

## Civil Defense

## CIVIL DEFENSE AND DISASTER CONTROL

by Everett H. Hatton

Civil Defense is an organization combining the regular services of municipal government and volunteer groups of citizens, trained to supplement and assist the regular departments in the event of wartime and natural disasters.

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The Civil Defense Law, Section IV, Chapter 251 PL, 1942 was passed. This law required that each political subdivision of the State appoint a Civil Defense Director. The director is responsible for organization of the divisions and the training of their personnel. Clyde Molitor was the first appointed director of the organization.



Under the direction of Director Molitor organizational plans were set up and recruiting of personnel begun. Upon the resignation of Director Molitor. Colonel D<sup>W</sup>~~W~~ Howard was appointed Director by the Mayor and continued with the plans set up by his predecessor

Upon the resignation of Colonel D. Howard early in 1950, Henry Perry of Fairfax Terr. was appointed Director of Civil Defense by the Mayor. Mr. Perry appointed Mr. Warren Patten and Mr. Everett H. Hatton as his deputy directors.

Under the direction of the above, the Auxiliary Police underwent a revised training program. A resolution was passed by the Mayor and Council, whereby auxiliary police qualifying, would carry firearms when on special duty. At a later date a resolution to change the name from Auxiliary Police to Police Reserves was passed by the Council.

The Civil Defense Law of 1942 was revised by the 1953 State Legislature and signed by Robert B. Meyner, Governor, on March 10, 1955 and known as Section IV- Chapter 438 PL. 1953. The amended law changed the title to The New Jersey State Civil Defense and Disaster Control Plan. The purpose

of this Civil Defense and Disaster Control plan is to establish a uniform procedure to be followed by all the municipalities and counties of the State to reduce the effects of disaster caused by peacetime disasters or enemy attack in war.

Mr. Perry ran a very active organization and under his guiding hand and that of his deputies things began to move. The communications division built their own 2 meter radios; some of these are still in use. The Wardens were given an extensive training program which ran for twelve weeks, one night a week. All other divisions stepped up their programs also. The organization was making good progress when Mr. Perry changed his job and was forced to move to upper New York State. Director Perry had served Chatham well, from his appointment in 1950 until he resigned in January 1955.

On January 21, 1955, the Mayor appointed Everett H. Hatton as Director of Civil Defense and Disaster Control. The deputy Directors appointed by the new Director were Warren Patten and Carey Van Sant with Mrs. Grace Redfern as Secretary. The following is a list of divisions that makeup the Civil Defense and Disaster Control Organization: Communication, Engineering (Public Works), Fire, Industrial, Medical and Health, Police, Public Information, Rad Chem, Religious, Rescue, School Education Supply, Training, Transportation, Wardens, Welfare. Each Division has a director and as many deputy directors as may be needed. These positions are filled by appointments made by the Director. The division directors and their deputies make up the staff of the CD & DC council.

The following is a resume of the progress made by the divisions over the years. During the years since the inception of Civil Defense, it has been a never ending task to keep the volunteers activated because of a

lack of activity people lose interest and begin to fall by the wayside. We had this occur in the Fire Division. The auxiliary was losing interest because of lack of activity. In order to create action and give them a much needed shot in the arm, a course in heavy rescue technique was included in their training program. Today, the people of Chatham Borough can be proud of this unit. They are specialists in the field of heavy rescue, air crash rescue, and fire fighting. The two trucks are well equipped to serve this area in any type of disaster.

Rad Chem (Radiation) division, which is responsible for the measurement of radiation within the area. Equipment is kept at the control center for use in this field. There are also five radiation monitoring stations located in the borough. These are equipped with a complete set of six instruments; all furnished by Federal Civil Defense. The personnel that handle this equipment have received many hours of training and must report their instrument condition and record any readings once a month to the rad chem director. A set of these instruments were also given to the High School (Chatham<sup>hpm</sup>). They are to be used by the science classes for radiation instruction.

The communication division, is responsible for maintaining communications within the borough and to the County Control Center. This is accomplished by two meter radios locally and six meter radios to County Control, plus telephone land lines; two trunk lines and a direct line to Police Headquarters. Messengers will also be used where possible to complete the setup.

The Medical and Health division is comprised of Doctors, Nurses and First Aid units made up from the Emergency Squad, with auxiliary help and other volunteer personnel. First Aid medical posts would be set up as planned. All casualties would be taken care of at these locations. Medical supplies are in storage at the Squad building. Other supplies and drugs would be

taken from drug stores and doctors offices. A complete field hospital two hundred unit, is stored at the pumping station. This unit has its own power supply, X-ray and operating equipment. This 40,000 dollar unit was placed here by Federal Civil Defense for emergency use. The only cost to Chatham was and is the space it takes to store it, a refrigerator and the electricity to run it. In case of need, this unit would be set up in the high school or other suitable building available at the time.

The Wardens Division, all volunteers and most of them are women, because most of the men are out of town most of the time. The Wardens have had instruction in first aid, first aid fire fighting, surface rescue, traffic control, communication and leadership for their area. They must know the people in their area, be able to organize teams to help them, how to get help from the outside, be able to estimate damages and who to report to and how. All neighbors and persons in their area should give full cooperation and do as their wardens tell them. Under emergency conditions and a CD-DC disaster is declared, a warden could make a complaint against a person or persons who have disregarded their orders. That person or persons will be arrested and prosecuted under the Civil Defense Law of New Jersey.

Transportation Division is responsible and is to secure any type of transportation equipment that may be needed. They keep an inventory of all types of equipment and have agreements with the owners for the use of it. Under emergency conditions, this equipment will report to transportation pools as called for in their plans.

The Welfare Division, one of the largest in Civil Defense, is responsible for the registration of all displaced persons that could be sent in to Chatham, citizens of Chatham being forced to move to other

locations, all casualties received at medical stations and others housing, mass lodging in churches, schools, or billeting families in private homes. Clothing, to be collected or purchased from the stores in town and that which may be received from other sources, to be distributed to those needing additional supplies. Feeding, mass feeding and we mean just that. Under some emergency conditions, the unit may have to feed half the population of Chatham, plus Civil Defense workers and thousands of evacuees for one or two meals a day. The cooking may have to be done on outdoor fires and makeshift stoves. Records will have to be kept and files made by the registration group. A complete set of records would have to be kept for final accounting.

The fire service under the direction of the chief, who is appointed director and a deputy chief as a deputy director in Civil Defense. The fire department, an organized unit of the Borough, well trained and capable of handling a normal situation, must have an auxiliary unit of trained personnel in time of disaster. Outside help may not be available when needed.

Police Division, with the appointment of the Chief as Director, a Captain as deputy and the president of the Reserves as a deputy. The regular force in and does a wonderful job in normal times. But under disaster conditions it would be impossible for our regular police to maintain order and protect our town. As mentioned before, the police reserves are ready to back them up. Besides their special training, the unit does duty with the regulars throughout the year. At least two reserves are on duty each night from 8 to 11pm (Patrol). They are always on duty for special affairs, parades, football games and whenever extra police protection or traffic control is needed. Over the past few years, the police reserves unit has averaged more than 2,700 man hours per year. These hours and this protection is volunteered. The total cost to the Borough is less than the one

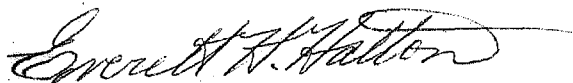
thousand dollars per year. This covers insurance, uniforms and equipment for their complete membership.

Public Works Division (Engineering). The Superintendant and assistant are the directors of this division. The manpower is made up of employees of the water and road departments and volunteers with a knowledge of this type of work.

During the year of 1956, Mrs. Paul Redfern resigned as Secretary of the OD Council. Mrs. Walter G. Clinchy was appointed Secretary by the Director upon the acceptance of Mrs. Redfern's resignation. Within a few months of this time, and upon the acceptance of a resignation from Deputy Director Carey VanSant, the Director persuaded Mrs. Clinchy to accept the appointment of Deputy Director.

For many years, we looked for a safe location suitable to house our Control Center. Finally, with the cooperation of the Board of Education an agreement was signed. By Mayor Henderson and Director Hatton with the Board of Education for the use of the coal bin in the Junior High School building. During 1960, with a lot of volunteer help and about \$3,000 spent to make this area suitable as a Control Center. The furnishings include nine desks, 36 chairs, a communications room with radio and telephones, files, a used refrigerator, electric hot plate, yes, a coffee pot and two steel cabinets with a food supply to take care of 25 people for two weeks. The Control Center personnel won't be eating steaks or chops but we will eat.

Respectfully submitted,



Everett H. Hatton  
Director

Director Defense and Disaster Control

## EVERETT H. HATTON

PARENTAGE: - Son of Harry Hatton and Florence May Crater.

BIRTHPLACE:- Born in Chatham, May 8, 1907 on Washington Ave. During 1910, moved to present home at 589 Main St., which was built in 1867.

EDUCATION:- Attended local Chatham schools.

MARRIED: - January 1935, married Ursula Mary McLaughlin. Three sons, Harold, Everett, 2nd, and Harry.

BUSINESS: - After my Father's death, I operated Hatton's Service Market on Passaic Ave., until 1940. I then worked for Dameo Trucking Inc., till 1942. During World War 2, I was a security guard in charge of Plant protection and returned to Dameo Trucking when the war ended, as superintendent of maintenance and am still serving at present.

HOBBIES:-

MEMBERSHIPS:- In 1926 I joined the Chatham Volunteer Fire Dept. I served as Acting Chief of the Fire Dept., during 1948-49 and am still a member of the Warden Co., in the department. During 1935, I helped with the formation of the Chatham Emergency Squad and was a member of this group. I have been active with civil Defense and Disaster work since its inception in 1941 and have served as Director of Civil Defense and Disaster Control for the borough since 1956. The N.J. State First Aid Council appointed me State Mobilization Director in 1952, a position I served until 1964. I was a charter member of the International Rescue and First Aid Asso., in 1948. I was Morris County coordinator for First Aid and Rescue from 1958 to 1964.

(Continued)

- 2 -

## EVERETT H. HATTON

MEMBERSHIPS:- I served as a first aid instructor for the American Red Cross from 1942 until 1954. I also served as an instructor for the Chatham Vol. Fire Dept., for many years. I am a member of the Morris County Firemen's Judging Association. In 1967 I was appointed First Aid and Rescue Instructor for Hoffman-LaRoche Co., rescue unit. At the 1969 International Convention of the Rescue and First Aid organization held at Cincinnati, Ohio, the Hoffman LaRoche team won first place and the World Championship for rescue squads.



589 Main St.  
Purchased by Mr. Harry Hatton in 1910.





Everett H. Hatton



Left to right: Dr. Wasserman, Miss Marguerite Cerat, Dr. Donald Kent, Dr. M. T. Ryman, Mr. Everett Hatton, Mrs. Nell Phelan at inoculation for polio Civil Defense group

Civil War

NEW JERSEY, MORRIS COUNTY  
and  
CHATHAM TOWNSHIP  
in  
1861 -- 1865  
By Mrs. G. Gordon Hennessy

To understand local, northern, or New Jersey's interests in the Civil War basic underlying facts must be reviewed.

Historians today still have not agreed upon the theoretical causes of the War of 1861-1865. As a result, this conflict has been referred to by at least thirty different names.

To those who feel that slavery was the basic issue it is known as "THE CIVIL WAR"; however, a civil war is one in which two or more factions of a nation fight for control of the central government. The Confederacy was not fighting to control the nation; only to protect its own states rights. Thus, either "THE WAR BETWEEN THE STATES" OR "THE WAR FOR SOUTHERN INDEPENDENCE", should be the proper name for this conflict.

In order to understand this concept, it must be remembered that the acceptance of the Constitution in 1787, was regarded by the citizens of this country as a compact between independent states.

The secession of the "Confederate States" was not the first defection from the central government of the United States. New England threatened to secede in 1814 and again in 1857, when she felt southern politicians dominated the government. South Carolina's threat of secession in 1830, due to the imposition of a protective tariff, was overcome only by the diplomacy of President Andrew Jackson. Unfortunately, once the seed of secession was sown it continued to grow and became a sword over the head of the young nation.

-2-

Secession was threatened not only by independent states, but also by smaller political units such as towns or counties. For example, on January 6, 1861, Fernando Wood, mayor of New York City, unsuccessfully tried to persuade the city to secede from the state and remain a neutral port; after the war began, forty western counties of Virginia successfully seceded from the state on August 20, 1862, (with Washington's help and blessings) and were accepted into the Union on June 20, 1863, as the new state of West Virginia.

In 1860, the fact of secession emphasized the great differences between the northern and southern sections of the country. Topographical and climatic conditions helped the North to become industrial. Her small farms and rocky soil were not suited to the money crops which required large land holdings and slave labor. Many immigrants came to Northern cities, and forced to work for small wages, helped to create profitable industrial societies.

Conversely, the history of Tidewater Virginia and the Old South is of a plantation society, founded by English aristocrats with large estates. There, the money crops of tobacco, cotton, rice, and indigo were grown; all required warm climates, new land, and large forces of cheap (slave) labor.

The war has been blamed on states rights, personal freedom, and economic pressures but slavery eventually emerged as the emotional focal point for bitter disagreements in political, social, economic, and religious issues. Failure to solve these differences, by compromise, broke down the democratic processes of the country; caused the split in the political parties which led to the inauguration of Abraham Lincoln, and the election of members of the new Republican Party, founded in 1854. "The Civil War," writes Avery O. Craven, "resulted because the great mass of American people permitted their

short-sighted politicians, their over-zealous editors, and their pious reformers to control public opinion and action. Primarily thru the slavery issue, these radicals created such hatred between the North and South that the differences between the sections, swelled by 'a blundering generation', burst into a war".

New Jersey, in 1860, was as divided in her feelings as was the rest of the nation. With her many financial, commercial, and social ties with the South, she could have been called a border state. Newark and Passaic, the two largest industrial cities, sent many of their manufactured articles straight to Savanna. A great number of immigrants who came to these Northern industrial centers between 1840-1860 opposed slavery, but feared unemployment, if Southern markets were lost due to a declaration of war.

Southern New Jersey, geographically below the Mason & Dixon Line, was socially bound with Maryland and Delaware; both slave and border states.

In 1860, New Jersey was also a slave state. On February 18, 1804, an act was passed which freed children born of slaves; even so, they had to remain servants of the owner of their mother until they were 21 years old, if female, and 25 years old, if male. In 1846, the Legislature passed a law purporting to abolish slavery in the state. This law merely listed former slaves as apprentices bound to serve their masters. It was a narrow line between slavery and freedom. However, families were no longer broken up as individuals could not be sold without their consent. In New Jersey only 18 slaves or apprentices were legally listed in 1860. Some authorities feel there may have been 500 to 25,000 negroes, who, as Professor Richard McCormack, has pointed out, 'were not free to vote, could not send their children to school with white students, and could not seek equal economic

-4-

opportunities.

Many Quakers of the southwestern section of the state, feeling slavery was an evil institution which must be abolished, founded the Underground Railroad. Under great peril to themselves, they guided the Negro to freedom. The chief route of the railroad through New Jersey was the Camden, Burlington, Bordentown, New Brunswick link. The northern route led from house to house and from cellar to barn. The necessity of secrecy, particularly in the 'slave' counties caused the stations to be changed frequently. Even so, we do know of specific houses in the area which were stations. Among these were the house at 217 South Street, Morristown; and houses in Florham Park on the northwest corner of Ridgedale Avenue and Park Street and the Lopez House at 175 Ridgedale Avenue.

In the 1860 census Morris County had a population of 34,678. 680 were listed as colored. Chatham Township counted 105 negroes in a total population of 2,960.

Politically, New Jersey believed in states' rights, and voted Democratic in the Presidential elections of 1852 and 1856. It was one of the few northern states which did not support the new Republican Party even though a native son, William Lewis Dayton, of Basking Ridge, was the Vice-Presidential candidate. In 1860, the election in this state was so close it took three weeks to tally the count. The Democrats won the popular vote but because they presented three slates, their electoral votes were lost. New Jersey was the only northern state which did not give its entire electoral votes to Lincoln, thereby revealing its political sympathy with the South.

As was typical in a border state, New Jersey citizens were sharply divided in their loyalties. Many of her people and newspapers favored secession, but Governor Olden, a Quaker, convinced the majority to remain loyal to the Federal Government. New Jersey sent Peace Commissioners to Washington in 1861, but their attempt to save the Union failed.

The majority of New Jersey citizens felt the South had a Constitutional right to secede and that the Federal government had no Constitutional power to force them to preserve the Union. Even so, when Lincoln crossed the state on February 21, 1861, he was warmly accepted. Later, when he called for volunteers after the fall of Fort Sumter, New Jersey responded, but declared it was fighting to preserve the Union and felt the best way to restore peace was to vigorously prosecute the war.

After the Union defeat at Bull Run on Sunday, July 21, 1861, public support quickly diminished. Suspension of the Writ of Habeas Corpus and other Federal violations of civil liberties aroused the people.

Following the Battle of Antietam, September 17, 1862, when the Emancipation Proclamation was announced, the Peace Meetings were increased and opposition to the war was intensified. The Emancipation Proclamation was denounced by the people on the grounds that the war was being fought to preserve the Union and not to free the slaves. It was declared an unconstitutional violation of states' rights.

In the state elections of 1862, feelings against the war were so strong that the Democratic or "Peace Party" swept into office and elected Governor Joel Parker. New Jersey thereby became the only state in the Union to be under the control of the opponents of the war.



-6-

Governor Parker, a wise, sensible and popular man, restrained the more ardent members of his party who wished to withdraw the state's support of the war and directly negotiate a peace with the South. The men in the field, however would not condon the "copperhead" movement on the home front and remained loyal to the colors. Two New Jersey regiments, then fighting in Virginia, wrote the Legislature calling the "Peace Resolutions" a disgrace.

In March of 1863, the Draft Act, passed by the Federal Government, took the raising of troops out of the hands of the states. New Jersey viewed this as a violation of states' rights and anti-draft demonstrations were held in several northern counties. Governor Parker appealed to the War Department for permission to furnish our quota by volunteers. Permission was granted and six thousand men were recruited by an intensive campaign and through the granting of bounties. Often wealthy men "hired" substitutes<sup>t</sup> to take their place in the army for sums which ranged from \$300.00 to \$500.00. Thus it became, "the rich man's war and the poor man's fight".

It was reported in the town minutes that Chatham Township held a special election on June 23, 1864, in Oriental Hall, Madison, to decide, "whether the township would raise by tax, the sum of Fifteen Thousand Dollars to procure Thirty volunteers for the coming draft; of the 260 voters, 250 voted 'yes' and 10 'no'." It was also mentioned that Two hundred dollars was sometimes paid to Canadians or others not subject to the draft, to substitute for local men in military service".

By the time of the Presidential elections of 1864, the people of the North were weary of war. New Jerseyans felt the Federal

-7-

Government was violating the Constitution, becoming a military power, and invading the rights of the states. Abraham Lincoln was once again the Republican nominee but the Democrats this time nominated a New Jersey candidate when they nominated General George Briton McClellan, now living in West Orange. General McClellan had been relieved of his command of the Army of the Potomac two years earlier. His popularity, along with the dissatisfaction of Lincoln's war policies cost Lincoln the states of Delaware, Kentucky, and New Jersey, who gave all seven of her electoral votes to McClellan.

Though the Civil War was not popular and many copperheads sponsored peace meetings and draft riots, New Jersey still sent over 88,000 men into the Union Army. This was the first state to send a fully organized and equipped brigade to the defense of the Nation's capital. Her soldiers stood behind the Federal Government and gave their lives for the cause in which they personally believed.

New Jersey sent 88,305 men, 10,057 more than her quota. Of this number some were re-enlistments of men who were dedicated to the cause, some to collect the bounty offered by the town, county, or state, and some were drafted--contrary to the often-expressed statements that all New Jersey troops were volunteers. Of this number, 6,082 enlisted men and 218 officers gave their lives. The state furnished the Union Army with three regiments of cavalry, five batteries of light artillery, and forty-one regiments of infantry. State payments to soldiers, families of deceased men, and to families and dependent mothers amounted to \$2,317,374.00. Local bounties paid to recruits are estimated at \$23,000,000.00. Five military hospitals and two national cemeteries were established within the state. State concern for her fighting men was shown when, on March 23, 1865, an act was passed incorporating the Soldiers' Children's Home, to

-8-

provide an institution to support and educate the destitute children of any soldier.

When on April 15, 1861, President Abraham Lincoln called for 75,000 volunteers, New Jersey quickly responded with a regiment from each of the four military districts. Within fifteen days the regiments were equipped, organized into a brigade, and mustered into the United States service on May 1, 1861. Morris County had three militia companies--The National Guards of Boonton, the Morris Greys, and the Ringgold Artillery.

A mass rally was held at Washington Hall, in Morristown, on April 22, 1861. Speeches were made and contributions were accepted for equipping volunteers and aiding their families. In every village of the county similiar meetings were held and flags raised.

A liberty pole was again raised in Chatham, this time at Passaic Avenue and Main Street. Three attempts had to be made, but the last pole stood for many years and bore the flag made by the patriotic women of the town.

For some reason no company was formed in the county at this time and many county men became impatient and enlisted in companies ready for service. Morris county men therefore enlisted in Newton, Plainfield, Newark, Flemington, and New York. Captain Edwin K. Bishop of the National Guards of Boonton and many of his men went to Newark to join Co. H, 2nd N. J. On May 30, 1861, Private Charles M. Russell, 23, of Chatham, enlisted as a musician for three years in the 2nd N.J.

Other early enlistments from Chatham Township, [which included the villages of Chatham, Madison, Green Village, Columbia (later Afton and Florham Park), Stanley and Union Hill] were:

1. Pvt. Joseph O. Brant, Jr.: Co. A, 1st N.J.; enl. 5-16-61; 3 yr.; discharged for disability 1-28-63.
2. Pvt. Joseph O. Spencer, 25; Co. K, 1st N.J.; enl. 4-30-61;

-9-

3 mo.; mustered out 7-31-61.

3. Pvt. William H. Thomas, Co. E, 2nd N.J.; enl 4-26-61;

3 mo; mustered out 7-31-61.

4. Pvt. John Tyson, 30; Co. a, 2nd N.J.; enl. 4-26-61;

3 mo; mustered out 7-31-61.

These "three month" men were held in reserve at the First Battle of Bull Run and were mustered out of service at Trenton and Newark on July 31, 1861. Several re-enlisted and served through out the war.

The second company to leave Morris County was raised by Lt. H. M. Dalrymple. This company was made up entirely of New Jersey men as part of Captain Southhards Co. K, 1st New York, 8th Engineering Corp. Pvt Alonzo Edgar represented Chatham in the regiment.

On January 28, 1862, Captain William Duncan of the Morris Greys, unable to get the company accepted in a New Jersey regiment, raised one for the District of Columbia Volunteers, attached to the President's Guard. Seventy men left Morristown, with them William Young of Chatham.

When after the Union defeat at Bull Run, President Lincoln issued a call for 3-year men, Captain James M. Brown raised Co. K, 7th N. J., the first Morris County regiment. On the evening of October 1, 1861, the men met at the First Presbyterian Church in Morristown where Captain Brown was presented his sword, sash, and pistols. Each man was given a copy of the New Testament by the Morris County Bible Society. Early the next morning the company left for the front. Chatham Township sent twelve men with this regiment.

1. Pvt. Nicholas Atkins, Co. K; enl. 9-15-61; Discharged 6-9-62. Re-enl. in Co. D. 13th N.J. 2-9-64.

2. Pri. William W. Brant, 18; Co. K; enl. 9-15-61; 3 yr.; mustered out 10-7-64.

-10-

3. Serg. Merritt Bruen, 24; enl. 9-15-61; 3 yr.; pro. Quarter Master Sergeant 11-23-61; 2nd Lt. Co. E. 10-2062; re-enl; pro. Quarter Master; Field & Staff. 7th N.J.. Wounded at Petersburg, Va.; Died at City Point, Va. 8-25-64. 27yrs. unmarried.
4. Serg. Stephen H. Bruen, Co. K; enl. 9-15-61; 3 yr.; Pro. Corp. 9-15-61; Com.-Serg. 9-1-62; Quarter Master Sergeant 10-2-62; Pro. Quarter Master 8-26-64. Re-enl. Quarter-Master Field & Staff, 7th N.J. 8-26-64; muster out 7-17-65.
5. Corp. Theodore W. Bruen, 29; Co. K; enl. 9-15-61; Discharged for disability 1-12-63.
6. Serg. Joseph D. March, Jr., 48; Co. K; 3-yr.; enl. 9-15-61; Discharged for disability 10-13-62; Re-enl. as buglär; Co. K. 1st N. J. Cavalry; 12-21-63.
7. Prt. Aaron Parsons, Co. k: enl 9-15-61; 3-yr.; wounded at Williamsburg; Discharged for disability 12-29-62.
8. Pvt. William E. Phipps, 22; Co. K; enl 2-23-64; 3-yr. Transferred Co. C; Wounded; Transferred to Veterans Reserve Corps. 4-1-65; Mustered out, 6-28-65.

Private William E. Phipps carried a bullet for the rest of his life. The bible he carried during the war is owned by The Springfield Historical Society, and may be seen in their headquarters in the Historic Cannonball House, Springfield, N. J.

9. Serg. Eugene Pollard, 18; Co. K; enl 9-15-61; 3-yr. Corp. 8-4-62; re-enl. 1-4-64; Commissary Sert., Field & Staff, 7th N.J. 10-2-64; Wounded at Gettysburg and Chesterfield Bridge; Mustered out 7-17-65.
10. Pvt. Francis A. Pollard, 25; Co. K; enl Serg, 9-13-61; deserted or imprisoned in Libby Prison, 1-30-63; returned

-11-

3-20-63; Pvt. 2-1-63; Mustered out 10-7-64.

11. Corp. Joseph O. Spencer, 26; Co. K.; enl. 9-15-61; 3-yr.; Corp. 3-1-63; re-enl. 1-4-64; Killed in action at Petersburg, Va. 6-16-64. Buried in Popular Grove National Cemetery, Div. A, Sec. B, grave #957.

General McClellan's withdrawal after the Seven Days Battle in 1862, forced President Lincoln to issue a call for 300,000 volunteers. to serve three-years or to the close of the war. New Jersey's quota was five regiments.

The 11th N. J. was ready for service and sent to the front on August 25, 1862. Four other regiments were quickly recruited and many Chatham men traveled to Flemington to enlist in what became the 15th N. J. Vol. This unit joined the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 10th N. J. regiments which made up the 1st N. J. Brigade, 1st Division, VI Corps, Army of the Potomac. During the war the 1st N. J. Brigade suffered 900 killed or mortally wounded men, the fourth highest number of casualties in the Union Army. The battle ribbons upon her banner were: Fredricksburg, Salem Heights, Gettysburg, Brandy Station, The Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court House, North Anna, Cold Harbor, Winchester, Opequon, Fishers' Hill, Cedar Creek, Petersburg. Skirmishes included Rappahannock Station, Mine Run, Hanover Court House, Weldon Railroad, Strasburg, Charlestown, Hatcher's Run, Fort Stedman, Saylor's Creek. The remnants of the 1st N. J. were present at the surrender at Appomattox Court House.

The 15th N. J. Vol. left the state on August 27, 1862, with 38 officers and 909 enlisted men. During its campaign it gained 72 officers and 852 enlisted men, for a total of 1,871 men ~~were~~ listed on its roll. On June 2, 1865, when the regiment was mustered out of service, only 18 officers and 398 men were present. The casualties

-12-

were 99 died of disease and 247 of wounds, 15 were imprisoned. From August 25, 1862 to June 2, 1865, the regiment bore the stars and stripes upon the field of battle with honor and distinction. When the final roll was called, 361 times it had to be answered, "Dead on the field of honor".

Chatham men who fought with the 15th N. J. were:

1. Serg. William E. Broadwell, Co. B; enl 8-1-62; 3-yr;  
3 wounds in thigh & hand, 5-3-63, Salem Heights, Va.;  
Disch. for disab. 9-25-63.
2. Corp. Oscar Brokaw, 23; Co. C; enl 8-7-62; 3-yr; shot  
in head, Salem Heights, Va., 5-3-63.

Corp. Brokaw was engaged to Miss Margaretta D. Lum, the future wife of 1st Lt. John A. Trowbridge, Co. A., 33rd, U. S. C. T.

3. Pvt. Franklin Camp, 22; Co. C; enl. 8-7-62; 3-yr; Died  
Typhoid fever near White Oak Church, Va., 12-24-62;  
Buried at Fredricksburg National Cemetery, Div. B, Sec.  
B, grave #411.
4. Pvt. Edward M. Day, Co. C; enl 8-25-62; 3-yr; Killed in  
action at Cold Harbor, Va., 6-1-64.
5. Pvt. Coryden C. Force; Co. B; enl. 8-7-62; 3-yr.; Trans-  
ferred VRC, 1-7-65. Discharged 7-21-65 instead of 7-11-65,  
date of m      date of muster out of remainder of regiment.
6. Pvt. Andrew J. Genung, 14; Co. C. enl. 8-8-62; 3-yr.  
Killed at Spottsylvania Court House, 5-12-64.
7. Pvt. Silas P. Genung, Co. C; enl 8-7-62; 3-yr.; Discharged  
6-22-65.
8. Pvt. John Grey; Co. F; Enl. 8-8-62; 3-yr; Discharged  
6-22-65.
9. Serg. Israel D<sup>M</sup> Lum, 20; Co. C; enl. 8-7-62; 3-yr; Serg.

-12-

Wounded at Spottsylvania Court House, 5-9-64; Pvt.  
10-19-64; Mustered out 6-22-65.

Serg. Israel D. Lum was wounded in the left hip joint by the same bullet which killed Corp. Samuel Robadeau, color bearer of the regiment. Because of this injury, Serg. Lum was unable to march. He was transferred as a private on detached service in the ordnance department where he remained until mustered out on 6-22-65. Serg. Lum was wounded that morning by a rebel sharp-shooter who had already killed 20 men. A few moments after Serg. Lum was injured, General John Sedgwick, VI Corp. commander, while making a reconnaissance and directing the placement of artillery, was shot in the face and died one half hour later.

10. Pvt. Edward P. Miller, 20; Co. I; Transferred to  
VRC, 3-15-64; Discharged 8-14-65.

11. Pvt. Albert B. Nicholas, 19; Co. C; enl. 8-7-62; 3-yr;  
mustered out 6-22-65.

12. Pvt. John H. Nicholas, 21; Co. C; enl 8-7-62; 3-yr;  
Transferred VRC, 11-15-63; Transferred to Co. D, 2nd  
N.J., 6-21-65; Mustered out 7-27-65.

13. Pvt. William Oliver, 40; Co. C; enl 8-7-62; 3-yr;  
On detail duty for Commissary Dept. in 1863; Killed  
by cannon shot at Cold Harbor, Va., 6-1-64.

14. Pvt. Thomas Phipps, 24; Co. C; enl 8-8-62; 3-yr.;  
Died of typhoid fever at Windmill Point, near White  
Oak Church, Va., 1-31-63.

15. Pvt. William Pittinger; Co. D; enl 8-11-62; 3-yr;  
Died of chronic diarrhoea at Brandy Station, Va.  
3-5-64.

16. Pvt. William Reynolds, Co. C; enl 8-7-62; 3-yr. Died  
of fever at Petersburg, Va., 2-6-65.



-14-

17. Corp. William Trelease, Co. C; Transferred from Co. E, 2nd N.J., 8-7-62; 3-yr; Re-enl., 1-4-64; Corp. 5-1-64; Wounded at Laurel Hill, 5-8-64; Died Spottsylvania Court House, Va., 5-8-64.

Corp. Trelease's last words to his companion, Serg. Israel Lum, who was marching at his side when he was wounded were: "Tell Mother that ' my only regret is that I have but one life to give for my country' ".

18. Pvt. Lewis Turner, Co. C; enl., 8-7-62; 3-yr; Wounded at Spottsylvania Court House, 5-6-64; Mustered out 6-22-65.

19. Pvt. John Tyson, 20; Co. C; enl., 8-7-62; 3-yr; Wounded in head & chin at Salem Heights, 5-3-63; Transferred to VRC, 6-15-64; Discharged for disability 9-26-64.

20. 1st Lt. Menrath Weyer, Co. C; 8-7-62; 3-yr. Transferred to Co. E, 2nd N.J. 6-22-65. Commissioned Captain 7-10-65.

On August 4, 1862, a call was issued for regiments to serve for nine months. New Jersey's quota was 10,478 men. Ten regiments filled this quota, the 21st N. J. thru the 31st N. J. All ten fought in Virginia with the exception of the 27th N. J. which served in the West. The 27th N. J. was mustered into service on September 19, and left for Washington on October 10, commanded by Major August D. Blanchet, of Chatham. A tragedy in crossing the Cumberland River in full flood, near Somerset, Kentucky, on May 6, 1863, accounted for the principal losses of the regiment. While awaiting discharge at Newark on July 3, 1863, news arrived of General R. E. Lee's invasion into Pennsylvania. The 23rd and 27th N. J. again volunteered for the emergency, serving for an additional 30-days. Chatham Township sent

-15-

twenty-seven men into this regiment.

On August 15, 1863, Morris county recieved a call for 3,036 white and 101 colored for the draft. Chatham sent 64 men. Again in February, 1865, 333 men were to be drafted, but the victories before Petersburg, Va. hastened the imminent collapse of the Confederacy and the draft was cancelled.

Many Chatham men served in other N. J. regiments of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, the District of Columbia Vol., New York regiments, and the U. S. Navy. New Jersey men were also represented in regiments from Connecticut, Delaware, the Illinois cavalry, Maryland, Michigan, Missouri, Pennsylvania, and The Wisconsin Heavy Artillery. Many were transferred to the Invalid Corps, later known as the Veterans Reserve Corps.

Dr. George M. Swain, enlisted as a private in Co. D, 13th N. J. on August 11, 1862 for 3-years. On July 1, 1864, he was promoted<sup>to</sup>/hospital steward. Dr. Swain served with Sherman on his march to the sea, after the war he had his office and drugstore on the corner of Main and Center Streets.

Two men, enlisted in New York regiments, rose thru the ranks to become officers of colored troops. They did not live in Chatham at the time of the war. But like so many others they are listed as Chatham veterans, because after the horror of war, they came to this quiet town, donated their lives to building it into a worthy boro, and are now resting in Fairmount Cemetery.

Miss Harriett Trowbridge's father, John A. Trowbridge, is one of these men. Born in Morris Plains in 1839, his parents moved to Brooklyn when he was in his early teens. He was educated in New York schools and spent four years as a carpenter's apprentice. On December 11, 1861, he enlisted in Co. F, 1st New York Engineers. Pvt. Trow-

-16-

bridge served at Hilton Head, Charlestown, and on Morris Island, South Carolina. He rose to Corp. in Co. F. 1st N. Y. Eng. On May 7, 1862, he was detailed for the Negro Regiment. On October 13, 1862, he was commissioned 2nd Lt., Co. A. 1st South Carolina Vol. Inf. By July 28, 1863, this regiment was known as Co. A, 33rd United States Colored Troops, in which he was promoted to 1st Lt. One of the first regiments of colored troops to be organized, they were engaged in provost, guard, and picket duty. Lt. Trowbridge resigned his commission on November 29, 1864, suffering ill health. He returned to Brooklyn until April 6, 1866, when he married Miss Margaretta D. Lum, daughter of Harvey Lum. In 1867 he bought three acres on West Main Street, built a house, and raised five children. He was a member of the A. T. A. Torbert Post #2 of the Grand Army of the Republic and attended meetings also of the U. S. Grant Post #117 which met on the second and fourth Saturdays of the month in the Wolfe Building.

The service record of the second man, Samuel Bradford Jones, is as follows: Enlisted into the 78th New York regiment as Captain on January 2, 1862; was promoted to Lt. Colonel of the 78th U.S. Colored Infantry on February 26, 1863; Promoted to Colonel on December 10, 1863; and Brevetted Brigadier General of U. S. Vol. on March 31, 1865 for his war record. General Samuel B. Jones died in Yonkers, New York, at the age of 83 years and is buried in Fairmount Cemetery, Chatham, N. J.

While the men of Chatham were off on the battle field the women also did their part for the war effort. They not only raised the liberty pole and sewed the flags, but also made many supplies for their men in the field. In behalf of the ladies of Chatham, Rev. Mrs. Joseph M. Ogden, on December 17, 1861, wrote the following letter to Marcus L. Ward, Esq.:

-17-

" List of Articles contained in the box, for the U. S. Sanitary Commission, from the ladies of Chatham, N. J.

12 quilts  
19 woolen blankets  
37 pairs of socks  
7 bed gowns  
35 pairs of drawers  
25 eye shades  
1 pair of mittens  
20 pairs of slippers

Marcus L. Ward, Esq.

Dear Sir:

The box containing the above, we sent by Express today, and I have included in the list twelve blankets which I sent to your office last week. The box contains 7 and I have only mentioned that number on the list within the box. The ladies still seem to prefer St. Louis, as its final destination, but are willing to leave that matter with your own better judgement to decide.

In behalf of the ladies of Chatham,

Rev. Mrs. Joseph M. Ogden

Chatham, Dec. 17th, 1861"

After the war Chatham mushroomed into an urban community. The railroad and trolley cars improved transportation; the rose industry was founded; real estate promoted; hotels and golf courses were built; and the entire town became a summer or health resort. By 1897, after the village seperated from the township and had already been incorporated into a boro, the population was over 1300 inhabitants. Many were veterans who relived the years 1861-65 at their annual regimental encampments and G A R meetings.

-18-

I wonder how these veterans felt after fighting for four long years, when their state, ever true to her states' rights belief refused to ratify the 13th and 15th amendments to the Constitution until new members of the Legislature were elected.

It was not until September, 1875, that New Jersey called a special election to amend the State Constitution to strike the word "white" from the state statute as a requirement for voting, thus enabling Thomas Peterson, of Perth Amboy, the first negro in the United States to vote; the right to vote not only in a local election but also for his state and country.

MEN IN THE CIVIL WAR

ASSOCIATED WITH

CHATHAM TOWNSHIP (which at that time  
included Madison and Florham Park)

Addison, Henry C.	1-3-5-8-9
Atkins, Nicholas	7
Ball, Bernard	4-9
Ball, Samuel	1-4-9
Berry, James H.	7
Blanchet, August D.	6-9
Bower, Joseph C.	1-5-6-9
Brant, Joseph O.	5
Brant, Joseph O. Jr.	5
Brant, William W.	1-6-9
Brewster, James	1-9
Brewster, William	1-9
Broadwell, Manning C.	1-3-4-5-6-7-8-9
Broadwell, William E.	6-9-11
Brokaw, Oscar	1-3-4-6-7-8-9
Brokaw, William B.	1-2-3-8-9-11
Brown, Andrew	9
Brown, Anzi	9
Brown, Arthur D.	5
Brown, John W.	7
Bruen, James HARVEY	9
Bruen, Lewis P.	1-8-9
Bruen, Merritt	1-6-7-8-9
Bruen, Stephen H.	1-6-7-8-9
Bruen, Theodore Wood	1-6-7-8-9
Butler, Peter J.	5

Byram, William H.	7
Camp, Franklin	1-6-9
Carter, Jacob	7
Clark, Vincent B.	1-4-5-10-11
Coggershall, William B.	5-9
Crane, Lewis M.	5-9
Cucuel, Charles	1-9
Day, Edward M.	1-4-6-7-9
Day, Isaac	1-4
Decker, George M.	2-3-8-9-11
De Hart, Ira S.	7
Durie, Brittin	1
Durie, John D.	5-9
Durie, William B.	5-9
Edgar, Alonzo	1-6
Edwards, George W.	7
Eldridge, John H.	7
Everly, Stephen	2-3-5-8-9-11
Ferris, John Dennis	1-9-10
Force, Coryden	7
Ford, William Freeman	5-9-11
Forshee, John C.	5-9
Francis, Elisha V.	7
Garrison, Theodore F.	7
Garrison, William	7
Genung, Andrew J.	1-6-9
Genung, Silas P.	9
Gotten, David E.	7
Grey, John	7

Griffith, Ebenezer	7		
Hardman, Job	1-9		
Highland, William,	1	Hiland, Wm. 7	Hyland, Wm. 9
Holmes, Benjamin	5-9		
Howard, William P.	1-4-5-9		
Jones, Alfred M.	5-9		
Jones, Samuel B.	5		
Kelley, Warren S.	7		
Kelley, William	1-3-5-11		
Kitchel, James D.	7		
Libbey, Nathaniel	9		
Lum, Israel D.	1-3-4-5-6-8-9		
Lum, William H.	1-2-3-4-5-8-9-11-12		
Mahaney, Cor.	3		
Marsh, Joseph	1-9		
Marsh, Joseph D., Jr.	6-9		
Miller, Edward P.	6-8-9-10-11		
Miller, Jacob	1		
Miller, Minard F.	1-9		
Miller, William H.	1-11		
Muchmore, David B.	9		
Muchmore, Elias D.	1-3-4-5-9		
Muchmore, Frederick	9		
Muchmore, Hudson	1-5-9-10-11-12		
Muchmore, William Fletcher	3		
Myer, William	5-9		
Nicholas, Albert B.	1-4-6-9		
Nicholas, John H.	1-4-6-9		
Noonan, Charles	7		



Noonan, James	7
Oakley, George	1-4
Oakley, Sylvanus <sup>3</sup>	1-4-7
Oliver, William	1-6-7-9-11
Parsons, Aaron	1-4-6-9
Parsons, Samuel	1-4-6-9
Phipps, Thomas	1-4-6-7-8-9-12
Phipps, William E.	1-3-4-5-6-7-8-9-11
Pierson, Henry W.	1-3-4-8-9
Pittinger, William	4-9
Pollard, Caleb	4
Pollard, Eugene	1-4-6-9
Pollard, Francis A.	1-4-6-7-9
Pollard, Marsina	1-9
Pollard, Marvin	4
Pollard, Munn	1
Reynolds, William	7
Riker, Charles	9
Riker, James H.	1-4-5-7-9
Roll, Manning R.	7
Rowe, John	7
Russel, Charles M.	5-9
Ryan, Phillip	1-6-7-9
Ryan, Lawrence	9
Schenck, Ralph G.	7
Sheppard, Thomas W.	3-6-8-10
Sherwood, Charles K.	5
Smith, Robert	7
Spencer, Charles	1-6

Spencer, George H.	1-5-9-11
Spencer, Lewis	5
Spencer, Joseph O.	1-4-6-9
Steinhauser, Frederick	5-9
Stickles, Daniel F.	1-5-7-9
Swain, Dr. George M.	1-9
Thomas, William H.	1-5-9
Totten, David	7
Trelease, William	1-4-6-7-9
Trowbridge, Frank	11
Trowbridge, John A.	2-3-5-6-8-11
Turner, Lewis	1-3-4-5-6-8-9
Tyson, John	1-2-3-4-5-6-8-9-11
Van Cleave, Thomas	7
Van Fleet, Conrad	3-8-9-11
Van Orden, Alexander	7
Welch, James	7
Welch, Patrick	7
Weyer, Menrath	7
Whitehead, John H.	7
Wilkinson, John N.	1-5
Wonderley, Elias E.	1-5-9
Wood, Lewis C.	7
Young, William	1-6-9

CO. D:  
Brewster, James re-enl.

CO. I: Lum, William H. re-enl.

CO. A:                   Tyson, John                   re-enl.

CO. E: Thomas, William H. re-enl.

CO. A:                    Brant, Joseph O., Jr.                    Disabled 1-28-63

CO. H:                   Stickles, Daniel F.                   Disabled 12-12-62

CO. K: Spencer, Joseph O. re-enl. Killed at Petersburg, Va.  
6-16-64

CO. D: Bruen, James H. re-enl.

Nicholas, John H. re-enl.

CO. E: Trelease, William re-enl.

Weyer, Menrath re-enl.

CO. I: Brown, Andrew re-enl.

CO. K:  
Russell, Charles M. musician

CO. C: Spencer, Lewis C.

CO. E:  
Bruen, James H. re-enl.

## 3rd N. J. VOL. con't

CO. G:

Durie, John D.

CO. I:

Spencer, Lewis C.

## 4th N. J. VOL.

CO. F:

Brewster, James

re-enl. Disabled 3-20-63

## 5th N. J. VOL.

CO. A:

Edwards, George W.

Whitehead, John H.

re-enl.

## 7th N. J. VOL.

## FIELD &amp; STAFF:

Bruen, Merritt

re-enl. Died-Petersburg, Va.  
8-25-64

Bruen, Stephen H.

re-enl.

Pollard, Eugene

re-enl.

## NON-COMM. STAFF:

Bruen, Merritt

re-enl. Died-Petersburg, Va.  
8-25-64

Bruen, Stephen H.

re-enl.

Pollard, Eugene

re-enl.

CO. C:

Phipps, William E.

CO. E:

Bruen, Merritt

re-enl. Died-Petersburg, Va.  
8-25-64

Whitehead, John H.

re-enl.

CO. K:

Atkins, Nicholas

re-enl.

Brant, William W.

Bruen, Merritt

re-enl. Died-Petersburg, Va.  
8-25-64

Bruen, Stephen H.

re-enl.

Bruen, Theodore W.

Disabled 1-12-63

## 7th N. J. VOL. con't.

CO. K:

Marsh, Joseph D., Jr.	re-enl. Disabled 10-13-62 (See p. 23)
Parsons, Aaron	Disabled 12-29-62
Phipps, William E.	Wounded
Pollard, Eugene	re-enl. Wounded at Gettysburg & Chesterfield Bridge
Pollard, Francis A	Libbey Prison
Spencer, Joseph O.	re-enl. Killed-Petersburg, Va. 6-16-64

## 8th N. J. VOL.

CO. A:

Holmes, Benjamin S.	Disabled 2-5-63
Miller, Minard F.	re-enl. Disabled 5-14-62
Van Fleet, Conrad	

CO. C:

Berry, James H.	
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CO. E:

Ryan, Lawrence	
Wonderley, Elias E.	Killed at Bull Run, Va. 8-29-62

CO. F:

Riker, James H.	Disabled 9-3-62
Van Cleave, Thomas	Killed at Gettysburg, Pa. 7-17-63

## 9th N. J. VOL.

CO. E:

Decker, George M.	
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CO. H:

Decker, George M.	
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CO. K:

Ford, William Freeman	re-enl.
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## 10th N. J. VOL.

CO D:

Griffith, Ebenezer	Died-Typhoid Fever-Fredrick, Md. 8-21-64
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CO. G:

Griffith, Ebenezer	Died-Typhoid Fever-Fredrick, Md. 8-21-64
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## 11th N. J. VOL.

CO. C:

Wilkinson, John N.                      Died-Andersonville Prison  
10-15-64

## 12th N. J. VOL.

CO. F:

Jones, Alfred M.                      Disabled 1-26-64

## 13th N. J. VOL.

NON-COMM. STAFF:

Swain, George M.                      Hospital Steward

CO. A:

Ball, Silas

Hardman, Job

CO. B:

Howard, William P.

CO. C:

Brown, Anzi

CO. D:

Atkins, Nicholas                      re-enl.    Disabled-Budd's Ferry  
6-9-62

Howard, William P.

Swain, George M.

## 14th N. J. VOL.

CO. C:

Bruen, Lewis P.

Crane, Lewis M.

Muchmore, Elias D.                      Captured at Monocacy, Md. Con-  
fined Danville Prison, Danville,  
Va., Died of Pneumonia 1-2-65.

Pierson, Henry W.

Welch, Patrick                      re-enl.

CO. G:

Byram, William H.

## 15th N. J. VOL.

## CO. B:

Broadwell, William E. Wounded 3 times at Salem Heights, Va., 5-3-63. Disabled 9-25-63.

Force, Coryden C.

## CO. C:

Brokaw, Oscar re-enl. Killed at Salem Heights, Va. 5-3-63. Shot in head.

Bruen, James H. re-enl.

Camp, Franklin Died of Typhoid Fever near White Oak Church, Va. 12-24-62.

Day, Edward M. Killed at Cold Harbor, Va. 6-1-64.

Genung, Andrew J. Killed at Spottsylvania C. H., Va. 5-12-64.

Genung, Silas P.

Lum, Israel D. Wounded at Spottsylvania, Va. 5-9-64

Nicholas, Albert B.

Nicholas, John H. Wounded. Trans. VRC. 11-15-63.

Oliver, William Killed at Cold Harbor, Va. 6-1-64

Phipps, Thomas Died of Typhoid Fever at Windmill Point, 1-31-63

Reynolds, William Died of fever at Petersburg, Va. 2-6-65.

Trelease, William Missing at Laurel Hill, Va., Killed at Spottsylvania, 5-8-64.

Turner, Lewis Wounded at Spottsylvania 5-6-64

Tyson, John Wounded at Salem Heights, Va. 5-3-63.

Weyer, Menrath, Jr.

## 15th N. J. VOL. con't.

CO. D: Pittinger, William Died of illness at Brandy Station,  
Va. 3-5-64

CO. F: Grey, John  
Weyer, Menrath re-enl.

CO. I: Miller, Edward P. Transferred to VRC 3-15-64

16th N. J. VOL.  
1st N. J. CAVALRY

CO. G: De Hart, Ira S.

CO. I: De Hart, Ira S.

CO. K: Marsh, Joseph D., Jr. bugler (see p. 23)  
21st N. J. VOL.

CO. H: Brokaw, William B.  
24th N. J. VOL.

CO. H: Sheppard, Thomas W. re-enl.  
26th N. J. VOL.

CO. B: Forshee, John C

CO. I: Everly, Stephen  
Riker, Charles

## 27th N. J. VOL.

FIELD & STAFF:  
Blanchet, August D. Disabled 4-29-63

CO. C: Kitchel, James D Disabled 12-1-62  
Spencer, Charles

CO. E: Addison, Henry C.



## 27th N. J. VOL. con't

## CO. E con't:

Ball, Bernard	Disabled 11-2-62
Broadwell, Manning C.	
Brown, John W.	
Eldridge, John H.	Disabled 1-29-63
Garrison, Theodore F.	
Garrison, William	re-enl.
Gotten, David E.	
Highland, William	
Kelly, Warren S.	
Muchmore, David B.	Disabled 3-1-63
Noonan, Charles	
Noonan, James	re-enl.
Parsons, Samuel	wagoner
Ryan, Phillip	
Schenck, Ralph G.	
Smith, Robert	
Stienhauser, Fredrick	
Totten, David E.	
Van Orden, Alexander	

Welch, James

Whitehead, John H.	re-enl.
Wood, Lewis C.	

## CO L:

Bower, Joseph C.	re-enl. Disabled 5-3-65
Roll, Manning R.	
Rowe, John	Died of illness - Georgetown, D.C. 11-20-62

## 28th N. J. VOL.

## CO. F:

Martin, August N.

## 28th N. J. VOL. con't.

CO. G: Welch, Patrick re-enl.

## 29th N. J. VOL

CO. A: Brown, Andrew re-enl.

CO. F: Edwards, George W. re-enl.

## 30th N. J. VOL.

CO. B: Durie, William B. re-enl.

## 31st N. J. VOL.

CO. B: Libbey, Nathaniel

32nd N. J. VOL.  
2nd N. J. CAVALRY

CO. F: Thomas, William H. re-enl.

CO. K: Brewster, William H.  
Thomas, William H. re-enl.

## 33rd N. J. VOL.

CO. D: Brant, Joseph O.

CO. E: Ryan, Phillip re-enl.  
Totten, David

CO. I: Sheppard, Thomas W. re-enl.

## UNASSIGNED CO. (no. 1)

Atkins, Nicholas re-enl.

Howard, William P. re-enl.

## 34th N. J. VOL.

CO. K: Brewster, William F.

## 35th N. J. VOL.

CO. A: Lum, William H. re-enl.

CO. B: Myer, William

CO. E: Totten, David

36th N. J. VOL.  
3rd N. J. CAVALRY

CO. F: Carter, Jacob

CO. G: Garrison, William re-enl.

## 37th N. J. VOL.

CO. B: Muchmore, Frederick

## 38th N. J. VOL.

CO. F: Brown, Andrew re-enl.

## 39th N. J. VOL.

CO. C: Durie, William B. re-enl.

Ryan, Phillip re-enl.

CO. K: Bower, Joseph C. re-enl. Disabled 5-3-65

Ryan, Phillip re-enl.

## BATTERY "B" N. J. LIGHT ARTILLERY

Coggershall, William B. re-enl.

## D. C. VOL.

## PRESIDENTS GUARD

Young, William

## 2nd D. C. VOL.

CO. D: Francis, Elisha V. re-enl.

## 1st N. Y. ENGINEERS

CO. F:

## 1st N. Y. ENGINEERS

CO. F: Trowbridge, John A.

CO. K: Edgar, Alonzo

3rd. N. Y. VOL.

CO. ?: Ferris, John Dennis

78th N. Y. VOL.

CO. ?: Jones, Samuel Bradford

108th N. Y. VOL.

CO. ?: Miller, Minard Farley re-enl. Died after the war  
from disability.

147th N. Y. VOL.

CO. ?: Trowbridge, Frank Wounded at Cold Harbor, Va.  
Died after the war from wound.

? N. Y. VOL.

Brokaw, William Bergen Wounded at Harrisons Landing, Va.  
9-3-64

## COLORED TROOPS

CO. A, 1st REG. SOUTH CAROLINA VOL.

CO. A, 33rd UNITED STATES COLORED TROOPS

Trowbridge, John A.

78th UNITED STATES COLORED TROOPS

Jones, Samuel Bradford

## NAVY

Butler, Peter J. U. S. S. "MONTICELLO"

Clark, Vincent B. U. S. S. "LENAPEE"

Kelley, William U. S. IRON CLAD "NEW IRONSIDES"

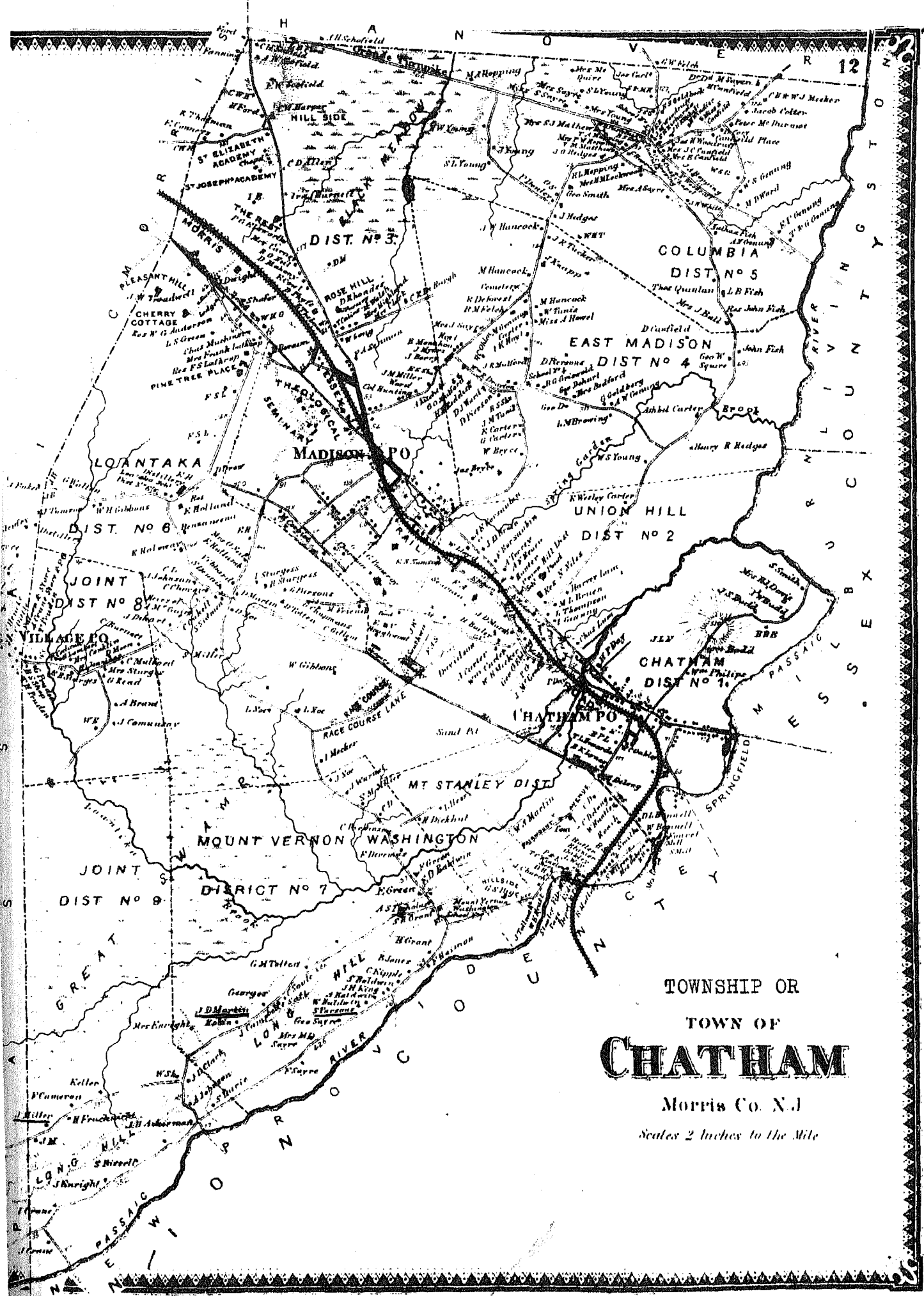
Sherwood, Charles Kevern U. S. S. "MACKINAW"

## VETERANS RESERVE CORPS.

Crane, Lewis M.	Co. C, 14th N. J.	6-15-64
Force, Coryden C.	Co. B, 15th N. J.	1-7-65
Miller, Edward P.	Co. I, 15th N. J.	3-15-64
Nicholas, John H.	Co. C, 15th N. J.	11-15-63
Phipps, William E.	Co. C&K 7th N. J.	4-1-65
Tyson, John	Co. C, 15th N. J.	6-15-64

## UNABLE TO DETERMINE OR LOCATE SERVICE RECORD

Brewster, William	1-9
Cucuel, Charles	1-9
Day, Isaac	1-4
Durie, Brittin	1
Mahaney, Cor.	3
Miller, Charles	1-9
Miller, Jacob	1
Miller, William H.	1-9
Muchmore, Hudson	1-9
Muchmore, William	3
Oakley, George	1-4
Oakley, Sylvanus	1-4-9
Pollard, Caleb	4-9
Pollard, Marsina	1-4-9
Pollard, Munn	1
Spencer, George	1-9



TOWNSHIP OR  
TOWN OF  
**CHATHAM**

Morris Co. N.J.  
Scale 2 inches to the Mile

SOURCES FOR NAMES  
Mrs. G. Gordon Hennessy

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3. Edward H. Lum, Letter listing soldiers of the Civil War  
Covering only the Borough of Chatham dated Feb. 6, 1935
4. Lewis Waters, List of Civil War soldiers who were residents of Chatham Village.
5. Henry J. Krause and Fairmount Cemetery Records
6. 1739 HISTORY OF MORRIS COUNTY, NEW JERSEY WITH ILLUSTRATIONS & BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF PROMINENT CITIZENS & PIONEERS  
W. W. Munsell & Company  
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8. Miss Harriett E. Trowbridge
9. 1860 Census and Pension Records  
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11. William Bergen Brokaw, OFFICIAL DIRECTORY -- BOROUGH OF CHATHAM, NEW JERSEY 1912  
Eugene A. O'Hara -- June, 1912
12. Chatham Historical Society Papers:
  - a. AS I REMEMBER  
Lynda Phillips Lum  
Chatham Public Library 1955
  - b. Historical Sketch THE STANLEY CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH  
Eva Pareis Bates 1956
  - c. CHATHAM METHODIST CHURCH 1898
  - d. CENTENNIAL OF THE VILLAGE CHURCH IN CHATHAM, KNOWN AS THE OGDEN MEMORIAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH 1823-1923  
Edward H. Lum, editor 1923
  - e. PAUL LUM'S BOOK

## SOURCES FOR NAMES con't.

- f. TEMPERANCE SOCIETY  
Harvey M. Lum, Secretary  
Chatham -- June 18, 1845
- g. GOLDEN JUBILEE--CHATHAM FIRE DEPARTMENT  
July 17, 1948
- h. BASEBALL SCORE BOOK -- May 19, 1877--July 13, 1878
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MASONS, MADISON, NEW JERSEY  
Ambrose E. Vandepoel  
Charles Francis Press  
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- j. ATLAS OF MORRIS COUNTY, NEW JERSEY -- 1868  
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John L. Murphy  
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## ADDRESSES

## A CHATHAM BOY -- 45 YEARS AGO

A paper read before the Chatham Historical Society on  
October 29, 1937 by William S. Hunt, President of the  
New Jersey Historical Society

## NEW JERSEY IN THE YEAR OF THE PROCLAMATION

A paper read before the New Brunswick Historical Club  
on April 18, 1963 by Earl Schenck Miers

## THE CALL TO ARMS -- NEW JERSEY IN 1861

A paper read before the Haddonfield Historical Society  
on May 23, 1961 by David D. Furman

From Mrs. G. Gordon Hennessy

SPECIAL THANKS TO:

Mr. Baldwin, Summit, N. J.

Mrs. Caroline Berk, Morris County Clerks Office

Mrs. <sup>Keith</sup> Block, Ogden Memorial Presbyterian Church

Mrs. Briggs, Springfield Historical Society

Mrs. Merritt L. Budd, Chatham, N. J.

Mrs. Rosamond H. Burkart, President of The Civil War Round Table of  
Northern New Jersey

Mr. Norman V. Grimes, Basking Ridge, N. J.

Miss Rebecca Hawkey, Chatham Public Library and Staff

Mr. Thomas Mullins, Past President of the New York Civil War Round  
Table and President of The Bronx Historical Society

Mr. George C. Southward<sup>rd</sup>, Chatham, N.J.

Miss Harriett E. Trowbridge, Chatham, N. J.

Mrs. Margaret Walker and Mrs. Francis Wrathall, Berkeley Heights  
Public Library

Special Thanks to my husband and family also my mother Mrs. Frank

P. Gilliland who babysat or travelled with me.

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KATHLEEN GILLILAND HENNESSY  
(Mrs. G. Gordon Hennessy)

- 1931 June 6, born in Westchester Co., New York, eldest daughter of Frank Park and Kathleen DuBois Gilliland.
- 1935 Moved to Williamsburg, Virginia and attended Mrs. Timberlake's school.
- 1937 Returned to New York and a short while in Massachusetts.
- 1939 Moved to 74 (now 122) Hillside Avenue, Chatham, New Jersey. Started in Miss Lecher's third grade and continued through the Chatham school system until graduation from high school in June, 1949.
- 1942 We moved from Hillside Avenue into our new home at 7 Rowan Road, Chatham.
- 1942 Interests during this time were: Member of Ogden Memorial  
to Presbyterian Church and the Westminster Fellowship, Chatham  
1949 Community Players, Chatham High Dramatic Club, Chatham Chat-  
ter Board, GAA, Y-Teens, No-Name Sub Debs, Delegate to New  
Jersey Girls' State in 1948, Girl Scout Troop 19, and worked  
part-time in Bamberger's both in Newark and Morristown.
- Accepted at McGill University, Montreal, Canada to study medicine but declined at the last moment to apply to an American school. Accepted at William and Mary, Richmond, Virginia and Hunter College, New York City, for the following year. In the meantime I attended Berkeley Secretarial School, East Orange, New Jersey where I completed the accelerated course and graduated in June, 1950.
- G. Gordon Hennessy of 57 Van Doren Avenue, Chatham, having graduated from Admiral Farragut Academy and Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute in 1950, and I decided to marry that summer rather than continue my education.
- 1950 On June 17, Gordon and I were married by Rev. Lecrone in Ogden Memorial Presbyterian Church. We lived at 49 South Passaic Ave. and I worked for a short while for Mr. George Wilson of Chatham Electronics when it was still located over the Cut-Rate Drug Store in Chatham.
- 1951 On April 5, our daughter, Kathleen Marion was born.
- 1952 On June 4, our second daughter, Marion Elizabeth, was born. In July, Gordon was transferred by the Titanium Pigment Corp. of National Lead Paint Company to Chicago, Illinois as a salesman. In October, we moved to Park Forest, Illinois.
- 1954 Gordon was transferred as manager of the Pittsburgh, Penn'a office and we moved to Brentwood, Penn'a.
- 1955 In July we bought and moved into our first home in Castle Shannon Penn'a. and our son, Frank Scott, was born on July 17.

KATHLEEN GILLILAND HENNESSY  
(Mrs. G. Gordon Hennessy)

-2-

- 1957 Our third daughter, Gayle Martha, was born on March 31.
- 1959 In February, Gordon decided to return to Chatham and enter the family business, The Lumino Company of N.J. In July we moved to Berkeley Heights, N. J.
- 1964 On July 2, we bought and moved into a big, old house in Basking Ridge, N. J. which we all love and are content to call home.
- 1965 Our family interests are travel and horses. We own a 16-1 bay gelding which the girls show locally. They are members of the Watchung Junior Hunt Club and senior troopers at Watchung Stable. Gordon rides with the B and G. Hunt Club and is vice-president of The Watchung Riding and Driving Club.

Though we have travelled from Canada to Florida, most of our vacations are spent in Virginia. I try to attend the Lee-Jackson celebration in Richmond every January; tour with the Civil War Round Table of New York in May; vacation in Charlottesville and the Valley in July or August with several side trips to Williamsburg or Washington, D. C.

As a hobby I collect Civil War books and memorabilia which is often displayed in local libraries and schools. Scott collects Revolution and World War I books, and has a complete set of World War II posters.

Our home is furnished in antiques ranging from a 1690 corner cupboard filled with pewter thru a victorian front parlor to yesterdays bedrooms.

Interests at this time are: Bishop Janes Methodist Church and The Basking Ridge Historical Society, Basking Ridge, N. J.; Watchung Riding and Driving Club, Summit, N. J.; the Board of Directors, past recording-secretary and presently vice-president and program chairman of the Civil War Round Table of Northern New Jersey, East Orange, N.J; attended the New Jersey Civil War Centennial Commission's American History Workshops and awarded a citation by the commission in 1965, Trenton, N. J.; The Stonewall Jackson Memorial, Inc. and awarded life membership as Colonel of the Second Stonewall Brigade, Lexington, Virginia; Co. K, 5th Va., Stonewall Brigade, Winchester, Virginia; The Association for the Preservation of Virginian Antiquities, Richmond, Virginia; The Honorary Society of the Confederate States of America, Upper Darby, Penn'a.

KATHLEEN GILLILAND HENNESSY  
(Mrs. G. Gordon Hennessy)

Past recording secretary and presently on the Board of Directors of The Civil War Round Table of Northern New Jersey; attended the New Jersey Civil War Commission's American History Workshops; Awarded citation by the New Jersey Civil War Commission in 1965; A member of The Basking Ridge Historical Society, The Somerset County Historical Society, The Confederate Memorial Literary Society, Richmond, Virginia; The Stonewall Jackson Memorial, Inc. Lexington, Virginia; Co. K, 5th Va. Reg. Stonewall Brigade, Winchester, Virginia; The Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities, Richmond Virginia.



Mrs. G. Gordon Hennessey (Kathleen Gilliland)



Home 1942-1950  
7 Rowan Rd.  
Chatham



December 19, 1862

Fairfax Ceminary

Dear Wife:-

i now take my pen in hand to answer your kind letter. i got it yesterday. So it was eight days to coming. i was glad to hear from you. i don't want you to think that i hant a-coming back Because unckle didnt live. But if it is my lot to come back I will and if it hant it will Be all write i will trust in the Lord. You must pray For me that I may be spared to return to my home and live in peace. And you know it is written that the Lord will hear and answer prair. So Don't give up in Dispair for i am better than I was when I wrote to you last. i go out now and I got a good apitite now I been eat (?) so dont worry. have got something for my coff now i think i shall be well before long. i have been sick Charlott and you have been sick too but i trust that it has been all for the best Charlott and i hope so. Dont get discourey yet Charlott Trust in your Faith that is in heaven. i suppose that we will leave hear on Monday if not before. So dont write me again as i dont no whare we are a-going. But there will be some wounded in them so they are a-going to send a Army from here that can be moved. But i will write as soon as i can after we git whare i go. O Charlott i sent a box to you and i sent a bottle in a newspaper and a small book and i have wrote all about them. And you never said anything about any of them so i hant you got them or have you. I have wrote a good many leters to you and you never said anything about only one. So i dont no wether you have

-2-

got them or the box or book or the botel. So if you hant got the box you can look after it. i didn't pay the frate on the box so you will have to pay it. But dont destroy anything that is in it. But take care of them and let me no all about it in the next letter if you please. O i an a-going to put the last envelop that i have so will have to trust to luck i git some more. i tell you the truth i want paper about as bad as anything. i wish that i had some to send you in this. i wish i could send you something in every leter but you never say wether you are pleased with what i send or not so sometimes i think that you dont want me to send so many things so if you dont let me no or dont you git them at all so please let me no soon.

When you write. O i tell you Charlott i lay in my bead and think about you and the little one that i never have seen Charlott. i tell you i never new how much i did think of you until i got sick then i mised you i tell you. i wanted to see you but i couldant. i wish i could see you today. i would like to hold you on my lap once more. There is two nice young ladys that helps nerse in this room. They are pirty attentiv to the sick. But of all the women that i have seen sence i have been out i dont care for none of the women nor wenches. For i tell you Charlott i hant no niger man. i tell you i am down on them. I think less of the nigers now than I ever did.

-4-3

i have to write a bit and then run and bring some water than go at it again. so i hant my own boss now so i dont want you to worry about anythin. i wish you would tell me whether you have got your state pay or not or wether you bin get it with the stificat that you have got so if you cant i will send you another one if you cant get it with the one you have got. So send me word just as soon as you can find out about it. O give my kind regards to all that inquires after me and tell them to writ for me to (?) for i dont have much time to write and a good many to writ to but i will answer anyone that writs to me i hant had no answer to the letter that i sent to uncle. i have wrote to a grate many that I hant got no answer so i dont think it is much fun to writ and not git no answer to them. O now i will give you the Directions: Company E, 27 Regt N. J. 4, Washington, D.C. Col Muridil. So i think that I will close. Receive this from your husband in the Army.

(signed) M. C. Broadwell

O i supose that you want the name so it will send it in this leter. O call the boy Muidill Coll Broadwell.

This is the name that i have selected for the boy. You see that the first leters of the names are the same as mine and all the last leters are l so this is the name that i want you him called and none other so write and tell me if you like it or not and wether you can ? it or not and tell me how you like it for a name.

~~54~~

O you spoke something about sending me your Deritype  
but i dont want you to send it for i will have to  
throw away some of the things when I leave because I  
haint got no pockets to burey them in. So dont send  
them to me. It is cloudy here today and pirty cold.  
Give my best respects to all the folks. O i wount pay  
for this letter and see if it will come strate or not.  
O John Goldvey(?) they sent to Filidelphia the first  
of this week. i dont know where the Regt is but they  
say to that big Fite. i suppose you seen that by the  
papers. My love to you. i would like to write every day  
if i could but you nedant look for that Charlott. This  
is all for this time so i will close this letter by (?)  
Receive this From your husben that is in the hos pital.

(signed) M. C. Broadwell

Goodbye

Copy of No. 43-1227 located in Historical Society files

Carver Hospital

Sept. 24th, 1864.

Dear Brother

Your kind favor was duly and gladly received and I will try to scratch off a few lines in return. Through the influence of Mr Parks I have been transferred to this hospital where I have much better care and accommodations than I had at the other place. That box you sent to the front I fear is lost for there is no means to follow one up I am much obliged to you for your good intentions and would like to be using some of the cordial contained therein. I expect a furlough in the course of two weeks or so and if you should send me any thing else send right away. Direct the same as your letter. I would like a little Blackberry Brandy if it could be had I received a letter from Mother this week. I wish she would send me a little chicken done up in an airtight jar or case if it would not be too much trouble. I don't expect I will be able to spend much time East if any if I get a furlough as I will have to go by U. S. transportation by way of Elmira & Rochester. still if I am strong enough I will run to New York for a week or so. I have written now until my head is dizzy so I must close with love to all the folks I remain as ever

Your brother

Geo. A. Youngs

Copy of No. 43-1225 located in Historical Society files

Fort McHenry Md.

March 17th 1864

Dear Belle

I got your letter today together with two others one from a bully boy in East Kendall and one from Hats Youngs. I was much edegfied by the perusal of the same I am short of postage stamps have only two or three and 10 cts. in my pocketbook and pay day is as far off as I don't know where if it don't come quickly I shall sell my shirt for a soldier's not one to work while there is two rags to his back. I am sorry to hear that Uncle Charles Adams has met with such a loss. The drums are beating for roll call and I must leave off and finish this tomorrow morning

Friday morning 9:15 a.m. I am just relieved from guard and will finish that letter to you which I commenced yesterday evening. After I had put up my writing "duds" and had just began to make my bed two of our boys had a pig muss. It all amounted to a lot of big oaths and loud words one or two slaps of the open hand in the face and then cooled off. One of them was a corporal. He was a good fellow before he got his two stripes but that promotion has spoiled him. He is as peevish as a child. Armed with a small item of authority he is a fool.

Kiss Fanny Van Pelt for me will you tell her I would like to have one of her pictures very much I have got twelve pictures now. four of our family. 4 of Uncle K's family. two Banks girls. one girl from Western New York. And Emma Seaman I corespond with all of them except Wm. Youngs. What is his post office address. If I knew I would write a letter every week until I got an answer. Poor fellow I pity him. I wonder who the next one will be. he has sworn eternal love to about a dozen or sixteen. I have never said the word love to any one although I have

-2-

flirted with over twenty. and now correspond with six or seven who are all bully good correspondents. There are two school marms out west who are honored by a soldiers letter about once a fortnight from your homely servant They are all beautiful and sweet and all that sort of a thing Mary E. Marsh of Rochester is all you describe that last love of Wm's except the teeth. they are white and even and how she loves to show them. When I kiss her her mouth looks like a ripe cherry. When she sends her picture I'll show you. if you will only send it back. I have not got it yet. I have the picture of the one I think the most of though and that is all I can get. I suppose she is too good for me and I must let her alone and admire in the distance I cant help admire that word in yours suggestive of love of Jay Bush. I love all the girls too well to pick on one so I expect I'll be an old bach. My paper says stop so I'll sign myself

Brother George

Give my love to all the girls who want to know how G.does. Remember me to all the friends in the house. Do you ever see Mrs. Burnett? Give my love to her when you see her.

Camp Carney No. 3  
November 10, 1862

Dear wife,

i now take my pen in hand to let you now that i am well and hope this will find you the same the boy too i have sum pirty ruff time sence i wrote to you before we was ordord to go on picket gard o miles from the camp and it comenced snowing before we got started it snoed very fast to so when we got whare we was agoing it was pirty deep so we had to build houses out of pine bushes and we had to cut them with our nives so it was slow work for 3 to build a house and runn all over to git buishes in the snow so after we got it built we could not lay down in it so then it was almost dark then we had to think about giting wood so we had no ax we had Carey our wood about a half a mile threw the snow we had to take it of the fence so i bat tar a fence if i cant build one you can tell your Father and a Saturday morning the snow was 6 inches deep out hear so you can see what a time we had of it and the wurst of all we hadun not half anuff to eat i dont think that i was ever so hungry as i was a Saturday morning and when it come it was a small lore or bakers bread and 3 small potatoes and they was burn a little and a little fat pice of pork just as big as one of my fingers this is the truth and it didnt git to us untill noon and as soon as we eat it we was told to march to another place so we was held as areserve so we couldan build no houses so we stayed there untill nite then we went to a house the Ofecers stayed in the house and the men in the barn but it fell on me to gard the house but i stood it firstrate and i got some Flowers out of the garden and i will send you some of them in a newspaper in the Box with a pare of spectibles that i found and you may give the specticles and the Box that they are in to your Father and tell him that i sent them to him and to take



-2-

good care of them as a present and you can dry the flowers in a book when you git them so you can look for the paper soon after you git this leter O there was a man bouryed this morning that was in our Regt he was in the Boonton Co his name was Steven miller this is the first one that has dide in our Regt sence we started so you see there nant ben much sickness in our Regt O i cant tell you all the perticklers now for i am acaring water today so i cant writ to much at a time.

*(signed  
M. C. Brantwell)*

Camp near White Oak Church, Va. Feb. 20th 1863

My dear Miss Phipps

I sincerely sympathize with you in the heavy affliction you have sustained in the loss of your brother, Thomas Phipps. Mr. White has desired me to mention something of the particulars of his last illness. Hearing in my visits through the camp that he was sick, I went to his tent and found him lying down, having some of the symptoms of the fever that has prevailed and been so fatal in our regiment. After inquiry as to his physical condition, I sought to learn how it was with his soul. He said he never had made a profession of religion but he knew he ought to be a Christian and wished to become one. When leaving I asked what there was I could do for him. He said he did not know of anything but wished I would pray with him. He seemed quite affected and promised to pray for himself. The next day he was visited by the surgeon and removed to the Hospital tent. He grew worse, his case becoming decidedly typhoid, with difficulty of hearing and speaking and often delirious. My practice is to have daily Bible reading and prayer with the sick in the Hospital. In these exercises, Thomas, though too ill to take part seemed to find comfort and to listen with attention., till his delirium became such that he took no notice of what was passing around.

On the 20th of January the Army marched up the river some twelve miles with the view of crossing and attacking Fredericksburg. The sick were sent away the day previous, Thomas being among them. They were sent to Falmouth by Ambulance, by railroad to Acquia Creek and steamboat to .At the latter point they were ordered back to their regiments, who had returned from the unsuccessful attempt. They were all brought back to Acquia Creek, and while most of the sick were brought to this regiment, the more severe cases were sent to a temporary Hospital at Windmill Point. Your brother was unable to bear these frequent removals and rapidly sunk. I have no notice of the precise date of his last moments. I have reason to believe he was made as comfortable as circumstances would permit and had all the surgical attention that could have availed.

I hear cheerful testimony to his being a good soldier and the ~~gane~~ general satisfaction his conduct gave to his officers. He has given his life in the noble cause of country and of right, and is no less a martyr than if he had fallen on the battlefield.

May God sustain you and his afflicted relatives under this severe bereavement.

Yours very truly,

A.A.Haines, Chaplain 15th regt.  
N.J.V.

\*\*\*\*\*

1st Division, 6th Corps Hospital  
near White Oak Church, Va.

Mrs. Eliza Phipps, Madam-

Yours of the 16th int. has been received and I should have replied to the same long ago, but I have been kept so busy that it has been impossible for me to find time any sooner to reply to all of your inquiries. Your son, Thomas Phipps, Co. C. 15th N.J. Volunteers died of typhoid fever Jan. 31st 1863 at Windmill Point Hospital near Aquia Creek, Va. He was buried in the cemetery at that place, his grave has been suitably marked, so that if you saw proper at any time to have his remains removed, you would have no trouble in ascertaining the spot where they were interred..

I am not able to say whether he ever received the \$5 that you speak of having sent him. I have no knowledge of him borrowing money from any one person. I do not think that he received any pay lately from the US Govt.

I know of no requests that he made previous to his death in regards to any of his friends or relatives. He appeared perfectly calm and willing to meet his fate, was conscious up to the time of his death.

The different chaplains of various denominations in the Army had access to the Hospital at all hours of the day and night and one of them visited your son frequently while he was ill. Hoping that this hastily written note will prove satisfactory to you, I am, Madam

Yours respectfully

Your obedient servant

A.B.P. Kelly - Surgeon in charge

March 8th 1863

Chatham, Feb. 4th 1863

Dr. G.C.Terhune

Sir, Yours of the 3rd Feb. was duly recd. informing me of the death of my son Thomas. It would be very gratifying to me and family to hear particulars of his death, whether he had his senses and if he made any requests to his family and relatives, was any of his comrades with him during his sickness. I forwarded him by mail 17th Jan. \$5 (five dollars). Can you inform me whether he received it or not.

And oblige his sister and mother

Eliza Phipps

Chatham, Morris Co. N.J.

\*\*\*\*\*

Camp near White Oak Church, March 5th. 1863

Mrs. Eliza Phipps, Madam;

Your letter of Feb. 4th is before me- Your son was received in Hospital in the evening and died at night - Instead of coming to our division through mistake he was sent to some other division - He was in a dying condition when he arrived - His comrades were with him but I don't remember them now. There was no money in his possession. His effects are now in possession and have been since his death of

Surgeon Kelly

95th Penn. Vols

1st. Div. 6th Corps -Washington  
D.C.

His disease was typhoid fever.

Yours truly, G.C.Terhune

Dept. of the Interior - Pension Office - Nov. 26th. 1866

Madam:

You are hereby notified that your claim for pension No. 86, 862 has been allowed at \$8 per month commencing Feb. 1st 1863, payable at the Pension Agency in Trenton, N.J. Your pension certificate has been issued and sent to Pitney and Youngblood Esq., your appointed attorney, residing in Morristown, N.J.

Respectfully yours

Mrs. Eliza Phipps  
Chatham, N.J.

Joseph M. Barrett  
commissioner

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A newspaper clipping somewhat battered reads

Death of William

William Phipps,

er and Civil War vet

night at the home of

at 66 Hedges avenue

being ninety one years

He had been ill five

Mr. Phipps was born in Chatham in an old dwelling on Main St. near the Passaic River Bridge. For fifty years he engaged in the manufacture of baskets with a plant here and conducted an extensive business. He enlisted early in the Civil War and was wounded in the leg in the battle of Petersburg. This rendered him somewhat lame the rest of his life. He had been retired forty years.

Surviving are three other sons, Charles and David who live here, and Frank of Newark; three daughters, Mrs. Ribolt of Summit and Mrs. Elizabeth O'D both of this borough and a sister Miss Emma Phipps, a resident here.

The funeral services were held on Thurs. Afternoon. Rev. Edward Betterton of the Methodist Church officiating, Members of the Amer. Legion Post formed a guard of honor and gave the veteran a military

burial, with a salute and taps at the grave.

1927

## Civil War

Major Herbert M. Dawley

The writer came to Chatham in the spring of 1917 to spend a week-end with Mr. Herbert T. Strong and his family. I had just accepted a position with the Wm. Laidlaw Co., of which Mr. Strong was also an executive. I had thought that Mrs. Dawley and I would reside in Westchester. However, the beauty of the country, and the charm of the people, settled the question, and we never had reason to regret our decision to become Chathamites. In addition to the attributes already mentioned, we found an esprit de corps that was inspiring. Whatever project was afoot was tackled by everyone concerned, with a vigor and a determination to carry it to a successful conclusion, so that the results would be second to none. Obviously this has been an inherent quality that goes back to the beginning of the settlement. Volunteers have never been lacking when a call has gone out for service in a cause affecting the common welfare. As evidence of this we have but to read the roster of names and the service records of the men from Chatham who answered President Lincoln's call at the beginning of the Civil War. We are indebted to Mr. Charles A. Philhower for having compiled this record. In addition to this there are in the archives (Hist. Soc.), letters from 1st Lieutenant John<sup>A</sup> Trowbridge about the records of property and equipment of Co. A., 33rd U. S. Volunteers. Of great interest are the letters of Henry Van Voast to his parents, written from Libby Prison. One dated Dec. 4th, 1861 and another Dec. 16, 1861, prove that he was in the forefront of volunteers.

A salute to the men of Chatham, who, a century ago, responded to President Lincoln's call and did their bit to guarantee that: "Government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

### Civil War Period

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

Again the custom of erecting a liberty pole established in Revolutionary times are participated in, however the location was not the same since the center of the village had changed. It was no longer east of the Passaic. The coming of the railroad and the location of its station attracted the inhabitants westward, and at this time the business section was at the crossing of Passaic Avenue and Main Street. Here in '61 a liberty pole was erected. This first one was unfortunately blown down. In an attempt to erect another in its place, the pole fell and was broken to pieces. Although this seemed to be an omen of an unfortunate outcome of the war, the population of the borough was determined to be represented as standing ardently in behalf of the united nation by a pole from which the stars and stripes should be floated in the breeze. A third attempt was successful and the pole stood for many years. At this time Aunt Dorcas Day, a weaver of rag carpets, lived on the corner of Passaic Avenue, where Mr. Nelson Kelley's house is now located. One of the guy ropes was fastened to the pear tree standing on the ground of Aunt Dorcas's lot. In the second attempt to erect the pole this tree was uprooted and the derrick and pole fell to the ground and broken in pieces. It is said just at this time the mail train bound for Newark stopped at the station. Many of the

-3-

passengers seeing the plight that the people were put in by this unfortunate happening, stepped from the train. Among the arrivals was one Jos. P. Bradley, who afterward became a justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. Seizing the opportunity offered him, he climbed upon the roof of the scale house situated near the corner of the Long Hill road and the turnpike and extemporaneously made the speech of the day. This stirred the villagers to a renewed effort and within a short time two large timbers were hewn out, fashioned and spliced by the millwrights and carpenters, and soon became the liberty pole of the town. The great flag which floated from this pole was the product of the skillful hands of the patriotic women of Chatham.

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

It is said by one of the number who joined the army from Chatham, that when the news of the firing on Fort Sumter reached the



-4-

village, the excitement was so great that more than half of the men of the town volunteered their services. Messrs. Hudson Muchmore and William Lum were among the most active, and took their places at once as officers of companies of boys who began drilling, hopeful that they might soon enter the army.

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

-5-

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

-6-

wounded; Jacob Miller; Charles Miller, brother of Jacob; Samuel Parsons; Aaron Parsons, brother of Samuel - these two brothers joined a New York Regiment; John Dennis Ferris, joined the 3rd New York.

Note from Book Committee: The material beginning on page 2 has been copied from History of Chatham by Charles A. Philhower, pages 45-47.

The following is an excerpt from the "Newark Evening News" dated May 20, 1963:

"A veteran actor and director will bring a major Civil War battle to life tomorrow night for the Friends of the Chatham Library.

Maj. Herbert M. Dawley of 42 Center St., business manager of the Paper Mill Playhouse, Millburn, from 1941-49, will present "Gettysburg. The American Iliad," for which he wrote the script, photographed on-the-spot scenery and recorded background music and special effects.

The presentation will begin at 8:15 p.m. at the group's spring meeting. Also on display will be a one-man showing of Dawley's art work and exhibit of the library's Civil War books.

July 1-3 will mark the 100th anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg."

The newspaper article is located in the Historical Society files.

Major Herbert M. Dawley

*misplaced  
in the middle  
of Civil War  
see pgs 81-83*

Born Chillicothe, Ohio. Studied engineering and architecture in Springfield Ohio. Employed by General Railway Signal Co., Lackawanna Steel Co., Ontario Power Co. of Niagara Falls, Ontario; The Pierce Arrow Motor Car Co., as designer of special bodies. Conceived and designed the outstanding feature of Pierce Arrow cars, namely, the incorporation of head lamps in the front fenders.

Studied painting and sculpture at the Art Students' League. Specialized in garden sculpture with emphasis on sundials. Became interested in the theater through the Unity Players and the Studio Players, both of Buffalo. Catherine Cornell began her career with the latter group. In 1916 became associated with the Wm. Laidlaw Co. of New York, as public relation manager. Was commissioned Major of Infantry in the N. J. Militia in 1917, and served until mustered out in 1919.

Conceived the idea of making motion picture of dinosaurs by the stop-motion process. The figures averaged twelve inches in height. They were built of an articulated metal skeleton, capable of universal movement, and covered with a molded elastic skin. The picture was titled "The Ghost of Slumber Mountain". This led to an association with Tony Sarg the famous artist and founder of the marionette theatre in this country. We produced a series of animated cartoon comedies in silhouette. One of these ran for several years on the same program with the famous picture; "The Golem".

Mr. William Harmon commissioned me to produce three religious motion pictures to be used in churches, not as entertainment but as part of a devotional service. Interspersed with these activities were radio and professional theater.

*How ABOUT "THE LOST WORLD" - C. 1920*

The growth of the amateur theater groups received an impetus when motion pictures practically eliminated the road companies. For a time I gave my services to the Chatham Community players. Their reputation for doing plays with professional finish stimulated the interest of other groups who called upon my services, so that directing amateur clubs became a full time occupation, on a professional basis. Aside from the emoluments I have received, I have been more than repaid through friendships and the knowledge that doors have been opened to a richer life for many people. The residents of Chatham have recently honored me by endowing, in my name, a seat in the Vivian Beaumont Theater in Lincoln Center. For this honor I am humbly grateful.

Mr. Budd:

This is the only picture  
of myself that I can find  
I hope it will do.

Major Dawley



Major Herbert M. Dawley



43 FULLER AVE CHATHAM

Excerpts from the Session minutes of the Presbyterian Church of Chatham Village (The Village Church in Chatham) Sept. 29, 1862.

Sept. 29, 1862

"..... Twenty-six dollars had also been contributed to the American Tract Society to aid in furnishing suitable reading to the Army".

December 3, 1863

"..... Fourteen dollars had been paid to the United States Christian Commission in aid of sick and wounded soldiers."

December 8, 1864

"..... Thirty-four dollars were collected on the Day of Thanksgiving for the relief of Freedmen which had been forwarded to the General Assembly Committee for this object. Thirty-eight dollars were also reported as having been contributed for the American Union Commission toward the relief of suffering refugees of the South....."

April 15, 1866

"... The sum of Forty-one dollars was reported as the amount contributed for the religious education of Freedmen on the day of Thanksgiving appointed on the first Thursday of December by the President."

March 4, 1867

".... also collection in March in aid of those suffering from famine in the Southern States through Southern Relief Commission \$138.57."

-2-

November 27, 1867

"...., also Thirty-seven dollars and 50 cents as the amount contributed to the Colportage Fund for Freedmen under the direction of the Board of Publications".

Note: Webster defines "colportage" as "colporteur's work" and a "colporteur" as a hawker or distributor, especially of religious tracts and books locally". A colporteur was sponsored jointly by the Presbyteries of Newton and Morris and Orange in 1873 "To circulate the publications of the Board of Publication and to perform Sunday School and other missionary work" but it appears that his efforts were not as successful as had been hoped.



# CIVIL War Excerpts from Ogden Memorial Church

On page 17 of THE CENTENNIAL OF THE OGDEN MEMORIAL PRESBYTERIAN Church published in 1923 there is a paragraph as follows:

At the time of organization of this church and down to about 1872 the Trustees took three distinct affidavits before a Justice of the peace before assuming office; first, they swore that they would support the Constitution of the U.S.; secondly, that that they do and will bear true faith and allegiance to the Government in this State under the authority of the people; thirdly, that they would execute the trust reposed in them as Trustees of The Village Church in Chatham to the best of their ability and understanding.

This practice was followed through 1864, discontinued for several years and then resumed briefly before it was finally discontinued. No explanation of this situation can be located.

L.M.Schanek

## Addenda concerning Civil War from Book Committee:

Mrs. A. B. Churchill of Madison found this old record:

1864--Committee met over Mr. Paulmier's store. Mr. Mahlon Miller was appointed a committee of one to raise volunteers. Directed him to go to Port Royal for that purpose.

Mrs. Willard Pollard states that the letter from Van Voast in the Historical Society files was given by her mother Mrs. Totten. The soldier who wrote was a great uncle of her mother. He was related to the Pollards in the family of Mrs. G. V. Lum. Mrs. G. V. Lum says that four brothers were her great uncles.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

PRESBYTERIAN - Mr. John C. Richmond and  
Mrs. Arthur A. Richmond, Sr.,  
South Orange

GATEWAY CLUB - Mr. Wm. A. Sabitus

GUILD - Mrs. Helen J. Miller

MUSIC - Mr. Irving A. Lum

WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION - Mrs. Wm. A. Gibson

MABEL SMITH'S NOTES

OLD CHATHAM - By Wm. C. Wallace

CIVIL WAR - L. M. Schanck

THIS PAGE SHOULD BE

IV - 188

## Cleaners

by George Boorujy

Peter Boorujy started a cleaning and tailoring shop at 9 North Passaic Avenue in the spring of 1917. He rented the store from Dr. Wolfe for \$25.00 a month. He equipped the store with a sewing machine, a mirror, a small showcase and counter, a cloth sack, a large table sturdily built which served many purposes; pressing table, a large surface for laying materials on for cutting pattern, and also Peter sat on it to do his sewing. He put in a cast iron pot stove which heated the place and kept the cast iron irons placed around its perimeter for pressing purposes. All pressing was done by hand using sponge, water and pieces of pressing cloth.

After two years he was able to purchase a used pressing machine and a small steam generating boiler which used city gas for fuel.

Although the shop was known as dry cleaning and tailoring place Peter did no dry cleaning himself. All his cleaning was sent out to be cleaned by a plant in Newark, called The Newark Cleaners.

Before coming to Chatham, Peter had a tailoring and cleaning store in New York on 123rd St. near Amsterdam Ave. where he conducted business from 1912 to 1913. Then he moved to Philadelphia, Pa., and conducted the same kind of business until 1916 when he moved to Summit and went into the cleaning and tailoring business with his brother John.

By 1923 Peter's business in Chatham was increased so he took his brother Samuel with him to teach him the business and also paid him a small salary.

-2-

In 1925, Peter's father purchased the building at 9 South Passaic Avenue from Walter Bruen of Maplewood. Then the building was occupied as a residence on the second floor and the two stores below were occupied as a restaurant and a barber shop. Soon after the building was purchased, the people on the second floor who also ran the restaurant vacated the premises. Then Peter moved his business into the place where the restaurant was and also occupied the apartment on the second floor as his residence.

In 1926, Columbia Cleaners started to do all the cleaning and dyeing for Peter's shop, and his establishment was registered as Peter's Cleaners and Dyers, (sometimes called Peters).

Columbia Cleaners was established in Summit on Chatham Road in the fall of 1925 doing business in wholesale and retail dry cleaning covering an area of approximately 10 miles in radius. Columbia Cleaners started as a partnership within the Boorujy family and then in 1927 it was incorporated with Peter Boorujy, President, George Boorujy, Secretary and Treasurer. The plant was built in the industrial zone and in a secluded area because the fire hazard in the dry cleaning industry was too great. In fact in the early dry cleaning plants the cleaning department was built separate from the finishing department - at least 20 feet away, because the cleaning fluid was gasoline or benzine which was very explosive, and almost every dry cleaning plant had one or more fires in their history.

Around 1928 Dixie Stodard came out with a new petroleum dry cleaning fluid which reduced fire hazard tremendously.

3  
-5-

His specification for cleaning fluid was 110° flash point, and 300° end point, whereas gasoline has -6° flash point and over 400° end point.

Since 1930 the demand for dry cleaning has been so great and the necessity for quick service and building dry cleaning plants to take care of all dry cleaning in business and congested areas, it was necessary to develop a new cleaning fluid. These are synthetic, namely carbon tetrachloride, trichloro ethylene, and perchloroethylene which overcomes fire hazard and meets the speed requirement.

In 1932 my father had major changes made in the building, put on new front, lowered the store floor to sidewalk level and renovated the interior of the entire building. Originally the store floor level was two steps above the sidewalk level.

1948, Columbia Cleaners took over the ownership of Peter's store, and then Peter became more active and devoted more time at the Columbia Cleaners plant.

Other cleaning establishments in town:

Chatham Cleaners - Main Street

Utility Laundry - Main Street

Colony cleaners - Main Street

## HISTORY OF DISCOVERY OF DRY CLEANING METHOD

In the early part of 1800 in the southern part of France in the City of Marseille, the dry cleaning method was accidentally discovered. One day when the master and mistress were out, the servant and butler were at the mansion attending to their daily chores. <sup>while</sup> A lady servant <sup>was</sup> readying the master's attire for special functions, ~~and~~ butter churning and filling the oil lamp for that night, accidentally the lamp was upset over the attire, soaking it with oil. In order to conceal the evidence from the master, the attire was hurriedly dried with a towel by the maid and the butler and put away. Then came the time when the master needed his apparel to wear for the special occasion. The maid, <sup>fri</sup> frightened, produced the garment still smelling. The master noticed that it smelled of oil (kerosene) but the coat looked clean and bright. He asked the maid what happened. She replied and told him about the accident. He was very pleased and kept the discovery to himself and, thereafter, every time he needed to clean his coat or other attire, he repeated the accident.

The first cleaning plant was opened in France by a Frenchman called Jolly Bellin. The method of cleaning was kept very secret. Trying to get any facts about cleaning in those early days was almost impossible. But as time went on the secret gradually leaked out and the technique and method of this new cleaning process became known. Dry cleaning plants started to appear in many countries in Europe. Among the very first was Pullars at Perth Scotland. This plant still is one of the leading plants in the world.

-2-

Then as today, France was considered the leader in fashion, so cleaners of that day decided to refer to their cleaning methods as french cleaning. We sometimes use this term even today by some cleaners.

The early method of dry cleaning used benzene camphene and even turpentine. They took apart the garments and cleaned each piece separately. After drying they sewed the pieces back together again. This was a very lengthy and sometimes tedious process that required considerable time and effort, plus a certain amount of knowledge and skill to put the parts together in the original style.

It was not until the early years of the twentieth century that dry cleaning as an industry began to gain prominence. Even up to the time of World War I a dry cleaner who returned a garment free from odor was always under suspicion of not having cleaned it at all. Today there is no excuse for a garment to return from the cleaner having a faint odor of dry cleaning fluid, because dry cleaning has become a scientific industry. Continuous research has developed new machinery and new processes that have eliminated this problem.

For a long time gasoline was used as a dry cleaning fluid, but this was not satisfactory for several reasons. In 1925, the U.S. Bureau of Standards set up certain specifications for a solvent is a petroleum distillate from which impurities and odor compounds are removed. This makes it suitable for dry cleaning purposes. More recently, the manufactured chlorinated hydrocarbon solvents such as carbon tetrachloride, trichlorethylene and perchlorethylene have been used success-



-3-

fully by the cleaning industry.

The growth of dry cleaning industry has been tremendous. The Bureau of Census for the year 1919 gave \$55,000,000 as total annual sales and now after a little more than 40 years, the total sales exceed \$2,000,000,000. This I attribute to improvement in our standard of living and growth of population.

The latest survey shows that there are more than 30,000 dry cleaning plants in the United States, exclusive of small press shops.

Edward J. Boorujy

Born - Summit, N.J.

Parents - Albert & Zehraketerchah Boorujy

Sister - Lucy - brother - Thomas

Educated in Summit High School - Rutgers University

Married Sally Russonello

Child - Edwina

In Business - Columbia Cleaners - Chatham Rd. Summit

Belong Lions Club- Director - Summit Y.M. C.A.

Central Presbyterian Church

Hobbies - Woodworking and golf

George Bourujy

Birthplace - Diabebir - Turkey

Parentage - Abraham & Toma Boorujy

Educated in Philadelphia High School - Newark College of Engineering

Married Mary Kazenchy - N. Y. C.

Children - Gloria, Geo. Jr. Richard

Brothers & sisters - Hannah - d.

Albert d.

John d.

Peter d.

Raymond d.

Salam

Samuel

William

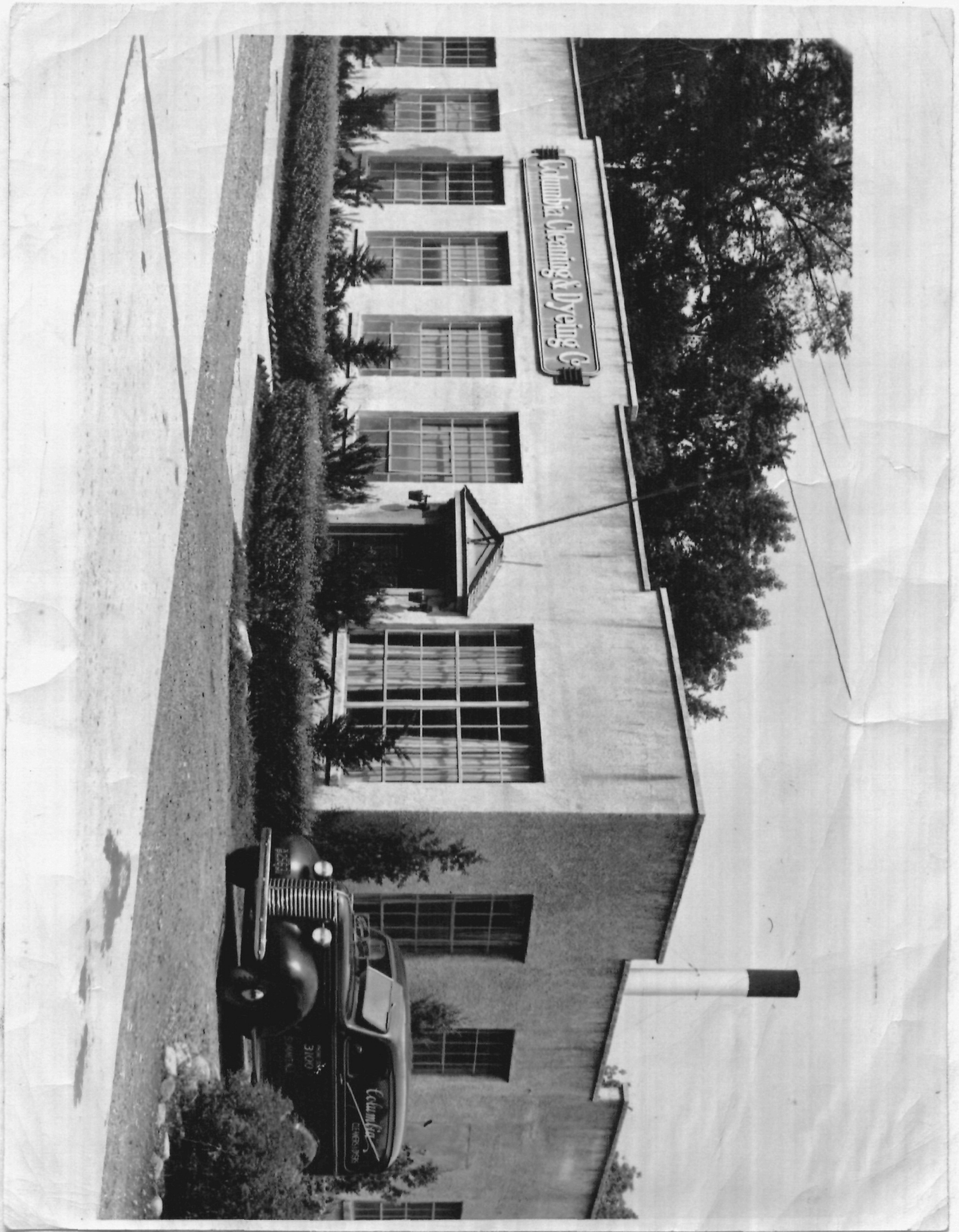
Business - Columbia Cleaners

Belong to Central Presbyterian Church, Kiwanis - Elbs

Hobbies - Woodworking - reading



Mr. George Boorujy  
42 Lewis Ave.  
Summit, N.J.



# Clothing

Dressmakers of Chatham  
and  
Clothing

Sarah E. Ward

June 1, 1963

## Dressmakers of Chatham

### Early Dressmakers

Quotation from "A Chatham Boy Forty-Five Years Ago", paper read before the Chatham Historical Society by William S. Hunt, president of the New Jersey Historical Society on October 29, 1937.

"Socially, the community was typical in its self-sufficiency. All of the principal trades were represented - the village carpenter, painter and plumber in the building trades being important entities. We had the village seamstress who came in by the day and disliked boys, who in return made the dislike unanimous. I wonder why the dressmaker and the small boy were natural hostilities. Perhaps, on the male side, there was an innate vision of the years to come."

### In 1880's

Mrs. Edward Lantz  
82 Main Street

(Mentioned in article by Mrs. George V. Lum entitled "Bit of Chatham Long Ago", published in Chatham Historical Society News Letter, October 1956.)

### From 1895- 1925, approximately

Miss Dolly Southmayd  
Mrs. Henry (Annie Southmayd)  
135 Main Street

The Southmayd sisters, as they were affectionately called, were apparently the best known dressmakers. They did their fittings and sewing in their home which was furnished with



beautiful antiques. Dolly is described as being chirpy, animated and talkative, while Annie, who was also a milliner, was quiet, sedate, and did most of the sewing. They were very well liked. On one occasion when Mr. Day won a ton of coal in some kind of drawing, he had it delivered to the Southmayd sisters. (Picture is attached.)

Mrs. Charlotte Secor  
Main Street

Mrs. Secor trimmed hats in addition to making dresses and petticoats. It required two or three fittings and two to three weeks to get a dress made. A close personal relationship often developed between the dressmaker and her customers. Mrs. W.S. Neefus of Chatham recalls visiting Mrs. Secor with her mother at some of the fittings. Mrs. Secor, to please the little girl, made a complete outfit of clothes for her doll including a crocheted hat and sweater and upholstered a little doll's chair for her.

Miss Katherine Albert  
Main Street

Visited in various homes for one to two weeks at a time to do sewing for complete families.

Miss Sarah Roper  
Washington Avenue

Miss Virginia Ferris  
Main Street

Moved to Newark and was noted for fancy dressmaking.

Miss Lib Van Wert (Mrs. Reeves)

Excellent designer of clothes. Moved to East Orange after her wedding but many Chatham ladies continued to go to her to have their best clothes made (wedding dresses, etc.)

Miss Ann O'Hara  
Passaic Avenue

Mrs. Rake  
Ward Place

Miss Mary McCormack  
Washington Avenue  
(advertized in Madison Eagle  
February 26, 1915)

In 1930's and 1940's

From 1937 to 1942, Mrs. Raider Naess operated The Loom, a shop specializing in custom-made clothes on Main Street (next door to the William Pitt.) This establishment catered to a clientele interested in having individually designed clothes and attracted many persons from distant points. Their guest book revealed that their clientele came from many countries.

They specialized in imported tweeds and French fabrics.

The restrictions on trade and transportation caused by the war caused The Loom to close.

Mrs. Swayze  
So. Passaic Avenue

Recent and Present Day

Mrs. Alfred Lee  
76 Garden Avenue

Mrs. Theodore Lindemann T.  
49 Centre Street

Mrs.

## Clothing

Following is a compilation of advertisements for clothing, arranged in chronological order, offered to residents of Chatham from the late 18th century to the early 20th century. These are of interest because of the difference in spelling, style of writing, and types of merchandise offered for sale at the various periods. Information concerning the present day clothing stores in Chatham is also given.

### Advertisements

New Jersey Journal, February 16, 1779

Ogden and Curtis - CLOTHS

Black fattins, black Barcelona handkerchiefs, chintz and callicoos, India perfians, black farcinett ribbons, Irish linens, checks and fripes, cambrick, hemp flockings, stay laces, black edging, Dutch lace, red gimp and fringe, buckram. A parcel of failers coats, waifcoats, breeches and drawers. Sewing falks and mohair afforted.

Morristown Palladium of Liberty, December 3, 1812

See attached photostatic copy of advertisement for boot and shoe making by Johathan Dayton.

Madison Eagle, March 20, 1896

Chatham Notes - You can get the latest spring styles of Derbys at the shoe and gent's' furnishing store of N. Kelley and Son. A new invoice of golf caps just received, some new and neat styles. Remember that during March only, we

sell Woonsocket rubber boots at \$2.60; boys' at \$2.15.

Madison Eagle, January 1, 1897.

Chatham Notes - Largest assortment of mufflers and neckties ever in this town can be found at Kelley's Shoe and Gents Furnishing Emporium. They make beautiful Xmas presents.

Chatham Press, March 13, 1897

Go to Kelley's Emporium for fine shoes. Ladies \$2.00;  
Gents \$3.00.

Chatham Press, May 8, 1897

Miss C.E. Halsey's Store - Special Line of Dress Linings and Hosiery.

J. Walker, Tailor - Clothing Made to Order

Chatham Press, May 29, 1897

PARASOLS - Green, the Umbrella Man  
NE Corner Broad and Market Streets, Newark

We are specialists in this line, making the finest goods in the trade and using our own original designs. This gives you the opportunity to wear a Parasol that you do not see duplicated in the hands of every fifth lady you meet. We sell lace covered Parasols with full flounces over any of the new shades of silk.

Chatham Press, November 20, 1897

L. Ellett, Main Street, Chatham - Dry Goods and Groceries.  
Notions, Hosiery, Suspenders, Handkerchiefs, Overalls, Shirts,  
Bicycle Caps, Neckwear.

At Miss C. E. Halsey's Store, Main Street, Chatham  
Winter Underwear - Ladies, 25¢ up, Children's, 15¢ up,  
Men's, 45¢ up.

Chatham Press, May 22, 1897

Special Sale at Kelley and Sons

Ladies Hose, 3pairs for 25¢

Chatham Press, June 3, 1899

N. Kelley and Son - Full Line of Straw Goods Just Arrived.  
We also lead in the shoe business, black and tan, bull dog,  
and plain toe. Prices to suit. Patronize home trade and  
benefit yourselves and us.

Madison Eagle, September 18, 1903

Hahne and Co., Newark, New Jersey

Everything is in fine fettle. We're ready - yes -  
splendidly ready - with one of the grandest expositions of  
bright new Autumn merchandise it has ever been our pleasure  
to announce.

You'll come - of course you'll come - and marvel at the  
immensity of the display made possible by our far-reaching  
influence on both sides of the Atlantic. ( A listing of  
many kinds of fabrics followed including Peau de Soie,  
85¢ a yard, and white and colored and black taffetas at  
59¢ a yard)

Autumn Dress Goods - Plain fabrics are to be "all the go"  
this season, according to the dictates of fashion and to  
the feminine mind, her rulings are absolute. First on  
the list comes broadcloths for the more auspicious occasions,  
then the rough shaggy materials for walking suits will be  
used extensively and are indeed striking and novel in  
design. The evening gowns will include Voiles, Crepe de  
Paris and other soft clinging fabrics, white French Cheviots,

(4)

Lustrous Mohairs and various web and fleck weaves and effects give life to the display.

Directory of Chatham, 1912

Frank Gasdia - Custom Tailor

Wolfe Bldg., Passaic Ave., Chatham

Madison Eagle, November 30, 1914

Hahne's Newark - New Jersey's Greatest Store

Vast quantities of seasonable, desirable merchandise go these last days of this greatest sale of all times.....

The whole store will pulse with excitement - will teem with half-price offerings - everybody is keyed to the highest pitch to make these last days the banner days of this wonderful merchandising stroke. Thirty extra Surety Coupons with every dollar or more purchase all day Saturday, November 28 and Monday, November 30, 1914.

Madison Eagle, February 26, 1915

L. S. Plant<sup>u</sup> and Co.

Dry Goods Shopping Center of New Jersey

Sale of Bee Hive Sewing Machines

Manufactures<sup>r</sup> \$35 Trademark Price for \$15.75

\$70 Trademark Price for \$34.50

\$40 Trademark Price for \$19.50

\$50 Trademark Price for \$25.00

\$65 Trademark Price for \$32.50

Madison Eagle, November 27, 1915

Osmun and Co. Clothing From Maker to Wearer

Sale of Winter Suits

\$7 Suits at \$4.98

\$9 Suits at \$6.75

\$22.50 Suits at \$14.95

#### Sale of Coats

\$7 Coat at \$4.98

\$18 Coat at \$12.95

Auto Coats - A great line of fine coats for driving

\$8.95 and up

Dr. Denton's Sleeping Garments at 39¢

Madison Eagle, February 6, 1920

L. S. Platt and Co., 711-21 Broad Street, Newark  
New 1920 Dress Cottons - Rich colorings, as beautiful in  
dye and pattern effects as anything in fine silk give wide  
latitude to your choice while Fashion stands guard with her  
decree of "Voiles and Crepes for Spring and Summer" and  
Economy emphasizes her call in "Buy Early".

Chatham Chatter, February 22, 1922

C. DeSantis - Tailor and Furrier

Mazzano - Dry Goods, Main Street, Chatham

Chatham Chatter, June 1924

A. Mendelson's Dry Goods, 105 Main Street, Chatham

## Present Day Clothing Stores

### Main Fabric Shop

Opened in 1948 at 244 Main Street. Present address  
265 Main Street.

Owner - Mrs. Mary DeNapoli, Montclair, New Jersey

Operated by Mrs. Kenneth Smith

Goods sold - all types of fabrics, patterns, sewing  
materials.

### Jodins

Address- 215 Main Street

Opened - May 16, 1956

Owner - Mr. Edward Silverstein

Has five full time employees and one high school

boy and one high school girl as part-time employees.

Goods sold - Ladies apparel, junior and misses apparel

Outerwear, dresses, bathing suits, sports

wear - everything for women except lingerie and  
shoes.

Aim - Better clothes at a lower price. Clientele extends  
from Dover to Staten Island

### C. Jay of Terrace House

Opened April 1957 at 424 Main Street

Owners - Mrs. Martha Anthony and daughter, Mrs. Barbara  
Anthony Iaione

Building was built for the shop - brick and redwood combination  
of Old English and Colonial style of architecture.

Goods sold - Retail apparel for women - dresses, sports  
apparel, accessories, etc.



Casual Living

Address - 251 Main Street

Opened - February 1961 (branch of Millburn store)

Owners - Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Polidor, Short Hills, N.J.

Goods sold - Ladies' and Juniors' apparel - dresses, sport clothes, accessories, handbags, stockings, shoes, and jewelry.

Chatham Department Store

Address - 230 Main Street

Opened - March 15, 1930 in store formerly operated by Wallers.

Size of store - 15 x 60.

Owners - Irving and Robert Marks. Irving Marks became sole owner in 1935.

Broke through into adjoining store when it became vacant. Size of store was enlarged to 30x60.

October 1950 - an adjoining store was connected by an archway

increasing the floor area to 45x60. A Men and Boys' Shop was set up in the new addition while the other store carries Infants, Children's and Women's wear.

Goods sold - Retail apparel for men and boys, ladies, misses, and children. Also clothing accessories are sold.

## Bibliography

A Chatham Boy Forty-Five Years Ago, paper read before the Chatham Historical Society by William S. Hunt, president of the New Jersey Historical Society on October 29, 1937. (In files of Chatham Historical Society)

Bit of Chatham Long Ago, Mrs. George V. Lum, Chatham Historical Society News Letter, October 1956. (In files of Chatham Historical Society)

Personal reminiscences were obtained from the following:

Mrs. George V. Lum, 17 Summit Avenue, Chatham, N.J.

Mrs. W. S. Neefus, Budd Lane, Chatham, N.J.

Mrs. Irving Marks, 20 Greenwood Avenue, Chatham, N.J.

Mrs. Reidar Ness, 208 Southern Blvd, Chatham Twp., N.J.

Miss Harriet Trowbridge, 525 Main Street, Chatham, N.J.

Clothing Advertisements - Advertisements may be found in almost all former issues of Chatham Chatter, Chatham Courier, Chatham Press, Madison Eagle, Morristown Palladium of Liberty, New Jersey Journal. Exerpts of some of the more interesting ones are included and identified in the report.

## Resources

Photostatic copy of clothing advertisement in Morristown

Palladium of Liberty, December 3, 1812 - Attached

Snapshot of Southmayd Sisters (dressmakers) - Attached

De Santis Tailoring Shop

Owner - Carmine DeSantis

Address - 231 Main Street, Chatham, N.J.

Opened for business - February 2, 1914. This is the oldest shop in Chatham and will celebrate its 50th anniversary in February 1964.

Type of service - Ladies and gentlemen's custom tailoring

Personal recollections - Mr. DeSantis emigrated from Italy in 1906. His first two days in this country he earned \$2.50 a day. In 1909 he worked in Summit as a tailor; in 1911, moved to Morristown where he also worked in a tailoring shop. In 1914 he moved to Chatham and opened his own shop in its present location. At that time Chatham was a well known summer resort town. The Fairview Hotel was ~~the~~<sup>De</sup> across the street from Mr. Santis's shop and many of his customers came from the hotel. Among his clientele he had some distinguished persons who had extensive wardrobes. One, a vice-president of Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, spent about \$1500 annually on his clothes. Others averaged about \$1000 a year for tailoring services. For some time Mr. DeSantis employed three tailors in his shop.

Mrs. DeSantis, a French-Canadian, is a graduate nurse. There were five children in the family, none of whom now live in Chatham. One is now an engineer, one, a violinist, one, a nurse, and one, a secretary.

*addenda - Clothing*

Re: John Fries

Came to Chatham in 1927 to serve as physical director and coach at Chatham High School. Stayed until 1947 ( 20 yrs.)

In 1947 opened a Men's Wear Shop at 242 Main Street on the north side of Main Street where the Jinnie Burr shop is now.

Continued in business there for five (5) years and moved across to the south side of Main Street to 251 to occupy the store formerly occupied by the Safeway Store. After five (5) years there and ten (10) years in business in Chatham moved to Madison at 40 Main Street where John Fries carries on a new and larger store.

### Autobiographical Sketch

Sarah Ellis Ward (Mrs. William R. Ward)

Born - May 22, 1912 in Utica, New York

Was Graduated from College of Arts and Sciences, Cornell University in 1933

Taught English and History at Williams Memorial Institute, New London, Connecticut, and at Proctor High School, Utica, New York

Married February 8, 1941 to Dr. William R. Ward of Newark, N.J.

Three daughters - Margaret, Janet, and Ellen

Home - 108 Fairmount Avenue, Chatham, N.J.

Member - Ogden Memorial Presbyterian Church, Chatham Fish and Game Association, Cornell Women's Club of No. New Jersey (Secondary Schools Chairman), Phi Beta Kappa Association of Essex County.



Mrs. Wm<sup>R</sup>. Ward



Home of Dr. and Mrs. Wm<sup>R</sup>. Ward  
108 Fairmount Ave.

FRANK GASDIA  
Chatham Tailor

The turn of the Century, and a young immigrant tailor by the name of Frank Gasdia came to this Freedom Land from Torrecuso, Italy. He worked as a tailor in Newark until 1907, when he moved his family to Chatham, bought the home now occupied by his youngest son Frank, at 57 South Passaic Avenue. The same year also opening the towns first tailor shop in the old Wolfe building at the corner of Main Street and South Passaic Avenue.

He was tireless in his efforts to make good in his adopted land, often working late into the night to finish uniforms for our firemen or policemen, or to finish a suit for a business man.

Often his soninlaw, John Ferrara<sup>o</sup>, well known to Chathamites for his " Chatham Boot Shop " on Main Street, where people came from many miles to have their children's feet fit for corrective shoes, would help his fatherinlaw in the tailor shop.

Mrs Gasdia used to do almost all of the drycleaning, and made the buttonholes on the tailored garments, also sewing the buttons on. Young Frank was often the delivery boy.

This was truly a great family endeavor, of a man and woman proud to be on American soil, and proud to have two of their four children born here.

In August of 1919, Frank Gasdia died, leaving behind a rich heritage and a business that was sold to the late Peter Boorujy, and in years to come thru the endeavors of the Boorujy brothers, this business became known as Columbia Cleaners.

Written by Ruth Seaman Gasdia

PHONE 18-R.

Chatham, N. J.,

June 2 1909

Mr. Miller

REC'D. PAY'T  
WITH THANKS  
JUN 2 1909

TO F. GASDIA, DR.

FRANK GASDIA,  
PER

... Tailor, ...

IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC WOOLENS,

WOLFE BUILDING.

P. O. LOCK BOX 21.

PASSAIC AVENUE,

April 13	Shirt made to order for May.	\$ 8 00
"	Shirt clean & Pressed	75
May	Suit made to order, Charlie	20 00
"	Suit clean & Pressed	75
	Total	26 50

PHONE 818-R.

Chatham, N. J.

Dec 1 1909

Mr. End Miller

To F. GASDIA, Dr.

.... Tailor ....

IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC WOOLENS

WOLFE BUILDING.

P. O. LOCK BOX 21.

PASSAIC AVENUE.

Aug 14 Skirt processed  
Suit

1.75  
1.75

Overcoat " Suit

1.00  
2.50

Dec 3 Overcoat received

22.00

nd items

Pants ordered

8.00  
32.50

Dec 3 — 1909 paid

Frank Gasdia



## AUTOBIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

RUTH SEAMAN GASDIA was born fifty five years ago on a farm in Elmer, New Jersey, the daughter of Charles Bertram and Florence Kelly Seaman.

Was educated in New Jersey and Pennsylvania schools.

Had a Girl Scout Troop for five years, meanwhile working with other troops toward Campership badges, was Troop Organizer for two years and on the Planning Board when Neighborhooding was introduced to Chatham. Served one year as Chairman of Neighborhood 2

As a young girl, was always interested in Art and Nature, happiest recollections are of hiking thru the woods with her father, or scouting a trap line, then coming home to sketch a rabbit or some other animal she saw.

She studied with Albert L. Bross, Jr. for five years, and also with the late Joe Jones.

Has exhibited in several New Jersey communities, also in Scranton, WilkesBarre, Pa., Rochester, N.Y., and Goshen, Mass.

Has won several ribbon awards, and has many paintings in private collections, including the Chatham Fire Department.

She is a member of the Art Centre of the Oranges, and the Morris County Art Association. A past member of the Morris County Bridle Path Association, and was one of the original members of the Sunset Trails Club, the club being founded for people that enjoyed the out of doors with their horses but couldn't afford a private boarding stable. She was the clubs secretary and treasurer for five years.

Perhaps her love of nature can be attributed to her great grandmother, who was a Blackfoot Indian, a heritage she is proud of, as she was of her father that taught her the never ending beauty of nature.

She has lived at 57 South Passaic Avenue with her husband Frank for the past thirty three years, in a home whose search title dates back to 1853.

She has two daughters, Dorothy Anne, now married to Anthony Perillo, Berkeley Heights, N.J., and Frances Rose, married to Dietrich Selle and living in Morris Plains, N.J. Five grandchildren bring pleasure to a wonderful life just beginning.

She is now with Visiting Homemaker Service of Morris County, where life is very rewarding in being able to help her fellow man.



Ruth Seaman Gasdia



57 South Passaic Avenue

(Search Title, dates back to 1853)

Coal & Lumber

## WALTERS FUEL &amp; LUMBER CO.

*"The Friendly Yard"*

20 WATCHUNG AVENUE, CHATHAM, N. J.

MERCURY 5-5151

## COAL BUSINESS IN CHATHAM

According to the newspaper article dated July 10, 1953, Charles Kelley was the first in the coal business in Chatham. Where the article refers to 'lumber' it must mean 'cord wood' for two old Chathamites state there was never any 'lumber' there. Appearing in the Madison Weekly Eagle, Oct. 28, 1887-- an ad for Kelley & Co. quotes prices of Stove & Nut Coal \$4.50 ton

November 4.75

December 5.00

The Fitze Coal Company was originally called E. P. Miller & Son Coal Company. (Note newspaper article for the history of the company) Hennessy was bought out in February 1955 by the Engleman-Goodfield Company. This company is still in operation.

Fred L. Walters & Son entered the coal business in 1925. By 1942 they were delivering between 8000-9000 tons a year. At the same time, Fitze was also doing between 8000-9000 tons yearly. In 1951 Walters sold out to Engleman-Goodfield Company. They were delivering about 3700 tons at the time.

Chatham Coal Feed and Lumber Company started in business in 1926. They were delivering better than 5000 tons a year when they closed in 1936.

L. C. Green and Sons, located on Ogden Street started about 1930. They built their tonnage up to about 3500 tons yearly and sold to Engleman-Goodfield Company in 1948.

Engleman-Goodfield Company now does about 3200 tons a year.

# WALTERS FUEL & LUMBER CO.

*"The Friendly Yard"*

20 WATCHUNG AVENUE, CHATHAM, N. J.

MERCURY 5-5151

## FRED L. WALTERS & SON

I have talked to several old-timers who have lived in Chatham all their lives and none recall a yard selling lumber prior to 1925. Most of the lumber at that time came from neighboring yards in Summit and Madison.

In September 1925, Fred L. Walters and his son Fred Jr. opened a yard at 36 River Road known as Fred L. Walters & Son. The items for sale were lumber, mason supplies and coal. Fred Sr. and Jr. with a colored man by the name of Green, who lived on Perrin Street, operated the business for two years before taking on more help. By 1942, business had grown and prospered and they were up to 18 employees.

During the 1925-42 period, most of the dimensioned lumber used in construction of homes was fir and hemlock. These came from the West Coast by boat into Port Newark. They were then trailered to Chatham. Pine and spruce boards and trim came in freight cars. Spruce mason, lath came in freight cars from Canada. Most of the millwork was purchased from jobbers in the area.

In 1938 the name was changed from Fred L. Walters & Son to the Walters Fuel & Lumber Company.

During the war years (1943-1946) lumber was a priority and the company received very little. The employees dropped to 8 in order to carry on the coal and oil business. By 1948 the building boom was on and the company had reached 21 employees, handling two or more cars of lumber each week.

## WALTERS FUEL &amp; LUMBER CO.

*"The Friendly Yard"*

20 WATCHUNG AVENUE, CHATHAM, N. J.

MERCURY 5-5151

In 1950 Fred Sr. retired at the age of 70 and Fred Jr. started to map plans to specialize in selling jobbing contractors and home owners. In 1955 he purchased the property at 20 Watchung Avenue, built a building and moved to this location where business is still conducted. As of 1963 he operates with 12 employees. The operation is carried on similarly to a super-market with parking for 50 cars. The principle items are lumber, millwork, mason materials, hardware, paint and garden supplies.

One of the major changes through the years is that now lumber comes in kiln dried instead of green and in box cars instead of by boat. The N. C. Pine from the South is now coming in trailers instead of in freight cars. This is kiln dried instead of air dried.

## WALTERS FUEL &amp; LUMBER CO.

*"The Friendly Yard"*

20 WATCHUNG AVENUE, CHATHAM, N. J.

MERCURY 5-5151

The period 1900-1935 was the golden age for coal in Chatham. Between 90,000-100,000 tons went through the Chatham freight yards each year. This tonnage was substantially more than that delivered to Dover, Morristown, Madison, or Summit. From the freight yards, it was delivered to neighboring greenhouses by horse and wagon until about 1916 when the trucks took over. The greenhouses of Noe, ~~Nipe~~ <sup>NEIPP</sup>, and ~~Newman~~ <sup>NAUMANN</sup> in Chatham Township; Wagner, Moore, Faulkner, Littlejohn, Badgley, Lum, Ruzicka and Phipps in Chatham; and Lum in Florham Park all received their coal through Chatham.

The greenhouse business represented about 20% of the coal consumed. The Commonwealth Light Co., located where the Jersey Central Power & Light now is on Chatham Road, Summit, used 18%; Canoe Brook Pumping Station, back of the Short Hills Mall, 15%; East Orange Water Works 13%; Morris County Traction Company located on Summit Avenue, Chatham (where the candle factory now is) 8%; The Silk Mill at the corner of Morris Avenue and Weaver Street, Summit 6%; and domestic and small consumer users 20%.

At least 95% of this coal was Anthracite which came from the mines around Scranton, Pennsylvania.

## WALTERS FUEL &amp; LUMBER CO.

*"The Friendly Yard"*

20 WATCHUNG AVENUE, CHATHAM, N. J.

MERCURY 5-5151

## CHATHAM COAL FEED &amp; LUMBER COMPANY

The Chatham Coal Feed and Lumber Company was started in 1926 by a group of business men. Norman Miller was chosen manager since he had had a feed business prior to this. They purchased the property at 38 Watchung Ave.

For 10 years they did a thriving coal, feed and lumber business. In 1936 the company went bankrupt. It was re-purchased the same year by two men named Kramer and Mendleson and they operated the coal business only. It is now owned by Ciba Company of Summit.



# WALTERS FUEL & LUMBER CO.

*"The Friendly Yard"*

20 WATCHUNG AVENUE, CHATHAM, N. J.

MERCURY 5-5151

## GUARANTY BUILDING MATERIALS INCORPORATED

The old brick building at 66 Summit Ave., Chatham was formerly owned by Charles A. Miller of Second Street, Chatham. In 1930 it was sold to Winston K. Ogden, who with others formed the Guaranty Building Materials Co., and operated it as a sales outlet for all building materials and hardware. This was sold in 1936 to J. Royal Walsh who operated it until 1940. At this time Winston K. Ogden formed the Chatham Building Materials Co., selling the same line of materials until 1941, when all sales were discontinued and the organization and buildings were devoted to building war materials, primarily ammunition boxes for the Signal Corps. During this time several other buildings were built on this site as well as between the Fitze Coal Co, and the Freight House, and 200 persons were employed.

After the war, boxes for industry were manufactured under the name of Chatham Containers, and radio and television cabinets under the name of Chatham Cabinet Company, with renewal of sales of building materials under the parent company.

In April 1952, a disastrous fire leveled all buildings on the original site, except a one-story building in the rear of the property which was, and still is, occupied by the Chatham Candle Company- of which Mr. Harry Askew is president.

During 1953 a new building was erected on the site of the former storage shed where building materials were stocked and millwork manufactured for the use of Winston K. Ogden, Builder. Mr. Ogden, for the prior twenty-five years

## WALTERS FUEL &amp; LUMBER CO.

*"The Friendly Yard"*

20 WATCHUNG AVENUE, CHATHAM, N. J.

MERCURY 5-5151

had been known as one of the leading builders of quality Colonial Homes throughout the Summit Area. He retired in 1955 and the building has since been occupied by the Ram Electric Company of which Mr. Robert Bray is proprietor, and the Hasemann Flexible Shaft Company. The latter company moved in early 1963 and the entire building is now used by the Ram Electric Company.

Fred L. Walters, Jr.

Born: January 29, 1904 in Gillette, N. J.

Parents: Mr. & Mrs. Fred L. Walters

Two sisters: May & Edna

One brother: William

Moved to River Road, Chatham in 1909 and attended the  
Chatham Public Schools.

Started business as a carpenter with his father.

Started Walters Fuel & Lumber Company in 1925 at 36  
River Road - moved business to present location,  
20 Watchung Avenue in 1960

Married Catharine Dawson

Two daughters: Judith & Sally

Member: Chatham Methodist Church

Chatham Kiwanis Club

Fish & Game Club

Y. M. C. A.

MR. FRED L. WALTERS



Fred L. Walters



RESIDENCE OF MR. & MRS. WALTERS  
202 HILLSIDE AVENUE

*Cultural Relations*

# CULTURAL, EDUCATIONAL, AND RELIGIOUS RELATIONS WITH NEIGHBORING COMMUNITIES

by Mrs. Charles S. Thaeler

## No Man is an Island

Nor is any community ever self-sufficient. The following references give an idea of the way Chathamites cooperate with nearby towns to supply their needs in the fields of culture, education and religion.

## Cultural Activities

### 1. ART

Through the years a goodly number of Chatham citizens have been interested in art classes covering a wide range of subjects - painting, sculpture and ceramics - often with teachers in Madison Summit, and Morristown.

PHOTOGRAPHY - has had its share of patrons. Example - Madison-Chatham Camera Club (see report of photography by K. W. Horn)

### ANTIQUES

Interest in antiques has been followed by numerous people, fostered in recent years by Mrs. Doppler of Florham Park. McCullough Hall in Morristown has been used in the past 7 or 8 years to exhibit both art works and antiques.

### 2. LECTURES

1. Atheneum - organized in 1908 has continued to the present.

Membership about 700 - of these about 50 are Chathamites.

Purpose - to hear most renowned speakers in Summit without having to go to New York City.

The list of speakers reads like a roster of leading citizens of America during this century. In recent years there have been an increasing number of international figures:

## Lecture subjects:

Travel  
Press  
Theatre

Music  
Politics  
Economic problems

Philosophy  
Social problems  
Religion

Exploration  
International  
problems

2. Thursday Morning Club - meets in Madison - started lectures on wide range of subjects.

3. Fairleigh Dickinson University

Several current series of lectures open to the public - free subjects - art, international & political problems

Concerts and lectures on music

4. Drew University

Art exhibits and lectures on current subjects open to public

3. DRAMA

Holiday Hall - private theatre owned by Dr. Frank Fuller in Cheminwink Estate (Sinclair Terrace & Noe Ave). Plays from 1900 - 1915. It was demolished in 1941.

Papermill Playhouse - Millburn - gives special benefit performances for church organizations, as well as year round season of plays and musical comedies.

4. MUSIC

Summit Choral club - 1910

Mr. George Lum together with Esther and Israel White and others from Summit, founded the Summit Choral Club. Has given a concert a year ever since. Now called Summit Chorus. Has 8 Chatham members at present.

Newark Musical Festivals - 1914 - 1925 (approx.)

Out-doors summer concerts

Orchestra, well-known guest artists and Metropolitan opera stars.

Present day Music Opportunities

Masterwork Chorus - assembled from people all over North Jersey eager to bring music to this area. Perform one concert in December at Carnegie Hall, N.Y.C. Spring Festival in Morristown - Conductor - David Randolph.

Community Concerts of Summit - 1920

At first, held in Beechwood Hotel - now in Summit High School  
Series of 6 or 8 concerts - Guests artists and Symphony orchestras on tour.

Community Concerts of Morristown

Held at Morristown High School - 6 or 8 concerts a year - guest artists and symphony orchestras.

Colonial Little Symphony - 1950

Orchestra composed of local talent - Held at Madison High School

Garden State Concert Series

Series of 6 or 7 concerts - Held in Mosque Theatre - Newark  
Symphony orchestras - best known of American - Phila, Boston, N.Y. Philharmonic, etc. - also various European orchestras on tour and guest artists - ended with 1962-63 series - replaced by:

A. Hurok Festival - 1963-64

Series of 6 concerts held at Mosque Theatre, Newark

Guest artists - two ballets

N. J. Symphony - "Music for Fun" - 2 concertsChildrens' Concerts - Summit



-4-

EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES1. Private Schools

Although most of the children in Chatham are educated in the public schools, there have always been some sent to nearly private schools. One of the oldest of these is:

The Country Day School

Founded in 1861 - in Elizabeth, N.J. by 1866 was known as Pingry School. In recent years it was moved to Hillside, N. J. It was so-named from John F. Pingry- headmaster.

Has grades 4th through High School. (Boy's school)

MISS THING'S KINDERGARTEN, MAIN ST, WHERE JOHN PEPARDO'S SHOE SHOP IS. (1900s)

Miss Dana's School (for girls) - Morristown

Boarding School and day pupils

Dr. Julius P. Rose's (Phd). Boys - 1869 - took his graduating classes on trip to Europe to finish their education.

Buxton - Madison

Nursery through 12th grade - Boys and girls- In 1947 group of parents bought and now run the school changing its name to

Far Brook - Short Hills Country Day School

Now goes from nursery to 9th grade

Kent Place

Founded in 1900's - girls - kindergarten through high school

Peck School - Morristown

Boys and girls through 8th grade

Morristown Prep

For boys - through high school

Beard's School for Girls - Orange, N.J.

-5-

Gill School - Bernardsville - Est. 1930

Bailey-Ellard High School

Roman Catholic - in Convent, N.J. - both boys and girls

## 2. ADULT EDUCATION

Madison-Chatham Adult School - est. fall of 1937

Classes weekly on either Wed. or Thurs. evenings - covers large variety of subjects; languages, math, current affairs, social dancing, bridge, cooking, etc.

Founded by committee from Brother's College and Drew University, citizens from Madison, Chatham, Florham Park - later Chatham Township joined.

Morris County League of Women Voters

Probably founded in 1930's before there were local leagues. As local leagues were founded the County League became:

Morris County L.W.V. Council

Its main function is to get out the basic county-wide Voter's information sheets, that precede each election and to give voters biographical information about candidates and the answers of the candidates to questions asked by the League. (Each local league adds a like sheet about the local candidates). It also arranges interviews with State and National Senators, Congressmen and Legislators. Periodically makes and prints a study on the functioning of our County Government.

Y.M.C.A. - Y. W. C.A.

Before 1896, there was a Brotherhood of Andrew and Philip in April of 1896, this lead to the formation of a Y.M.C.A.

Soon there were chapters in both Summit & Madison

-6-

Language School - Wittringhaus - Summit

### RELIGIOUS ACTIVITIES

Many of the early settlers of Chatham were Scotch- Presbyterians, so naturally the first churches were Presbyterian.

Presbyterian Church of Whippany - 1718 - mother church in this area

Presbyterian Church of So. Hanover - 1748

Presbyterian Church of Bottle Hill - 1765

(On pp. 27 of "History of Chatham, N.J." by Charles a Philhower, he says "largely composed of patrons from the town of Chatham."

### Methodists

Methodists previous to 1800 in Chatham were related to the church at Turkey, New Providence. Quarterly meetings were held in Chatham as early as 1802.

There was some church or place in Chatham by 1807 where circuit riders preached. In 1808, Union Meeting House in Chatham, north of Main St. west of bridge, near General Mohlon Minton's store. Methodist Church in Chatham previous to 1852 an adjunct to the Madison circuit.

### Roman Catholics

Irish catholics first came to Chatham with the brick industry. They had to go outside the town to Mass until 1872 when school and mission were erected.

### Congregationlists

Stanley Congregational Church started as a Sunday School founded by Mr. Geo. Shephard Page for his employees at the paper factory in Stanley in 1867. The congregation was organized in 1873.

-7-

Episcopalians

Episcopalian residents of Chatham had to worship in neighboring towns until almost the end of the 19th century when a few started meeting in the parlor of Mr. John Gould's home on Elmwood Av. Their first rector, Rev. Mr. Lybburn came in 1897.

Today we have Chathamites who worship outside of Chatham in various congregations.

Friends meeting in Summit

Unitarian Church in Summit

Christian Science Church in Summit

First Baptist Church of Madison - new church near shunpike - '63

Church of Latter Day Saints (Mormans) Short Hills

Gloria Dei - Latheran - Chatham Township - 1961

Long Hill Chapel - Christian & Missionary Alliance - Chath. Town.

Chatham Township Presbyterian Church - Chatham Townshi - 1960

Temple B'nai Or - Morristown

Morris County Sabbath School Assoc. 1868 - 70

A vivid description of arrangements for annual picnic for all Sabbath school children in the County - this found in Chatham Historical Society's folder H 276. Also found a program for Morris County Girl's Conference 1927 under the auspices of the County Council of Religious Education - Young Women's Division of Morris County Y.M.C.A.

Lucy Kummel Thaeler

Born March 15, 1907 to

Charlotte Coe and Dr. Henry B. Kummel (State Geologist of N.J.)

Educated in Trenton public schools

Grier School for Girls

Wheaton College (Norton, Mass. ) Class 1927

Married 1930 to Charles S. Thaeler - Electrical Engineer Bell Telephone

Three children - Charles, Ruth and Bruce

Active in both - Ogden Memorial Presbyterian Church and

Chatham Township Presbyterian Church

Served on League of Women Voters' Board 10 yrs.

President - 1958-1960



Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Thaeler.

Dairy Farms

DAIRY FARMING--F. Dwight Budd

About 1900, the production of milk seemed to be scattered all over the town. Nearly every land owner of an acre or more, who could buy feed or was able to raise the hay, would have a cow or two so that while one cow was dry and resting, the other would be producing milk. He would keep his neighbors supplied with milk and cream and probably butter, buttermilk and pot cheese. the homes in Chatham were well scattered and so were those who could afford to have a cow or more for the supply of milk and milk products. To name a few who had land enough to pasture cows were - Patrick Glynn who owned land on the corner of Fairmount Avenue and Oliver Street and lived in the house at number 88 where Mrs. Stanley Weston now lives. I am told he built the house of bricks which came from Kelley's brick yard. Mr. Stockton H. Atteridg was another land owner who lived at 82 Fairmount Avenue at the corner of Chatham Street. This street was built in 1916-1919 and was the connecting link with Lum Avenue. The land was given by Mr. Conover and Mr. Atteridg. Mr. Berkeley Boniface now lives in the old Atteridg home. On Washington Avenue opposite Oliver Street at number 92 lived Mr. John Mc Cormack who had cows. Mr. Julius T. Wagner at number 27 Watchung Avenue just below the Morris and Essex Railroad, had a cow or two. No doubt the Bonnells who lived across from Mr. Wagner kept cows. They owned considerable acreage. Mr. Georgt T. Parrott, down Main Street next to the Passaic River - and who owned the Mill, was a producer of milk. <sup>John Pier</sup> Dr. J. J. Munn across Main Street at number 70, and next to the Old Village Church (Presbyterian), owned a large tract of land. Mr. Israel Budd number 127 Main Street opposite Hedges Avenue, owned some acres and had cows. This house is very old and Montgomery Ward, of mail order fame, was born there. Mr. Harvey M. Lum, located at number 345 Main Street,

DAIRY FARMING - continued

owned land to Washington Avenue. This included the land where The Garden Terrace Home now stands. The property was bounded on the south by the railroad. The old Lum Homestead was moved across Washington Avenue next to the railroad and changed into a two family dwelling. Mr. Barnabus (Barney) Bond lived on the south side at number 297 Main Street where the Post Office was once located. He owned acreage across main Street and more land down Passaic Avenue in what was then Afton Township. Mr. Stephen H. Ward's home was at number 346 Main Street next to the Bond property. Mr. Ward's property extended north to the low swampy land and was included in The Chatham Manor tract. Farther west was the Day Estate of considerable acreage. This was absorbed in the Manor Tract. The western boundary of this property was Day's Brook. Charles Lum owned a large tract of land further west extending nearly to the Chatham boundary.

The John Gould property at Main Street and Gould's Lane (Elmwood Avenue) consisted of ninety-six acres and extended north for nearly half a mile. I am told he moved the old Stephen Day house which was located facing Main Street, down the lane about 1100 feet for his farm house, and then had Mr. Harvey M. Lum build him a new home. As time passed, this property which faced Main Street was bought by the Trustees of the Village Church of Chatham. The new owners moved the former home of Mr. Gould back some 300 feet and used it as the Manse and the new Church was built in 1903-1904. The church had the old Manse torn down in 1961..

Other parcels of land were sold to different people who built homes for themselves. Mr. Jacob L. Snook, who lived at the corner of Charles Place and Edgehill Avenue, had a boarding house called The Snookery. He bought a large portion of this land. Mr. A.F. Duchamp bought the old farm house and the property to the north.



DAIRY FARMING - continued

He saw the possibilities of being able to have cows and produced milk. Mr. Duchamp finally started a retail milk route.

While Mr. Gould still owned the farm, he had a tenant farmer run it. He had cattle and the story is told about this farmer walking up the lane with a pail of buttermilk. Mr. Gould saw him and questioned him about the pail. When told he had buttermilk and was taking it to a friend, Mr. Gould scolded him. The story was spread around town and Mr. Gould after that, was called "Buttermilk" Gould. So you see, with cows scattered all around town, no doubt the town was supplied with milk. There may have been others who owned cows than have been mentioned here.

In 1886-1887, Frank Montgomery Budd (named after Montgomery Ward) who inherited the farm from his father John S. Budd, started a retail milk route. As time passed, he bought property adjoining his farm from the B.B. Bond estate; the Nettie French estate; W.R. Mc Dougall; and the estate of Israel Budd. As his milk route grew, he would add more cows to keep up with the demand. His two sons, Merritt Lum and Frank Dwight Budd grew to be of assistance and the business expanded to not only supply the town of Chatham, but also Summit. This farm handled 600 to 700 quarts of milk daily. During this period Overlook Hospital in Summit was having trouble with their supply of milk and called the Budd dairy to supply them with milk. They continued until the business was sold to the Farmer and Consumer Dairy in 1947.

Health regulations, inspections and licensing were started by the state and the different towns. This meant that the cows had to be tested for T.B. as well as the fact that all handlers of milk had to have physical examinations. Milk had to be kept at a low bacteria count and at a certain butterfat content. Due to the Board

Dairy Farming - continued

of Health's restrictions, the Budds built a modern dairy barn in 1906 housing forty head of cattle. It was one of the most modern of the time with running water for each cow, a manure carrier and the latest in ventilation. The dairy had an automatic bottle washer, milk pasteurizing equipment, automatic bottle filler and capper, ammonia refrigeration and even facilities to make their own ice. When Mr. Frank M. Budd started in business milk was delivered to the homes in ten gallon cans and was ladled with a quart dipper and poured into the customer's containers. You can see the progress that was made since that time. Mr. Budd had producers as far away as Hackettstown who delivered milk to his dairy. During this time other dairies started in business. A.F. Duchamp was one of them as well as Mt. Pleasant Dairy (Baldwin Bros. in Livingston); the Noe Farm and B.M. Dickenson. The Noe Farm handled Certified Milk. Borden's and Sheffield Farm Dairies came up from the big cities and soon cut in on the little dairies thus causing the smaller farms to soon give up their businesses.

The Budd Dairy continued for many years. The name was changed to Buddhurst Farm - the word "hurst" meaning a collection. Since there was such a large collection of Budds they decided to call the dairy Buddhurst Farm.

Mr. Frank M. Budd died in 1935 and his sons conducted the business until 1947 when they sold it to Farmers & Consumers Dairy located at Park Avenue and Columbia Road (South Orange Avenue), Morristown. The old Budd home and some 55 acres were sold to the Sun Valley Swim Club. The rest of the property was sub-divided and sold to different parties. F. Dwight Budd and his wife Ella Atteridge Budd (daughter of Mr. & Mrs. Stockton H. Atteridge) still live on part of

DAIRY FARMING - continued

the old farm he took title to in 1917, consisting of 1.6 acres-  
and their place is called "Buddhurst".

At the present time - 1963, Chatham is being supplied by  
such companies as Farmers and Consumers; Green Brothers; Sheffield  
Farms; Bordens; Aldern<sup>e</sup>y Farms, Ideal Farms, Becker's Dairy, Brennan  
Dairy and Schwartz Dairy in Chatham Township.

Addenda: An item in the Madison Eagle of December 18, 1885  
reads, "John Conklin has sold his milk route to Edward  
Budd."



BUDDHURST FARM TRUCK

GARDENS--F. Dwight Budd

During the early years nearly every home had a garden - some small and some large. As I remember, in the early 1900's, there was only one who raised a product to sell and that was Old Billy Wright. Billy was blind, or nearly so, and was the owner of a large strawberry bed. This bed was located on the west side of Passaic Avenue between Weston Avenue and what is now Yale Street. There was a brush fence along the road which kept it from the view of the public. I have seen Mr. Wright guided by one of his sons, pushing a wheel barrow with a crate or two on top, to pick or care for his beds. How he ever carried on his picking and caring for strawberries, I don't know. He must have had some degree of eye sight anyway. I guess the neighbors supplied each other as they did with milk. I do remember that there were considerable strawberries raised on the Hilton Flats which were located on Springfield Avenue in Maplewood, New Jersey. Years ago these were called Hilton Berries. Unbelievable as this may sound, a quart of berries were then sold for ten cents - sometimes two quarts for a quarter.

POULTRY--F. Dwight Budd

In Chatham at the turn of the century (1900), keeping poultry was not only a necessity but a kind of hobby. Where there were no young people in the family, the old folks would probably have a pen of mongrel chickens. These chickens would sometimes not only supply their needs, but the surplus was frequently sold to neighbors. The young fellows frequently had a pen of chickens as a hobby. These would most often be pure blood chickens. There was a club to which all of these pure blood chicken fanciers belonged. An article published in the Madison Eagle dated April 10, 1896, says the officers of the Chatham Poultry Club were Ledlie Moore - President; Lawrence Day - Vice President; Wilberforce Ogden - Secretary and Treasurer. This club would have poultry shows. An article in the Madison Eagle dated December 31, 1896 reads - The Poultry Show on December 31 - January 1, 1896 at Myerson's Hall, Chatham, New Jersey, promises to be a grand affair. They are going to have some peacocks, swans, English pheasants and everything else scarce. Too bad the young people of today could not get interested in something like this - but then, chickens cannot be kept in town any more.

Mr. Edgar Atteridg who was a resident of Chatham at the time of these poultry shows, took a first and second class ribbon.

Chickens became a nuisance in the late 1940's and early 1950's. Nobody could start having chickens and only those who still owned any could continue. In 1952 they started an inspection of the chicken coops which had to be kept clean. Rudolph Rauter was the inspector.

POULTRY - continued

Chickens are a temperamental fowl. If one chicken wakes up at 3 or 4 am., and makes a noise, the whole pen will start to crackle and there is a terrible noise until they stop. Mr. Atteridg's chicken coops were located to the rear of his property. A neighbor was near and every time the chickens would start on one of these ca-dacketing parties the lady would go to the phone and call Mr. Atteridg. Mr. Atteridg finally disposed of his flock in 1953 when he moved to Florida.

Of further interest is the fact that many farmers in the outlying country would bring their eggs to the stores and trade them for groceries.

## Biographical Sketch

F. Dwight Budd

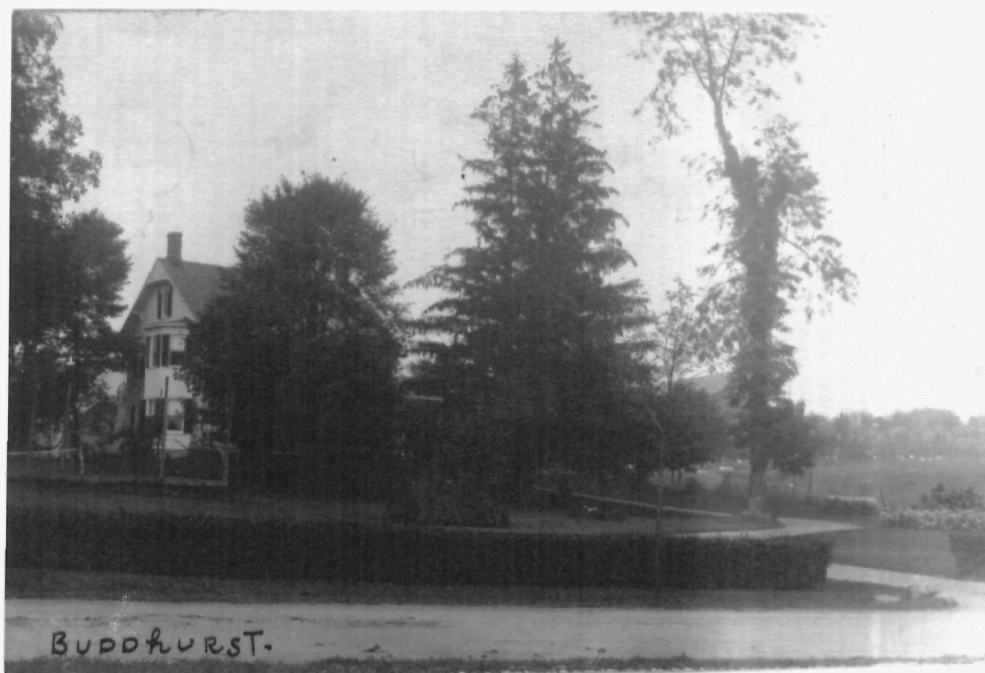
I, Frank Dwight Budd, was born May 23, 1889, the son of Frank Montgomery Budd and Caroline Elizabeth (Lum) Budd. My education was in the Chatham Public School to which I had to walk one mile morning and afternoon. Father Budd farmed and produced milk and in the year 1888 he started a retail route. When I was fourteen years old he split up the route and I ran one route for him, that was in the horse and wagon days. I loved the farm and all its different workings. As time went on Dad took my brother and me into the business, Father died in 1935. We continued the business until 1947 when we sold it to the Farmers and Consumers Dairy.

I was always interested in Chatham and was asked to be a director of a new building and loan association, to be called The Indian Rock Building and Loan Association. After a few years I was elected as president of the Association and continued to serve in that capacity for several years. The Indian Rock and The Chatham Building and Loan Associations finally merged, the new group is known as The Chatham Savings and Loan Association.

I became a member of The Village Church of Chatham (Presbyterian) in 1907. Previously I attended Sunday School in the old chapel, now used by the Episcopalian Church, and would then walk down to the old church in lower Chatham to join our parents for church service. I was nominated to become an elder of the church and was ordained in 1940. I have been a trustee and also have served as Benevolence Treasurer for fourteen years. We love our church and it just doesn't seem like Sunday unless we have been to church.

In October<sup>1</sup> 1919 I married Ella Earl Atteridge, daughter of Mr and Mrs S. H. Atteridge of Fairmount Avenue, Chatham. We lived with my mother and father for one year and in November 1920 we moved into our new home on the hill not far from the Old Homestead. We had two children, Janet and Richard. Richard died at the age of twelve. We are still living on the hill.

As a hobby I have a large garden to care for as well as raising raspberries, strawberries and fruit. I also raise flowers and have a lily pool. About the year 1923 I became interested in grafting and worked on an apple tree which was about twenty feet from the back door. I had twelve varieties of apples growing on this one tree. Shortly afterwards I experimented with a pear tree. I grafted a Bartlett pear and a Sheldon pear and a King apple on it. The tree was originally a Seckel pear tree.



LOWER PHOTO SHOWS TENNIS COURTS AT LEFT



VIEWS OF BUDDHURST FARM ON PASSAIC AVENUE  
(FORMERLY BUDD LANE)  
PICTURES TAKEN ABOUT 1910





F. Dwight Budd



Home of  
Mr. and Mrs.  
F. Dwight Budd  
Budd Lane

FIFTY YEARS OF CHANGE FOR THE CHATHAM MILKMEN  
Edward B. Green

Fifty years of change for Chatham's milkmen may be shown by the progress from "raw" milk to homogenized, or by the emergence of strong regulatory laws governing the sale of milk, or even in the change of the design of the milk bottle. But fifty years of change can be better demonstrated by comparing the typical day of Edward Green, who has delivered Welsh Farms milk in the Chatham area since 1946, with a typical day of his father Lewis Green, who served the Chatham area from 1902 to 1907.

Lewis Green would arise at 1 a.m. and drive his horse drawn milk wagon (or sled) to the Dickinson Dairy in Livingston to pick up the day's milk. On the return trip to Chatham he would steal some extra sleep, confident that his horse would stop at his first delivery on Passaic Avenue. Lewis Green delivered unprocessed milk to approximately 80 families in the Chatham-Summit area. It was a full time job with no weekends and no vacations. To commercial customers he delivered "dipped" milk, so named because it was dipped from a large container in whatever quantity the establishment needed that day. Mid-afternoon would find Lewis Green heading for home where he would adjust his simple accounts, eat and relax briefly before going to sleep at 6 p.m.

Edward Green sleeps longer than his father could, but he still must rise at the early hour of 3:30 a.m. in order to be loaded and on the road by 4:30. Missing is the horse that knew the stops and the chance to nap. In their place is a milk truck and a full schedule encompassing 400 customers. Raw milk has given way to pasteurized milk and since World War

II homogenized milk has all but replaced pasteurized as the preferred variety. But milk and cream are no longer the sole products delivered. Chatham's twenty-odd independent milkmen deliver butter, eggs, orange juice, chocolate milk, egg nog, cottage cheese, ice cream, and half gallon and gallon bottles of milk.

Predictably, Ed Green finishes his route earlier than his father, but the record keeping of the past has developed into an involved accounting procedure for both customer billing and dairy records. Many Chatham milkmen record gross yearly sales in excess of \$100,000, no small matter <sup>of</sup> bookkeeping.

Other recent changes, such a machine vending of milk, find a parallel in the past when cows grazed in Chatham Center and several families owned cows which would supply themselves and a few neighbors with milk. Still, despite machines and super markets, the public still largely relies on their milkman to deliver fresh, wholesome milk to their doorsteps.

One important factor has not changed for Chatham's milk men in the past fifty years - dependability. Chatham milkmen proudly point to a record which has seen milk delivered as dependably as the U.S. Mail.

Edw. B. Green

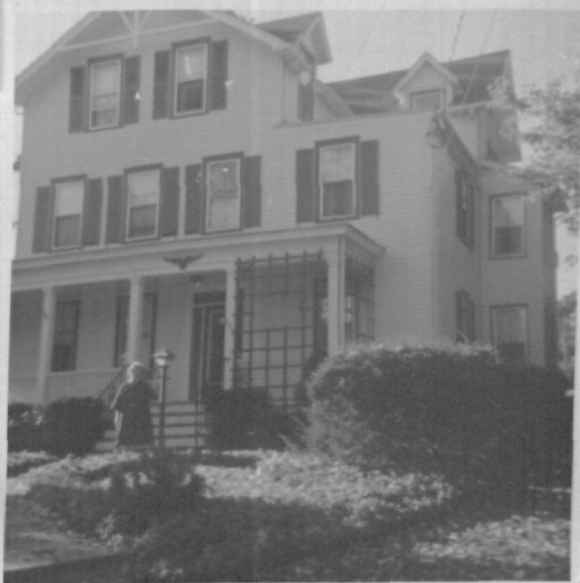
Edward B. Green, born March 25, 1913 in Chatham, New Jersey, son of Lewis C., and Etta G. Smith. Graduate of Chatham schools. Married Helen C. Kovalek of Johnstown, Pennsylvania, daughter of John Kovalek. One daughter, Lorraine C. Green,\* junior in Chatham High School.

Hobbies: Boating, fishing and traveling.

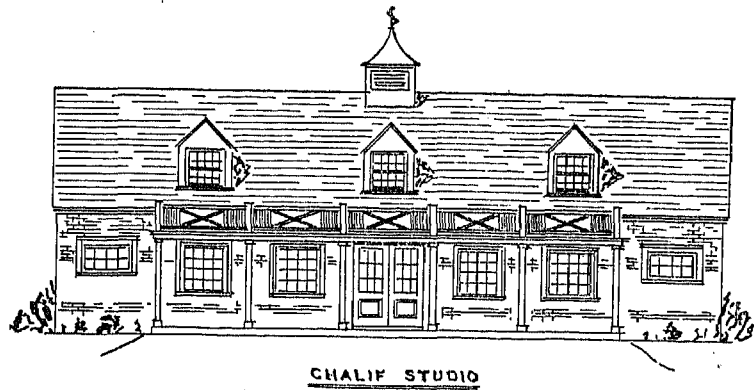


EDWARD B. GREEN

HOME OF  
MR. AND MRS. GREEN  
62 MINTON AVENUE  
339 MAIN STREET



### Dancing Schools



140 MAIN STREET, CHATHAM, N. J.

The Chalif School of Dance was established in New York City in November 1904 by Louis H. Chalif.

Mr. Chalif received his training under many of the great dancing masters of Russia, the last being Thomas L. Nijinsky, father of Vecheslav Nijinsky of world wide fame. He graduated from the Odessa Government Theater, and the Adamovsky school of the Warsaw Imperial Ballet, receiving his diploma in 1895. He was Ballet master of the Government Theater of Odessa, a premier dancer with the St. Petersburg Imperial Opera, premier dancer with the Italian Opera, premier dancer with the Russian opera and was honored by Count Schuwloff for his outstanding work. In 1903 he opened a school in Odessa, Russia and arranged the ballets of many well known operas for the Government Theater. The Metropolitan Opera of New York brought Mr. Chalif to America to be premier dancer for the winter season 1904-1905. It was at this time that he started teaching in New York and opened his school at 7 West 42nd Street. In 1906, Dr. Luther H. Gulick of New York University, asked him to give a teacher's course at the School of Physical Education. From that time, he specialized in work for teachers - dancing teachers and Physical Education teachers - and modified and simplified Ballet and Folk dancing to meet their requirements. He taught at the Sargent and the Savage School of Physical Education, Columbia Teachers College and Panzer College. Mr. Chalif gave them their first taste of Folk dancing and ballet technique. Technical precepts were established which are the accepted basis of ballet teaching in hundreds of schools in America and the world. He set up five positions of the arms which are known to more teachers and students than the original Cecchetti positions. The Chalif positions are accepted throughout the world. He introduced musical accompaniment for barre work; the older masters merely counted or pounded a cane for this part of the lesson. Another Chalif innovation was the use of classical music for his dances. His five text books and the more than one thousand dances he composed are in daily use by teachers the world over. He was a founder and honorary member of

the New York Society of Teachers of Dancing, an honorary member of the Dance Masters of America, American Society of Teachers of Dancing and many other societies here and aboard.

His definition of an artist is one whose mind and body, heart and soul, intelligence, Godliness, and emotion are one and the greater the artist the greater the heart, the greater the soul.

The teaching methods created by Louis H. Chalif, and carried on by his children, include a thorough foundation in dance leading toward good posture, strength, good health, and all the natural benefits that flow from being happy. Mr. and Mrs. Amos Chalif, both graduates of the Chalif Normal School in New York, settled in Chatham after World War II. At that time, he commuted to the New York Studio and taught with his father and his sister. In 1951, Mr. and Mrs. Chalif were asked by Mrs. John Storey and Mrs. Leonard Maynard to teach Social Dancing at the Madison-Chatham Adult Education school. The first class, in the fall of 1951, had 95 couples! Soon after this, Mrs. Agnes Slagle asked them to take over her very successful Social Dancing classes. Mrs. Slagle retired from dancing and continued with her Nursery School on Fairmount Avenue.

With the help of Mrs. David B. Van Sant, the Chalifs started classes in the newly rebuilt Fish and Game Club. Many of the parents of their pupils had studied with Chalif Graduates in surrounding areas and urged Mr. Chalif to begin ballet and exercise classes for children and adults. Miss Frances Chalif, Mr. Chalif's sister, now principal of the New York school, consented to hold ballet classes in Chatham three days a week.

To accommodate the tremendous demand from children and adults Mr. Chalif built a large studio building at 140 Main St., Chatham. This gave ballet students fixed barres and mirrors; ballroom students a large accoustically perfect hall, and added an artistic colonial style building to the community to serve not only for dance instruction but as a social center.

Miss Frances L. Chalif is a member of the New York Society of Teachers of Dancing, The American Society of Teachers of Dancing, and an honorary member of the Association of Masters of Ballet of Puerto Rico. She has taught all types of dancing on the faculties of the above Societies, and composed dances in Tap, Ballet, Modern, and Ballroom. In addition, Miss Chalif has taught at many of the leading schools and colleges and had pupils of stage, screen, and television. She is a member of the National Society of Arts and Lettres, the Womans' Club of Chatham, and the Community Players of Chatham.

Mr. and Mrs. Amos L. Chalif have taught in Scarsdale, Bronxville, Morristown, New York City, and Germantown, Pennsylvania. Mr. Chalif has danced, professionally at the Waldorf Astoria, New York; the Shoreham, Washington, D.C.; Carnegie Hall, New York; The Inn, Buck Hill Falls, Pennsylvania. Mr. Chalif is a Lieutenant Colonel in the Air Force Reserves; Commander, Union-Morris Squadron, Air Force Association; President, Jockey Hollow Chapter, Reserve Officers Association. He is a member of the Chatham Kiwanis Club, The Chatham Fish and Game Protective Association, and the Somerset Lake and Game Club. Mrs. Chalif is a member of the Junior League of Morristown, The Womans Association of Morristown Memorial Hospital, and a Member of the Colonial Dames of America.

Note from Book Committee: Two fliers that were included with this manuscript will be found in the Historical Society files.



## CHALIF STUDIO

140 MAIN ST.

CHATHAM, N. J.

Mr. and Mrs. Amos L. Chalif started teaching in Chatham in the Fall term, 1951, in the Adult Education classes of the Madison-Chatham Adult School. Mrs. M. J. Storey and Mrs. Loenard W. Maynard asked the Chalifs to start Ballroom classes on a trial basis - the first class had an enrollment of 95 couples! From that time to the present, over 1200 couples have had Adult School classes with the Chalifs. Childrens classes were started in 1953-1954 at the Fish & Game Club on Fairmount Avenue. Mrs. Agnes Vernon Slagle asked the Chalifs to teach her classes after she retired at the end of her twentieth season. In 1955, due to the tremendous growth of the ballroom classes, the Chalifs designed and built a large colonial style studio at 140 Main Street, Chatham. Mrs. David B. Van Sant became the organizer of the classes. The building is "T" shaped with the front red brick. The "T" at the front contains a large foyer, dressing rooms at either side, and a large Ballet room above. The rear wing is 36'X60' with a studio type acoustic ceiling and a fine hard-wood floor for the Ballroom classes. The lot is 3/4 acres and has ample parking around

the building. The architect was William H. Lushear of Madison and the builders were Van Sant Brothers and Kopp Construction Co. Through the years almost 10,000 boys and girls, men and women, have studied at the Chatham school to carry on the traditions that were started by Mr. Chalif's father, Mr. Louis H. Chalif, in New York in 1905.

In 1952 Mr. Chalif asked his sister, Miss Frances Chalif to teach Ballet classes and private lessons in corrective work. With the help of Mrs. David Van Sant and Mr. and Mrs. Chalif the childrens Ballet classes were organized. The first two years Miss Chalif taught at the Odd Fellows Hall, Main St. and Passiac Ave. over the Main Drug Store. The pupils understood the necessity of technique, to strengthen and lengthen muscles instead of just learning elaborate dances for recitals. To dance for the joy of it and to interpret a variety of dance figures to music was our aim. The success of this work soon showed that we needed our own Studio to allow more classes and to be able to grade the work so that all the pupils could benefit according to their abilities. The Studio was designed to fill the needs of

the pupils to do their Barre work, center exercises, big leaping, ballroom steps, and big enough to have parents and friends in at Christmas, closing parties to show the pupils progress and dance abilities. Modern Jazz classes were added for teenagers who needed to use their bodies and muscles in a greater degree than acrobatic techniques. And now, with renewed interest in tap dance classes in this dance form have been added.

Mr. and Mrs. Chaliff and Miss Chaliff studied and took written and oral examinations to get their Chaliff Diplomas. This course enabled all our graduate students to teach any and all phases of the dance, specializing in any or all subject areas. With full background knowledge of all forms of dance we can guide and advise our students to various types best suited to them. It is a great privilege to teach and see the pupils develop. Dance has reached new heights of importance through the art of the Ballet, Classical and Modern in the world, and New Jersey has contributed to the advancement of this culture which Mr. Louis H. Chaliff, father of Miss Chaliff and Mr. Chaliff, fought to develop in 1905.



Adult Education Class--1959

Mr. and Mrs. Ames Chalif



(HULL)  
Peggy<sub>A</sub> and Amos Chalif  
Mrs. David B. VanSant (Beulah)



Peggy and Amos Chalif--1955

## Cathy Partlon's Dancing School

I started teaching in Chatham in 1951.

Having had an excellent background in dance in my early years, (I was a member of Martha Graham's Dance Company, and had also studied ballet and Spanish under gifted teachers) I decided when my daughter reached five that I wanted her to benefit from the fruits of my experience.

So I started with young children to teach rhythms and modern dance. I found that by renting good floor space at places like the Chatham Fish and Game Club and the American Legion Hall I could set up classes after school on a part time teaching basis. Beginning with first grade school children, I was anxious to have them learn what their young bodies and minds could accomplish with pleasure. Ruth Doing rhythms fit the bill best, learning how to skip, hop, leap, run to the music, stretch on the floor, imitate the movement of animals, and create little dramas out of movement and music combines. As they went on in years, I introduced more solid technique, when the legs got straighter, the bodies less round, and the elevation more sustained. My classes at first only went through the fourth grade, and at the end of the second term in the year, we gave a demonstration for the parents on the classroom floor. I do not believe in these so called recitals for children, they are not up to it, and it becomes exploiting youngsters, and putting pressure on them to execute that which they are unskilled in, therefore disappointing to them and the viewers.

In later years I had some older groups, where we became more skilled in technique and form (particularly if they had started with me earlier). Now for a demonstration I could choreograph for them a complete dance, and they could begin to produce choreo-

graphic works of their own.

Then in 1957 a group of Mothers and teachers pleaded with me to teach in the public school in Milburn (South Mountain) and this so interested me that it changed my teaching career. I continued to teach in Chatham until 1960 but now teach only in the educational system, youngsters in elementary school, and freshmen and sophomores in College. As I have a sizable family not having to be in business as well as teach is extremely helpful, and I find it rewarding. In school the children associate the program with the rest of their school work, and I have always felt the cultural arts belong in the school system.



## AUTOBIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF

MRS. HAROLD L. PARTLON (KATHY SLAGLE PARTLON)

I have lived in Chatham off and on since I was eight years old. My parents Chris and Agnes Slagle came to Chatham to live when it was barely more than a country town. We went (my brothers, and sister<sup>\*-I</sup>) to Buxton Country Day School in Short Hills, (it is now Far Brook) and then I went to Milburn High School. At sixteen I went into Martha Graham's Dance Company, and spent the next seven or eight years of my life in the Theatre. One Broadway show, turning companies, early T.V. and the World's Fair in 1939.

In World War II I went overseas to work in an Army Hospital in Honolulu Hawaii, where I did recreation work with the patients. There I met my husband to be who was in Submarine Service. We were married in the Congregational Church on Beretania Street right after the armistice. We returned to Ohio to live (my husband's home town Cincinnati) where my first child was born. My name now became Kathy Partlon married to Harold (Bud) and our first child April Anne. After two years we came to live in Chatham, where Bud eventually formed the construction company of Partlon and Brown. Two more children were born, Terry Lee, and Shelley Joe.

I started teaching in Chatham (dance) and eventually wound up teaching in the public schools in Milburn and Summit. I have worked to form a Democratic Party in this town, as I don't believe in a one party system. April went to Art School after finishing high school and is now married to Billy Neeble from Cadiz Kentucky. They have two boys Christian and Michael, and live in Bridgewater Township. Terry went to Univ. of Hawaii studying Oceanography and Anthropology. He married Diane Kashiwabara and they live in Honolulu. Shelley has just graduated from Bloomsburg State Teachers College and is going to teach second grade in Bucks County Pa. next fall.



Kathy Slagle Partlen

## WEALTHY ANN TOWNSEND

Wealthy Ann Townsend was born in the early twentieth century at Number One West 81st St., New York City, opposite Central Park and the Museum of Natural History. Her name was taken from her great grandmother, who was of Quaker lineage. Her father was the late Nelson Kaupe Townsend, a pioneer in the automobile industry, who came from a prominent Boston family. The Townsend family had members active throughout past centuries in England, but at the time of the American Revolution, her ancestors had already migrated to America and fought on the Colonists' side. Her great grandfather invented the first shoe manufacturing machine ( in collaboration with another inventor). Her grandfather graduated from Harvard University and attended Oxford and Edinburgh. Her mother, the late Esther Marie Kay, who had a beautiful coloratura soprano voice, was born on the site of the New York Public Library, on 5th Avenue between 41st and 42nd Streets; she came of Scottish, English, Irish ancestry. Her maternal grandfather saw John Wilkes Booth as he rode away from Fords Theatre in Washington after the assassination of President Lincoln.

Wealthy Ann grew up in New York until she was seven years old, at which time her family moved to Summit, N. J. After living in Summit one year, the family settled in Newark, (N.J.) where she attended school. Chronologically arranged, the schools were:

Miss Cravens private school, on High St., St. Vincent's Academy, St. Bridgets School, on Plane St., St. Elizabeth's Academy, at Convent Station, N. J., Barringer High School, Newark, and Panzer College of Physical Education and Hygiene.

The family spent their summers on the Jersey Shore, usually

renting a house at Asbury Park or Bradley Beach. Some summers were spent at Buzzards Bay on Cape Cod, visiting their cousins, the Frederick Elmer Snows.

From the time she was seven years old, she loved to dance and was given a season of lessons at Miss Randolph's Social Dancing Class, held in the Simon Davis Building on Broad St., near the City Hall. By the time she reached High School age, she began to study ballet, tap, acrobatic, and social dancing with Dorothy Palmer of 330 Broadway, Newark. (Miss Palmer is still teaching at the same address). After a short time of study, Miss Townsend was invited by Miss Palmer to assist her. She continued her lessons and remained Miss Palmer's assistant for the next fourteen years. During this time, she graduated from Panzer College, where she studied rhythmic and folk dancing with Serova teachers and Miss Margaret Brown. Subsequently, she joined the Dancing Masters of America, and the New York Society of Teachers of Dancing, where she presented dances to the members, and also presented novelty dances for several seasons at Dance Congress. Through her attendance at Dance Congress for the last ten or more years, she has come in close touch with many of the dance greats of our day, and has also studied their inspiring works. A few names of the artists follow: Ted Shawn, Bill Robinson, Lucille Stoddard, Mat Mattox, Michael Maule, Margaret Sande, Charles Weidman and Alexandra Danilova.

Numbered among her many students are teachers, professional dancers, singers, secretaries, artists, business men, writers, professors, recipients of dance scholarships, championship swimmers, etc. etc.

### Wealthy Ann teaches in Chatham, N.J.

Her classes began in Chatham in 1924 in Odd Fellows Hall at the corner of Main St. and No. Passaic Ave., for a group of members of the Masons and their wives. She was assisting Dorothy Palmer at the time and her brother, Gordon Palmer, organized the class because his wife loved to dance. She was the former Miss Mitch<sup>er</sup> of Chatham. Fred Stevens, Harry Beardsley, Albert Bovie, Stanley McCray, and Steve Bartow are a few of the members' names that come to mind. The class lasted for five winters and was enjoyed to the full. Grace Simonson of Montclair was accompanist for the dancing. In 1926, children's classes in ballet were formed. These classes were under Miss Palmer's name, but were taught by Miss Townsend until a year later when the classes were taken over in Miss Townsend's name. For the next ten years, the classes were held at St. Paul's old Parish House on Main St., next to the Library. The late Mr. Munn was very active at that time and held the office of treasurer. His daughter is Mrs. <sup>(Rosalie Munn)</sup> Arthur Jones, Jr. of the "What Not Shop" on Main St.

Most of the classes at St. Paul's were in children's ballet; however, there were some groups in acrobatic, tap, social, and an adult social group composed of people from out of town. The names of some of the pupils at that time are: Barbara and Janet Meyer, (Barbara and her husband are on T. V. and Janet is a beautiful singer), Barbara and Sonia Butcher of Martin Pl., Gladys, Phylis, and Marlow Miller, daughters of the late Charles A. Miller and Mrs. Miller, Jean Clark of Washington Ave., Bob Gulian, who won \$25.00 in a charleston contest, Jean Wright of Pine St., who became an instructress, Betty Whitfield, who is now Mrs. William J. Stanek of Green Village, Rene Wadlow, and Charlotte and Charles Snead.

Miss Townsend is married to Charles George Wittreich, a former postmaster of Chatham under presidents Wilson, Hoover, and Roosevelt, and recipient of the Purple Heart. They have three children: - Wealthy Ann Schantz of Glassboro, N. J. and Milwaukee, Wisc.; Charles Townsend Wittreich, Captain (pro tem) in Strategic Air Command, now with Pan Am, and living in Smithtown, L. I.; and Ens. George Nelson Wittreich, who is engaged to Gail Hammond of Basking Ridge, N. J.

Note from Book Committee: A program and pamphlet submitted with this manuscript will be found in the Historical Society files.



Wealthy Ann Townsend  
(Mrs. Chas. G. Wittreich)



As the town grew, the parish house was used more and more for church activities, so it became necessary for Miss Townsend to leave St. Paul's. From then on, the classes were held at the Congregational parish house and the Ogden Memorial parish house, until the churches needed their halls full time for their own activities. Because the churches were so taken up, the Fish and Game Club became Miss Townsend's main base of operations and continued to be until the old Fish and Game Club house burned down. The Chatham Board of Education (because of the emergency) gave her special permission to hold her social dance classes at the Milton Ave. School, which had just been completed. Her specialty dance classes were conducted at the American Legion Hall on No. Passaic Ave. opposite Memorial Park. As soon as the new Fish and Game Club building was completed, she returned and still holds social dance classes there. For the 1966-67 season, she was fortunate in being able to obtain the use of the Congregational Parish House for her specialty classes; for the '67-'68 season, a return to the American Legion Hall is planned.

Through the years, so many Chatham families have been represented in her classes that it would be impossible to mention them all.

Each year in the spring, from the time Miss Townsend began teaching in Chatham until the present day, she has presented her pupils in a Dance Display. These have been given in the various church auditoriums, including St. Patrick's, the Fairmount Avenue School Auditorium, the Junior High School Auditorium, and, as soon as the new Senior High School was completed, her performances were given there.

In 1959, she began including classical ballets at the annual Dance Display and up to date has presented her pupils in "Sleeping Beauty", "Nutcracker", "The Fairy Doll", "Pas de Quatre", "Cinderella", "The Snow Maiden", "Sylvia", "Snow White", and "The Wizard of Oz". As she looks toward the 1967 season, her plans include the presentation of "Alice in Wonderland" (its premier in dance form.)

## RESOURCE SHEET

- 1 - Program of each Dance Display
- 2 - Adds and write-ups in the Chatham Press  
and the Chatham Courier
- 3 - Pictures of the new Fish and Game Club
- 4 - It is believed that the house I live in  
was built before 1865, and at the turn of the  
century was the showplace of Chatham.  
Leon Doremus lived in this house as a boy.





HOME OF MR & MRS. CHARLES G. WITTRICH  
295 LAFAYETTE AVE.

DANCING IN CHATHAM

No history of dancing in Chatham would be complete without some mention of dancing before the advent of dancing schools and dancing classes.

Small groups of people danced in their homes - when the homes were large enough - but in the early days "barn dances" were popular. The large floor in a hay barn where the hay wagon was driven in and unloaded would be swept clean - then waxed. This provided a perfect setting for the round and square dances of the period. Hay was piled high in the lofts at either side. Benches were placed and the wide doors, open at both sides of the barn allowed the summer breezes to blow through.

Chatham had a public dancing pavilion at Kramms - a favorite recreation spot along the Passaic near the foot of what is now called Snake Hill.

In the early 1900's, frequent dances were held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Jacobus who lived where the Women's Club meet, who had one son Arthur. They loved young people and invited about twenty at a time. Mr. Jacobus would preside at the piano and Mrs. Jacobus would tune in on <sup>her</sup> ~~his~~ violin. They covered the carpet with canvas, and provided refreshments. Lucky were those young people who were on the Jacobus list.

The Fish and Game Club provided ample dancing space. Formal dances with patronesses and a receiving line were the order of the day. The women wore long formal dresses and the men were in "Tails". There were also "small and early" informal evenings when people just dropped in.

(Continued)

- 2 -

Some persons remember Miss Madeline Kagan of East Orange  
*FISH & Game*  
holding dancing classes at Odd Fellows Hall in the Wolfe  
building in the 1920s. Mrs. Scherer taught tap about  
that time. Mrs. Emmons and Mrs. Dorothy Thompson also taught  
dancing.

A Miss Nyerson held dancing classes at the Club House.  
Dancing at the Fairview Hotel was one of the featured attractions  
for the summer visitors. The townspeople enjoyed these facilities  
during the winter months. Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Day recall attending  
dancing classes there.  
Dancing at the Meyersville Hall, especially square dancing, has  
been a part of Chatham recreation for many years - continues  
today.

# *Associated Dance Teachers of New Jersey*

## OFFICERS

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Y DECKER  
VICE PRESIDENT  
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## OFFICE OF SECRETARY-TREASURER

71 HILLSIDE AVENUE  
CHATHAM, NEW JERSEY 07928  
Phone 635-2504

A NON-PROFIT EDUCATIONAL ORGANIZATION

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JUNE ADAIR  
LILLIAN DANIELS  
ROSEANNA BROGAN  
ALICE UNTERMAN

EDITH SCHERER SCHOOL OF DANCE

TAP BALLET TOE SOCIAL DANCING

CHATHAM ESTABLISH IN 1929

PAST PRESIDENT AND MEMBER

ASSOCIATED DANCE TEACHERS OF NEW JERSEY

NEW JERSEY CIVIC BALLET GUILD

ASSOCIATED DANCE TEACHERS OF AMERICA

MEMBER

DANCE MASTERS OF AMERICA

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF DANCE TEACHERS ORG.

The Book Committee regrets that this material from Mrs. Scherer did not reach us in time to be listed in the Book.

175

## *Associated Dance Teachers of New Jersey*

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DOROTHY PALMER  
HONORARY MEMBER

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JUNE ADAIR  
LILLIAN DANIELS  
ROSEANNA BROGAN  
ALICE UNTERMAN

Edith Scherer School of Dance opened Chatham Studio in 1929 with classes in Tap, Ballet, Baton, Toe Social dancing. Special Boys Class in Tap and Baton. Students enrolled from Chatham, Summit, New Providence and Madison. Another studio opened in Dover in 1936 and during war 1941 1942 U S O opened a large U S O Club in Dover and Wharton, I was appointed Social Director for both Clubs teaching dancing shows and all social activities. Instructed all service men in dance and put on shows for Air Force in Newark, Marines in Lake Denmark, Merchant Marine in Far Hills also all the people working in War Plants in Pickatiny Arsenal and Herclues Powder Plant at the U S O Clubs, held Classes in Madison Settlement House and Madison Y M C A. Secretary Treasurer for Associated Dance Teachers of New Jersey.

Date Line Chatham

Date Line : Chatham  
By Miss Margaret Keisler

Date	Event	Source
1701	Johnston Survey	VP (Vanderpool)
1715	Samuel Carter seated here (East of river)	Road survey
	Proprietary Survey to Budd, Chapman	VP
1716	Proprietary Survey to Hayward	
1727	Wm. Broadwells Mill site - Watchung Ave.	VP
1738	Morris Co. carved out of Hunterdon, named for Gov. Lewis Morris	
1740	Morris Co. divided into 3 Townships : Hanover, Morris and Pequannock	
1748	Map showing division of Hayward Tract	VP
	Nathaniel Bonnel Mill Site - Summit Ave.	VP
1749	Resurvey of Johnston Tract	Dickinson map, Newark Museum
1754	Watchung Ave. described "Road to Rosses Mill"	Conveyance of Nath'l Bonnel
'60	Budd Lane described	Road Survey
1764	Newark Mt. Claim map (east of river)	N.Y. Historical
1773	Name changed to Chatham	
1777	Name made official	
1779	Shepard Kollock and New Jersey Journal	
1780	Shepard Kollock advertised for teacher	

- 1782 Timothy Day, cabinetmaker
- 1785
- 1790
- 1792 Travelong - Main St.  
Union Church Hancock's Poem  
for 40 years  
McDowell House Israel Ward's will
- 1795
- 1796 Capt. Wm. Day, 1st known owner of tavern
- 1800
- 1801 Morris Turnpike, act of Legislature
- 1804 Turnpike completed
- 1805 New Academy built (site of St. Paul's)
- 1806 Chatham Twnship. cut out of Morris and Hanover Barb. & Howe
- 1808 July 1, Chatham became Post Office Station  
~~A union meeting house built~~
- 1810
- 1815
- 1820
- 1823 Withdrawal of Presbyterians from Chatham Presby.  
Church (at Madison). Village Church at Chatham,  
Oct. 20th



- 1824 Lafayette revisits
- 1828 Wm. Wallace  
J. M. Ogden ?
- 1832 New Village Ch. built  
New Methodist Ch. built
- 1837 Single track R. R. Newark to Madison
- 1840
- 1845
- 1848 Presby. bought Sam'l Spenser lot for Parsonage
- 1850 ~~ALLENS~~  
Parrott's Mill
- 1855
- 1859 Lydia, Rowena and Phebe Crane gave land for  
Fairmount Cemetery
- Discovery of oil - hence oil lamps
- 1860 Civil War - 70 men from Chatham; 13 killed  
Population 400-500
- 1863 Israel Lum, 1st carpenter
- 1865 Stanley Post Office
- 1867 2nd R. R. track  
Hillside Mission started by Geo. Page  
Brick yard ?  
Atlas  
Hillside Ave.

- 1868 R. R. Station built
- 1870 Fairview built  
Library in R. R. station  
Kelley Bldg. built around this time
- 1871 Catholic Church formed
- 1872 Stanley Hall (Vapo Cresolene)  
Catholic school built
- 1873 Presby. Chapel built  
Passaic Ave. School 2 teachers, 130 pupils
- 1874 Population 800
- 1875 Presby. Pastors Study and sheds  
Library in David S. Bowers Home - Main St + Bowers Lane
- 1880
- 1881 Congregational Church, Hillside and Watchung
- 1884 Death of Dr. Joseph Meeker Ogden  
1st telephone at N. Kelley's Store
- 1885
- 1886 Summit Ave. Bridge rebuilt VP
- 1887 St. Patrick's Church built  
Reasoner Park opened  
Water works started - 1897 (See p. 182)  
"Dec. 14, "went over beyond Green Village with Wattie  
(Bond) with load of telegraph poles"

- 1888 Sept. 18 "Red and Green lights lit 1st time on all switches Chatham and Stanley" "RJL"
- Oct. 8 - "Spencer lit his lamp 1st time this fall"
- Nov. 6 - "Election day for Pres. went to Madison to vote"
- Nov. 7 - "Election undecided. Harrison thought to be elected."

Chatham Herald printed by Summit Herald

VP

- 1889 Mar. 12 "Voted in Chatham 1st time in Kelley's building"
- Apr. 11 Chatham Fish and Game Protective Association
- Aug. 21 "Went over to Stanley Bridge. arch almost finished"
- May 11 "Got shaved by M<sup>o</sup>tscher 1st time"
- May 21 "Barnum's circus in Orange"
- June 27 "A carp caught at Cheapside weighed  $8\frac{1}{2}$  lbs."

- .891 1st meeting of Chatham Improvement Society
- Apr. 13 "Down at special meeting in evening. High tax carried by good majority. Women voting."
- Nov. 9 "School closed on acct. diphtheria"

Would plumbers

- 892 Feb. 22 "Grand opening of club house"
- Aug. 9 "Election to form or not a village government carried by a majority of 31 out of total vote of 206. Full voting strength of village 240."

Village of Chatham incorporated

- 894 Aug. 23 "Men macadamizing road from Hobart's Hill to Chatham bridge."

Feb. 6 "Muchmore getting ice 8" thick."

- 895 July 4 "Anvil explosion"

- 1896 Hedges Ave. set out Summit Record  
 Subscription for new Liberty pole " "  
 Walks laid out Reasoner Park " "  
 Sept. "Tom Scott bought Press from John DeWitt"  
 1st attempt at YMCA
- 1897 Boro Incorporated. Population 1000 Summit Record  
 Reasoner Park opened " "  
 → Water works started  
 Aug. 15 "Went up to where they are digging founda-  
 tion for standpipe"  
 Oct. 16 "Men raising Kelleys' new store next to  
 Hardware Store  
 Dec. 11 "Frame of new Meth. Church up"
- 1898 Methodist Church on Centre St. cornerstone from  
 old church  
 Chatham Golf course  
 April 12 "Meeting to organize Fire Co. in the Wolfe  
 Bldg."  
 June 11 "Ed Phillips hosed park grass from hydrant"  
 Jan. 10 "Merritt Lum started foundation of Wolfe's  
 new building on East Park St."  
 1st dentist - Dr. Fred'k H. Lum, Jr.
- 1900 May 14 "Vote to bond town \$15,000 for electric plant  
 carried by 111 majority."  
 Jan. 27 "Name of Dutchtown changed to Floral Hill"  
 Sept. 5 "Poles for electric lights are being put up."
- 1901 Oct. 20 "Went to Methodist Church. Electric lights in  
 Chatham 1st time."
- 1902 Dec. 27 "Methodist parsonage being built on Centre St."  
 Steam siren <sup>fire</sup> alarm

- 1903 Stanley Congregational Church Oliver Street
- 1904 1st meeting of Boro Bd. of Education
- 1906 Apr. 22 "Watching autos go over bump on Main St."  
Sept. 19 "Men digging foundation of Town Hall"  
Library transferred to Boro *Hall*
- 1908 Jan. 31 "Bought a safety razor. It is 1st rate"  
Feb. 26 "1st tunnel under Hudson opened for travel today"  
Mar. 15 "Had ice cream in Scherers"
- 1909 Apr. 28 St. Pauls consecrated  
Aug. 25 "Gas men laying pipes on street"  
Nov. 5 "Cellar for Fair. Ave. School started last week"  
Nov. 11 "Getting ready to start arch on new bridge to  
Main St."  
Aug. 10 "August's <sup>\*</sup>men making tennis courts across the  
street" *\* MONITOR*  
Dec. 6 Horse drawn Hook and ladder
- 1910 Population 1874 13 teachers, 425 pupils  
Apr. 8 "Part of East Florham Pk. ceded to Boro"  
June 10 "Men digging sewers last 2 weeks"  
May 13 "Saw Halley's comet 1st time 3:30 a.m."
- 1911 1st High School class
- 1912 1st supplement in Madison Eagle of Chatham Citizen  
Movies in neighboring town  
Feb. 3 "1st trolley running"

Date Line : Chatham -8-

- 1913 Police Dept. organized  
 Nov. 1 "Putting up cement piers to support new passenger station"
- 1914 La France fire truck  
 June 12 "1st R.R. train ran on elevation at 12:30"  
 Dec. 24 "Boro Christmas tree lit up in Park 1st time"
- 1916 Aug. 17 "Building new concrete bridge on Summit Ave. over river"  
 Rev. Albert Schatzman, Methodist, organized Boy Scouts  
 Mrs Schatzman organized Camp Fire Girls
- 1917 Woman's Club  
 Company B, August 20  
 Red Cross, Chatham unit
- 1919 July 10 "Fairview House pulled down. Built 1870 around old Mrs. Fields house"  
 Sept 1 "Aeroplane went over Park about  $\frac{1}{2}$  height of Liberty Pole."
- 1920 Early years of Braille  
 Knights of Columbus  
 Population 2421  
 Nov. 2 "Women voted in N. J. 1st time"
- 1921 Feb. 11 "1st Chatham National Bank"  
 July 30 "Put street # on door"  
 Chatham Post #92 American Legion  
 Eastern Star
- 1922 Community Players

- 1923 Sept. 29 "They are digging cellar for new Library"  
(Junior) High School built 22 teachers 557 pupils
- 1924 Nov. 19 "House mail delivery started Jas. McNaney and  
Geo. Atteridg appointed carriers"  
Aug. 3 "sat around Spencer's listening to radio"  
1st hairdressing shop  
Minnisink Indians
- 1925 July 5 "Went to Franklin Mills bridge which they have  
started to rebuild with cement
- 1926 3 Towns Pageant  
1st real YMCA group -- Hi-Y  
Chamber of Commerce
- 1927 Mar. 19 "The Bank here has changed to a trust co."  
Dec. 8 "Cement on Passaic Ave. and 2nd St. finished  
last week  
Dec. 23 "They are working at the dam on Canoe Brook  
for a water supply
- 1928 Feb. 4 "last of trolley cars at 12:00 tonight"  
Feb. 5 "The buses commenced running this morning"
- 1929 Sept. 12 Traffic lights are up in Chatham Centre"
- 1930 Population 3869  
Dec. 18 "Excursion electric train to Hoboken and back -  
1st time"  
early years, Chatham Council of Church Women  
St. Patrick's school building
- 1935 Welcome Wagon
- 1938 Emergency Squad

- 1940 Population 4888  
Board of Recreation
- 1941 Emergency Squad Auxiliary, March 13
- 1943 Braille - Mad. Chat. Assoc.
- 1945 Chatham Courier
- 1948 Planning Board  
Friends of Library  
Great Books  
Milton Ave. School
- 1949 Swimming pool at Fish and Game
- 1950 Population 7391
- 1951 Fish and Game burned (12/25)
- 1953 Washington Ave. School  
Chatham Little League
- 1954 Rotary Club
- 1955 New Catholic Church
- 1956 New Church School - Methodist
- 1957 New Church School - St. Pauls  
New Senior High  
Rotaryannes
- 1958 Garden Park for Recreation



1960

1961 New Fire House ?

1962

1963 New Methodist Church

New Congregational Church School

New Post Office

Note from Book Committee: Miss Margaret Keisler's autobiographical sketch will be found in the "Architecture" file.

Delicatessens

DELICATESSENS

Chatham has two delicatessens--the Chatham Delicatessen and the Sunnyside Delicatessen. The town's first such store was founded in 1925 by Mr. Nicholas Carras formerly of Jersey City. The business was a modest establishment off Main Street ~~off~~ on 3 South Passaic Ave. where Ernie's Barber Shop is now located. Despite its relatively sparse population, roughly two to three thousand people, Chatham managed to support five other food stores plus a vegetable store.

The delicatessen offered a variety of home-made salads, cold cuts, and home-cooked delicacies such as clam chowder, fish cakes and baked beans. It specialized in sandwiches to take out.

With his business increasing, Mr. Carras called in his old friend, Mr. Anthony Kyprios of New York, to assist him in managing the store. In 1929, the two formed a partnership, opening a new place on Main Street at the site of the present Bozian Photography Shop. The new store featured hot lunches, and a wide variety of fancy groceries, cold cuts and home-made salads. It was Chatham's first food store to open evenings and Sundays.

In 1933 with the repealing of prohibition, the Chatham Delicatessen acquired a liquor license. As the town grew and business boomed the store was moved to a new building at 253 Main Street where the Chatham Delicatessen is still situated. One side of the store was devoted to liquor while the other side handled food items.

There have been no drastic physical changes in the store since the movement to the present location in 1940. But there have been several changes in ownership: Mr Carras and Mr. Kyprios worked together until 1950 at which time the former retired, selling his interest to the latter;

in 1959 Mr. Kyprios sold the business to the present ~~owners~~ owners—  
Mr. Anthony Niziolek and Mr. Peter Kohut, both of Irvington.

The first-known owner of the Sunnyside Delicatessen was Mr. Joe  
Ward who operated his establishment at 174 Main Street several stores  
East of North Hillside Ave. Mr. Ward remained for approximately ten  
~~to twelve years~~ to twelve years before he sold his interest to Mrs. Helen Covill of Chatham.

Three years later in 1962 she was bought out by the present owner Mrs.  
Mary Szymanski of Chatham. Over the years the store has remained at  
the <sup>same</sup> ~~original~~ location.

Very Truly Yours  
Anthony Kyprios

BIOGRAPHY OF ANTHONY KYPRIOS

I was born in 1900 in one of the Greek islands (Castellorizon) off the coast of southern Turkey. My father had immigrated to my birth-place from Cyprus and hence adopted the name "Kyprios" which means "Cypriot" in Greek. In 1913 my father and I went to Rio De Janeiro where he worked for a French dredging company and I got my first business experience working in a dry goods store.

Because better opportunities existed in the United States I left Brazil and came to New York in 1916. I worked in the day and went to school in the evening. After employment in several restaurants (including Horn and Hardart's), I tried my hand as a barber which I didn't like. I then became a partner in a fur shop in New York City. Meanwhile, at night school, I studied English and bookkeeping.

I eventually became disenchanted with the fur business because of its seasonality; and in 1928 I came to Chatham and became a partner with Nicholas Carras in the Chatham Delicatessen. Several years later we acquired Chatham liquor license number 2 with the repeal of prohibition.

Before the outbreak of World War II in Europe, I returned to Greece and married my wife Anna. We arrived in America on Columbus Day in 1939. In 1940 the Chatham Delicatessen was moved to its present location on Main Street. Ten years later I bought out Mr. Carras and ran the store with my wife until 1959. Then the business was sold to the present owners.

I have two sons--James, 26, and Manuel, 23.

The family has lived at 69 No. Passaic Ave. since 1944.

October 1966

Regards  
Anthony Kyprios

Delicatessen

Mr. & Mrs. Anthony Kypris



Home of Mr. & Mrs. Kypris 69 N. Passaic Ave.  
Two sons Jim & Manuel

Dentists

## History of Dentistry in Chatham

Dr. Frederick H. Lum 3rd.

In 1898 Dr. Frederick H. Lum, Jr. was graduated from New York College of Dentistry, which is now a department of New York University, and established the first dental office in Chatham over Doc Swain's drug store which is now occupied by Nick and Art's Barber Shop. In 1916 he built the first bungalow type office in this area opposite the Presbyterian Church. Some time prior to this, L. W. Martenis purchased the building occupied by Doc Swain and Dr. Lum and established a funeral parlor. Shortly after Dr. Lum built his bungalow office, Mr. Martenis purchased the adjoining property to the east and built a new funeral home. It was said at the time that it would be much less convenient to dispose of the patients next door than to drop them through the trap door to Mr. Martenis downstairs.

Dr. Lum was one of the founders of the Tri-County Dental Society which is composed of dentists practicing in Morris, Sussex, and Warren counties, and was president of that organization in 1918. He was a member of the Board of Trustees of the New Jersey State Dental Society for many years and was president of the State Society in 1925. He was a member of the State Board of Registration and Examination in Dentistry of New Jersey from 1921 to 1925, serving as president the last year. He was chancellor of the American Dental Fraternity, a Fellow of the American College of Dentists, a member of the New York Academy of Dentistry.

Dr. Lum served as delegate to the American Dental Association convention as a representative of New York, New Jersey, and Delaware for nineteen consecutive years, from 1920 to 1938, which is believed to be a record. He was a trustee of the American Dental Association from 1928 to 1934 and vice president in 1935.



Dr. Lum retired from practice in 1939 at which time his son took over his practice. He died August 22, 1954.

Dr. Harry Reiter graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1921 and practiced dentistry in Newark until 1926, at which time he opened an office on the northeast corner of Main Street and Passaic Avenue. Shortly thereafter he moved his office across Main Street to the southeast corner where he remained until 1959 when he moved his office to his home at 404 Old Short Hills Road, Short Hills.

Dr. Edwin<sup>m</sup> Warren graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1935. After serving an internship of one year at Grasslands Hospital, he built an office at 308 Main Street. From 1942 to 1946 he served in the Dental Corps of the United States Army, during which time his practice was maintained by Dr. W. C. Terhune. He is a member and former president of the Tri-County Dental Society.

In 1926, Dr. Frederick H. Lum 3rd graduated from the University of Pennsylvania and took over the practice of Dr. Hoffman in Madison who had died suddenly. When his father retired in 1939, he moved to Chatham. He is a member and former president of the Tri-County Dental Society, a former member of the State Board of Registration and Examination in Dentistry of New Jersey, a former member of the Board of Trustees of the New Jersey State Dental Society, and an active member of the New York Academy of Dentistry.

Dr. Richard Lowy graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1927, and became associated with his uncle, Dr. Ralph Waldron, a pioneer orthodontist, in Newark. In 1934 he opened his own office at 190 Clinton Avenue, Newark. In 1937, he used Dr. Lum's office on Saturdays for the convenience of his orthodontic patients in the suburban area until 1940, when he built his own office at 304 Main Street. He is a member and former president of the Tri-County Dental Society, a former member of the Board of Trustees of the New Jersey

State Dental Society, former president of the Northeastern Orthodontic Society, director to the American Association of Orthodontists representing the Northeastern Orthodontic Society, chairman of the Orthodontic Section of the American Dental Association, a Fellow of the American College of Dentists, a member of the New York Academy of Dentistry, and a member of the American Board of Orthodontics. He is licensed to practice orthodontics in San Juan, Porto Rico, where he flies for one week each month. He has maintained an office there since 1949, which inspired the New Yorker Magazine to write his biography under their section known as Profiles.

Dr. W. Clifford Terhune graduated from the University of Maryland in 1922 and practiced in Arlington, New Jersey until 1942 when he took over Dr. Edwin Warren's office while the latter was in service. In 1947 he opened his own office at 376 Main Street.

In 1947, Dr. Bernard<sup>S.</sup> de Hosson graduated from the University of Maryland. He practiced in Dr. Lum's office until 1948 when he built his own office at 390 Main Street. He served in the Navy from 1950 to 1952, during which time Dr. Bernard O'Connor took over the office. He is a member of the Tri-County Dental Society and the American Society of Dentistry for Children.

Dr. Fred<sup>F.</sup> Wood graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1939 and practiced in Rutherford, New Jersey until 1941. After serving in the Navy from 1941 to 1947, he practiced at 630 Fifth Avenue, New York City until he moved to Chatham in 1951. He maintained an office in his home until 1955 when he and Dr. C. Clark Johnson established joint offices at 20 Fairmount Avenue. He is a member of the New York Academy of Dentistry and on the staff of Bonnie Brae Home for Boys and on the staff of Morristown Memorial Hospital.

In 1953, Dr. C. Clark Johnson graduated from the University

of Pennsylvania and opened an office at 300 Main Street. In 1955, he moved to 20 Fairmount Avenue with Dr. Fred Wood. He is a member and past president of the Tri-County Dental Society.

Dr. Robert Lohrmann graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1923 after serving in the Army in World War One. He practiced in Newark from 1923 to 1925 and in East Orange from 1925 to 1956. He is a member of the Essex County Dental Society.

His son, Dr. Donald Lohrmann, graduated from Temple University in 1953. After serving in the Dental Corps of the Army until 1956, he and his father established joint offices at 412 Main Street. He is a member of the Tri-County Dental Society.

Dr. David Warren graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1915. After practicing in New York City until 1935, he moved to South Orange until 1957 when he came to Chatham at 4 Center Street. The following year he moved to 575 Main Street where he is now.

Graduating from Temple University in 1955, Dr. Robert Schwarz served two years in the Air Force before opening his office at 5 Dunbar Street.

Dr. Raymond Simon graduated from the University of Maryland in 1955 and served in the Air Force until 1957 when he started practice at 44 Fairmount Avenue.

Dr. Bentley Merrick graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1956. After serving two years in the Navy Dental Corps, he became associated with Dr. David Warren at 575 Main Street.

After graduating from Georgetown University in 1956, Dr. Leonard H. Goddard served in the Dental Corps of the Navy for two years. He took post-graduate work in Orthodontics at Columbia University until 1960 when he became associated with Dr. Richard Lowy. He is a member of the Tri-County Dental Society, the American Association of Orthodontists, on the staff of All Souls Hospital, and Clinical Instructor in Orthodontics at Seton Hall University.

Dr. David Atkinson graduated from the University of St. Louis in 1959. He served a one-year internship at the Veterans Administration Hospital at Houston, Texas, and the next two years in the Army Dental Corps.

All Chatham dentists are members of the New Jersey State Dental Society and the American Dental Association.

Date - 1965

Dr. Frederick H. Lum 3rd

Dr. Frederick H. Lum 3rd, son of Dr. Frederick H. Lum Jr. and Anna Fargo Williams Lum. Born August 15, 1900 at 108 Fairmount Avenue.

Schools: Passaic Avenue to 5th grade

Fairmount Avenue thru 8th

Pawling School

Amherst College

University of Pennsylvania D.D.S. Degree

Practiced in Madison to 1939, then to Chatham on father's retirement, until 1964 when he retired.

Member Phi Delta Theta, Delta Sigma Delta, Chatham Fish and Game Protective Assn., Shongum Club. Former member of Canoe Brook Country Club, Past Master Madison Lodge #93 F. & A. M., Past President Chatham Community Players, Charter Member Chatham Post #92 American Legion, Past President Tri-Country Dental Society, Former member Board of Trustees of New Jersey State Dental Society, former member New Jersey State Board of Dental Examiners, Life member of New York Academy of Dentistry, Tri-County Dental Society, New Jersey State Dental Society and American Dental Assn. Former member of Madison Kiwanis Club, First Aid Instructor during World War II, Commissioned 1st Lt. in Dental Corps Army Reserve for ten years following graduation from R.O.T.C., Chairman of Eisenhower for President Committee of Chatham, founding member and treasurer for first five years of Chatham Combined Health Appeal, member of Stanley Congregational Church since 1914 and a former Deacon.

Married Marion Jean Watkins on June 20, 1930.

Children: Frederick Souther Lum - 1943

Letitia Phillips - 1945

Grandchild: Barbara Christine Lum - 1966

Resided at 108 Fairmount Avenue until marriage, then 179 Washington Avenue thereafter.




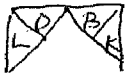
DOCTOR & MRS. FREDERICK H. LUM, 3RD.



RESIDENCE OF DR. AND MRS. LUM  
179 WASHINGTON AVE.

Dolls

## DOLLS by Mrs. William Browne

As far back as I can remember I collected dolls. At the age of four and five I made clothes pin dolls by the dozens, hand knitted the doll clothes for them on lolly pop sticks and made cradles out of oatmeal boxes. Mother kept us busy with paints, crayons and coloring books, and all kinds of paper dolls and paper doll furniture. I wish I had them now! The furniture came in sheets the same as the paper dolls. It was mostly Victorian furniture complete to the last detail. I can remember curtains, drapes, footstools and even an organ for the livingroom. The doll family was complete too- Mother, Father, at least three or four children. (There was a baby too), and Grandma and Grandpa lived with them. I never had a real doll house, but I made one out of a box. I used a large box and cut it like this  and opened it like this  and made four rooms. I used wall paper on the walls and paint on the floors. Mother crocheted a rug for each room. On my eighth birthday my oldest brother John gave me a complete set of furniture made of unpainted wood. They were wonderful and I was in seventh heaven - for one week - until I discovered my dog had chewed them all to pieces.

At ten years of age I had twelve antique dolls. I thought them I would collect dolls as a hobby but at the age of fourteen Mother and Dad separated and my Mother gave all my dolls away. She thought I was getting too old for dolls. Right then and there I made up my mind that I would have a



-2-

doll collection some day. I am very lucky to have married a man who loves antiques as much as I do. We were married five years when I found my first doll in an antique shop. It was love at first sight and Bill bought her for me. I now have over fifty dolls in my collection. They are made of paper, wood, wax, china, bisque, parian, tin, brass and rubber.

*Elsie M. Brenne*

Elsie M. Browne  
121 Hillside Avenue  
Chatham, N.J.

July 10, 1967

Grandfather - Frederick C. Norbergen - sea captain - Amsterdam  
Holland

Mother - Marion Francis Norbergen - born July 28 1877 - N.Y.

Father - James A. Martyn - Born March 3, 1872 - N.Y.

Elsie M. Browne - born May 11, 1912 - Elizabeth, N.J.  
Married - William Tyson Browne - Sept 2 1934

Education

Elizabeth schools

Drakes Business College

Employed by (Nov. 8, 1956)

Kemper Insurance Co.

Hobbies - Antiques, collecting antique dolls and toys,  
repairing and dressing antique dolls, collecting antique  
costumes, rug braiding, knitting and needlework.

Note from Book Committee: The picture of Mrs. Browne  
and the home in which she lived with her husband  
will be found in the "Automobile" file--along with  
that of her husband.

# Doll Expert's Work Now Museum Pieces <sup>206</sup>

By Joyce Wouters

CHATHAM - When the babies have grown into children and are spending their days in school, mothers begin looking for something to fill their time.



Henry VIII

Mrs. Dorothy W. Heizer of 51 Highland avenue, Chatham, became so absorbed in her diversion that now, 45 years from the time she started, she is considered an outstanding expert in her field.

A collection of dolls she has made is part of the permanent collection of the Smithsonian Institute. She is included in a recent book by Helen Bullard titled "The American Doll Artist."

It all started in 1921 when Mrs. Heizer was busy with plans for an approaching bazaar. She decided that dolls would be a good

thing to sell, but when she began looking around, she found "there just weren't any nice ones."

Being a practical as well as a persistent person, she made her own. They were rag dolls, with faces made of candy colors by her daughter. The dolls sold very well at the bazaar and a fashionable New York store later displayed her dolls at Christmastime.

Eventually a friend took some of her dolls to the Arts and Crafts Guild in Philadelphia, where they were displayed. The exhibition was repeated two years later.

About this time a friend showed her some beautiful, detailed miniature furniture. When the dolls were combined with the furniture they both sold well.



Queen Elizabeth II

In the 1930s Mrs. Heizer made a doll in a spring outfit with a trunkful of clothes. The "trunk doll" brought a long-lasting commission from the wealthy Mrs. Frank B. Noyes of Washington, D.C.

Mrs. Noyes' first order was for a series of dolls representing every 25 year period from 1775 to 1900.



Mrs. Heizer before retiring

Her next order was for all the queens of the world - Chatham home she still from Nefertiti to Queen Elizabeth.

This commission kept her busy all through the 1930s, and the results were works of art. When she finished the queens, Mrs. Heizer made Henry VIII and his six wives.

Using authentic portraits of the people, she made her figures faithful in dress, stature, and visage. Her dolls of famous people are all immediately recognizable. (See pictures.)

When Mrs. Noyes died, she left her dolls to the Smithsonian Institution, where they are part of the permanent collection.

At the time of Queen Elizabeth's coronation, Mrs. Heizer made an accurate miniature of her in her gowns both before and after the event. When she made a portrait doll for a friend, the friend ordered another resembling Helen Hayes, as a gift for the star.

Miss Hayes in turn ordered a figure of Lillian Gish. Mrs. Heizer finished her last commercial figure at the age of 80, when her eyes became too weak for the de-

## Dorothy Wendell Heizer - Biographical Sketch

Dorothy Quincy Wendell was born Feb. 25, 1881 in Philadelphia. Most of her growing up years were spent at Wayne on the main line of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

She early showed an interest in making clothes for dolls which was transferred as she grew older to making clothes for herself. In the process she learned to sew, picking up points from dress-makers, tailors, or relatives who knew more than she did.

In 1899 she entered the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts in Philadelphia. There she concentrated on portrait painting and drawing, but also studied the figure and landscape, and did some work with anatomy and sculpture. She was forced to leave art school, however, in 1903, because of a serious breakdown.

Not long after, on a trip to Colorado Springs she met her future husband, Charles Edward Heizer. They were married in 1906. Their three Children Dorothy Quincy, Edward Jansen, and McCaughan, were born in 1907, 1908 and 1913. The family lived in Colorado for several years but came east in 1913 in time for the birth of the third child.

Moved to New Jersey in 1914 the Heizers finally settled at Essex Fells, acquiring a home of their own in 1919.

At Essex Fells in 1920, Mrs. Heizer dressed some little bisque dolls for a church bazaar. When she was making plans for a similar bazaar in 1921, her daughter suggested her making her own doll. The result was a soft rag doll with a flat face. Mrs. Heizer made a number of dolls for the bazaar gradually

improving her construction.

After the bazaar she showed five dolls at Hicksons, New York, her first truly commercial venture.

In 1924, she started exhibiting dolls at the Arts and Crafts Guild, Philadelphia. Christmas exhibitions at this place became an annual event for some years to come.

In 1931 after the usual Christmas exhibition at the Arts and Crafts Guild, Mrs. Heizer was notified that she was being considered for a medal awarded by the Guild for outstanding craftsmanship. Submitting to the jury of award four dolls, the most important of which was a portrait of her great Aunt Ann, a quaker, she received the medal.

An elaborate Queen Elizabeth I made too late for the medal competition came to the attention of Mrs. Frank B. Noyes of Washington, D.C. Mrs. Noyes eventually ordered an extensive group of queens which kept Mrs. Heizer busy for some years to come, culminating in a group of Henry VIII and his six wives. All these dolls are now to be seen, according to the provisions of Mrs. Noyes will, at the Smithsonian Institution.

At the end of 1936, Mrs. Heizer's husband died, and what had been a part time occupation became a full time profession. In the spring of 1937 she made King George VI in coronation robes for the window of Marcus and Company, jewelers of Fifth Avenue, New York. Seeing this window, a friend ordered a portrait of Helen Hayes as Victoria in

"Victoria Regina" as a present for Miss Hayes.

In the fall of 1940 Mrs. Heizer and her son McCaughan moved to a home of their own in Chatham. Here Mrs. Heizer made as an experiment, five dolls of a smaller size with built-in supports. These five dolls were sold to a New York shop. From them she specialized in this size, making some two hundred and ninety-three before she was forced to stop work. However, she did not give up the larger sizes.

1948 marked a high point of achievement - Princess Elizabeth as a bride. Partly as a result of sewing the approximately forty-five thousand pearls, rhinestones, and tiny beads on the dress and train, Mrs. Heizer had a breakdown at the end of the year and was never able to work such long hours afterwards.

Failing eyesight caused her to slow down still more.

The spring of 1961 saw the making of her last doll. It was hard for her to have to give up her interesting work.



Dorothy Wendell Heizer



190210

June 1, 1972

17

THE EVENING NEWS

Newark, N.J., Thursday,

# Henry Is a Doll, So Are His Six Wives

By VALERIE BARNES

Evening News Staff Writer

CHATHAM — Red-bearded Henry VIII will reign over his six wives in a doll world at the Morris Museum this summer.

He will be in the company of other historical figures from the Middle Ages to European queens and President Lincoln. But he will share the spotlight with King George VI of England at his coronation and Queen Elizabeth of England in her wedding gown.

The figures represent a half century of creativity by Mrs. Dorothy Heizer of 51 Highland Ave., dean of the American doll artists. They will be on display at the museum in Morristown from Saturday through Aug. 26.

They are painstaking realistic renditions of great personalities created after exhaustive research by the 91-year-old artist.

## Costumes Copied

The figures, handmade and original, stand 12 to 15 inches tall and were copied from photographs, prints or living models. They were executed so expertly their identity is unmistakable.

Mrs. Heizer, a graduate of the Philadelphia Academy of Fine Arts, has lived in Chatham 60 years. She made

her first doll for a church bazaar at the request of her daughter in 1921. Recently one of her simplest dolls was sold at auction for \$200.

"Dorothy Wendell Heizer, the Artist and Her Dolls" is the title of an 80-page paperback book with 100 photographs published by the National Institute of American Doll Artists. Mrs. Heizer was a charter member of the group. The book will be avail-

able at the museum at \$2.25.

A wire framework for each doll face is covered with padding over which white silk crepe is stretched and shaped. Then the fabric of real hair is added and features are painted. The hair is made of yarn, split four times and then sewed to the head strand by strand.

## Her "Little People"

Today, Mrs. Heizer is bed-ridden and she no longer

creates dolls. She has referred to her figures as "the little people" and her 500 pieces were made in her studio at her home. She is represented in the collections of the Smithsonian Institution, the Newark Museum and other noted collections.

Mrs. Heizer's son, McCaughan, who lives with his mother, has inherited her artistic talent. He is a landscape painter.

Although Henry VIII, is garbed in an ermine trimmed knee length coat and his wives wear lavish costumes with jewelry suitable for Tudor royalty, it's the bride that is the highlight of any show.

And Mrs. Heizer's bride is Queen Elizabeth II of England in her wedding gown which is covered with 45,000 pearls, rhinestones and beads hand stitched one-by-one.

32

## Dolls

As a child I disliked dolls unless they were ill and dressed in uniform and nurses' cap. I could feed them sticky medicines; or if they wore queer clothes and came from a far off place called Europe.

My doting father used to bribe his traveling friends to bring me foreign dolls and in this way I collected several fine specimens.

Teenage saw the dolls packed in moth balls and put in an attic chest. Years later, my sons grown I started a life of adventure. Seeing colorful dolls in great European cities reminded me of my old treasures which I resurrected on my return home. I washed their faces, combed their hair; freshened their clothes and started adding adopted brothers and sisters to the collection.

More than 600 small people from over 100 countries now live in my home and keep me company. Today, one doesn't have fun searching for many countries have found a source of tourist revenues in dolls and they are common everywhere.

Many may be purchased at the UN at a very high price, and quantities of American plastic dolls have been dressed in foreign styles and are sold widely. But there still are some elusive treasure~~s~~ in far places. I'm still hunting.

Note: Autobiographical sketch and pictures of Mrs. Schultz will be found following. ~~the time~~

by  
Elizabeth Lum Schultz  
(Mrs. Robert)



Biographical data - ELIZABETH LUM DRAKE SCHULTZ

Born on Main Street, Chatham, on a Sunday afternoon, Sept. 30, 1900, the only child of Charles Mandred Lum and Elizabeth Scott Kirkpatrick.

Kent Place School and Wellesley College provided my formal education while my father, the Ogden Memorial Presbyterian Church, Camp Fire Girls, Camp Barnard and a host of relatives attempted my physical, moral and philosophical upbringing.

From college I went into matrimony and the rearing of three sons to Ervin Thayer Drake Jr. of Franklin, N. H. My husband died as the result of an accident in 1931. The next period was given to the bringing up of three sons and an active life of many civic jobs and responsibilities.

At the end of World War II, with the sons grown and on their own, I started to travel the wide world over, out of which grew a further avocation of travel lecturing. In 1960 I married Dr. Robert Schultz, Dean of Drew University, and we have continued our traveling together since that time.



Mrs. Robert Schultz



Home of Mrs. Robert Schultz  
for many years.  
87 Fairmount Ave.  
Present residence 50 Fuller Ave  
(may be found under autobiography  
of Mr. Robert Schultz and on the  
following page.



Home of Mrs. Robert Schultz  
50 Fuller Ave.

Drama - Early

## DRAMA IN THE EARLY DAYS OF CHATHAM

The people of Chatham were interested in the theater and play-acting from the very early days of its settlement.

A group calling themselves the Chatham Amateurs presented "The Chimney Corner" and the farce "An Awful Fix" in December 1882 and February 1883 after many months of preparation and rehearsals. Then in December of 1896 the Chatham Dramatic Circle was formed and produced the drama "Erin Go Bragh" in the school hall. They also produced the comedy "Josiah's Courtship". In January of 1897 the pupils of the Chatham schools gave a comic operetta entitled "The Merry Company".

Benefit performances were given by the churches. The Penny-A-Day Society gave a reading on February 24, 1883; Rev. W. A. Keys organized a St. Patrick's Dramatic Society and gave performances in March of 1904; and the Young Ladies of the Presbyterian Church gave a three-act play "Ladies of Cranford" in Association Hall the same month.

In 1911 the Fairmount Avenue School was built, but insufficient money had been provided for the purchase of seats for the auditorium. So Supervising Principal Charles A. Philhower and Herbert T. Strong decided that a historical play presented to the public might raise the required money. After much delving into the history of Chatham, the romantic story of Polly Vanderpoel and Count D'Anterroches came to light, and the play "Amanda Minton's Dream" was written, based on this true love story, and produced on March 8 and 9, 1912 in the new high school auditorium. This was the most pretentious dramatic performance hitherto attempted in Chatham.

All this interest in the drama led to the formation of the Chatham Players and we read that on November 13, 1914 a meeting of the executive committee was held at the home of the President Charles Philhower to assign parts for the play to be given early in 1915. Later that week the group made their annual trip into New York by train to see Fred Stone in "Chin Chin" and to have dinner afterward at the Cafe Boulevard.

This group, calling themselves The Chatham Players, functioned for a few years and then in 1922 the present Chatham Community Players came into being and is still going strong after more than forty years of presenting plays to the public.

Compiled by Betty Cambon (Mrs. Clement Cambon)



HOME OF MR. & MRS. CLEMENT H.  
CAMBON, JR.  
24 VAN HOUTON AVE.



MRS. CLEMENT H. CAMBON, JR.



Elizabeth M. Cambon (Mrs. Clement, Jr.)

Mother: Lulu Case of Whitehouse and Flemington, N.J.

Father: Samuel Grice - family members of D.A.R.

Born in Newark, N.J.

Married Clement Cambon, Jr. in 1927

Mother: Emma Sarles

Father: Clement Cambon - French parentage

Both graduates of East Side High School

Clement graduate of Stonier Graduate School of banking  
Rutgers, N.J.

Two children:

Sandra - married Richard Lindstedt of Morristown

Children - Diane Cheryl and Lynda Gayle

Charles - Married Keyko of Japanese parentage

Children: Charles Cambon, Jr. & Michael

Lived in Chatham since 1945.

Active in Woman's Club as Department Chairman, Secretary,  
Treasurer, Program Chairman, and "Gavel" editor.

Interested in Chatham Community Players both onstage and back  
stage.

Interested in choral singing and member of various choirs.

Certified by the Library of Congress to transcribe books  
into Braille for the blind and have worked particularly  
on text books for students in the New Jersey schools.

Have written almost 20,000 pages of braille to date.

Retiring to Leisure Village near Lakewood N.J. in 1967.

## THE CHATHAM COMMUNITY PLAYERS

The Chatham Community Players was founded in 1921 under the stimulating guidance of Dr. Guy Emery Shipler, then Pastor of Saint Pauls' Episcopal Church, his wife: Becky, and Fredrick Dusenberry, a member of the Parish and a resident of Chatham. This trio approached Major Herbert M. Dawley with the idea of a local theater group. "the Maj" has been guiding light and "chief" director of the Players ever since.

The first theater used by the Players was an annex to Saint Pauls Church, built specially for this purpose under the supervision of The Maj. When this was out-grown by the Players, a move was made to the Junior High school for productions, and more recently , to the New Senior High school auditorium.

The Players have produced an average of three show s a season over the years, and in the near past have included a musical as one of the shows.

The first productions we did were One Act plays, or selections from plays. The first production we did was the balcony scene from Romeo and Juliet, in which Major Dawley played Romeo and Grace Howarth: Juliet. E.H. Southern and Julia Marlowe, great Shakespeareans of the time, were friends of the Maj, and interested in the work the Players were doing. Julia Marlowe sent her locket, which she had always worn when playing Juliet, and Mr. Southern forwarded a Cockade for the Major to wear as Romeo as a similar token, wishing us well, and good luck. It has been suggested these tokens have accounted for the success of the players; good luck charms that have held through the years.

3 one act plays -  
"Sham"  
"Finger of God"  
and

For the first several years the group concentrated on One-Act Plays, doing four productions a year, and playing each for four nites at Saint Pauls Parish house auditorium. It took several years before the group instituted three Act Plays, made possible by the spirit behind the group, everyone worked eagerly, either on stage or backstage.

Because of limited space, the sets were designed to give the illusion of depth, and the construction of these were very interesting. Dan Hopper built two stairways for the Players that were marvelous: one for Seven Keys to Baldpate ( the first Mystery Play ever written) another for the production of Rebecca. The cost of these sets were always minimal, and yet there was always an annual deficit. Everyone would dig down in their pockets and make up the difference.

The quality of the productions improved considerably over the years, and soon attracted the attention of surrounding communities.

In 1935, Bambergers heald a contest, the Little Theater of the Air, in which approximately 50 theater clubs entered. 12

finalists were selected, and we were among them. Booth Tarkingtons' play BEAUTY AND THE JACOBIN <sup>1st given in 1923 with cast of Maje, Eva Bates, 4 Nat Hill, & Tarkington</sup> won the contest for the Players for which we received a silver cup, a cash prize of \$250 and an all expense paid trip to Bermuda for the entire cast. The show was presented here for the Players, before the group left to present it as a command performance in Bermuda for His Majesties' Cancer Fund. This performance was attended by a full house in a large theater.

The Community Players is organized on a committee basis, and there are more people working behind the scenes than are ever seen on the stage. Active Committees are: Construction,



Costumes, House & Hospitality, Lighting, Makeup, Play and Casting  
Publicity, Properties, sound, Special Events, and tickets.

These committees each have a chairman who is also a member of the Council. Other members of the council are individual posts:

Addressograph, Historian & Nominating ( which forms a committee <sup>of officers to nominate</sup> )

Membership & Tercentenary Representative at this time. This Council

meets once a month with the Board of Directors made up of the

President, Vice President, Secretary, Business Manager, and the

Past President and Vice President who assume advisory positions.

Terms for Committee Chairmen and Board Members are for two years.

It is impossible to list all the people who have contributed

so much to these committees, all we can hope to do is thank

them all for their dedication and let them remain nameless.

In the past, Players have also sponsored Original Play contests,

winner picked by a jury, and then produced by the group. This

was part of the Players workshop program, and brought out much

local talent. This tradition will be renewed as soon as the

Players locate in their own plant from which they can operate

seven days a week, rather than depending on rented space.

Another product of the workshop was the production of One Act

Musicals. Ellie Kerns must be mentioned in this field, who

wrote many of these musicals, "corny but good", with tremendous

thought behind them and a terrific sense of humor, tastefully

and talentedly performed.

The purpose of the Chatham Community Players is, and has been

to add to the cultural aspects of the community by putting on

good plays in a professional manner.

Dee Bull  
(Mrs. Calvin T.) - *Adelaide Phillips*

69 Highland Avenue  
Chatham, N.J.

Born: October 24th, 1933  
Orange Memorial Hosiptal  
Orange, N.J.

Education: K-6 Wyoming School, Millburn, N.J.  
7-9 Milburn Jr. High School NJ.  
10-12 Kent Place School, Summit '51  
Colleges: Maryland College for Women  
Bennington College, Vermont B.A. Music & '55  
Studies: Aspen School of Music Voice  
Drama- Larry Aarick

Employment: KIOA Des Moines, Iowa: Music Sec.  
WAAT-WATV Newark. Ass't Continuity Director

Married: November 1st 1956

Children: Robert Edwin '57  
Louis Phillips '60  
Kenneth Alpers '64

Hobbies: Alto Soloist, Calvary Church, Summit  
Student of voice and piano: H. Vogel, Summit  
Chatham Community Players



Mrs. Calvin T. Bull

Early Lighting

LIGHTING

For centuries man had made little progress in perfecting artificial illumination. When the early settlers came to this section they, undoubtedly, used methods that were common in other areas. The chief source of light was the blazing logs in the open fireplaces. The swampy lands produced quantities of seed plants. The rushes were gathered, the pith prepared and dipped in grease or wax producing a crude type of candle which burned with a flame that flickered and smoked. Special holders kept the unburned portion straight. Another cheap form of illumination and quite generally used, was "Candle Wood". Pieces of pitch pine were cut in lengths the size of candles and sometimes dipped in grease. These were stuck between the stone of the fireplaces and when burned emitted a bright light along with considerable smoke.

The early lamps had changed little since ancient times. Grease, that was available, was burned producing a sooty flame and a disagreeable odor. Candles were more of a luxury item since the dipping process was a laborious task requiring considerable skill. The introduction of molds shortened the process but hand dipped candles were deemed of better quality.

During the eighteenth century the whaling industry was developed to a high degree producing large quantities of an economical oil which had superior lighting qualities. The discovery and introduction of kerosene doomed this industry and man's inventive genius soon made rapid progress in the field of lighting which finally led to the brilliant illumination of the present day.

LIGHTING (2)

As evening approaches a blaze of light floods the town and at the Christmas season the town becomes a fairy land of light and color as the citizens put up strings of colored lights to decorate their homes, places of business, the park with its tall Christmas tree and the festoons of evergreens which are hung to form an arch over the Main Street of the town.

The developments in lighting from the simple methods of the early settlers to the wonders of to-day have, without a doubt, been a primary factor in the development of the town and the advancement of its citizens.

## Early Lighting by Elsie Monteith

The lighting of the streets of the newly incorporated Village of Chatham was a major concern of the early trustees. At night most of the streets were dark and forbidding. Horsedrawn vehicles were limited and the rough, deep rutted roads and the uneven gravel sidewalks made bicycle riding difficult. Citizens wishing to attend the Sunday evening service, the Thursday night prayer meeting or any other function must walk. It was not an unusual sight to see a pedestrian trudging along carrying a lighted lantern to help him find his way over the dusty roads of summer or the muddy ones of spring. Lanterns dangled from the slow moving wagons and buggies.

The discovery of oil in 1859 had ushered in an era which revolutionized the centuries old system of lighting. The tallow, wax-tapers and grease lamps were replaced with the kerosene lamps which shed a brighter light and brought more cheer into the homes. The arduous task of caring for these lamps now became the daily chore of the housewife. One of the early morning routine jobs of each household was the servicing of the hanging, bracket, gaily decorated parlor lamps, and the indispensable lanterns which must be ready for the evening chores at the barn or for other emergencies. Lamp chimneys must be cleaned and polished; oil wells replenished, the wicks cleaned and straightened. The cleaning and trimming of the wicks had to be done with great care or an uneven flame would result. One uneven or loose strand of the wick could produce a pointed flame which at evening would deposit unburned carbon on the carefully polished globe. Meticulous care of lamps and oil stoves was necessary to prevent a disagreeable odor which would penetrate and cling to clothing and fabrics.

This was the period of the "gay nineties." The majority of the

parlors had a center table covered with a fringed cloth or a fancy crocheted or embroidered doily. On the table or hanging from the ceiling was the ornate lamp, the globe gaily decorated with roses, buds or a pastoral scene.

Prior to the incorporation of the Village of Chatham on September 2, 1892 a few street lamps had been installed. The servicing of these was largely the responsibility of the residents near or on whose property they had been erected. The "Village Improvement Society", which was organized at the club house in April 1892 had undertaken the lighting of the streets as one of its projects. Better street illumination was still a major problem when the early village trustees met on Oct. 14, 1892 (p. 5, Oct. 14, 1892) at the office of F. L. Kelley & Co. to consider the "needs of the village in the matter of sidewalk improvements and additional street lamps." At the meeting held on Dec. 12, 1892 (p. 7) a motion was made "That a committee be appointed to confer with the "Village Improvement So. in regard to  $\frac{1}{2}$  doz. street lamps which they have on hand and not in use to find out at what price they can be purchased and whether the "Village Improvement So." will take care of them with the others." The committee appointed by the president to investigate the matter was J. Wagner and H. H. Jowitt.

p. 11. On March 13, 1893 Mr. John Doran's application for street lighting was approved and his appointment as street superintendent was ratified. His salary was to be the same as paid by the Township to its overseer of high ways.

p. 16. On May 9th, 1893 a "bill was presented to the trustees by John Doran for services during the month of April for furnishing oil and lighting lamps. \$58.33. At this same meeting "an itemized bill was presented by F. O. Payne Trustee for the Chatham Improvement Ass.

for street lighting plant complete \$73.07. On motion it was ordered that a warrant be issued for said bill when funds are in the hands of the Treasurer to meet the same." The little village began to feel the need for <sup>more</sup> ~~nine~~ funds for at this same meeting a motion was made "That in the judgment of this Board it is expedient that the sum of Thirteen hundred dollars be assessed and raised by tax this year."

p. 37. At the town meeting on March 13, 1894 Jacob Sheldon submitted his bid for street lighting for the ensuing year.

p. 39. The bid was accepted on April 10, 1894. On November 13, 1894 (p. 52) Charles Kutch<sup>er</sup> agreed to complete the agreement of Jacob Sheldon.

Charlie Kutch<sup>er</sup>, as he was known to all who knew him, now became one of the best known, most popular and loved member of the community. As dusk descended on the little town children would watch for the lamp lighter, often accompanied by his two small sons, Walter and Henry, making his rounds in his two wheeled, horse drawn cart which was loaded with kerosene cans and ladder. Watching him adjust his ladder to the lamp post, ascend it and light the lamp was a thrilling sight for the children. Telephones in this period were not in general use, as a result news traveled slowly. Charlie Kutch<sup>er</sup> was often the bearer of news he had heard on his rounds. Folks looked to him to carry a message to a friend or relative who lived in another section of the town or perhaps there was illness and he was willing to place a call to the doctor or to give a helping hand with a sick animal. In January 1895 he submitted his bill for the month of December which amounted to \$50.00 plus \$1.00 for one new lamp post and the setting of the same. At this time the price of oil from the Standard Oil Company was 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ per gallon. By April 1896 the price had risen to 10¢ per gallon (p. 75).

By Aug. 1898 one hundred and nineteen lamps helped to brighten



the dark streets of the little town.

In the more sophisticated neighboring towns of Essex and Morris County gas illuminated many of the homes and the sleepy streets. The "Welsback Mantle" which was introduced in 1894 had revolutionized the industry all over the country. This became the popular lamp. (p. 67). On June 16, 1899 the Morristown Gas Light Company made a "formal request to the Borough Council for permission to extend its mains into the Borough of Chatham and to lay pipes in the streets of the Borough for the purpose of supplying the same with illuminating gas." Edison's electric light bulb was now rapidly gaining in popularity, therefore, when on Sept. 5th 1899 a petition from the citizens was presented to the council requesting them to grant a permit for gas mains it was ordered placed on file.

p. 85. On Jan. 7, 1901 Messers "Philips, Kelley and Konkle were appointed a committee to ascertain the cost of procuring electric light from either Summit or Madison". The decision to establish a light plant within the Borough was the result of this investigation.

p. 89. On Feb. 4th 1901 an ordinance was presented to provide for the "construction of a suitable plant works and machinery for supplying light for public and private use in said Borough."

Since land had been purchased for a Pumping Station in July 1897, it now seemed feasible to establish and run the light plant in conjunction with the water department.

p. 97. Therefore on June 24, 1901 the board of Water Commission "found it necessary in order to secure the best results that the Borough shall procure from Samuel Lum a small parcel of land

adjoining the property of the Borough, on the west and opposite the pumping station." Samuel Lum was not willing to make this sale but finally agreed to an exchange of land.

p. 101. In Aug. 1901 The Board of Water Commissions submitted to the Council a statement that they had accepted the bid of Hewitt and Warden for "supplying of all materials and performing all labor in the installation of an electric lighting plant," for the sum of ten thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight dollars and that they had accepted" the bid of Halsey, Sturgis for the supplying of materials and performing the labor in the erection of said building for the sum of twenty-one hundred dollars.

p. 105. On Oct. 7, 1901 "A resolution was passed limiting salaries for the running of the water and electric works at a figure not to exceed \$140.00 per month for the electric light system.

p. 106. Current was to be furnished at the rate of ten cents per thousand watts with "an additional charge of twenty-five per month will be made for rent of meter, transformer etc."

On Dec. 2nd, 1901 J. Thomas Scott was appointed clerk of the Electric Light Commission and on March 3, 1902 (p. 113) "the salary of C. S. Talmadge, electrician was raised from \$50 to \$55 per month.

October 1, 1901 marked the end of an era. The lamp lighter had made his last rounds and the picturesque lamps that blended with the landscape and gave a quaint atmosphere to the town were doomed. On the edge of the lawn, at 26 Weston Ave. a cedar post supports the last remaining lamp of a group of a hundred and twenty-five which at the turn of the century had helped to dimly illuminate the streets of the Village of Chatham. It, too, has been compelled to bow to the forces of progress and permit electricity to replace its yellow kerosene flame. This lamp was presented to Mrs. <sup>F.</sup> Scott Hallett who lived at the above address

by her neighbor, Charlie Kutch<sup>er</sup>, the last of the lamplighters. Great ugly poles, strung with wires began to replace the little lamps which had added charm to their surroundings. Gaping holes and sheared off tops appeared in many of the lovely trees as they paid the price of progress but Edison's carbon filament bulbs brought more light and life into the village.

Electricity had won in its competition with gas and for some time the town council looked askance at the introduction of gas fearing that it would become a competitor of their own light plant. The newly formed Public Service Corporation, which was furnishing gas to Summit from its Newark plant was anxious to extend its service. Young Thomas McCarter, its president, was an aggressive leader and finally on May 3, 1909 was granted permission for his company to open the streets of the Borough of Chatham for the laying and maintaining of gas mains and services.

p. 304. Although the primary reason for the introduction of gas was "to supply the people of the Borough with fuel for heating and cooking", many citizens who built their homes in the 1910 era had both electricity and gas installed for illumination. This was a precautionary measure in case of electrical power failure due to storms or for other reasons.

Note: Local plant sold to Jersey Central Power & Light, 1929

~~67~~

## Sources

"Minutes  
Village of Chatham"

"Minutes  
Borough of Chatham"  
March 29, 1897 - Feb. 3, 1912

Recollections of residents of Chatham

LIGHTING

## Notes from the Littlejohn Diaries

Oct. 7, 1888 - "Went down to Fosters with Will to see about his lamp post."

Oct. 8, 1888 - "Spencer lit his lamp first time this Fall".

May 14, 1901 - "Vote to Bond town \$15,000 for electric plant carried by 111".

Sept. 12, 1901 - "Poles for electric lights are being set up."

Oct. 18, 1901 - "Electric lights lit for first time."

Oct. 20, 1901 - "Electric lights in church first time"

(Methodist Church)

## ELSIE MONTEITH

Birthplace - Chatham, New Jersey  
Parents - John Monteith  
          Kate Wilson Monteith  
Sister - Hilda Monteith (deceased)  
Brother - John Monteith, Jr.  
          Married Grace Gleerup of Madison, Wis.  
Education - Chatham Public Schools  
          Middlebury College - B.A.  
          Columbia University - M.A.  
Profession - Teacher - Madison Public Schools  
Memberships - Congregational Church  
          Retired Teachers Assoc., National, State, &  
          County  
          Chatham Historical Society  
          Chatham Nature Club  
          Madison A.A.U.W.  
          Middlebury Alumni Assoc.



Elsie Monteith

LIGHTING

- SOURCES -

A Popular History of American Invention

Kaempffert

Colonial Lighting

Hayward

Citizens

Little John Diaries



18 Chestnut Street  
(Home of Elsie Monteith)

Eastern Star



History of Majestic Chapter No. 157, Order of the  
Eastern Star, Chatham, New Jersey.

The Order of the Eastern Star was organized about 1868, after several attempts had been made previously to form an organization for ladies and would be connected with the Masonic Order. Mr. Robert Morris of New Jersey is credited with successfully perfecting a ritual which forms the basis of the work today. It is a branch of a world wide organization requiring Masonic affiliation.

Majestic Chapter No. 157, O.E.S. was instituted on June 29, 1921, at the OddFellow's Hall, Main St. Chatham N.J. The organizer was Mrs. Katherine Hilpert. The Worthy District Deputy was Mrs. Catherine McIntosh. Following the institution on June 29th, we proceeded to hold meetings under "Dispensation". Meetings were held on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month, at 7:15.

The original officers were:

Worthy Matron	Emma Mitscher
Worthy Patron	Fletcher van Gieson
Associate Matron	Bertha Lapp
Secretary	Jennie Van Gieson
Treasurer	Gertrude Palmer
Conductress	Anna Mac Crea
Associate Conductress	Carrie Vance
Adah	Lucy Wegener
Ruth	Lillian Elmendorf
Esther	Helen Heater
Martha	Dorothy Tyson
Electa	Mertie Walden
Chaplain	Naomi Tracy
Marshall	Emma McPeck
Warder	Fannie Hermann
Sentinal	Otto Wegener

Meetings were held during July and August that year to prepare us for examination for our Charter. On December 7th 1921, an emergent meeting was held with Grand Officers present. There was a slight change in the line up of officers. Mr. Otto Wegener was chosen Worthy Patron, and Mrs. Margaret Reid was appointed Martha. At this meeting, we received various gifts of paraphernalia. The Grand Officers present were;

Dr. Emilie Rundlett, Most Worthy Grand Matron, Brother Harry Farrier, Most Worthy Grand Patron, Mrs. Emma M. Clay, Right Worthy Associate Grand Matron, and their staff of Grand Officers. We Were assured that we would be reccommended to be granted a Charter at the next Grand Chapter Session, to be held in January 1922.

The Charter was granted at this session. On February 8, 1922, Dr. Emilie Rundlett, and Brother Harry Farrier, Past Grand Matron and Past Grand Patron, again visited us and installed the first officers of the Chapter. The line-up of officers was essentially the same as the previous list, with these exceptions, Worthy Patron was Mr. Charles Milburn and the office of Martha was Mrs. Margaret Reid. The three Trustees were appointed;

Mrs. Caroline Blatt	1922
Mrs. Louise Milburn	1924
Mrs. Otto Wegener	1923

The Charter was presented to us at this meeting. Sister Katherine Hilpert, our Organizer and Mrs. Catherine MnIntosh, our District Deputy, were duly thanked for their efforts. Now er ertr on our own, and the business of ByLaws, Chapter seal etc. were entered into. Our first charity occured at our fifth meeting when a gift was sent to the Masonic Home at Burlington.

In October 1921, a drawing was held for a \$2.50 gold piece. It was won by Mrs. Emory Faulks. In March 1922, a motion was made that each member earn \$1.00 to pay for the July and August rent. This to apply to only to such members as cared to do so. Rent was \$15.00 a month.

Some of the social events of 1922, was our first birthday party on June 28th, when the entertainment was a program by the Rutherford Sting Quartet. On October 25th, we held a "clothes line social", and on December 11th, we entertained Madison Lodge #93, F.& A.M. Brother A. Potterton\*, was <sup>Right Worshipful</sup> Worshipful Master and Brother Ralph Lum was a guest. *\* Must be George E. Potters, but he was Master in 1920. The 1922 master was Emory H. J. J. J.*

In 1923, we signed our first lease with Chatham Lodge I.O.O.F. for two years at \$15.00 a month.

We made a profit of \$19.89 on a Larkin Soap order. We donated \$100.00 to Loyalty Chapter of DeMolay for boys.

On February 16th 1924, a play, "The Gypsy Encampment " was held in the school auditorium. Proceeds were \$63.75. It was so successful that it was decided to have more plays in the future. When the new public school was dedicated on March 28th 1924, our Chapter presented a globe costing \$25.00.

On June 25, 1924, our third birthday, guests were invited. Entertainment souvenirs, dancing and refreshments followed the meeting. In October, a "Dollar Social" was held.

In November 1924, a play, "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch" was given, coached by Major Dawley and given in the school. Mrs. Abigail Williams played the part of Mrs. Wiggs. \$138.58 was cleared by this project. Then in January 1925, a request to repeat the performance came from Continental Chapter in Millburn. Since the play was so successful, a motion was made that a dramatic club be formed with the power to give plays without bringing it up before the Chapter.

On March 24, 1926, the Chapter entertained the Grand Officers and Master Masons at a dinner and reception at the Canoe Brook Country Club, through the courtesy of Brother Charles Milburn.

In May 1926, plans were completed for a Military Drill, coached by Katherine Hilpert. In June, we made the 34th installment on a gift to Overlook Hospital. In December that year, a Christmas party was held for the children. Miss Grace Switzer was in charge and Mrs. Helen Heater was Santa Clauss.

On April 27, 1927, the Altar was draped for Brother William Reid, a member of our chapter and also of the Borough Council. A donation of \$25.00 was given for flood relief in May 1927. The same year in December, donations were given towards the Community Christmas tree, and other donations to the poor.

On May 23, 1928, we made a trip to Little Falls Laundry. They gave us 75 cents for each one who came. We cleared \$19.00.

We celebrated our 7th birthday on June 27th. Each member was given a stormy day bag, and for each storm we put in a penny in the bag. On September 26, we received an invitation to attend the dedication of the Order of the Eastern Star Home in Bernardsville, to be held October 13, 1928. A donation was made to the hurricane relief in Puerto Rico and Florida.

On November 21, 1928 we held a bazaar in the I.O.O.F. Hall. It was an afternoon and evening affair with a cafeteria supper at 6 P.M. The profit was \$136.95.

Brother Ralph Lum, Past Grand Master of *The Ancient & Honorable Society of Free & Accepted Masons of* the State of New Jersey, [Free and Accepted Masons], gave an address.

The installation of officers held on April 24, 1929, was beautiful but pathetic. Mrs. Louise Milburn, was installed Worthy Matron, but she was ill, and passed away May 30th. A donation to the new home in Bernardsville of \$70.50 was given in May. The cost of the home was \$34,620.91.

It was the decision of the Most Worthy Grand Matron, that the Associate Matron, Mrs. Helen Heater, pro-tem the office of Worthy Matron for the coming year due to the death of our Worthy Matron.

At our October 9th meeting, it was decided to celebrate Halloween our next meeting. The women were to wear wash dresses and the men, overalls.

At the Grand Chapter O.E.S. carnival in the Newark Armory on November 14-15-16 1929, we had charge of the nut booth.

Brother Charles Milburn made a donation of \$150.00 to be used by the Chapter for charity. A committee was appointed to dispense same.

A puppet show for children was given by Major Dawley for their Christmas party on December 18, 1929.

A big event on January 17, 1930 was the giving of the play "The Patsy" by Barry Connors. It was presented in the school auditorium. Between 500 and 600 people were genuinely amused and entertained by the finish of the performance, sponsored by Majestic Chapter. Mrs. Anna MacGrea as Mrs. Harrington, gave the portrayal of the character of the nagging, fretful wife. Other characters were;

Mr. Harrington

Joseph Walden

Grace Harrington

Helen McElroy

Patricia Harrington

Dorothy Ford

Billy Caldwell

Charles Waud

Tony Anderson

John Sayre

Sallie

Anne Waterfield

Francis Patrick O'Flaherty

Carl Henrich

Trip Busty

Floyd Carley

The director was Gladys Foster. Properties, Edna Denman and Mrs. Josephine Bigler.

A special meeting was held on March 29, 1930, when the Chapter held a reception for Sister Rose Meyerhoff, Most Worthy Grand Matron and Brother George Kyte, Most Worthy Grand Patron and their staff of Grand Officers. Master Masons from Madison Lodge No. 93, and Overlook Lodge<sup>No. 163</sup> of Summit, were guests and our entire membership were entertained at dinner at the Canoe Brook Country Club, by the courtesy of Brother Charles Milburn, our Worthy Patron. A reception followed the dinner.

It was announced on November 10, 1930, that we were making a quilt for the O.E.S. Home. Each member was to pay ten cents and have her name embroidered on it.

On January 14, 1931, Brother Carl Felt, Past Patron of the International Chapter No. 1, of Peking China, addressed the Chapter. His subject was "What the Chinaman Thinks of Foreigners".

Master Mason's Night was observed on February 25, 1931, with Brother Percy<sup>B.</sup> Lum, Senior Warden of Madison Lodge #93 as guest.

On March 25, 1931, Zemzem Grott's Fife, Drum and Bugle Corp from Jersey City, entertained us. Our guest were Junior Past Matrons of the District.

On May 13th 1931, a dinner and reception in honor of Mrs. Martha Johnson, Most Worthy Grand Matron, and Mrs. Helen Heater, Grand Representative of the State of Rhode Island, was held at the Canoe Brook Country Club, for our members and the Grand Staff. Mrs. Heater received her commission

April 26, 1931.

We celebrated our 10th Birthday June 24th 1931. A play "Female Masonry" was performed by our Past Matrons. A cake cutting ceremony was held. Each Past Matron cut a cake. The Associate Matron was asked to join them, and alas, her cake was made of card board.

It was announced on April 12th 1933, that the annual Rally Day this year would be an excursion to Rye Beach on July 20th 1933. Tickets were \$1.00

At our birthday party on June 28th 1933, a play was given by the Past Matrons entitled "The Wednesday Club Entertainers".

On September 27th 1933, it was planned to give another play "Skidding", by Aurania Rouverol. The time to be Friday and Saturday, November 3, and 4 1933, directed by Gladys Foster. Again it was to be given in the school auditorium. The cast is as follows;

Aunt Milly	Anna MacCrea
Andy	Douglas Smith
Mrs. Hardy	Helen Heater
Judge James Hardy	Joseph Walden
Grandpa Hardy	Arthur Judd
Estelle Hardy Campbell	Louise Pieper
Marion Hardy	Mary Sargent
Wayne Trenton, III	George <sup>F.</sup> Edwards
Oscar Stubbins	Daniel Read
Myra Hardy Wilcox	Rose Conlon

The play takes place in the summer in the living room of the Hardy home, in Idaho. It concerns itself with the political and marital difficulties of the family. Grandpa Hardy, played by Mr. Judd, lent a touch of pathos. The entire cast was excellently chosen.

It was announced that Mrs. Helene Bartow, Past Matron, would serve as Grand Chaplain for the year 1934-1935.

Another play in the high school was given on September 28 and 29, 1934.

The Title of the play, "The World's All Right", a variety show. A check for \$2000.00 was received from the Building and Loan investment. It was voted to invest this money in government bonds.

In June we took part in the July 4th parade, Mr. Strong was chairman. On April 4, 1940 our Chapter suffered the loss of Brother Ambrose Vanderpoel. Later that month we were again honored when Mrs. Laura Ulrich, Past Matron, was appointed as district deputy of our 6th district. A reception was held in her honor on October 23, 1940. For our Christmas party that year, each member was to come dressed to represent a Mother Goose Rhyme.

In February 1941, we donated \$25.00 toward the Brother Floyd Carley Fund. Our Chapter was again honored in April 1941, when Mrs. Jane Robertson Past Matron, was appointed to serve as Grand Chaplain.

In June 1941, we sold tickets for the Morris County Fair at a profit of 25 cents for each ticket sold. We made \$6.15.

On October 22, 1941, Dr. Trickett from Drew University gave an address on "America's Roll in This Changing World Toady". In November of that year, a reception was held for Mrs. Jane Robertson, Worthy Grand Chaplain. A dinner was served by the Madison Square Club, at the Masonic Temple, Madison.

Members of our Chapter served on the Tuesday morning shift in the booth on Main St. selling war bonds and stamps. We also collected 34½ pounds of tinfoil.

In May 1944 we decided to join the Chatham co-ordinating council. That same year we donated \$25.00 for hot food carts for the army and navy hospitals. It was a Grand Chapter project. In October we sponsored a hay ride. In December 1944, we donated \$25.00 to camp and hospital committee, to be used at Camp Kilmer. In April 1945, the government did not see fit for us to hold our annual Grand Session, due to war conditions. The ban was lifted in September.

On June 15th 1946, we held our 25th birthday anniversary party, in the Masonic Temple Madison. The Masonic <sup>9</sup>Square Club served the dinner. Seventy-nine members attended. Mrs. Emma Mitscher, our first Worthy Matron was

honored, and presented with a gift. The charter members received their 25 year pins. The history of the Chapter was read by Mrs. Anna MacCrea. Miss Edna Heesh, our Worthy Matron presided over the festivities.

The Eastern Star Home at Bernardsville was sold, and the contents offered for sale. A quilt that was made by our members and donated to the Home was returned. It was presented to Mrs. Helen Heater because it was made during her year as Worthy Matron.

In January 1946, a donation of \$50.00 was made to the Doyle Butler Memorial Fund. He was killed in the line of duty as a fireman. In June that year 61 packages were donated to Lyons Hospital for prizes and gifts.

On October 26, 1946, we enjoyed a trip to New York to see "Finians Rainbow". Also saw two radio broadcasts, followed by a luncheon.

On March 6, 1948, Miss Edna Heesh, Past Matron of the Chapter was appointed by the Most Worthy Grand Matron as Grand Representative of Georgia. Mrs. Barbara Sullivan, who was chairman of the Ways and Means committee, announced another trip to New York. This time to visit the Betty Crocker broadcast, The R.C.A. exhibit and luncheon at the Jack Dempsey's. Following this we attended the play, "High Button Shoes".

Mrs. Ruth Konecke was in charge of the Fair held on the 3rd Wednesday in September. This included dinner.

A dinner and reception was held for Miss Edna Heesh, Grand Representative of Georgia, March 9, 1949, at the Masonic Temple in Madison.

On April 26th, 1950, Mrs. Josephine Bigler was honored for her 23 years as secretary of the Chapter. She was presented with an Eastern Star ring, a gift from the membership.

Mrs. Helen Heater was appointed chairman for the committee to plan our 30th birthday party. It was held, June 15th 1951 at the Masonic Temple in Madison, where the Square Club served a most delicious turkey dinner. Four members were presented their 25 year pins by our Worthy Matron, Mrs. Ruth Boettler.



There followed entertainment from New York, assisted by our own members.

Miss Grace Switzer and Miss Edna Heesh, put on a cute act. Dancing followed the program.

Our December 26, 1951 Christmas party was not much of a success as a party. The attendance was small and the conversation was all about the big fire of the previous night, when the Fish and Game Club House burned down.

Plans are being made by the Grand Chapter for a new Eastern Star Home. A building campaign was in progress starting in 1954. Each chapter was asked to contribute to the project.

Our former Secretary, Mrs. Josephine Bigler, passed away December 26, 1954. In her honor, a memorial gift was given to the Chapter. Mr. Jacob Bigler, her husband, passed away the following April, and made a bequest to the Chapter.

The Trustees had been asked to search for a new meeting place. Mrs. Betty Youngerman, Chairman, reported that a new meeting place was being investigated. It is the new Dance Studio of Mr. Amos Chalif, at 140 Main street Chatham. On March 28, 1956, the Chapter voted to move to this location. A verbal approval had been received from the Most Worthy Grand Matron.

Plans for our 35th birthday party were announced by Mrs. Catherine Strauss, the Chairman. It was being held at the Condor, in Livingston, on June 22, 1956.

June 29, was set for moving day to our new meeting place on Main St. Our first meeting was held there on September 12, 1956.

In January 1957, the Most Worthy Grand Matron appointed Mrs. Catherine Strauss to be Grand Representative of Utah. The dinner and reception in her honor was held at the Masonic Temple in Madison, June 11, 1957. Mrs. Betty Youngerman, our Worthy Matron, presided over the festivities.

In January 1958, our new Eastern Star Home was completed, and 13 guests were in residence. The home is located in the outskirts of Somerville, N.J.

One of the highlights of our 1959 activities was a Smorgasbord dinner and fashion show. Plans were made by Miss Patricia Bath and her committee. It was a fashion show for old fashioned clothes. Many costumes worn by Chathamites many years ago, were shown in a modern setting. Another event planned by Mrs. Marion Ruppert, was a theater party at the Paper Mill Play House to attend a matinee. A luncheon preceeded the performance.

Our 40th birthday party was held at the Schaebische Alb, near Watchung, on June 24, 1961. Mrs. Marguerite Otterbein was chairman.

Our chapter has had no end of bake goods sales to help balance our budget, but the ones we remember were sponsored by the men of our Chapter. Realizing that the ladies were doing all the money making, the men decided to do their share by heading up a bake goods sale. They made all the telephone calls, sent out cards, then called for the orders and did everything but the baking. It was a grand success.

With Mrs. Elvera Woods as chairman and Mrs. Jean Newman as co-chairman a successful hat show and card party was staged on the eveing of March 21, 1962. It was held at the Chalif Studio.

Last year, in August 1962, our big project was a hamburg-hot dog stand at the Morris County Fair. Mr. and Mrs. Percy Vanderhoof of Murry Hill, headed the project. Somehow the Mount of work and the financing of this project almost exceeded what we made.

Our newest project in the way of service, is the giving of ward paries to the Patients at Greystone State Hospital. We plan to give 2 parties a year. We also make favors for the hospital and work on cancer dressings. Our Chapter has become on of the sponsors of a new teen-age organization, known as the "Garret".

The present enrollment of Majestic Chapter is 140 members. A large percent of these now live out side of Chatham, having migrated to the New Jersey coast, to Florida, and some to the far west.

We have been honored by the Grand Chap ter of New Jersey with six Grand Officers; Mrs. Helen Heater, Mrs. Helene Bartow, Mrs. Laura Ulrich, Mrs. Jane Robertson,

Mrs. Edna Heesh Lockhart and Mrs. Catherine Strauss, all Past Matrons.

The following is a list of the Past Matrons of Majestic Chapter.

Mrs. Emma Mitscher\*  
 Mrs. Bertha Snyder  
 Mrs. Anna MacC<sup>e</sup>ea  
 Mrs. Carrie Vance\*\*  
 Mrs. Mertie Walden  
 Mrs. Margaret Reid\*  
 Mrs. Abigail Williams  
 Mrs. Louise Milburn\*  
 Mrs. Helen Heater  
 Mrs. Edna Denman  
 Mrs. Helene Bartow  
 Mrs. Ruth Beardsley  
 Mrs. Laura Ulrich\*  
 Mrs. Nellie Carley\*  
 Mrs. Jane Robertson\*  
 Mrs. Matilda Ford\*  
 Mrs. Katherine Dick\*  
 Mrs. Grayce Nixon  
 Mrs. Christine Butcher  
 Mrs. Catherine Mackie

Mrs. Louise Pieper  
 Mrs. Margaret Stowe  
 Mrs. Jeanie Judd  
 Mrs. Maude Singewald  
 Mrs. Edna Heesh Lockhart  
 Mrs. Ruth Konecke  
 Mrs. Naomi Baxter  
 Mrs. Elizabeth Pemmerl  
 Mrs. Ruth Booraem  
 Mrs. Ruth Boettler - 1960  
 Mrs. Beatrice Burnett  
 Mrs. Catherine Strauss  
 Mrs. Adeline Hill  
 Mrs. Betty Youngerman - 1961  
 Mrs. Anna Booraem  
 Mrs. Mildred Greenland  
 Miss Patricia Bath  
 Mrs. Ruth Wichelman  
 Mrs. Maryella Longstaff  
 Mrs. Marguerite Otterbein

#### Past Patrons

Mr. Otto Wegener\*  
 Mr. Charles Milburn\*  
 Mr. Charles Wittreich\*\*  
 Mr. Stephen Bartow  
 Dr. Martin Williams  
 Mr. Francis L. Heater\*  
 Mr. Floyd Carley\*  
 Mr. Andrew Polite  
 Mr. David Robertson\*  
 Mr. Osborne C. Butcher  
 Mr. Henry Guyre\*\*  
 Mr. Robert Nixon  
 Mr. Thomas C. Mackie\*\*

Mr. William Pieper  
 Mr. Arthur E. Judd  
 Mr. George<sup>e</sup> Webber\*\*  
 Mr. Raymond Heesh\*  
 Mr. Edgar Baxter  
 Mr. Robert Booraem\*  
 Mr. Robert M. Stowe  
 Mr. Norman Strauss  
 Mr. Dennis Hill  
 Mr. J<sup>e</sup> DeWitt Booraem  
 Mr. Clifford<sup>e</sup> Greenland  
 Mr. George Marshall  
 Mr. C. Alfred Fink

\* Deceased

\*\* Demitted

#### Officers for 1963-1964

(Election and installation of officers is in April)

Worthy Matron  
 Worthy Patron  
 Associate Matron  
 Secretary  
 Treasurer  
 Conductress  
 Associate Conductress  
 Chaplain  
 Marshal  
 Adah  
 Ruth  
 Esther  
 Martha  
 Electa

Mrs. Natalie Monahan  
 Mr. Dennis Hill  
 Mrs. Marie Coats  
 Mrs. Ruth Boettler  
 Mrs. Mildred Greenland  
 Mrs. Dorothy Sand  
 Mrs. Edna Robinson  
 Mrs. Gisella Ward  
 Mrs. Marguerite Otterbein  
 Mrs. Maryella Longstaff  
 Mrs. Grace Thursby  
 Mrs. Karin Morgan  
 Mrs. Beatrice Burnett  
 Mrs. Adelin Hill

Organist  
Color Bearer  
Bearer of Christian Flag  
Warder  
Sentinal  
Associate Warder

Miss Ruthann Wichelman  
Mrs. Evelyn Schmidt  
Mrs. Jean Newman  
Mrs. Miriam Bradley  
Mr. William Bradley  
Mrs. Mary Kofel

Our Eastern Star Home at Somerville has been filled to its capacity of 43 guests. A chapel and an infirmary have been added to the original building and this spring, ground was broken for another wing. By the fall of 1964, we should be in a position to care for 80 guests.

The information in this report was taken from our Chapter records. The information about the plays was taken from the Chatham Press which gave excellent reviews. The plays were "The Patsy", on January, 17, 1930 and "Skidding" on November 3, 1933.

Mrs. J.Roy Boettler (Ruth)

and

Mrs. Francis Heater (Helen)

Because of increasing difficulty to obtain officers and poor attendance by both officers and members of the Chapter it was decided to close our Chapter. In March, 1965 the last meeting of Majestic Chapter #157 O. E. S. of Chatham was held and in April, 1965 our Chapter merged with Evening Star Chapter #74 O. E. S. of Morristown.

Much of the money from our Chapter was donated to several local worthy charitable organizations. All of our possessions, that could not be used by Morristown Chapter were turned over to the Grand Chapter along with our Charter. Many of us that had been active in the Chapter are still active in the Morristown Chapter.

I feel that the lack of interest in our organization is a trend of the times. There are other Chapters around that are having the same problems we had. Part of the problem may be caused by television and the fact that so many women are now working and have to do their house work evenings and are too tired to bother to go out. It is much easier to stay at home and watch television.

September 1966

Mrs. Richard Monahan (Natalie)

The enclosed picture was taken at the installation of officers  
in April 1945. Left to right

Miss Emily Robertson  
Mrs. Josephine Bigler  
Mrs. Edna Wallace  
Mrs. Edna Heesh Lockhart  
Mrs. Maude Singewald  
Mrs. Minnie Beach  
Mrs. Ruth Konecke  
Mrs. Jane Robertson

2nd row

Mrs. Hazel Hirst

Mr. Jacob Bigler

Mrs. Barbara Sullivan

Mrs. Gladys Judd

Mrs. Catherine Mackie

Mrs. Jeanie Judd

Mrs. Leona Leonard

Mrs. Louise Fleming (rear)



INSTALLATION - ORDER OF EASTERN STAR  
APRIL 1945



FIRST O.E.S. HOME LOCATED AT BERNARDSVILLE  
N.J.

January 9, 1967

My first interest in the Order of the Eastern Star, was back in 1919, when my mother and I joined a Chapter in Ohio. It wasn't until after my marriage and we came to Chatham to live that I transferred my membership to Majestic Chapter in Chatham, and began taking an active part in the organization.

I began life in Akron Ohio, January 1901. My parents were Fred and Eva Crankshaw. I was the eldest of three children, a sister Esther and a brother Jesse L. We attended Akron schools and we all graduated from Akron University, a local tax supported college. This is where I met Roy Boettler who became my husband. He graduated and received a Master's degree from the University of Chicago. I taught school one year before our marriage in December 1929.

Then my husband became associated with the Bell Laboratories, then situated in New York city. We came to New Jersey to live, and started housekeeping in an apartment in the Oranges. It was here that our two daughters were born, Lois and Esther. The increase in the size of our family, made it necessary to seek larger quarters. In 1935, we moved to a small house in Chatham, where our son, James was born. In 1937, we branched out again and bought our present home on Fuller Ave. #12

At that time my main interests outside the home were the church organizations such as the Women's societies and the choir. Then I took a renewed interest in the Order of the Eastern Star when learning that there was a Chapter right here in Chatham. Soon became an active member. Eventually served as Worthy Matron and as secretary for about eleven years.

At present time, our three children have all graduated from college. Lois a graduate of Ohio University, is married to John T. Kirchner



lives in Caldwell Ohio with their four children. Esther, a graduate of Cornell University, is married to Elton R. Homan, who is a graduate of Rutgers University, and received his doctorate from Cornell. They live in Bethesda, Maryland with their four children. Our son James L. is a graduate of Lafayette College. He received his Master's and Doctor's degrees from the University of Illinois. He is now teaching physics at a State University in Pennsylvania. He is married to Marcia Dodd from Chicago, and live in Indiana, Pennsylvania.

My husband and I are members of the Chatham Nature Club. He has recently retired from the Bell Labs, and we are looking forward to traveling and seeing more of our country.

Ruth Crankshaw Boettler

(Mrs. J. Roy Boettler)



Mrs. J. Roy Boettler



January 9, 1967

Helen E. Heater, daughter of Amelia and Franklin Ford, sister of May, Leo, Fred and Ralph, was born January 5, 1890 in Chatham N.J. She lived in Chatham all her life and was married to Francis L. Heater of North Church N.J. on July 2, 1910.

She was the mother of Gerald, Frances and Ruth. One of the biggest interests in her life was her membership in the Order of the Eastern Star. She was a charter member, past matron and held other posts until her death in December 1963.

She was a member of the Chatham Methodist church and the Women's Society of Christian Service.



Mrs. Francis L. Heater.



Mr. and Mrs. Richard  
Monahan and daughter  
Catherine

Natalie Monahan, daughter of the late Dudley M. Barber, Sr. of Chatham, N. J. and Grace Genung Barber formerly of Florham Park, N. J. I was born in Chatham and educated in the Chatham Public School System, graduating from High School in 1944.

I married Richard L. Monahan, Jr. son of the late Richard L. Monahan, Sr. and Loretta Tighe Monahan of West Orange, N. J. I have one daughter Catherine Ann Monahan, not married.

I work as a bookkeeper and clerk in Swanson's Hardware, the oldest hardware store in Chatham.

I am a member of the Morristown, N. J. chapter of the Eastern Star. In my spare time I enjoy doing hand work.



58 Hedges Avenue

MAY 72

Emergency Squad

## Emergency Squad

(Copied from Golden Jubilee  
Official Program of the  
Chatham Fire Department p/ 75)

Mercy on wheels came to Chatham on July 4th, 1938, when the Fire Department turned over to the Borough officials a shiny new Miller-built La Salle ambulance they had obtained through popular subscription. The new ambulance, manned by unsung and unheralded Samaritans, filled a need that only a modern hospital in the center of town could have overcome.

In the ten years since that little band of men in white volunteered their services in the interest of the community more than 1,300 persons have been speeded in comfort and safety to the advantages of modern medicine. The precious minutes and hours saved were the difference between life and obituaries for countless numbers of the suddenly stricken. No matter what the hour, the weather or the place these quiet, unassuming, unpublicized men gave freely and willingly of their time, their training and their experience for the aid and comfort of their fellowmen.

And in that decade every fourth family in Chatham benefitted directly by their services and their sacrifices. But all families in Chatham benefitted through the comforting knowledge that the Emergency Squad is available to help them at any hour all year long.

(Picture shown of ambulance)

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by Richard T. Richards

A. INTRODUCTION1. Purposes of the Chatham Emergency Squad, Inc.

The purposes of the Squad are as follows:

- a. To render emergency assistance to Chatham residents in the event of accident or sudden illness. (Chatham residents are defined here as residents of the Borough and certain sections of the Township.)
- b. To transport Chatham residents whose health requires ambulance transportation to and from hospitals, physicians' offices, nursing homes, etc.
- c. To render miscellaneous assistance to Chatham residents in such matters as moving helpless sick, injured or elderly people to and from automobiles, upper floors of homes, etc.
- d. To participate in emergency Civil Defense work as required by Civil Defense authorities and to assist in major area disasters as requested by local and state authorities.
- e. To assist neighboring communities as standby for other emergency service temporarily unavailable.

2. Calling For Assistance

Residents of the Chatham area may call directly for assistance by communicating with the Chatham Borough Police ME 5-8000, the Chatham Township Police FR 7-0100 or, in serious emergency situations, the telephone operator who will relay the message to the police.

3. Squad Administration

The Chatham Emergency Squad is an independent corporation of volunteer members and has no connection with other community

DRAFT

services or officials.

Administration of the Squad is the responsibility of the elected executive and field officers as set forth in the Constitution and By-Laws. They are aided by elected and appointed committees described in other sections of this manual.

4. Regulations Governing the Chatham Emergency Squad, Inc.

The operation of the Squad is governed by the following laws, rules and regulations:

- a. State and local laws pertaining to operation of emergency vehicles and municipal financing.
- b. Constitution of the Chatham Emergency Squad, Inc.
- c. By-Laws of the Chatham Emergency Squad, Inc.
- d. Written Captain's Rules.
- e. Customs and procedures as set forth in this manual.
- f. Verbal instructions of the ranking line officer present, or in the absence of a line officer, the verbal instructions of the senior member in charge of the call. On calls the verbal orders of the ranking line officer present take precedence over all other written or verbal instructions.

5. The Policy of Silence

By the nature of its activities the Squad is a guest in times of stress in homes, on the highway and wherever help may be needed. Squad members must not disclose any matter which concerns details of calls. In addition, they must not comment in any manner which may reflect adversely on the actions of the general public, doctors or police.

This prohibition is one of the basic guides in Squad work and its violation may seriously undermine the confidence and esteem

DRAFT

in which the Squad is held.

6. History of The Chatham Emergency Squad

In 1935, by action of the Chatham Borough Council, an Emergency Squad was created as part of the Chatham Fire Department.

In 1938, on the 4th of July, the Squad's first ambulance, a Miller LaSalle, was placed in service.

For over ten years a small group of public spirited, first aid trained firemen served the community twenty-four hours a day with much the same emergency and transportation service the Squad offers today. However, by 1949 the limited membership, which by regulation could be drawn from only a small age range within the Fire Department, was unable to continue the daytime transportation service, the demand for which had grown steadily.

In 1951 petition was made to Borough authorities to permit reorganizing the Squad as a unit independent of the Fire Department. An independent unit could thus draw on other Chatham citizens for membership.

On July 1, 1951, in response to the petition, the Chatham Emergency Squad, Inc. was established as the independent corporation it is today. New members were soon recruited and trained, and twenty-four hour transportation as well as the usual emergency service was again established. Operations were conducted as before from the firehouse.

The proposed addition of new equipment for the Fire Department and the anticipated future need for a second ambulance for the Squad made necessary new Squad quarters. In early 1952 the first Chatham-wide Squad fund drive was undertaken to finance a new and permanent home for the Squad. Using funds provided by

DRAFT

this drive, and through the physical effort of many earnest Squad members who contributed their construction skills, the present Squad Building was finished and dedicated December 1954.

Also in December 1954, again through funds contributed to a general Squad fund drive, the second ambulance was purchased and put into service.

Until 1959 all Squad members were men, first drawn from the Fire Department, later drawn from other Chatham citizens after the Squad was independently incorporated. Again, as in 1949, the Squad faced the problem of insufficient members to handle the increasing load of daytime transportation calls. Many of the members held jobs outside of town and were not available. Accordingly, the Squad resolved to accept women members and the first two ladies joined in November 1959. Since that time, additional women have volunteered their services and now serve with the men, handling all Squad work on an equal basis with the male members.

As Chatham Borough and Township have grown, so have the responsibilities of the Squad. Population has greatly increased and the fine work of the Squad has been widely publicized. Tabulated below are a few figures indicating the number of calls which the Squad has handled in recent years.

	<u>1962-1961</u>		<u>1960</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1950</u>
Emergency	163	189	181	115	81	22
Transportation	<u>219</u>	<u>189</u>	<u>195</u>	<u>192</u>	<u>160</u>	<u>78</u>
Total	382	378	379	307	241	100

(Miscellaneous fire, mobilization, extra duty calls etc. not included.)

Long ago the Chatham Emergency Squad became an indispensable community service to whom many citizens owe their lives. New



DRAFT

members join as older members retire. All have strived to develop first aid skills, exercise common sense and further the cause of life saving and safety to the best of their abilities.

7. Financial Support of the Squad

## a. Sources of Squad Funds

Financial support for operations, maintenance and replacement comes from five sources:

- 1) Annual allotments from the Borough and from the Township, derived from local taxes. The amount of this aid is limited by State law.
- 2) Periodic formal fund drives conducted by the Squad in the area served. This is the major source of funds.
- 3) Unsolicited voluntary contributions from individuals, businesses or groups who contribute in appreciation of services rendered.
- 4) Gifts of equipment or facilities by individuals or groups in memoriam or as a special project of community service.
- 5) Proceeds from special social activities conducted by Ladies Auxiliary of the Squad in behalf of the Squad.

## b. Solicitation and Acceptance of Contributions

Squad members or persons officially speaking for the Squad must under no circumstances solicit contributions from persons or organizations using the Squad services, except as part of formal fund drives, where service individually rendered must not be mentioned.

Substantial unsolicited contributions are received, however, from persons using the service. These contri-

DRAFTB. STANDARD PROCEDURES

## 1. Duty Schedule

All Active, Exempt and Probationary members are assigned by the Scheduling Committee to serve on a definite "on call" schedule. Assignments are by months. In addition to regular ambulance duty, members are assigned responsibility for ambulance cleaning, building cleaning and drill refreshments on a regular schedule.

Normally, members are placed on call a minimum of one 12 hour period or equivalent per week and a maximum of two twelve hour periods. Periods run from 7 a.m. to 7 p.m. and 7 p.m. to 7 a.m. except for certain daytime members whose schedules are adjusted within the 7 a.m. to 7 p.m. period to suit other personal commitments.

Members "on call" handle all transportation and other scheduled assignments. All available members, whether on call or not, respond to emergencies.

Standard procedures for handling transportation and emergency calls are described in the following sections.

## 2. Transportation Calls

Transportation work is handled by the Squad members "on call" and occasionally by additional members if a difficult situation is anticipated.

Members are normally called by phone by the police  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hours before the call, with instructions as to name of patient, point of origin, point of delivery, and the doctor's name, if appropriate.

All members on call must be readily available by phone during the entire "on call" period and must take calls as required. If the member leaves his home he must advise the police where he

DRAFT

can be reached. If the member cannot be available due to other obligations, illness, etc., he must arrange for his own substitute and notify the police accordingly.

As set forth in the by-laws, failure to respond to a call while "on call" can result in suspension or expulsion from the Squad.

### 3. Emergency Calls

#### a. Call Procedure

Alarm bells are installed by the telephone company in the homes of all regular and exempt members living in Chatham Borough. This bell system is the same as that used by the Fire Department and rings fire calls as well as Squad emergency calls.

The bells are activated by the police officer on duty at the Borough Police Headquarters in response to requests for emergency service. The emergency signal is four sets of two rings ("four deuces"), spaced approximately 15 seconds apart.

In addition to the bells the outdoor fire horn ("cow") sounds the same signal from about 6:30 a.m. until 9:45 p.m. Other bell signals of interest to Squad members are noted in Section 7 below.

#### b. Response to Emergency Calls

At the sound of the horn and bells all available Squad members report immediately to the Squad Building. In general, the ambulance leaves when at least two members (one regular or exempt) have responded. The ambulance may be held for one or more additional members if the known nature of the emergency appears to require extra help. All other responding members wait a minimum of ten minutes at the Squad Building, to be on hand if additional help is required. Names of responding members who do not take the call are written on the blackboard for record book purposes.

DRAFT

To reduce confusion and hazards in responding to emergency calls certain rules must be observed as outlined in "Captain's Rules." Members are particularly cautioned to observe all traffic regulations, including traffic lights, stop streets and speed limits.

4. Emergency Response of Ambulance on Transportation Duty.

If an emergency call is sounded while an ambulance is on a transportation call, whether or not a patient is aboard, the crew member in charge must immediately make his location known to the police, and if possible and practical under the circumstances, should proceed to the scene of the emergency. The presence of a transportation patient, the condition of the patient, and location of the ambulance and the nature of the emergency call all contribute to the decision of the crew member in charge. A life may be at stake and transportation calls can be delayed the few minutes required to get the second ambulance to the scene.

5. Response to Fire Calls.

The Squad responds automatically to nighttime fire calls between 7 p.m. and 7 a.m. Available members respond to the call in the same manner as emergencies. Since many Squad members serve with the Fire Department it is not practical to leave the call to "on call" members. The ambulance leaves the scene of the fire after release by the Fire chief or Deputy Fire Chief.

The Squad responds when specifically called to daytime fire calls between 7 a.m. and 7 p.m. and also responds automatically to 2 alarm fires.

6. Parking at the Squad Building.

The limited parking space on the apron is reserved for members responding to emergency call. Members on transportation calls

DRAFT

Each member will be issued one set of coveralls, one cap and one jacket. Daytime members may be issued a second set of coveralls at the option of the Captain. Additional coveralls will be issued when worn garments are turned in. Additional jackets must be purchased by members unless in the opinion of the Captain the jacket was damaged beyond normal wear and tear on Squad duty.

Uniforms must be worn for all transportation calls. It is also desirable for proper identification and for clothing protection to wear the uniform for emergency calls if this does not delay the member in answering the call.

No part of the uniform, except jacket, may be worn unless the member is on duty or answering or returning from a call.

Proper uniform markings are as follows:

a) Probationary members will wear no hat insignia or coverall markings other than "Chatham Emergency Squad" on the back and member's name over the left front pocket.

b) N.J. First Aid Council (Gold Cross) Shoulder Patch

One inch below the shoulder seam on the left shoulder

c) International First Aid and Rescue Association Shoulder Patch

One inch below the shoulder seam on the right shoulder

d) Service Stripes

One stripe for each two years of service, to be sewn on side of the left sleeve starting 4 inches above the cuff and spaced  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch apart.

e) Name Plate

On the jacket,  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch over the left pocket.

DRAFT

## f) Hat Insignia

All members except line officers will wear standard silver hat insignia. Line officers will wear gold hat insignia, properly marked with their office. Washing or cleaning of uniforms will be the responsibility of the individual member.

## 10. Common Procedures and Courtesies

Each Squad member will be expected to know and observe certain procedures and courtesies which are particularly related to Squad Work. Among these are the following:

- a. Squad members must refrain from commenting on the condition of the patient, either in the presence of the patient or in the presence of relatives or bystanders. In this connection, it must be remembered that apparently unconscious victims sometimes retain hearing faculties.
- b. Squad members must not express an opinion on whether a patient is alive or deceased. This is the sole province of a physician.
- c. All patients must be considered alive until pronounced dead by a physician, even though appearance strongly indicates that the patient is deceased. In the usual cases of possible terminal illness, the resuscitator should be applied immediately and kept in operation until the patient is officially pronounced dead. Not only does this insure every possible chance for the patient, but it reassures relatives that every effort is being made in the patient's behalf.
- d. Deceased victims of accidents or illness should be handled with the same care accorded the living. Squad members should avoid stepping over deceased persons if possible.
- e. Generally speaking, attention to common courtesies is particularly important during the course of Squad calls, which by their nature are periods of stress. Such Courtesy extends to fellow Squad members as well as to the victim, relatives, police and others who may be involved.

# 11. Patients For Mental Institutions

Certain important papers are required before persons can be admitted to mental institutions. It is the responsibility of the Crew Chief to check all papers before transporting the patient. Failure to have necessary signatures, etc. may result in tying up the ambulance and crew many hours at the institution, as well as annoyance and embarrassment to the patient and family.



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C. TRAINING

1. Red Cross Standard and Advanced First Aid Courses

All Exempt and Regular members are required to hold a valid Red Cross Advanced Card. Probationary members must pass the Red Cross Standard and Advanced First Aid courses as soon as possible after election to Probationary Membership. It is the responsibility of each individual to arrange for his own participation in these courses.

The Red Cross Standard First Aid Course requires 12 hours of class attendance, including exam. The Advanced Course requires 16 hours and requires a valid Standard Card for acceptance into the class. The cards for both courses are valid for three years from date of issue. The Advanced card may be kept up to date by taking an 8 hour Advanced Refresher Course every three years.

Red Cross courses are scheduled in the evening and during the day in Chatham and neighboring towns throughout the year. The Madison-Chatham Chapter keeps the Squad advised of all scheduled classes. In addition to general classes, and where 6 or more Squad members wish to take a course at one time, arrangements can often be made to hold the classes at the Squad Building, depending on the availability of instructors. Normally these courses will be taught by one or more of the several Chatham Squad members who are authorized Red Cross Instructors.

2. Special Squad Training

a. Probationary Training

The Captain is responsible under the Constitution for training. He arranges and implements a complete program of training to acquaint probationary members with the specialized

DRAFT

advanced techniques employed in squad work. Such training will include, but not be limited to, equipment location, general administration, driving technique, use of the radio, use of oxygen equipment, portapower, backboards and cot.

In addition, probationary members will be scheduled with regular members on the same "on call" basis and will be expected to perform such duties as are specifically requested by the senior member present. The senior member will direct such on-the-job training as required.

b. Regular Squad Drill

Ten regular squad drills each year are held on the 4th Thursday of every month except July and August.

A regular program of practice drill and lectures assures that all members are up to date on technique and new First Aid developments.

C. Seminars, Civil Defense Mobilizations, etc.

Formal Area seminars are conducted every two years under the auspices of the N. J. State First Aid Council, and usually comprise five or six evening sessions devoted to squad practices, with lectures and exhibits of outstanding quality.

Several times each year the State Civil Defense organization conducts surprise mobilizations. The Chatham Squad participates fully in these exercises.

3. The GOLD CROSS First Aid Check list

All members will be required to demonstrate and to keep up to date their knowledge of First Aid and general Squad techniques as outlined in the check list which follows in this manual. Essentially this is an amplification of a similar GOLD CROSS checklist proposed by the N. J. State First Aid Council. The list combines Red Cross First Aid techniques and specialized Squad requirements.

## D. USE OF SPECIAL EQUIPMENT

### 1. General

In the course of its work the Squad depends upon a number of pieces of important special equipment. Proper use of this equipment is learned primarily through training and field application.

This section of the manual is intended only to stress a few highlights of operation and use and to serve as background for field training.

### 2. Operation of the Ambulances

#### a. Emergency vehicles and the law

Ambulances, whether on emergency calls or not, are operated under the same general laws applicable to passenger cars. Under the law ambulances do not have any special privileges regarding speed, traffic lights or other traffic regulations. The driver is responsible for proper observance of the law, and in the event of accident will be held liable for infractions regardless of the nature of the call.

By State law, right of way is given to ambulances operating on an emergency mission. Claiming right of way on other than emergency calls (by use of siren, red lights, etc.) will reflect adversely on the reputation of the Squad and may result in both police arrest and disciplinary action within the Squad.

A brief review of the New Jersey State laws applicable to operation of emergency vehicles is included in another section of this manual.

#### b. Tips on Ambulance Operation

- 1) Use red lights and siren only on emergency calls. It is frequently unnecessary and undesirable to use lights and siren once the patient is aboard. For example, conscious

heart attack victims are often adversely affected by the excitement and tension resulting from excessive speed and operation of the siren.

Generally speaking, most injured and ill patients benefit from as smooth a ride as possible. Speed to the hospital is rarely urgent and may increase the discomfort or injuries of the patient.

- 2) When use of the siren is necessary, sound the siren well behind vehicles which the ambulance is approaching and well in advance of intersections. Use continuous siren operation in traffic. Full red lights should always be used with the siren.
- 3) Do not use the siren unless there is a specific need for it. On open highways, in quiet residential districts with clear intersections and at other obvious places the siren may serve no useful purpose, may disturb residents and unnecessarily call attention to the presence of the ambulance.
- 4) At the scene of an emergency leave the motor operating. Set brakes and parking gear carefully. Red lights must be left lighted if the ambulance is parked on a public roadway.

### 3. Use of Radios

#### a. General

The Chatham Emergency Squad radio in each ambulance operates on the same frequency as those of the Police Departments of Chatham, Chatham Township, Summit and New Providence. For identification some of the stations are as follows:

- |              |  |
|--------------|--|
| 20 - 21 - 22 | Chatham Borough Police Cars            |
| 23 - 24      | Chatham Borough Police Portable Radios |

- 28 Chatham Emergency Squad - Pontiac
- 29 Chatham Emergency Squad - Cadillac
- 30 - 31 Chatham Township Police Cars
- P. 1 - P. 2 Chatham Township Police Portable Radios

The Chatham Emergency Squad radios are permitted on the police frequency since the ambulances are dispatched by the police as police emergency vehicles.

Every effort must be made to keep calls brief and to the point. Certain call codes have been developed to this end and are tabulated and explained in the next section.

b. Codes

The code calls most used by or received by Squad members are as follows:

<u>Call</u>	<u>Message</u>
1) "ten-three" (10 - 3)	Your instruction has been received. We will comply. (10-4 is much more often used.)
2) "ten-four" (10 - 4)	Your message has been received.
3) "ten-seven" (10 - 7)	We are out of service.
4) "ten-eight" (10 - 8)	We are in service.
5) "ten-twenty" (10 - 20)	Where are you?

c. Typical Sample Messages

- 1) "Car 28 to Headquarters 10-8 to 40 Duchamp." This means that Car 28 is in service and is on the way to 40 Duchamp. This is a typical call as the ambulance leaves the building on an emergency call.
- 2) "Car 29 to Headquarters 10-7 at scene." This means that ambulance crew has arrived at the scene and is leaving the ambulance, presumably to handle the call. The reply from police headquarters would probably be only "10-4"

(or "10-4, 29" if possible confusion might result from omitting the station).

d. Required Calls

Crews on duty must keep the Police Headquarters advised of their whereabouts. Specifically, the police must be advised by radio (or by the red phone at the Squad Building) as follows:

- 1) When the ambulance leaves the Squad Building for any purpose.
- 2) When the ambulance arrives at the scene of an emergency.
- 3) When the ambulance leaves the scene of the emergency.
- 4) At any point of the route where the ambulance may stop with the patient (for example, at a doctor's office).
- 5) When the ambulance returns to the vicinity of Chatham (and thus would be available to answer an emergency call en route).
- 6) When the ambulance returns to the Squad Building.
- 7) On transportations, the crew advises the police only of departure, return to Chatham vicinity and final return to the Squad Building.

4. Resuscitators

a. General

The Chatham Emergency Squad uses the E & J Resuscitator, which is one of several excellent resuscitators on the market. This is one of the most used pieces of portable special Squad equipment. Its primary functions are resuscitation for non-breathing persons and aspiration of fluids from the air passages of non-breathing persons. It may also be used for oxygen inhalation, but is not as efficient as the Scott Inhalator. Unless the situation indicates that a shift from inhale to resuscitate may suddenly be necessary, the Scott Inhalator (next section) will normally be used for

inhalation service.

The resuscitator is an incaluable life saver but takes time to remove from the ambulance and put into operation. During this period, brief though it may be, every effort should be made to start other methods of artificial resuscitation (mouth-to-mouth or manual means). Often a patient stop ed breathing before the Squad was called. The amount of time left, if any, for continued life may be measured in seconds by the time the Squad arrives. This critical period may be the time expended in setting up the resuscitator. The resuscitator should replace mouth-to-mouth or manual resuscitation as soon as possible since its output of pure oxygen will greatly increase the patient's chances of survival.

#### D. Resuscitator Technique

Proper use of the resuscitator comes from practice and field operation of the machine. A few basic features to have in mind during operation are listed below:

- 1) The face mask must be inflated. It should be stored in the inflated condition.
- 2) Four basic sounds of the machine indicate how it is functioning.
  - a) A very rapid clicking means that the patient's air passage is blocked.
  - b) No clicking indicates either a leak (probably around face mask) or complete non-operation. Note that the resuscitator will not function if there is any air leak between the mask and the patient's face. A towel may be used to encircle the mask to stop leakage in cases of persistent leaks caused by irregularities in the patient's face.

c) Irregular clicking usually indicates that the patient is beginning to breathe himself. It may also indicate a combination of blocked air passage and leaking mask!

d) A regular spaced clicking from 10 to 20 times per minute indicates proper operation of the machine. The spacing varies with the patient's lung capacity.

3) If possible, the mask should be held on the patient's face by both hands of the operator, working from the victim's head, not from his side.

#### c. Cleaning and Return of Machine to Ambulance

1) After use, the mask, aspirator bottle and aspirator hose must be thoroughly washed with green soap and warm water.

Cleaning of the hose can be accomplished by putting soapy water in the aspirator bottle and blowing out the hose, using oxygen pressure in the manner normally used to clear a blocked hose during use.

2) The face masks should be blown up.

3) The resuscitator controls should be set on the resuscitation cycle.

4) The oxygen bottles should both contain a minimum pressure of 1000 psi.

5) Pressure in the system beyond the bottles should be relieved (reduced to zero).

#### 5. Scott Inhalators

Scott Inhalators are used in situations where the patient is breathing but requires oxygen. It is designed to feed oxygen only when the patient is inhaling, and thus used oxygen much more economically than the E & J Resuscitator. It can be made to deliver oxygen continually by depressing a button on the control unit.

The unit is ready for operation as soon as the oxygen tank valve



is opened.

If a patient has been using oxygen for 15 or 20 minutes and oxygen is no longer required, it must not be cut off suddenly. The continuous flow control should be put in operation and the mask moved slightly off the patient's face. This will permit breathing a mixture of air and oxygen. Over a period of minutes, depending on the reaction of the patient, the oxygen may be gradually reduced to zero and the mask removed completely.

To take the Inhalator out of service, close the oxygen tank valve, then relieve the hose pressure by depressing the continuous flow control.

After use the mask must be thoroughly cleaned with green soap and warm water, rinsed, dried and replaced on the machine.

#### 6. Special Oxygen Equipment and Oxygen Supply

##### a. Special Connections to E & J Resuscitator and Scott Inhalator

This equipment is suitable for application to two or more persons at once by the attachment of extension hoses to appropriate connections on the equipment. Extra hose lengths and micro units are carried in each ambulance.

##### b. Miscellaneous Oxygen Equipment

The Squad has available large capacity oxygen bottles which are available on a temporary basis to patients requiring continuous long-term oxygen therapy. The Scott equipment can be applied to these bottles. There are also additional controls and face masks available in the supply cabinet.

The large bottles can be used to refill the portable bottles in the rare event that the Squad oxygen supply runs low. Appropriate connections for this operation are available in the supply cabinet.

##### c. Oxygen Supply

As soon as a bottle is put in use, the "full" tag must be

removed. When the bottle is removed from the oxygen equipment or has a pressure of less than about 500 psi, the "in use" tag must be removed, leaving only the "empty" tag.

Bottles must not be completely emptied. The shutoff valve must be closed before the bottle is removed from the oxygen delivery equipment. Complete discharge of oxygen and failure to close the valve will permit contamination of the bottle through the open valve.

Equipment in the ambulances must always be left with a full oxygen supply. The two spare bottles under the bench in each ambulance must be replaced if partially or completely discharged.

Use of oxygen must be recorded in the log book as prescribed by the "Captain's Rules".

## E. STANDING COMMITTEES

1. Committees elected by the Squad membership in accordance with the Constitution. Duties and make up are covered in the Constitution.

- a. Executive Committee
- b. Finance Committee
- c. Investigating Committee
- d. New Jersey State First Aid Council District Delegates

2. Committees appointed by the President

- a. House and Grounds

Responsible for upkeep of the Squad Building and grounds.

Responsible for formulating regulations governing the use of the building by Squad members and outside organizations. These regulations are posted on the Squad Building bulletin Board and a copy follows in this manual.

- b. Sick and Welfare

Responsible for keeping abreast of illnesses or other misfortunes befalling Squad members or their immediate families and expressing the Squad's condolences, sending flowers or other sympathetic gestures as appropriate.

- c. Hospitality

Responsible for courtesies extending to visiting Squads, etc. and inter-squad meetings and similar functions.

- d. Entertainment

Responsible for Squad social functions.

The President appoints additional committees or individuals as appropriate to handle dues, insurance, special purchases and similar activity.

3. Committees appointed by the Captain

In the conduct of field and training activities the Captain is aided by the following committees or individuals:

- a. Instructors
- b. Mechanical Maintenance
- c. First Aid Equipment
- d. Uniforms
- e. Any other special function in the province of the Captain

F. SQUAD AFFILIATIONS1. New Jersey State First Aid Council

## a. Background and Aims of the Council

The New Jersey State First Aid Council, Inc. was formed in 1929. Its purposes, as set forth in the Council Constitution are "...to bring together all First Aid and Rescue Squads; to organize and promote First Aid work in a systematic manner; to assist all Squads in the purchase of supplies and equipment; to standardize equipment and practice; to further advance First Aid instruction and to promote the good and welfare of member Squads.

The Council is presently divided into 15 Districts each containing 5 to as many as 45 Squads. The Districts may have their own executive framework, constitution and bylaws.

Each member squad has one vote and may be represented by up to three delegates at regular and special meetings of the Council or District.

Council activity includes periodic Council and District meetings, first aid seminars and area disaster test mobilizations.

The Council publishes a monthly magazine "The Gold Cross" which contain articles of particular interest to First Aiders and First Aid Squads. This magazine is sent to all Squad members for an annual fee of \$1.00 paid through the Squad.

## b. Participation of the Chatham Squad

The Chatham Squad is a member of District 6 of the Council. District 6 currently has 31 member Squads located generally north and east of Chatham.

Regular and Exempt Squad members are entitled to wear the Council "Gold Cross" shoulder patch and Gold Cross jewelry

and to display identifying stickers or plates on their automobiles.

The Council will provide, for a fee, a Gold Cross signal lamp for attachment to the Squad member's automobile just above the front bumper. Use of these lights is discussed below.

c. Gold Cross Light

The Gold Cross Light is used by the Council at the request of the Squad member and is registered by number in the name of the member. It remains the property of the Council and must be returned when the user no longer belongs to a Squad.

The lighted lamp is to be used to identify automobiles responding to emergency calls in official pursuance of Squad duties. It should not be lighted at any other time. The use of the light confers no special privileges whatever on the driver, who must observe all traffic laws and drive in a responsible and safe manner. The light is an identification which other drivers or traffic policemen may recognize and give right of way as a matter of personal courtesy.

2. International Rescue and First Aid Association, Inc.

a. Background and Aims of the IRFAA

The International Rescue and First Aid Association, Inc., with executive offices in Alexandria, Virginia, was organized in 1948. It is an association of organized volunteer, paid and industrial rescue and first aid squads, fire departments and other units equipped to render rescue and first aid assistance. Membership is also open to individuals interested in first aid work.

The primary purpose of the IRFAA is to promote organized rescue and first aid work throughout the world.

The administrators of the Association are all elected and appointed volunteers, with the exception of the Executive Director who conducts the Executive office and serves as editor of the bi-monthly Association magazine "International Rescuer".

The IRFAA has no emergency equipment of its own and does not operate or dispatch any type of first aid or rescue service.

b. Chatham Emergency Squad Participation

The Squad is a Unit Member of the International Rescue and First Aid Association, Inc. Active members of the Squad are entitled to wear the IRFAA shoulder patch and other IRFAA emblems.

In addition to the Unit Membership, Squad members may join as individual active IRFAA members and receive a membership card, the official magazine "International Rescuer" and other mailings. They may also participate as voting members in the administration of the Association.

The Squad Recording Secretary has IRFAA membership applications and descriptive literature available for those members interested in individual membership.

### 3. New Jersey State Civil Defense Organization

#### a. Aims and Purposes

#### b. Participation of the Chatham Squad

The Chatham Squad is subject to call by the State Civil Defense Organization, in the event of test mobilization, natural disasters such as storms and floods, disaster caused by enemy action and any other large scale disaster involving injuries to substantial numbers of people.

Each Squad member is issued a Civil Defense identification card which will enable him to identify himself to proper authority at disaster scenes.



New Jersey Statutes Annotated  
Title 39 Motor Vehicle and Traffic Regulation 1961

The following excerpts from New Jersey Statutes are of specific interest to operators of emergency vehicles.

39:4 - 91 Responsibility of Ambulance Driver

".....This section (concerning right of way of emergency vehicles) shall not relieve the driver of any authorized emergency vehicles from the duty to drive with due regard for the safety of all persons, nor shall it protect the driver from the consequences of his reckless disregard for the safety of others."

39:4 - 57 Observance of Directions of Officer

"Drivers of vehicles.....shall at all times comply with any direction, by voice or hand, of a member of the police department, a peace officer.....when enforcing a provision of this chapter." (Traffic Regulation Chapter.)

39:4 - 133 Red Light Required at Scene of Street Accident

"When, in the case of an accident or emergency, it becomes necessary to leave a vehicle in the street at night, a red light must be conspicuously displayed thereon...by its operator."

39:3 - 69 Sirens

".....Any emergency vehicle authorized by the Commissioner may be equipped with a siren..., but such siren.....shall not be used except when such vehicle is operated in response to an emergency call....., in which said latter event(s) the driver of such vehicle shall sound said siren.....when necessary to warn pedestrians and other drivers of the approach thereof."

39:4 - 91 Yielding Right of Way to Ambulance

"The driver of a vehicle upon a highway shall yield the right of way to any authorized emergency vehicle when it is operated.....in

response to an emergency call.....when an audible signal by siren.....  
is sounded from the.....vehicle and when the.....vehicle is equipped  
with at least one lighted.....red light visible under normal...conditions  
.....to the front of the vehicle."

39:4 - 92 Clearing Road for Emergency Vehicles

"Upon the immediate approach of an authorized emergency vehicle giving  
audible signal.....and unless otherwise directed by a police or traffic  
officer,

- a) The driver of every vehicle shall immediately drive to a position  
as near as possible and parallel to the right hand edge or curb of the  
highway, clear of an intersection of highways, and shall stop and  
remain in that position until the authorized emergency vehicle has  
passed..."

39:4 - 92 Following Emergency Vehicles

"No driver of any vehicle.....shall follow any authorized vehicle,  
traveling in response to an emergency call, closer than two hundred  
feet....."

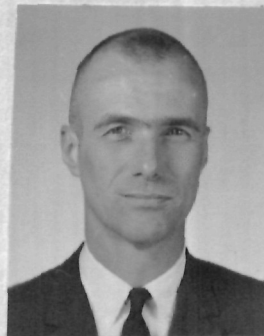
Regulations governing the use of the Gold Cross light are discussed  
in this manual under "Squad Affiliations--New Jersey First Aid Council".

## NEW JERSEY'S TERCENTENARY YEAR IN CHATHAM 1664 - 1964

Chatham Emergency Squad, Inc.  
Biography of the Report Author

Squad Tercentenary Report prepared by Mr. Richard T. ( Dick ) Richards  
of 9 Clark Street, Chatham, New Jersey

Mr. Richards joined the Chatham Emergency Squad in 1961, after serving with the American Red Cross for several years as a volunteer First Aid Instructor. His experience in first aid work, up to the time of the preparation of the report, included teaching first aid for the Red Cross, acting as Squad instructor and participation in approximately 400 ambulance calls. At report time Mr. Richards was Recording Secretary of the Squad.



He is 42 years old, married to the former Elizabeth Gordon of Schenectady, New York, who is also an Active Member of the Squad. The Richards have two children, Douglas 12 and Carol 10. The family has been in Chatham since 1949.

Mr. Richards was born in South Orange, New Jersey, graduated from Phillips Academy, Andover, Massachusetts, Yale University and he earned his Masters Degree from Columbia University. He is a registered professional engineer specializing in hydroelectric power plants and general hydraulics. His wife, Libby, is a graduate of Mt. Holyoke College.

Mr. Richards' other activities in Chatham have included Chairman of First Aid for the Madison-Chatham Chapter of the Red Cross, Board Member and Advance Gifts Chairman for the Red Cross-United Campaign, President of the Minisink Swim Club, work in the YMCA Indian Guide program and Boy Scout Councilor for rifle marksmanship, swimming and first aid.



The Richards home, 9 Clark Street

The Chatham Emergency Squad is organized to offer emergency first aid service and hospital transportation to the people of the Borough of Chatham and adjacent parts of Chatham Township. It is supported partly through appropriations from Chatham Borough and Chatham Township and partly by contributions from citizens in these communities. Periodic fund drives are held as needed to supplement these sources of income.

The present membership of the Squad is about thirty men who live or work in the Borough or Township. These men are trained in basic first aid,

by telephone. In daylight emergency calls the police blow the "four deuces"—four double blasts on the fire horn—to alert the Squad men. After dark, emergency calls are transmitted by a bell alarm system to the homes of Squad members. This is the same bell system that alerts members of the Fire Department during the hours of darkness, and was installed a few years ago so that the "cow" would not raise the whole town from its nightly slumber for every emergency or fire call.

The Chatham Emergency Squad is quartered in an attractive building at 31 North Passaic Ave. This



in the use of certain types of specialized equipment appropriate for emergency first aid and rescue. They are all volunteers and serve you without charge. Each man on the Squad must be "on call" for an eleven hour period each week. Day men answer transportation calls between the hours of 7 AM and 7 PM while night men are on call between 7 PM and 7 AM. All available men respond to emergency calls at any time.

All calls for the Squad's service are handled by the Chatham Borough Police Department. For transportation service the police summon the men on call

headquarters building, largely built by the Squad members with the help of some men in the community, houses two fully equipped ambulances which are in contact with the Chatham Police Department at all times by means of two-way radio. It also contains an office, kitchen, lavatories and a large meeting room. The headquarters building is used at various times by a variety of civic organizations, such as Civil Defense, Fire Department, American Red Cross, and many others.

The Squad meets once a month to conduct routine business. It also holds monthly drills of various

types. Some consist of practical first aid problems or review of first aid principles. Local doctors assist by giving medical lectures and demonstrations. Films on first aid and rescue work are shown from time to time.

The Squad is a member of the International Rescue and First Aid Association and of the Sixth District of the New Jersey State First Aid Council. This latter organization coordinates the work of Squads like ours throughout the state. In an emergency, the Chatham squad can call on neighboring squads for assistance and may in turn be called out on some occasions to help other squads in our area or to participate in regional mobilizations and drills.

Membership in the Squad is now open to all persons between the ages of 21 and 50 years. A prospective candidate must be in sound physical condition and of good character. After a person is accepted as a probationary member, he or she must complete the requirements for an American Red Cross advanced course in first aid before becoming an active member. The Squad is always anxious to recruit new members. Due to the nature of the community in which we live, there is a greater need for people who can take day calls. Employers in Chatham can render a great service to the community by encouraging their employees to join the Squad, and by allowing Squad members to answer calls during one day of the regular work week.

Remember that the Chatham Emergency Squad exists to serve you. Its services are free. It depends on the community for support and can operate efficiently only through the support and cooperation of the community.

You can obtain the services of the Squad by calling the Chatham Borough Police, ME 5-8000, in case of emergency. Ambulance service can be arranged either through the police or by the family doctor. The Chatham Emergency Squad is able and willing to serve you in time of need. Do not hesitate to avail yourself of its services when you require them.

## Get Acquainted With Your



## Chatham Emergency Squad





## TERCENTENARY HISTORY OF CHATHAM

LADIES' AUXILIARY-CHATHAM EMERGENCY SQUAD  
by Mrs. Kenneth Loock

The Ladies' Auxiliary of the Chatham Emergency Squad was organized with eleven members on March 13, 1941 with Mrs. Robert Henrich, President; Mrs. Everett Hatton, Vice President; Mrs. Lyle Butler, Secretary; Mrs. Arthur Harvey, Treasurer.

Eight months after organizing we were able to purchase a \$400.00 resuscitator for the ambulance with the proceeds from card parties held in May and October of 1941. The resuscitator was presented to the Squad Captain Robert Henrich at the Reorganization meeting of the Council at the Borough Hall on January 1, 1942 by the President, Mrs. Robert Henrich. This was the first piece of equipment bought for the ambulance.

Through the years the Auxiliary has purchased dress uniforms, coveralls, raincoats and heavy duty top coats for the squad members. In addition a Bronschoscope, oxygen tent, oxygen regulator and accessories for oxygen therapy, blankets, pillows and linens were purchased for the squad.

In 1951 the Squad incorporated and new members were received into the Auxiliary.

In 1954 at the dedication of their new building the Auxiliary presented to the squad a completely equipped kitchen. 25 card tables and 100 folding chairs were purchased for the use at their annual card parties.

A few years later an addition was added to the building and the Auxiliary purchased furniture for the meeting room.

-2-

## LADIES' AUXILIARY-CHATHAM EMERGENCY SQUAD

The Auxiliary provides the social functions for the Squad by holding picnics, covered dish suppers and other social events.

When the Squad entertains visiting First Aiders for meetings, seminars, etc., we are called upon to act as hostesses.

*Mrs Kenneth Lock*

## Exchange Students



The American Field Service

in Chatham

By

Mrs. C. Harvey Convery

### In Memoriam

The beloved director general of the American Field Service, Stephen Galatti, died July 13, 1964. This remarkable man never seemed to forget any returnee A.F.S.'er or foreign student, and he was always on hand to greet new students. Mr. Galatti will surely be remembered by thousands around the world.

Services were held at the Greek Orthodox Cathedral in New York City on July 15, 1964.

## AMERICAN FIELD SERVICE IN CHATHAM

The American Field Service in Chatham started as a project of the Chatham Borough High School in 1959-60. David Shipler, president of the Student Council had been to an A.F.S. weekend in another town and wanted Chatham to enter the program. He came to a meeting of the P.T.A. in the fall and asked how they felt about the program. Dr. Everett Jeter and the P.T.A. felt it a worthwhile program. David learned more of the details from Caldwell and Barbara Stoesser headed up this first American Field Service project.

Mrs. Arnold (Area Representative) came to a Chatham High School assembly with three or four A.F.S. students. She defined American Field Service, and the students added their interpretation. One from Highland Park had taught his American sister a native dance, and they danced together. The student body was enthusiastic and applied to American Field Service, New York, for a chapter in Chatham.

In 1960-61, Sigrid Iauscher from Austria came to spend the year with the Klies. The following summer Priscilla Iane from Chatham went to Brazil. The Student Council had thus far financially supported the Chapter, and it was felt that A.F.S. could now stand on its own feet.

Joyce Vervoort succeeded Barbara Stoesser as student chairman and with the help of several people from the town - Mrs. William Wakeley, Mrs. C. Harvey Convery, Mrs. R. W. Stickel, Mrs. William Osborne and others - the Chatham, New Jersey, American Field Service Chapter was officially organized according to national regulations. The Chapter consists of any interested adults, and is assisted by the A.F.S. Club, a student group.

Asbjord Valen-Sendstad (Babill) from Norway came to the R.W. Stickels home in 1961-62, and Constance Decker went to Finland for the summer of 1962. Also this summer, Chatham broadened its scope in the A.F.S. program by hosting a bus load of foreign students for several days while they were touring the country. Since then, the Chatham "bus stop" in the summers has continued to be a success.

Susan Snyder was president of the A.F.S. Club when, in 1962-63, Yasuyo Iguchi (Ya Chan) from Japan stayed with the Elton Tuohigs. The following summer saw a special "plane stop" of returning South Americans who spent the night in Chatham, as well as another "bus stop" for several days. In addition, Elizabeth Lloyd lived in a Swedish family for eight weeks.

Betsey Lloyd returned and became A.F.S. Club president in 1963-64, while Susan Tilley from Australia lived with the C.H. Converys. In June, 1964, Sally Cloninger left to become a member of a Philippine family for the summer. In July, Chatham hosted its third group of bus stop students.

The American Field Service Chapter has raised money each year by selling "Bonds of Friendship", "redeemable in satisfaction". This annual drive, run by the students with help from the Chapter, in addition to gifts from the Student Council, the P.T.O, and other local organizations, made it possible for the Chapter to request two students for 1964-65. A boy from Turkey, Mehmet Arisoy, lived with the J. C. Lathams and a girl, Alia Minaissy from Egypt with the R. W. Stickels. It is interesting to note that every family who has hosted a foreign student for a year has requested another. Jane Singer was A.F.S. student president for 1964-65 and Mrs. C. H. Convery Chapter president. That Summer Emily Sagan stayed with a family in Spain.

Again in 1965-66 Chatham was able to have two students. Petter Nore from Norway lived with the Edwin Hadleys while Chantal Garrigue from France stayed with the Roy Cloningers. Betzi Jackson was the A.F.S. Club president and Mrs. C. H. Convery again Chapter president. Ellen Ward, our Americans Abroad candidate spent the summer in Japan.

In 1966-67 Chatham was able to have only one foreign student. The D. J. Parrys have Becky Chacon, from Guatemala. Ellen Parry is the AFS Club president, and Mrs. William Wakeley the Chapter president. Chatham has chosen to Americans Abroad candidates, Sandy Howarth for the year program, and Joanne Convery for the summer program. They are both hopeful that homes abroad will be found for them.

It should be pointed out that though it seems to be an exchange program, it is not. Each November interested students are interviewed by a panel of Chapter, Club members, a member from school, and some qualified people in Chatham. The number of applications we are able to submit is dictated by New York A.F.S. - sometimes two, othertimes four. A very small percent of these become finalists, and many chapters have never sent a student abroad. Chatham has been unusually fortunate in having had a student selected each year for the program.

The expanding interest and willingness of the people of Chatham has made the American Field Service program the success it is. Those of us involved in A.F.S. know that many people, too numerous to mention, have helped both in the school and throughout our town. We express our appreciation to all, and we feel sure that, in a small way at least, Chatham has helped "to open the door which leads to understanding and friendship among the people of the world."

AMERICAN FIELD SERVICE IN CHATHAMPast Officers and Participants

- 1960-61     Sigrid Lauscher - Austria  
              Barbara Stoesser - A.F.S. student president  
              Mr. David Norris - Chapter president  
              Priscilla Lane - - to Brazil
- 1961-62     Babill Valen-Sendstad - Norway  
              Joyce Vervoort - A.F.S. student president  
              Mr. David Norris - Chapter president  
              Connie Decker - to Finland
- 1962-63     Ya Chan Iguchi - Japan  
              Sue Snyder - A.F.S. student president  
              Mrs. Bea Clark - Chapter president  
              Betsy Lloyd - to Sweden
- 1963-64     Sue Tilley - Australia  
              Betsy Lloyd - A.F.S. student president  
              Mrs. Bea Clark - Chapter president  
              Sally Cloninger - to Philippines
- 1964-65     Mehmet Arisoy - Turkey  
              Alia Minaissy - Egypt  
              Jane Singer - A.F.S. student president  
              Mrs. C. Harvey Convery - Chapter president  
              Emily Sagan - to Spain
- 1965-66     Petter Nore - Norway  
              Chantal Garrigue - France  
              Betzi Jackson - A.F.S. student president  
              Mrs. C. Harvey Convery - Chapter president  
              Ellen Ward - to Japan
- 1966-67     Becky Chacon - Guatemala  
              Ellen Parry - A.F.S. student president  
              Mrs. William Wakeley - Chapter president  
              Americans Abroad Candidates not notified until spring.

# AMERICAN FIELD SERVICE IN CHATHAM

These A.F.S. students, both foreign and returnees do as many as 65 programs during the school year to the various schools and organizations. They do even more when they return to their homes. Interesting to think of the thousands and thousands of people they come into contact with.

The Chatham Chapter of the A.F.S. puts on an annual International Dinner to raise funds to have a student in Chatham. It is before the PTO program, which is a panel discussion with about eight or more foreign students.

NOTE: A brochure concerning the American Field Service

International Scholarships was included by Mrs. Convery.

This is filed in the Historical Society records.

Mrs. C. Harvey Convery, nee Jane Perry. Born Aug 7, 1917 Maplewood, New Jersey. Attended Maplewood schools, graduated Columbia High School 1935. Graduated Colby Jr. College 1937 with Medical Secretarial degree. Married 1940 to C. Harvey Convery, architectural graduate of University of Pennsylvania. Lived 64 Main St. Chatham, (old Presbyterian Church) until war. Husband was in Navy in the Pacific. Following war bought the old Treat house at 34 Edgehill Ave. Chatham. Four children: Perry Diane, 23, graduate of Cornell University, now married to Bruce Coultas of Madison, N. J., Patricia, 20, student at Springfield College, Mass.. Joanne, 16, Peter, 10. All actively involved in American Field Service (had an Australian "daughter", Sue Tilley, for a year, and Joanne is an Americans Abroad candidate for the summer. Members of Stanley Congregational Church, Chatham Fish and Game Club.



Mrs. C. Harvey Convery



Home of Mr. and Mrs.  
C. Harvey Convery  
34 Edgehill Avenue

301  
~~287~~

EXPERIMENT IN INTERNATIONAL LIVING

by

Ruth C. Bowden



## The Experiment in International Living

Please read the attached folder first.

In Passport to Friendship by William Peters the story of the Experiment in International Living is well described. Its goals are "to learn to live as other people do, to adapt to their ways, to become members of their families and, in the end, to understand and respect them as only a real friend could."

In 1932 Donald Watt started the Experiment with 23 boys accepted not for a sightseeing trip to Europe but for a "concerted effort to learn by living and thinking with them how French and German boys live and think." The name has never changed, for "not only is each individual's experience a genuine experiment in international living -- one which can end in success or failure or in something in between -- but the organization itself, by constantly adding new countries, by testing and revising its methods against the realities of actual practice, still richly deserves its name." In 1964 a group went to Russia, to Ghana, and a medical group went to Nigeria along with the more traditional groups to England, France, Germany, Holland, Italy.

"Donald Watt's concept of the goals of the Experiment had grown and changed with the growth of the organization. They first aimed just to learn how others lived and thought, but he aimed higher to demonstrate that the Experiment could be a means of approaching the question of international understanding through the individual and through the individual experience, thus presenting some hope of finding a way out of the blind alley of international debate."

The Experiment program was "designed to give selected young people of many nations an intimate, personal experience in adjusting to a foreign culture and, through that experience, a basic, emotional

attitude towards other people."

The Experimenters of the past 25 years or more are beginning to make their marks in the field of international affairs. One finds them in the various branches of the State Department, in organizations such as Care, Red Cross, United Nations, American Field Service, YMCA and YWCA, American Friends Service Committee and others. One sees one of the early Experimenters, Sargent Shriver, as head of the Peace Corps.

The writer feels that each contact with another culture, each exposure to another's way of life, each friendship made and kept through the years, will be the little splashes on the water that will keep edging out, making our world smaller, more understanding, and closer to peace.

Chatham has had its Experimenters in the past few years. A few are:

Miss Barbara Shutt

Miss Nancy Walker, France (1962?)

Miss Patricia Schmidt, Germany (1963)

Miss Jan Carrier, France (1964)

Miss Peggy Bowden, Germany (1964)

NOTE: Autobiographical sketch and pictures of Ruth C. Bowden under "Leisure Time".

NOTE: Two brochures concerning "The Experiment in International Living" were included by Mrs. Frank Bowden. These are filed in the Historical Society records.

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