the Village Church of Chatham show that Mr. and Mrs. Morrow joined that congregation on March 11, 1865. Mrs. Morrow was the former Joanna C. Baird, (born May 19, 1840), daughter of George and Catherine Cromwell (Eddy) Baird. They had been married on January 4, 1859.

His diary for the year 1867 is most revealing. He reported the daily attendance, the weather, the Rev. Ogden's texts and his visits to friends. He loved molasses candy and spent many an evening in its making! From this record comes the fact that as early as 1867 the schoolmaster of Chatham Academy had an assistant. He wrote of hiring either Miss Genung, daughter of William, or Miss Lum. He indicated that Miss Lum had been his assistant, but that he was going to employ Miss Genung. The names of three scholars appear, also. He whipped William Day and Eddie Price, and "Jimmy" stopped attending school. His attendance was usually over forty pupils.

Mr. Morrow began his teaching at the Madison Academy on April 8, 1867 and taught there about a year. When ~~(the)~~ Madison ^{No. 73,} Lodge A.F. and A.M. was organized on July 9, 1868, he became its first secretary. In 1870 he went to teach at the Rutherford Park Academy (this school must have been in this area) and returned to Madison Academy in 1878. He was principal in Madison at the time the cornerstone for the Green Avenue School was laid. He had championed the need for this new school almost single-handed and it must have pleased him to deliver the principal address on that memorable day of April 24, 1879.

Mr. Morrow left for an European trip on June 11, 1880 and while away tendered his resignation. The Trustees would not meet his request for a yearly salary of \$900! Upon his return on September thirteenth, he started a select school.

The First National Bank of Madison was organized in August 1881 and opened the following month with Mr. Morrow

as cashier. He served in this capacity for thirteen years, resigning on April 30, 1894. He then became associated with the Methodist Book Concern in New York City.

Mr. Morrow was a most active member of the community. He served as Township Collector for about ten years prior to March 1879. He was both Vice-Superintendent and later Superintendent of the Madison Methodist Episcopal Sunday School, treasurer of the YMCA, treasurer of the Hook and Ladder Company Number One and fire commissioner. He served as district clerk of the Madison School Trustees from 1884-87 and as president of the Madison Board of Education in 1893-4. He conducted the closing examinations at the school after he had retired from teaching and was a guest speaker there after his European trip. His politics were Republican.

He must have enjoyed traveling for he made several trips to Michigan to visit his family who had moved there in 1860 and he visited the Chicago Exposition in 1893.

One article in THE MADISON EAGLE entitled "Madison Men" declared that "Wilbur F. Morrow is a self-made man. He commenced life as a school teacher, is now wealthy and cashier of the town bank."

He purchased an acre of land on the east side of Prospect Street and erected a fine home. He also owned other property in Madison.

Mr. and Mrs. Morrow had five children:

- 1). Katie E. Morrow (Dec. 13, 1857 - Mar. 20, 1941)
married Dr. I. N. Van de Water, dentist, on
December 13, 1882.

- 2). Reeves Daniel Morrow (August 17, 1860-June 23,
1862)
- 3). Carrie Louise Morrow (April 24, 1864 - Sept. 7,
1946) married Rev. Huber B. Munson, Pastor of the
M. E. Church, Southampton, Long Island on June 12,
1895.
- 4). Fred Carlton Morrow (Jan. 20, 1869 - July 16,
1879)
- 5). F(rank) Irving Morrow (June 15, 1871 - Jan. 10,
1929) married Henrietta Jones on May 9, 1900.
The Misses Ruth F. and Evelyn L. Morrow, his
daughters, now occupy their grandfather's home on
Prospect Street, Madison.

Wilbur F. Morrow passed away on September 21, 1905, while
Mrs. Morrow died on March 7, 1909.

16. Mr. Henderson - June 1865.

THE TRANSFERENCE OF THE ACADEMY BUILDING

During the period that the school was under the care of the Township Superintendents, two major changes occurred. Under the ninth section of "A Supplement to the Act entitled An Act to Establish Public Schools," the Chatham Academy District Number One School was incorporated in 1853 and the boundaries defined. The following year, the district was again incorporated to include a part of the Township of New Providence. Copies of these incorporation papers can be found in the back of this folder.

Not only did the care of the school fall under the jurisdiction of the Township, but the maintenance of the building and property, as well, was passed to them in 1854. The primary reasons for this move were financial/^{expediency} and a public awareness of the value of free education. As can be seen, the financial question was one of long standing.

The Debt Load From almost the beginning of the Academy record book, there is an apparent desperation over the lack of financial resources, which increased as the years passed. As early as November 4, 1808 when the first Treasurer's report was rendered unto the Proprietors, there were unpaid bills in the amount of \$3.04 and unpaid subscriptions of \$22.38. "At this time a subscription was opened for finishing the building." At a subsequent meeting Messrs. Spencer, Miller and Meeker were appointed as a committee to campaign for subscriptions and to estimate the cost of finishing the building.

By April 9, 1811 the Trustees were still endeavoring to finish the building. Within a few months, the paint and oil were procured from Esq. Spencer whom the Board promised to pay when the monies on Subscriptions were collected. In April 1813 a report states that \$140.00 was collected on Subscriptions and that bills for paint and repairs totaled \$120.00. On June 3, 1813 two resolutions were passed: 1) "That the repairing and finishing the house be put up at vendue in parts or in whole as may best suit to the lowest bidder. 2) That The Trustees loan One Hundred Dollars for one year at lawful interest to accomplish the object of finishing the House." On December 30, 1813 The Board found they owed William Spencer \$69.49 "for which sum they gave their note upon Demand on Interest." There is evidence also in this month that the Trustees met bill "out of their own pockets."

On March 14, 1814 another Subscription was circulated under a committee of Jacob Bunnell, Isaac Serles, Benjamin P. Lum, E. Bunnell and J. B. Munn. William Spencer and Elijah Ward were to make out an estimate of expenses for repairing and finishing the House. In the following month came discussion to lease out the upper floor in order to cover the cost of finishing it. On October 20, 1814 "Benjm. P. Lum is appointed to attend to necessary repairs of the House such as putting in Glass - pointing the foundation wall, setting up the stove - furnishing locks and latches where they are needed in the House, and other repairs immediately necessary - which repairs are not to exceed ten dollars in amt." The scholars were taxed a one

shilling entrance fee to help clear up the debt. On April 9, 1816 the Trustees found themselves in debt in the amount of \$42.14 plus \$5.50 owed William Spencer. The latter debt was ordered deducted from his subscription.

On the ninth of January, 1819, it is written; "Res'd that Messrs. Ward, Searles & Lum be appointed a Committee to inquire where the sum of two hundred Dollars can be loaned & upon what terms & report as soon as may be to the Board." On January twentieth the Committee reported "That they can procure negotiable obligations to that amount (\$200.00) of Miss Nancy Bunnell by giving for the loan the obligations of the Trustees. Where upon Res'd - That the Committee proceed & complete this loan, by proceeding and giving for it the obligation of the Trustees. Res'd That Elijah Ward, Esq. be authorized to take the necessary measures to finish the House, & that it shall be completed on or before the fourth day of July next under his direction." In April, 1821 the Treasurer presented the following statement of the financial affairs of the school "since the year 1808:"

"That the Recp't of Cash & funds in the hands of the Treasurer amounts to:	\$558.38
----------------------------------------------------------------------------	----------

That the Amount of Debts owing to Wm. Spencer, Nancy Bonnel & the Treasurer (B. Ward) is:	306.38
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--------

That to pay this debt there are dues considered collectable amounting to:	123.30
---------------------------------------------------------------------------	--------

Leaving a Balance of Debt against the institution and for which there are no funds to pay (except from debts uncertain and supposed uncollectable) of:	138.08
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--------

The Debts considered doubtful or uncertain amount to:	48.50
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Uncollectable:	27.00"
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On February 12, 1823 Benjamin P. Lum, Secretary, writes that "Elijah Ward Tendered his resignation as a Trustee which was accepted Elijah Ward, Esq. Rendered his account for finishing the Academy amounting to the sum of \$558.35." At a Proprietors' meeting on April 15, 1823 "the Trustees reported that Debts and Credits of the Institution, showing that there is a balance of debt against the Institution amounting to the sum of \$237.58." At a similar meeting on April 20, 1841 Benjamin P. Lum, Chairman, writes "After some remarks upon the Debt against The Property stated to be a little over one hundred dollars, and the Means of paying the same, The meeting adjourned." There is no indication of how over the nineteen year period, the debt was reduced by over one hundred dollars. At a Board of Trustees' meeting on April 2, 1852, it was resolved "That we will have drawn a Subscription and Circulate it to raise funds to repair and paint the Academy."

The Act of Transferring the Building to the District The debt load and the Act of 1838 establishing free district schools led to the eventual discontinuance of the Academy school under its Proprietors. On April 17, 1852 Dr. J. B. Munn and Mr. B. P. Lum "presented a report of their proceedings in obtaining the opinion of Able Council on the property and effort of the Trustees of the Academy, deeding and conveying The Academy and Lott to the Trustees of the District schools, and as to what are the legal Claims of the heirs of the deceased proprietors and

whether the proprietors have a right to sell and Transfer their rights or estate in the Academy property. When the committee presented the following report as the legal opinion of the Council they called on and obtained, on the Matters and points in difference, and as to the rights and interest in the Academy property, of the proprietors, and the Heirs of deceased proprietors.

Report One - That the Trustees of the Academy has not right to sell the Academy and Lott unless ordered to do so by a Vote of the proprietors of the Academy, carried and Voted for by a Majority of the subscribers and proprietors, and not Then unless the Academy and lott should no longer be wanted to be used for the purpose of Education.

Report Two - That Had the Trustees of the Academy sold and Deeded the Academy and lott to the Trustees of the District school eight or Ten Years ago, as they were requested to do, They should have conveyed the property to them as Individuals and That they, the Trustees of the district school, might have disposed of the property for their own Privet benefit without being liable for the same, or if the said Trustees has since become deceased, The Title of said property would have become invested in their heirs.

Report Three - That had the Trustees of the Academy conveyed the Academy and lott to the Trustees of the district School, They would have been liable to the proprietors of the Academy for the Value of the Academy and Lott, and which amount of the Value of the same, could have been recovered from the said Trustees of the Academy."

The committee further reported that following rules and regulations for Voting, for Trustees of the Academy, and the rules and regulations as regards proprietors rights, and the Heirs of deceased proprietors, as directed to be made and declared to be legal by the Council Consulted:

"Rule for voting for Trustees of Chatam Academy: 1st. Each member of the association having been admitted as such according to Law, by having paid Three Dollars or upwards is entitled to Vote for Trustees of said Academy - "(Note: The first mention of the sum of three dollars in lieu of the eight dollars specified in the law of 1794 came on April 22, 1845 when "Munn, Day, Spencer & Lum be (appointed) a Committee to examine and make out a Correct list of the proprietors of the Academy and of all persons who had signed and paid any sum less (it is believed that Secretary Lum means more) than Three Dollars to the Institution, And That the said list so made out and had been Made and accepted by the Board of Trustees on the 17 day of May, 1826 Be entered in full on the Records to Shew the names of the Subscribers, and the amount of the moneys laid out for the Building, Painting and repairing the Academy." The list follows on the next four pages of the Record Book. There is no mention that the State law of 1794 had been amended or any reason given for this change in subscription rate.)

"Rules for voting as proprietors of the property: - 2nd, The Lawful Heirs of Deceased proprietors in the Academy having the right to Vote on all questions concerning the property That their ancestors as legal proprietors had when present said Heirs

making application to the Trustees and establishing their claims as such for this purpose - 3rd, That Trustees shall procure and enter in a Statistics Book the names & amount that each proprietor has paid or may hereafter pay towards the Academy property & all Transfers of rights in the above property heretofore or hereafter made shall be entered in said book & the Transfer filed & noted in said Book entitling the owner thereof to vote on all questions relating to said property. Also whenever the time shall come That the Academy & lott ceases to be wanted or is no longer used for the purpose of Education all who possess proprietary rights in the same as above are entitled to vote on the questions of disposing of said property & may Lawfully claim an equitable share in the proceeds of the property when sold in proportion to their interest in the same - When on motion it was carried to adopt the foregoing report & rules and regulations for Voting for Trustees and for Voting by proprietors on property questions."

On April 20, 1852, Dr. John L. Munn, now Secretary and son of Dr. J. B. Munn, records the minutes for the meeting of the proprietors of the Chatham Village Academy. In part they read: "After Subscriptions had been filled up to the amount of \$842.76 this Association was formed & under the Act of Incorporation of 1794 they became legally incorporated & proceeded to purchase a Lot of ground & Erected this Academy so far forth as to finish it for use of a School in the lower part of the House. Having expended up to 14 of Novbr. 1808 the sum of \$842.76 at the Same time having incurred a Debt of \$120.00 for painting the House

without the means of paying it. That in after proceedings of the Trustees, they determined on finishing the upper part of House - did So at an expense as near as can now be ascertained of \$582.20 - making the whole cost of the property up to 21st of April 1821 \$1425.16. The means in their hands to do So consisted of amounts due on new Subscriptions with a Loan of \$200.00. Being afterwards pressed with this Loan debt & Interest added with Costs of prosecution and having insufficient means to pay it & rather than have the property Sold at Auction they added this Loan debt to the debt for painting & mortgaged the property on the 15 of March 1824 for the sum of \$200. Afterwards by the avails from Subscriptions collected, selling off a portion of the rear of the Lot & renting the property for three years to the Trustees of the District School, they were enabled to pay off the mortgage on the 8th of September 1843 - leaving the property as it now Stands free from Debt, notwithstanding that much money had also been expended in course of time for repairs. During a long period while under the pressure of financial difficulties, and Since up to this the Trustees have been unable to keep the property in a decent State of repair for want of means until even the external appearance of the property has become a bye word of reproach from Strangers passing through our Village & a Source of deep regret to themselves at the apparent want of public Spirit in the Village & its vicinity to keep up this Institution of Learning at least in its exterior appearance in a creditable State of repair for the use of all who are interested in the Education of their posterity in this place."

"Since the care of keeping up a School in the House has passed from the Trustees of the Academy to the School district established here by Law, the Trustees have uniformly wished this room to be used by Said District for their School to be kept therein. Without referring to past difficulties between the Trustees of this Academy & the District School employers & without any legal power to change the State of things as to ownership of the property - The Trustees have heretofore proposed from time to time & now propose that the employers interested in the School district & all others who are disposed come forward and Sign three dollars each or upwards & be admitted members of the association & thereby become numerically the majority of the proprietors entitled to vote for Such Trustees as Suits them & take charge of the property as well as to repair the Same & The Trustees are pleased to observe that a measure of this kind has already commenced in this village & which induces them to hope it may Succeed as means are now acquired on hand to effect Some much needed repairs to the property thereby. The Trustees further report that they have on hand available funds just receivedThe following resolution being offered by J. B. Munn was unanimously passed - Resolved That the Trustees of Chatham Academy be instructed by this meeting (as Soon as may be convenient to them) to make Such repairs to the Academy property which they find most needful to do for the present Security of the whole property & insurance of the Same and also that they raise money & Materials by Subscription & otherwise for the purpose of repairing & Painting the Academy."

The Trustees on May 1, 1852 passed a motion that "a Subscription be circulated to raise the requisite means to repair & paint the Academy." On October 20, 1852 the Board resolved: "That Messrs. D. B. Sayre, James O. Day & J. L. Munn be appointed a Committee to collect the amount of money due in Subscription and from all other Sources and expended it forthwith in repairing & painting the Academy."

At a Trustees' meeting on March 25, 1854 it was resolved: "1st. To lease the Chatham Academy & Lot to the District Trustees for the term of nineteen years on the Conditions of a Lease presented to the board of Trustees. 2nd. That a committee of three of the Trustees be appointed to act as a repairing Committee- who after securing the requisite funds - Shall proceed - to repairing & painting the Academy in So far forth as the money p.d. (paid) into their hands by the District Trustees shall enable them to. 3rd. That this committee consist of Messrs. David B. Sayre, Harvey M. Lum & John L. Munn. 4th. That the old Subscription dated April 3rd, 1832 be given to the District Trustees that the Amount Still due may be collected by them and added to the funds to be paid over by them to the Said committee & appropriated to the Above mentioned purposes - as also the paint & oil now on hand." A note was added to the above: "Error in the above - in appointing a Committee of the Trustees of the property to See to the repairs as after leasing the business devolves upon the District Trustees."

The last meeting of the board was apparently on May 8, 1854 when it was resolved "that in accordance with the expressed wish

of the Taxable inhabitants of the Chatham Academy District No. 1 who assembled in Said Academy on Monday evening May 1st 1954 - the Contract the time of Lease to the District Trustees to the term of ninety-nine years from the 1st day May 1854 - provides they accept the lease on the following terms viz. In consideration of the following Sums of money to be expended in repairing & painting Said Academy & premises and insuring the Same viz. \$338.80 from that part of the District in the Township of Chatham, \$94.08 from that part of the District in the Township of Springfield & the amount of the apportionment of that part of the District in the Township of New Providence for the present year with Such a part of the Public money of next year from the whole of the District as Shall be necessary to liquidate any remaining debt for repairs to said Academy & premises - when no further consideration will be demanded until required for necessary repairs. Provided the conditions of the Lease are in all the particulars of it complied with within Eighteen months of the time of its execution under a forfeiture of the Same & further provided that the District Trustees nor their Successors in office shall at any time during the Lease take any measures to tax the Inhabitants for the repairs of Said Academy & premises." This lease would have expired in 1953.

CHAPTER 9

THE BETTERMENT OF TEACHING

Both the State Legislature and the teachers themselves realized that better buildings and supplies alone were not going to improve the education of New Jersey's youth. Until 1829 there had been no requirements made of any kind to teach in this state. With the first apportionment of the State School Fund had come the required licensing of teachers by the township committee. This law was repealed the following year and was not reinstated until 1844. The Township Superintendents were then required to license their schoolmasters until 1867.

There were two primary types of people who sought positions in the district schools: young men who wished to gain money and experience to further their own educations and unmarried women of "good families" who had slight missionary tendencies. Of the first group, the majority were aiming for careers in medicine and the ministry. Of the second group, most taught for less than ten years. The constant turn-over of teachers was most detrimental to any planned course of study.

NJEA There was a small group of men who dreamed of a well-trained corps of teachers and a profession that would be respected. One of the first steps taken by this group was to form the New Jersey State Teachers Association in 1853. Nathan Hedges, a former teacher of the Chatham Academy, was at the helm of this organizational meeting. This group is now known as the New Jersey Education Association. Meetings were held annually and, for many years, in different cities of the state. Originally the meetings were held either during the summer or Christmas vacations. This association

has lobbied for the creation of normal schools, state approved building plans, the State Pension Fund, larger appropriations to education and stricter licensing. Dr. Lawrence^u B. Johnson has told well the story of its struggles in his book, "NJEA, the Story of an Organization."

County Institutes The first county institute was held by Somerset County at Somerville in 1849. To foster this movement, the Legislature in 1854 appropriated one hundred dollars annually to each County holding such an institute. Morris County held its first four-and-a-half day meeting at Chester in October 1854. Rev. T.D.P. Stone of Norwich, Connecticut was the principal speaker. The areas covered ranged from teacher requirements to natural sciences to parent education. Both Stephen H. Ward and Elizabeth H. Megie of Chatham Township District attended. When the movement first started it seems that at least two institutes were held each year. By 1890 one meeting appears to have been held in the late Fall. Outstanding speakers were obtained not only from New Jersey, but from the rest of the country as well. On at least one occasion Morris, Sussex and Warren Counties held a joint institute. The principal object of these Institutes was to educate and broaden the outlook of the teachers in the county.

Morris County Teachers Association At the first Morris County Institute a constitution for a County Teachers Association was written and adopted. It seems that when the association was first founded, meetings were held almost every other month. In March 1889 semi-annual meetings were initiated. The meetings were held in two sessions on Saturdays, usually at Dover School.

Several meetings took place at Morristown, Madison and Boonton. The teachers were requested to bring their own lunches and the time for starting and closing the meetings was set to coincide with the train schedule! About four years later, only one meeting was held each year.

Chatham was well represented at the Morris County Teachers' Association meetings. On the program of March 1880 was Peter Garrabrant speaking on "The Hindrances of Education." Wilbur F. Morrow, then principal of the Madison school, discussed "Methods of Teaching" at the May 1880 gathering. The following January, Mr. Garrabrant again spoke; this time on "Textbooks in the Schoolroom." Frank O. Payne talked on "Trees" in May 1893 and on "Nature about the Country School and How to Use It for the Children" the next year. Miss Kate Morgan gave a recitation on the May 1900 program. The minister of the Chatham Methodist Episcopal Church, Rev. Dorr F. Diefendorf, addressed the teachers on "The Teachers' Vocation: Suggestions as to its Deeper Meanings" in November 1902. The Association elected W. A. Ackerman, the Supervising Principal of Chatham, its President for the year 1904-05.

During the latter period of the 1880's the State Association advocated a reading circle program for the teachers of New Jersey. At the end of the three year course those teachers who had completed it, received a diploma from the State Board of Control. There were circles held by the County and by the individual townships. Books, such as "Talks on Teaching" by Col. Parker were read and discussed. The State offered to contribute one hundred

dollars for a professional County library if the teachers would raise a like sum. Each year thereafter both parties contributed fifty dollars. In 1886 Miss Mary P. Boyle was president of the Chatham Township circle.

State Normal School One of the major reasons for the founding of both the State and County organizations was the realization of the need for a State Normal School. The crusade for this training program had begun many years prior to 1853, but with the consolidation of the profession's forces, the State established a Normal School in Trenton in 1855. The quality of education greatly improved after the graduates became members of faculties throughout New Jersey. There always seemed to be a shortage of well-trained personnel. Dr. James M. Green, principal of the State Normal School, reported in the Spring of 1903 that he had demands for one hundred more trained teachers than his June graduating class could fill.

CHAPTER 10

THE CREATION OF THE OFFICE OF COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT

The Legislature in 1867 created the office of County Superintendents of Public Instruction to replace the Township Superintendents. This change was made to help unify the schools of New Jersey. The County Superintendents are appointed by the State Board of Education for a term of three years. Originally they were paid a salary based on twelve and a half cents for each child of school age residing in the County plus not more than \$300 for expenses. The minimum salary was fixed at \$800 and the maximum at \$1,300. Later each Superintendent was paid a like amount on a fixed salary scale. In 1892 Morris County Superintendent Cooper's salary was increased from \$1,200 to \$1,500. The first Superintendent in our county was Robert H. DeHart. For a complete list of the County's Superintendents, see Appendix D.

The duties of the County Superintendent were to examine and license teachers, ^{to} inform the various townships of changes in the laws and explain their application to a given situation, ^{to} manage the County Institutes, and generally to better the educational standards of his domain.

There seems to have been four examinations given yearly. At first the schools of the County were graded according to the size of the community. There were three grades; Chatham was classed as a first (highest) grade school. The certificates were issued according to the grade school in which the teacher was qualified

to teach. In 1891 this system was revised and licenses were issued according to the grade taught instead of the grade of the school. Two years later it was decided that teachers must receive at least seventy per cent in each examination given rather than a seventy per cent general average as was formerly required. A certificate from one county was not valid in another without the recommendation of the former County Superintendent. The teachers' examinations must not have been easy for in February 1900 this remark was made in THE CHATHAM PRESS: "From present indications, it is much more difficult to obtain a first grade county certificate than to pass through the State Normal School." Gradually the State Education Office took over the licensing duties.

The County Superintendent kept statistics on the enrollment of his schools and on the salaries of the teachers. In 1885 the average monthly salaries in Morris County were: males - \$54.56; females - \$34.11. By December 1893 these figures had risen slightly: males - \$55.62; females - \$40.63.

The Superintendent usually visited each school in his county at least once a year. THE MADISON EAGLE reported that Superintendent Cox "seemed very much pleased with the progress made by the (Chatham) school during the past year" when he visited in May 1895. At a Board of Education meeting in the Fall of 1903 the minutes tell that "County Superintendent Matthews being present talked for a short time on the good conditions the Chatham Township Schools were in."

James O. Cooper gathered the work of the Morris County pupils for exhibition at the Columbian Fair in Chicago in 1892.

At each State Teachers' Convention held after this time, an exhibit of pupils work was shown. Morris County was always well represented.

Martin L. Cox started a summer school for Morris County teachers in 1896. The course was given in the Dover school and one hundred ten teachers participated. Three courses were offered: Mathematics, Natural Science and the History of Pedagogy. Prior to this time, courses had been offered on Saturdays during the school term. Superintendent Cox was unsuccessful in operating a summer school in 1899; not enough teachers enrolled to make it worthwhile.

CHAPTER 11

THE LAST YEARS OF THE ACADEMY BUILDING - 1867-1873

The old Academy building, at the time Robert H. DeHart was appointed Morris County's First Superintendent, was aged and woefully lackin in accommodations; still it continued to serve through his term and that of his successor, Remus Robinson. During this period, beginning in 1870, a special tax was levied to enable the village to build a new school. The apportionment from district #79 increased from \$482.71 in 1868 to \$3,393.87 in 1872. At last people were realizing that good schools cost money! The district school was now completely free of tuition charges.

The teachers during these few years were:

1. Miss Jessie J. Cutler, 1867-68
2. A. M. Trench, assistant - 1867
3. W. C. Sandy - 1868
4. Thomas H. Briggs - 1869

Mr. Briggs had taught in the old Union Hill school the previous year. He is not an ancestor of Dr. Thomas H. Briggs, III, professor-emeritus of Teachers College, Columbia University. Messrs. Philhower and Strong give an interesting sketch of Master Briggs: "Mr. Briggs, a one-legged man with a crutch of well-seasoned hickory, was most dexterous in going about the schoolroom in a surprising short time. One of his favorite methods of discipline was by throwing a dried up pigtail which he always kept at the right on the desk to the unruly boy, requiring him to bring it forward to receive punishment. It has been said that this severest of all school masters quelched any rebellion and that his crutch was a power for good in the community."

5. Thomas T. Collard - 1869 -

Mr. Collard moved with the school to Budd Lane. More will be given later concerning him.

The Academy building was not used as a school after June 1873. After a special law entitled "An Act to Authorize Harvey M. Lum, Paul Lum, James O. Day and John L. Munn, surviving Trustees of Chatham Academy in the Township of Chatham and County of Morris to Sell and Convey the Same" was enacted by the State Legislature, the property was sold at auction to the highest bidder, Guy Minton, for the sum of \$2,140. In 1875 Mr. Minton sold the property to the "Village Church ⁱⁿ of Chatham."

The building was moved by Harvey M. Lum to two lots which he had purchased from William W. Ogden on September 1, 1874 (Liber A9, pg. 554). These lots are numbers fourteen and sixteen on the "Map of William W. Ogden's Property, Chatham, Morris County, New Jersey." This property, numbers thirty-six and thirty-eight Summit Avenue, is now owned by the estate of John H. Clark who purchased it from the estate of Harvey M. Lum in 1904.

Both Mr. Philhower and Mr. Strong asserted that the bell of the Academy was on "the colored church in Madison." A colored Union Church was organized at Cherry Hill (west end of Madison) in 1853. Six years later Judge Frank Lathrop bought a lot on Kings Road at the head of Cross Street and paid to remove the building to this site. This church remained there until shortly after the African Methodist Episcopal Church (now Bethel Methodist Church) was formed as a scion of the Union Church and a new building was erected on Central Avenue about 1886. Very possible

the bell was hung in the Union Church or in the A.M.E. Church when it was first built. This latter edifice was remodeled in 1905 and perhaps the bell was removed at that time. Rev. Goyins stated that at present and as far back as either he or Rev. Lassiter could remember there had been no bell at all in the tower. No one seems to know of the eventual end of the Academy bell; very likely, it had out-lived its usefulness.

CHAPTER 12

THE BUDD LANE SCHOOL #79

Probably the first of many rejections by the Chatham voters of plans for a new school building came in July 1871, when the proposal was defeated fifty-seven to twenty-six. The vote was favorable the following year and on July 15, 1872 the Trustees of School District #79 of Chatham Township purchased one acre of land on the east side of Budd Lane (Passaic Avenue north) for \$700 from Helen M. Field. The Chatham Historical Society is now in possession of the original deed to this property; a copy can be found in the back of this paper.

Physical Appearance The new school was a two storied, clapboard building with a bell tower. After the school was no longer used for educational purposes, the bell was hung in the steeple of the Methodist Episcopal Church on Center Street. Several years after this edifice was demolished, the bell was lent to the Drew Theological Seminary where it was planned to use it for morning and evening prayers. The bell was too heavy to be installed in the Seminary building and has now been placed in storage. It is a pity that this fine sounding bell is not in use by one of the several churches in the area which do not have bells.

When the school was first built, it consisted of two large rooms on the first floor and an apartment on the second floor for the schoolmaster. The enrollment had increased to such an extent by 1879 that the partitions were reset to make three rooms of equal size on the first floor.

A hot water heating apparatus was installed during the summer

of 1891 and the following year a fourth room was opened on the first floor. Even with this additional space, twenty children lacked seats. ✓

In 1895 the primary and intermediate rooms were combined to form a large primary room and a new room was opened on the second floor. At the same time a gymnasium for boys was built in the attic. Wilton G. Carley was awarded the contract for this work.

The fall of 1895 found the trustees concerned with heating-pipe trouble and new pipes were installed. School was closed frequently because the building could not be heated. The following January a small fire resulted from the still-defective heating system and the school was closed for two weeks while a new boiler was installed and a new chimney erected. The "pay-off" for these unexpected holidays was school on Saturdays during the Spring!

Another second floor room was finished in the Summer of 1897 and the heating system was changed to steam. A fire escape was also added.

Borough water was piped into the building to replace the outdoor pump the next year. A fire alarm system was installed in 1899; this was the first such system in Morris County.

By 1903 there were five rooms: Room One was $32\frac{1}{2}$ feet by 30 feet; Room Two - 30 feet by $17\frac{1}{2}$ feet; Room Three - 30 feet by $10\frac{1}{2}$ feet; Room Four - $30\frac{1}{2}$ feet by $15\frac{1}{2}$ feet, and Room Five- $33\frac{1}{2}$ feet by $31\frac{2}{3}$ feet. The ceilings varied between $12\frac{1}{2}$ and $13\frac{1}{2}$ feet. At this time it was necessary to rent a sixth room in Kelley's Hall to house the sixth and seventh grades. A small office for the supervising principal was made the previous year. ✓

\$7,500 worth of insurance was carried on the building through J. Walter Searing, as of 1902.

Repairs The Trustees did their utmost to keep the building repaired. In 1879 William Fuller painted the building and fence. A new ceiling was necessary in the lower floor in 1897. The next year all new desks and seats were purchased and the exterior of the building was repainted yellow. Reports of annual cleanings reached the local newspapers.

Outside Appearance The building was surrounded by a fence and evidently there were flower beds in the front yard; District Clerk George W. Bower reported to the paper in July 1886 that "some scallawag has taken several fine plants from the flower bed in the schoolyard. It is discouraging to those who have been trying to improve the appearance of the grounds." The grounds were further improved in 1898 at the cost of \$58.50.

A flag pole was raised in front of the schoolhouse in November 1891 and was repainted and fitted with new ropes six years later. By Washington's Birthday 1899 a new flag was badly needed as the janitor had to pin the current one together in order to fly it. (In those days, the flag was only flown on special occasions!) The next year a new flag and pole were made possible by public subscription.

Playground By 1902 there were too many children to play in the yard adjoining the school, so the Trustees rented the empty lot across the street for the use of the older children. Mr. Elmer R. Lum continued to allow the school to use his land for an athletic field as long as the school was used.

Library The Honorable Nathaniel Niles of Union Hill sponsored a bill in the State Legislature in 1873 which encouraged the founding of public school libraries. Every district, which raised twenty dollars themselves, would receive another twenty dollars from the State. The people of Chatham were most serious in their efforts to create a good school library. The papers are filled with various entertainments where the proceeds went to this cause. Two of these fund raising programs were: a debate - "English vs. Boers" and Edison's moving pictures of the Cuban and Boer Wars. The school children helped by giving programs to support the collection and the Trustees also appropriated money from their budgets to the Library. In 1901 the Library contained 498 volumes.

Other Benevolences A number of entertainments were given in private homes to purchase equipment for the school. Addison H. Day, W. E. Savery, Frederick H. Lum and Principal Frank O. Payne are known to have hosted such affairs. Many programs were given by the adults and children during the period of 1890-1903. At least on one occasion, Washington's Birthday 1893, admission was charged for the benefit of the school fund. The results of these benefits became tangible in the gift of three elegant dictionaries in 1890. The list is long for 1893:

microscope and attachments

air pump

Taepler Holtz electrical machine

set of maps

3 sets of charts

set of plaster casts for drawing

Froebel's Gifts for Primary use
 Johnson's Cyclopedia
 Dictionaries of dates, persons & places
 Universal Literature
 General & Historical Atlases
 Lippincott's Gazeteer
 Brown's Grammar of English Grammars
 Dynamo
 Pranz's models

and others of like kind. These purchases were presented by a committee of Messrs. Hannahs, Wallace, Hinman, Harrower, Julius T. Wagner, Frederick H. Lum, William W. Ogden and C. L. Hadley. The cost for the books and apparatus was between \$300 and \$400. The Editor of THE MADISON EAGLE wrote, "Such generosity is deserving of the highest appreciation."

Just a year later Dr. Ackerman was given money with which to procure pictures for the walls of the classrooms. The following selections were duly reported:

Room 1.	Children of Charles I	Van Dyck
	The Divine Shepherd	Murillo
	Oranges and Lemons	Morgan
Room 2	Sir Galahad	Watts
	Madonna of the Chair	Raphael
	Shepherdess Knitting	Millet
Room 3.	Sistine Madonna (detailed)	Raphael
Room 4	Oxen Plowing	Bonheur
	Return to the Farm	Troyon

"Pictures for the high school are to be selected."

Almost immediately after the Madison school had been given an organ by its citizenry, their Chatham cousins announced a subscription being circulated for an organ for Chatham's school. They declared, "We don't intend to be behind Madison in our school affairs." Within a month enough money had been raised to purchase an Estey organ which made its debut at the closing exercises held in June 1881.

The next drive, started in 1893, took two years to enable the village to present a piano to the school. Much of the money was raised by the children with cake and candy sales, a cantata - "Red Riding Hood," a famous women of history play, cartoons and poetry about local merchants, a comedy - "The Shakespeare Water Cure," and a fair featuring a "genuine Punch and Judy Show." Miss Thring often appeared as the guiding light behind these projects.

After the fire in 1903 the insurance paid for forty-five dollars worth of damage to both instruments. At that time a new piano was purchased for the High School room and the old one was placed in the Primary room. Every Kindergarten-Primary teacher will vouch for the fact that all old pianos become their property!

Equipment and Texts Purchased by the Board of Education The minutes of the Township Board note that a desk was bought for the Principal's use in September 1900. In 1897 ink, pens and books were purchased as requested! The first report cards were ordered from the School Publishing Company in the same year. Six maps of the United States and one each of Europe and Asia with six accompanying easels and manuals came from the Central School Supply House of Chicago in 1901.

The first appropriation for textbooks was made in 1894 for the sum of \$1,000. The Township Minutes Book shows that many ✓ companies familiar to school personnel today were in operation "back in the good old days". The first one mentioned is Peckham, Little and Company. Others found were:

American Book Company

D. C. Heath and Company

Prang Educational Company

American School Furniture Company

The Morse Company

Joseph Dixon Company

Silver, Burdett and Company

Maynard, Merrill and Company

Houghton, Mifflin and Company

Ginn and Company

A. B. Dick Company

Allyn and Bacon

J. W. Schermerhorn and Company

J. L. Hammett Company

Scott, Foresman and Company

University Publishing Company

Milton Bradley

Ellis Publishing Company

CHAPTER 13

THE CARE AND PROGRAM OF THE SCHOOL - 1873-1894

Trustees There remain no records to relate the names and numbers of the trustees of the district school. Possibly each school had its trustees under the Township School Committees and the Township School Superintendents. It appears that at least from 1867 when the County Superintendent was appointed, each school had three trustees, one of whom was elected annually for a three year term. The first fragmentary records start in 1875. Although the women of the state were privileged to vote for the school trustees from 1887 and could serve as trustees fourteen years before this date, only men seemed to have held the post in Chatham. The following are known to have served as Trustees of School #79:

1. Bower, George W., architect, 1880 (at least) - resigned:
November 1, 1886 because of his moving to
Morristown. District Clerk, 1884 (at least) - 1886.
2. Gould, John, November 1886 (appointed to fill out un-
expired term of George W. Bower) - resigned:
March 1888.
3. Kelley, Charles L., March 1888 (elected for one year).
4. Lum, Frederick H. (Sr.), 1882 - Fall 1886; March 1893 -
August 1894.
5. Miller, Edward P., March 1888 - March 1891, March 1894 -
August 1894; appointed to the Consolidated Board -
August 1894.
6. Minton, Hudson, 1881 - Fall 1886.
7. Muchmore, Hudson 1875 (at least) - 1881.

8. Ogden, William W., March 1891 - March 1894.
9. Wagner, Julius T., Florist, March 1887 - August 1894;
appointed to Consolidated Board - August 1894.
10. Wire, William F., Freight Agent, 1876 (at least) - 1882
11. Wolfe, William J., M. D., March 1888 - August 1894;
appointed to the Consolidated Board - August 1894.
District Clerk - 1894 (at least).

Fewer records tell of the officers of elections:

March 1891 - John Tallmadge - Chairman

Julius T. Wagner - Secretary

March 1894 - Frederick H. Lum - Chairman

William J. Wolfe - Secretary

The Trustees were often open to criticism from a few dissatisfied voters. As Mr. Abbey, the editor of THE MADISON JOURNAL in 1879 wrote, "It is generally the way in school districts, those who are finding fault and trying to make disturbances are in the minority." Several Trustees were questioned because they did not send their own children to the district school. One district clerk was "taken to task" for his not too diplomatic, yet truthful wording of the Minutes.

During the twenty-one years following the erection of the school on Budd Lane, the appropriation for District School #79 remained rather stable; running in the neighborhood of \$3,000. State Superintendent E. O. Chapman in his report for 1890 complained that "too many districts report large balances in hand at the close of the school year when the money should have been expended for the support of the schools. Whenever these balances are left over from the State appropriation, the sums having been taken from the teachers in violation of the spirit, if not directly of the

letter of the law. The money is appropriated for stated purposes, and for a stated time, and there is no more legal warrant for holding it over for another year than there is for using it for other purposes than those named in the law. Some school districts boast of having a surplus of from two to four hundred dollars directly robbed from the teachers and I find teachers unanimously of the opinion that such surplus should be removed and re-distributed among the districts having no surplus." Superintendent Chapman was referring to Chatham for one, because we showed a balance of \$441.05. The following year we reformed for there was absolutely no balance at all! The teachers' salaries had been increased \$250.

The enrollment for this period rose from 120 to 183 pupils as the population of the village gained over 250 souls.

The school calendar resembles today's in most respects. School opened about the first of September and closed the very end of June or beginning of July. There was a week's vacation for Easter and nearly ten days at Christmas. Recesses came for Thanksgiving, occasionally for Arbor Day and for the County institutes. In November 1891 an epidemic of diphtheria closed the school for two weeks. Mumps, measles and chicken pox are reported to have made interruptions. For many years the children were given one hour for lunch, but in February 1894 it was decided that "the public school nooning would be from twelve o'clock until half after one."

The usual studies were pursued, but now field trips and experiments became common. The chemistry class visited the Stanley paper mill in March 1893 and the following September, Mr. Ellis Baldwin donated the skeleton of a goat so that the physiology class might have the experience of preparing it. Two years

before, this class had prepared and mounted the skeleton of one of Mr. Baldwin's horses. During the same year, Prof. Payne took his history class on three expeditions: one to New York to visit Revolutionary sites; one to Milburn and Springfield to view the graveyard and battlefield there; and a third to Morristown where they stopped at Fort Nonsense and Washington's Headquarters. The following Spring eighteen of the high school students went to the History Museum in Central Park and other spots of historic interest in New York City. The physics class during the same week visited Madison's electric light plant. This was before Chatham had had electricity installed. THE MADISON EAGLE reported that "the steam engine, dynamos and measuring devises were the especial attraction."

As was true in Many American schools prior to the first World War, the foreign language offered was German. The class of 1890 numbered eighteen.

Unit study was evident in the study of Shakespeare's "Julius Caesar" and "Coriolanus" by the combined Roman history and English literature classes in the Spring of 1892.

The Chatham Village Improvement Association tried to foster scholarship. In 1892 they sponsored four public lectures. The proceeds of the course were divided into three equal parts among the Chatham Circulating Library for books, and the public and the Parochial schools for prizes for their pupils.

The children were taught to think of others in their usual Christmas donations for the poor.

The following newspaper item, although written in 1884, would easily gain adult approval if applied today: "State

Superintendent Apgar decided that the Trustees of a public school had a right to control the dress as well as the conduct of the pupils!"

Student Participation The first mention of any program given by the school pupils is the closing exercises held on July 3, 1879 when Mr. Garabrant was principal. Prizes were awarded to those students who had been most diligent in their lessons. Ice cream and cake were served the scholars after the program.

Each year similar accounts appeared. In 1888 Rena Wagner and Anna May Parrot received recognition for their recitations; Freddie Garrison and Edna Fuller won prizes for perfect lessons; Charles Wright had the best attendance (there were many lists of pupils who had not been absent or tardy each month); and Elsie Atteridg's behavior most pleased her teachers. By 1892 the closing exercises had become "Commencements." The class of 1894 was particularly ingenious with a huge floral ladder in the middle of the Presbyterian Chapel state ascending to the class motto, "Upward," fashioned in daisies.

Starting in 1891 the school also had an annual end-of-the-year fair to exhibit the students' work. Art (crayon, pastels, charcoal, water colors, oil cloth, wallpaper and tile designs and sketching), Geography (relief maps of clay, outline maps and product maps), Kindergarten (paper weaving and folding, sewing and crayoning), Physiology and Botany (Mounted skeletons, shell collections, tadpoles, herbariums and insect collections), and samples of papers done in arithmetic, composition, history, algebra, geometry, German, Latin and penmanship were exhibited. This story would be familiar to any present-day pedagogue!

Entertainments were given at Christmas and for the February patriots. The State ruled in 1892 that, henceforth, Columbus Day should be observed in the public schools. Chatham followed the State's decree and had a gala occasion; the lower hall was decorated in flags and Japanese banners.

As is customary with most schools, Chatham assembly room was used by many outside organizations as a hall for holding socials, dances, plays, meetings and lectures.

There are small signs of extra-curricular activities. In 1884 Chatham school defeated Summit school in baseball with the score: 20-10. Much to the disgust of some of the 1885 boys, the school girls engaged in morning calisthenics before the bell rang. The boys probably could not accept the fact that they were not included in this sport!

Miss Thring helped the girls in 1893 with two organizations; one was a sewing circle; the other a dramatics club.

Teachers, 1873-1894 The teachers who taught the majority of their time in this period were:

1. Thomas T. Collard, Principal, 1873-77

Mr. Collard moved with the school from Main Street to Budd Lane. He resigned in June 1877 to accept the principalship in Hackettstown. After remaining there but a year, he became principal of the Summit public school at a salary of \$1,000. He made several visits over a period of years to the Alfred Muchmores in Chatham.

- | | | |
|--------------------------|---|--------------------------------------------------------|
| 2. Miss C. E. Nichols |) | All were Assistants before
Miss Megie came in 1874. |
| 3. Miss F. J. Treat |) | |
| 4. Miss Eliza D. Bonnell |) | |
| |) | |

5. Miss F. H. Megie, Assistant, 1874-77
6. Peter Garabrant, Principal, 1877-82
7. Mrs. M. Annie Garabrant, Assistant 1877-82

The Garabrants lived in the apartment above the school and together were paid \$1,000 a year. They joined the Village Church when they came here. They may have originally come from Mendham for they vacationed there during the summers and removed there in 1882.

8. Miss Ella T. Woodruff, Second Assistant, October 1879-June 1885.

The school was so crowded at the beginning of the year in September 1879 that they made a third room and hired Miss Woodruff. As THE MADISON JOURNAL termed the situation: "The increased attendance of scholars is such that it seems very necessary the change should be made, and we hope that the patrons of the school and others will see it in the proper light. The old notion that one teacher can do justice to from sixty to eighty scholars, is a false one, and ought to be laid on the shelf." Miss Woodruff was the daughter of William Woodruff of Main Street, Chatham. She also taught the primary class in the Presbyterian Sunday School. She received \$250 a year. She was ill a good deal and resigned in June 1885. Three years later she substituted in Madison and then eventually opened her own select school here in town.

9. Albert Brugler, Principal, 1882-86

During Thanksgiving Recess 1883 Mr. Brugler married Miss Laura Augusta Crane (born July 21, 1852), daughter of

Henry Wilson and Sarah Ann (Duryea) Crane of Boonton. Mr. Crane was a farmer and contractor there and Mrs. Brugler was the fourth of his six children. THE MADISON EAGLE had this item to add to the story: "Mr. Albert Brugler, our school teacher, does not believe in skimmertons. It is said he had a policeman on guard to prevent the boys from serenading him after his wedding - he is not very popular among the small boys." He would have approved of the village ordinance prohibiting such affairs which was passed in 1893! Mrs. Brugler joined the Village Church of Chatham on the second of March 1884; her husband had become a member shortly after assuming his position here.

At the beginning of the year 1884 Mr. Brugler started a night school. Classes were held at the schoolhouse on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings. About a dozen scholars were enrolled. THE MADISON EAGLE believed that "there were many more young men in the village who might profitably attend."

Mr. Brugler resigned in July 1886 to accept the principalship of the Franklin public school. The Bruglers transferred their church affiliation to the Franklin Furnace Church in September.

10. Miss Jennie D. Thompkins, Assistant, sometime in period 1882-5, before Miss Bower.
11. Miss Jennie D. Bower, Assistant, later part of period 1882-5.
12. Miss Mary P. Boyle, Assistant, 1885-89.

Miss Boyle was hired to replace Miss Woodruff at a salary of thirty-five dollars a month. The paper said she "retired" in June 1889. In August while visiting a friend, Miss Louise Purdy, she saw a number of her former pupils and "their happy faces indicated the high esteem in which they held her."

13. Miss Mary Emma Dickinson, Assistant, 1885-89.

Miss Dickinson, who received first twenty-five dollars and then thirty dollars a month, was the daughter of Bern Dickinson of West Livingston, across the river from Chatham. She also "retired" in 1889 with Miss Boyle and they received the following tribute: "Having performed their duties for the last five years to the entire satisfaction of parents and in a manner to endear themselves to their pupils, they both concluded to open up this field of labor to others and tendered their resignations. The general excellence of the recitations paid a high compliment to the teachers as did the addresses of the Rev. Messrs. Beaumont and Mead, and Dr. Munn.

On the twenty-eighth of August, amidst a bon voyage party staged by her friends, Miss Dickinson sailed for Brazil where on September 27, 1889 she became the wife of Harry I. Lum of Chatham, agent for a New York house in Rio^{de} Janeiro, Brazil. After his death from yellow fever two years later, she returned to Chatham and operated a select school. More will be found of this school in Chapter Eighteen.

14. Walter D. Wheat, Principal, 1886-7

Mr. What's home was in Croton, New York and he was a graduate of Williams College. His brother, Silas C. Wheat, was principal of the Madison school from 1883-89.

On July 21, 1886 he married Miss Lizzie A. Conkling, daughter of Charles N. Conkling of Liberty Corner, New Jersey where Mr. Wheat had been teaching for two years. The Wheats moved to 5 Passaic Avenue in October.

When he was not rehired the following year, Mr. Wheat accepted the grammar department in Basking Ridge. In 1889 he

returned to Liberty Corner, again for two years and then became connected with the New York City public school system. While he was teaching in the city, he and his family lived on Pine Street in Morristown.

15. Jacob L. Snook, Principal, 1887-90

Jacob L. Snook (1854-1933) came to Chatham for seventy-five dollars a month, from a position in Lynhurst, Long Island. As did his predecessors, his duties included teaching the grammar department as well as managing the school.

On March 23, 1887 he Married Miss Olive F. Konkle (1860-1927), daughter of John R. Konkle of Newton and sister of A. P. Konkle, an attorney in Chatham. Her father soon moved to Chatham and resided on Elmwood Avenue. The Snooks had one daughter, Amelia (1894-1910).

The Snooks made their home in the apartments of Dr. John L. Munn; moved to the Wagner cottage, and then back to the apartments. In June 1889 he bought the residence of John W. Thompkins on the Heights.

The Snooks were members of the Village Church of Chatham and he served this body as an Elder from 1927 until 1930. He was an active Democrat and on the executive committee of the Jefferson Club. He was also a trustee and superintendent of the Fairmount Cemetery.

After he resigned at Chatham in June 1890 because he felt his wages did not express adequately his worth, he did not teach again until he became principal (and also janitor) of the Mt. Vernon School in March 1892. His maximum salary here was \$600 a year; he resigned in March 1906.

Mr. Snook developed his home on Chatham Heights into a number of boarding houses, referred to as The Snookery. You will find more about this business venture in the history of Chatham's hotels.

16. Mary ("May") L. Peck, Primary Department, 1889-90.

Miss Peck was the daughter of Theodore M. Peck, a hardware merchant in Madison. She graduated from the State Normal School at Trenton in June 1889 and accepted her first position in Chatham at a salary of thirty dollars a month. The following year she resigned to accept a position in Madison. She taught in Dover from 1892 to 1894 when she became a lady of leisure.

17. Miss Lizzie F. Thring, Intermediate Department, 1889-1898

Miss Thring had taught in the East Madison School for at least two years before accepting a position in Chatham for thirty-five dollars a month. She also gave private lessons in water-color painting and free hand drawing.

With her mother, she took a number of vacation trips: to Connecticut, Vermont, Lake Champlain, Delaware Water Gap and to visit her brother in Washington, D. C.

She resigned in September 1898 and the following month, she and her mother took up residence with her brother. They stayed only a short time and returned to Chatham, at which time she opened a kindergarten-primary school. More about this work will be found in Chapter Eighteen.

18. Frank O. Payne, Principal, 1890-95

Mr. Payne came to Chatham at a salary of one hundred dollars a month after being principal of the Ohio State High School. He first rented a new house belonging to Mr. Frank Kelley and then

purchased a lot on the Joyce tract where he erected a home.

He was active in the community; addressing a temperance meeting in Kelley Hall, a YMCA meeting, the Morris County Teachers' Association and conducting a Sunday School class.

At once he started a night school which was opened three nights a week. The common branches, English and German were taught. German was a particularly popular class.

He was secretary of the Morris County Citizen's League, an organization formed to advocate the repeal of the race track law.

In 1894 he was engaged in the compilation of a series of educational textbooks in physics. He also, during August 1894, delivered a series of lectures at Ashtabula, Ohio.

Mrs. Payne was the daughter of Mrs. N. E. Church of Akron, Ohio. The Paynes had at least two daughters, Miriam and Harriet. They spent most of their vacations in Ohio and attended the Chicago Exposition in 1893.

After selling his property on Long Hill to Edward H. Lum in April 1895, he rented the Savery house until the end of June when he resigned. He had accepted the principalship of the Glen Cove, Long Island high school at a salary of \$1,800 a year. He had seventeen teachers there in his charge.

Mr. Payne did much to increase the efficiency and level of performance in the school. His resignation was regretted by all. He was a frequent visitor to the school and for many years, returned to see his friends, the Frank Moores.

19. Miss Ella Decks (Diecks?), Primary department, 1890-91.

Miss Decks came from Northfield, New Jersey and received a salary of thirty dollars a month.

20. Miss F. M. Reeves, Primary Department, 1891-93

Miss Reeves received forty dollars a month while teaching in Chatham. She resigned to accept a similar position in the Montclair public school.

21. Miss Emma Raudenbush, Third and Fourth Grade, 1892-October 10, 1902.

Miss Raudenbush, the maternal niece of Dr. Wolfe, came from Bangor, Pennsylvania where she spent her vacations. She was popular with her pupils and the townspeople and felt rewarded in their loyalty which was widely expressed, although she received but twenty dollars a month salary. Her resignation, effective 10, 1902 was followed on the eleventh by the announcement of her engagement to Mr. Michael Black of Easton, Pennsylvania.

During this period there even remains a few records of substitute teachers:

1. Miss Eliza Bonnell for Miss Woodruff in March 1884.

2. Julius T. Wagner, Trustee, took Mr. Wheat's class one afternoon in 1887 while Mr. Wheat attended his young brother-in-law's funeral in Liberty Corner.

All during the days of the Academy and probably in the early years of the Budd Lane School, the schoolmaster was also the janitor. Records show that in due time this chore ceased to be so delegated. These men are found to have been the school custodians:

1. George McCall - resigned in March 1884 to become sexton in one of the churches.
2. Matthew Brown - hired in March 1884.
3. James McNinney - hired in October 1888.

CHAPTER 14

THE SCHOOL UNDER THE CONSOLIDATED BOARD OF CHATHAM TOWNSHIP,
1894-1904

County Superintendent Martin L. Cox appointed nine men to serve as a Township Consolidated Board of Education in August 1894. This board replaced the three trustees which served the individual schools. In 1894 there were five schools in the township: #1 Chatham, #2 Mt. Vernon, #3 Green Village, #4 Afton and #5 Solon. In September 1899 Loantaka (#6) returned to the Township after being part of the Madison district for seven years. In all there were nine teachers in the system when the board was consolidated; Loantaka added one more. Of the men appointed to this new board three were from Chatham, two from Afton and Green Village, and one each from Solon and Mt. Vernon.

The men who were trustees from 1894 until the next division of the district in 1904 were:

1. Dayton Baldwin (Mt. Vernon), March 1896 - July 1904; appointed to the Township Board, February 1904. Collector, 1897-99, Custodian of the School Money, 1902-04.
2. Robert Blake (Afton), March 1895 - resigned 1896.
3. Edward W. Blazier (Green Village) August 1894-July 1904; appointed to Township Board, February 1904.
4. Charles L. Chovey (Loantaka), August 1894-March 1897; appointed to Township Board, February 1904.
5. Aaron P. Condit (Afton) August 1894-March 1897.
6. Joseph H. Conklin (Chatham), March 1898-July 1904; appointed to Borough Board, March 1904.

7. William R. Day (Chatham), March 1903-July 1904; appointed to Borough Board, March 1904.
8. Edgar C. Hopping (Afton), March 1897-July 1899; March 1903-July 1904; appointed to Florham Park Borough Board, March 1904.
9. Charles A. Johnson (Solon), August 1894-July 1904; appointed to Township Board, February 1904. District Clerk, March 1897-July 1904.
10. Frank L. Kelley (Chatham), March 1897-July 1904; appointed to Borough Board, March 1904. Vice-President, March 1900-July 1904.
11. George H. Kirkpatrick (Chatham), March 1897-March 1900. Vice-President, March 1898-March 1900; appointed to Borough Board, March 1904.
12. George M. Lanning (Afton), March 1896-July 1904; appointed to Florham Park Borough Board, March 1904; President, March 1897-July 1904.
13. Edward H. Lum (Chatham), November 1897-March 1898 (filled unexpired term of Mr. Poole); elected March 1897-resigned immediately.
14. Frederick H. Lum, Jr., D. D.S.(Chatham), March 1903-July 1904; appointed to Borough Board, March 1904.
15. George S. McDougall (Chatham), March 1900-March 1903.
16. Edward P. Miller (Chatham), August 1894-March 1902.
17. Henry D. Ogden (Chatham), March 1897-July 1889.
18. George E. Poole (Chatham), March 1895- resigned: November 1897. Mr. Poole resigned because he had been

appointed to supervise the erection of the new Senate Chamber of the State House and was moving to Trenton.

19. Charles G. Strang (e) (Mt. Vernon), August 1894-resigned:
March 1896; he moved to Far Rockaway, New York.
20. Julius T. Wagner (Chatham), August 1894-March 1895.
21. William J. Wolfe, M. D. (Chatham), August 1894-March 1895.
22. Henry W. Young (Afton), August 1894-March 1895.

The officers of the elections were:

- | | |
|---------|----------------------------------|
| 3/19/95 | Charles L. Chovey, Chairman |
| | Julius T. Wagner, Secretary |
| 3/17/96 | Frank L. Kelley - Chairman |
| | Charles A. Johnson-Secretary |
| | George S. McDougall - Teller |
| | Fred Tallmadge - " |
| | Howard Young - " |
| 3/16/97 | John Tallmadge - Chairman |
| | Charles A. Johnson - Secretary |
| | Edward Littlejohn - Teller |
| | Fred Trowbridge - " |
| 4/24/97 | George H. Kirkpatrick - Chairman |
| | Charles A. Johnson - Secretary |
| | William Elder - Teller |
| | Addison H. Day - Teller |
| 3/15/98 | John Tallmadge - Chairman |
| | Charles A. Johnson - Secretary |
| | M. K. Hopping - Teller |
| | George S. McDougall - Teller |

4/8/98 George M. Kirkpatrick - Chairman
Charles A. Johnson - Secretary
William L. Sprague - Teller
Henry D. Ogden - Teller

3/21/99 Jacob Geddis - Chairman
Charles A. Johnson - Secretary
Edward H. Lum - Teller
Edward Littlejohn - Teller

5/4/99 Jacob Geddis - Chairman
A. Philetus Konkle - Secretary
Charles E. Genung - Teller
George S. McDougall - Teller

5/4/99 - Special Meeting after regular meeting re: Sprague
Jacob Geddis - Chairman
A. Philetus Konkle - Secretary
Charles E. Genung - Teller
Fred Tallmadge - Teller (G. S. McDougall refused to
be teller)

3/20/1900 George M. Lanning - Chairman
Charles A. Johnson - Secretary
John Tallmadge - Teller
Edward Littlejohn - Teller

4/9/1900 John Tallmadge - Chairman
Howard E. Young - Clerk

3/19/01 George H. Kirkpatrick - Chairman
David H. Crawford - Secretary
Edward Littlejohn - Teller
John Tallmadge - Teller

3/18/02

George H. Kirkpatrick - Chairman

Charles H. Lum - Secretary

Edward Littlejohn - Teller

John B. Tallmadge - Teller

3/17/03

George H. Kirkpatrick - Chairman

Charles A. Johnson - Secretary

Edward Littlejohn - Teller

Frederick A. Boyle - Teller

3/31/03

W. F. Ely - Chairman Re: New School Site Bond

Charles A. Johnson - Secretary

William H. Miller - Teller

Fred Veader - Teller

CHAPTER 15

HOW THE SCHOOL WAS OPERATED

The financial appropriations were no longer listed for each individual school, but for the Township as a whole. The report covering the period from February 1895 to February 1896 shows the total amount received was \$12,557.60 against \$9,828.50 spent. The succeeding years had similar incomes and expenditures. The enrollment for Chatham school ran between 200 and 225, while the total Township enrollment varied from 400 to 450. The village population in 1900 was 1,361.

The school calendar continued as it had been. The first Monday of September was set aside by Congress as a holiday in 1894. For the first three years, school opened in Chatham on the Monday following Labor Day, but in 1897 school opened on the holiday. After that time, the opening varied; sometimes on Labor Day, sometimes on Tuesday, and in some cases, the children received an extra week's vacation.

Editor Scott in August 1902 paid the school staff a fine compliment and presented a good picture of the town's institute: "School Starts Monday - There is a mingled feeling of regret and pleasure on the part of the teachers as well as pupils, in looking forward to the end of vacation - an apprehension of the responsibility connected with their work, whether the instructor or learner. Yet, in school work, as in other occupations, success leads to forgetfulness of what it is necessary to go through to attain it. Moreover, it often creates an eagerness even for more difficult duties in order to attain greater success. It would seem that the

public school workers of Chatham must belong to the latter class, so great has been their success heretofore.

The school provides a course of education extending from the earliest years of the child's life to the beginning of the college course, or of business life. Pupils may enter the primary department, pass to the grammar school, thence to the high school. At the end of four years spent in the latter department - always supposing that they make fair use of their opportunities, they will find themselves in a possession of a certificate which testifies to their having successfully completed a thorough course of study.

The school possesses a number of valuable books of reference for the work in history, science and the classics. The comprehensiveness of the course of study is shown by the subjects included in it, which are as follows: Latin, Algebra, Arithmetic, Literature, Grammar, General History, Physical and Political Geography, Civil Government, Rhetoric, Botany, German, Physiology, Book-keeping, Commercial Arithmetic, Physics, U. S. History, English History and Advanced Literature."

In 1903 Dr. Ackerman published the complete high school curriculum in the local paper: ✓

1st Year

1. Latin 5 periods per week

Beginning grammar, composition and translations.

Collar's "Gate to Caesar"

2. English - 5 periods

Grammar, composition and spelling.

Literature: "Julius Caesar" - Shakespeare

"Ivanhoe" - Scott

"Ancient Mariner" - Coleridge

3. Mathematics - 5 periods

Algebra through fractions

4. Science - 5 periods

Physical Geography

5. Bookkeeping and Commercial Arithmetic - 5 periods

2nd Year

1. Latin - 5 periods

Grammar and prose composition

Caesar's Gallic War - Books 1-4

2. English - 5 periods

Rhetoric, composition and spelling

Literature: "The Princess" - Tennyson

"Vicar of Wakefield" - Goldsmith

"Macbeth" - Shakespeare

3. Mathematics - 5 periods

Algebra through quadratics (quadratics)

4. History - 5 periods

Nature study and biology

5. Bookkeeping - Elective

3rd Year

1. Latin - 5 periods

Vergil's Aeneid

Prose composition

2. English - 5 periods

Themes, practice writing and spelling

Literature: "Lycidas"⁸⁶ - Milton

"L'Allegro" - Milton

"Il Penseroso"⁸ - Milton

"Milton" - Macauley

"Silas Marner" - Eliot

"Speech on Conciliation" - Burke

3. History - 5 periods

Mediaeval and Modern Europe

Brief History of England

4. German - 5 periods

Grammar, easy translation and conversation

5. Science - 5 periods

Chemistry; common elements and compounds

Chemistry of everyday life

4th Year

1. Latin - 5 periods

Cicero's select orations, grammar and composition

2. English - 5 periods

Historic survey of English and American literature

"Addison" - Macaulay

"Vision of Sir Launfal" - Lowell

3. Mathematics - 5 periods

Geometry - books 1-3

4. Science - 5 periods

Physics

5. German - 5 periods

Grammar, composition and conversation

1 or more classic stories

(Latin course take subjects #1-4 each year. English course take #2-5 each year.)

Music and drawing to be provided.

Examinations were given both at mid-term and the end of the year.

The school received this endorsement in September 1896:

"Anyone desiring to see a model school should attend the opening services of the Chatham public school each morning. Not only is the drill excellent, but the exercise through which they are drilled is beneficial to both visitors and scholars. Chatham school is on the road to success under the proficient management of Prof. Sprague, the principal."

With more stringent State laws regarding attendance and tardiness, Chatham became more aware of the parents' responsibility for their children's education. A 1904 editorial contained this advice: "The child's interest would be much greater than it is, if parents would only visit the school and let their children know that parents are interested in the schoolwork as well as trustees and teachers. Let parents aid the teachers in their endeavor to reduce the number of cases of tardiness." The 1897 County census reported that only seven children between the age of five and eighteen in Chatham village were not attending school. Our proportion of non-attendance was much lower than any of the neighboring towns.

The board authorized Mr. Stauffer in 1901 to appoint a truant officer. A whole year later, he had still not found anyone interested

in accepting the position. Just prior to the opening of school in September 1901 a notice in the paper read that "the teachers wish that the pupils will be present at the first session of school." This notice could well have been inserted in the local papers in 1963!

Whether meeting the approval or censorship of the villagers, the school was usually uppermost in their conversations. This fact is underlined in an article discussing the possibility that the proprietor of the Fairview House might be granted a license. THE PRESS ended the week's discussion with, "School matters were sunk into oblivion for the time being, and license or no license has been the only topic discussed."

The school had discipline problems, in some cases a bit different from those of today. THE EAGLE told that "the wearing of buttons by the school children has been stopped by the school authorities. Some of the mottos were decidedly vulgar." The very next week every child must have spent polishing his halo (or apple) for the paper reported that "the majority of the children in the public school received one hundred in deportment!"

Only one report of any burglary of the school came to light: "On Tuesday night (May 24, 1898) the public school was broken into and three silk flags, pencils and other things were taken. Prof. Sprague's desk was also broken open. No clue was obtained as to the persons who did it."

The perennial plight of contagious diseases was chronicled; pink eye, measles and chicken pox, and small pox in Morristown created a compulsory vaccination rule in Chatham school. During Christmas vacation 1903 "the public school was fumigated by order

of the health board to prevent the possibility of contagion."

A number of tuition students from Milburn, Madison, and Passaic and Hanover Townships attend Chatham Township schools during this period. The rates of tuition for Chatham School #1

for 1900-01 were: Primary	\$16.00 per year
Grammar	24.00 per year
High School	32.00 per year

Commencement exercises during the first part of the period consisted completely of programs given by the pupils. A typical program, that of June 1895 is shown:

Invocation: Rev. E. P. Gardner

Chorus: Give me a Freshening Breeze, (Randegger) School

Oration: Through the Ages One Increasing Purpose Runs

Irving M. Lum

Vocal Solo: Snow Flakes (Cowen)

Carrie L. Ward

Essay: Report on a Collection of Mineral Found About Chatham

Robert E. Lum

Oration: Who Are Truly Great?

M. Floyd Ferris

Violin Solo: Piano Obligato Overture (Lohengrin-Wagner) The

Misses Alexander

Essay: The Language of Music

Carrie L. Ward

Oration: The Needs of Our Village

William Elder, Jr.

Illustrated Essay: Types of Architecture

Mattie J. Alexander

Chorus: Who Knows What the Bells Say?

School

Graduating Class:

Carrie Ward

Robert Lum

M. Floyd Ferris

Martha Alexander

William Elder, Jr. Irving Lum

Commencement was held at the Presbyterian Chapel.

A new type of graduation ceremonies took place in June 1902. For the first time, no children participated. The program follows:

Opening Prayer

Rev. C. E. Hesselgrave

Violin Solo

Mr. Everett L. Muchmore

encore

Address: "The Inner Life Makes the Outer World" - Rev. W. Warren

Giles, First Baptist Church, Summit

Two Vocal Solos

Mr. Fred A. Parker

encore

Benediction:

Rev. E. P. Gardner, D.D.

This Commencement, which was well attended, was held at the Methodist Episcopal Church on Center Street. The next year the program was a mixture of both student participation and an out-of-town speaker, Principal Charles W. Evans of the East Orange High School. 1904 saw a return of a program given completely by the pupils. This event featured a debate with Carl Reutersham and Dudley Lum speaking for the affirmative and Elsie Hayes and Olive Moore, the only graduate of the class of 1904, taking the negative. The girls won!

The other entertainments of the year were rather equally divided among Thanksgiving, Christmas, Lincoln's and Washington's birthdays and Arbor Day. The Arbor Day programs were much more elaborate than those held today. They usually ended with a tree planting and in at least one instance, a bonfire, followed by a baseball game. The students voted the Maple tree their favorite with the Oak running a close second. A tree was planted by the pupils in Reasoner Park in 1897 honoring Chatham's first mayor,

Frederick H. Lum. The school children usually participated in the Town's Decoration Day celebrations.

There is greater evidence than ever before of extra-curricular activities. Debating or literary societies were in their heyday. One society chose orange and black as their colors. Many current and historical subjects were debated. The judges were diplomatic when in 1897 they decided the contest a draw in the debate concerning women's right to vote!

Signs of athletic contests appear, although there seemed to be no real schedule or carry-over from one year to the next. Baseball, football, ice hockey, tug-of-war, and basketball for girls all had their day. The opponents, if outsiders, were generally Madison, Summit or the Parochial School. Intramural games were more frequent.

On the lighter side, frequent mention is made of sleigh rides, generally to Morristown. (Was Caterer Day's establishment the attraction?) End-of-the year picnics in Budd's grove were the rule and an occasional social in the parlors of the Fair View Hotel was given. Today's "kids" have no monopoly on fun!

THE PRESS was filled with monthly lists of honor rolls and those students who were neither absent or tardy. How exciting for a six year old to find his name in print! - and Dad's head was certain to swell!

CHAPTER 16

THE LAST TOWNSHIP TEACHERS OF THE VILLAGE

The teachers whose careers in Chatham were mostly encompassed in the period of the Consolidated Township Board of Education were:

1. Miss M. Alice Gulick, Primary Grades, 1893-99.

Miss Gulick's home was in Lyons Plains, Connecticut. She received twenty dollars a month wages until April 1891 when she was awarded a ten dollar raise. She seems to have vacationed at her home and with friends in Trenton. She resigned to accept a teaching position in the Newark public school system. She belonged to the Methodist Episcopal Church.

2. Russell M. Everett, Principal, 1895-96.

Mr. Everett of Dover rented a house on Main Street which had formerly been occupied by Mrs. Bell Ward. At Christmastime the pupils presented him with "a beautiful Rochester lamp." He was not rehired for the next year.

3. Miss Gertrude Crook (e), Primary Grades, September 1896-May 1897.

Miss Crook had taught in Green Village at least the year before coming to Passaic Avenue. When she was not re-appointed for the next term, she resigned in May and returned to her home in Rockaway.

4. Miss A (nna) Louise Collins, Primary Grades, May 1897-June 1899

Miss Collins, a Trenton State Normal School graduate, was hired to succeed Miss Crook and seems to have remained for two more years.

5. William L. Sprague, Principal, 1896-1900.

In May 1896 the Board hired Mr. Sprague, who was teaching at Springfield, New Jersey, as the principal for the

coming year. The Spragues, who had at least two daughters, Louise and Edna, moved into "the brick house on Fairmount Avenue" in August. In February 1900 they moved to the John Muchmore house on Center Street. *(See Sprague's 1900)*

Mr. Sprague was most popular with the town folks and very active in village affairs. He was appointed Recorder of the Borough in June 1897 and elected on the Republican ticket as Justice of the Peace in March of the following year. On three occasions he acted as secretary pro tem for the Board and was teller of the 1898 School Meeting.

The Board Minutes of May 22, 1899 read, "Mr Sprague (was) given the privilege to distribute in Chatham Township School District a course of study that is being taught in School #1 and the expense to be paid by him." This is the first recorded mention of a course of study.

Mr. Sprague's leisure time was spent on fishing and hunting trips, usually in company with several of the men of the town. He was a member of Chatham Lodge #245, I.O.O.F. The Spragues belonged to the Methodist Episcopal Church where Mrs. Sprague was active in the Ladies' Aid.

Although vindicated by the Board, Mr. Sprague was not rehired for the school year 1900-01 because of his alleged personal indiscretions. The Spragues moved to Trenton, where they had relatives, in the middle of May.

Unfortunately after the many unkind words which had circulated about town, Mr. Sprague passed away on June 20, 1900. He had been ill for six weeks with a heart disease.

6. Miss D(elia) Amelia Hendershot (t), Sixth and Seventh Grade, 1897-1904; appointed by Borough Board for 1904-05.

Miss Hendershot, the only child of William Hendershot, a carpenter of Chatham, received educational notice while a senior in high school. Her essay, "Sunrise on the Hill," won first prize in a State composition contest. The contest was sponsored by THE NEW YORK WORLD and judged by State Superintendent Chapman. At the time she was seventeen years old and attending the Morristown High School (class of '91).

She attended Mt. Holyoke College for two years and commenced her teaching career at Union Hill (near Dover) in September 1893.

Miss Hendershot was employed at Passaic Avenue School in September 1897 as the third grade teacher. In 1901 she was assigned the sixth and seventh grade which she continued to teach for some years. She received \$550 a year salary. She has the distinction of being the first teacher to be "farmed out" in Kelley's Hall.

She was active in many of the societies of the Methodist Episcopal Church and for a time was the organist there. She spent her summer vacations at Point Pleasant.

7. Miss Mary L. Baker, Vice-Principal and High School Teacher, 1898 - resigned: June 1900. She was paid sixty-five dollars a month.

8. Miss Margaret A. Crossman, Intermediate Grades, 1898-99

Miss Crossman from Huntington, Long Island, was hired to replace Miss Thring.

9. Miss Mabel E. S. Martin, Seventh and Eighth Grade, 1899-1900.
10. Miss Edith M. Hudnutt, First and Second Grade, 1899-1900.

Miss Hudnutt received a yearly salary of \$500. One of the most curious newspaper items appeared in THE PRESS of April 28, 1900: "Miss Hudnutt, one of the teachers of the Chatham Public school, fainted in school on Thursday morning (April 26) and falling, struck a bench and badly injured her head. She was incapacitated for teaching for the remainder of the morning session. The fainting fit was precipitated by an altercation in which the principal (Mr. Sprague), two other teachers and the janitor (Mr. Carter) figured just previously. She was carried to the residence of J. W. Carter, (Center Street), where she received the best of attention."

11. A. F. Stuffer, Principal and Supervising Principal, 1900-February 24, 1902.

Mr. Stauffer, chosen out of twenty-five applicants for the principalship, was a college graduate with fifteen years experience "as supervisor of the best schools in Pennsylvania." He had been head of the schools of Williamsport and during 1899-1900 had taken graduate work at Columbia College.

The Stauffers with at least one son, Gilbert, moved into the house on Center Street vacated by the Spragues. They transferred their membership from the Phillipsburg, Pennsylvania Church to the Chatham Methodist Episcopal Church in October. He was a member of the Young Men's League and chairman of its membership committee.

In February 1901, according to a new school law, he was

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In February 1901, according to a new school law, he was

made Supervising Principal of the entire district at a yearly salary of \$1,200 with \$100 for expenses. Teaching occupied half of his time; while supervising the rest.

The Board accepted his resignation effective the end of February 1902 in order that he might accept the supervising principalship of Madison. Mr. Beardsley of Madison had taken a position in the Newark school system.

In June 1903 he was confined in Morristown Memorial Hospital with appendicitis. He resigned from Madison in September 1904 to become principal of School #3 in Jersey City.

12. Ralph W. Jones, Vice-Principal and Supervising Principal,
1900-02.

Mr. Jones, a graduate of Indiana Normal School and Indiana State University, had also done graduate work at Columbia. His home was in Franklin, Indiana and he came to our town with twelve years experience.

He was elected to succeed Mr. Stauffer as Supervising Principal in February 1902 at the same salary which Mr. Stauffer had received. He resigned in June 1902 so that he might enter the University of Chicago where he earned his Doctor of Philosophy degree.

Mr. Jones was very well-liked in Chatham and after his summer vacation, returned to Chatham to bid his friends farewell before leaving for Chicago. The year before, he had vacationed in Indianapolis and had visited the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo.

13. Miss Ella Horn, Seventh and Eighth Grade, 1900 - resigned:
February 28, 1902. Miss Horn came from Belvidere, New Jersey.
14. Miss Vera M. Snook, First and Second Grade, September 1900-
January 28, 1901.

Miss Snook's home was in Williamsport, Pennsylvania and she found it necessary to return there after the death of her mother.
15. Miss Root (Rutt) -? Resigned the end of the school year 1901
(THE CHATHAM PRESS, May 27, 1901)
16. Mrs. Ina R. Marvin, Reception and First Grade, March 1901 -
1904; appointed by the Borough Board for year 1904-05.

Mrs. Marvin was hired to replace Miss Snook at an annual salary of \$600. Her home was in Mansfield, Pennsylvania.
17. Miss Madeline Hendershot, Fourth and Fifth Grade, 1901 - 1904;
appointed by the Borough Board for the year 1904-05.

Miss Hendershot of Morristown had taught for two years in the Loantaka School. Her salary here was \$550 a year.
18. John K. Lynch, Vice-Principal, February 24, 1902-June 1902.

Mr. Lynch, a New York City resident, was elected to fill the Vice-Principalship when Mr. Jones became Supervising Principal. Because of friction with the women members of the faculty, he was not reappointed for the next year. He was hired as German instructor at the Commercial High School, Brooklyn, New York. For several summers, he stayed at a boarding house in Green Village.
19. Dr. William A. Ackerman, Supervising Principal, 1902-04;
appointed by the Borough Board for year 1904-05.

After teaching four years in Pennsylvania, Dr. Ackerman entered Lafayette College from which he received his bachelor's degree in 1894 and his master's in 1897. While doing his graduate work, he was principal of the Phillipsburg, Pennsylvania high school. In 1900 Teachers College, Columbia awarded him the Teacher's College Higher Diploma (equivalent to a doctorate of education). In 1900-01 he was principal of the Normal Training Department of the Hampton, Virginia Normal Institute. The following year, he obtained a degree of Doctor of Philosophy from Columbia University with a thesis on a study of the cost of public school textbooks in the United States. He came to Chatham at a salary of \$1,500.

When Dr. Ackerman was reappointed in 1903, Mr. Scott wrote that the Board "is to be commended and will be by every intelligent citizen. Men of Dr. Ackerman's calibre are rare, and Chatham is especially fortunate in securing his services."

Dr. Ackerman spent his vacations at his home in Ackermanville, Pennsylvania.

On July 11, 1905 he was married to Miss Frances M. Ogden, a former Chatham teacher, at her home in Northampton, Massachusetts. They made their home in Somerville, New Jersey where Dr. Ackerman had been appointed Supervising Principal. He remained in Somerville until 1923 when he became New Jersey State Assistant Commissioner of Education in Charge of Credentials. He continued in this position until his retirement. Dr. Ackerman passed away in 1955 at the age of eighty-five.

20. Miss Grace E. Bruner, Grammar Grades, September 1901-June 1902.

When Miss Bruner, a Philadelphia, was not re-appointed, she accepted the assistant principalship of the high school at Athens, Pennsylvania.

21. Miss Helen Van Valkenbury, Grammar Grades, 1902-03.

Miss Van Valkenbury was hired to replace Miss Bruner. She resigned the following June and was married at Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania on November 18, 1903 to Dr. Hamilton.

22. Miss Laura I. Stone, Vice-Principal, 1902-04

Miss Stone's home was in New York City and she received a salary of \$700. She resigned in July 1904 after being appointed High School Principal by the Borough Board.

23. Miss Adelaide Hance, Third and Fourth Grade, October 1902-1904.

Miss Hance was hired to replace Miss Raudenbush. In 1903-04 her salary was \$500. She resigned in June 1904.

24. Miss Edna Bailey, Second and Third Grade, 1903-04.

Miss Bailey taught here for a salary of \$500 and resigned to teach in Jersey City.

25. Miss Frances M. Ogden, First Grade, 1903-04

Miss Ogden came from Northampton, Massachusetts. She resigned in June 1904. The next summer she became Mrs. Ackerman.

26. Miss Grace De Wolf, Grammar Grades, 1903-04; appointed by the Borough Board for the year 1904-05.

Miss De Wolf succeeded Miss ^{Van}Valkenbury. She came from Newark.

On record are the following substitutes for the years 1894-1904:

1. Miss Katharine Morgan - fall term 1897
2. Miss Martha Parrot, May 1897 and June 1898.
3. Miss Louise Sprague for Miss (A. D.) Hendershot who had the chickenpox, March 1898.
4. Miss Lizzie Garrison for Miss Dickinson, March 1898 and June 1898.

In December 1901 the Board decided that "in cases where substitutes have been employed, orders shall be drawn for the regular teachers for the full time taught, and they shall pay the substitute at the rate of one dollar and fifty cents; no substitute to be employed except on order of the supervisor."

There were two janitors in this period:

1. Vincent Clark, 1895-97.
2. J. William Carter, 1897-1904; appointed by the Borough Board for the year 1904-05.

Mr. Carter owned a blacksmith shop on Center Street where his home was also located. Until 1900, he was hired for ten months each year; 1902-03 he worked eleven months, and the following year, his job ran the full twelve months.

CHAPTER 17

THE TWILIGHT OF THE OLDEN DAYS

From the close of the nineteenth century until the Fairmount Avenue School was finally constructed under the Borough Board of Education, there was constant talk of a new school and of various solutions for the rapidly increasing population; not only in Chatham Borough, but also in the adjacent areas. As early as March 1899 County Superintendent Cox advocated a division of the existing district into three separate units: Chatham Borough, Florham Park Borough and Chatham Township. At that special meeting, the Consolidated Board voted for the separation, but no further action was taken. The 1900 census produced the following figures: Chatham Borough - 1,361; Chatham Township and Florham Park - 1,372; Madison Borough - 3,754; and New Providence Borough and Township - 1,034.

The Passaic Avenue School had many faults: very poor ventilation, poor lighting conditions, an ineffectual and defective heating system, and inadequate space for the enrollment. The Primary grade had been on part-time sessions several times since 1894. The building, also, was not centrally located.

Fire! With the thermometer registering zero, a fire broke out and was discovered at quarter to nine on the night of January 12, 1903. The fire had started in a defective flue and had ignited the woodwork on the second floor. From this beginning, it crept up the north side of the building to the cornices under the roof. The spectators saw little or no flames, but much smoke and steam gushed forth.

The firemen came quickly, pulling by hand the long hook and

ladder truck from the fire house on Passaic Avenue. Because of the high wind blowing toward the river, few heard the alarm; no one south of the railroad was stirred. The word and visible signs soon however, drew firemen and sightseers alike. The men worked valiantly with two streams of water that instantly turned to ice. The gloves froze to their hands and their dampened clothes stiffened. Most of the company suffered frost bite; Chief Merritt B. Lum was so badly afflicted that his hands never fully recovered. Mrs. J. William Carter and other neighborhood women made gallons of coffee with which they revived the firemen.

Mr. Carter, the janitor, told that because the weather was so bitter that day, a heavy fire was kept in the furnace. The chimney then (as had happened on previous cold days) "was so hot that you could not place your hand upon it, (and) it had melted the varnish on the woodwork near it."

The firemen were able to quell the blaze and return to their homes a little after two o'clock the next morning.

Mr. George E. Lum, a carpenter and builder, (father of George Vernon Lum), appraised the damage. The insurance company awarded \$996.16 for damage done to the building and \$807.48 for the supplies and fixtures which were lost - a total of \$1,803.64.

School was officially closed until the first of February. During the few weeks, conscientious Miss D. A. Hendershot instructed her pupils at her home on Washington Avenue for one hour daily. Temporary repairs were made during the interval.

New School Balloting - The Board immediately appointed a committee to investigate new school costs and obtain options on available sites. The committee consisted of Messrs. William Hopping,

Joseph H. Conklin, Frank L. Kelley, George S. McDougall, Dayton Baldwin and Dr. William A. Ackerman. An option was taken on the Conover Brothers' property^y on Fairmount Avenue. The plot measured 200 by 225 feet and was for sale at a price of \$4,000. The cost of a proposed three story brick and terra cotta building with all modern improvements was set at \$28,000.

Most people of Chatham Borough were much in favor of a new building. THE PRESS averred: "With shame we acknowledge that Chatham has for some years been backward in school matters; the daily spectacle of a score or more of our young people going to other towns to receive the finished education that they should get in their own town."

In February the Board passed a proposal for a bond issue of \$35,000. The public vote was scheduled for the thirty-first of March. It was soon evident that the people of Florham Park and Green Village were against the proposed bonding issue because the new school would be of no benefit to them. The moment of truth arrived and resulted in 470 for the bond issue and 516 against. Principally through the efforts of Hamilton McK. Twombly, had the new school been defeated. He gave all of his employees a half day vacation with an extra day's pay to go to Chatham and vote "No!" The act brought condemnation from as far away as Newark. THE SUNDAY CALL stated that: "There is much said of the generosity of Carnegie and Rockefeller toward colleges, but there was a practical test. We will say, very frankly, that New Jersey does not want such citizens, and would greatly prefer to do without their wealth and the employment it gives, if such is to be their attitude toward our public schools." THE PRESS had this battery of comments to make:

"Lessons from the school election;

---That the rich man has the money but the poor man has the brains.

---That money will accomplish almost anything, if placed in the hands of unscrupulous persons.

---That when responsible persons resort to "colonization" and illegal voting to carry their point, the honest voter has no chance.

---That education is as necessary for voters as for children."

A few local citizens were against a building in the old brickyard because of its location "across the tracks," a pond (which was later drained) on the premises, and the cost.

A site, while part of the same tract, but located farther up the hill, was next selected. The same bond issue was proposed and the date for a second vote was set for June 24, 1903. This time, Mr. Twombly did not actively agitate against it, but the proposal lost again; this time by seventy-six votes (for: 529; against: 605). At this point Editor Scott concluded that "Chatham people do not want good school facilities."

The Board next appointed the Chatham members of its organization to be a committee to arrange for permanent repairs to the old building. This committee, annoyed with the rejected votes and the fact that the Council had spent \$15,000 in May to repair the sidewalks, decided to do nothing to have the school readied for September! Finally in July President George M. Lanning appointed the entire board to handle the situation. By September the work was completed. Two rooms on the first floor and one on the second floor had new ceilings. The other ceilings were patched. A new chimney, complete with ventilators, was erected. The interior was completely painted

and kalsomined. The repairs cost under \$1,000 and the building was declared "better than new."

In August 1903 the State Board of Education sought to remedy the situation by uniting the school districts of Madison, Chatham, Chatham Township and Florham Park. There would have been a high school at Madison and grammar schools at Chatham and Florham Park. Both Madison and Florham Park were immediately against the scheme and the matter was dropped.

The State notified the District Board that a division was to be made after the first of the year 1904. During February and March County Superintendent Mathews appointed Boards of Education for Chatham Borough, Chatham Township and Florham Park Borough. The old district Board was to continue to manage the schools until the end of the school year. The new Boards were to plan for the coming year.

Dr. Ackerman reported in April "that all grades except possibly the eighth were up to grade level. The High School was weak in science, but all right in mathematics and languages." THE PRESS advocated hiring teachers for the next year before July and the retention of the Supervising Principal. The new Board accepted the second suggestion.

The last two meetings of the old Board held on July second and August sixth, 1904 were merely to pay a few bills and generally to settle their affairs. Of the surplus district money, Chatham's apportionment was \$1,200 of the total \$1,600.13. The value of the properties was assessed: Passaic Avenue, Chatham - \$7,500; Green Village - \$2,200; Loantaka - \$2,000; Mt. Vernon - \$2,000 and Solon - \$700. Florham Park School's value was not listed.

Thus ended an era; an era of the small, one room (or slightly larger) schools. The advent of the motor vehicle would soon make possible larger buildings which would serve children from larger areas. The demands of business and industry would necessitate at least a high school diploma, and enrollment, particularly that of the high schools, would markedly increase. Greater need for science knowledge, manual arts training, and fine arts appreciation would bring laboratories, wood working and metal shops and practice room facilities. In an effort to obtain continuity in the teaching staff, laws, such as tenure, for the protection of the teacher would be passed. As is so often the case of progress, while the all-over effect is toward betterment, some of the personal features of the "old way" are lost. The citizens themselves, aware of their tax contributions and Parent-Teacher Association benefits, are now not as active in their efforts of aiding their local school. Although we have grown, our teachers generally possess higher degrees, our buildings are realized past-dreams, never forget that Chatham has a long and glorious history of fine schools! -- and staffs!

CHAPTER 18

PRIVATE SCHOOLS

New Jersey, among the eastern coast states, was one of the last to subscribe whole-heartedly to free public education. During the Colonial period groups, both religious and cultural had set up their small, poorly-financed private schools. Particularly in the wealthier northern counties, there was little inclination to send children to "free schools for paupers."

Many types of private schools flourished. In Morris County the majority of the church-sponsored ones were either of the Presbyterian or Episcopalian denominations. The Academies, as originally established, answered well the purposes of classic college preparation for the boys and as "finishing schools" for the girls. The wealthy and upper-middle classes fought zealously to preserve them. As pre-academy training, many dame schools were operated by "kindly maiden ladies and gentle widows."

Chatham had its share of dame schools and also a fewer number of preparatory institutions. There undoubtedly were more than this listing indicates, but these are the ones of which some record still exists. Several different people conducted select schools in the upper floor of the Academy building:

1. William Cleaver, the Minute Book of the Chatham Academy shows, kept a school here. He was granted permission for use of the room on April 16, 1821. He had previously taught downstairs in the Academy.
2. Miss Elizabeth McGee was a daughter of Dr. McGee of Elizabeth and a niece of Rev. Joseph Meeker Ogden. She conducted her school in the upper floor of the Academy in the 1850's.

3. Miss Genung is probably the same Miss Genung of whom Mr. Morrow wrote. Most likely she was Sarah Elizabeth, daughter of William Lindley and Mary Louise (Scofield) Genung. She was born in January 1852 and married Merritt Bruen Lum on September 17, 1873. She died on June 5, 1888. She probably operated her school in the period between 1867 and 1873.
4. Miss Alice P. Arnold taught as an assistant in the Academy from 1864-68. She then taught in the Columbia School. Probably she returned to manage her own school during the last years of the Academy.

Many of the schools seem to have been conducted in private homes:

1. T. Simenne operated a French Boarding School for Young Gentlemen in Chatham as of September 1830.
2. Hannah D. Bower (1799-1850), the sister of Ira Bower, had a school in the home of her uncle (David Bower) at the corner of Bower Lane and Main Street during the late 1840's. She had previously taught in the old Union Hill School.
3. Mrs. Stephenson, as Maria Bond wrote in THE CHATHAM PRESS of February 15, 1935, had a school during the late 1860's. "Auntie" Robertson was the first teacher there. Henry Ogden, Charles ^{M.} Lum, and Emma Garrison (Mrs. Joseph C. Minton) are known to have been pupils.
4. Miss Tallmadge, Maria Bond also wrote in the same article, had a select school.
5. Miss Ella McDougall ran her school in the Bower house at the corner of Bower Lane and Main Street from at least 1882-85. Mr. Frank Muchmore, 15 Minton Avenue, Chatham related last

June that he had attended school there with Charles H. Lum, Ralph E. Lum, Frederick H. Lum, Jr., Susie May Lum, Lolly de Gray, Elfred Ogden, Ned Ogden, Andress Parrot, Molly Parrot and Dotty Cook.

6. Miss Ella T. Woodruff opened a kindergarden school, probably in her home on the lower part of Main Street, in September 1888. The School continued until May 1890 when her family, the William Woodruffs, moved to Green Village.
7. Mrs. Mary Dickinson Lum opened her school, probably in September 1892 and probably in her father's home across the river. In September 1894 she moved the school to her new home on Center Street (now the home of Mr. Theodore Lindemann). She continued the school through June 1895. On September 6, 1895 she was married by Rev. E. P. Gardner to Artemus Bissell. The following August the Bissells moved to Summit. ^(Artemus Bissell's parents?) These persons are known to have been pupils of Mrs. Lum's: Caroline Hinman, Katherine Gardner, Annie Ogden, Nana Ogden, Edna Lum, Norman Ogden, Willie McDougall, Helen Pomeroy and Florence Taylor.
8. Miss Bertha Dickinson took over her sister's (Mrs. Lum) school in September 1895. She used the room over Swaim's pharmacy during the first year and in 1896 occupied her sister's former home on Center Street for a year; then returned to her first location. She continued with the school until March 1898.
9. Miss Cooley took over Miss Dickinson's school above Swaim's pharmacy. It is doubtful that she continued for more than a year.
10. Rev. W. H. C. Lylburn, M. A. established a college preparatory

school for boarding and day pupils in November 1898. His weekly advertisement in THE MADISON EAGLE read:

"College Preparatory School

Chatham, New Jersey

For Boarding and Day Pupils

Its Methods - a thorough system of individual instruction,
removing difficulties at once as they occur.

Its Aims - No pains will be spared to stimulate personal effort.

Objects Attained - Ambition is quickened and advancement soon
becomes rapid and satisfactory.

Special attention given to the training of young boys and those desiring to enter College, West Point or Annapolis. Private tutoring a Specialty.

For references and terms, address the

Rev. W. H. C. Lylburn, M.A., C.E., Chatham, N. J."

Rev. Lylburn did perform several clerical duties. In May 1899 he married Charles E. Tory and Mrs. Jenkins, both of Chatham, and in August he substituted in the pulpit of the Calvary Episcopal Church, Summit. He also must have raised St. Bernards for he shipped a puppy to a customer in Brazil in July 1899. His advertisement was discontinued in November 1899.

11. Miss Lizzie F. Thring opened her kindergarten-primary school in Kelley's Annex probably in September 1899. In May 1900 her mother and she moved to the Nelson Kelley house on Center Street. THE PRESS reported many activities of her school. Christmas entertainments with present-laden trees and end-of-year exercises were given. Most of the latter were held

in the Methodist Episcopal Church. Typical is the last one recorded, given on June 19, 1907:

"The Lightning Express	Donald Heitkamp
The Child in the Glass	Vivian Hewitt
Dressmaking	Ruth Van Salisbury
How He Liked It	Willett Pollard
Independence Day	Herbert Terrell
Misfit Glasses	Floyd MacCready
Somebody's Birthday	Edna Robinson
Boy	Leslie Speer
Daisies	Gertrude Helm
Dandelions	Fred Dusenberry
Grandma's Glasses	Howard Conklin
Their Colors	Beth Page
If I Were You	Vivian Hewitt & Leslie Speer

Afterwards all went to Miss Thring's home for ice cream and cake." Miss Ruth Ogden, who had taught public school until June 1905, seems to have been her assistant at least for the year 1906-07. Miss Thring also did private tutoring at her home in the afternoon. Mr. Scott on September 9, 1905 described her as being "indefatigable in her efforts to train the young mind in the best possible manner and her success hitherto has been very marked."

The last news item said that she would open her school on September 9, 1907. Mrs. Irving M. Lum recalled that she gave up the school when her mother became ill. Mrs. Elizabeth Major Thring died on February 11, 1912 at the age of seventy-seven. The Thrings

⑧ In 1908-09 her kindergarten was located on the north side of Main Street in what is now John Fattaro's shoe repair store.

were then living back on Main Street. The funeral was conducted by Rev. Dr. John H. Egbert in the Chatham Methodist Episcopal Church.

Miss Thring later taught for nine years at the Morris County Children's Home at Parsippany. When she passed away on September 13, 1935 she had been retired for twelve years. The funeral service was held at the Martenis Funeral Home by Rev. Sherman A. Young of Drew University and she was buried beside her mother in Fair Mount Cemetery. Miss Thring, a life-long cripple, had been born in England. Mrs. George Vernon Lum remarked that Miss Thring was a wonderful teacher. "She made the children work hard, but had a grand sense of humor." Her brother, Frederick Thring of Washington, D. C., survived her.

The following persons are known to have attended Miss Thring's School:

Dudley Barber	Nelson Kelley, II	Georgia Paxe
IVON HAROLD BUDD	RALPH E. LUM, JR.	^F Willett Pollard
Ivan Budd	Floyd MacCready	
GEOFFREY WESTON COLEMAN		
Howard Conklin	Charles Manley, Jr.	Edna Robinson
Mabel Cyphers	Frank Mead	Lulu Soper
Fred Dusenberry	Paul Minton	Leslie Speer
Donald Heitkamp	Christine Nichols	Helen Tallmadge
Gertrude Helm	Osborne Nichols	Herbert Terrell
Ernest Hewitt	Cornelia Ogden	Philip Trowbridge
Vivian Hewitt	Nana Ogden	Lydia Van Orden
ARTHUR B. JAQUITH	STANLEY HART PAGE	
Marjorie Kelley	Beth Page	Ruth Van Salisbury

Budd School Two other schools existed in Chatham. The first was financed by John C. Budd II and was conducted in a small building which stood opposite the driveway of the Sewer Plant. The twenty-seven Budd cousins were the pupils. Mrs. Mary Dickinson Lum

Bissell mentions attending this school in her book, Brazilian Honeymoon. Miss Mary Magee, one of the first graduates of Mt. Holyoke, was one of the teachers. It seems to have been in existence from about 1850 to 1880. Possibly this last date is incorrect because THE EAGLE of September 13, 1895 reported that "the Budd Lane School opened last Monday (September 9, 1895). Miss Bailey is in charge." This is definitely not an item concerning the public school. *It certainly is! See p. 130 - janitor Clark applied for 1895-7. See also date on p. 218.*

Stanley School Several sources claim that a "public" school was run in Stanley Hall after the Hillside Mission Sunday School was founded. There is no appropriation or mention made of it in any of the various public school board of trustees' reports. More likely, as Mrs. Eva Pareis Bates wrote in the Historical Sketch of the Stanley Congregation Church, it was a Free Day School, financed by the charitable members of the church for the children of the area who found the distance to the public school on Budd Lane too great. This school probably functioned in the 1870's and 1880's.

These are the privately conducted schools that are known to have existed in Chatham. It is quite a compliment to the modern public school system to realize that there is not one private school (other than nursery and play schools) within the boundaries of Chatham today.

APPENDICES

Appendix A

THE LAW OF 1794

The Minute Book of the Academy opens with the State Law Governing Educational Associations.* It seems of sufficient interest and bearing to quote in full:

"An Act to incorporate societies for the promotion of learning, Passed the 27th of November, 1794.

1. Be it enacted by the Council and General Assembly of this State, it is hereby enacted by the authority of the Same, That each and every association of persons in this State for the promotion of learning, which now are or hereafter maybe, are hereby authorized, and empowered respectively to meet together, at their usual place of meeting, at any time hereafter by them to be agreed upon having at least ten days notice of the time and purpose of meeting, by an advertisement, set up in some conspicuous place in the neighborhood, where the said association may be formed, and being so met shall, by plurality of voices of the persons so associated and met, elect any number of their association, not exceeding seven, to be trustees of the same, which said trustees and their successors are hereby constituted a body politic and corporate, in fact, name and law, to all intents and purposes, forever, by whatever name the said trustees, elected as aforesaid, shall take and assume in the manner herein after directed, and by that name they shall have perpetual succession.

II. And be it enacted by the Authority aforesaid, that the trustees of any association, elect as aforesaid, upon taking on themselves any name, and certifying the same under their hands

and Seals, and causing such certificate to be recorded in the clerks office of the county, in which such association shall formed, such trustees, and their successors forever, shall be known and distinguished in law, in all cases whatsoever, by the name they shall have so taken and recorded, as fully, to all intents and purposes whatsoever, as though they were herein particularly named and constituted, and by such name they respectively shall forever thereafter, be authorized in law, purchase, take, hold, receive and enjoy any lands tenaments or hereditaments in fee simple or otherwise, by the gift, aleanation or devise of any person or persons able to grant or devise the same; and also goods, chattels, legacies and donations granted and given to the said association, of which they shall be trustees as aforesaid, of what kind or quality soever so that the yearly value of the same doth not exceed four thousand dollars; and also, that the said trustees of each association, as aforesaid and their successors by the name assumed and recorded as aforesaid, shall and may grant, convey, assign and sell, or otherwise dispose of all or any of their lands, tenaments, or hereditaments, goods, chattels, and personal estate whatsoever as to them shall seem meet; and also, that the said trustees of each respective association as aforesaid and their successors, by the name to be taken and recorded as aforesaid, shall be able and capable in law to sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, answer and be answered unto, defend and be defended in all courts of Judicature what so ever; and also that the said trustees of each respective association as aforesaid, and their successors, shall and may make and forever thereafter

have and use a common Seal with such devices as they shall think proper for sealing all and singular deeds, contracts and other writings, touching and concerning the said corporation, and may as often as they shall think fit, after and now make the same, or any other their common Seal.

III. And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, that for perpetuating a line of succession in the trustees of each respective association as aforesaid, it shall and may be lawful for the members of the said respective associations for time to time, to meet together, at a place to be appointed by the president of the said trustees, by notice in writing as aforesaid, and then and there, at such meeting or meetings, to elect other trustees in the place and stead of those; or either, or any of those before elected in case they shall because of Removing any of the said trustees; provided that such removal shall not be in less than one year after their appointment; and also to fill up vacancies of their trustees, occasioned by death, removal or resignation; and provided, that after the first meeting and election as aforesaid no person shall be entitled to vote for a trustee or trustees unless he, she, or they shall have been duly admitted a member of said association, by majority of the trustees for the time being, and shall have paid or secured to be paid to the said trustees for the use of association at least eight dollars; and provided also, that no member of any such association, shall be entitled to more than one vote in the choice of a trustee or trustees as aforesaid, to be delivered by him or herself in person, or by proxy duly appointed.

IV. And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, that it shall and may be lawful for the trustees, elected for each respective association as aforesaid and their successors, from time to time to choose as they may find it expedient a president being one of the said trustees and such other officers and assistants as may be requisite for keeping and preserving the goods & Chattels, monies, books, charters, deeds, writings and Accounts of the said corporation; which said president shall keep in his custody the common seal, and shall have power from time to time and at all times hereafter as occasion may require, to call a meeting of said trustees at such convenient place in the neighborhood of the association as he shall think proper for the execution of all or any of the powers, hereby given them; and in case of sickness, absence or death of the president all the powers, hereby in him vested shall vest and remain in the senior trustee on record, until the recovery or return of the president, or until a new president shall be chosen as aforesaid.

V. And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, that the said trustee of each respective association, as aforesaid and the successors in office shall have full power and authority to make all such necessary and useful orders and regulations (not inconsistent with the laws of the State) as to them may seem meet and proper, for the cause of learning in the Seminary under their superintendence, as well with respect to which book or books, together branches of education to be used therein. Provided nevertheless That there be a majority of the whole number of the said trustees, present and agreeing, in order to make valid any such order, regulation, vote or proceeding.

VI. And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all the proceedings of the trustees of each and every association as aforesaid, shall from time to time be fairly entered in a book or books to be provided and kept for that purpose; which book or books, together with the common seal, and all monies, charters, deed, accounts and writings, whatsoever appertaining to the association, shall upon the decease, resignation or removal of the former president, or other persons having the custody of them or any of them, be delivered to, or go over unto the next successors in office to be kept and preserved for the use and benefit of the said association."

Appendix B

LAWS AND EVENTS LEADING TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE FREE PUBLIC
SCHOOLS IN NEW JERSEY

- 1794 - Act to incorporate societies to promote learning. (Trenton-1781 and Morris County, 1786 - both had such societies). Burr stated that "all accounts agree that popular interest favored the academies rather than the common schools, and the legislature reflected that attitude. Aside from a few rather half-hearted provisions for the schooling of dependents, paupers and slaves, it did nothing for common education. The common school was held in contempt as fit only for boors, paupers and servants, and languished in obscurity until a few farsighted statesmen and educators brought it to light as the basic school of the democracy which they envisioned."
- 1816 - Act establishing a permanent school fund. Trustees of same required to give annual report. Fund consisted of \$15,000 in Federal bonds at 6% interest.
- 1819, '21, '24, and '28 - Acts safeguarding the support of the Act of 1816.
- 1820 - Legislature authorized the townships to raise money for school purposes. Pauper children to receive education on a tuition-free basis.
- 1824 - Act provided that 1/10 of all State tax was to be added yearly to the school fund.
- 1829 - First appropriation of fund which by then amounted to \$245,000.00. \$20,000 was appropriated among several counties.

1829 - Common School Act - First N. J. comprehensive school law.

Provisions: 1) annual appropriation from income of school fund to be divided among counties and townships in proportion to taxes paid. 2) Townships empowered to choose school committees to establish school districts, and examine and license teachers. 3) Townships to elect 3 trustees to: a) provide buildings or rooms, b) determine school year, c) employ only licensed teachers, and d) make out school enumerative for township committee. 4) Township committees duties: a) divide school money among districts according to number of children, b) examine schools at least twice a year, c) make annual report to legislature. 5) \$20,000 to be appropriated annually.

1830 - Enemies of the Common School had repealed several sections of the 1829 Act. Repealed examination and licensing of teachers by township committees. District trustees could employ anyone they wished without qualifications.

1831 - Reaction again: 1) Repeal of both Acts of 1829 and 1830
2) Defined common schools so that private and parochial schools could share in public school funds. (This foothold of private schools was not dislodged for 35 years.)
3) Non-paupers could be charged tuition fees or "rate-bills" where townships so chose. 4) No recognition of compulsory local taxation as a condition for receiving state funds
5) No provision for forming districts. 6) No state supervision. 7) No examining and licensing of teachers.

- 1837 - Surplus Revenue of the U. S. Treasury (\$764,670.61) deposited in school fund (later appropriated to the Counties and often misused).
- 1838 - Restored some of the features of the Act of 1829; 1) Favored union of districts to establish larger and more efficient free schools. 2) Showed a leaning towards centralization and paid administration. 3) Omitted pauper education. 4) Retained unfair tax basis for apportionment of state funds, as well as voluntary township appropriation. 5) No examining and licensing of teachers or state superintendent or normal school. 6) Distribution of state fund to sectarian schools strengthened. 7) Townships allowed to raise two dollars for every one dollar received from the State. 8) Appropriation raised to \$30,000 annually.

SUBSEQUENT ACTS AND LAWS STRENGTHENING THE FREE PUBLIC SCHOOLS

- 1844 - New State Constitution - Section VII, Paragraph 6. "The fund for the support of free schools, and all money, stock, and other property which may hereafter be appropriated for that purpose, or received into the treasury under the provision of any law heretofore passed to augment the said fund, shall be securely invested and remain a perpetual fund; and the income thereof, except so much as it may be judged expedient to apply to an increase of the capital, shall be annually appropriated to the support of public free schools, for the equal benefit of all the people of the state; and it shall not be competent for the legislature to borrow, appropriate, or use the said fund, or any part thereof,

for any other purpose, under any pretense whatever. The legislature shall provide for the maintenance and support of a thorough and efficient system of free public schools for the instruction of all the children in this state between the ages of five and eighteen years."

1844 - Law forbidding use of school fund monies for other purposes.

1844 - Law 1) Provided for a state superintendent of public schools appointed by the Trustees of the School Fund - authority limited to Essex and Passaic Counties. Could be extended to other counties if they (the counties) so desire. No salary. 2) Townships required to report in order to receive money from state fund and strict licensing of teachers by townships and/or districts.

1845 - State Superintendent (T. F. King) appointed for Essex and Passaic Counties.

1846 - Common School Law - 1) Townships had at least to match their shares of the state fund. 2) Replacement of old township school committees by elected and paid superintendents. 3) Local reports and teacher licensing stiffened. 4) State Superintendent took over duties of School Fund Trustees and was to be paid out of state treasury. 5) Trend toward unified and concentrated control. 6) Money to go only to Public schools from this time on.

1849-1850 - Annual appropriation from School Fund increased each year.

Between 1846 and 1851 - Series of special acts enabling townships,

districts and cities to establish tax-supported, free schools.
laid foundation for modern local "School Machine."

- 1851 - Act: 1) Increased state contribution to \$40,000. Based appropriation upon ^{po}pulation and school census. 2) greater freedom to townships in raising money for schools. 4) Allowed district trustees, with a consent of 2/3 of taxpayers, to do anything necessary to maintain free schools. 5) State superintendent was upheld by a provision that his interpretation of the school law, approved by the attorney general, should be final until altered by a state court.
- 1854 - Teachers Institutes established. State appropriated to each County holding one. (1st - Somerville, Somerset Co. - 1849)
- 1855 - Normal School established - to be supervised by board of trustees including the state superintendent. Provided for 240 pupils and for a model public school connected with the Normal School. Appropriation limited to only five years. First President was Richard S. Field. Established at Trenton. School opened at once in temporary housing. New building dedicated in October 1856. Model school opened in 1858. Annual appropriation for the model school of \$1,200. First principal was Professor William F. Phelps.
- 1860 - State School Tax levied at the rate of two mills on the dollar of assessed valuation. Distributed on the basis of number of children in each county.
- Circa 1866 - Repeal of provision of 1846 - the elimination of sectarianism.

- 1866 - Establishment of state board of education empowered to elect state superintendent. Defined duties of state superintendent and normal school principal.
- 1867 - Revision of the school administration - office of County Superintendent created. Term - three years - Salary $12\frac{1}{2}\%$ for each child in the County of school age - minimum \$800 - maximum \$1,300 plus not more than \$300 for expenses. Duties:
- 1) examine and license teachers - Regulations for Certification:
 - a) Every teacher must pass examination.
 - b) May be examined in different County upon consent of both County Superintendents.
 - c) When changing Counties, teacher must get recommendation from former County Supt.
 - 2) supervisor and counsellor for advice on school law 3) make annual report of County schools to the State superintendent.
- 1871 - Law: 1) Strengthened public schools by substituting reliable state tax for township tax. 2) Forbade public aid to sectarian schools. 3) Compelled all townships to have nine month school term. 4) Prevented multiplication of weak districts. 5) Compelled all districts to offer free public education through high school.
- 1873 - Amended Constitution - guaranteed support and maintenance of free public schools for all children between the ages of five and eighteen. A bill introduced into the State Legislature by Morris Co. Senator Augustus W. Cutler allowed women to serve as trustees of district schools and vote in all elections except in choice of board members.

- 1873 - The State of New Jersey has the honor of being the first to find a way to encourage free school libraries without direct taxation. The Hon. Nathaniel Niles, of Madison, sponsored a bill whereby for every district which raised \$20 by special tax, subscription or entertainment, the state would contribute \$20. The following year both the district and state would contribute \$10 each.
- 1881 - Law encouraging the establishment of industrial arts schools.
- 1885 - Compulsory education bill passed requiring all children between the ages of 7 and 12 to attend school at least twenty weeks each year.
- 1888 - Manual training act
- 1894 - District school systems abolished. Textbooks furnished free.
- 1900 - Stokes Law - 1) Strengthened local school units (all school systems in cities placed under independent boards of education). 2) New tax structure for educational purposes - taxes from certain railroads earmarked for school use. 3) State to supervise all schoolhouse building plans.
- 1900 - New school law-Boards of education must hereafter publish their statements annually and advertise for all supplies and books."
- 1901 - "The Chatham School board have taken advantage of the recently enacted school law, and have appointed a supervising principal who will have charge of all the schools in the school district. Prof. A. F. Stauffer of the Chatham high school has received the appointment, and he now spends about half his time teaching and the other half in visiting the rest

of the schools. This change has made the employment of a new teacher necessary, while the other teachers have been practically advanced a grade."

Dec. 1903 -

"Under a decision of the Attorney General the schools in the Borough and the Township are to be managed by the old board of Education until the end of the current school year on June 30th. The new Township and Borough Boards, however, should be organized, as it will be necessary for these boards to call the annual meetings in March to vote the necessary moneys for the coming year, and also to elect the members of the Boards of Education for the separate districts. The members of the old board living in the Borough are members of the new Borough Board and serve for the full term for which they have been elected, and the remaining members of the Board must be elected at the March meeting and for such terms as will make the Board consist of nine members. The terms of office of three of such members to expire in 1905, three in 1906, and three in 1907. The same rule, of course, applies to the Township Board."

Appendix C

THE DEVELOPMENT OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN THE UNITED STATES

It is interesting to note how exactly New Jersey fits the pattern which Ellwood P. Cubberley cites as the seven distinct stages through which the evolution of the free public school in the United States passed:

- "1. Attempts to solve the problem through private benevolence or church charity, often aided by small grants of public funds.
2. The granting of aid to private schools or school societies in the form of small money grants, license taxes, lotteries, or land endowments to enable them to extend instruction or reduce tuition fees or both.
3. The granting of permission to form a tax district and organize schools, often only for pauper children, but later for others.
4. Enactment of laws requiring education of the indigent poor.
5. Enactment of laws requiring local effort for school maintenance in return for state aid, with permission to supplement this support by tuition fees.
6. Elimination of tuition fees, thus establishing free schools.
7. Elimination of the pauper school idea and of aid to sectarian schools, thus establishing the common school."

He concludes with the statement that "by 1850 it may be said that the question of providing common-school education for all children at public expense had been settled, in principle at least, in every Northern state. In some Southern states as well quite respectable beginnings were made before the Civil War halted for a time educational development there."

"The first American high school had appeared in 1821 but by 1840, there were no more than 80 in the entire country, half of them in Massachusetts. The sweep of opinion in behalf of public education generally, however, carried over to support the movement to create high schools as well. As before, the battle had to be waged state by state, but it was not long until publicly supported and publicly-controlled high schools became an accepted part of the state common school system."

Appendix D

MORRIS COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
under Act of 1867

1. Robert H. De Hart (Rockaway) - 1867 - 1870
2. Remus Robinson (Morristown - had office in Runyon's Bookstore) -
1870 - 1873
3. John R. Runyon (Morristown) - 1873 - 1875
4. Lewis C. Thurber - appointed: 1875 - resigned: September 30, 1887
5. Elias B. Mott - acting: October 1, 1887 - November 9, 1887
6. Rev. Burtis C. Megie (McGee), D. D. (Pleasant Grove) - appointed:
November 9, 1887 - died: June 12, 1890.
7. James Oakley Cooper (Mt Hope) - acting: June 20, 1890; appointed:
July 1, 1890 - August 31, 1893 (not reappointed).
8. Martin Luther Cox (Rockaway) - appointed: August 29, 1893 -
resigned: January 1, 1900
9. Watson B. Matthews (Madison) - appointed: February 6, 1900 -
died: January 12, 1908.
10. J. Howard Hulsart, Ph. D. (Dover) appointed: February 1, 1908 -
retired: June 30, 1930.
11. Walter B. Davis (Madison) - appointed: August 1930 - retired:
June 30, 1939
12. Harry Arthur Wann, Ed. D. (Madison) - appointed: August 1939 -
resigned: June 30, 1942.
13. William B. Mason, Jr. (Montville) - acting: September 1941 -
appointed: August 1942 - retired: June 30, 1963
14. Leslie V. Rear (Hanover Township) - appointed: August 1963 -

Appendix E

SCHOOL DISTRICTS OF MORRIS COUNTY - 1867 - 1894

#1	Dover)	
2	Mine Hill)	
3	Suckasunny)	
4	Wolfe)	
5	Walnut Grove)	
6	Mill Brook)	
7	Centre Grove)	
8	Shongum	)	Randolph Township
9	Port Oram)	
10	Union (near Dover))	
11	Denville)	
12	Budd Lake		Mt.Olive Township
13	Rockaway)	
14	Mount Pleasant)	
15	Mount Hope	)	Rockaway Township
16	Lower Hibernia)	
17	Beach Glen)	
18	Rockaway Valley		Rockaway-Montville Townships
19	Lyonsville)	
20	Hibernia)	
21	Greenville	)	Rockaway Township
22	Union)	
23	Russia)	
24	Milton)	
25	Weldon	)	Jefferson Township
26	Longwood)	
27	Hurdtown)	
28	Berkshire)	

29	Hopatcong	)	Roxbury Township
30	Spencers)	
31	McCainville)	
32	Suckasunny Plains)	
33	Drakesville	)	Roxbury Township
33½	Port Morris)	
34	Hilts)	
35	Alpaugh)	
36	Flanders)	
37	South Stanhope)	
38	Cross Roads	)	Mt. Olive Township
39	Mount Olive)	
40	Bartleyville)	
41	Draketown)	
42	Flock)	
43	Naughtrightville)	
44	German Valley	)	Washington Township
45	Schooley's Mountain)	
46	Stephensburgh)	
47	Pleasant Grove)	
48	Middle Valley)	
49	Philhower)	
50	Unionville)	
51	Hacklebarney)	
52	Peapack)	
53	Masonic	)	Chester Township
54	Milltown)	

55	Chester)	
56	Woodhull)	
57	Forrest Hill	)	Chester Township
58	Ralstonville Valley)	
59	Union (toward Bernardsville)	)	- Mendham Township
60	Mendham)	
61	Mountain (west of Mendham))	
62	Brookside)	
63	Washington Corners	)	Mendham Township
64	Union Hill (north of Washington Corners)	)	Morris-Mendham Townships
65	Washington Valley)	
66	Morris Plains		Morris Township
67	Morristown		Borough
68	Mountain	-	Morris Township
69	New Vernon)	
70	Logansville	)	Passaic Township
71	Ironia		Chester Township
72	Green Village		Chatham - Passaic Townships
73	Pleasant Plains)	
74	Millington	)	Passaic Township
75	Long Hill)	
76	Loantaka)	
77	Solon)	
78	Mt. Vernon	)	Chatham Township
79	Chatham)	
80	Union Hill)	
81	Madison)	
82	East Madison	)	Chatham Township
83	Columbia)	

84	Monroe	Morris Township
85	Littleton)
86	Malapardis)
87	Whippany	) Hanover Township
88	Hanover)
89	Hanover Neck)
90	Troy)
91	Parsippany	) Hanover Township
92	North Parsippany)
93	Old Boonton)
94	Powerville	- Hanover-Montville Townships
95	Boonton	- Borough
96	Chester Cross Roads	- Chester Township
97	Hook Mountain	- Hanover-Montville Townships
98	Lower Montville)
99	Montville)
100	Waghaw	) Montville Township
101	Taylortown)
102	Stony Brook)
103	Jacksonville	) Pequannock-Montville Townships
104	Beavertown)
105	Pompton Plains)
106	Pompton	) Pequannock Township
107	Meadtown)
108	Sterling -	Passaic Township

There apparently were three joint districts without numbers. These were: Bloomingdale Joint District (Pequannock Township), Charlottesville Joint District (Rockaway Township), and the Joint District in Newfoundland (Jefferson Township).

Appendix - F

PUPILS WHO ATTENDED CHATHAM SCHOOL FROM 1879 - 1904

(This list does not purport to be a complete list of all the pupils attending the school between these dates. These names were so identified in newspaper list of those not absent or tardy, honor rolls, entertainments and personal items.)

A

Abbott, Marjorie	Bedell, Ernest
Addison, Nettie	Bedell, Lester
Addison, Ida	Beerbower, Harold
Addison, Lovina	Belcher, Marian
Albert, Caroline D.	Bender, Minnie
Albert, Henry	Berry, Anson T.
Albert, Minnie	Berry, Henry T.
Alexander, Irma M.	Bissell, Estelle
Alexander, Martha J.	Blatt, John
Allen, Harold C.	Blatt, Louis
Ames, George	Blatt, Theodore H.
Atteridg, Edgar R.	Bridgers, Alma
Atteridg, Ella Earl	Bridgers, Cora
Atteridg, Elsie	Bridgers, Elridge
Atteridg, Raymond W.	Bridgers, Paul
	Bridgers, Ralph

B

Baldwin, Arthur	Broadwell, Clarence R.
Baldwin, Blanche	Broadwell, May
Baldwin, Clarence	Broadwell, William
Baldwin Susie	Brower, Jennie
Barber, Dudley	Brown, Clarence R.
Barber, Enid	Brown, Emory
	Budd, Florence

Budd, F. Dwight

Budd, Harriet

Budd, Harvey

Budd, Mary EMBELINE

Budd, Merritt LOM

Butler, Jessie

C

Callahan, Minnie

Carley, Floyd

Carlson, Esther

Carter, Ada

Carter, Anna

Carter, Bessie

Carter, Stella

Clark, Fannie

Clark, Oscar

Clark, Vincent

Clarke, Charles

Cobbans, Sadie

Collins, Florence

Collins, George

Collins, Mervin

Conklin, Edward

Conklin, Eleanor

Conklin, Elsie

Conklin, Emma

Conklin, Grace

Conklin, Lizzie

Conklin, Nellie

Conklin, Walter

Conway, Eugene

Conway, Katherine

Coon, Leslie

Coon, Stuart

Croshier, Darrell

Croshier, Ralph

Crossman, Abbie

Crossman, Susie

Cyphers, Mabel

D

Davidson, Frank

Davidson, John

Day, Helen

Day, Henry

Day, Jessie

Day, Lawrence

Decker, George

Dickinson, Bertha

Dickinson, Edna

Dreher, Gustav F., Jr.

Doblik (Dalizalico), Edward

Doblik (Dalizalico), Emile

Doblik (Dalizalico), Frank

Doblik (Dalizalico), Joe

Dougherty, Hattie

Dougherty, Philip

Duchamp, Anna

Duchamp, Carrie

E

Edwards, George

Edwards, William

Elder, Herbert

Elder, Lydia

Elder, William^{N.}_A, Jr.

Ellett, Mary

F

Falconer, Roy

Ferris, Ezra

Ferris Georgie (female)

Ferris, Hary

Ferris, M. Floyd

Ferris, R. (male)

Ferris, Ruth

Ferris, Virginia

Ford, Edward

Ford, Frederick

Ford, Helen

Ford, Leander

Ford, May

Foster, Gertie

Fuller, Edna

G

Gardner, Marian

Gardner, Ned

Gardner, Raymond

Garrison, Freddie

Genung, Fred

Genung, Harry

Genung, May

Gerlach, Alma

Gerlach, Charles

Gorlia, Lizzie

H

Hall, Carrie

Hall, Elliot

Hall, Nelson

Hall, Russell

Hand, Clarence

Hartshorne, John

Hartshorne, Marjorie

Hayes, Alma

Hayes, Elsie

Heald, Willie

Hellstrom, Eric

Hellstrom, Edith

Hellstrom, Everett

Hesselgrave, Ruth

Hink, Alonzo

Hockenberry (Hockenbury), Amy

Hockenberry (Hockenbury), Glenroy

Hockenberry (Hockenbury), Mabel

Hockenberry (Hockenbury), Ora

Hoesley, Carrie

Hoesley, Freddie

Hoesley, Willie
Hopping, Florence
Hopping, Frank

Hopping, Lulu

Hubbard, Eugene P.

Hubbard, ^{MOSES} A Gilbert, Jr.

Hunting, (male)

J

Jeschke, Gertrude

Jeschke, Lydia

Johnson, Norman

Jones, Lillian

Jowitt, Samuel

K

Kelley, Ada *PELLE*

Kelley, Ethel *NANCY*

Kelley, Frank, ^{S.} Jr. *Son of Frank L.*

Kelley, Marjorie *Right " " "*

" ^{NELSON, Jr.} *Son " " "*

Kelley, W. Rowland *Son " " "*

Kirkpatrick, Archibald S.

Kirkpatrick, Hannah D. *(w/ Frank S. Kelley)*

Kirkpatrick, Henry

KOPP, FRANK

Kopp, Grace

Kopper, Edward

Kitcher, Amy

Kitcher, Viola

Kutcher, Walter

L

Laird, Flora

Lantermann, Beatrice

Lantermann, Inga

Lantermann, Theodore

Lee, Anna. *MARY*

Lee, Mary

Lee, Olland

Lendro. Ludovico

Lerch, George

Lerch, Mabel

Lerse (?), Mary

Loock, Herman

Loree, Annie

Lum, Alfred C.

Lum, ^{W.} A Burton

Lum, Dudley F.

Lum, Edna *SPENCER*

Lum, Elmer R.

Lum, Ernest C.

Lum, Ethel *HAINES*

Lum, Frederick H., Jr. and III

Lum, G. Vernon

Lum, Harold D.

Lum, Irving M.

Lum, Lorenta *STORMS*

Lum, Marion *GERUNG*

Lum, Percy B.

Lum, ^{FRANK} A Preston

Lum, Ralph E.

Lum, Robert

Lundy, Lillie

Lyon, Ray

McCray, Grace
 McNany, James
 McNany, Mary
 Manley, Charles, Jr.
 Masters, Emma
 Meslar, Agnes
 Miller, Charles
 Miller, Jennie
 Miller, Jeremiah
 Miller, Mary
 Miller, ^{C.} Norman
 Mitscher, Gertrude
 Mitscher, Harry
 Molitor, Amy
 Molitor, Annie
 Molitor, Arthur
 Molitor, Etta
 Montgomery, Daisy
 Montgomery, Florence
 Montgomery, Frank
 Montgomer, Willie
 Monteith, Elsie
 Monteith, Hilda
 Monteith, John, Jr.
 Moore, Anna
 Moore, Gladys
 Moore, Jared
 Moore, Ledley (LEDLIE)

Moore, Muriel
 Moore, Olive
 Moore, Ralph
 Morgan, Edith
 Morgan, Ella
 Morgan, John, Jr.
 Morgan, Katharine
 Morgan, Lawrence
 Muchmore, Boyd
 Muchmore, Charles
 Muchmore, Etta
 Muchmore, Gordon
 Muchmore, Hattie
 Muchmore, Helen
 Mulei, Russell
 Munn, Harvey
 Murray, Ethel
 Murray, Florence
 Murray, Harry
 Murray, Josephine
 N
 Nitolo, Suzy
 Nunn, Harvey
 Nunn, Merritt
 O
 Ogden, Annie
 Ogden, Cornelia
 Ogden, Eleanor
 Ogden, Maria
 Ogden, Nana
 Ogden, Norman
 Ogden, Olive

Ogden, Wilburforce

P

Parker, Jack

Parrot, Anna May

Parrot, Squire

Parse, Charles

Parse, Eva

Parse, Georgianna

Parse, Grover

Parse, Myrtle

Peer, Olive

Peloubet, Harriette

Peloubet, Margaret

Perrin, Raymond

Phillips, Lynda
" EDNA

Phipps, Katie

Pierce, Fred

Pollard, George F. R.

Pollard, Norman

Pollard, Robert S.

Price, Susie

Profito, Alfonso

Profito, Annie

Pruden, Scott

R

Raymond, Everett

" ROBERT
Reinauer, Fred

Reinauer, Willie

Reutershan, Carl

Reutershan, Helen

Reutershan, Paul

Richards, Grace

Riker, Estella

Riker, Mary

Ryan, David

Ryan, Willie

S

Salle, Willie

Savery, Anna

Savery, Ethel

Sayre, Emma

Sayre, Ralph

Scharf, Eddie

Scharf, Robert

Scharf, Susie

Scheuermann, Lillie

Shaw, Willie

Shields, George

Shields, Emma

Shields, Susie

Shuster, William

Simpson, Alice

Sliker, Frank

Small, Fred

Small, Lantz

Smith, Alex

Smith, Cyril

Smith, Ethel ^{LONG}

Smith, Gayneel

Smith, Ivan McK.

Smith, Jennie

Smith, John

Smith, Katherine

Smith, Norman C.

Smith, Rollo S.

Smith, Vernon

Snyder, Alice

Snyder, Cassie

Snyder, Leola

Sprague, Edna

" , ^{LOUISE}

Stauffer, Gilbert

Stockton, Charles

Stockton, Claretta

Stoney, Katie

Struble, Bella

Struble, George

Struble, Maurice

Stymax, Nicholas

T

Tallmadge, Donald

Tallmadge, Helen

Tallmadge, Inez

Taylor, Florence

Taylor, Russell

Taylor, Mattie

Terwilliger, Gerald

Thommen, Alma

Thommen, Edna

Thompson, Edna

Thompson, Fred

Trowbridge, Frank ^{LUM}

Trowbridge, Harriet ^{ELIZ.}

Trowbridge, Roy ^{SCARIS}

Turner, Willie

Tyson, Grace

Tyson, Howard

Tyson, Marian

" , ^{SAMUEL}

Tyson, William

V

Valentine, Lottie

Van Salisbury, Mary

" " " ^{ROTH}

W

Wagner, Caroline

Wagner, Homer

Wagner, Rena

Ward, Carrie ^{LAW}

Ward, Helen

Waskowski, Robert

White, May

Wilson, Andrew

Westbrook, Harry

Winans, Ella

Winans, Joseph

Wolfe, Katherine
" , W. CLARE
Wolfe, Van Horn D.

Wolfe, Walter

Wright, Charles

Wright, Elizabeth

Wright, Mabel

Y

Young, August

Young, Lyman

Young, Maria

Z

Zimmermann, Elsa

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Wesley W. Field

To

The trustees of School

district No 79 Morris Co. N. J.

This Indenture made the 20th day of July A.D. one thousand eight hundred and seventy two between Nelson C. Field late of the township of Chatham in the County of Morris and State of New Jersey of the first part and the trustees of School district number seventy nine of the County of Morris and State of New Jersey party of the second part to Witnesseth that the said party of the first part for and in consideration of seven hundred dollars lawful money of the United States of America to have in hand

well and truly paid by the said party of the second part at or before the sealing and delivery of these presents the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged and the said party of the first part therewith fully satisfied, contented, and paid has never granted bargained sold, aliened, in fee simple conveyed and confirmed and by these presents doth give, grant bargain sell, release, release of, convey away, confirm unto the said party of the second part their successors and assigns forever all that tract or parcel of land and premises hereinafter ^{particularly} described situate lying and being in the township of Chatham in the county of Morris and state of New Jersey Being part and parcel of the same land and premises named in a certain deed of conveyance from John H. Field and wife to said Helen H. Field dated the twenty sixth day of April in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty nine and recorded in the Morris County Clerk's office record of deeds Book 277 pages 524 &c and is better and bounded as follows beginning in or near the middle of the road called "Birds Lane" leading from the village of Chatham to Swains Bridge over Passaic ~~River~~ river at the fork and in the by corner of a "one acre lot" part of said premises conveyed by Helen H. Field to Mary Chas. and thence thence (1) with Mary Chas. lot and line south sixty five degrees east for chains and twelve links to the easterly corner of her lot thence the same course with lands of Helen H. Field fifty links more four chains, and sixty two links in all to a stake for a corner thence (2) with lands of Helen H. Field parallel to the late John Spencer line north twenty two degrees and forty minutes east two chains and twenty eight links to a stake for a corner thence (3) with her lands parallel to the first line Chas. Chas. north sixty five degrees and four chains and twelve links to the middle of the aforesaid road thence (4) with said road line south thirty four degrees and twenty minutes west two chains and thirty links to the place of beginning confirming containing one acre of land more or less. Together with all and sundry the houses buildings trees ways waters

10/2/10
\$1000.00

privileges and advantages with the appurtenances
 to the same belonging or in any wise appertaining also
 all the estate right title interest property claim and de-
 mand whatsoever of the said party of the first part of
 in and to the same and of in and to every part and
 parcel thereof to have and to hold all and singular
 the above described land and premises with the appur-
 tenances unto the said party of the second part their
 successors and assigns, trustees of said school district
 to the only proper use benefit and behoof of the said
 party of the second part their successors and assigns
 forever. According to the school laws of New Jersey
 for the time being in such case made and provided
 And the said Helen Ell Field does for herself her heirs
 executors and administrators covenant and grant
 to and with the said party of the second part their
 successors and assigns that the said Helen Ell Field
 is the true lawful and right owner of all and sing-
 ular the above described land and premises and
 of every part and parcel thereof with the appurtenances
 thereunto belonging and that the said land and
 premises or any part thereof at the time of the sealing
 and delivery of these presents are not encumbered by
 any mortgage judgment or limitation or by any encum-
 brance whatsoever by which the title of the said party
 of the second part hereby made or intended to be made
 for the above described land and premises can or
 may be charged or charged or deflected in any
 way whatsoever and also that the said party of the
 first part now has good right full power and
 lawful authority to grant bargain sell and convey
 the said land and premises in manner aforesaid
 and also that she will warrant secure and defend
 the said land and premises unto the said party of the
 second part their successors and assigns forever
 Against the lawful claims and demands of all and
 every person or persons freely and clearly freed and
 discharged of and from all manner of encumbrances
 whatsoever. In witness whereof the said party of the first
 part has hereunto set her hand and seal the day and

year first above written
signed sealed and delivered
in the presence of noting the
words "in all witnessed over the
fourteenth line of the second page
before signing

Wm W Bowers

State of New Jersey }
Morris County ss } July A.D. one thousand eight hundred and
seventy two before me Edwin D' Carey a commissioner of
Deeds for the State of New Jersey in and for the said county
personally appeared Helen M. Field who I am satisfied
is the grantor of the foregoing deed of conveyance to whom
I first made known the contents thereof whereupon she
acknowledged that she signed sealed and delivered the
same for the uses and purposes therein expressed as her
voluntary act and deed

Witness and recorded Sept 3 1872 Edwin D' Carey
Richard O'Neil Clerk

Helen M. Field (seal)

(Seal)

Elijah Ward & wife

to
William Spencer

This Indenture made the thirteenth day of November in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirteen between Elijah Ward and Matilda his wife of the township of Chatham in the County of Morris in the state of New Jersey of the one part and William Spencer Nathaniel B. Munn, Jacob Bunnell, Elijah Ward, Isaac Seales, Benjamin Plumb and Enos Bunnell, trustees of the Chatham Academy incorporated according to law in the township of Chatham County of Morris and state of New Jersey of the other part witnesseth that the said Elijah Ward for and in consideration of the sum of sixty five dollars good and lawful money of the United States to him in hand well and truly paid by the said trustees of the aforesaid incorporation at and before the sealing and delivery of these presents, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged and the said Elijah therewith fully satisfied contented and paid hath given granted bargained and sold aliened unpepp'd conveyed and confirmed and by these presents doth give grant bargain sell alien unpepp'd convey and confirm to the said trustees of the Chatham Academy aforesaid and their successors in office or assigns forever all that tract or parcel of land and premises herein after particularly situated lying and being in the township of Chatham in the County of Morris and state of New Jersey butted and bounded as follows - Beginning at the North east corner of Stephen Parcells lot of land in Chatham thence South ^{and fifty four feet three inches thence in said Spencers} sixty nine degrees east in the line of Elijah Wards to William Spencers line South nineteen degrees twenty minutes west one hundred and ninety seven feet to the middle of the Morris turnpike Road thence along the middle of said turnpike Road seventy six feet and four inches to the line of Stephen Parcel aforesaid

thence in his line North twenty six degrees fifty minutes east one hundred & eighty five feet to the beginning corner. Containing one fourth of an acre be the same more or less - Together with all and singular the profits privileges and advantages with the appurtenances to the same belonging or in any wise appertaining - Also all the estate right title interest property claim and demand whatsoever of the said Elijah Ward of or to the same and of in and to every part and parcel thereof - To have and to hold all and singular the above described tract or lot of land and premises with the appurtenances unto the said trustees of the Chatham Academy aforesaid their successors in office and assigns to the only proper use benefit and behoof of the said trustees of the Chatham Academy aforesaid their successors in office and assigns forever - And the said Elijah Ward and Matilda his wife doth for their heirs Executors and Administrators covenant and grant to and with the said trustees of the Chatham Academy aforesaid their successors in office and assigns that he the said Elijah Ward was the true lawful and right owner of all and singular the above described land and premises and of every part and parcel thereof; And now lawfully seized and possessed of the same as a good perfect and absolute estate of inheritance in fee simple - And that the same land and premises or any part thereof at the time of sealing and delivery of these presents are not incumbered by any Mortgage judgment Dower Recognizance or limitation or by any incumbrance whatsoever by which the title of the said Trustees of the Chatham Academy aforesaid lawfully made or intended to be made for the above described land or premises can or may be changed changed altered or departed in any way whatever - And also that the said Elijah Ward and Matilda his wife now have good right full power and lawful authority to grant bargain sell and convey the said Land and premises in manner aforesaid: Also that he will warrant secure and forever defend the said land and premises unto the said trustees of the Chatham Academy aforesaid their successors in office and assigns forever against the lawful claims and demands of all and every person and persons fully and clearly paid and discharged of and from all manner of incumbrances whatsoever - In witness whereof the said party of the first part have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year first above written - Signed Sealed and delivered in the presence of Josiah Goff David Powers } Elijah Ward L Matilda Ward L

New Jersey }
 Morris County ss } Be it remembered that on the twenty sixth day of November in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirteen before me Benjamin Pierson one of the judges of the Court of Common Pleas in and for said County personally appeared Elijah Ward and Matilda his wife grantors of the within deed and severally acknowledged that they signed sealed and delivered the same as their voluntary act and deed for the uses and purposes therein mentioned. and the said Matilda having been by me examined apart from her husband did acknowledge that she executed the same freely without compulsion or threat from her husband.

Benjⁿ Pierson

Rec^d & Recorded Dec 3^d 1813 R H McCarter Clk

✓ Harvey M. Sum wife

✓ Paul Sum wife

✓ James O Day wife

✓ John S Munn wife

To

✓ Guy Minton

This Indenture made the
Twenty ninth day of March
in the year of our Lord one
thousand eight hundred and
seventy two Between Harvey M
Sum and Phoebe Jane his wife
Paul Sum and Mary Elizabeth

his wife James O Day and Jennette his wife and John S
Munn and Rhoda B his wife all of the Township of
Chatham in the County of Morris and State of New Jersey
Parties of the first part and Guy Minton of the same place
of the second part. Witnesseth that Whereas the Legisla-
ture of the State of New Jersey by a certain act passed
at the session thereof held in the year eighteen
hundred and seventy one which act was approved
March 22 1871 and is entitled "an act to authorize
Harvey M Sum Paul Sum James O Day and John

"I do hereby surviving Trustees of Lehigham Academy
 in the Township of Lehigham and County of Morris to
 sell or convey the same" Did Authorize and empower
 the said James W. Lehigh Paul Lehigh James A. Day
 and John W. Lehigh the parties of the first four mentioned
 and named in the title of said act to sell either at
 Public or private sale such part or parts of the real
 estate then held by them as surviving trustees aforesaid
 as they might deem expedient and to make and deliver
 to the purchaser or purchasers a good and sufficient
 deed for the same by which the whole title of said
 Incorporation should pass to the purchaser or purchaser
 free and clear and absolutely discharged from all trusts
 whatsoever upon which the same then were or theretofore
 had been held as in and by the said act of the legisla-
 ture reference being thereunto had will fully and at large
 appear and whereas the said party of the first four men-
 tioned and by virtue of the Power conferred on them by
 said act of the Legislature did duly advertise the said
 lands for sale at Public auction to be held at the said
 the Lehigham Academy in the Township of Chatham
 in the County of Morris and State of New Jersey on the
 twenty sixth day of October eight hundred and
 seventy one and did strike off and sell the lands
 herein after described (being all the lands of the said
 the Lehigham Academy) on the day and year last
 aforesaid to the said Guy Clinton then and there
 being the highest bidder for the same for the sum of
 Twenty one hundred and forty dollars. Now therefore
 the said party of the first four in consideration of the
 premises in execution of the Powers conferred on them
 by the said act of the Legislature and for the further
 consideration of the sum of Two thousand one hundred
 and forty dollars to them in hand well and truly paid
 by the said party of the second four the receipt
 whereof is hereby acknowledged and the said party
 of the first four therewith fully satisfied Contented
 and paid have granted bargained sold aliened remi-
 sed released and forever Quitted-claimed and by
 these presents do give and bargain sell alien remise

release and forever quit Claim unto the said party of
 the second part his heirs and assigns as well all the right
 title and interest of the parties of the first part individually
 as the right title and interest which they had in tract
 for the said the Chatham Academy in and to **AN THAT**
 tract or piece of land and premises herein after particular-
 ly described situate lying and being in the township of Cha-
 tham in the County of Morris and State of New Jersey
 Butted and Bounded as follows Beginning at the North
 east corner of Stephen Parcells lot of land in Chatham
 thence south sixty nine degrees east in a line of Elijah
 Wood to William Spencers land fifty four feet three inches
 thence in said Spencers line South nineteen degrees twenty
 minutes west one hundred and ninety seven feet to the
 middle of the Morris turnpike road thence along the
 middle of said turnpike road seventy six feet and
 four inches to the line of Stephen Parcells aforesaid thence
 in his line North twenty six degrees fifty minutes east
 one hundred and eighty five feet to the beginning corner
 containing one fourth of an Acre be the same more or
 less Being the same premises conveyed by Elijah Wood
 And wife to William Spencer and others Trustees of the
 Chatham Academy by deed dated November 13 1813
 Recorded in Morris County Record of deeds Book of folios
 336 and 337 Excepting and reserving however from this
 conveyance the Bell Benches seats and desks in the old
 Academy Building standing and being upon the premises
 fore described lot of land with the privileges of ingress and
 egress to and from the said Buildings to the parties of the
 first part for the purpose of removing the above reserved
 articles and things **Together** with all and singular the
 houses buildings trees ways waters profits franchises and
 advantages with the appurtenances to the same belonging
 in any wise appertaining also all the estate right title
 interest property ^{possessions} claim and demand whatsoever of
 the said parties of the first part of in and to the same
 and of in and to every part and parcel thereof Do have
 and to have all and singular the above described lot
 or tract of land and premises with the appurtenances
 unto the said party of the second part his heirs and assigns

to the only proper use hereof and behoof of the said party of the second part his heirs and assigns forever as fully freely and entirely as the said parties of the first part under and by virtue of the power conferred upon them by the aforesaid act of the Legislature can or ought to convey the same and entirely freed and discharged from all manner of trusts whatsoever which hereto fore existed therein in favor of the Association known as the Chatham Academy. In Witness Whereof the said parties of the first part have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year first above written

Signed Sealed and delivered in the presence of W H Sayre	Harney Elb Sum	(S.S.)
	Phoebe J. S. Sum	(S.S.)
	Paul Sum	(S.S.)
	Elbary E Sum	(S.S.)
	Jennette L Day	(S.S.)
	James A Day	(S.S.)
	John E Elbourn	(S.S.)
	Rhoda B Elbourn	(S.S.)

State of New Jersey }
County of Morris S.S. } Be it remembered that on this twenty
fifth day of July in the year of our
Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy two before
me William H Sayre a Commissioner of Deed in and
for said County personally appeared Harney Elb Sum
and Phoebe Jane his wife Paul Sum and Elbary Elizabeth
his wife James A Day and Jennette his wife and John E
Elbourn and Rhoda B his wife who I am satisfied are
the grantors in the foregoing deed of conveyance named
and having first made known to them the contents
thereof they did each acknowledge that they signed
sealed and delivered the same as their Voluntary act
and deed for the uses and purposes therein expressed
and the said Phoebe Jane Sum Elbary Elizabeth Sum
Jennette Day and Rhoda B Elbourn being by me
privately examined separate and apart from their
said husbands did further acknowledge that they
signed sealed and delivered the same as their Voluntary
act and deed freely without any fear threat
or compulsion of their said husbands.

State of New Jersey, }
 County of Morris } ss.

I, Frank A. Headley, Clerk of the County of Morris, do hereby
 Certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the record of a Deed

HELEN M. FIELD

TO

THE TRUSTEES OF SCHOOL DISTRICT NO.
 79 OF THE COUNTY OF MORRIS AND STATE
 OF NEW JERSEY

as fully and entirely as the same remains of record in my office in Book

I-8 of Deeds

for said County, on pages 277, etc.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the
 seal of said County at Morristown, this

Twenty fourth day of



To the Clerk of the County of Morris New Jersey
 The subscribers, trustees of the school district hereinafter described,
 situate in the Township of Chatham desiring to become incorporated
 in pursuance of the ninth section of "A Supplement to the act
 entitled an act to establish public schools" have adopted the
 name of the Chatham Academy District No 1
 and do hereby together with the town Superintendent of public
 schools for said Township of Chatham certify to you the name
 aforesaid as our corporate name, and we do certify that the
 boundaries of said School District are the following viz: Beginning
 at the East side of the Culvert of the Morris & Essex R.R. crossing
 the Passaic River near the dwelling of Daniel Oakley, thence following
 said river to or nearly opposite the farm house of Wm C. Wallace on
 lands of E. B. Sturges and opposite the line of Wm P. Budds
 and following the line of said Budds to the South side of his farm
 adjoining lands of W. R. McDougall, ~~until~~ striking the road leading
 from the same to J. S. Budds, thence in a direct line to Black
 Brook thence following said Brook to or near the residence of Paul
 Day thence following the lane South West to the Shunpike thence
 along the shunpike to the residence of Caleb Duxberry thence along
 the road leading to Long Hill, to the North West corner of lands owned
 by Wm E. Meeker thence in a direct line to the dwelling of said
 Daniel Oakley at or near the place of Beginning

Witness our hands this eighth day of October 1853

John L. Mum }
 Hudson Winton } Trustees
 Harvey M. Smith }

Benjamin M. Felch
 Town Sup^t of Chatham Township

Received and Recorded October 31st 1853

Stamunough Clerk

To The Clerk of the Counties of Morris and Essex N.J.
 The Subscribers Trustees of the School District hereinafter described situate
 the Township of Chatham. New Providence and Springfield desiring to
 become incorporated in pursuance of the Ninth Section of "A Supplement
 to the act entitled an act to establish public Schools have adopted the name
 the Chatham Academy District No 1 and do hereby together with the
 two Superintendents of Public Schools for said Townships of Chatham
 in Providence and Springfield certify to you the name aforesaid as
 an Corporate name and we do certify that the boundaries of said
 School District in Chatham Township are as follows viz. Beginning at
 the East side of the Culvert of the Morris and Essex Rail Road crossing the
 Passaic River near the dwelling of Daniel Oakley thence following said
 River to or nearly opposite the farm house of William C. Wallace on lands
 of E. B. Sturges and opposite the line of Mrs T. Budd & following the line
 of said Budd on the South side of his farm adjoining lands of Mrs R.
 No 2 on a gall until striking the Road leading from Chatham to J. C.
 Budd thence in a direct line to Black Brook, thence following said
 Brook to or near the Residence of Paul Day thence following the Lane
 Southwest to the Spring side thence along the spring side to the Residence of
 Jacob Duxberry Sr. thence along the Road leading to Long Hill to the South
 West Corner of lands owned by Mrs E. Meeker thence in a direct line to
 the dwelling of said Daniel Oakley at or near the place of Beginning in
 New Providence Township Beginning at the East end of the dam of the
 Franklin Mill pond and from thence running South one fourth of a
 mile South to a point and thence in a north East direction (including
 the house of Philip Eagles to a point in the easternmost line of said Township
 of New Providence half a mile from Passaic River thence down said Township
 line to Passaic River thence up said River to the place of Beginning at
 the Passaic River including the house formerly occupied by Ezekiel Sayre
 & thence East so as to include the houses owned by John Duffy & Job
 Lwin thence North including the Robert Property including Wallaces farms
 to the River thence up said River to the place of Beginning.

Witness our hands this Twenty first day of April 1854

John L. Munn

John L. Pollard

Hudson Minton

Trustees

Joseph M. Ogden Sup^t for Chatham Township of Public Schools

133

Wm. M. Wilson Supt. of Public Schools in Township of New Providence
and L. Kirkland Superintendent of Public Schools for Springfield
Township May 6. 1854

Received & Recorded May 8. 1854

Stanborough *ack*

Morris County Clerk's Office

Morristown, New Jersey

DEED

HELEN M. FIELD

**TO
THE TRUSTEES OF SCHOOL DISTRICT
NO. 79 OF THE COUNTY OF MORRIS
AND STATE OF NEW JERSEY**

CERTIFIED COPY

FRANK A. HEADLEY, Clerk



DISTRICT SCHOOL #79, CHATHAM

1889-90

Principal - Jacob L. Snook

Teachers - Miss Lizzie F. Thring

Miss Mary L. Peck



GHATHAM ACADEMY AS IT NOW APPEARS

36-38 Summit Avenue

OLD DISTRICT SCHOOLS AS THEY NOW APPEAR



FIRST GREEN VILLAGE



SECOND GREEN VILLAGE



GREEN AVENUE, MADISON
(taken Jan. 1949)



• UNION HILL

OLD DISTRICT SCHOOLS AS THEY NOW APPEAR



SOLON



LOANTAKA



MT. VERNON - WASHINGTON



AFTON

DOROTHY-EDNA STUART

Date of birth: February 21, 1924

Place of birth: Morristown, New Jersey

Parents: Harry Gould Stuart (March 14, 1890-),
son of James and Lillie (Wonderly) Stuart
of Catasauqua, Pennsylvania. Principal
(1923-30), later Supervising Principal
(1930-52) of the Bernards Township Public
Schools, Bernardsville, New Jersey, and
Edna Margaret (Bermont) Stuart (January 13, 1894
-), daughter of William Grove and Ida
Rebecca (Ault) Bermont of Laneville, Pennsylvania.

Sibling: Robert Bermont Stuart (May 22, 1918 -),
married M(ary) Irene Shively, June 21, 1947.
One daughter, Kathryn Ann (April 11, 1952
-). Head of the percussion section of
the U. S. Marine Corp Band, Washington, D.C.

Education: 1930-42 - Bernards Public Schools
1942-3 - College of William and Mary
1943-5 - Trenton State College - B.S. Degree
Graduate Study - Newark State College, College
of St. Elizabeth's, Seton Hall University -
M.A. degree, 1960

Professional: Primary Grade Teacher - 1945-7 Madison, N.J.
1947-50 Chatham, N.J.
1950-1 South Orange
Maplewood, N.J.
1951-63 Chatham, N.J.

Presently engaged in historical research.

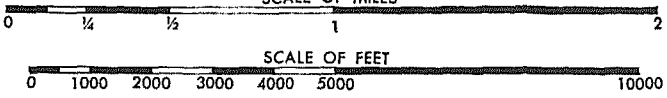


MISS DOROTHY-EDNA
STUART

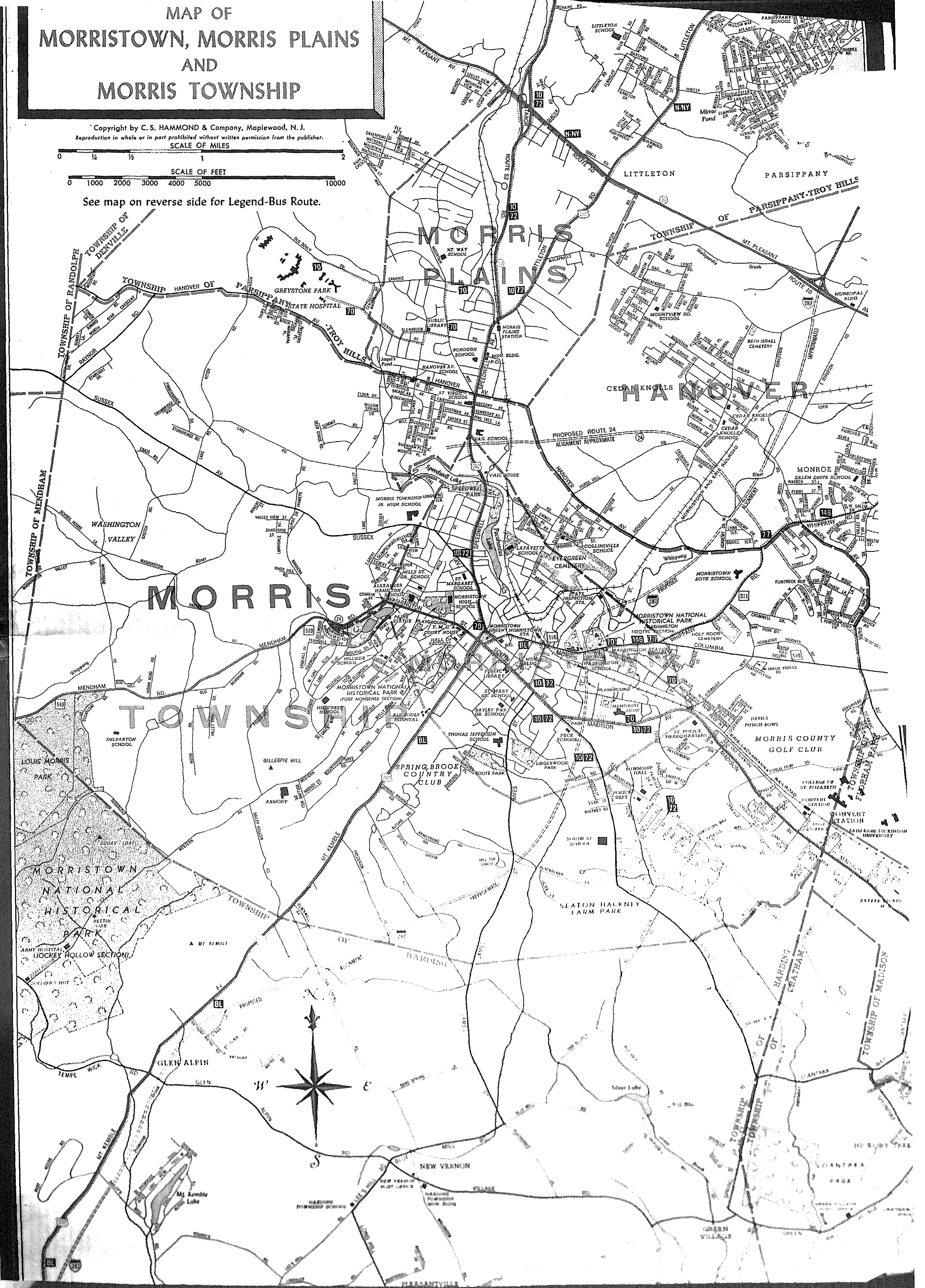
Schools - Location

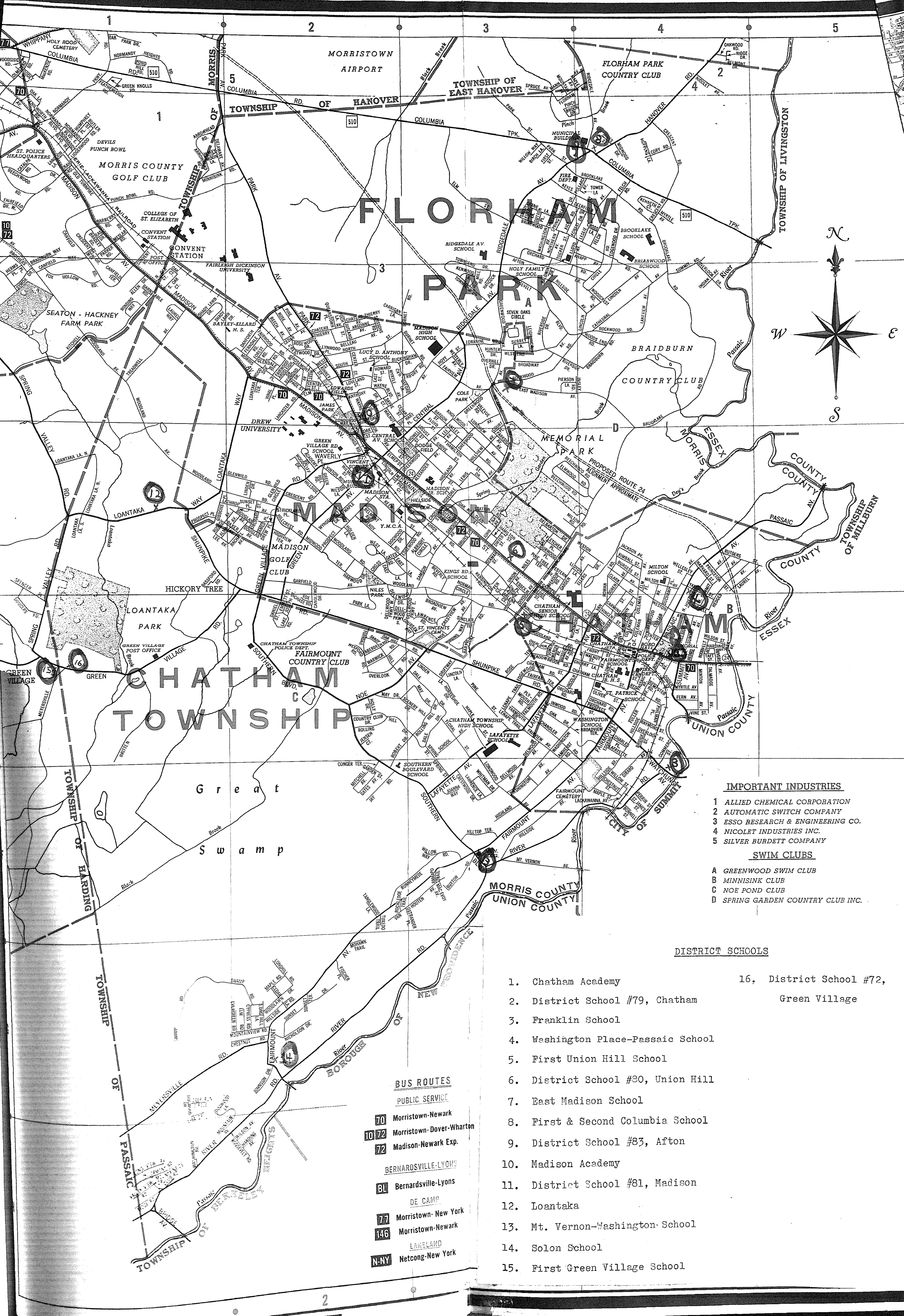
MAP OF MORRISTOWN, MORRIS PLAINS AND MORRIS TOWNSHIP

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See map on reverse side for Legend-Bus Route.





IMPORTANT INDUSTRIES

- 1 ALLIED CHEMICAL CORPORATION
- 2 AUTOMATIC SWITCH COMPANY
- 3 ESSO RESEARCH & ENGINEERING CO.
- 4 NICOLET INDUSTRIES INC.
- 5 SILVER BURDETT COMPANY

SWIM CLUBS

- A GREENWOOD SWIM CLUB
- B MINNISINK CLUB
- C NOE POND CLUB
- D SPRING GARDEN COUNTRY CLUB INC.

DISTRICT SCHOOLS

- 1. Chatham Academy
- 2. District School #79, Chatham
- 3. Franklin School
- 4. Washington Place-Passaic School
- 5. First Union Hill School
- 6. District School #30, Union Hill
- 7. East Madison School
- 8. First & Second Columbia School
- 9. District School #83, Afton
- 10. Madison Academy
- 11. District School #81, Madison
- 12. Loantaka
- 13. Mt. Vernon-Washington School
- 14. Solon School
- 15. First Green Village School
- 16. District School #72, Green Village

BUS ROUTES

PUBLIC SERVICE

- 70 Morristown-Newark
- 1072 Morristown-Dover-Wharton
- 72 Madison-Newark Exp.

BERNARDSVILLE-LYONS

- BL Bernardsville-Lyons

DE CAMP

- 77 Morristown-New York
- 146 Morristown-Newark

LANGLAND

- N-NY Netcong-New York

LOCATION OF THE DISTRICT SCHOOLS
on a present-day map

Schools - Nursery

THE FAIRMOUNT NURSERY SCHOOL IN CHATHAM

My nursery school opened in 1946 at the request of some neighbors with little children.

For many years preceding I had taught rhythms and music to little children in conjunction with my social dancing classes in Chatham and Madison. These classes were also started at the instigation of friends wishing dancing for themselves and their children. With Robert Marek at the piano and excellent hostesses I enjoyed every minute of many years of this teaching experience. But after the war I decided to put all my energies into my nursery school alone.

The Fairmount Nursery School began in 1946 with ten children. The staff then consisted of: Dr. Mary MacGregor, physician, Mrs. Mary Walton Mayshark and Mrs. Jane Ware as teachers. Mrs. Mary Purvis was secretary.

We were pleased to start our school in New Jersey which was one of only six States in which nursery schools were directed and licensed by the State Department of Education.

The State sets its standard for early/childhood education with the following:

In the spring of 1945, the New Jersey Association for Nursery Education expressed concern over the child care problem arising out of the rapidly expanding nursery centers in the State. They realized that many of these privately operated programs for children under the age of five had standards, excellent facilities and programs. There were, however, a large number of privately operated facilities which focused their attention on the money-making aspect, with little regard for the best interests of the child.

Realizing that the child's earliest years are of special significance since this is the time when the basis is laid for the habits and

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Realizing that the child's earliest years are of special significance since this is the time when the basis is laid for the habits and

AGNES VERNON SLAGLE

203 Fairmount Avenue

Chatham, New Jersey

A resident of Chatham for 46 years. Birthplace: Morristown, 1894. My grandfather, Dr. Albert Erdman, was for 40 years the beloved pastor of the South Street Presbyterian Church.

In my early years I lived in Short Hills; then my parents moved to Montclair where I attended the public schools and the Kimberley School from which I was graduated in 1913.

In 1914 I travelled in Europe with my uncle and aunt, Dr. and Mrs Ambrose White Vernon, and then I stayed on for a year in Berlin, studying music.

In 1917 I married Christian W. S. Slagle. Following his war service in the Navy we lived in Upper Montclair and a little later in Montclair. We came to Chatham in 1926. Our four children attended the Buxton School in Short Hills.

In 1928 I opened a school of social dancing in the Fish and Game Club, and little later in James Hall, Madison, also. I conducted these classes for 20 years.

In 1946 I started The Fairmount Nursery School in my own home. It was under my direction for 25 years, until I retired from teaching and closed the School June 12, 1970.



A picture of Mr. and Mrs. C. W. S. Slagle taken in June 1970 at the festivities honoring them and celebrating the 25th anniversary of the Fairmount Nursery School. At this time the school was discontinued.

NJ

Vol. 12

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