

Jaycees

THE CHATHAM JAYCEES

by

Robert A. Butler

THE JAYCEES

The JAYCEES is a worldwide organization of 600,000 young men, age 21 through 35 dedicated to the service of humanity.

The CHATHAM JAYCEES are one of 5,500 JAYCEE chapters located throughout the United States and one of 215 chapters in New Jersey.

The purpose of the JAYCEES can best be learned by reading the creed which has been accepted by every member as his personal challenge.

JAYCEE CREED

WE BELIEVE:

That faith in God gives meaning and purpose to
human life;

That the brotherhood of man transcends the sov-
ereignty of nations;

That economic justice can best be won by free men
through free enterprise;

That government should be of laws rather than
of men;

That earth's great treasure lies in the human
personality;

And that service to humanity is the best work
of life.

History of the Chatham JAYCEES

The CHATHAM JAYCEES had its beginning in February, 1960 at a meeting of 15 SUMMIT AREA JAYCEES, all living in Chatham. The time had arrived for the formation of a CHATHAM AREA chapter. The first official meeting was held on March 22, 1960. The election of officers and adoption of a constitution took place on April 12, 1960. Vernon Rathbone was installed as charter President.

Successors to the chief executive office were;

1961 - 1962	-	Robert Huntington
1962 - 1963	-	John Smith
1963 - 1964	-	John Ryan
1964 - 1965	-	Donald McCarter and James Mallett
1965 - 1966	-	Roger Weiss and Joseph Molitor
1966 - 1967	-	Robert Butler

There were 29 men at the charter meeting and from that nucleus the chapter has grown to over 100 members, a fact which is attributable to the service the organization has rendered to the community and the reputation which has been gained by this service.

The JAYCEES are a service organization dedicated to two principles. Leadership training and community development.

It would be more appropriate to say, leadership training through community development.

It is the desire of the organization to help each member expand and develop his leadership qualities by providing a vehicle of community service projects. Because the JAYCEES do not make a practice of contributing money as a means of serving a worthy cause, but rather contribute time and energy, the opportunities for personal contributions are many.

Samples of the service of the chapter over the past six years are:

CLEAN-UP;	Conducted a house-to-house cleanup campaign by removing any material put out on the curb by any boro resident. This project took about 1000 manhours and removed over 500 truckloads of trash.
ENTRANCEWAY; SIGNS	Designed, constructed and installed colonial "Welcome to Chatham" signs on the main routes into town.
CHRISTMAS; PROJECT	Build and assemble each year, the Christmas decorations in Reasoner Park and in conjunction with the Fire Department, bring Santa Claus into town.

HELPING HAND; Developed a program of providing assistance for molested or injured children by designating specific houses as "Helping Hand Houses". This project has received such favorable publicity that it has now become a State JAYCEE project.

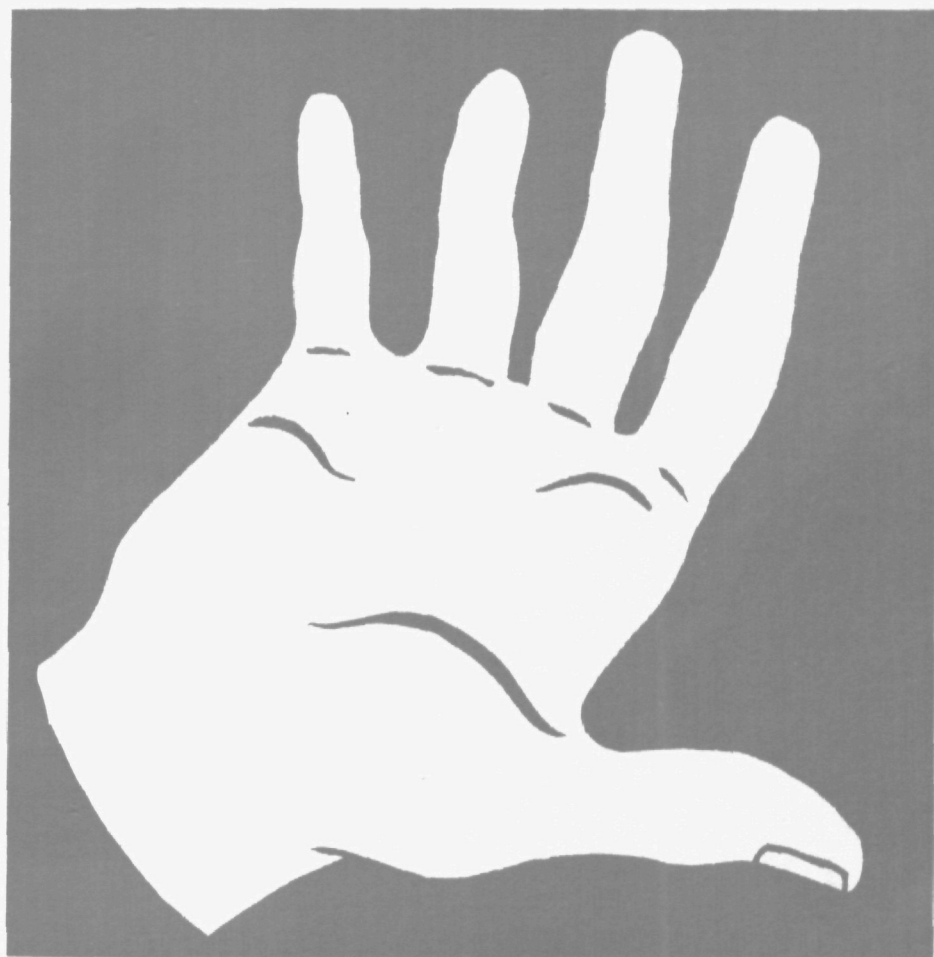
YOUTH AND;
SPORTS Sponsor and run a Junior Olympic, Junior Bowling, Football Mascot and Tennis programs for various age children. Winners become eligible to compete in State JAYCEE competition.

BUILDING;
CODE
REVISION Revised and presented to the Town Council, an updated building code to replace the 26 year old code then in effect.

The list of projects grows each year, and with each new administration takes on a new look, for no field is taboo to the critical eyes of the JAYCEES.

The JAYCEES refrain from partisan politics but are ever watchful that "good" government prevail. The best interests of the community at large is the rule and the design of each year's plan of action is so guided.

The JAYCEES are an organization of dedicated and interested young men who believe that a community is only as good as the quality of its citizens and hope that by improving themselves they will indeed, improve the community.



clay

BIOGRAPHY:

Robert A. Butler
85 Center Avenue

Married with two children (girls) ages 5 and 2

Lived in Chatham for two years, since August 1964
Prior to that, lived in Summit.
Originally from Montclair.

Has been employed by The Prudential Insurance Company
for seven years and is currently in the Ordinary Agencies
Department.

Has been a member of the Chatham Jaycees for $2\frac{1}{2}$ years
and has served as a director and vice-president before
being elected as president last April.

Since living in Chatham has served as a Deacon for the
Stanley church; Vice-Chairman of the 1965 United Fund
and; Fund Drive Chairman of the 1966 Chatham Combined
Health Appeal.

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"But his real reward will be the comfortable realization that he is doing things that build communities and states and nations. He can say with solemn pride that while others stayed in the background, he came forward and threw down the gauntlet to every problem or injustice that hung over his community and his neighbors. He can say that while others were following the crowd, he followed his conscience; and that he was working to keep dot and dash in the Constitution while others were concerned only with putting dollar signs on the ledger. When some were merely yelling "Throw the rascals out" he was ready to step in. While others just pointed at the dirt, he was swinging a broom".

JOHN BEN SHEPPERD

Former Attorney General State of Texas

Past President, Texas Jaycees

Past National President United States Jaycees

HISTORY OF THE NATIONAL JAYCEES

The early foundation of the Jaycee organization were laid in St. Louis during the early 1900's. A young man by the name of Henry Giessenbier grew impatient at the refusal of the business and social order of that day to recognize the talents and abilities of men still in their twenties and early thirties. Inspired by the early achievements of such historic figures as Thomas Jefferson, William Pitt, Napoleon and Alexander the Great, Giessenbier sought a method and organization that would demonstrate to the St. Louis community that young men of high motivation could make a positive contribution to the community.

He chose as his organization a federation of social fraternities that he had developed. At the same time, a local civic association was calling for the improvement of parts of St. Louis. Giessenbier and his group took up the challenge, named themselves the "Young Men's Progressive Association", and elected Giessenbier their first president. Within six months YMPCA had a membership of 750. That summer, of 1916, the Democratic National Convention was held in St. Louis, and the YMPCA organized a town-wide clean-up campaign, the forerunner of every clean-up, fix-up, paint-up campaign in the world.

The YMPCA's community contributions attracted the attention of the president of the Business Man's League of St. Louis, Clarence H. Howard, a millionaire-industrialist. Howard provided generously to help the growing Association, and promoted the purchase of the first national headquarters building, an abandoned museum. Shortly before World War I, Howard, persuaded the group to adopt a new name, and thus the term Junior Citizens of J. C.'s or Jaycees was created.

WHAT IS A JAYCEE?

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To be born a free man is an accident;
To live one is a responsibility;
To die one is an obligation.

"A Jaycee is ignorant, and he has a distorted sense of values. He is so ignorant that he doesn't know some things are impossible, and he goes ahead and does them. He is so backward that he still believes in the old ideals that made his country great. He denies the proposition that it's not what you know, but whom you know, and thinks that success comes to the man who can deliver the goods. He is so mixed up that he thinks it's better to be right than be rich, and that he can rise highest by staying on the level. He thinks it is better to be free than to be secure--better to run his own government than to beg from it-- and he looks for a helping hand at the end of his own arm.

"A Jaycee is so inexperienced that he can't solve a community problem by sitting in an air-conditioned office and drifting off into the cool stratosphere of abstract thought. He has to put his shoulder to the wheel and his hand in God's hand, and pray like a lost sinner while he totes the barges and lifts the bales.

"You can't recognize a Jaycee just by looking at him. To thousands of poor children at Christmas time, he looks like Santa Claus. To millions of citizens who see him sweating in the summer heat to get out the vote, he looks like Uncle Sam in a limp shirt. To the forgotten people in the polio wards and the TB hospitals who depend on fellows like him to gather the money that saves a human life, he looks like an angel. And to the political crooks and demagogues who creep into the local government to pull down the wool curtain of secrecy close the open doors of public office, and steal away the people's liberties, he looks like the hangman.

"And even if you know a Jaycee today, you won't know him tomorrow. Today he may be an obscure clerk; but after a while in the Jaycees-- after getting into bloodstream of community affairs--he'll be hiring and firing clerks by the dozen. Today he may be a follower; tomorrow he'll be a leader. But in the meantime he'll spend time on committees, or running around on cold nights helping on some kind of improvement, project, or standing on the street corner with a loud speaker telling people to give, and vote, and go, and come, and listen, and be concerned. And he'll start getting public recognition; and people he doesn't know from Adam will call him by name on the street; and he will be on speaking terms with hundreds he never knew before; and his boss will begin to realize what a valuable employee he is' and his fellow citizens will be turning to him for leadership. And he'll be lucky if his wife loves him enough to gripe like the dickens because he doesn't spend more time at home.

CHATHAM JAYCEE HISTORY

On the evening of April 12, 1960 a band of young men sat in the historic Chatham Inn with their wives and witnessed the chartering of what they believed to be an organization dedicated to a scroll of phrases heretofore unknown but substantially different from the usual guiding precepts of most civic organizations, the Jaycee Creed.

Thirty charter members assumed the responsibility of establishing and organization the name of which even at that moment remained as mysterious as the role each would play in the development of the organization. The spirit generated from this inception carried the group through one successful project after another. The firm foundation established at that time provided the impetus to carry the chapter to the position of number one in the state in a relatively short period of time.

Although we speak only of our organization, we had progressed to this point only through the vision and persistent effort of a small group of Jaycees who at the time commuted to and from the Borough and Township and Summit. This group included Vern Rathbone, the Charter President, Paul Bousquet, Bob Huntington, Al Bailey, Dick Wigoon, and Don Harris. As Chathamites, it was their self appointed mission to extend the Summit Chapter into Chatham and eventually charter as an independent chapter. Many man hours were expended in repeating the Jaycee story of leadership training through community service and the fellowship which naturally accrued from such an undertaking.

The earliest meetings were conducted at the Chatham Inn until it closed its doors. Meetings were held at St. Paul's Church and the Legion Hall until the Commons Room was completed. All projects were first, and some became traditional to the Chapter such as the Christmas project, the Halloween Candy Sale Fund Raiser, and Junior Olympics.

The Scoop, our monthly periodical, was begun, and within two years was awarded the Best Chapter Newspaper in the State. Within the first year, Chatham bid for and won as host to the statewide Junior Olympics. A highly successful town survey was made, entrance way signs were completed and installed, a clean-up week was completed, a toy project for a Puerto Rican Orphanage was successfully completed in a Jaycee International venture. The record glows and grows as it does today.

Those who pressed forward in the earliest days, have the most part passed into "exhausted roosterhood". However, they have not reached the point where they speak in terms of "remember when" but they follow the chapter, its success and its failures each richer for his experience as a Jaycee, a truism which most certainly can be passed on to any aspiring new member or for that matter any of the "regulars".

World War I found Giessenbier organizing the J. C.'s into a full Infantry Company of the Missouri Fifth Infantry, and persuading Dwight L. Davis to serve as Company Commander Davis, known for the Davis Cup Tennis Trophy, was later to become Secretary of War.

With the return to peacetime, the J. C.'s movement spread throughout the nation as a result of wartime contacts by J. C. members. In June of 1920, the first national convention was held in St. Louis. Daddy Howard was now the President of the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce and persuaded the Jaycees to change their name to the Junior Chamber of Commerce. Giessenbier was again elected the first president of the new national organization.

From that firm foundation laid at the 1920 convention, the national organization has rapidly grown throughout the world and today in the United States alone, the Jaycee movement numbers nearly 300,000 and has local chapters in over 5,500 communities. The International Jaycees now has organizations in 81 countries from Algeria to Viet Nam and numbers nearly 320,000.

HISTORY OF THE NEW JERSEY JAYCEES

The first Jaycee chapter was organized in New Brunswick in 1930, as an extension of the Philadelphia Jaycees. The initial membership of 35 has increased to a state total of nearly 9,000 and today there are over 200 local New Jersey Chapters.

The New Jersey State Conventions have grown from small meetings in hotel rooms to delegations of 2,500 Jaycees and their wives and gathering in Asbury Park, Newark or other large cities.

New Jersey State projects have grown from the painting of arrows on barn roofs to aid early pilots in finding the nearest airport to today organizing a professional Exhibition Football game that nets in excess of \$200,000 in charity to be distributed by each local chapter.

The State budget is nearing the \$400,000 mark and a new State Headquarters Building will soon be under construction in Hightstown.

The 1965 National Convention, in an act of recognition for the high quality of leadership produced by the New Jersey Jaycee organization, elected James A. Skidmore, Jr. of Bricktown, N.J. as National President of the U. S. Jaycees.

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Chatham Jaycee Charter Members:

John G. Neff
 Carl W. Johnson
 David D. Wakefield
 Harry Von Breitenfeld
 John H. Smith, Jr.
 David W. Stoddard
 Schuyler J. Bergen, Jr.
 William D. Bradshaw
 Peter W. Thomas
 Harry R. Hartford
 John Powell Williams, II
 Roy A. Scott
 James A. Daley
 John D. Ryan

Robert G. Huntington, Jr.
 William J. Field, II
 Vernon Rathbone
 Paul R. Bousquet
 John R. Tyson
 Richard B. Wigton
 Ernest A. Hilberg
 Albert Bailey
 Henry P. Lenz
 H. Arthur Loux
 Fred Adams
 Ralph Duke Powell
 A. Howard Saxe, Jr.
 Robert D. Sauer
 Maurice Kartch

Chatham Jaycee Presidents:

1960-61
 1961-62
 1962-63
 1963-64
 June-1964 to
 Nov. 1964
 Nov. 1964 to
 June 1965
 June 1965 to
 Oct. 1965
 Oct. 1965 to
 June 1966
 1966-67
 1967-68
 1968-69
 1969-70
 1970-71
 1971-72
 1972-73

Vernon Rathbone
 Bob Huntington
 John Smith
 John Ryan

Donald B. McCarter

James Mallett

Roger Weiss

Joseph C. Molitor
 Robert Butler
 Richard C. Schneider
 Michael M. Kolba
 Patrick J. McCall
 Francis McGuirk

F. SUGDEN MURPHY, JR.
 DAVID G. RAMSAY

THE CHATHAM JAYCEE WIVES CLUB

The Chatham Jaycee Wives Club was originally organized under the name of the Chatham Jaycee-ettes. The purpose in forming this group was to give assistance to the Jaycees in their civic functions, to assist charities, and to promote the welfare of the community.

In August, 1964, letters were sent to all Jaycee wives inviting them to the first organizational meeting. This was held September 22, 1964, with twenty-five wives in attendance. A motion was passed to organize the Chatham Jaycee-ettes which were to be affiliated with the New Jersey Jaycee-ettes. A constitution was adopted and in November the following officers were elected to serve for the remainder of the fiscal year ending May, 1965: President, Mrs. Donald McCarter; First Vice President, Mrs. Paul Sutphen; Second Vice President, Mrs. John Mulholland; Secretary, Mrs. Richard Schneider; Treasurer, Mrs. Carl Rau; State Director, Mrs. Roger Weiss.

During its first year the club helped the Jaycees with their Christmas projects. The wives, also, picked up sample drugs from local doctors for Project Concern which Jaycees throughout the country have been collecting and then shipping to Viet Nam. In order to raise some funds for the club and to make a donation to the Chatham Emergency Squad, the members held a Spring hat sale.

In May, 1965, a new slate of officers was elected; President, Mrs. Roger Weiss; First Vice President, Mrs. Robert Koch; Second Vice President, Mrs. John Mulholland; Secretary, Mrs. Ronald McCarter; Treasurer, Mrs. Carl Rau. No state director was chosen since very few of the original fifteen members seemed interested in the state organization. Since only a few of the wives were able to devote the time necessary to attending out-of-town meetings, it was decided to

drop out of the New Jersey Hatcee-ettes. On September 15, 1965, the group officially changed its name to the Chatham Maycee Wives.

Some of the projects accomplished during the following year were: printing children's books in Braille at the Madison Community Center; making stuffed animal kits for the children at the Babies Hospital in Newark; sponsoring a magic show; and making holiday tray favors for local hospitals. The club also held a benefit luncheon in November at Rod's Ranch House and a donation of \$25 was given to the Chatham Emergency Squad.

In May, 1966, it was decided that since the club had remained so small only three officers were needed. Those selected were: President, Mrs. Robert Koch; Vice President, Mrs. Joseph Molitor; Secretary-Treasurer, Mrs. Thomas Farragher. At the present time, August, 1966, the club is mainly involved with Project Concern and the Helping Hand program both of which were originally Jaycee projects. The wives are now completely responsible for the collection of drugs for Project Concern. The Helping Hand program was developed to assist children in trouble while they are away from their homes. This is done through the use of block parents who display special signs in their window. The club members must check to see if all present block parents are willing to continue with this responsibility and to find new parents where they are needed.

Our main hope for the future is to increase the membership of the club so that we will be better able to help the Jaycees and to serve our community.

Beverly E. Koch
(Mrs. Robert Koch)
President

Nancy McCarter
(Mrs. Donald McCarter)
Past President

Autobiography
by Beverly English Koch

I was born on January 7, 1937, in Newport, R. I. and named Beverly Anne English. My father was an officer in the Naval Dental Corps so we lived in many places --- California, Virginia, Pennsylvania, New York, and Maryland. I went all through high school in Bethesda, Maryland and then went to the Pennsylvania State University and majored in Home Economics.

While at college I met my future husband, Robert John Koch. We both graduated from Penn State in June, 1958 and were married January 24, 1959. We moved to an apartment in East Orange, N. J., where we lived until moving to 106 N. Summit Ave., Chatham in March, 1962. Our first child, Bruce, was born May 4, 1962, and later on a daughter, Marcia, was born on January 20, 1965.

Through the Jaycees and Newcomer's Club, we both made many new friends in Chatham and soon felt ourselves to be part of the community. I also joined a local Overlook Twig group, Chimmilwink Garden Club, and the Summit College Club. Our church affiliations had already been formed since my husband and his family had long been members of the Central Presbyterian Church in Summit. Since we were both happy in this church, we continued to go there. In May, 1966, I was elected the third president of the Chatham Jaycee Wives and as a result was asked to help in writing this history of our club.

AUTOBIOGRAPHY
OF
NANCY SLENKER MCCARTER

I was born on July 8, 1937 in York Pennsylvania, and was named Nancy Jane Slenker. My mother was and still is a school teacher and my father a Line Department Clerk at the Metropolitan Light Company in York untill his death, december 23, 1960. I have one brother who is 32 years old.

I graduated from William Penn Senior High School, York Penna., in June 1955 along with my future husband. In September, 1955 ,I entered the York Hospital School of Nursing and graduated in September 1958 with an honorable "Florence Nightengale Award" in recognition of being the outstanding student nurse. I recieved my R.N. license in November, 1958. I was married to Donald B. McCarter of York, in April, 1959 and set up housekeeping in Flemington, New Jersey . I worked at the Hunterdon Medical Center in Flemington as a staff surgical nurse. IN November of 1960 we moved to Chatham, New Jersey. My first child, Sharon Lee, was born in Flemington on March 29, 1962. Our second child, a son, was born on August 20, 1963 at Overlook Hospital, Summit New Jersey and is named Donald Jr.. Our third and most recent addition, Brian Charles, was born on May 25, 1966 also at Overlook Hospital. We now reside at our home at 74 Hillside Ave. Chatham, New Jersey, after living in several apartments in Chatham and owning other property.

In Junior and Senior High School I played flute in the Band and Orchestra. While in Nursing School I was the photographer for our yearbook. After my marriage I was active in a church choir, participated in The couples club at Ogden Memorial Church in Chatham, was active in the Chatham Newcomers Club, and was Charter President of the Chatham Jaycee-ettes now known as the Chatham Jaycee Wives.

During the year pf 1965-66 I was elected State Treasurer of the New Jersey Jaycee-ettes and currently this year am serving as one of the 10 Vice Presidents of the New Jersey Jaycee-Ettes. Also I am a member of the Chatham Jaycee Wives, the Morristown Jaycee-ettes and serving as their State Director, and a member of the New Jersey Jaycee-ettes. As a registered nurse I have worked at 2 local hospitals, Overlook Hospital , Summit N.H., and St. Barnabas in Livingston N.J.. I am Presently employed as charge nurse at the Hemlock Nursing Home in Chatham, N. J..

31 August, 1966



MRS. DONALD MC CARTER (NANCY S.)



HOME OF MR. & MRS DONALD MC CARTER
74 HILLSIDE AVE.

Jet Port

35 Broadview Terrace
Chatham, New Jersey
June 10, 1964

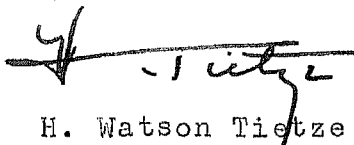
Mrs. Merritt L. Budd
28 Elmwood Avenue
Chatham, New Jersey

Dear Mrs. Budd:

In compliance with your request in connection with the New Jersey Tercentenary, I am enclosing a statement which I have prepared relative to the part that the Borough of Chatham played in defeating the proposed Morris County Jetport.

To this statement I am attaching a few items of background data. However, this data is not by any means complete. Nevertheless, the files which I have personally, which include a clipping file, will of course be available at my home for use by those interested. You may also wish to note that an article relative to the matter appeared in the December 17, 1960 issue of THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

Very truly yours,



H. Watson Tietze

HWT:BLD
Enc.

CC The Honorable James M. Henderson

CHATHAM BOROUGH AND THE PROPOSED MORRIS COUNTY AIRPORT

In mid-December 1959 the people of Chatham were surprised to learn that the Port of New York Authority had determined that a large airport capable of taking jet planes should be installed in Morris County by 1965. Their concern greatly deepened as further pronouncements indicated that this airport would be in the Great Swamp area, would be four times the size as the then existing Idlewild International Airport, that it would require the installation of large high-speed highways through existing communities, and that the peacefulness of the area would be shattered 70 times per hour by planes leaving or arriving.

One of the first to recognize the serious impact of such a jetport was Mayor James M. Henderson and he forthwith started consultations with others with the thought of joining forces as a means of protection. This was not a difficult task for he found that others like himself recognized that the influx alone of some 34,000 workers at such a jetport would have a profound effect on the existing suburban atmosphere, and that the industrialization of large sections under the flyways, as proposed by the Port of New York Authority would do much to throw into the discard our present planning for a residential area second to none in New Jersey.

Those others were men like Representative Peter H. B. Frelinghuysen, Jr., Congressman from Morris County; Freeholder Norman Griffiths of Morris County; Mr. George K. Batt, prominent businessman from Harding Township; Honorable Thomas J. Hillery,

Senator from Morris County; Mr. Lawrence J. MacGregor of Chatham; and others from many walks of life. Very quickly these men joined in common cause to form The Jersey Jetport Site Association to spearhead the drive against the jetport. Within weeks it had set up a headquarters in Morristown presided over by William T. Smith, Jr., a prominent real estate developer.

Mayor Henderson realized that if the jetport was to be halted it must be the work of all the people and, accordingly, in February he appointed a committee of 37 individuals as the Chatham Campaign Committee charging them with the responsibility of raising funds, and for awakening the people of Chatham to the seriousness of the situation and the need for positive action. The officers of this committee were Mr. Charles A. Johnson, Treasurer, Mr. Peter W. Thomas, Secretary, Mr. Harry H. Allen, Vice Chairman, Mr. H. I. Romnes, Vice Chairman, and Mr. H. Watson Tietze, Chairman. Representing the ladies of the town were Mrs. Richard Lum and Mrs. C. T. Downey.

The campaign was begun with a letter to all citizens dated March 4, 1960 appealing for funds and for a united opposition against the chaos which would ensue in housing, taxes, schools and highway congestion as a result of superimposing a mammoth jetport on one of the finest residential areas in the state. There followed a house-to-house canvass with approximately 100 volunteers and community members taking part. Posters were placed in street windows throughout the Borough. Letters were written to civic

organizations to obtain their support. Handbills were distributed at the railroad station as commuters arrived home in the evening.

As a result of the canvass 1071 families contributed a total of \$8,545, practically all of which, with the exception of a small amount for minor expense, was turned over to The Jersey Jetport Site Association. More important, however, discussion was stimulated and opposition was solidified.

The final chapter was not written until July 1961 when Governor Robert B. Meyner called an open hearing at the State House in Trenton on a bill which had been passed by both Houses of the Legislature which would ban a jetport in Morris and the adjoining counties of New Jersey. More than 1,000 people converged on Trenton on July 13 to support the Legislature's bill, including more than one bus load from Chatham Borough alone. So strongly did these people present the case against the jetport, by either their testimony or their presence, that while the Governor did in fact veto the bill, it was publicly acknowledged that the proposal to build a gigantic jetport in the Great Swamp and surrounding area of Morris County was henceforth a dead issue.

HWT:BLD
6/9/64

BACKGROUND DATA

Leaflet of The Jersey Jetport Site Association

Proposed Airport Layout

The Major Arguments Against The Jetport

"White Paper" prepared by The Jersey Jetport Site
Association

Note: A more complete file, including clippings, may be inspected at the home of H. W. Tietze, 35 Broadview Terrace, Chatham. This file includes THE SATURDAY EVENING POST article of December 17, 1960.

PURPOSES

The Jersey Jetport Site Association was organized to prove in an objective and conclusive manner that a global jetport should not be constructed in Morris County.

Such a jetport would adversely affect the lives of some 500,000 persons living in one of the fine residential areas in the United States.

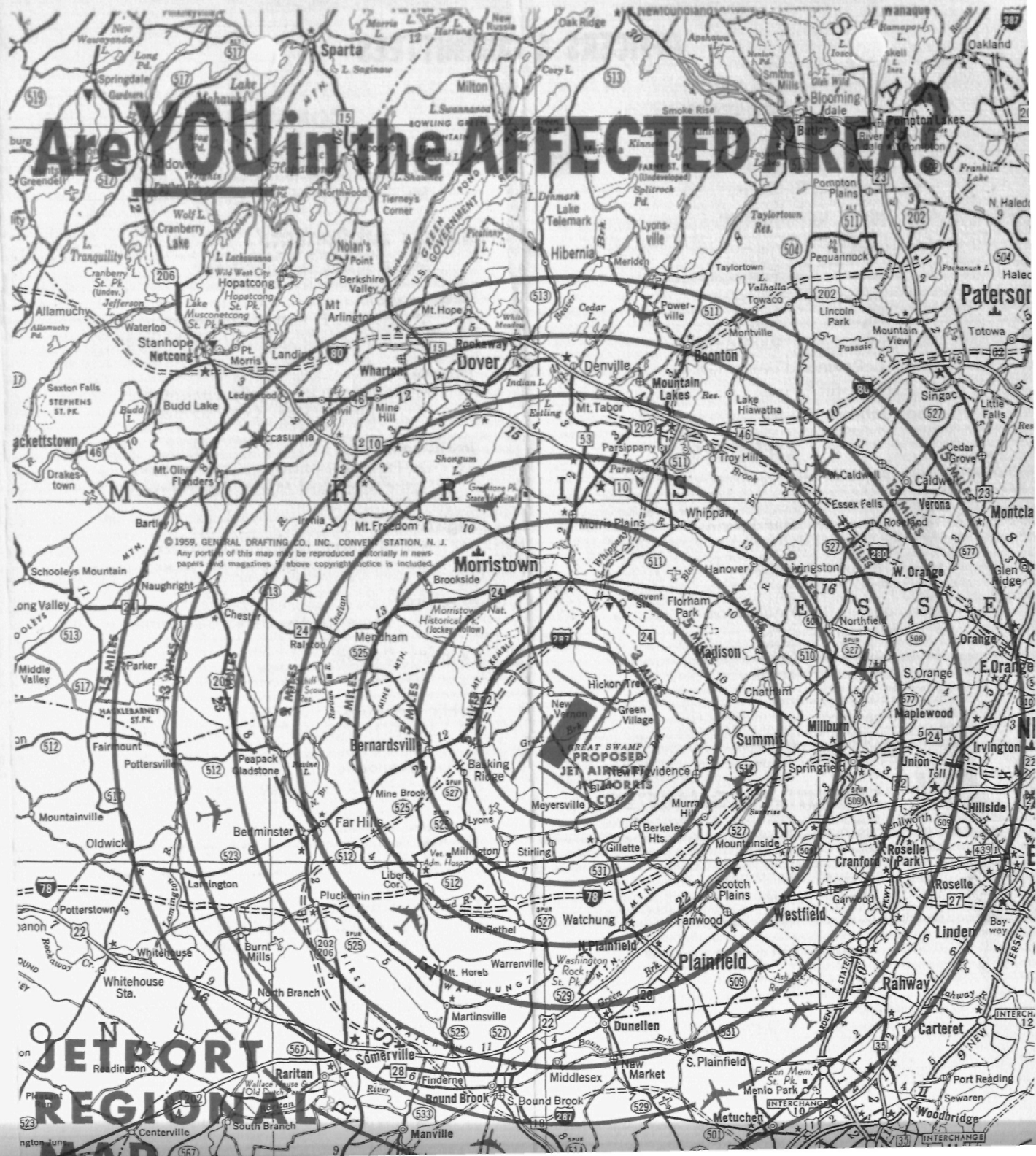
We are out to prove that the Port of New York Authority is wrong in its statements that "Morris is the only site . . ."

To do this, we are conducting broad studies in the fields of airport location, airways, geological formations, topography, economics, sociology, finances, highways, and other fields. At the same time we are active in legal work and in public relations.

There have been some encouraging developments to date, but we know there is a long, grim fight ahead against a powerful adversary with seemingly unlimited financial resources.

The New Jersey State Senate has voted 20-1 against a jetport in Morris or any surrounding county. The New Jersey Congressional delegation is unanimously against the Morris site. Yet the Port Authority has redoubled its efforts to carry out its plan.

The JJSA will fight hard to win—and we need your support to help us protect your home.



OFFICERS & COMMITTEES

TRUSTEES

Mr. George K. Batt
Mrs. Robert G. Cowan
Hon. Florence P. Dwyer
Hon. Harry L. Fetherston
Dr. James B. Fisk
Hon. Peter H. B. Frelinghuysen, Jr.
Hon. James M. Henderson
Hon. Thomas J. Hillery
Mr. Lawrence J. MacGregor
Hon. J. Raymond Manahan
Mr. H. Bruce Palmer
Hon. John J. Wilson

OFFICERS

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Chairman
Hon. James M. Henderson
Vice-Chairman
Hon. Thomas J. Hillery
Vice-Chairman
Hon. James M. Henderson
Secretary
Mrs. Robert Bourne
Assistant Secretary
Mr. George Munsick
Treasurer
Mr. Stephen S. Whitney
Assistant Treasurer

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Mr. George K. Batt
Mrs. Robert G. Cowan
Hon. James M. Henderson
Mr. W. Stuart Landes
Mr. Lawrence J. MacGregor

CITIZENS COUNCIL

Mr. George K. Batt
Chairman
Mr. Lawrence J. MacGregor
Vice-Chairman
Mrs. Robert G. Cowan
Vice-Chairlady
Mr. W. Stuart Landes
Executive Vice-Chairman

COMMITTEES

Agriculture

Mr. Godfrey S. Beresford, Co-Chairman
Mr. G. Mills Bockoven, Co-Chairman

Business and Commerce

Mr. Winfield Rau, Chairman

Conservation

Mr. George E. Potter, Chairman
Mr. J. Lewis Kirby, Jr., Vice-Chairman

Finance

Mr. Julius A. Rippel, Co-Chairman
Mr. Walter H. Steel, Co-Chairman

Institutions

Dr. Fred G. Holloway, Co-Chairman
Sister Hildegard Marie, Co-Chairlady

Legislative

Hon. Alfred E. Driscoll, Chairman
Hon. Benjamin Franklin, III, Vice-Chairman

Municipal

Hon. James M. Henderson, Chairman

Property Owners

Mrs. Virgal Quick, Chairlady

Public Relations

Mr. E. Esty Stowell, Chairman

Social - Economic

Dr. Fred G. Holloway, Chairman

Speakers Bureau

Mr. Edward C. Love, Chairman
Mr. Harry P. Downs, Jr., Vice-Chairman

Technical Advisory

Dr. James B. Fisk, Co-Chairman
Dr. P. C. Keith, Co-Chairman

Women's Division

Mrs. Walter T. Margetts, Jr., Co-Chairlady
Mrs. Mahlon Pitney, Co-Chairlady

Counsel

Mr. Donald B. Kipp
Mr. Bernard M. Shanley
Hon. William A. Wachenfeld

29

Homesites — YES!

Jetsite — NO!



Under the shadow of the Jets:
Radius 5 miles from center —
estimated 70,000 persons
Radius 7½ miles from center —
estimated 195,000 persons
Radius 10 miles from center —
estimated 400,000 persons

THE JERSEY JETPORT SITE ASSOCIATION

10 Park Place, Morristown, N. J.
Telephone JEFFerson 8-6230



OUT—Map shows four runways as announced by the Port Authority, as possible layout of proposed airport in Morris County's. Added have been standard 4 1/2-mile flight patterns. Port Authority said take-offs and landings would be barred where shown.

Arguments Against The Proposed Morris Jetport

1. It would place our soundly conceived municipal planning in the discard.
2. It would destroy the overall suburban freedom of fine residential towns.
3. The industrialization of the area (promised by the Port Authority) would mean an influx of small houses on small lots, or of apartment houses.
4. An influx of small homes will result in the need for more schools, with an attendant higher tax burden.
5. The efficiency of teaching and student absorption will be markedly decreased due to the almost constant disturbing jet take-off noise.
6. A jetport would require new super-highways cutting through fine residential areas, and would increase general municipal street traffic with its attendant hazards to school children as well as adults.
7. An influx of small homes on small lots, and of apartments, will lead to heavy increased demands on social agencies.
8. The jetport would completely destroy one of the finest wild-life conservation areas in the state, and throw into the discard the past fine work of our conservationist organizations.
9. The industrialization would not lead to lower taxes, since much of it would be a Port Authority tax-free development. (Moonachie is finding this out.)
0. A jetport and its industrialization would lead to increased business property vandalism, and its attendant noise would decrease worker efficiency.

THE JERSEY JETPORT SITE ASSOCIATION

- WHITE PAPER -

in which the official position of the JJSA is set forth

PREFACE

The following pages comprise the JJSA "White Paper" prepared and submitted to the Senate Investigating Commission at Trenton, May 5, 1961. We have omitted the summaries of the three technical reports originally appended to the White Paper because of mailing costs. They will be mailed to any reader upon receipt of \$1.00 to cover cost of preparation and mailing.

The Trustees, and those others most active in waging this long and involved campaign, wish to express their profound gratitude for the extent of the financial and moral support provided by the citizens of this large area. This seemingly useless controversy, which could have been terminated a long time ago, has not been without its value. Many thousands of people have been welded together to combat the attempted fiat of a remote and powerful authority. The effort has been magnificent.

The Legislature of New Jersey clearly and decisively rose to the defense of its constituents in 1960 and 1961. It now remains to foreclose permanently the menace of this project.

The JJSA will not rest until this is accomplished. If and when the Port Authority Definitive Report is ever issued, it will be answered.

-LATE BULLETIN-

The Conventions of both the Democratic and Republican parties have approved anti-jetport planks in their platforms as follows:

Democratic: We oppose the establishment of a jet airport in the Great Swamp of Morris County* or in any other settled residential area where the community would be disrupted by such a development. But the State, in these early and burgeoning years of the Jet Age, cannot ignore a project which would not only bring huge capital construction, more jobs and a large annual payroll, but which would have a stimulating effect on the whole economy and would add luster and prestige to New Jersey. We have in mind that a jetport could be accommodated in the vast pineland barrens. Here is a terrain admirably suited for the purpose. The questions of existing air patterns and distance from New York City might well yield to determination and ingenuity.

Republican: We pledge our continued opposition to a jetport in Morris County or in any other area in northern New Jersey and recommend careful consideration of such an airport with proper safeguards in the pine barrens of South Jersey.

The people of New Jersey are entitled to consider these as pledges of a gubernatorial veto of any attempt by the Port Authority to forward a northern New Jersey jetport regardless of who is elected. As the governor is a four year incumbent, and as the New Jersey Senate as presently constituted has voted 20 - 1 and 18 - 0 on SR-3, we should be protected for the foreseeable future. Meanwhile, the JJSA will remain alert and active.

*It was reported in the press that "and Hunterdon County" was added at the convention but we have been unable to positively verify this.

P A R T I

Three programs of research were conducted during 1960 aimed at determining the validity and objectivity of the position taken by the Port of New York Authority on December 14, 1959. The three programs, their sponsors and the conclusions of the resulting reports are herewith summarized:

1. United Research, Inc. of Cambridge, under the sponsorship of Harding Township, conducted "A Study of the Requirements For a New Major Airport for the New Jersey-New York Metropolitan Area". The conclusions of this report are --

- that a fourth airport will not be needed prior to 1972, at the earliest,
- that alternatives exist which, if fully developed, might well eliminate the necessity for a fourth airport until well into the future, and
- that creation of a fourth major airport will create many problems for both the airlines and passengers.

2. Ebasco Services, Inc. under the sponsorship of Chatham Township, conducted an "Engineering Investigation of Proposed New Jetport Site in Morris County, New Jersey". The conclusions of this report are --

- that while it may be feasible to build an airport at the Morris site, it would be a difficult and costly process,
- that the result would be a compromise solution, failing to satisfy important considerations of safety, noise and cost, and
- that the physical impact on the surrounding communities would be insufferable.

3. Planning and Renewal Associates of Cambridge, examined "The Social and Economic Impacts of a Proposed Airport in Morris County, New Jersey" under the sponsorship of the Morris County Planning Board. Conclusions of this report are --

- that the economic stimulus that would be provided by the proposed facility would be unneeded and almost certainly destructive of a fine residential area,
- that tremendous growth in the area is predictable in the next 20 years, without the external stimuli of the proposed facility,
- that this growth can be assimilated by the area with minimum change effects if planned orderly growth is permitted,
- that the impacts of such a facility would be destructive of human and economic values out of all proportion to the benefits gained, and
- that the proposed airport should not be permitted at Morris County if any reasonable alternative exists.

* * * * *

The obvious prejudgment of the case by the Port Authority, after inadequate investigation,* will be clearly demonstrated in what follows. The inflexibility of position taken in the Preliminary Report and in subsequent statements of its Executive Director (later modified) put the Port Authority in an untenable position. The findings of these studies have destroyed that position. Meanwhile, in the fifteen months that have expired, hundreds of thousands of people have had to bear the fear and apprehension that this project might be imposed upon them.

It was originally intended that the results of this independent objective research would be weighed against the so-called "Definitive Report" of the Port Authority. An unconscionable delay has occurred on this study which was to take six months and is now in its fifteenth month. A series of postponements have

* On September 27, 1960, Mr. Wiley of the Port of New York Authority, testifying before the New Jersey Senate Investigating Commission, said in reply to a question from Senator Cowgill (D-Camden),

"Sir, the studies that we did in the various areas before December when the Preliminary Report was issued were the kind of studies that you could do by driving through the area or flying over the area or something like that."

emanated from the PA until it is no longer possible to rely with any confidence on the date of submission promised. The most recent of these promises is May, 1961. It is, therefore, necessary to examine the findings of these studies in the light of the Port Authority Preliminary Report rather than the long awaited Definitive Report.

The actual investigation began in 1957, according to the PA, but secrecy was maintained until December of 1959, when it "broke" in the Newark Evening News of December 3rd. From that date, the public made it a bilateral investigation rather than a unilateral decision.

* * * * *

On Page 2, in the Port Authority Preliminary Report, a major decision was reached:

"This study has confirmed that the capacity of the existing airports will be reached by 1965, at the latest, at which time an additional major airport will be needed."

This statement is refuted by one of the foremost aviation traffic forecasting organizations in the country, United Research, Inc. On the basis that certain technology now in process of development by the FAA can be expected to increase existing airport capacity, their report concludes:

- "1. Estimates of demand and capacity do not demonstrate the need for a fourth airport in the New Jersey-New York area by 1965. No new runways will be required until 1972.
2. If general aviation* activity is limited to its present volume, no new runways will be required until 1979.
3. If general aviation movements were diverted from La Guardia, Idlewild and Newark, these airports could accomodate airline traffic until after 1980.
4. If additional facilities for general aviation use were provided at existing airports other than the three major airports or at a new general aviation airport, the additional capacity could be provided at substantially less cost than the con-

* (For the reader's edification, General Aviation may be defined as corporate and privately owned aircraft whether for business, instruction or recreation -- asterisk ours).

- struction of a fourth general-purpose airport.
5. Passengers and airlines would be penalized in cost and convenience if flights in and out of New York were distributed among four airports instead of the present three."

The foregoing is an exact transcription of the Conclusions following the Findings of the Harding Report.

General aviation constitutes an important factor in the Harding Report's conclusions. At Newark Airport, no scheduled turbo-jet operations have been permitted by Port Authority regulation, up to the present time. Ironically, for reasons partly of safety and mostly of nuisance, legitimate commercial airlines traffic is restricted while general aviation traffic is left uninhibited to the point where the Harding Report predicts it will be using up 1/3 of our metropolitan area runway capacity by 1970. It is very significant that general aviation is denied the use of London Airport at London, England, except on written permission.

Another statement of the PA Preliminary Report appearing on Page 2 reads:

"The preliminary studies on which this report is based have been under way since early in 1957. They have been guided by several basic considerations including proximity to the traffic generating area, air space and the primary requirement of protection of airport neighbors from excessive aircraft noise.

They have included an intensive evaluation of all possible sites with respect to airplanes and possible conflicts with other airports; ground transportation; size; topography and land availability. As a result, the Port Authority has been forced to conclude that there is only one site in the New Jersey-New York Metropolitan area that meets these criteria. That site, in Morris County, New Jersey, is comprised in large part of marshland known as the Great Swamp. Much of the remainder is undeveloped land. Unhappily, it includes one village and several large estates. But the fact is that there is no other practicable site that would meet the criteria of an airport that the people of northern New Jersey and the metropolitan region must have." (All underlining ours).

It would appear from the foregoing statement that the "definitive" phase of the study was embarked upon after the decision as to location had already been reached. The firm conclusion that Morris County is the one and only site has been

Page 5.

backed up by the Port Authority with self-serving observations and lip service to socio-economic considerations. There is no concern for the citizenry which would bear the overwhelming impact of such a facility.

Precise quotations from the PA Preliminary Report may be analyzed against the findings of the Chatham Township and Morris County Reports. Some points are completely irreconcilable.

For example, the foregoing PA statement says,

"They have been guided by the primary requirement of protection of airport neighbours from excessive aircraft noise."

No one knows more about the annoyance of jet aircraft than the Port Authority. It has been steeped in controversy with the citizenry surrounding Idlewild since the earliest jet operations. How can this statement of concern be accepted?

Subsequent to the publishing of the PA Report a bulletin was published by the Federal Aviation Agency entitled "Aircraft Noise Abatement" under date of September 2, 1960.

The impact of noise from jet aircraft is sympathetically and practically analyzed in the FAA Bulletin and the discomfort and ensuing public complaint arising from noise is measured. The Bulletin describes areas subjected to 100 DB levels as ----

"Recommended for non-residential development and the exclusion of places of public assembly."

90 DB areas are described as areas where ----

"Patience and reasonable tolerance to aircraft noise will be required of persons who reside or expect to reside in the nearby non-shaded area. Consequently, the establishment of a friendly and cooperative relationship between the airport and persons living in the airport environment is indicated."

The "nearby non-shaded area" referred to is the 90 DB zone.

The FAA Bulletin is appended to the Chatham Report and was used by Ebasco Services, Inc. in arriving at the following conclusions:

"The entire area in the vicinity of the proposed airport could be subjected, at times, to from 90 to 100 DB (decibels) of noise either from aircraft landing or taking off. A noise level of 90 DB is equivalent to the noise of a siren at 75 feet and a 100 DB noise level matches a jack-hammer at 10 feet or a subway station with an express passing through. Regardless of the runway layout used at least 12,000 people* would be intermittently subjected to noise levels in excess of 90 DB. Assuming a reduction of about 20 DB due to a closed building the area could expect to have an intermittent indoor noise level of 70 to 80 DB. Since this is in a range where telephone conversation and speech becomes difficult, additional sound-proofing would be required in schools, hospitals, churches and office buildings if they were to remain functional."

Using the same FAA noise pattern, the Morris County Report produces the following findings:

"Based on the original general design of the facility announced by the Port Authority, an estimated 18,000* people would be affected by displacement, subjected to noise levels which the FAA considers unacceptable for residential areas, or indirectly inconvenienced by having their schools or churches become unsuitable or unavailable. Some 1,500 homes would be in areas of unacceptable noise levels, and an additional 705 would be taken to make up the originally described site. Eight schools and seven churches would be affected either by noise or acquisition."

"The airport might handle one-third of all New York-generated flights by 1970 or approximately 200,000 per year. This will mean that on an average day there would be 548 air movements, the preponderance between the hours of eight in the morning and ten at night. A plane would take off or land every one and one-half minutes. The bulk of the estimated 85 air movements between 10:00 P.M. and 8:00 A.M. would occur before midnight and after 5:00 A.M. It is clear, however, that these nighttime movements occurring at an average interval of twenty minutes would be highly disruptive to sleep."

* It will be noted that in the Chatham Report the number of people subjected to noise levels alone is computed, while in the Morris County Report displaced and people oriented to churches and schools which become unsuitable or unavailable are added to this number.

The figures used in these quotations are based on current population statistics. The Morris County Report predicts an 85% increase in population for the entire impact area by 1980. If this increase is experienced, in spite of a jetport, the number of people subjected to the high noise levels would be steadily increased.

The public clamor of thousands of people in the environs of Idlewild, La Guardia and Newark Airports, both before and after the advent of jets, has resulted in restrictive regulation of flight patterns at all three airports by the FA. It would appear to be the height of folly to attempt to place a new facility where 195,000 or more people living within a radius of 7-1/2 miles from the center of the site would be added to those already on the back of the FA, demanding relief from the scream and roar of the jets.

The aforementioned FAA Bulletin contains a chart, compiled by the U.S. Air Force, depicting noise levels at which varying degrees of complaints may be expected from the surrounding communities:

Sporadic Complaints	46-47 DB
Widespread Complaints	52-53 DB
Threats of Community Action	57-58 DB
Vigorous Community Action	70-80 DB

This new method of measuring the blood pressure of an aroused citizenry never reaches 90-100 DB!

From the foregoing, it would appear that, ideally, no residence or public meeting place should be closer than five miles from a modern jet airport, preferably more. This ideal objective could be accomplished in various areas of middle and southern New Jersey, but in Morris, where 70,000 reside within the 5 mile radius and 195,000 within a 7-1/2 mile radius, it is impossible.

It should be noted in connection with the noise pattern diagram utilized in both the Morris County and Chatham Reports that a noise level of 90 DB still is experienced on the ground 40,000 feet or about 7-1/2 miles from the start of takeoff

roll, at which time the plane has achieved an altitude of 2500 feet. From the center of the proposed airport site, a radius of 7-1/2 miles includes all or major parts of the communities of Summit, Mountainside, Murray Hill, Berkeley Heights, Gillette, Scotch Plains, Watchung, North Plainfield, Meyersville, Millington, Lyons, Bernardsville, Basking Ridge, Mendham, Brookside, Morristown, Morris Township, Morris Plains, Convent, Florham Park, Madison, and Chatham Borough and Chatham Township; twenty-three residential communities with a population estimated at 195,000 people. "Vigorous community action" certainly could be anticipated.

With four approach and takeoff directions, one in each quadrant, and with wind shifts dictating runway use regardless of direction of flight of approaching or departing planes, a pinwheel pattern of flight is produced around an airport center. To some extent, this can be controlled to avoid noise nuisance. To a considerable extent, it cannot. The safe and practical operation of the aircraft must come first. The impact of at least 90 DB of noise is potential within the entire 7-1/2 mile radius. It is just a question of the degree of the frequency and intensity of the noise nuisance - the nuisance unquestionably would exist.

The advent of the turbo-fan engine holds the promise of quicker "climb out" and hence holds promise of some reduction of the extent of the noise nuisance on takeoff. But landing characteristics and "stacking" techniques remain substantially the same and noise level, when landing, is not much lower than takeoff.

The majority, by far, of aircraft accidents occur on landing and takeoff in close proximity to airports. Also, disabled planes either fly around until their fuel load is largely consumed or dump it before attempting landing. Modern long range jets carry 15,000 to 22,000 gallons of kerosene. This is an impressive quantity of flammable material, whether it be dumped or crashed.

Envisioning 200,000 takeoffs and landings annually paints a horrifying picture of the grim but absolute inevitability of ultimate disaster for some of

those living in an airport's environs. If people move into such an area, it is one thing; to have this threat imposed upon them when they are already residents is quite another matter. It is not to be expected that 195,000 people, or more, are going to accept these incredible contingencies with equanimity.

Take another quotation from the Preliminary Report:

"That site, in Morris County, New Jersey is comprised in large part of marshland known as the Great Swamp. Much of the remainder is undeveloped land. Unhappily, it includes one village and several large estates."

One would gain the impression that there is little of value here. This insultingly cavalier attitude regarding the people who will be affected has not endeared the Port Authority to the people living around the Morris County site. It demonstrates either ignorance or propaganda so brutal in its impact as to be shocking.

The facts are that the Morris County Report found in a detailed examination of the communities directly involved in condemnation that approximately 705 homes would have to be condemned in Harding, Bernards, Passaic and Chatham Townships. In Harding Township alone, the value of these ratables is appraised at \$13,800,000, about 42% of the entire town. Three churches and a school would also go. Another \$6,000,000 of Harding ratables are estimated to be in 90-100 DB zones.

The total number of units in the four towns either taken or subjected to 90-100 DB is 2200.

The Morris County Report states:

1. "The direct impacts on schools, homes, and churches will affect the lives of over 18,000 people."
2. "The settlements of New Vernon and Green Village would disappear."
3. "Those nearby properties not taken in the process of airport site acquisition would suffer a loss up to fifty percent of their previous market value."

There is much additional material in the three research studies of great interest to the residents of this area and to their elected representatives. The material presented in this paper was selected to demonstrate the unreliability and superficiality of the following PA positions:

1. That an emergency exists in airport capacity
2. That careful attention was given to the noise question
3. That Morris County is an ideal site
4. That not many people would be disturbed
5. That the supposed economic benefits of the facility would "sell" the project to the people.

Individually and collectively these representations just do not stand up under objective scrutiny. The supposition and semantics indulged in by the Port Authority have been discredited and replaced by the hard facts of the Harding, Chatham and Morris County Reports.

The facts show that the only modern facility of any type or description which exceeds a modern jet airport in noise nuisance and general disruption of its environs is a missile launching base. Certainly, people do live next to Idlewild, Cape Canaveral, Chicago's Midway and assorted other public nuisances. But the people surrounding the Morris County site do not want to do so

The significance of the Harding Report is that it demonstrates that time is available to properly verify the real need and proper location for a fourth airport if this awkward decision cannot be avoided in the future. The destruction of human and economic values of a large order are predicted by the Chatham and Morris County Reports. Necessity for a panicky solution, in which these priceless and irretrievable values are swept aside, does not exist.

The JJSA does not believe that the Port of New York Authority is the proper agency to make this decision. It is in many respects a fine organization with many

Page 11.

accomplishments to its credit. It has, however, in connection with this project and others, demonstrated a preoccupation with revenues rather than sociological considerations. It has also demonstrated a provincialism focused on New York Harbor which appears to cloud its objectivity. It does not own airplanes or operate them. It does not handle air traffic control. Though it may be a likely financial institution to create and manage airport facilities, its orientation is alien to the proper determination of either the need or location of such facilities.

The PA has retreated to the position that the locational decision must rest with the Legislatures and Governors of New Jersey and New York, a posture which was not apparent in either the Preliminary Report or the Executive Director's utterances which followed. This is a healthy change in philosophy and one which must prevail in the future.

It is inconceivable that the Legislatures of New Jersey and New York could possibly permit the imposition of this facility on the people of the area. The facts have been produced. The impact would be too great.

The people feel very, very strongly about what has been attempted here. What follows is evidence of the depth and vigor of the people's feeling that this problem is not just a matter of the pocketbook, but of deep significance to their safety, peace of mind and self-determination. It is a statement of how many people disagree with the Port Authority on their proposal.

P A R T I I

The funds for their defense provided by the people surrounding the Morris County site has reached the impressive total of \$192,000.00. Even more impressive is the extraordinary number of contributors who have supported the resistance.

Received from well over 8500 individual contributors, ranging from a minimum contribution of 10¢* to a maximum of \$2,000.00. It is estimated that only 10% have contributed more than \$25.00.

	\$123,000.00
Harding Township through purchase of the Aeronautical Report	
Average cost per resident (2700 pop.) - \$10.00	25,000.00
Morris County Planning Board through purchase of the Socio-Economic Study	
Average cost per resident (260,000 pop.) - 10¢	25,000.00
Chatham Township through purchase of the Civil Engineering Report	
Average cost per resident (5900 pop.) - \$ 2.33	14,000.00
City of Summit through research appropriation	
Average cost per resident (24,000 pop.) - 23¢	<u>5,000.00</u>
Grand total - all sources	\$192,000.00
Grand total, direct and indirect contributions, 300,000 persons	
Average contribution per person - all sources - \$.65	

The organizational effort which went into the raising of the contributions from individuals was spread over about 150-200 members of the 23 municipal committees.

Petition signatures against the project representing a population of approximately 200,000 were obtained through the efforts of the Women's Division and the College of Saint Elizabeth. Signatures were obtained from people in 293 communities.

Resolutions of protest were obtained from 102 organizations, institutions, municipalities and even counties.

The Freeholders of Morris and Somerset and Hunterdon Counties, all passed strong negative resolutions.

The State Association of Chosen Freeholders overwhelmingly endorsed Senate Resolution #3 (described later).

* Miss Priscilla Ernst, age 6, of Millington took this sum from her piggy bank as her protest against "That 'ole' jetport".

On January 16, 1960, the New Jersey Senate passed Senate Resolution #3 (SR-3) by a vote of 20-1. There were eleven bi-partisan sponsors of the Resolution which read in part:

"BE IT RESOLVED by the Senate of the State of New Jersey:

Opposition of the members of the New Jersey Senate to location of a new major air terminal in Morris County, or any county contiguous thereto, is hereby registered.

Governmental agencies at the State, interstate and Federal levels are requested and memorialized to study the feasibility of development of a new major global jet air terminal in southern New Jersey."

On September 12, 1960, the New Jersey Senate passed Senate Resolution #7 (SR-7) establishing an Investigating Commission. The vote was 19-0. The Resolution states in part that:

"BE IT RESOLVED by the Senate of the State of New Jersey:

The commission is authorized, empowered, and directed to study the necessity, feasibility, ownership, location and construction of a major global jet air terminal to be located in the State of New Jersey with particular consideration of a location in southern New Jersey.

The commission is also authorized, empowered and directed to make such further study and investigation as it may consider appropriate pertaining to the responsibility and accountability of the Port of New York Authority to the Legislature of the State of New Jersey and its citizens and as to whether or not said Port of New York Authority is fulfilling its statutory duties and obligations."

On January 18, 1961, SR-3 was reintroduced in the Senate and passed 18-0.

In January, 1960, the New Jersey Congressional delegation unanimously approved the stand taken by SR-3.

Both Senators Case and Williams have supported the resistance movement. So, from the individual citizen right up to the Federal Government, the reaction is "NO!"

It is time to put an end to the cloud of apprehension which has been

hanging over the very large population of the area. These people have effectively and sincerely attempted to express to their legislators the depth of their feelings and the inflexibility of their intent. The tremendous amount of effort and money they have provided bears witness to this. It is significant that no professional fund raising talent was employed. It is also significant that no effort to raise funds was made until well after SR-3 was passed the first time. This action by the Senate caused many people to think that the PA would bow to the wishes of the Legislature, and abandon their Morris County project.

There has been no hysteria, no witch hunt. About half the money contributed to the JJSA or appropriated by Harding and Chatham Townships and Morris County has been devoted to solid basic research on the problem, both technical and legal. The balance of the funds have been expended on the coordination and information of the population of the area involved. Where the Port Authority deserved praise, it has been given freely. In the areas where the Authority appears to have drifted away from its publicly inspired mission, the people have felt free to say so.

A complete lack of public responsiveness on the part of the Port of New York Authority has been evident in this controversy. It has received copies of most of the public protests. It is familiar with the acts of the New Jersey Senate, the Congressional Delegation and the unnumbered statements of elected officials about this matter throughout the state. It could have gracefully withdrawn.

The PA already knew most of the things our research has produced. And yet, there has hardly been a time since the passage of SR-3 in January of 1960 when there have not been employees or contractors of the Port Authority swarming over the Morris County site. There is no question that the Definitive Report will be definitive about the Morris site. It will be interesting to see whether it is equally definitive about any other of the fifteen sites which were to be so carefully examined, particularly those in southern New Jersey as requested by the New

Jersey Senate.

It will make no difference to the people of this area how persuasive the Port Authority's Definitive Report may be if it should continue to show Morris County as the "only" site. The people have produced ample and convincing evidence that it should not and can not be imposed on them.

The complete ignoring of the public sentiment, so widespread and well organized, and the casual disregard of the Senate spells arrogance. It is unfortunate this label must be put on it. The Port Authority has left no other choice. There is absolutely nothing which would have prevented their agreeing with the Senate and the people at any point since January 16, 1960. It must be assumed that they are either oblivious of the great public hurt that they have created and perpetuated or that they intend to try to ride roughshod over the people. Neither provides an attractive, useful image of the Port of New York Authority.

The picture of a benevolent monopoly of all the profitable transportation systems in the New York area has been forever destroyed. A great disservice has been done to the basic concept of the Port of New York Authority.

There can be no question of where the people stand. The jetport cannot go in Morris County! Under SR-3, it cannot go in northern New Jersey. It is time for higher authority to direct the Port Authority to investigate sincerely and honestly those areas of New Jersey where it could be put, or direct them to bow out of the picture. The New Jersey Senate so indicated fifteen months ago.

Mr. H. Watson Tietze of 35 Broadview Terrace, Chatham, is Substation and Service Engineer of the Electric Distribution Department of Public Service Electric and Gas Company. He started with Public Service as a cadet engineer in 1924 after being graduated from Stevens Institute of Technology with a mechanical engineering degree. Three years later he was made assistant engineer, New Brunswick Electric Distribution Department and the following year was transferred to the General Office in the same capacity. He subsequently has held the positions of senior engineer (planning), installation engineer, and assistant transmission and distribution engineer.

Active in the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, he was a member of the Electric Welding Committee from 1947 to 1957 and of the Industrial Power Systems Committee from 1955 to 1958. During this time he published several technical papers on electric welding. He has since 1957 been a member of the Electrical Systems and Equipment Committee of the Edison Electric Institute, and is Chairman of the Electric Light and Power Group of the American Standards Association Committee on Transformers. He is a Professional Engineer, past-president of Iota Association Phi Sigma Kappa, a member of the Official Board of the Chatham Methodist Church. He took an active part throughout Morris County in opposing the construction of an airport. He has been a member of the Planning Board of Chatham Borough for five years, the last year serving as Chairman.

HWT:PL

9-21-66



H. Watson Tietze

(Picture of Mr. Tietze's home will be found in
Mrs. Tietze's file under "Artists".

Jewelry Stores

JEWELRY STORES by Book committee

Notes gleaned from various sources.

From Reminiscences BY Mrs. Wm Schmidt we learn that Aunt Martha Muchmore who lived at what is now 24 Kings Road and owned the property through to Main St. rented a room at the rear facing Main St. to a man named Ryan. He repaired clocks and watches. This was about 1890.

From the Madison Eagle of Mar. 18th ,1904 we read "Owing to increased trade, we have decided to open a Jewelry store in Madison" Robert Scheurmann.*

4 Main St. Madison - - Main St. Chatham.

We have a memo that Pagliara sold jewelry during the Depression.

**

We were told that the silver spoon shown on page 180 of CHATHAM: At the Crossing of the Fishawack was purchased at the De Witt Slee Drug Store. He had some antiques in the rear of his store and may have sold jewelry as well.

Arthur Pelosi opened a jewelry store on the north side of Main St. toward the close of World War II. His business flourished and he moved to the south side near the Canter. He later left Chatham and opened a store in Summit.

**Frederick W. Wainwright started a jewelry business on S. Passaic Ave. in the early sixties. He was there for several years- then moved to larger quarters on Main St.

* ABOUT 1912 HE MAINTAINED A STORE AT ABOUT 250 MAIN ST, CHATHAM.
HAD A SON, FRED

Junior O.U.A.M.

Jr. O.U.A.M. by Robert Edwards

On October 18 1893 State Councilor Joseph L. Moore issued a dispensation to form a Council of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics by the following men, G.F. Dreher, W.J. Wolfe, Jacob Gidis, O. Ashenback, Thomas Shepard, W.R. Conklin, C.F. Barber, Frank Pollard, J.B. Edwards, Daniel Struble, Lester Sullivan, I.L. Brown, C.L. Trowbridge, G.W. Wharton, J.M. Stuble, C.F. Carter, C.E. Hopping, W.A. Edwards, Edw. Lantz, Frank Trowbridge. This Council was known as, Sunset # 34 and met for some time in the old Wolfe building in the lodge rooms on the third floor above what is now Paterson's Cigar store and the A&P store, later they held their meetings in the Odd Fellows Hall above the Bakery on Main Street. Dr. W.J. Wolfe was secretary for many years. Other men from Chatham were at one time members, to name a few, William Miller, W.R. Miller, Edward Weary, James Rawlings, and many other old timers in town. This Council was consolidated with Madison Council #148 as near as is known in 1928.

Note from committee;

Robert Edwards is a brother of Carl Edwards. He is unmarried. His biography is similar to that of his brother.

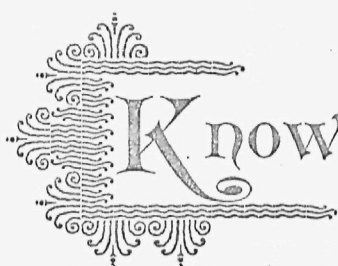


State Council



JUNIOR ORDER UNITED

TO ALL WHOM IT



Know ye, That we, Jos. L. Moore.

STATE • CO

Of the Junior Order United American Mechanics of New Americans by birth, who have been properly vouched for as being men of good moral character, and having the Honor and Prosperity of the Order at heart, they are desirous of establishing a Council under our Jurisdiction, and requesting a Dispensation for the same.

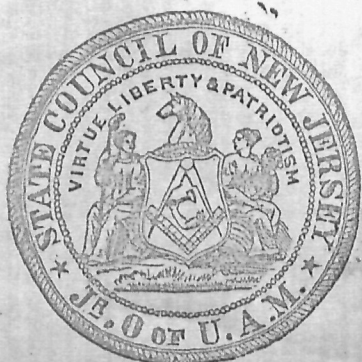
And Whereas, There appears to us good and sufficient cause for granting the Dispensation, the Constitutions, Laws, Rules and Regulations of the Order, do grant this, our

G. F. Dreher, W. J. Kolfe, Jacob Giddis, O. Ascher,
Frank Pollard, J. B. Edwards, Danl. Struble, Lester
J. M. Struble, C. F. Carter, C. E. Hopking, W. Edwards

to constitute a Council, to be held under our jurisdiction, at Lebanon Conn.

And we further authorize the said persons above named, to initiate in the same according to the Constitutions, customs and usages of the Order, and the Rules of the State Council of New Jersey, and not otherwise.

And this our Dispensation, shall continue of force until the next Annual Convention, unless it be revoked by us, or the authority of the aforesaid State Council of New Jersey. All books, papers, seals, money and all other property of said Council shall become the property of the Council Secretary.



Given under our hand and the Seal
day of October A.D.

Attest:

W. H. Miers

NOTE.—This Dispensation to be returned to the S. C. Sec'y, when Charter is given.

New Jersey



AMERICAN MECHANICS

Y CONCERN:

DILOR,

having received a Petition from a Constitutional number of Persons,
and believing in the existence of a Supreme Being, setting forth that,
weil at Chatham County of Morris

prayer of the said petition, we, by virtue of the powers in us vested by
tion, empowering

Thos Shepard, W R Conklin, L J Barber,
W L Trowbridge, J L Brown, J W Wharton,
up Frank Trowbridge And Others

Morris by the name of Sunset No. 389

our Order such person or persons as they may elect, who are qualified,
tions of the **National Council of the United States**, and the

ing of the State Council of New Jersey aforesaid, or this dispensation
by the proper authority, for cause, or should said Council disband, then
ty of the State Council of New Jersey, and be delivered to the State

to Council, at the City of Trenton, this 18th

Joseph L Moore State Councilor.

Council Secretary.

to

Sunset Council,

No. 34

at

Chatham

NJ

Recorded in Book 21
of Dispensations, page 60 &c.

W. H. Miers

State Council Secretary.

Fee of Twenty-five Dollars
paid.

W. H. Miers
State Council Secretary.

Kiwanis



HISTORY

OF THE

CHATHAM KIWANIS CLUB

BY

DR. GEORGE H. PIKE

*To increase Righteousness and Patriotism; to promote
Justice and Good Will toward all, and to aid and assist
the Underprivileged.*



Kiwanis Club

Inc., of Chatham, New Jersey

MEETS EVERY TUESDAY, 12:10 NOON AT
THE WILLIAM PITT TAVERN, 94 MAIN STREET

OTTO STAHL, Lieutenant Governor, Division 10

DIRECTORS

AMOS CHALIF	'63
GEORGE WHITEHEAD	'63
CECIL TROYER	'64
JOHN COLLINS	'64
GEORGE BRODLEY	'65
GEORGE PONCY	'65
ALVIN SCHLOSSBERG	'65

TRUSTEES

DUDLEY HOWARD	'64
GEORGE PIKE	'64
G. KIMBALL COLEMAN	'65

OFFICERS 1963
GEORGE McKELVEY, Jr.
 President
GEORGE HENNESSY
 Immediate Past President
HAROLD HENRICH
 1st Vice President
CHARLES JOHNSON
 2nd Vice President
WILLIAM VALLEY
 Treasurer
CHARLES PARDRIDGE
 Asst. Treasurer
CHARLES KEMPER
 Secretary
SHERMAN BURLING
 Asst. Secretary

NO WORTH-WHILE ORGANIZATION OR ENTERPRISE CAN LONG
 CONTINUE AS A SEPARATE ENTITY. IT MUST GROW AND MUST SPREAD
 OUT. THE MISSIONARY ZEAL MUST BE STRONG IN THE HEARTS OF THE
 MEMBERS IF THE ORGANIZATION IS TO THRIVE AND EVEN TO LIVE.

THAT GROUP OF BUSINESS MEN WHO GATHERED FOR LUNCHEON
 EVERY WEEK, SOMETIMES EVERY DAY, SOON REALIZED THAT IF THEY
 WISHED TO PERPETUATE THEIR GROUP THEY HAD TO DO AT LEAST TWO
 THINGS; THEY HAD TO HAVE AN OBJECTIVE AND THEY HAD TO INFLUENCE
 OTHERS TO ADOPT THAT OBJECTIVE. THE GREAT INTERNATIONAL ORGAN-
 IZATION OF WHICH WE ARE A PART IS A DEMONSTRATION OF THE EFFEC-
 TIVENESS OF THESE PRINCIPLES, THE SOUNDNESS OF THE OBJECTIVES,
 AND THE MISSIONARY ZEAL OF THAT FIRST GROUP OF KIWANIANS.

IN EARLY APRIL 1930, THE OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS OF THE
 MADISON KIWANIS CLUB MET AT THE HOME OF PERCY B. LUM. AFTER THE
 BUSINESS HAD BEEN TRANSACTED, THE QUESTION OF ORGANIZING AND
 SPONSORING A KIWANIS CLUB IN CHATHAM WAS BROACHED. SEVERAL
 MEN FROM CHATHAM WERE MEMBERS OF THE MADISON CLUB, AND WHILE
 PROSPECTS FOR A CHATHAM CLUB WERE NOT ALTOGETHER ENCOURAGING,
 IT WAS VOTED TO MAKE THE EFFORT. QUITE RECENTLY THE MADISON
 ROTARY CLUB HAD SURVEYED CHATHAM, BUT FOUND IT COLD TO A SERVICE
 CLUB. IT WAS ARGUED, HOWEVER, THAT A KIWANIS CLUB, WHICH ALLOWED

"RESPONSIBILITY, THE KEY TO FREEDOM"

TWO MEMBERS OF EACH BUSINESS CLASSIFICATION, WOULD BE ABLE TO FUNCTION IN CHATHAM.

A COMMITTEE CONSISTING OF AL HARMAN AND J. THOMAS SCOTT WAS APPOINTED TO CANVASS THE POSSIBILITIES AND REPORT AT A SUBSEQUENT MEETING.

IT SHOULD BE BORNE IN MIND THAT THE KIWANIS IDEA WAS MORE OR LESS NEW IN THIS SECTION. SUMMIT, THE FIRST CLUB IN THIS LOCALITY, HAD SPONSORED THE MADISON CLUB, AND MADISON, IN TURN, HAD SPONSORED THE MORRISTOWN CLUB. CHATHAM SEEMED TO OFFER THE ONLY POSSIBLE OUTLET FOR MISSIONARY EFFORT.

THE COMMITTEE LOST LITTLE TIME IN GETTING TO WORK, BUT THE PROGRESS WAS SLOW, AND FOR THE MOST PART DISCOURAGING TO THE COMMITTEE. THE IDEA OF A NEW GROUP DEVOTED TO THE IDEA OF SERVICE TO OTHERS DID NOT TAKE WELL AT FIRST; IT WAS ARGUED THAT SUCH EFFORTS COULD BEST BE DEVOTED TO, AND BETTER RESULTS ATTAINED, BY AFFILIATING OR COOPERATING WITH ONE OF THE MANY RELIGIOUS AND SEMI-RELIGIOUS GROUPS NOW FUNCTIONING IN CHATHAM. AND IT MUST BE ADMITTED THAT THE COST ENTERED INTO THE PICTURE. MANY OF THE CHATHAM BUSINESS MEN LIVED IN CHATHAM AND WENT HOME FOR LUNCH. WHY THEN PAY FOR A LUNCH SERVED AT HOME, AND IN ADDITION PAY DUES TO A HEADQUARTERS ORGANIZATION DEVOTED TO EXECUTIVE AND EXTENSION WORK.

ON SEVERAL OCCASIONS A MEMBER OF THE COMMITTEE TOOK AS HIS GUESTS TO THE MADISON CLUB MEETINGS MEN WHOM HE HOPED TO INTEREST IN THE FORMATION OF THE LOCAL CLUB, AND ON TWO OCCASIONS, WHEN THE INTEREST BECAME MORE GENERAL, HAD A LARGE GROUP AS GUESTS AT THE JANE GREY TEA ROOM, SELECTED AS THE TENTATIVE HEADQUARTERS OF THE PROPOSED CHATHAM CLUB.

TOWARD THE END OF THE SUMMER, THE COMMITTEE HAD THE ASSISTANCE OF WALTER HARMON OF PORTLAND, MAINE, WHO WAS A SPECIAL

REPRESENTATIVE OF KIWANIS INTERNATIONAL. HIS HELP AND ADVICE, PARTICULARLY AT ONE OF THE LUNCHEON MEETING REFERRED TO WAS GREAT. IN A COUPLE OF WEEKS MORE THE REQUIRED NUMBER OF SUGNATURES WERE SECURED TO AN APPLICATION FOR A CHARTER, THIS NUMER INCLUDING ANTHONY RUZICKA, LEWIS W. MARTENIS, DR. M.J.WILLIAMS, MERRITT BUDD AND J. T. SCOTT, WHO WERE ALREADY MEMBERS OF THE MADISON CLUB. THEREUPON THE NEW CLUB BEGAN TO HOLD WEEKLY MEETING, TO SELECT OFFICERS, AND GENERALLY TO CONDUCT KIWANIS CLUB AFFAIRS UNTIL THE CLUB SHOULD BE LEGALLY CONSTITUEED AND WORK UNDER A CHARTER FROM KIWANIS INTERNATIONAL.

CHARTER NIGHT WAS HELD IN THE PARISH HOUSE OF THE OGDEN MEMORIAL CHURCH, AND WAS AN EVENT WHICH IS REMEMBERED TO THIS DAY AS ONE OF SURPASSING EXCELLENCE. DIGNATARIES OF KIWANIS WERE PRESENT IN NUMBER; MANY CLUBS WERE REPRESENTED; GIFTS FROM OTHER CLUBS WERE RECEIVED; AND MANY TIMELY ADDRESSES MADE. THE FEATURED SPEAKER WAS DR. DAVIS, A METHODIST MINISTER OF NEW YORK, WHOSE ALL TO BRIEF TALK WAS REplete WITH HUMOR AND ANECDOTE, AND WHO BROUGHT THE MINDS OF THE PEOPLE DOWN OUT OF THE CLOUDS TO THE EVERYDAY LIFE WE LIVE IN. IN THE OPINION OF MANY, DR. DAVIS SAVED THE DAY, OR RATHER NIGHT.

FOR THE SAKE OF THE RECORD IT IS WELL TO RECORD THE MEN WHO FORMED THE NEW CHATHAM CLUB. THEY WERE:

ALFRED C. ARNOTT, RAYMOND C. ATTERIDGE, RALPH F. BATES, ADOLPH A. BOHRMANN, F. DWIGHT BUDD, MERRITT L. BUDD, JOHN J. BURKE. EDWIN A. CANFIELD, FLOYD B. CARLEY, JAMES M. CHRISTIAN, JAMES D. COLEMAN, G. KIMBALL COLEMAN, CHRISTIAN A. DELPHO, WILLIAM M. FITZE, CARL A. HENRICH, PIERSON P. HARRIS, DANIEL HOPPER, JR. WILLIAM KEHOE, FRED W. KEMP, NORMAN W. KIRKBY, LEWIS W. MARTENIS, C. NORMAN MILLER, MAURICE V. PATTERSON, ANTHONY RUZICKA, J. THOMAS

SCOTT, DEWITT W. SLEE, ROBERT L. VANNOTE, JAMES W. WAGNER, EDWIN M. WARREN, CHARLES G. WITTREIGH, MARTIN J. WILLIAMS.

OF THIS FIRST GROUP OF MEMBERSHIP, FIVE HAVE PASSED ON TO THE CLUB ON HIGH, WHERE ALL KIWANIS IDEALS A FINALLY REALIZED; TENARE STILL ACTIVE OR HONORARY MEMBERS OF OUR CLUB, AND THE REST, FOR ONE REASON OR ANOTHER, HAVE DROPPED OUT.

WHEN THE BELL--THE GIFT OF MADISON, THE SPONSORING CLUB-- SOUNDED TO ANNOUNCE THE END OF THAT MEMORABLE CHARTER NIGHT, THE ENTHUSIASM ENGENDERED BY THAT INSPIRING GATHERING GREW RATHER THAN DIMINISHED. THE WEEKLY LUNCHEONS WERE WELL ATTENDED, AND THE PROGRAMS WERE GOOD.

THE ORGANIZATION WAS SIMPLE BUT EFFECTIVE. THERE WERE TWO SCHOOLS OF THOUGHT; ONE DESIRED TO IMMEDIATELY TAKE UP SOME OUTSTANDING PIECE OF WORK AS A LOCAL OBJECTIVE, WHILE OTHERS, MORE CONSERVATIVELY URGED WELDING THE INFANT CLUB INTO A SOLID, COHESIVE BODY FOR THE FUTURE. THE LATTER SCHOOL OF THOUGHT TEMPORARILY WAS ADOPTED.

THE END OF THE FIRST CALENDER YEAR WAS ON US BEFORE WE REALIZED IT, AND IT WAS THE UNANIMOUS WISH OF THE DIRECTORS AND THE CLUB AS A WHOLE THAT THE SAME OFFICERS CONTINUE FOR THE FIRST FULL YEAR OF THE CLUB'S LIFE; SO THE ELECTION OF OFFICERS WAS A MERE FORMALITY.

THE PREPARATION OF THAT FIRST ACHIEVEMENT REPORT WAS A JOB WHICH SEEMED IMPOSSIBLE TO WRITE, AND THE RESPONSIBLE OFFICERS WITH GREAT UNANIMITY DUCKED THE JOB. A SORT OF REPORT WAS FINALLY DRAFTED AND SENT TO THE PROPER STATE OFFICIAL. ONE THOUGHT FROM THAT REPORT MIGHT BE WORTH QUOTING. IT WAS THAT THE MEMBERS HAD BEEN CHIEFLY CONCERNED WITH SELLING KIWANIS TO THEMSELVES; THAT THERE WAS STILL A FEELING THAT DUES WERE AN UNNECESSARY TAX ADDED TO THE COST OF THE LUNCHEON, AND THAT THE

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AMOUNTS PAID TO INTERNATIONAL AND TO THE NEW JERSEY DISTRICT WERE OUT OF PROPORTION TO THE BENEFITS WE RECEIVED. THESE AND OTHER SYMPTOMS OF GROWING PAINS HAVE CEASED TO BE EVEN HINTED AT. WE HAVE GROWN UP.

IT IS MOST UNFORTUNATE THAT A COMPLETE PICTURE OF THAT FORMATIVE YEAR OF 1931 IS NOT AVAILABLE IN DOCUMENTARY FORM; BUT SUCH IS THE CASE. THE CLUB MET REGULARLY AT THE JANE GREY TEA ROOM ON MAIN STREET, AND FOR THE MOST PART THE MEETINGS WERE MADE INTERESTING WITH GOOD SPEAKERS, AND WITH CLUB SPEAKERS ON OPEN DATES. A SERIES OF PROGRAMS OF FIVE MINUTE TALKS ON "MY MOST HARROWING EXPERIENCE," ON BUSINESS TOPICS AND THE LIKE, FILLED IN WHAT WOULD OTHERWISE HAVE BEEN A BAD GAP. THE BUSINESS OF PLACING RESPONSIBILITY ON THE CLUB MEMBERSHIP AS A WHOLE HAD NOT BEEN DEVELOPED TO THE PRESENT FINE ART. AND SO, WITH THE STATEMENT THAT THE YEAR SAW A GAIN IN MEMBERSHIP AND IN INTEREST, WITH THE CLUB BECOMING MORE AND MORE RECOGNIZED LOCALLY AS A POTENTIAL AGENCY FOR SERVICE TO OTHERS, THE FIRST FULL YEAR OF OUR CLUB LIFE UNDER THE LEADERSHIP OF EDWIN M. WARREN PASSED INTO HISTORY.

A POINT OF INTEREST RIGHT HERE IS THE LOCATION OF THE JANE GREY TEA ROOM. IT WAS FIRST LOCATED AT THE CORNER OF MAIN STREET AND WASHINGTON AVE. WHERE THE NURSING HOME IS NOW LOCATED, BUT IN THE SUMMER OF 1931 IT MOVED TO A HOUSE NOW NUMBERED 339 MAIN ST. WHICH IS THE HOUSE BETWEEN WHERE WILLIAM BRADLEY'S FUNERAL HOME AND GEORGE MCKELVEY'S OFFICE ARE NOW LOCATED. THIS HOUSE WAS KNOWN AS THE HIGGINS HOMESTED. IT HAS SINCE BEEN GREATLY REMODELED.

IN APRIL OF THIS YEAR THE CLUB SUFFERED ITS FIRST LOSS IN MEMBERSHIP BY DEATH. ALFRED ARNOTT, WHO CONDUCTED A SPORTS GOODS STORE WHERE G. KIMBALL COLEMAN'S OFFICE IS NOW LOCATED,

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DIED VERY SUDDENLY AT HIS HOME IN BERNARDSVILLE. FRED WAS A FINE CHAP, AND A GOOD KIWANIAN.

THE YEAR 1932 OPED UP WITH NEW OFFICERS. DEWITT SLEE WAS PRESEIDENT, GEORGE H. PIKE SECRETARY, AND KIMBALL COLEMAN TREASURER, AND THE INSTALLATION CEREMONIES AT THE CONGREGATIONAL PARISH HOUSE WAS A FEATURE EVENT. IN THE EARLY REPORTS OF THE SECRETARY OF THE DIRECTOR'S MEETING ONE NOTIOES WITH REOCCURRING FREQUENCY THE ITEM: "BILLS ORDERED PAID WHEN FUNDS ARE AVAILABLE." APPARANTLY THE TREASURY WAS DEVOID OF FUNDS MOST OF THE TIME, AND THIS WAS DUE TO THE NON-PAYMENT OF DUES. IT IS WORTHY OF NOTE THAT A SHORT TIME LATER DUES WERE INCORPORATED INTO THE LUNCHEON FEE, AT THE SUGGESTION OF THE SECRETARY, DR. GEORGE H. PIKE. AS WE ALL KNOW THE COUNTRY WAS IN SEVERE DEPRESSION AND 50 CENTS A WEEK WAS EASIER THAT \$6.50 A QUARTER AS DUES HAD ORIGINALLY BEEN SET UP. SINCE THAT TIME BILLS HAVE BEEN PAID WHEN PRESENTED , AND THERE HAS BEEN NO QUESTION OF AVAILABILITY.

PRESIDENT SLEE MADE A DETERMINED EFFORT TO BUILD UP CLUB MORALE. HE HELD A NUMBER OF INTER-CLUB MEETINGS, AND HAD BETTER THAN 90% FOLLOWING WHEN THE MEETING WAS OUT OF TOWN. HE ALSO ORGANIZED THREE FLYING SQUADRONS, CAPTAINED BY LEW MARTENIS, BILL HOWARD AND OTT DELPHO, WHICH VISITED OTHER CLUBS IN THE DISTRICT. THIS WAS TO PROMOTE GOOD FELLOWSHIP AND BETTER KIWANIS SPIRIT.

IN ADDITION TO THESE INTER-CLUB MEETINGS, THE CLUB ENJOYED THREE OUTINGS, ONE ON JULY 19 AT THE SUMMER HOME OF ONE OF THE MEMBERS AT MANUNKA CHUNK ON THE DELAWARE RIVER, ONE ON AUGUST 16 AT MANASQUAN, AND THE THIRD IN THE EARLY PART OF SEPTEMBER AT LAKE JUNIOR AT THE INVITATION OF TONY RUZIOKA.

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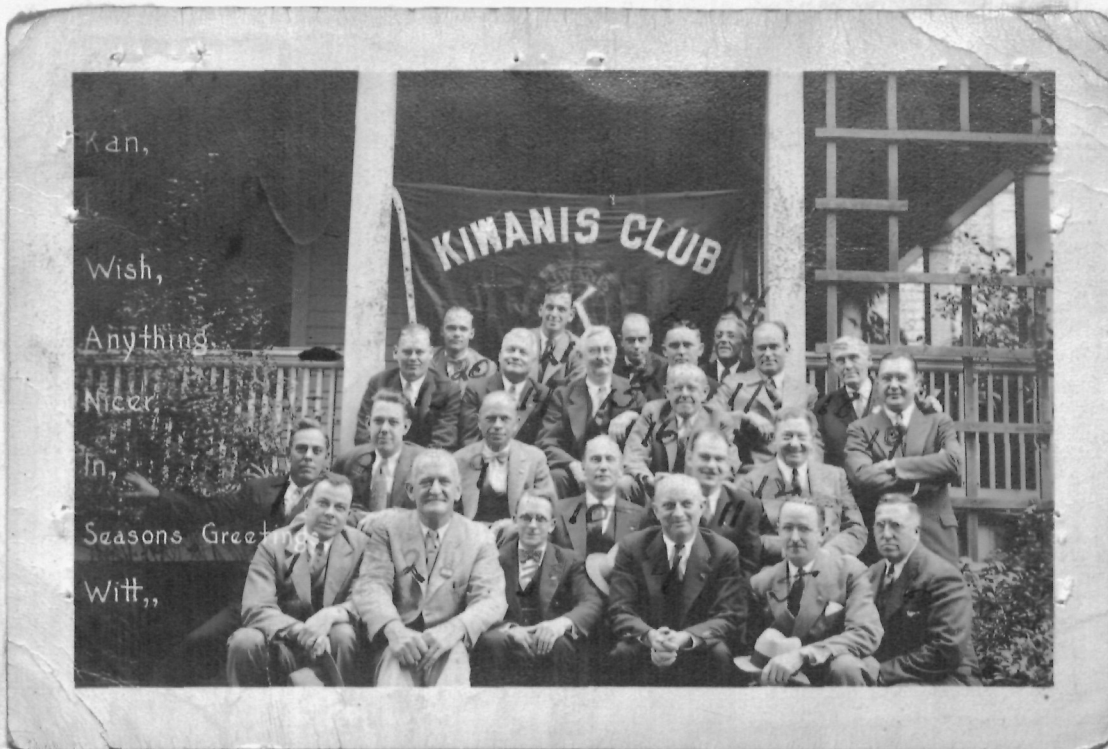
IN SEPTEMBER THE CLUB SUFFERED ITS SECOND LOSS BY DEATH IN THE PERSON OF WILLIAM M. FITZE, WHO WAS KILLED IN AN AIRPLANE ACCIDENT. BILL WAS THE FIRST SECRETARY OF THE CLUB, AND AN ENTHUSIASTIC KIWANIAN. WE MISSED HIM A GREAT DEAL AT THE TIME, AND ALTHOUGH TEN YEARS HAVE PASSED WE STILL THINK AND SPEAK OF HIM WITH LOVE AND AFFECTION FOR THE GRAND CHARACTER HE WAS AND THE PART HE SO ABLY PLAYED IN THE FORMATION OF OUR CLUB.

THE CLUB WOUND UP A YEAR OF INCREASED ACTIVITY WITH A MEMBERSHIP OF 22. THE TREASURER'S REPORT SHOWED THAT THE CLUB HAD DONE CONSIDERABLE SOCIAL SERVICE WORK, AND STILL WOUND UP WITH A CASH BALANCE OF \$53.05.

OFFICERS ELECTED FOR 1933 WERE AS FOLLOWS; PRESIDENT, RALPH F. BATES; VICE-PRESIDENT, J.M. CHRISTIAN; SECRETARY, GEORGE H. PIKE; TREASURER, G. KIMBALL COLEMAN.

BY THIS TIME THE DEPRESSION, WHICH HAD ITS INCEPTION IN THE STOCK MARKET CRASH ABOUT THE TIME THE CLUB WAS ORGANIZED, WAS IN FULL SWING, AND ITS IMPACT WAS SEVERELY FELT BY ALL SERVICE CLUBS EVERYWHERE, WITH THE CHATHAM CLUB NO EXCEPTION. IN ORDER TO MAKE THE BURDEN LIGHTER THE DIRECTORS AT THE JANUARY MEETING REDUCED THE ANNUAL DUES FROM \$25.00 TO \$15.00, PAYABLE \$3.25 QUARTERLY OR .25 WEEKLY, AND THE INITIATION FEE WAS REDUCED FROM \$25.00 TO \$5.00.

THE INSTALLATION WAS HELD JANUARY 3 WITH MAYOR LUM AS THE PRINCIPAL SPEAKER. IT WAS A MOST SUCCESSFUL AFFAIR. THE YEAR PROGRESSED NORMALLY, WITH THE DEPRESSION DAMPER VERY MUCH IN EVIDENCE; BUT IN SPITE OF EVERYTHING THE CLUB CONTINUED TO GO FORWARD BOTH IN MEMBERSHIP AND INFLUENCE.



THE ABOVE PICTURE WAS MADE ON THE STEPS OF THE JANE GREY TEA ROOM DURING THE SUMMER OF 1933.

- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. CURTIS B. GEYER | 13. ROBERT VANNOTE |
| 2. ANTHONY RUZICKA | 14. C.A. DELPHO |
| 3. JAMES M. CHRISTIAN | 15. J. THOMAS SCOTT |
| 4. CHARLES WITTRICH | 16. RAYMOND ATTERIDGE |
| 5. J. ROYAL WALCH | 17. F. DWIGHT BUDD |
| 6. DEWITT W. SLEE | 18. L. W. MARTENIS |
| 7. RALPH F. BATES | 19. REV. PIERSON P. HARRIS |
| 8. DR. GEORGE H. PIKE | 20. DR. M. J. WILLIAMS |
| 9. JAMES WAGNER | 21. G. KIMBALL COLEMAN |
| 10. EDWIN M. WARREN | 22. A. A. BOHRMAN |
| 11. DR. WM. HOWARD | 23. C. NORMAN MILLER |
| 12. E. A. CANFIELD | 24. FLOYD B. CARLEY |

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OLLOWING ARE THE NAMES WITH THE OCCUPATION OF THE MEN ON THE
RECEEDING PAGE AND IN THE PICTURE.

1. CURTIS B. GEYER-----METHODIST MINISTER
2. ANTHONY RUZICKA-----ROSE GROWER
3. JAMES A. CHRISTIAN-----BANKER, CHATHAM TRUST
4. CHARLES WITTRICH-----POSTMASTER
5. J. ROYAL WALSH-----LUMBER DEALER
6. DEWITT W. SLEE-----DRUGIST
7. RALPH F. BATES-----SUPERINTENDANT OF SCHOOLS
8. DR. GEORGE H. PIKE-----OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN
9. JAMES WAGNER-----FLOWER GROWER
10. EDWIN M. WARREN-----PRESIDENT UTILITY LAUNDRY
11. DR. WILLIAM HOWARD-----DENTIST
12. E.A.CANFIELD-----REAL ESTATE & INSURANCE
13. ROBERT VANNOTE-----MOSQUITO COMMISSION
14. CHRISTIAN A. DELPHO-----VICE-PRESIDENT UTILITY LAUNDRY
15. J. THOMAS SCOTT-----OWNER, PUBLISHER CHATHAM PRESS
16. RAYMOND ATTERIDGE-----HARDWARE STORE
17. F.DWIGHT BUDD-----FARMER & MILK DEALER
18. LEWIS W. MARTENIS-----MORTICIAN
19. PIERSON P. HARRIS-----CONGREGATIONAL MINISTER
20. DR. MARTIN J. WILLIAMS-----OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN
21. G.KIMBALL COLEMAN-----REAL ESTATE & INSURANCE
22. A.A.BOHRMANN-----EDITOR CHATHAM PRESS
23. C.NORMAN MILLER-----COAL DEALER AND TRUCKER
24. FLOYD B. CARLEY-----CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR

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TWO OUTINGS WERE HELD DURING THE SUMMER, ONE IN JUNE AT THE SUMMER HOME OF ED. CANFIELD AT CRANBERRY LAKE, AND THE OTHER IN AUGUST AT MANUNKA CHUNK ON THE DELAWARE RIVER. ACCORDING TO THE REPORTS FILED WITH INTERNATIONAL BOTH WERE WELL ATTENDED AND MUCH ENJOYED.

ON OCTOBER 19TH THE CLUB MOVED ITS HEADQUARTERS FROM THE JANE GREY TEA ROOM TO THE HILLSIDE MANOR DINING ROOM, MRS. PUGH GIVING UP THE CATERING BUSINESS DUE TO THE DEATH OF HER HUSBAND. THE HILLSIDE MANOR WAS LOCATED AT THE CORNER OF HILLSIDE AVE. AND MAIN STREET ON THE SOUTHEAST CORNER.

DEATH CLAIMED ANOTHER VALUABLE MEMBER IN THE PERSON OF ANTHONY RUZICKA. TONY WAS ORIGINALLY A MEMBER OF THE MADISON CLUB AND CAME TO CHATHAM WHEN THE LOCAL CLUB WAS FORMED. HE WAS A HARD AND ENTHUSIASTIC WORKER AND A VALUABLE MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS. HE LEFT A DECIDED VACANCY, WHICH IS NOW BEING FILLED BY HIS SON, FRANCIS RUZICKA.

WE STARTED 1933 WITH A MEMBERSHIP OF 22 AND ENDED IT WITH 27. ONE OF THE NEW MEMBERS WAS HAROLD I. BROCKIE, WHO CAME TO US FROM THE NEWARD CLUB WITH A PERFECT ATTENDANCE RECORD OF MORE THAN SEVEN YEARS.

THE YEAR 1934 DAWNED AUSPICIOUSLY WITH THE OFFICERS BEING INSTALLED ON JANUARY 5 BY PAST GOVERNOR WALTER MORRIS AND LT.-GOV. OLIVER K. DAY OF MORRISTOWN. THE EXECUTIVE OFFICERS WERE; JAMES M. CHRISTIAN, PRESIDENT; FLOYD B. CARLEY, VICE-PRESIDENT; GEORGE H. PIKE, SECRETARY; AND G. KIMBALL COLEMAN, TREASURER.

THIS YEAR THE CLUB DEFINITELY SPONSORED THE LOCAL BOY SCOUTS, AND ESPECIALLY A TRIP TO THE WORLD'S FAIR IN CHICAGO.

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THERE WERE 20 BOYS, 4 LEADERS AND THE BUS DRIVER. THE BOYS LEFT CHATHAM JULY 1ST AND RETURNED JULY 16TH WITHOUT MISHAP.

IN AUGUST THE CLUB SENT A LARGE GROUP OF CHILDREN TO ASBURY PARK FOR THE DAY WITH DISTRICT NURSE MISS CORA KINNEY IN CHARGE. THE YOUNGSTERS HAD A GOOD TIME. ALSO THIS MONTH THE CLUB HELD ITS ANNUAL OUTING AT MANUNKA CHUNK ON THE DELAWARE.

THE REPORTS SHOW THAT A GREAT DEAL OF FINE WORK FOR UNDERPRIVILEGED CHILDREN WAS DONE THIS YEAR. AT THE CHRISTMAS SEASON MONEY WAS GIVEN TO MISS KINNEY FOR USE IN MAKING THE SEASON A LITTLE HAPPIER FOR THE KIDDDES, AND TOYS WERE ALSO ASSEMBLED AND GIVEN TO HER FOR DISTRIBUTION.

MEMBERSHIP DURING THE YEAR SHOWED A NET GAIN OF 5.

THE CLOSING OF THE HILLSIDE MANOR TEA ROOM NECESSITATED FINDING A NEW MEETING PLACE, AND FOR A FEW MONTHS THE CLUB MET AT THE HEARTHSTONE INN FROM JUNE 11, 1934 TO FEB. 5, 1935. THE HEARTHSTONE INN WAS LOCATED ON MAIN ST. OPPOSITE THE END OF FAIRMOUNT AVE. AND SAT UP A A KNOLE AT THE CORNER OF ELMWOOD.

AT THE ANNUAL INSTALLATION ON JANUARY 5, 1935 THE FOLLOWING EXECUTIVE OFFICERS TOOK OVER: PRESIDENT, FLOYD B. CARLEY; VICE-PRESIDENT, C.A. DELPHO; SECRETARY, GEORGE H. PIKE; AND TREASURER, G. KIMBALL COLEMAN.

AT THE FIRST MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS EFFORTS PREVIOUSLY HINTED AT TO PLACE THE CLUB ON A "PAY AS YOU GO" BASIS WERE DEFINITELY TAKEN. IT WAS VOTED TO COLLECT \$1.00 FROM EACH MEMBER AT EACH MEETING, 50¢ OF WHICH WAS TO PAY FOR THE LUNCHEON, 30¢ FOR DUES, AND 20¢ FOR THE CHARITY FUND. IT WAS ALSO VOTED TO WIPE OFF THE BOOKS ALL UNPAID DUES PRIOR TO JAN. 1, 1934, AND TO MAKE AN EFFORT TO COLLECT UNPAID DUES FOR THAT YEAR.

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THE YEAR WAS NOT MARKED BY ANY OUTSTANDING WORK, EXCEPT THAT THE ORDINARY WORK FOR THE UNDERPRIVILEGED WAS ACCENTUATED A LITTLE. THE MEMBERSHIP SHOWED A NET GAIN OF ONE FOR THE YEAR. DURING THIS YEAR WE MET AT THE WM. PITT TAVERN FROM FEB. 5, 1935 TO MARCH 19, 1935.

THE YEAR 1936 OPENED UP AUSPICIOUSLY. AT THE ANNUAL INSTALLATION THE FOLLOWING ELECTED OFFICERS WERE GIVEN THE GREEN LIGHT TO GO AHEAD AND CARRY ON: PRESIDENT, G.A. DELPHO; VICE-PRESIDENT CHON DAY; SECRETARY, DEWITT W. SLEE; TREASURER, HENRY A. JOHNSON. ON MARCH 19, 1935 WE MOVED TO THE CHATHAM OAK INN UNTIL OCTOBER 1, 1935. THIS INN WAS LOCATED AT 479 MAIN ST WHICH IS OPPOSITE THE PRESENT METHODIST CHURCH SANCTUARY. ON OCTOBER 1, 1935 WE AGAIN MOVED AND THIS TIME TO THE GIA TEA ROOM (OTHERWISE KNOWN A MRS. McDONNELL'S TEA ROOM) WHICH WAS LOCATED AT THE CORNER OF MAIN ST. AND MINTON AVE. ON THE SOUTHEAST CORNER AND ACROSS THE STREET FROM THE WM. PITT TAVERN.

WITT SLEE WAS COMPELLED TO RESIGN AS SECRETARY DUE TO BUSINESS REASONS, AND GEORGE R. BROWN WAS ELECTED BY THE DIRECTORS TO SUCCEED HIM. BY APRIL 1936 THE NEW ADDITION TO THE WM. PITT WAS COMPLETED, AND THE CLUB MOVED IN AND HAS SINCE BEEN LOCATED THERE.

SOCIAL AND OTHER ACTIVITIES WERE STRESSED DURING THE YEAR WITH NO LET DOWN IN THE REAL OBJECTIVES OF THE CLUB--TO BE OF HELP TO THOSE WHO NEED HELP. DURING THE YEAR THE CLUB MAINTAINED ITS MEMBERSHIP AT 30, AND ENDED WITH A CASH BALANCE OF \$215.05.

THE YEAR 1937 STARTED OFF WITH THE FOLLOWING OFFICERS: PRESIDENT, CHON DAY; VICE-PRESIDENT, GEORGE H. PIKE; SECRETARY, GEORGE R. BROWN; TREASURER, HENRY JOHNSON.

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THESE OFFICERS WERE FORMALLY INSTALLED ON JANUARY 3RD.

ONE OF THE OUTSTANDING PIECES OF WORK FOR THIS YEAR WAS THE ORGANIZING AND EQUIPPING OF A JUNIOR PATROL TO ASSIST THE POLICE IN SAFEGUARDING CHILDREN CROSSING STREETS GOING TO AND FROM SCHOOL. THIS PROJECT WAS THE INSPIRATION OF FRANCIS RUZICKA AND WOULD HAVE BEEN A GREAT SUCCESS EXCEPT THAT IT SEEMED IMPOSSIBLE TO FIT IT INTO THE SCHOOL SCHEDULE. BUT IT WORKED FOR A TIME, AND DEMONSTRATED THAT IT COULD BE DONE. IT WAS DURING THIS YEAR THAT CHANGES WERE MADE IN PROGRAM PLANNING. IT WAS THE JOB OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT TO BE THE CHAIRMAN OF PROGRAMS AND THEREFORE IT WAS UP TO HIM TO GET MOST OF THE SPEAKERS, BUT DUE TO A LACK OF TIME ON HIS PART THE FOLLOWING PLAN WAS WORKED OUT. HE WAS TO BE GENERAL CHAIRMAN AND UNDER HIM WERE APPOINTED 12 SUB-CHAIRMEN ONE FOR EACH MONTH. THE MEMBERSHIP WAS THEN DEVIDED INTO 12 GROUPS UNDER THESE SUB-CHAIRMEN. IN THIS WAS IT WAS THE JOB OF ONE GROUP TO GET THE PROGRAMS FOR EACH MONTH FEELING THAT WITH EVERYONE WORKING ON THIS PROJECT IT WOULD NOT BE A HARDSHIP ON ANYONE. ALL SUB-CHAIRMEN REPORTING TO THE CHAIRMAN. IT WORKED VERY WELL AND IS BEING USED TO THIS DAY BY THE CLUB.

PERHAPS THE OUTSTANDING EVENT OF THE YEAR WAS THE ANNUAL DISTRICT CONFERENCE WHICH WAS HELD IN CHATHAM. CONFERENCES WERE HELD IN THE AFTERNOON OF APRIL 13TH AND A DINNER AND MEETING IN THE EVENING. THE INSPIRATIONAL AND PRACTICAL ADVANTAGES OF THIS CONFERENCE WERE EVIDENT ALL ALONG THE LINE.

IN AUGUST GEORGE BROWN WAS COMPELLED TO RESIGN AS SECRETARY AND AS A MEMBER OF THE CLUB DUE TO BUSINESS REASONS, AND J. FREDERIC SOOTT WAS ELECTED SECRETARY. THE YEAR ENDED WITH A NET MEMBERSHIP GAIN OF TWO, AND MEMBERSHIP BEING 34.

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THE YEAR 1938 OPENED WITH THE FOLLOWING OFFICERS:

PRESIDENT, DR. GEORGE H. PIKE; VICE-PRESIDENT, F. DWIGHT BUDD; ~~AND~~ SECRETARY J. FREDERIC SCOTT; TREASURER, HENRY D. JOHNSON.

A GLIMPSE AT THE TREASURER'S ANNUAL REPORT, SUBMITTED AT THE FIRST MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, INDICATED THAT THE CLUB HAD GOTTEN INTO THE REALM OF BIG BUSINESS. GONE WERE THE DAYS WHEN BILLS WERE ORDERED PAID WHEN FUNDS WERE AVAILABLE. THE RECEIPTS FOR THE YEAR TOTALLED \$904.93, EXPENSES \$633.23, AND THE BALANCE CARRIED OVER \$271.70. AS A MEANS OF RAISING MONEY A BLANKET CLUB WAS STARTED, AND PROVED MOST SUCCESSFUL, ALTHOUGH THE WORK INVOLVED DID NOT SEEM TO BE JUSTIFIED. THE CLUB VOTED TO GIVE A SCOUT PLAQUE TO THE TROOP SHOWING THE BEST WORK.

THE YEAR ENDED WITH A NET MEMBERSHIP LOSS OF FOUR, MAKING THE MEMBERSHIP 30.

OFFICERS FOR 1939 WERE AS FOLLOWS; PRESIDENT, F. DWIGHT BUDD; VICE-PRESIDENT J. THOMAS SCOTT; SECRETARY, J. FREDERIC SCOTT; TREASURER, HENRY D. JOHNSON.

THE TREASURER'S ANNUAL REPORT PRESENTED AT THE JANUARY MEETING OF THE DIRECTOR'S SHOWED A NET BALANCE OF \$250.77, WITH RECEIPTS DURING THE YEAR OF \$927.18.

THE CLUB HAS CONTINUED ITS WELFARE WORK AND THIS WAS EMPHASIZED WOMEWAT THIS YEAR. THE LADIES' NIGHT AT THE INSTALLATION ON JANUARY 3RD, AND THE OUTING AT BASKING RIDGE ON AUGUST 29TH WERE OUTSTANDING SOCIAL FEATURES. THE CLUB THIS YEAR INSTITUTED A PRIZE OF \$10.00 ANNUALLY FOR WORK DONE BY A BEST PUPIL IN COMMERCIAL SUBJECTS. THIS PRIZE IS AWARDED ANNUALLY AT THE SCHOOL COMMENCEMENT AND IS STILL CONTINUED TO THIS DAY.

IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CIVIC AFFAIRS THE CLUB CONDUCTED A CLEAN-UP DAY IN COOPERATION WITH THE TOWN. ALSO THROUGH ITS

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INSTRUMENTALITY THE BAD CURVE AT THE NORTHERN END OF PASSAIC AVENUE, NEAR HAROLD BROOKIE'S RESIDENCE WAS MADE A LITTLE SAFER BY PAINTING WHITE CENTER LINES. THIS WAS DONE BY THE FREEHOLDERS AT THE INSTIGATION OF THE CIVIC COMMITTEE. THE CLUB ALSO VOTED TO SPONSOR A COMMUNITY BAND, TO BE DIRECTED BY WENDELL COLLICOTT, PUBLIC SCHOOL MUSIC SUPERVISOR. A LOCAL BOY WAS SENT TO CLEVELAND TO ATTEND A 4-H CLUB CONVENTION, AND A GROUP OF PLAYGROUND BOYS WERE TAKEN TO A BASEBALL GAME IN NEWARK.

THE CLUB SPONSORED THE ELECTION OF OTTO DELPHO AS LT.-GOV. FOR THE CAPITAL DIVISION, WHO WAS ELECTED TO THAT OFFICE, AND BE IT SAID SERVED FOR A YEAR WITH HONOR AND DISTINCTION TO THE DISTRICT, OUR CLUB AND HIMSELF.

THE CLUB STARTED THE YEAR WITH A MEMBERSHIP OF 30, AND ENDED WITH A MEMBERSHIP OF 35, A NET GAIN OF FIVE.

THE YEAR 1940, THE TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE CLUB, STARTED OUT WITH THE FOLLOWING OFFICERS, WHO WERE INSTALLED AT A PRETENTIOUS GATHERING AT THE PRESBYTERIAN PARISH HOUSE; PRESIDENT, J. THOMAS SCOTT; VICE-PRESIDENT, G. KIMBALL COLEMAN; SECRETARY, J. FREDERIC SCOTT; TREASURER, HENRY D. JOHNSON.

THIS WAS JUST A NORMAL YEAR IN THE LIFE OF OUR CLUB; THE COMMITTEES FUNCTIONED ADMIRABLY. AN EFFORT WAS MADE TO GIVE LIFE TO THE SPIRITUAL MEANINGS OF KIWA IS, AND THE MEMBERS BY THEIR RESPONSE GAVE EVIDENCE OF THEIR SINCERITY. THERE WAS A NET GAIN OF FOUR IN MEMBERSHIP, FORTY ACTIVE MEMBERS BEING ON THE ROLL AT THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR.

THE YEAR 1941 BEGAN WITH THE FOLLOWING OFFICERS DULY INSTALLED AT A LADIES' NIGHT DINNER MEETING ON JANUARY 6TH: PRESIDENT, G. KIMBALL COLEMAN; VICE-PRESIDENT, HAROLD I. BROOKIE; SECRETARY J. FREDERIC SCOTT, AND TREASURER HENRY D. JOHNSON.

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DURING THE YEAR THE ACTIVE SPONSORSHIP OF A SEA SCOUT SHIP "ALBATROS", BEGAN THE PREVIOUS YEAR, WAS INTENSIFIED. THE BOYS ACQUIRED A BOAT, AND STARTED TO FIX IT UP. A FORMAL DEMONSTRATION, HELD AT THE SCHOOL, WAS WELL ATTENDED AND MUCH ENJOYED. THE TWO RANKING OFFICERS OF THE LOCAL "SHIP" WERE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE PROGRAM ON JUNE 10, AND MORE AND MORE MEMBERS BECAME INTERESTED IN THIS MOST WORTHWHILE GROUP.

ON JULY 10 THE ANNUAL PICNIC LUNCHEON WAS HELD AT LAKE JUNIOR WHICH WAS A POND BEHIND RUZICKA'S GREENHOUSES ON THE PRESENT HIGH SCHOOL PROPERTY. LIKE ALL OTHERS IT WAS VERY WORTH-WHILE.

THE BEGINNING OF THE WAR EMERGENCY BEGAN TO BE FELT. ONE OF THE FIRST EFFECTS RESULTED IN THE RESIGNATION OF OUR SECRETARY, FRED SOOTY, WHO WENT INTO WAR WORK. HE WAS REPLACED BY CHARLES A. MILLER, WHO IS DOING A SPLENDID JOB.

THE CLUB HAS CONTINUED ITS SUPPORT OF THE VINELAND TRAINING SCHOOL, DEVOTING THE CONTENTS OF THE BIRTHDAY BANK TO THIS MOST WORTHY CAUSE.

AT THE CHRISTMAS SEASON THE CLUB ASSISTED IN SPONSORING THE COLLECTION AND DISTRIBUTION OF TOYS FOR CHRISTMAS GIFTS TO CHILDREN WHO OTHERWISE MIGHT HAVE GONE TOYLESS. THIS MOST WORTHWHILE JOB WAS UNDERTAKEN BY ONE OF OUR MEMBERS, HERBERT ROWE, WHO GIVES OF HIS TIME AND SKILL TO REHABILITATE AND REPAINT DISCARDED TOYS, WHICH ARE THEN MADE SUITABLE FOR OTHERS. MEMBERS OF THE CLUB ATTENDED WITH AWED INTEREST A DISPLAY OF THE RECONDITIONED TOYS AT THE LEGION HALL. TO THESE WERE ADDED THE TOYS BROUGHT TO THE CLUB ON THE OCCASION OF THE ANNUAL CHRISTMAS PARTY.

THE CLUB YEAR CLOSED WITH A MEMBERSHIP OF 38, A LOSS OF TWO.

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THE YEAR 1942 BEGAN UNDER THE CLOUD OF WAR WITH THE FOLLOWING OFFICERS; PRESIDENT, HAROLD I. BROCKIE, VICE-PRESIDENT DR. JULIAN F. JOHNSTON, SECRETARY, CHARLES A. MILLER; TREASURER, GEORGE LAUTERWASSER. THE INFAMOUS ATTACK BY THE JAPANESE ON PEARL HARBOR PRECIPITATED THE CONFLICT. AT THE FIRST MEETING OF THE YEAR THE CLUB VOTED TO ADOPT THE DEFENSE PROGRAM AS OUTLINED BY KIWANIS INTERNATIONAL. THE CLUB TOOK MOVIES OF THE BUSINESS PLACES IN CHATHAM. THESE WERE USED AT FUTURE MEETING TO SHOW TO THE MEMBERS. THE DUES AT THIS TIME WERE 30¢ PER WEEK. IN MARCH OF 1942 THEY WERE INCREASED TO 40¢ AND CONTINUED AT THIS FEE UNTIL FEBRUARY 1948 WHEN THEY WERE INCREASED TO 50¢.

THE CLUB BECAME INCORPORATED ON MARCH 5, 1942. THE LEGAL END OF IT WAS TAKEN CARE OF BY FRANK VALGENTI OF THE MADISON CLUB WITHOUT COST TO OUR CLUB.

THE CLUB COLLECTED FURNITURE FOR THE REST ROOMS AT CAMP KILMER DUR THIS YEAR. REGULAR DONATIONS WERE MADE TO CHAPLAIN C.L. LEORONE (WHO HAD GONE IN SERVICE FROM THE CHATHAM PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH) FOR THE HELP OF SOLDIERS IN HIS CAMP.

IN 1943 WITH THE COUNTRY STILL AT WAR THE OFFICERS AS INSTALLED WERE: PRESIDENT, DR. JULIAN F. JOHNSTON, VICE-PRESIDENT, DEWEY A. HAGEN, SECRETARY, CHARLES A. MILLER, TREASURER, GEORGE LAUTERWASSER; AND ASS'T TREAS. HENRY T. BERRY.

DURING THIS YEAR THE CLUB DEVOTED MUCH OF ITS ENERGIES TO THE MANY ACTIVITIES CONNECTED WITH THE WAR. NAMELY, DEFENSE WORK, BOND DRIVES, BLOOD BANKS, AND RED CROSS DRIVES. 30 CHRISTMAS BOXES WERE SENT TO THE SOLDIERS AT CAMP KILMER.

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IN THE YEAR 1944 AND THE WAR STILL IN PROGRESS THE FOLLOWING CLUB OFFICERS WERE INSTALLED. PRESIDENT, DEWEY A. HAGEN, VICE-PRESIDENT, FRANCIS W. RUZICKA; SECRETARY, CHARLES A. MILLER; ASS'T SECRETARY, WILLIAM M. HOPPING; TREASURER, GEORGE LAUTERWASSER; ASS'T TREASURER, HENRY T. BERRY.

DURING THIS YEAR THE CLUB CONDUCTED WAR BOND DRIVES AND OTHER ACTIVITIES CONNECTED WITH THE WAR DURING THE YEAR. THE CLUB SPONSORED A BASEBALL TEAM IN A KIWANIS LEAGUE FOR THE ENTIRE SEASON. THE KIWANIS TEAM COLLECTED \$227.50 FROM THE CHATHAM BUSINESS PEOPLE FOR THE MORRIS COUNTY Y.M.C.A. AND \$283.00 FOR THE COUNTY COMMUNITY CHEST.

IN 1945 THE CLUB OFFICERS WERE; PRESIDENT, FRANCIS W. RUZICKA; VICE-PRESIDENT, MILTON E. PAWSON; SECRETARY, CHARLES A. MILLER; ASS'T SECRETARY, WILLIAM M. HOPPING; TREASURER, DR. MAURICE T. LEONARD; ASS'T TREASURER ALEX T. KERR.

DURING THIS YEAR THE CLUB DONATED \$50.00 TO THE MORRIS COUNTY CHILDREN'S HOME TO SEND UNDERPRIVELEGED CHILDREN TO CAMP. THE CLUB MEMBERS ATTENDED WORSHIP SERVICE IN THE METHODIST CHURCH ON MARCH 25, 1945. THEY ALSO SPONSORED A LOCAL BASEBALL TEAM IN THE JUNIOR KIWANIS LAOKAWANNA LEAGUE FOR THE ENTIRE SEASON. THEY GAVE \$100.00 TO THE LOCAL RED CROSS AND \$25.00 TO BONNIE BRAE HOME FOR BOYS. A PICNIC WAS HELD ON SEPT 4TH AT DEWEY STEWARTS MT. KEMBLE LAKE SUMMER HOME, AND A GRAND TIME WAS ENJOYED BY ALL. THE UNITED CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE OF THE CLUB COLLECTED \$511.00 FOR THE CAUSE. THE MEMBERSHIP HAS NOW INCREASED TO 49.

THE OFFICERS FOR 1946 WERE AS FOLLOWS; PRESIDENT, MILTON E. PAWSON; VICE-PRESIDENT, W. CAREY VANSANT; SECRETARY, CHARLES A. MILLER; ASS'T SECRETARY, WILLIAM M. HOPPING; TREASURER, MAURICE T. LEONARD; ASS'T TREASURER, ALEX T. KERR.

IN 1946 THE CLUB PUT ON FOUR MOVIE PROGRAMS TO SHOW FIVE MOVIES TO THE SCHOOL CHILDREN IN THE HIGH SCHOOL GYM DURING JANUARY AND FEBRUARY. A PROFIT OF \$174.00 WAS MADE WHICH WAS USED TO PURCHASE RADIOS AND RECORD PLAYERS FOR SCHOOL ROOMS. THE CLUB JOINED WITH ALL THE OTHER CLUBS ON 5 AND HELD AN INTERCLUB MEETING IN MAPLEWOOD. SHELDON WAS PRESENT AND GAVE A FINE TALK ON KIWANIS ISS. THE CLUB GAVE \$50.00 TO THE MORRIS COUNTY CHILDREN'S CLUB TO HELP THEM WITH THEIR SUMMER PROGRAM.

THE CLUB'S AGRICULTURAL COMMITTEE PLANTED 1500 TULIP BULBS ON THE PUBLIC SCHOOL GROUNDS AND THE PUBLIC PARKS. THE BULBS WERE GIVEN TO US BY HOLLAND IN APPRECIATION OF THE FOOD WE SENT THEM DURING THE WAR. WE NOW HAVE 55 ACTIVE MEMBERS AND 5 HONORARY MEMBERS.

ON JANUARY 14, 1947 INSTALLATION NIGHT WAS HELD WITH NEW OFFICERS BEING INSTALLED. PRESIDENT, W. CAREY; VICE-PRESIDENT, FORREST E. CASE; SECRETARY, CHARLES A. MILLER; ASS'T SECRETARY, CHRISTIAN A. DELPHO; TREASURER, FRED L. BROWN; ASS'T TREASURER, ALEX T. KERR. THIS IS ONE OF THE FEW TIMES WHEN THE LADIES ATTEND AND 106 PERSONS WERE PRESENT. AN ENTERTAINMENT OF THE HIGHEST QUALITY WAS RENDERED IN MUSIC AND DANCE. ON JUNE 2, 1947 THE CLUB PRESENTED TO THE MORRISTOWN HOSPITAL A PORTABLE RESPIRATOR AT A COST OF \$985.00. FOR THE USE IN FIGHTING THE DREADED POLIO DISEASE IN MORRISTOWN. THE ANNUAL OUTING WAS HELD AT DEWEY STEWART'S MOUNTAIN SUMMER HOME AND EVERYONE ATTENDING SEEMED TO HAVE A FINE TIME.

IN 1948 THE OFFICERS WERE; PRESIDENT, FOREST E. CASE; VICE-PRESIDENT, WILLIAM A. BRADLEY; 2ND VICE-PRESIDENT, ALEX T. KERR; SECRETARY, CHARLES A. MILLER; ASS'T SECRETARY,

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CHRISTIAN A. DELPHO; TREASURER, ROBERT E. HARNED; ASS'T
TREASURER, MAURICE T. LEONARD.

DURING THIS YEAR THE CLUB RAISED \$106.50 TO BUY FOOD
WHICH THEY SENT TO DESTITUTE PEOPLE IN CHATHAM ENGLAND THROUGH
CARE. THE CLUB RECEIVED 10 LETTERS OF APPRECIATION FROM THE
PEOPLE OF CHATHAM WHO RECEIVED THE FOOD.

THE CHESTER 4-H CLUB WON THE \$10.00 PRIZE WE DONATED AT
THE COUNTY FAIR FOR THE BEST GARDEN EXHIBIT BY 4-H CLUB MEMBERS.
THE ANNUAL PICNIC WAS HELD AUG. 10TH AT BOORUJY'S BROVE ON
CHATHAM ROAD AND A FINE TIME AND A FINE FEED WAS ENJOYED BY ALL.

THE CLUB PAID \$200.00 FOR THE PURCHASE OF AN ARTIFICIAL
LEG FOR A LOCAL BOY. HE ALSO GAVE \$65.00 TO BONNIE BRAE, \$65.00
TO THE VINELAND HOME AND \$100.00 AND ALL THE TOYS FROM OUR
CHRISTMAS PARTY TO THE MORRIS COUNTY CHILDREN'S HOME. THERE ARE
62 ACTIVE, 6 PRIVILEGED AND 3 HONORARY MEMBERS AT THIS TIME.
THE MOVIE PROGRAMS DURING JANUARY, FEBRUARY AND MARCH IN THE
HIGH SCHOOL WERE GREATLY ENJOYED BY THE SCHOOL CHILDREN.

AT THE INSTALLATION CEREMONY IN JANUARY 1949 THE
FOLLOWING OFFICERS WERE INSTALLED: PRESIDENT, WILLIAM A. BRADLEY,
1ST VICE PRESIDENT, AVARD BABB; 2ND VICE-PRESIDENT, ERNEST P
FRAHM; SECRETARY, CHARLES A. MILLER; ASS'T SECRETARY, CHRISTIAN
A. DELPHO; TREASURER, ROBERT E. HARNED; ASS'T TREASURER MAURICE
T. LEONARD.

THE CLUB ENGAGED THE RUTGERS' GLEE CLUB TO GIVE AND
ENTERTAINMENT. THEY MADE A PROFIT OF \$138.85. THE CLUB GAVE
\$80.00 TO THE GIRL SCOUTS TO SEND UNDERPRIVELEGED GIRLS TO CAMP.
THEY GAVE \$74.00 TO THE BOY SCOUTS AND \$50.00 TO PAY FOR 2 TENT
PLATFORS FOR THE NEW BOY SCOUT CAMP GROUNDS.

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THE CLUB MADE A PROFIT OF \$138.85 ON THE MOVIE SHOWS IN THE HIGH SCHOOL AUDITORIUM. THE ANNUAL PICNIC WAS HELD AT HICKORY SPRINGS IN SOUTH MOUNTAIN RESERVATION ON AUGUST 9TH. THERE WERE 35 KIWANIANIS FROM DENVILL, DOVER AND CHATHAM AT THE PICNIC. GOOD FELLOWSHIP, GOOD EATS AND A GRAND TIME WAS ENJOYED BY ALL. ON DEC. 20TH THE CLUB HELD THEIR CHRISTMAS PARTY AND EXCHANGED "TAKE OFF TOYS" VALUED AT \$75.00 AFTER THE MEETING THEY WERE COLLECTED AND WITH A CHECK FOR \$100.00 THEY WERE SENT TO THE MORRIS COUNTY CHILDREN'S HOME. THE CLUB SENT \$65.00 CHECKS TO BONNIE BRAE AND VINELAND HOMES.

THE OFFICERS AS INSTALLED IN 1950 WERE: PRESIDENT, AYARD E. BABB; 1ST VICE-PRESIDENT ERNEST P. FRAHM; 2ND VICE-PRESIDENT, FRANCIS D. MCHUGH; SECRETARY, MAURICE T. LEONARD; ASS'T SECRETARY, WILLIAM A. BRADLEY; TREASURER, ROBERT E. HARNED; ASS'T TREASURER, CHARLES A. MILLER.

THE CLUB PUT ON THE MOVIE PROGRAMS IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOL AUDITORIUM FOR THE ENJOYMENT OF THE SCHOOL CHILDREN UNDER 16 YEARS OF AGE. THE CLUB GAVE THE PUBLIC SCHOOL A \$325.00 AUDIOMETER SO THAT ALL CHILDREN IN THE BOROUGH MIGHT HAVE THEIR HEARING TESTED. THE CLUB PAID \$2955.68 FOR NYLON STOCKINGS THAT THEY PURCHASED. THE RECEIVED \$3666.60 FROM THE SALE AND HAD 107 PAIRS UNSOLD. A PROFIT OF \$710.92 WAS REALIZED. THE CLUB GAVE \$50.00 TO THE CHILDREN'S HEART UNIT OF THE VICTORIA FOUNDATION. THE ANNUAL PIONIC WAS HELD IN THE SOUTH MOUNTAIN RESERVATION AND A GRAND TIME WAS ENJOYED BY ALL. THE CLUB GAVE \$65.00 TO BONNIE BRAE, \$65.00 TO THE VINELAND HOME; \$100.00 TO THE MORRIS COUNTY CHILDREN'S HOME, \$50.00 TO THE BOY SCOUTS, \$40.00 TO THE GIRL SCOUTS AND \$40.00 TO THE RED CROSS. THE CHRISTMAS PARTY WAS HELD AS USUAL. TAKEOFF TOYS WERE EXCHANGED BETWEEN MEMBERS AND AFTER-

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WARDS THEY WERE SENT TO THE MORRIS COUNTY CHILDREN'S HOME.

THE YEAR 1951 ARRIVED WITH THE FOLLOWING OFFICERS
INSTALLED: PRESIDENT, ERNEST P. FRAHM, 1ST VICE-PRESIDENT,
FRANCIS D. MCHUGH; 2ND VICE-PRESIDENT, DUDLEY B. HOWARD,
SECRETARY MAURICE T. LEONARD; ASS'T SECRETARY, WILLIAM A.
BRADLEY; TREASURER JOHN FRIES; ASS'T TREASURER CHARLES A. MILLER.

THE CLUB CONTINUED WITH PUTTING ON MOVIES FOR THE SCHOOL
CHILDREN IN THE HIGH SCHOOL AUDITORIUM. A DONKEY BASEBALL GAME
WAS HELD IN THE FAIRMOUNT AVE SCHOOL GROUNDS. THIS GAME AFFORDS
A LOT OF AMUSEMENT FOR ALL WHO ATTEND AND PARTICIPATE. THE CLUB
MADE A PROFIT OF \$116.70 ON THE GAME.

THE ANNUAL CUSTOM OF GIVING FLOWERS TO THE SICK AND
INJURED WAS PURSUED. THE CLUB MADE THEIR ANNUAL DONATIONS TO THE
MORRIS COUNTY CHILDREN'S HOME, BONNIE BRAE, VINELAND HOME, UNITED
CAMPAIGN, AMERICAN RED CROSS, BOY SCOUTS, GIRL SCOUTS, SCHOOL
PRIZE, VICTORIA HEART FUND, THE AMERICAN LEGION AND THE FLOWERS
PURCHASED FOR A TOTAL OF \$521.25.

IN 1952 THE OFFICERS WERE: PRESIDENT, FRANCIS D. MCHUGH,
1ST VICE-PRESIDENT, DUDLEY B. HOWARD; 2ND VICE-PRESIDENT, EVERETT
V. JETER; SECRETARY, MAURICE T. LEONARD; ASS'T SECRETARY, WILLIAM
A. BRADLEY; TREASURER, JOHN FRIES; ASS'T TREASURER, CHARLES A. MILLER.

THIS YEAR STARTED VERY ACTIVE AS 5 NEW MEMBERS WERE
RECEIVED INTO THE CLUB. THE FINE WORK ALONG THE LINES OF CHARITY
WERE CONTINUED THROUGHOUT THE YEAR AND THE YEAR CLOSED WITH A
BALANCE IN THE BANK OF \$1196.59.

IN THE YEAR 1953 WE ELECTED AND INSTALLED THE FOLLOWING
OFFICERS: PRESIDENT, COL. DUDLEY B. HOWARD; 1ST VICE-PRESIDENT,
EVERETT V. JETER; 2ND VICE-PRES. JOHN FRIES; SECRETARY, MAURICE
T. LEONARD; ASS'T SECRETARY, RICHARD A. LOWY; TREASURER, JOHN

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FRIES; ASS'T TREASURER, CHARLES A. MILLER.

DURING THIS YEAR THE CLUB ADOPTED SOME NEW PROJECTS AMONG WHICH WAS TO "PLACE AN AMERICAN FLAG" IN EVERY HOME IN CHATHAM AND TO SUPPORT THE LITTLE LEAGUE BASEBALL. THESE WERE CARRIED OUT VERY SUCCESSFULLY AND THE YEAR WAS COMPLETED WITH A BANK BALANCE OF \$1012.63 AFTER MAKING THE REGULAR DONATIONS TO THE CHARITY FUNDS.

IN 1954 THE FOLLOWING OFFICERS TOOK OVER THE ACTIVITIES OF THE CLUB; PRESIDENT, EVERETT V. JETER; 1ST VICE-PRESIDENT, JOHN FRIES; 2ND VICE-PRESIDENT, JOHN MOWEN; SECRETARY, MAURICE T. LEONARD; ASS'T SECRETARY, FRANCIS D. MCHUGH; TREASURER, CHARLES H. JOHNS; ASS'T TREASURER, CHARLES A. MILLER.

IT WAS DURING THIS YEAR THAT AGAIN THE CHATHAM CLUB EMBARK ON ANOTHER NEW PROJECT WITH THE PURPOSE IN MIND OF MAKING SOME MONEY FOR OUR CHARITY FUNDS. THIS TIME WE RENTED SPACE AT THE MORRIS COUNTY FAIR WITH THE PURPOSE OF SELLING FOOD AND DRINKS. THE CLUB IN ITS 1ST YEAR AT THE FAIR MADE A PROFIT OF APPROXIMATELY \$600.00. THE YEAR CLOSED SUCCESSFULLY AGAIN AND WITH A BALANCE OF \$1519.39.

THE YEAR 1955 SAW THE OFFICERS AS FOLLOWS: PRESIDENT, JOHN FRIES; 1ST VICE-PRES. JOHN MOWEN; 2ND VICE-PRES. MAURICE T. LEONARD; SECRETARY, NEVIN E. BROWN; ASS'T SECRETARY, FRANCIS D. MCHUGH; TREASURER, CHARLES H. JOHNS; ASS'T TREASURER, CHARLES A. MILLER.

AGAIN THIS YEAR THE BOOTH AT THE MORRIS COUNTY FAIR WAS THE BIG PROJECT AS IT SEEMED THE BEST WAY OF MAKING MONEY FOR THE CHARITY FUND. THEREFORE GEORGE COLLINS WAS AGAIN MADE CHAIRMAN OF THE BOOTH COMMITTEE AND WENT ON TO DO AN EXCELLENT JOB. ANOTHER VERY WORTHWHILE PROJECT THIS YEAR WAS THE GREYSTONE

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PARK FUND IN WHICH WE COLLECTED MONEY AND CIGARETTES FOR THE PEOPLE AT GREYSTONE IN THE AMOUNT OF \$1002.00. AGAIN AFTER A VERY SUCCESSFUL YEAR WE CLOSED WITH A BALANCE OF \$1366.70.

IN 1956 THE FOLLOWING OFFICERS WERE INSTALLED.

PRESIDENT, JOHN MOWEN; 1ST VICE-PRES. MAURICE T. LEONARD, 2ND VICE-PRES. NORMAN PARKER; SECRETARY, NEVIN BROWN, ASS'T SEC'T FRANCIS MOHUGH; TREASURER CHARLES H. JOHNS; ASS'T TREASURER, CHARLES A. MILLER.

AGAIN THIS YEAR WE WENT INTO THE BOOTH AT THE MORRIS COUNTY FAIR WHICH AGAIN BECAME VERY SUCCESSFUL BUT SEEMED TO BE GETTING INCREASINGLY DIFFICULT TO OBTAIN SUFFICIENT HELP AT THE TIME. ANOTHER VERY IMPORTANT PROJECT OF THE YEAR WAS OUR PARTICIPATION IN THE NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE FRESH AIR CHILDREN'S ACTIVITY. THIS YEAR WE ENTERTAINED 28 CHILDREN FROM NEW YORK IN PRIVATE HOMES IN CHATHAM. WE CLOSED THE YEAR WITH A BANK BALANCE OF \$1333.00.

THE 1957 OFFICERS AS INSTALLED WERE; PRESIDENT, MAURICE T. LEONARD, 1ST VICE PRES. NORMAN A. PARKER; 2ND VICE-PRES. WARREN E. PATTEN; SECRETARY, NEVIN E. BROWN; ASS'T SECRETARY FRANCIS D. MOHUGH; TREASURER, CHARLES H. JOHNS; ASS'T TREASURER, CHARLES A. MILLER.

THE USUAL PROJECTS WERE CARRIED OUT DURING THIS YEAR BUT THE TRAGIC EVENT OF THE YEAR WAS THE SEVERE ILLNESS AND FINALLY THE DEATH ON OCT. 8, 1957 OF OUR PRESIDENT DR. MAURICE T. LEONARD. HIS LOSS WAS GREATLY FELT BY THE ENTIRE CLUB AS HE HAD BEEN A LONG AND FAITHFUL WORKER. IT NOW BECAME THE DUTY OF THE 1ST VICE-PRESIDENT TO CARRY ON FOR THE BALANCE OF THE YEAR WHICH HE DID VERY SUCCESSFULLY. IN NOVEMBER OF THIS YEAR THE MAURICE LEONARD MEMORIAL FUND COMMITTEE WAS ESTABLISHED IN HONOR OF OUR DECEASED PRESIDENT. IT IS STILL FUNCTIONING IN 1963 IN THE FORM

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OF A SCHOLARSHIP COMMITTEE WHOSE FUNCTION IS TO GIVE PARTIAL COLLEGE SCHOLARSHIPS TO DESERVING HIGH SCHOOL CHILDREN OF CHATHAM TO CARRY ON THEIR EDUCATION. THE YEAR CLOSED WITH A BANK BALANCE OF \$2383.00.

THE YEAR 1958 SAW THE FOLLOWING OFFICERS STALLED:
PRESIDENT, NORMAN A. PARKER; 1ST VICE-PRES, WARREN E. PATTEN;
2ND VICE-PRES. ANTHONY A. CIRIOT; SECRETARY, NEVIN E. BROWN;
ASS'T SECRETARY, FRANK D. MCHUGH; TREASURER, JARED B. MOORE;
ASS'T TREASURER, CHARLES A. MILLER.

THIS AGAIN WAS A VERY SUCCESSFUL YEAR WITH THE COUNTY FAIR PROJECT AND THE SALE OF FRUIT CAKE AT THE HOLLIDAY SEASON. BY THE CLOSE OF THIS YEAR WE HAVE A TOTAL MEMBERSHIP OF 67.

IN THE YEAR 1959 THE OFFICERS WERE AS FOLLOWS:
PRESIDENT, WARREN E. PATTEN; 1ST VICE-PRESIDENT ANTHONY A. CIRIOT;
2ND VICE-PRESIDENT OTTO STAHL; SECRETARY RAY Y. KLINE, ASS'T
SECRETARY, FRANCIS D. MCHUGH, TREASURER, JARED B. MOORE;
ASS'T TREASURER, CHARLES A. MILLER.

AGAIN THIS YEAR WITH OUR FUND RAISING PROJECTS OF THE FRUIT CAKE SALE AND THE CONCERT GIVEN AT THE HIGH SCHOOL WE MADE SUFFICIENT MONEY TO COVER ALL CHARITY PROJECTS TOGETHER WITH AN INCREASE IN THE SCHOLARSHIPS GIVEN TO HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS. IT WAS ALSO DURING THIS YEAR THAT THE CLUB TOOK OVER AT CAMP MARY HART THE MAINTAINANCE OF THE RECREATION HALL. CAMP MARY HART IS A CAMP FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN LOCATION JUST OUTSIDE OF HACKETTSTOWN, N.J.

THEN CAME THE YEAR 1960 WITH THE FOLLOWING OFFICERS:
PRESIDENT, ANTHONY A. CIRIOT; 1ST VICE-PRESIDENT, OTTO STAHL;
2ND VICE-PRESIDENT, GEORGE HENNESSY; SECRETARY, RAY Y. KLINE;
ASS'T SECRETARY, FRANCIS D. MCHUGH; TREASURER, JARED B. MOORE;
ASS'T TREASURER, DUDLEY B. HOWARD.

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DURING THE YEAR 1960 WE AGAIN HAD SEVERAL PROJECTS AS MONEY RAISING AFFAIRS. THESE INCLUDED THE MORRIS COUNTY FAIR, THE DON COSSACK CHOIR, THE SALE OF FRUIT CAKE. THESE WERE ALL VERY SUCCESSFUL PROJECTS WITH THE MONEY RECEIVED GOING TOWARD OUR CHARITY WORK AND THE FURTHERANCE OF THE DR. M.T. LEONARD SCHOLARSHIP FUND.

THE YEAR 1961 SAW THE FOLLOWING OFFICER INSTALLED: PRESIDENT, OTTO STAHL; 1ST VICE-PRESIDENT, GEORGE HENNESSY; 2ND VICE-PRESIDENT, HAROLD HENRICH; SECRETARY, C. KIRK KEMPER; ASS'T SECRETARY, FRANCIS D. McHUGH; TREASURER, JARED MOORE; ASS'T TREASURER, DUDLEY HOWARD.

DURING THE YEAR 1961 THE CLUB MAINTAIN THE USUAL HIGH STANDARD OF ACTIVITIES. THESE INCLUDED THE FRUIT CAKE SALE, THE GREYSTONE PARK CHRISTMAS COLLECTION, AND THE ENTERTAINING OF THE HERALD TRIBUNE FRESH AIR FUND CHILDREN. WE MADE OUR USUAL DONATIONS TO CHARITY PLUS AN INCREASE IN THE SCHOLARSHIP BUDGET.

THE YEAR 1962 ARRIVED WITH THE FOLLOWING OFFICERS TAKING OVER THE ACTIVITIES OF THE CLUB. PRESIDENT, GEORGE HENNESSY; 1ST VICE-PRESIDENT, GEORGE MCKELVEY; 2ND VICE-PRES. HAROLD HENRICH; SECRETARY, C. KIRK KEMPER; ASS'T SECRETARY, SHERMAN BURLING; TREASURER, FRANCIS D. McHUGH; ASS'T TREASURER, WILLIAM VALLEY.

THE YEAR 1962 WAS AN ACTIVE ONE WITH MUCH THE SAME ACTIVITIES AS IN THE PAST. THE FRUIT CAKE SALE WITH IS INCREASING EACH YEAR, THE GREYSTONE PARK COLLECTION AT CHRISTMAS, AND THIS YEAR WE BOUGHT UP ALL SEATS AT A THEATER IN MONTOLAIR, N.J. WHICH WAS SOWING CINERAMA AND MADE A GOOD PROFIT ON A ONE NIGHT STAND.

SOME OF OUR CHARITABLE PROJECTS CONSISTED OF 6 SCHOLARSHIP

PAGE 25.

AWARDS WHICH AMOUNTED TO \$1250.00 WHICH IS A CONSIDERABLE INCREASE OVER THE ORIGINAL YEARS. THE CAMP MARY HEAT PROJECT WHERE WE HELP SUPPORT AND DO SOME OF THE MAINTAINANCE WORK OF THE RECREATION HALL, THE HERALD TRIBUNE FRESH AIR FUND AID TO CHILDREN. THESE PLUS THE USUAL DONATIONS TO LOCAL CHARITY.

IT WAS DURING THIS YEAR THAT THE CLUB SUPPORTED AND WAS INSTRUMENTAL IN THE ELECTION OF OUR PAST-PRESIDENT OTTO STAHL AS LT. GOVERNOR OF THE 10TH DIVISION.

THE YEAR 1963 DAWNED WITH THE FOLLOWING OFFICERS BEING INSTALLED AT A DINNER DANCE ON JAN. 16, 1963 AT THE NEW FAIRMOUNT COUNTRY CLUB. PRESIDENT, GEORGE H. MCKELVERY, JR.; 1ST VICE-PRESIDENT, HAROLD HENRICH; 2ND VICE-PRESIDENT, CHARLES A. JOHNSON; SECRETARY, O. KIRK KEMPER; ASS'T SECRETARY, SHERMAN BURLING, TREASURER, WILLIAM VALLEY; ASS'T TREASURER, DR. CHARLES PARDRIDGE.

THIS YEAR SAW A NEW INNOVATION IN CHATHAM IN THE FORM OF A JOINT SERVICE CLUB MEETING IN WHICH KIWANIS, ROTARY, AND THE LIONS CLUBS MET FOR DINNER ON APRIL 25, 1963.

THIS YEAR OTTO STAHL IS THE LT. GOVERNOR FOR THE 10TH DIVISION AND IS DOING AN EXCELLENT JOB. HE HAS BEEN ELECTED TO ANOTHER YEAR IN THIS CAPACITY.

AS USUAL WE HAVE MADE OUR DONATIONS TO CHARITY AND HAVE A BUDGET OF \$1100.00 FOR SCHOLARSHIPS. ONE NEW WAY WE ARE RAISING MONEY FOR SCHOLARSHIPS THIS YEAR IS BY BRINGING THE UNITED STATES MARINE BAND TO CHATHAM.

AN HONOR RECEIVED BY THE CLUB THIS YEAR IS THAT WE WERE GRANTED LIFE MEMBERSHIP IN THE GREYSTONE PARK ASSO. FOR THE WORK WE HAVE DONE FOR THAT ORGANIZATION IN THE PAST.

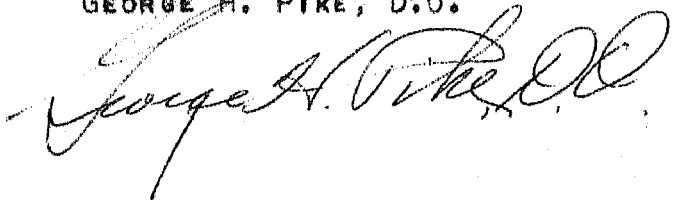
REFERENCES AND CREDITS

THE FIRST FOURTEEN PAGES OF THIS HISTORY WAS ORIGINALLY WRITTEN BY MR J. THOMAS SCOTT REALLY THE FATHER OF THE CHATHAM KIWANIS CLUB. HE WAS ALSO THE OWNER, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER OF THE CHATHAM PRESS. I HAVE ADDED SOME MATERIAL TO HIS SCRIPT AND MADE SOME CORRECTIONS. THE NEXT SIX PAGES IS MATERIAL THAT WAS ESSENTIALLY ACCUMULATED AND IN THE NOTES OF MR. CHARLES A. MILLER WHO WAS SECRETARY FOR MANY YEARS, AND WORKED ON THIS MATERIAL UNTIL THE TIME OF HIS DEATH.

THE MATERIAL FOR THE YEARS 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, AND 1963 WAS OBTAINED FROM THE REPORTS AND NOTES OF THE RESPECTIVE PRESIDENTS OF THE CLUB FOR THOSE YEARS.

I MUST ALSO ACKNOWLEDGE THE SUPPORT AND MATERIAL I HAVE OBTAINED FROM THE MINUTES AND MONTHLY REPORTS SUPPLIED TO ME BY THE PRESENT SECRETARY MR. FRANCIS D. MOHUGH.

GEORGE H. PIKE, D.O.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "George H. Pike, D.O.", written in dark ink.

AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF

GEORGE HAROLD PIKE

BORN: GEORGE HAROLD PIKE MARCH 28, 1905 AT OUR HOME AT
1408 NEILSON STREET IN UTICA, NEW YORK.

FATHER: GEORGE NELSON PIKE OF ONEIDA AND WHITESBORO, NEW YORK
WHO WAS SPECIAL AGENT FOR THE MASSACHUSETTS MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

MOTHER: JENNIE ELIZABETH FERGUSON OF WHITESBORO, NEW YORK.

EDUCATED: MILLER STREET GRAMMER SCHOOL AND #20 JUNIOR HIGH
SCHOOL BEING GRADUATED FROM UTICA FREE ACADEMY IN
UTICA, NEW YORK IN 1925.

GRADUATED AS DOCTOR OF OSTEOPATHY FROM CHICAGO
COLLEGE OF OSTEOPATHY IN CHICAGO, ILL. IN 1930.

POST-GRADUATE IN MEDICINE AND SURGERY FROM THE
PHILADELPHIA COLLEGE OF OSTEOPATHY IN 1939.

BEGAN PRACTICING MY PROFESSION IN CHATHAM, NEW
JERSEY IN JANUARY 1931 BEING LOCATED IN CHATHAM
EVER SINCE.

MARRIED: OGDEN MEMORIAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH DECEMBER 19, 1931
TO ANNA AURELIA BREWER A FIRST GRADE TEACHER IN
CHATHAM.

CHILDREN: REV. GEORGE HAROLD PIKE, JR. BORN IN 1933 AND
MARRIED TO PAULINE ELIZABETH BLAIR OF FULTON, ILL.
RESIDING IN BETTENDORF, IOWA. THEY HAVE ONE DAUGHTER
AND TWO SONS.

ANN ELIZABETH SHERER BORN IN 1935 AND MARRIED TO
PETER GARVIN SHERER OF FAYETTEVILLE, NEW YORK.
RESIDING IN MANCHESTER, NEW HAMPSHIRE. THEY HAVE
TWO SONS.

RICHARD LEE PIKE BORN IN 1939 AND MARRIED TO LYNDIA
TERRY NIEBLING OF CHATHAM, NEW JERSEY. RESIDING IN
CHATHAM AND THEY HAVE ONE DAUGHTER.

ACTIVITIES AND HOBBIES:

MEMBER BOY SCOUT TROOP COMMITTEE OF TROOP 28

ODGEN MEMORIAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. MERIT BADGE
EXAMINER IN FIRST AID, PUBLIC AND PERSONEL HEALTH
FOR 25 YEARS.

BECAME A MEMBER OF THE KIWANIS CLUB OF CHATHAM IN
APRIL 1931 SERVING AS SECRETARY FOR THREE YEARS.

BECAME PRESIDENT IN 1938. SERVED ON MANY COMMITTEES
AND ACTIVE IN KIWANIS WORK EVER SINCE.

APPOINTED TO THE EXECUTIVE BOARD OF THE EASTERN
OSTEOPATHIC ASSOCIATION IN 1932 AND BECAME PRESIDENT
IN 1959.

CHARTER MEMBER OF THE NEW YORK ACADEMY OF OSTEOPATHY
AND WAS APPOINTED TO THE EXECUTIVE BOARD IN 1950
BECOMING PRESIDENT IN 1957.

ORDAINED ELDER OF THE ODGEN MEMORIAL PRESBYTERIAN
CHURCH.

CHAIRMAN OF THE RED CROSS DISASTER RELIEF COMMITTEE
FOR CHATHAM DURING THE SECOND WAR.

ASSISTED MRS. PIKE AS ADVISOR TO THE M.Y.F. SENIOR
YOUTH.

APPOINTED TO THE BOARD OF CHATHAM BUILDING AND LOAN
ASSOCIATION IN 1950 REMAINING ON THE BOARD CONTINUALLY
DURING THE TIME OF THE MERGER WITH THE INDIAN ROCK
BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION WHEN IT BECAME THE
CHATHAM SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.

I am serving as Vice-president at the present time. Member
of the Chatham Fish and Game ^{PROTECTIVE} Association from 1931 to 1949.

Charter member of the Chatham Bowling League and still active in
the league.

Active member of Rock Spring Country Club by participation
in bowling, golf and bridge.

(signed) George H. Pike D.O. 1966



Dr. George H. Pike

Home of Mr. and Mrs.
George H. Pike
61 Fairmount Ave.



Land Values

page 1

LAND VALUES AND ASSESSMENTS

Harrison W. Thornell , Assessor

77 Hillside Avenue, Chatham, N.J.

Mercury 5-7875

June 20, 1963

LAND VALUES AND ASSESSMENTS

The following were tax assessors of Chatham Borough:*

1907-09 Edward P. Miller

1910-13 Charles A. Miller

1914-24 Walter V. Sayre

1925-37 Frank Mead

1937-38 G. Kimball Coleman

1939-46 G. Kimball Coleman, Leander M. Ford, Reed D. Elmendorf

1947-54 G. Kimball Coleman, Edward D. Wilson, M.A. Schwarz

1955-57 William B. Lerf, Philip J. Bliss, R.C. Thuebel

1958-60 William B. Lerf, Kenneth J. Hume, R.C. Thuebel

1961-63 William B. Lerf, Kenneth J. Hume, Harrison W. Thornell

On June 15, 1963 I interviewed Mr. G. Kimball Coleman, Chatham's earliest Tax Assessor who is still living. He established a real estate business in Chatham in 1922 and is the present day owner. Mr. Coleman stated that during the late 1930's he was often called upon to help Frank Mead with appraisals. Frank Mead was Tax Assessor but Mr. Coleman handled all of the tax appeals. He represented the Borough since he was a local real estate agent familiar with property values. In the summer of 1937 Mr. Coleman took over from Mr. Mead and handled the entire job himself. He was paid \$600. for the first year but he paid \$400. of this to hire his own clerk. After this, according to Mr. Coleman, the Borough provided the clerical help he needed. In 1939 the first step toward mechanization was taken through the use of addressograph plates on which were entered assessments of land and buildings for record purposes as well as for billing.

* Taken from official Tax records in the Tax Assessor's Office.

LAND VALUES AND ASSESSMENTS

It will be noted that prior to 1939 there was only one Tax Assessor. This was an elective office. In 1939 a Board of Assessors was appointed by the Mayor with the consent of the Borough Council, the office no longer being elective in Chatham Borough. The term of office is presently for four years.

The expansion of the Tax Assessor's job to a Board of Assessors was due to the rapid growth of new building in the town following the Depression years, and also to the increasing complexity of the job.

In 1938 the town got its first official Tax Map. This was done by the firm of J.J. Kentz of Summit. Before this time assessors used only tract maps and surveyor's maps, according to Mr. Coleman.

In 1909 Chatham became a more desirable town in which to live. That year saw the new sewer system introduced in town and also a new school building on Fairmount Avenue. The railroad was being elevated with all grade crossings being eliminated. Gas, electricity and a good water supply also were growth factors. One of the greatest stimuli to the town's growth was the 1929 electrification of the railroad, in the opinion of Mr. Coleman. This suddenly placed Chatham where Maplewood had been, time-wise from New York.

Along with this growth came Chatham's first Zoning Ordinance in 1929. Prior to this time development and deed restrictions controlled how a house would be built. James A. Coleman was Chairman of the first Zoning Board (father of G. Kimball Coleman). What sort of town did people want Chatham to be in the future? Gradually opinion began to crystallize. The townspeople did not want industry but wanted a quiet residential commuter town. According to hearsay CIBA seriously considered the Commerce Street area but was not encouraged. Right after World War II RCA was anxious to build a plant in the area of the new High School but was not

LAND VALUES AND ASSESSMENTS

allowed. Thus this policy has continued down through the years and today Chatham "enjoys" the luxury of being virtually without heavy industry but with a consequence that its citizens must pay high taxes.

According to Mr. Coleman, prior to the 1930's assessing was made largely on a judgment basis. There was little regard for age or condition. Size was the important factor. Since that time an ever increasingly scientific approach has been taken. Depreciation and obsolescence are now important factors. Land is now valued on a front footage basis by street and depth of property is an adjusting factor. The surrounding neighborhood is also an influencing factor. Structures are carefully measured to develop square footage. Quality of construction and type of material used are taken into account. Plumbing and heating are now important factors in determining assessments. Elaborate guide manuals provided by the Division of Taxation in Trenton are required to be used so that there shall be uniformity and consistency in assessing.

During the Depression years it became apparent that many assessed valuations were getting out of line with relative actual real estate values. Accordingly, during the term when Frank Mead was Assessor, a Committee was appointed consisting of G. Kimball Coleman, W. Rolland Kelly (Tax Collector) and Anthony Ruzicka, reviewed all assessments during 1935-36 and recommended about 1,200 changes. This in effect was a re-evaluation and these changes were effected.

The next re-evaluation occurred during 19⁴⁹~~38~~ at which time an independent, professional, outside concern, the J.M. Clemenshaw Company of Cleveland made a formal, physical check, inside and out, of every house in town and re-evalued each property based on 1940 reproduction costs.

During 1963 the same Clemenshaw Company is "updating" tax records

LAND VALUES AND ASSESSMENTS

of each property so that assessments will be based on 100% of actual market value.

	<u>Borough of Chatham</u>	
	<u>Total Value of All Taxable Property</u>	<u>Total Taxes To Be Raised</u>
1907	\$ 833,604.	\$ 17,404.
1963	11,310,087.	2,039,052.

The above figures which were obtained from records in the Morris County Tax Board in Morristown, indicate how Chatham has grown since 1907.

A typical illustration of Chatham's changing real estate values is the tax bill on my own property at 77 Hillside Avenue, 1912 versus 1963:

	<u>TAX BILL</u>	
	<u>1912</u>	<u>1963</u>
Block No. 147, Lot 10	\$54.82	\$567.95

Autobiographical Sketch of

Harrison Wylie Thornell

Born June 27, 1919 in Newark, New Jersey. Son of Harrison Finch Thornell and Elizabeth Wylie Thornell. Family came to Chatham in 1920 renting for three years the old Tyson house at the corner of Washington and Chatham Streets. Family bought present residence at 77 Hillside Avenue from Ezra Ferris., in 1923.

Attended public schools of Chatham, graduating in 1938. Spent four years at Bucknell University, graduating in 1942 with an AB in Economics. PKP Fraternity. Spent three years in U.S. Army during World War II from 1942-45 Phi Psi PKP serving overseas in the European Theater of Operations.

Joined New Jersey Bell Telephone Company in Newark in 1946 serving in various positions. Presently Public Office Manager, Journal Square, in Jersey City.

Activities:

President of Presbyterian Young Adult Group 1946-47

Member of Board of Deacons, Presbyterian Church , 1947-50.

Past chairman of Red Cross and Community Chest fund raising Drives

President of Chatham Historical Society 1959-63.

Vice Chairman Chatham Borough Tercentenary Commission 1962-64

Tax Assessor, Chatham Borough 1961 to present.

President Jersey City Exchange Club 1962-63

Hobbies:

Stamp Collecting, History and antiques.

Interests:

Stock Market

Owner of two rental cottages in New Hampshire.

World-wide travel. Have travelled extensively in more than twenty-five countries.

6/20/63



Harrison W. Thornell



Home of Mr. Thornell
77 Hillside Ave.

Laundries

COMMERCIAL LAUNDRIES

One of the oldest modern businesses in Chatham is the power laundry, namely the Utility Laundry - Cleaners, Inc., located on the south side of Main Street-at the Passaic River. Before discussing the laundry business itself, I would like to explain to the curious, and perhaps the critical, the hodge-podge architecture of the laundry buildings. The oldest part is one of the old grist mills which ground the grain of the early residents. It could be said that it has been in use, although not continuously, for at least one hundred and fifty years. Undoubtedly this mill is described in another part of this history of Chatham. Early in the century, the mill race, which still ran the old water wheel, was dammed thus forming a good sized pond in the woods behind the old mill. A dance pavillion was built, canoes were available for hire and so Chatham had a charming recreation spot. The story is that a disastrous boating accident caused the downfall of this recreational venture and the mill pond was drained. In time, the now idle pavillion was moved up to Main Street and incorporated with the old grist mill to be used for some industrial purpose. These two structures still make up the predominating part of the present laundry building with other additions to come later.

About 1920 William Wright, together with Charles Edwards started a small wet-wash laundry. Historically speaking, this type of operation was behind the times because the laundry industry as a whole was offering a complete line of finished services. In April, 1924 this small business was bought by partners, the husbands of two sisters, Edwin M. Warren and Christian A. Delpho. A power plant was added in the rear, machinery installed, delivery trucks purchased and a modern laundry offering complete service was started. The business flourished even through the depression years. In 1931 after his graduation from

Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Mr. Warren's son Richard, joined the operation as manager. In 1935 service was further extended by the addition of dry cleaning. This necessitated more operating space, so, after considering the building of an entirely new plant, it was decided to add on to the existing structures. The available space was on the west side of the old mill but here there was a problem. The old mill stream still ran along the side of the building, under the road west of the Passaic River Bridge and into the river north of Main Street. Permission was received from the state to divert the stream into the river several hundred feet south of the laundry buildings. The structure to house the dry-cleaning department was then added. The final section containing a store and storage vault for furs and other garments was added early in the 50's.

perhaps no industrial plant operation is more complicated than commercial laundering. In a laundry you have at least nineteen groups of articles to process. These groups break down into as many as forty-five types according to colors and fabrics. The colors may or may not be fast to ordinary washing. The fabrics may or may not be made up of two or more fibers that react differently to soap and water. In the same classification some garments may be badly soiled and others only lightly. You cannot even say a sheet is a sheet or a shirt is a shirt because of the range of sizes.

Moreover, certain articles are to be starched, some are to be pressed only and some retouched by hand, some to be washed and tumbled dry. A family laundry's business is to process goods belonging to a large number of customers. That calls for precise identification in combination with some form of mass handling.

A customer's soiled bundle must be broken up into several

classifications for washing, then assembled in damp form and again distributed, this time according to the classifications required for finishing. Finally it must be assembled, checked, and packaged for delivery. All of this means a lot of guiding and directing. There must be and there is a way of seeing that Mrs. North gets back her embroidered pillow cases instead of the plain ones sent by Mrs. West.

After the articles in the bundle are classified and marked for identification, they are sent to the washroom where, according to classification, they are washed in large washers with as many as four suds and seven rinses. No other washing operation known is as effective as that of a commercial laundry which has the benefit of research in scientific washing methods formulated by various research institutes, headed by the American Laundry Institute in Joliet, Illinois which incidentally does testing for the textile industry as to the washability of various fabrics.

From the washers, wet goods are taken to the extractors for a process corresponding to what the home laundress calls wringing or spin-dry. Just the right amount of water is removed to make the clothes ready for the next operation and the articles are assembled to the original bundle.

Now the bundle is separated again according to the way the articles are to be finished. Bath towels and some wearing apparel are routed to the tumblers for warm, soft drying.

More than two-thirds of the tonnage in an average laundry is flat-work - bedding, table linen, dish towels, etc. The modern ironer is the nearest thing to factory processing to be seen in a laundry. An 8-roll ironer with mechanical folder will handle as much as 1000 pounds in sheets (about 650) an hour. However, the flat work in family bundles is slower because of the mixed large and small pieces which must be fed

through separately. The damp work coming to the ironer has to be shaken out to straighten it. A typical ironer crew consists of two shakers, two feeders, two receivers of the finished product as it comes from the ironer, one folder and one stacker. Handkerchiefs and napkins are too small to be fed through the ironer and are done on special presses. The flatwork ironer, although a massive machine about twelve by eighteen feet in size, will iron perfectly the most delicate of fabrics including damp tissue paper.

The articles to be pressed finished are sent to the pressing department. The laundry press, of which there are a wide variety of specialized types has a padded "back" on which the garment is laid and a heated metal head which fits down over the back. The head may be operated by a foot pedal, or by air or electric power. Most efficient of the presses are those for shirts which are usually machine finished without the touch of a hand iron. There are presses for bosoms, for backs, for collars, for cuffs and gussets, for yokes, sleeve forms and folders. Shirts are finished by units of from two to six operators, depending on the division of labor practised. Utility also has one-operator units.

The finished bundle is then finally assembled checked (missing shirt buttons replaced) and wrapped, ready for pick-up or delivery.

It can be seen that a boiler for producing steam is indispensable for any power laundry. About 4-1/2 gallons of water are used for washing each pound of goods, and on the average 3 gallons of it is hot water at 180°F. An additional 1-1/2 gallons are used for boiler and other purposes. Most equipment used in ironing and pressing calls for 100 pounds of steam pressure in the machines. The boiler at utility laundry is oil fired.

Water is the most important material with which the launderer deals. Because of the softness of the water in the Passaic River, it was ideal for use both in the silk industry which was located on its banks in

paterson and in the small wet wash laundry started in Chatham in 1920. When Mr. Warren and Mr. Delpho purchased the laundry in 1924 they installed a pumping station on the bank of the river and pumped the river water through filters and softeners prior to using it for laundry purposes. Because of the improvement in water softening equipment, the laundry now uses Chatham Borough water.

Utility Laundry Cleaners Inc., is one small part of a billion dollar industry whose trade association - The American Institute of Laundering, is said to be the fourth oldest national trade association in the country - established in 1883. After serving as president of the New Jersey Laundry Owners Association in 1934-35, Mr. Warren was elected president of the national association in 1939. Needless to say this was an honored position in the industry and brought reflected recognition to Utility Laundry and to Chatham.

On their twenty-fifth anniversary in business, April 1949, Mr. Warren and Mr. Delpho sold the laundry operation to Mr. Warren's son, Richard and his partners, Arthur Sutton and Herbert W. Shaw - the present owners. They employ about thirty people - production workers, routemen and office personnel. They operate four home service routes, serving parts of Morris, Union, Essex and Somerset Counties. There are two cash-and-carry stores, one at the laundry and one located in a shopping center on Route 24 in Short Hills.

There is another type of laundry situated in Chathan on South Passaic Avenue. This is what is termed a hand laundry and deals mostly in so-called bachelors' bundles consisting mostly of shirts. The washing is sent out to a wholesale laundry and the finishing is done in the shop. All of the laundry is brought to and from the shop by the customer. The proprietor of this laundry is Mr. Moy.

- 6 -

Modern technology has added to the improvement of laundry production, but it has increased competition. The "Terrible Twins" - the automatic home washer and dryer have made laundering at home a great deal easier and the same machines located in coin-operated do-it-yourself laundries have attracted prospective customers. "Wash and Wear", "perma-prest" and other treated fabrics are reducing the housewife's real bug-a-boo, that everlasting pile of ironing, so she is less inclined to use laundry service. However there are enough working wives, apartment dwellers, bachelors, and people who would rather have their laundry done outside the home to keep Mr. Moy and Utility busy enough to keep a laundry business in Chatham.

Katherine and Richard E. Warren.

BIOGRAPHICAL

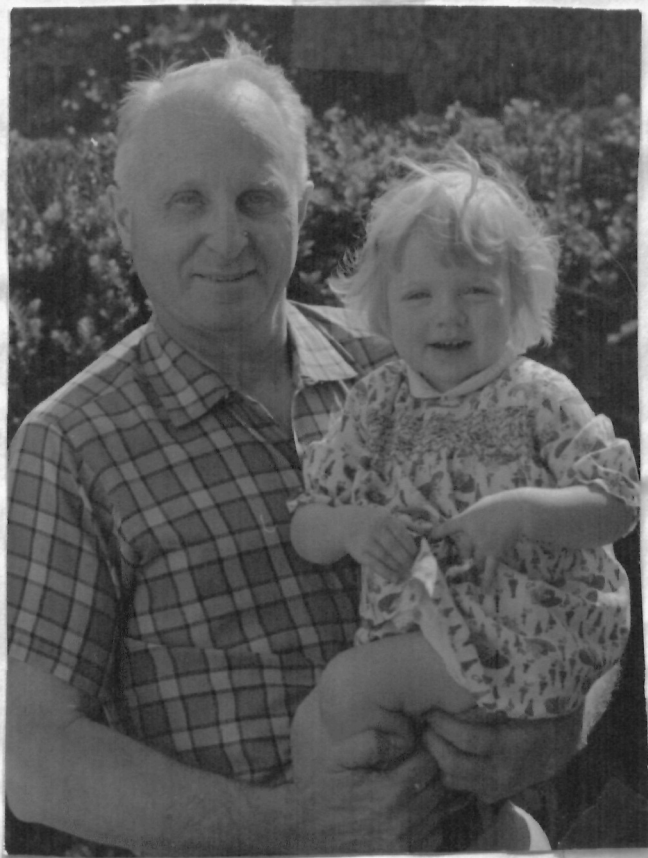
Richard Edwin Warren was born in Elizabeth, N.J., on March 26, 1908. He was graduated from Pingry School, Elizabeth and from Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute as a civil engineer in 1931. After joining his father and uncle in business, he completed the courses offered by the School of Laundry Management at the American Institute of Laundering in Joliet, Illinois. He and the former Katherine Lehlbach of East Orange, N.J., were married in September 1933. In 1934 he attended the National Institute of Dry Cleaning. In 1935 the first of four children was born and in 1936, the Warrens moved to 7 Duchamp Place, where they still live. Their four children are all married and there are at present eight grandchildren. Mr. Warren is a member of the Chatham Fish and Game Protective Association and an ardent bowler. He served on the Chatham Planning Board for ten years.

Katherine Lehlbach Warren was born in Glen Ridge, N.J., on March 31, 1907. She graduated from East Orange High School and from Montclair State College in 1930. The three years before marriage were spent teaching biology in South Side High School in Newark, N.J. Mrs. Warren was active in Girl Scout work in Chatham, having spent 15 years as a leader and in other positions. She is a member of Stanley Congregational Church and an enthusiastic blood donor.

Mr. Richard E. Warren
and granddaughter Marjorie Goodbread,
Age 2



Mrs. Richard E. Warren



Residence of
Mr. & Mrs. Richard
E. Warren,
7 Duchamp Pl.

Lawyers

LAWYERS IN CHATHAM

Any writing on this subject must be one of first impression. Charles A. Philbower, in his History of Chatham (1914), accorded to the subject a rather scant and cursory treatment. The History of Chatham edited by Ambrose Ely Vanderpoel and widely published for the first time in 1959, made little or no mention of the profession. This is probably because so few lawyers have ever established and maintained offices here. The great majority of lawyers who have resided in Chatham, have maintained offices elsewhere, or have been employed in law departments of corporations. Hence, this account must of necessity be incomplete and there will undoubtedly be unintentional omissions.

Although technically non-resident in Chatham, but rather of Summit, Ambrose E. Vanderpoel, was very much a part of the Chatham community. He was admitted to the Bar in 1905 and practiced for about a year in Madison, served for six weeks as ^{its} ~~their~~ borough attorney, and then closed his office and retired from practice in the belief that fees received by him ought to go to lawyers who depended on them for a livelihood.

George S. Pollard resided in a house at the crest of the Fairmount Avenue hill and was with the Newark firm of Riker and Riker. His son, Robert S. Pollard, followed him into the firm, later known as Riker, Marsh and Shipman, and his other son, George F. R. (Ted) Pollard, also entered the profession and became associated in practice in Newark with Charles C. Trelease, under the firm name of Trelease and Pollard.

Probably the earliest Chatham lawyer was Guy Minton, who began his practice in 1868, with offices in Morristown, where he was subsequently joined by Lawrence Day, also of Chatham, under the firm name of Minton and Day. Mr. Day's son, ^{as of} Dudley M. Day, became associated with the firm in 1935, and upon its dissolution in about 1943, joined the law department of International Telephone and Telegraph Company.

Most closely identified with the profession has been the Lum family. Frederick H. Lum, Chatham's first mayor, was admitted to the Bar in 1870, and three years later, with William B. Guild, formed the partnership in Newark known as Guild and Lum. The firm has been continuously in existence ever since that time - almost 100 years - under the names of ^{Guild, Lum & Son} Guild, Lum and Tambllyn, Lum, Tambllyn and Colyer, Lum Tambllyn and Fairlie

Lum, Fairlie and Wachenfeld, Lum, Fairlie and Foster, and is presently known as Lum, Biunno and Tompkins. Other Lums of Chatham, prominently identified with the firm, in the order of association, have been Charles M. Lum (father of Mrs. Elizabeth Lum Drake Schultz), Ralph E. Lum, Ernest C. Lum, Richard Lum, Ralph E. Lum, Jr. and William Boyce Lum. Other Chatham residents with the firm are Charles B. Niebling (husband of Virginia Lum, daughter of Charles Harris Lum, older brother of Ralph, Sr. and Ernest - all sons of Frederick, the founder of the firm), Ervin Thayer Drake, III, (grandson of Charles M. Lum, now with Columbia Broadcasting System) and Peter W. Thomas, currently very active in Republican politics. Ernest C. Lum has served as mayor and borough attorney, and Ralph E. Lum and Richard Lum have each served as borough attorney. Mr. Niebling was Judge of the Borough Municipal Court for almost 15 years, with an interruption for naval service in World War II.

Richard Wayne Stickel, present borough attorney, established an office circa 1950 at 229 Main Street, and more recently associated with Carl A. Frahn to form the firm of Stickel and Frahn, with whom is associated Eric H. Stochholm, of Short Hills.

David C. Salmon, of Mountain Lakes is engaged in practice at the southeast corner of Center Street and Center Place. Associated with him for a time was Earle Ogden Bennett, who now practices alone at 100 Ridgedale Avenue, Florham Park.

Ernest L. Quackenbush, admitted to the Bar in 1910, a valued member of the community, who resided on Oliver Street and acted as borough attorney, practiced in Newark for over 50 years until his recent death.

William T. Osborne, residing on Fuller Avenue and presently a member of the Borough Council, is General Attorney for Jersey Central Power & Light Co., with offices at Convent in Morris Township.

Roy S. Tinney, admitted to the Bar in 1911, was for many years Recorder of the Borough, the predecessor of the present municipal court.

Arthur C. Hensler, Jr., who lives on the southerly side of Longwood Avenue (actually in the Township), is a member of the Newark firm of McCarter and English.

Job H. Lippincott, of Greenwood Avenue, is a member of the Newark firm of Stryker, Tams and Horner, for many years known as Lindabury, Depue and Faulks.

James E. Hughes, residing on Fairmount Avenue, is a member of the New York firm of Coudert Freres.

Charles D. Stengel, of Washington Avenue, is an attorney in the home office of The Prudential Insurance Company of America in Newark.

Russell W. Jackson, of Chandler Road, and Ralph L. Jones, of Van Doren Avenue, are engaged in practice in New York.

Arthur B. Jaquith, compiler of the foregoing, presently, and since 1955, Judge of the borough Municipal Court, long a resident of the borough, after admission to the Bar in Illinois, was admitted in New Jersey, was for a time with the Law Department of the Prudential Insurance Company and in 1945 became associated with the firm of Mills, Jeffers and Mountain in Morristown, and continues in practice with that firm, now known as Jeffers and Dillon.

ARTHUR BURRAGE JAQUITH, A. B., LL. B.

Born February 18, 1905 at 5700 Indiana Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.
~~died~~ August 16, 1977

Parents: Walter Allen Jaquith, M. D., C. M.
 Queens University, 1898, Kingston, Ontario
 and
 Mabel Boughton Emerson Jaquith
 Ottawa (Ontario) Normal School, 1898.

Named for three physicians:

- (1) Father
- (2) Arthur Richard Elliott, M. D., C. M., LL. D.
 Associated with father at time of birth and chief of
 staff at St. Luke's Hospital, Chicago, Illinois.
- (3) Robert Lowell Burrage, M. D., father's predecessor as
 Medical Director, The Prudential Insurance Company of
 America

Moved to 99 Fairmount Avenue, Chatham at age of 2 months
 and attended Stanley Congregational Church, of which father
 was a trustee for some years.

Education: Chatham Public School, through 7th grade
 Miss Thring's Kindergarten, Main Street
 Mohegan Lake (NY) School (military)
 Northwestern University and Harvard Law School
 Camp (now Fort) Custer, Battle Creek, Michigan
 2nd Lt. Infantry, U S Army Officers Reserve Corps.

Admitted to Bar: Illinois, 1928
 Attorney and Counselor at Law
 New Jersey, 1943, Attorney at Law and
 Solicitor in Chancery
 1946, Counselor at Law and
 Master in Chancery

Law Department: Chicago Title & Trust Co., to Dec. 31, 1938
 Prudential Insurance Co., to June 30, 1945
 Law Firm of Jeffers & Dillon, 53 Maple Ave., Morristown, N. J.
 Retired from the firm December 31, 1971.
 Judge, Municipal Court of the Borough of Chatham, 1955-73

Married: June 21, 1941 to Catherine Van Sickle Budd, daughter
 of Merritt Lum Budd and Edna Buck Van Sickle Budd.

Children: (1) Charlotte Emerson Jaquith, born March 10, 1945
 Sarah Lawrence College, A. B., 1967; married on
 Jan. 1, 1971 to Kelly André McMullen, Middlebury
 1970, 1st Lt. Infantry, United States Army.
 (2) Arthur Budd Jaquith, born May 27, 1947; died
 September 23, 1956.

Fraternities: Phi Kappa Sigma (social)
 Phi Delta Phi (professional--legal)
Madison Lodge #93 F.A.M. - Master, 1963
 Chatham Community Players (Ceiling Zero, Distinguished
 Gathering, Dover Road, Goodbye
 my Fancy, The Man Who Came to
 Dinner)

Morris County Bar Association (Onetime Trustee)

Morris County Association of Municipal Court Judges,
 President, 1971

Chatham Historical Society (V-P, 1952)

Deer Lake Club (Board of Governors, 1950-1965)

Hobbies: Bridge, Golf, Fishing, Baseball



Arthur B. Jaquith



11 Clark Street

Notes on the Judiciary by Book Committee

In the early days of Chatham Township, Chatham Village and later Chatham Borough, the official administering justice was known as the Justice of the Peace. The earliest incumbent known to the Book Committee is Ezra Ferris. Following him came J.O. Waddell. He served as Justice of the Peace when we had trolleys. The story is told that he would hop on a trolley in order to catch a speeding motorist.

Following Waddell, about 1919 came Roy S. Tinney. During his regime* the title of Justice of the Peace was changed to Recorder and the court was known as the Recorders Court.

During World War II Mr. Tinney was engaged in war work and Charles B. Neibling was appointed Acting Recorder to fill his^{un}expired term. 1941- '43. In 1944 Mr. Neibling was appointed Recorder for a three year term, but he too left for the war -the Navy- and Arthur B. Jaquith was appointed to fill his unexpired term. In 1945 Mr. Jaquith was appointed Recorder but he resigned when Mr. Neibling returned from the war. Neibling continued as Recorder until 1948. and from then on until 1955 as Magistrate. In 1948 the State of New Jersey completely revised the court system. Local courts were thereafter designated as Municipal Courts presided over by the ~~Magistrate.~~ MUNICIPAL COURT JUDGE.

Mr. Arthur B. Jaquith was appointed Magistrate in 1955 and continues to serve. The Magistrate is appointed by the Mayor with the approval of the Borough Council. The term is three years.

*No. FERRIS & WADDELL WERE BOTH RECORDERS.

League of Women Voters

HISTORY OF
THE LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF CHATHAM BOROUGH

(No individual author is given as it is
the work of many League members.)

1.

The League of Women Voters is a nation-wide, non-partisan organization in 1222 communities with a membership of over 135,000, formed to promote active and informed participation of citizens in our government.

The LWV functions on the local, state and national levels through public forums, candidates meetings, voters information sheets, films, radio, press, letters to government officials, recommendations for legislation, testimony before congressional committees, etc. Its program and positions are the result of objective study of full facts, pro and con, by women representing all political, economic, professional and social points of view.

The LWV does not support or oppose candidates or parties, but does take stands on selected issues after thorough study and consensus by our members. Having reached a position, the League and the members as individuals work to implement that position through League publications, the newspapers, attendance at public hearings and letters to their Congressmen. Executive Board members who become active politically must resign immediately.

The League is a non-profit organization financed by the dues of its members and contributions from members and civic-minded citizens. Local Leagues conduct finance drives once a year to raise the money to finance our educational services to the community. The State and National Leagues are dependent upon pledges from local leagues to conduct their programs. Expenditures

2.

of the League throughout the nation amount to slightly more than 1.7 million a year with 62% of this spent on the local level. Ours is a volunteer effort; no salaries are paid to officers or directors.

All League members participate in the choice of subjects for study on the three levels of government. National study items are chosen by majority vote at the biennial National Convention, State study items are chosen in the same way at the biennial State Conventions held in alternate years, and local study items are voted on at the annual meetings of the local Leagues. The by-laws of the League provide that at conventions the delegates representing the general membership shall outnumber the delegates from the Executive Boards. This places the responsibility for the work program voted on at these conventions in the hands of the members.

On the National level the League supports the United Nations and related organizations, national policies and procedures which promote comprehensive long-range planning for conservation and development of water resources, fiscal and monetary policies which promote a stable and expanding economy, "common-sense" procedures in federal loyalty-security programs, and self-government and representation in Congress for District of Columbia residents. It opposes a constitutional limitation on tax rates, and constitutional changes which might limit the powers of the Executive and Congress over foreign relations.

3.

On the State level, the League supported the 1947 revision of the New Jersey Constitution, the Optional Municipal Charter Act of 1950, and the 1959 New Jersey College Bond Issue. It has worked for an adequate water supply in New Jersey, supported the bond issue which enabled the State to purchase sites for reservoirs, and worked for a broad-based tax in New Jersey.

The League of Women Voters of Chatham Borough was formed under the sponsorship of the Woman's Club. At the suggestion of Mrs. Harry Burgess, who in 1943 was chairman of the Public Affairs Department of the Woman's Club, Mrs. Dorsey of Montville, New Jersey, was invited to speak to members on the work of the League. This led to the decision in December, 1943, to form the present League of Women Voters of Chatham Borough. On January 14, 1944, Mrs. Maxwell Barus, President of the State League of Women Voters, spoke at a preliminary meeting at St. Paul's Parish House, resulting in the signing up of 36 women as charter members, most of them also members of the Woman's Club.

The first meeting of the new League's Executive Board was held on February 27, 1944, with the following members: Mrs. Paul Monohon, President; Mrs. Harry Burgess; Mrs. C.L. Barnum; Mrs. G.S. Phipps; Mrs. A. Townley Kerr; Mrs. H. Bennett Smith; Mrs. Earl Payne; Mrs. Enos Heller; and Mrs. Gerald^V King.

The first General Meeting, which was open also to non-members, was on foreign policy, and was held at the Parish House of the Congregational Church, March 7, 1944. In the beginning years most

4.

of the meetings were general membership meetings, although from time to time members met in small groups for discussion of special topics. In October, 1949, the "unit" system was started. Two or three general meetings are still held each year, but other monthly meetings are held with smaller groups attending, one in the morning, one in the afternoon and one in the evening. This is done to stimulate more active discussion on the part of individual members.

Until June 18, 1952, a number of women from Chatham Township were members of the Chatham Borough League. As a result of national rules which required each League to be organized on the basis of a single municipality, a Township League was started on that date with approximately 40 members. At the present time, however, national policy has been changed and experimentation with regional Leagues is going forward.

In November, 1952, the Chatham Borough League was chosen as the typical small town League by the U.S. Department of State. Pictures of League members engaged in such activities as distributing voters service sheets, assisting an elderly woman to the polls, and attending a Borough Council meeting, were taken. These pictures were then used by the State Department in an around the world program to show American democracy in action.

5.

In response to a request from the Morris County Council of the League, formed of representatives from the 11 Leagues in Morris County, for a poll, members voted at their unit meetings in February, 1954, to endorse the use of voting machines in Morris County. Because of the League's support of the machines, when their use became mandatory in Morris County, Mrs. Anna McCrae of Chatham, a member of the County Board of Elections, officially requested the Leagues in Morris County to take charge of the demonstration of the machine's use which was required by law before they could be used in an election. This the Leagues in the County undertook, and the demonstration given by the Chatham Borough League in November, 1955, drew about 350 people.

In 1952 the Chatham Borough League worked with the other Leagues represented on the Morris County Council on compiling information on Morris County government. The results of this survey appeared in a pamphlet "Preliminary study, Morris County Government" which appeared in February, 1953. Another such joint effort in 1960 resulted in a report "The Need for Regional Planning in New Jersey; a pilot study based on Morris County", which appeared in January, 1961.

On the local level the League works along two major lines. The first is the study of, and the dissemination of information on, some particular phase of local government; the second is the educational work of Voters Service. Local study

6.

items have included: the need for a planning board and engineer (this prior to the establishment of a Planning Board in January, 1948); two editions of "Know Your Town", the first in 1952 and the second in 1959 (this publication describes the governmental, historical, educational and social makeup of Chatham); the forms of municipal government provided for in the Optional Municipal Charter Act of 1950; the form of government of Chatham Borough; all phases of the local budget (county, school and local); education and recreation; and a continuing study of planning in Chatham, as well as the effect on Chatham of regional planning. As part of these studies, observers from the League attend Borough Council and Board of Education meetings and the meetings of other local boards.

Since its inception the local League has taken an active interest in planning. On September 25, 1946, the League held a general meeting at which Scott Bagby, a noted planning consultant, spoke on "Should Chatham have a Planning Board and an Engineer?" In September, 1947, the League's Board backed the report of the committee appointed by Mayor Ira Hoddinot, of which Councilman F.L. Krauss was chairman, to study the question. This report favored the establishment of a Planning Board with substantial powers and adequate appropriations. After the Planning Board came into existence,

7.

frequent meetings were arranged by the League so that the Planning Board's work could be explained to both League members and the general public. During 1952 and 1953, when basic studies of Chatham were being made, League members assisted in compiling data for the studies. The first consisted of field inspections covering every parcel of land in the Borough, which was used in the "Land Use Survey" issued on February 4, 1953, by McHugh and McCrosky, Planning Consultants, and the second was the gathering and tabulation of basic population data for the "Report on Population and Basic Economy for the Municipal Planning Board, Borough of Chatham, New Jersey" issued by the same firm, January 29, 1954. It was estimated by the Planning Board that the work done by the League saved the Borough several hundred dollars.

The League supported the three bond issues for schools which have been voted on since its establishment: the second Milton Avenue bond issue in 1948; the bond issue in 1951 to add to Milton Avenue School and to build the Washington Avenue School; and the 1955 bond issue to build a Senior High School. In April, 1951, the Board supported the recommendation that there be appointed a Director of Public Works as provided in the Borough budget of that year; however, this appointment never came to pass. And in January, 1963, after studying land use in Chatham for two years, a decision was reached that the League publicly support more industry and commercial develop-

8.

ment in Chatham on a selective basis.

The second phase of local League activity is the important work of Voters Service, which undertakes to inform citizens about candidates and issues; it also helps to get people out to vote. Basic to these ends is making sure that all eligible voters are registered to vote. The League's first local project, started in April, 1944, was to get as many voters as possible registered under permanent registration. Then again, in 1956, a registration drive was conducted with the Chatham Civic Association. Work on registration of newly eligible voters continues annually as letters are written to Chatham High School graduates as they become 21, and new residents are contacted through information sheets on registration distributed to them through the good offices of the Welcome Wagon hostess.

Familiar to all Chatham residents are the "Know your Candidates" sheets distributed to every house, apartment and place of business in the Borough prior to primary and general elections and School Board elections. These contain biographies of the candidates, written by themselves, and their answers to questions on topical issues. The first such sheets were authorized by the Board in April, 1946, and at that time were prepared and issued by a committee consisting

9.

of the following members: Mrs. J.R.Power, Chairman, Mrs. Enos Heller; Mrs. Robert Wood; Mrs. H.A. Burgess; and Mrs. F.O. Green. These were the first Know your Candidates sheets distributed in the State prior to a Primary Election. Material for the Candidates sheets is gathered by the Morris County Council, the responsibility of doing the work rotating among the representatives of the local Leagues. The Chatham League prepares the information on local candidates. Through the years various groups have assisted in the assembling and distribution of the sheets. These groups include Girl Scout troops, Cub Scout dens, Tri-Hi-Ys, school children, and husbands and children of League members.

Usually when there is a contest in any election, the League sponsors a "Candidates Meeting" to which all candidates for office are invited; they each make a brief statement on a pertinent topic and answer questions from the floor. In Board of Education elections such meetings are held in cooperation with the local Parent-Teacher organizations. From time to time since 1952 an information booth has been set up in the center of town to provide information on particularly complicated issues. Occasionally the Chatham League joins with other Morris County Leagues to hold a "legislative luncheon" to hear candidates for state and county offices speak.

Before elections local newspapers are provided with information on how to obtain an absentee ballot. The newspapers

10.

also print the League's offer to provide necessary baby-sitting and transportation to the polls.

Particularly important issues are publicized further by posters, window displays in local stores, and the distribution of informative flyers at the railroad station during commuting hours.

The League also sells annually the "New Jersey Citizen's Facts and Date Book", containing information on registration and general information on state government and officials. Each local League adds a mimeographed sheet listing county and local officials. National and State League publications on topics of special interest are provided school classes and the Public Library.

Representatives of the League attend Morris County Board of Freeholders' meetings during the month assigned to it by the Morris County Council of the League.

Since 1953 the League has had a float in the annual Fourth of July parade. Also United Nations Week has been celebrated annually with other interested organizations. Bus trips to the U.N. have been sponsored, and prizes given for essays written on the U.N. by Junior and Senior High School students.

Presidents of the Chatham Borough League have been: Mrs. Paul Monohon, 1944-45; Mrs. Enos Heller, 1945-46; Mrs. Robert Wood, 1946-48; Mrs. Dayton Slater, 1948-Jan.1, 1949; Mrs. William Simpkin, Jan.1, 1949-March 31, 1949; Mrs. Ward Ryan, 1949-50;

11.

Mrs. Francis Risley, 1950-52; Mrs. David Van Sant, 1952-54;
Mrs. James Hughes, 1954-56; Mrs. Kenneth Firmage, 1956-58;
Mrs. Charles Thaeler, 1958-60; and Mrs. Emil Sagan, 1960-62.
The current president is Mrs. William Hinnens.

In its 19 years of existence, the Chatham Borough
League has grown to a membership of around 160 with an
Executive Board of 19 members.

SOURCES USED

League files

1. Minutes of Executive Board Meetings.
2. Agenda for Executive Board Meetings.
3. Annual Reports.
4. "Highlights of the League of Women Voters of Chatham, New Jersey", No.1 (Jan.1946) to date.
5. Press clipping books.

Reminiscences of

1. Mrs. Harry Burgess
2. Mrs. Enos Heller
3. Mrs. H. B. Smith
4. Mrs. Robert Wood

Leisure Time Activities

LEISURE TIME ACTIVITIES, ENTERTAINMENT, HOBBIES,
TOY AND HOBBY STORES

"In those days people made their own good time--nobody had much money. Nowadays everybody wants to be entertained." (Chat. Hist. Soc., No. 13, June, 1961). In 1960 these words anent the past were spoken by Elmer Lum in his eighty-third year--one of Chatham's senior citizens speaking at the last dinner of the Minnisink survivors in 1956. It is true that times and attitudes have changed in regard to work, leisure time, due to many factors--and yet we may also find certain forms of social life or entertainment hold good in any era. Chatham will surely serve as a good example to follow through its mode of social life.

Although early records are scarce, we may safely assume that there was little so-called leisure time as it is known today. For the women any spare time was devoted to quilting, weaving, spinning, making candles. Social get-togethers were few and far between, depending upon a wedding, funeral or a beam-raising of a new home. The house at 24 Kings Road --circa 1770-- was a home built with the neighbor's help of raising the beams after which all the families enjoyed a community meal before returning to their respective homes. (I read this in newspaper which I can't find.) An excellent account of typical activities may be found in Andrew D. Mellick's little classic *THE OLD FARM* (pp. 54, 55, 119, 120).

Polly Vanderpoel's wedding might have been a festive gathering in January, 1780, except for the severe weather and unsettled condition of the country (Vanderpoel, p. 270).

During the Revolutionary days there was little time for

pleasure, but we do know that Mrs. Washington was sometimes seen riding with the General as he went from Morristown through Madison and Chatham to the Short Hills for observation (Vanderpoel, p. 117).

The men had a few sporting or gambling interests as evidenced in the story of the card players who would not leave the Tavern when Mrs. Day wanted to close up. With Dr. John Budd's assistance in having the "devil come down the chimney", the gamblers were quickly evacuated (Vanderpoel, pp. 61, 62). Lotteries were prevalent in the 1780's and tickets were to be had in Springfield; fortunate numbers of Chatham townsmen could be seen listed at Mr. William Darling's in Chatham (Vanderpoel, p. 241).

Horses were always of interest to country gentlemen; on November 12, 1782 an "Invitation to Sportsmen" is recorded with "not less than three reputed running horses to start. Horses to be shown and entered at Mr. Henry Squier's at Chatham the day before, paying forty Shillings entrance, or double at the post." (Vanderpoel, p. 237).

The oldest newspaper in New Jersey was printed in Chatham by Captain Shepard Kollock from 1779 to 1783. In this journal one found news items, editorials, letters, advertisements, but no social columns. From the ads we do know that "Samuel Alling at the store formerly owned by Jacob Morrell in Chatham are spotted velvet, ribands, Bohea tea, silk handkerchiefs and a riding chair." These listed items could suggest something denoting social customs of a lady in a velvet dress, drinking a cup of special tea after dismounting from her riding chair and perhaps the gentleman had a silk handkerchief in his waistcoat pocket (Courier, July 2, 1959).

Besides printing his paper (The New Jersey Journal), Shepherd Kollock printed books and pamphlets; his ad lists books that could be purchased at his printing office in Chatham. Reading was certainly a

truly leisure time activity in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries before the advent of motor cars, radios, television. The ad mentions "Swift's works, 13 volumes; Clarissa, 8 volumes; Collection of poems, 2 vols.; Ogilvie's poems; Life of Alexander Pope; History of Greece, etc." A complete list of Kollock's publications in Chatham may be found on Page 16 of Philhower's history.

At the time of the Revolution Chatham was "a flourishing village, having its nucleus at the bridge, extending perhaps three-quarters of a mile in each direction along the highroad, with scattered dwellings up and down the river" (Vanderpoel, p. 36). "The settlement however lacked a definitive name." Writing letters and diaries were surely a small part of their leisure time. Would that we could find more of these to add to our meager information! As "letters directed to persons at Passaick River only would be sometimes carried above and sometimes below them, it was unanimously agreed in 1773 to call it Chatham and all persons hereafter direct letters to Chatham on Passaick River" (Vanderpoel, p. 39). Mail was distributed voluntarily by the town merchants, but the "practice of letter-writing, both of a social nature and for business purposes, grew until on July 1, 1808, Chatham became a post office station (Philhower, p. 37).

In the early nineteenth century we find a little more tangible material. Philhower tells us that as recently as the early 1800's the Indians were known to pass through Chatham on their way to the coast (p.4). These were the Indians of the Minsi Tribe (Strong, p.5). The late Barnabas Bond said that he remembered the Indians stopping for the night in his father's barn, and that he had vivid recollections of seeing them pay for their night's lodging by performing a war dance in the morning as an amusement for the town folk.

Forty-one years after the end of the Revolution elaborate prepa-

rations were made for the visit of the great French General Marquis D'Lafayette. This ^{year} of 1824 was a memorable one in Chatham's history. Once again Philhower gives us a vivid account of "the veterans standing with uncovered heads as the Marquis passed by." Mrs. Lillian Noe Doremus gives us an interesting item in the Courier (May 24, 1956, p.3): "My father's great-grandfather served seven and one-half years as a drummer boy in the Colonial Army and was in the band that went to welcome Lafayette." "In the house where Mrs. Hamblen now lives on the northeast corner of Main Street and Elmwood Ave. the Marquis was entertained. The main reception was held in Madison. A great number of the young girls of the town of Chatham, dressed in their prettiest costumes, took part in the formal exercises of the reception." (Philhower, p. 26).

Another record tells us that during this 1824 visit Lafayette was entertained by a member of the Day family at what is now the Charm House, built in the early 1800's (Press, Sept. 10, 1932).

Just before and during the Civil War period there seems to be a dearth of records concerning life in our town of Chatham. However, we do know that there was slavery at this time and segregation was definitely in evidence on Bobilation Day. Philhower is an excellent source describing this "particular event celebrated on the 5th of July, set aside for the colored people of the northern part of the State. This date was their opportunity to celebrate the anniversary of the Independence of America. The big attraction of the day, bringing visitors from Newark and the surrounding country was a butting match between two negroes." This was held for many years about the time of 1850 on the great island. Strong tells us that "the resort grounds occupied that part of the island north of the highway while the southern portion was reserved for a burial ground of the slaves. The excitement

=5-

was high when two opposing, muscular giants, with hands securely tied behind their backs, heads down, came together like two great cannon balls and continued their sledge hammer butting until one had knocked the other out."

This same island served for special gatherings of the community such as evening teas, picnics and Children's Day celebrations.

The latter part of the nineteenth century finds Chatham a more developed town. In 1866 one historian describes it as "a village containing 34 houses and 220 inhabitants." Eight years later another claimed "Its destiny is to be a manufacturing village with outlying suburbs on the hills" (Eagle, Dec. 19, 1913). This prediction is not fulfilled looking at the description of Chatham "with a fish and game association, a golf club, 3 ball teams, 2 bicycle clubs, a gun club, a literary society, a circulating library of 2500 volumes and a dramatic society" (Eagle, Chatham Notes, Aug. 28, 1896). The fallacy of this prediction is further revealed in James Littlejohn's diary of 1887 to 1943, a veritable gem for recounting day by day many social events, trends and changes in Chatham. His June 2, 1939 entry says "Chatham is very dull. It is nothing but a commuters' roost." Another day he remarked that he walked down Main Street and didn't see a person he knew.

James Littlejohn was born in New York in 1853; his father had come from Scotland. He had a greenhouse where he also lived as a bachelor until the last twenty years of his life. These last years were spent in a one-room house back of South Passaic Avenue. He always spoke of it as his "office" and he never had electricity. He was also a cartographer of some note as he makes many references to his mapmaking: "Finished coloring Passaic Valley map for Oscar Aschenbach" (June 21, 1890); "made political map of U.S. (this fall

lection map)" (Oct. 23, 1890); "making map of Chatham" (Nov. 2, 1894). Many more maps are mentioned, but he never tells if this cartography is a hobby or a source of income.

In Littlejohn's early days he spends part of his leisure time walking on Sunday afternoons with a group of friends. They walked up "Long Hill to Mt. Vernon School and then back by Lower Road and railroad through Stanley" (Aug. 7, 1887); or he walked "down to Edwards bridge, noting the river channel was free of ice" (Jan. 8, 1888). On September 14, 1890 he "went down to Edwards dam in the ft. with Miller, Jno. Edwards and Stiles Andersen, got lost in Minon's swamp looking for grapes". On May 30, 1887 he "went to Milburn in the drill". October 6, 1889 "Miller and I went off chestnutting in Long Hill." July 20, 1891 he "went up near Pages with Ed Miller for cherries." These simple walks ceased abruptly when he bought his bicycle May 12, 1893; "got my bicycle; practicing in evening"; May 14, "can ride my bicycle a little"; May 16, "Practiced on the bicycle. rode from the corner across Main Street." May 19, "Riding around the lock on wheel." May 20, "Went to Summit with Geo. MacDougall." His entries continue to mention his rides "Irvington in eve.", Verona and Montclair, Orange, Newark, Boonton and Denville. He became an active member of the Chatham Wheelmen, going on all-day trips of seventy to over a hundred miles.

Returning to his diary we learn that Sunday evenings he usually attended church services. Jan. 30, 1887 "the Methodists had missionary services." He attended many revival meetings; Feb. 21, 1896 he mentions "revival meeting in M. E. Church every night for two weeks. The people are losing interest in the meetings." He also

went to suppers in the Parsonage (1887) or an oyster supper, Oct. 22, 1890, in Ryerson's Building. Aug. 21 he went to the Chapel to hear a missionary from Constantinople. Mar. 9, 1888 he saw "Pilgrim's Progress" in the M. E. Church, and on March 25, Palm Sunday, Van Sant preached his farewell sermon. On Christmas Eve, Dec. 24, 1888 he writes about Christmas exercises in Kelley's Hall and Presbyterian Chapel in eve.

Littlejohn left Chatham for some of his entertainment, evidently enjoying the theatres in New York and Newark; he went to Niblos Theatre, Harrigan's, Miners, but he still found many shows locally to list in his diary. Mar. 17 he "went over to the Fairview to the Catholic entertainment with Chas. Carter." Apr. 5 he "went to Casey's concert in the eve.", an annual event judging from the several entries. Apr. 13 "went to Chatham minstrel"; he enjoyed the "Catholic picnics (1887), the sociables of the Passaics (Chat. baseball team) at the Fairview House and every year he went to "Mrs. Budd's musicale." From Mrs. Lawrence Day we learn that Mrs. ^{Marcene} Budd taught music at the corner of Summit Ave. Mr. Day played the piano in two recitals and Mrs. Day took organ lessons.

Littlejohn speaks of the "Advertising Show up in Kelley's Hall all this week, Nov. 7, 1888". Since it is mentioned again Nov. 9, I assume this is the "medicine men's free show." The next year in October he writes of the Kickapoo Indian Medicine Men coming to Kelley's Hall for a week. He went every night. On the last night "Ed got the prize for the homeliest man and Nellie White the prettiest girl." The Days mentioned that the Kickapoo Indians were also in the open field down Budd Lane. Oct. 1889, he mentions "Faker selling salve on Frenches Corner." Samuel Tyson gives us a more detailed account of a medicine man coming to Chatham one day (Chat. Hist. Soc., No. 5):

"With a hired horse and buggy he went around town shouting a free show he was going to give in the evening. At 7 o'clock in the buggy he played a banjo, sang songs for a while and then said that he had a fine medicine to sell. He picked up about twenty-five or thirty dollars and then told the people he was sold out. He had another grip at the station. He had it timed so that he caught the 9:15 train into the city and left the buggy and the people standing there. He never paid Whitman for the buggy and the medicine was just colored water."

Littlejohn mentions the "Nectie Sociable at M. E. Parsonage (May 24, 1889) and the "Presbyterian supper in the Fairview House in the eve." (Feb. 22, 1889). From these notes one would gather that every one enjoyed the sociables of all the churches while in 1963 most church memberships are so large that their affairs are attended mostly by their own parishoners with occasional guests. Since World War II each church has had its own building fund projects with numerous suppers, bazaars, bridges, dances--too many for any one's leisure time!

July 2, 1889 must have been a happy occasion with six car loads going to Lake Hopatcong on the Sunday School Excursion. There were other excursions for the various churches to West Point, Coney Island, Hastings-on-the-Hudson.

In his earlier years Littlejohn tells of the many stereopticon shows he saw, and some sleight of hand. "Nov. 12, 1887, went to Magic Lantern Show". "Saw views of Rome and Switzerland in chapel in evening" (Nov. 29, 1888). "Stereopticon views of Holland in the Hall" (Mar. 18, 1892). Apr. 8, 1892 "Lecture and pictures on Norway and Midnight Sun" and the World's Fair, Dec. 8, 1893. These same countries are now seen in our own homes in 1963 as home movies and

colored slides are shown of friends' travels all over the world. There is many a cartoon depicting friends patiently (?) seeing their hosts' views of every shot taken on a trip to California or Mexico, etc.

March 4, 1903 our diarist goes to "moving picture show in M. E. Church" and in the fall he goes to "N. Y. with Ed Miller to see Ben Hur" (Oct. 21) and in the spring, 1904, he went to New York to see Wizard of Oz and Robin Hood. Later on he goes to movies in Madison.

Raffles still seem to be popular in the late nineteenth century, or early twentieth, as Littlejohn mentions the "raffle for Stickel's horse at the Fairview" (Oct. 15, 1887) or for "Mac's gun and Parse's horse" (Oct. 13, 1888) or for "clock in Edwards" (Dec. 8, 1888). Dec. 24, 1889 a raffle was held "for turkey at Central Market. Billy Wright got it. Oct. 31, "Down at the Harness Shop, Raffle for C. Rebers gun. Miller won it". Dec. 9, 1890, "J. Geddes won Geo. Lyon's watch in O'Hara's blacksmith shop."

Littlejohn and his friends spent some evenings playing dominoes (Jan. 3, 1888) or he played euchre at Squire's ^(Day) (Jan. 9, 1890). Ten years later he mentions a "Progressive Euchre Party. Rube Marsh won loving cup." In March, 1908, he attended the Firemen's Euchre.

Although we keep citing Littlejohn's activities, we can safely speak for the community's attendance at the numerous church and school shows. Dec. 12, 1890 the "Alexander family gave concert in the chapel for benefit of public school." Another school benefit was a week later "Cantata (Dairy Maids) in Public School building." Mar. 6 "School exercises in the chapel". June 19, 1891 he attended the "School exhibition and festival in the chapel. The Chatham boys and girls gave "Down by the Sea" at the Club House on Jan. 10, 1893 and June 2 the school entertainment was Riding Hood." August 9 he went to "Handy Andy" at Catholic School, Jan. 3, 1894 at the Catholic School

he went over to see Hugh Lee in Rose and Shamrock". January 26 of that year the Public School Scholars gave Joan of Arc at the Club House. Several times he mentions "Payne's entertainment", Payne being the principal.

Another school show was run by Miss Thring, the grammar school teacher who lived at the corner of Main and Passaic Avenue (now Chuck's Corner). According to the Lawrence Days, she had a "little old garden always in bloom, like a picture book, with a gate. There was a little entertainment to sing about some one in town." Mr. Day, dressed in a white suit, was a participant in some of these shows. And he can still remember some of the songs: "We are the milkmen as you can see..."

In October, 1936 Littlejohn writes "They have a good boys band here in Chatham this year" and January, 1939, "it played in the School House."

Various times the ~~Hatchkin~~ Concert took place at the M. E. Chapel or Kelley's Hall. In March, 1888, he mentions "Cheap John here during the week"; so far we have no further information on this event or "last day of the Waverly Fair", Sept. 20, 1888. (The writer got the impression that the Waverly Fair might be in Madison, as there is now a Waverly Place). Other travelling entertainments similar to Hatchkins or Caseys were the Burbank (1889), Kinder Sinfony in Stanley Church (1890), Gilbert Family of colored singers (1892), Mt. Erie Quartette (1892), "Palm Sap Show in Kelley's Hall this week (1893), Negro camp meeting in Milburn (1893), "Temple of Fame" entertainment in the Club House (1893), colored minstrels in Kelley's Hall (1894), the Vernon Children concert in M. E. Church (1894), Zimmerman's concert in the chapel in evening (Dec. 1891); Nov. 10, 1893 "went to Club House to see "Sappho" given by Mattie Parrott and other girls" and on Nov. 19

"Morristown Racing horses in the flats above Madison."

The Chatham Wheelmen Minstrel took place May 15, 1895 and took in \$110.00 The Sahadalica Reception was another social event growing out of bicycle clubs (Mar. 4, 1895). In the October 9, 1896 issue of The Madison Eagle we learn that the "Sahadalica Wheelmen of Morristown and Chatham Wheelmen are arranging a joint minstrel entertainment to be exhibited in Morristown and Chatham."

The Firemen's Ball took place April 17, 1899 in Association Hall and in 1902 it was at the Fish and Game. September 3, Labor Day saw a tug of war between Madison and Chatham. Chatham won two out of three, the other a tie. Chatham got fifty dollars.

The Chatham Passaics were an active baseball team in which Littlejohn was interested. There were sociables for this team; as early as 1887 he distributed posters for one of these socials and then was "doorkeeper at the Passaic Social at the Fairview House (Oct. 4)." An entertainment was given in 1904 in Club House for the Benefit of the Baseball Club.

Littlejohn mentions the Alert Club several times. It was formed in 1904, given largely to athletics with teams in the bowling and baseball leagues. At onetime it had over 100 members. The group formed a glee club of about 25; it held a dance with music furnished by Henry Miller and Findly McKenzie (Eagle, Oct. 4, 1912). In the Eagle of January 23, 1921, it was announced that the Alert Club was no more as there was a lack of interest "due to moving pictures and other attractions."

For a while Littlejohn took German lessons in the school house (Jan. 1891), in Dr. Wolfe's study (Feb.). These are reminiscent of our adult education as he mentions "Mar. 9. Last German lesson by Payne this session." "Mar. 11. First German lessons in 2nd book at Muchmore's".

Throughout his life our bachelor Littlejohn had a great interest in nature. In his diary he mentioned the weather every day. His nature observations, as for many, have proven to be a satisfying leisure time activity. Feb. 20, 1888 he mentions "thunder at night." During the blizzard of '88 he had little to say other than the continuing snowfall and the virtual stoppage of all activity and communications. April 4, 1890 he notes "maple at corner of office in flower" and April 24 "Painting boat inside--cherries in flower". March 3, 1908 "The sun sets between Mrs. Kinney's and Kelley's barn in back yard." 1910 must have been a lovely spring as he notes pears in flower, April 23, and three days later "apples in flower" and the next day "dandelions in flower." May 13 he saw "Halley's Comet 1st time 3:30 A. M." and eight nights later he "saw comet in west in the eve. It was a poor night." May 28 he "saw comet bright last night in the west." Nov. 16 was "eclipse of the moon." In 1915 he notes "blackbirds around" May 16, and on the 27th "all kinds of birds around." August 3, 1937 he "got up before sunrise. Conjunction of Venus and Moon."

Some of his other simple pleasures were buying a watermelon, Aug. 20, 1888 - "Jack Miller and I ate it." -- or having ice cream in Scherers with Will Day, Mar. 1908, or several times he mentions making a kite, in Nov. 1888 for Charles Miller. Another time he made a kite. String broke and kite fell on the trees at Lum's corner house."

He watched "the autos go over the bump on Main St. (April 1906)." He took in the circus in Orange (1889), "on Wolfe's lot, Aug. 1890 -- very good (20 cts.), in New York (1892) and Morristown. He loved a parade--political ones: Aug. 9, 1888 "Went to the Republican parade in N. Y. with Will Day." Oct. 27, 1888 "Cleveland in N. Y. - big parade". "Apr. 29, 1889, Centennial in N. Y. Naval parade". The next

day he writes "Went to N. Y. to see the Military Parade on the Dover Express." He enjoyed the various town parades such as that of the "Holy Name Societies on Red Road -- a very large crowd in Chatham (1910)" and on July 4, 1938 "They had a very fine parade and pageant at the river".

On Feb. 3, 1912 he noted the "first trolley cars running on Main St." July 24, 1927 he went to "Hopatcong on the trolley in the aft.- cost me \$2.00 for trip." On Feb. 4, 1928 he tells us "Last of trolley cars at 12 tonight. Feb. 5, the buses commenced running this A. M." How delightful to see a man appreciating the novel or the passing of the old and what a picture he gives ~~as~~ as he mentions the many "firsts": "the first tunnel under the Hudson was opened for travel today, Feb. 26, 1908"; "women's 1st vote in N. J., Nov. 2, 1918." Who among the Chathamites have noted the date of the first jet breaking the sound barrier over town, the first flight into space, the advent of a helicopter, electric tooth brush, first air raid drill, skywriter, colored movie or television? Littlejohn's leisuretime notes have left us a richer picture as he jotted down items as simple as "the 1st Christmas tree in Chatham in 1914." He had a capacity for interest in others, telling us "June 20, 1889- Foster home children up in the Wallace Woods". (These woods are now the site of Altman's and other stores of The Mall--Peg Keisler*).

Littlejohn [~]Mentioned fishing several times - Jan. 1890 "Will Miller caught pike in the brook. Boys playing football in Johnson's lot across the street." Mar. 13, 1890 he jots down "Mead's 25th wedding anniversary in Methodist Parsonage." Other notes tell of the "Grand opening of the Club House, Feb. 22, 1891" or of "an election bet carried out with pig chase in eve. at the Fairview Stables, Nov. 14, 1892." Through him we know that on Dec. 21, 1894 "there was a Poetical contest on Esops "Spectacles". Won by Carrie Ward. Book of

poems as prize." Anyone wanting to follow a sequence of events over a period of fifty-five years in Chatham would thoroughly enjoy reading Littlejohn's terse entries.

Another account, brief but more detailed, is the delightful paper read by William S. Hunt before the Chatham Historical Society October 29, 1937. "A Chatham Boy -- 45 years ago" tells us that "Socially the community was typical in its self-sufficiency." (p.7). Littlejohn spoke of social life from a bachelor's point of view, but Hunt's gives us a picture of the boyhood pleasures of finding "the express office station with architecture described as early Lackawanna as one of the social centers." It was a railroad town giving the boys opportunities to ride on the "drill" -- a general housework locomotive"(p. 10). "Next to the railroad the delight of the boys was the river -- the Passaic, a sullen, sluggish stream, passing over four dams in Chatham." (p. 11).

This short published account also should be read to get the full flavor of a boy's life in a smaller town which the boy of 1963 can't find very easily as he lives an organized life of Scouting, Little League baseball and football. As Chatham has grown, activities have changed or modified.

Hunt notes how the bicycle with improved pneumatic tires soon expanded "the little village horizon of Chatham so that the day's outward bound journey was 50 miles....We learned of other towns and the big cities.... Society held summer evening cycling rides. Roads were repaved... Roadhouses, dormant for years, sprang into new garish and profitable existence." (p. 14).

In addition to diaries, scrap books have always been an activity for one's leisure hours. The Historical Society has in its possession a rather unique one made up solely of invitations and calling cards. These prove to be most revealing, giving a more formal picture of

Chatham's social life. This book would be of great interest to some of the long time residents ~~as they would run across~~ as they would read of such families as the Lums, Days, Mintons, Wallaces, Ogdens. Not only are there wedding invitations with the enclosed cards to be presented at the church, but there are also invitations for the wedding anniversaries. Fred H. Lum broke away from the usual, having the fifth on a thin slice of wood and the tenth on something resembling glass. The William Mintons celebrated their 50th or Golden wedding anniversary, sending out invitations to start at ten in the morning in the Berkshire Valley, Thursday, July 20, 1871. In this day of 1963 it was quite amazing to see how many couples sent out engraved invitations for "at homes". In 1871 there was one set for "four to six" and then "eight to ten". Another was from three till ten P. M. Others were sent out for a certain afternoon in the week, for two or four successive weeks, but there was another "Tuesdays after October 14." The art of calling seems to have fallen by the wayside.

One of these cards was Mrs. Richard H. Allen's; she was the daughter of William Wallace whose home was next to the Frank Minton's. The latter's home became the Brook, a night club burned to the ground in the 1940's. All this property is now part of the shopping center, the Mall. The Minton home is the one where there was a Lawn party, mentioned by Littlejohn July 31, 1888.

The scrapbook also contained the Princeton Class Day invitation for the Class of '71, enclosing cards, one giving the Committee, one the Debaters and one the Orators.

To supplement the information we have thus far collected, we may find more in The Madison Eagle. April 3, 1896 we read that "it is rumored that Wm. Miller is organizing a checkers club in Chatham and that a game will soon be played with some of Madison's most noted

players." Also we read that "last Wd. eve. two large loads and several smaller parties drove to Pine Bridge to attend a revival meeting being conducted by Mr. Goodrich." Another Chatham note was that a large number went to Summit to hear Commander Booth." The younger set went to "a leap year dance given by a party of Morristown and Chatham young ladies to the gentlemen at the Chatham Club House. Saches orchestra of Newark furnished charming music. The affair, their first attempt, was such a success that it was decided to hold another in May. The Misses Wagner, Jowitt and Valentine of Chatham were hostesses. Among the young men present were F. Lum, Jr., B. Kirkpatrick, Jr. and ^{Alfred} A. and ^{Russell} R. Budd."

For April 10, 1896 we read that the "Glee Club is still rehearsing for their entertainment to be presented to the public in May in Association Hall. It promises to be a great success." In June, 1896 Chatham residents could hear "Gypsie Queen, other recitations and songs at the Presbyterian Church. All who attend are certain of a hearty laugh." "Prof. Glover and his talking machine drew a large crowd to the M. E. Church last Friday evening." (Mad. Eagle, June, 19, 1896).

On Sept. 11, 1896 about 150 ladies and gentlemen enjoyed an artistic and pleasing concert in the parlors of Mr. Fred'k H. Lum, given in aid of the Chatham Village Improvement Association of which Mr. Lum is President and which has been in extended work for the beautifying of that pleasant town." (programme given, Mad. Eagle, Sept. 11, 1896). There was a mandolin and guitar trio; Mrs. Minton sang "Good-bye" by Toste and Miss ^{SUE} Lum played a piano solo "Hark! Hark! the Lark!" by Schubert Liszt, etc.

Another Village Improvement Society benefit was noted in the Eagle, Oct. 21, 1896. "Jedediah and Marjorie Basset's Village Choir will

give an entertainment in Association Hall Friday and Saturday evenings, composed almost entirely of local talent with an admission of 35¢."

The fall is always an active season as it was in October, 1896 when the Chatham High School gave a "social in the parlors of the Fairview" and Mrs. A. M. Trowbridge gave "a Progressive Halma party for a number of friends (Eagle, Oct. 9, 1896). In that same month "A comic operetta entitled "The Merry Co." or "The Cadet's Prince" will be presented to the public in Association Hall by pupils of Chatham public school. (adm. 35¢)." (Eagle, Oct. 1896). The townspeople could also attend the Harvest supper of the Methodist Church from 6-9 with "side dishes, corn doges and buttermilk, mush and ice cream, pumpkin pie, confectionaries, etc."

In November, 1896 the Chatham Glee Club and Athletics united their talents. "It was successful but not as large an audience as expected. Some of the most interesting features were recitations by Miss Andreis Parott and Master Wilberforce Ogden, a piano solo by Miss Georgie Ferris, a violin solo by Everett Muchmore and a vocal solo by Nana Ogden." (Eagle, Nov. 6, 1896).

Christmas week of 1896 was a busy one. "The Chatham Dramatic Circle reproduced "Erin go Bragh" before a large and enthusiastic audience last week and this week will present the new comedy entitled "Josiah's Courtship (cast listed, Mad. Eagle, Dec. 31, 1896). The Christmas cantata entitled "King Winter" was given at the Presbyterian Church. The Thursday Morning Club was entertained by the Literary Society and the Card Club met at the home of Mrs. Wm. T. Hunt. (Eagle, Dec. 31, 1896). Locke Richardson gave a Shakespeare recital in Association Hall under the auspices of the Literary Society, December 21, with 50¢ adm. (Eagle, Dec. 18, 1896). "Idyllic scenes in the Forest

of Arden were brought vividly out through the magic of Mr. Richardson's recital who has few of his equal in our country. It was a rare intellectual treat." (Eagle, Dec. 25, 1896).

In January, 1897 a number of young Chatham men enjoyed a straw ride to Verona. (Eagle, Jan. 15, 1897).

To corroborate Littlejohn's entry the Madison Eagle (Feb. 5, 1897) tells us the "Wheelmen's entertainment was very successful. Charles Carter and his negro sang "When Miss Maria Johnson marries me"-- a great hit."

In the same issue we read that a "delightful lecture entitled 'Literature as a personal resource' by Mr. Hamilton W. Mabie was given in the Chapel of the Presbyterian Church under the auspices of the Ladies Reading Circle. It was filled with an audience that showed by their manner that they appreciated the inspiring and helpful address."

Another note along literary lines announces that "a number of young people of the village are about to start a Chautauqua Reading Circle. The reading for the next four months will be on the history of Greece and astronomy." This is surely the forerunner of our very active Great Books groups born after World War II.

In the Feb. 19 issue of the Eagle we learn that "A Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle has been formed with membership of about 10."

This same issue gives us a more informative account of a lecture on Constantinople mentioned by Littlejohn. It was held at the home of Mrs. Wm. T. Hunt^{91 Fairmount Ave.} on Chatham Heights. The lecture illustrated with the magic lantern "will be given by Rev. C. A. S. Dwight for 7 years a resident of Constantinople. (adm. 25¢)." (Eagle, Feb. 19, 1897).

The March 19, 1897 issue of the Eagle writes "It is requested that we announce to the people of Chatham that in case they see a

group of people of an evening, with a lantern, intently gazing into space, that they need not be alarmed. It is merely the Chautauqua Circle studying the constellations."

In November "some wild geese are reported to have been seen on Long Hill on Saturday last and a number of our local sportsmen started in pursuit but returned empty-handed." (Eagle, Nov. 27, 1897).

Another Christmas festival in the Presbyterian Church mentioned by Littlejohn was probably the Cantata entitled "The Tables Turned." Santa Claus was present and there were gifts and ~~gn~~adies. Another night that week he probably enjoyed the entertainment by the Jewell Brothers under the school auspices which was well received. (Eagle, Dec. 24, 1897).

The Ladies Society of the Presbyterian Church asked Miss Minnie Williams of New York to recite "Midsummer Night's Dream." She was accompanied by Miss Lum at the piano with Mendelssohn's music on the same theme. (Eagle, Mar. 25, 1898).

"The Confederate Spy", a wartime drama was given in Association Hall on Monday, July 18, by the Dramatic Society with the proceeds for benefit of the Fire Department. "St. Patrick's School Hall was crowded to the doors by friends of the young people to see the "Confederate Spy." The hall was beautifully decorated with state and national flags. The U. S. Grant Post, G. A. R., attended in a body and had seats of honor. The Rev. Father McLaughlin welcomed the veterans in a short speech. The play was a success both financially and dramatically." This was given on the eve of Washington's birthday with such success that the Dramatic Society must have given it in July.

In the February performance "John J. Keane was George Watterman, the spy. William Doran was Philip Bradley, Miss Nellie Dougherty as

Maud Bradley. The heroine of the play captured the audience by her portrayal of the loyal southern girl. Charles Kattler of Madison, in the character of a Dutch volunteer, created much laughter by his inimical sayings." (Madison Eagle, Feb. 25, 1898).

Surprisingly, Littlejohn never mentioned the annual visit of the gypsies. Tyson gives a good account: "Where the Washington Avenue School is now located there was a big cleared lot with a big woods on the lower end. When I was a boy about 7 years old a troop of gypsies would come to camp and stay most of the summer. They had beautiful covered wagons and lots of horses. We thought it was a great treat to go and see them Saturday and Sunday afternoons. The gypsy Queen would tell fortunes for 25 cents. The gypsy King, a young man about 25 years old, caught cold and had chills and fever. Some one told him to get a bottle of quinine. He took the whole bottle at one time and it killed him." Hunt adds "These were real gypsies related to the Morris County Romany aristocracy now absorbed into our population and their ancestry is nearly forgotten." Miss Wolfe tells that some paid for their fortunes with old clothes, always welcome to the gypsies. She added that the King is buried in the cemetery in Madison on Main Street and his picture is on the headstone.

Strong (p. 54) describes the Horse and Buggy Days of Chatham: "It was a well-known summer resort covering the latter part of the 19th and the beginning of the 20th centuries.--the pre-motor car days when the speed of the bicycle was held down by Borough law to 10 miles per hour and we are told that this Chatham law had teeth in it."

There have been earlier references to Fairview House which was built by Mr. William A. Martin where the Library now stands. Strong writes that it had a "thriving business during the spring, summer and autumn as a summer hotel and in winter it served as a gathering place for Chatham folk. Many residents of Chatham today look back at the

Saturday night hops held in the large pavilion at the rear of the hotel, when the music and dancing was something to talk about."

Also "old timers will remember that before "Long Hill" was built up, there were two large trees by the side of the road near where the Hatt homestead now stands. Some thoughtful Chathamite had nailed two planks between these twin oaks, making a marvelous lover's seat where two persons might rest after a climb up Long Hill on an auspicious summer evening and there sit and watch the moon come up over the Summit mountain." (Strong) (p. 55).

Kramm's Riverside retreat was a popular public dancing spot. It has large ads in the Eagle, one of June 17, 1898, saying "Take a Day Off. You will find an ideal place of recreation at hand." It was located on the Passaic River between Stanley and New Providence. It offered ice cream, cool drinks, fruits in season with boating, fishing and a large Dancing platform--an "Ideal spot for picnics and private parties for a day's outing." (Eagle, Oct. 2, 1903). An added attraction was a large panorama of oil paintings by noted artists.

In the May 31, 1956 Courier we find a further description of Kramm's Riverside Retreat, "a center of activity in the early 1900's located at the foot of "Crooked Hill" (So. Boulevard). With a dam for water power for paper mill the river formed a large lake and many a swain courted his lady in a canoe or row boat when the moon was full. The dance hall was very popular with dances every Saturday night. On Sunday the whole family gathered in the grove and fried chicken, homemade pies and cakes came out of the picnic hamper." (This is now taken over in 1963 by Chatham's many swim clubs -- but no boating.)

The above came from reminiscences of Dorothy Newsome who stated further that the recreation life centered around the church and Sunday School. During the holiday season the "big houses always had

open houses -- sumptuous affairs." Part of the gayer life centered around the Fuller Theatre where Samuel Clemens was a frequent visitor and around the race track owned by William Gibbon of Madison, just off Noe Avenue (Courier, May 31, 1956). A very recent and full account of the Fuller Theatre has been written in the Courier (May, 1963).

St. Patrick's always had its traditional springtime strawberry festival which continued on through the 1950's - this being held at Mrs. Joseph McElroy's River Road home. The Presbyterian Church had a strawberry lunch in June 1963. In 1957 St. Patrick's had a pancake supper as one of its many building fund projects-- "All the Aunt Jemima pancakes you can eat, sausage, applesauce, coffee or milk" (Courier, Jan. 3, 1957).

In 1903 and 1904 euchre was a popular game as the Chatham Wheelmen held their monthly euchre with J. L. Hynes winning a fountain pen as 1st prize (Eagle, June 10, 1904). Mrs. Scott directed a weekly euchre at the Fairview in 1903.

The managers of Reasoner Park gave a duck dance in Association Hall for benefit of the park fund. A "Sunflower social was given by the primary department of the M. E. Sunday School. ^hThey had a sunflower drill, recitations, music, cake and ice cream with a small admission fee for benefit of the Sunday School (Eagle, August 28, 1903). Tom Thumb weddings were held in the Methodist Church in October 1905 just as they still are in 1963. The Methodist Church is still a great community center for many activities as it was in 1903 when the Epworth League held its ice cream and cake festival in the social halls (Eagle, Aug. 21, 1903) or a "Quartette of Jubilee Singers from Newark Industrial Home gave a concert of southern melodies (Eagle, Mar. 3, 1905).

The Ladies Reading Circle had an interesting program devoted to "Holland -- Mrs. Hesselgrave gave a geographical sketch, Miss Ward a general historical sketch. It met at Mrs. Allen's when Mrs. Day gave a reading on 'The Dutch as Traders, Explorers and Colonizers.' Mrs. F. H. Lum spoke on "Dutch West Indies Company". (Eagle, Sept. 25, 1903).

The Chatham Lodge I. O. O. F. gave a social and entertainment June 10, 1904. "Dancing, cake and ice cream was the order of the evening. Their lady friends were invited." (Eagle, June 10, 1904).

Miss Thring's school for small children "will hold its closing exercises on Friday afternoon, June 17, in the Sunday School room of the Methodist Church. Singing, recitations and a flag drill by the scholars will be the order of the exercises (Eagle, June 10, 1904).

To return once more to Samuel E. Tyson's 'Recollections', we find a good account of "chestnutting", something mentioned by Littlejohn; Miss Wolfe also reminisced on the hickory and chestnuts. Tyson tells us "When I was a boy we had the most wonderful Chestnut and Shell Bark Hickory nut trees. Just off Main Street, on Van Doren Avenue, on the H. P. Farm were Shell Bark. How we boys would gather them in the fall and keep them for winter... Winter nights we would crack a big pan full and sit around the table and eat them. Mother would always make us keep enough to put in a big cake the next day and that was some cake!.... A blight killed the chestnut trees."

Another memory of Mr. Tyson was "We had a wonderful Glee Club here when I was young. The boys in the club were Ralph Sayre, Irving Lum, Alfred Lum, Carl and Earl Alexander, Fred Dusenberry, Herb Lum and Samuel E. Tyson. We used to give shows in the old Chatham Fish and Game Club House. Our leader was Henry Weston Smith, organist of the Presbyterian Church in Madison."

A gala affair of 1908 was "Around the World in Sixty Minutes" --
"a Magnificent Fifteen Mile Motor Tour through the Most Beautiful
Section of Morris County, New Jersey."

Visiting:

United States -- Japan -- Turkey -- Germany --
Spain -- China

Auspices:

Madison -- Y. M. C. A.
Morristown -- Y. M. C. A.
Chatham -- Boys' Brigade and Girls' Club

Saturday, October 10th
Adult tickets, one dollar
Children under 16 years of age, 50¢

"No animals of any sort --- will be allowed in any of the cars

Passengers will please not feed the chauffeurs -- nor fee them.

Hats, veils and other loose articles of wearing apparel must
be firmly attached before starting the tour, as no stops will
be made to recover articles, except in extreme cases.

Chickens and all other domestic animals which may happen to
be run over by the cars may not be appropriated by the passen-
gers.

All complaints of whatever sort should be lodged with Mr.
Herbert Strong, general manager.

Madrid, Spain was the home of Mr. and Mrs. James H. McGraw,
Prospect Street, Madison. There were Spanish gypsy fortune tellers
and Spanish music.

Peking, China was the residence of Mr. and Mrs. James M. Gifford
on Fairmount Avenue; it was known as "Broadview." "Enter the gates and
you will be in Bambooland under the spell of the Orient. Chinese
maidens will greet you --- also will serve you with a delicious cup of
tea and you may carry home with you the cunning little orange-colored
cup."

"Rice candy will be sold in the tearoom and candied ginger and
the far-famed Lichee nuts. The tinkling wind-bells will then call you
to the Bazaar where novelties of every sort straight from China will be

displayed."

Washington, D. C. was represented at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Calvin F. Wheeler, Main Street. "The home and spacious lawns represent Washington, D. C. The red, white and blue banners must thrill every heart with patriotism after the strange sights and sounds of foreign lands.

And what has the United States to show us? Demure Puritan maidens with good things to eat. Pumpkin pies and crullers...

Pioneer Days? Yes. These travelers westward have camped for the night and you must stop and take a look at them.

And here is a Grand Army Post, the old soldiers are gathered around the camp fire talking together of the stormy days.

Now we come to the present and the dashing Twentieth Century girls are offering you delicious home-made candy and sweetmeats, and the Girl's Club with fancy articles for sale. The Boys' Brigade with guide-books and flags."

All the above has been taken from the program which may be found in the Chatham Historical Room in the Library as Item No. 13. It cost 10¢, printed by The Madison Eagle Press, Madison, N. J. It lists all committees, etc. Miss Lynda Phillips was Chairman of Peking and Mrs. Frank L. Kelley was chairman of Washington, D. C. This is another one of Chatham's special events which came under Mr. Strong's influence.

A highlight in Chatham entertainment was an historical drama, entitled "Amanda Minton's Dream", given for purchase of seats for the auditorium of the new Fairmount Avenue School built in 1911. Philhower was Chatham's Supervising Principal. He and Strong wrote the play, successfully rendered by "The Chatham Players" on March 8 and 9, 1912. The play was based on the "romantic love story of Polly Vanderpoel and Count D'Anterroches." The research entailed in de-

veloping the play resulted in Mr. Philhower's writing an excellent history of Chatham, one of the writer's earlier sources.... and Mr, Strong writing and producing on the banks of the Passaic River on July 4, 1926 a Three Towns Pageant (Summit, Chatham and Madison) which was viewed by more than 10,000 persons (Strong, p. 27).

In the Eagle's account of March 15, 1912, we learn that "Amanda Minton's Dream" was a big hit; trolleys and trains carried a considerable number of Madison people there. It was a distinct triumph. The play was well staged with fine talent dressed in continental costumes; the properties used were, in many cases, treasured heirlooms from descendants of the very characters represented on stage."

In 1913 a leisure time activity of another nature was the North Hillside Walking Club whose members walked to Florham Park on a Sunday and there was the "In and Out Club" which gave "The County Fair" as its entertainment along with pink lemonade, peanuts, popcorn and horse-racing (Eagle, Jan. 24, 1913). "Among the ladies present was Miss Edna Van Sickle in black velvet."

The Board of Education presented a series of entertainments with "enough variety to suit all tastes." The Mozart Concert Co. gave a program (Jan. 1913). Another in its series was the Harmony Co. Concert. "It was one of the best with its four members playing everything from piano, harp, violin, mandolin, banjo, flute, saxophone, xylophone, mandocello, guitar to the piccolo. A fifth player of six or seven years played the kettledrum, castanet, tambourine and triangle like a veteran. The selections were mostly from operas." (Eagle, Jan. 16, 1914).

After the auto fire truck christening there was a successful smoker with the Chatham Quartette (Vernon, Irving and Sam Lum, Lawrence Day). Samuel Tyson did a solo accompanied by Benjamin H.

Ferris on the piano (Eagle, Jan. 23, 1914).

In 1914 the "Old Mill" seemed to be a social gathering spot with "several skating parties" in February and the Fourth of July program included a band concert, canoe races, single and double, canoe tilting, boat races. (Eagle, June 16, 1914). The Old Mill's ad mentions boating and every Tuesday and Saturday evening dancing. "Take the trolley." (Eagle, Sept. 18, 1914). The Lawrence Days said it had an open pavilion back of Parrott's. It was on the river, with lights strung along at night, and there was a concession of rowboats and canoes for 25¢ (?).

Social life seemed to gain momentum at the Fish and Game with a successful Halloween dance. Earlier in the summer the ladies started "entertaining on the club house porches where refreshments were served. Some watched tennis, others played cards or croquet. This was such a success that it would be held every Saturday afternoon for the balance of the season, with an archery outfit set up on the lawn as added entertainment. (Eagle, Aug. 14, 1914). In the fall Ladies' Night was inaugurated with bowling and cards, Thursday nights to be set apart for these occasions (Eagle, Nov. 13, 1914).

A supper was held at the Chatham Fish and Game ^{at} ~~te~~ 50¢ per plate to refurnish Assembly Room. The fall season saw the High School girls having a cake and candy sale for benefit of the Chatham High Football team. And the Chatham Girls Club reproduced a Japanese wedding in the parlors of the Ogden Memorial Church, followed by cake and candy sale and articles of Japanese manufacture. (Eagle, Sept. 25, 1914). Around these years the activities for young girls and ladies ^s seem to be more apparent, and more outside the home, perhaps with the advent of woman suffrage.

A string orchestra was organized with Miss Mariana Ogden, Miss Olive A. Moore, Mrs. F. H. Ort and Miss Grace Smith violins. Miss

Moore also played the viola with Mrs. F. L. Moore as accompanist. Miss Muriel Moore was soprano and Miss Ruth Beth Watts, elocutionist. (Eagle, Feb. 13, 1914).

For added variety were read the reminder "Don't forget Mrs. Jarley's Wax Works at Ogden Presbyterian." (Eagle, Aug. 7, 1914).

"Mrs. Harvey Kelley of "Old Homestead" entertained her household and friends. There were musical selections, charades under the direction of Miss Woodruff, with refreshments and dancing." (Eagle, Aug. 14, 1914). "The Snookery" was another boarding house like "Old Homestead" where various social gatherings took place and were subsequently recorded in the Chatham column of the Eagle.

July 1914 practically all stores were closed while Chatham took a holiday. There were special trolleys to the Rahway Valley Depot at Summit. Two trains of 16 cars were provided for the excursion of the Springfield-Millburn Sunday School Association to Asbury Park. Approximately 1200 persons went (Eagle, July 17, 1914).

It is interesting to note that the Eagle (Nov. 27, 1914) mentions "Chatham lagging behind other communities in using the school, public property, as a social centre." For several weeks the papers presented various comments on this subject; gradually the school did serve as a community center. In the 1952 issue of "Know Your Town" it is written that "with no civic center schools are used for public meetings, entertainments and the like. The Recreation Board makes use of the gymnasium and the athletic field in its year-round program. The athletic field also serves as a center for town-wide celebrations." (p. 50).

Dancing classes were held at the club under direction of Miss Epstein of Orange (Eagle, Sept. 18, 1914). Miss Wolfe told of the Jacobus's Dances. They sold their farm in West Livingston and built the house on Main Street which is now the Woman's Club. Engraved in-

vitations were sent out with a class once a month. Mrs. Jacobus played the piano and Mr. Jacobus played the fiddle. Homemade ice cream and cakes were served; these dances served three generations.

1914 was a momentous year as the start of World War I. Social activities per se seem to have been curtailed except for gatherings devoted to war work or other benefits. With young men overseas and older men carrying on the war work here behind the scenes, the women turned to Red Cross work, knitting for the soldiers and numerous other services.

With the war's end in 1918 the community gradually resumed a more normal existence. The men of First World War were not forgotten as community frolics were held for clearing and grading the land of Memorial Park bought by public subscription to honor the men. (Know Your Town, 1952, p. 6).

"Down Budd Lane", written by Herbert T. Strong, was originally given in 1919. This portrayed life in Chatham about 75 years ago." (Press, Weather Vane, June 10, 1933). This was one of the Old Folks Concerts directed by Mr. Strong.

"When Mr. Pim Passes By" was given Mr. Day laughed so hard that he got two free tickets and he went three nights.

"The Three Towns Pageant was a big event of the year with everyone either in it, working on props, or helping to swell the crowds of spectators." (Know Your Town, 1952, p. 6). Mr. Strong tells us that "many Chatham people remember when Ambrose Vanderpoel, a descendant of David Vanderpoel, was interested and took a leading part in all pageants and historical events held in Chatham (p. 10). (picture, pageant, p. 27).

Through the years the Fire Department has been active in the town's parades and celebrations and originated the community Christmas services. (Know Your Town, 1952, p. 5). Today in 1963 their

plans keep the town of Chatham's leisure time completely filled with its wonderful parage^d in the morning, various interesting programs in the afternoon and fine fireworks in the evening.

Mrs. Day told us of one entertainment which was accomplished against great odds by a small group who worked to have a nurse in the school system. There had been opposition to this idea so this group with Mrs. Howarth's help planned a play, "Lady Gregory's "Workhouse Ward", which was a huge success. This was held in 1926 in the home where Mrs. Boniface lived. The committee did everything themselves from making the tickets out of green cardboard as it was given on St. Patrick's Day to using cocoa on the two Irishmen, the leading characters, for beards. The fifty-cent tickets were oversold for the Friday night, Saturday afternoon and evening performances. To add to the funds a cake sale was held and Mr. Hatt bought one for six dollars. At that time potatoes were at a premium and the centerpiece on the table was made of scrubbed potatoes as expensive as orchids! This play was so successful that it was given again in 1927 for the League of Women Voters in Nutley. This first performance was responsible for raising sufficient funds to have Chatham's first school nurse, Miss Cora Kinney.

In these early '20s some of the children planned a rodeo on the banks of the river; they had talked with an ex-circus woman, Lavanthal, in Stanley. Each boy had a horse practicing in the driveway and Mr. Day almost lost his wits watching his two sons Jack and Alan and Bud Nelson on his pure white horse. They even tried a belly drag and Toot Martin practiced rope tricks which held him in good stead in later years for one of the Community Players' productions.

The Days can tell many delightful facts of the earlier Chatham and its good times. They spoke of the Art Club which held its meetings

in the Red School House; their famous son Chon Day was its first president. On the 50th anniversary of the school house a bridge was held with tallies made to resemble the school house. Mrs. Day belonged to a group of Quilters (Mrs. Keisler, Lloyd, Merrikel; Knox, Brewer,) who met every three or four weeks to quilt. In the Weather Vane column of the Press for Nov. 21, 1931 we read that "A Quilting Party took place when Mrs. Chester Bray, Mrs. Charles E. Brewer, Mrs. Lawrence Day, Mrs. Rufus Keisler and Mrs. E. G. Lloyd motored to a Moravian Colony near Bethlehem, Pa. The purpose of the trip was to see the lovely quilts the folks out that way make."

From the Days we also learned of the Chautauqua Circuit -- "five glorious days of entertainment" as Mrs. Day described it. Mrs. H. J. Diefendorf explained that it was the custom for the group to go to a town ahead of time to ascertain a certain number of guarantors at fifty dollars apiece in case of poor support; it always went over nicely so that the "backers" never had to pay up. The morning session was for the children. All sessions were in the field off Main Street, ^{EAST} west of Washington Avenue, where the Harmon development is now located. For the week there were three sessions a day with good programs, including plays, musicales, lectures -- "educational as well as entertainment values." The grand finale was a "gorgeous concert."

The Days told us about Gypsy Smith, the evangelist, who jammed the Presbyterian Church for a week.

Mr. Day's grandfather, Hudson Minton, invented street lights -- little bowls of oil, with wicks.

Chatham's entertainment world revolved not just around Chathamites and their leisure time activities, but it also evolved as

entertainment to spread out far and wide for other's pleasure. It is a source of pride to look at the creative productions put forth by our Major Herbert M. Dawley, Tony Sarg and later Bobby Fulton, not to mention hobbies such as the George R. Browns and their famous music boxes.

Major Dawley's talents have been legion. In 1963 he is best known as the very successful coach of our Community Players for 40 years. But fewer realize that he is a prize-winning sculptor, a former director of the Pierce Arrow Art Department, having more than usual success in whatever field he worked.

After being a prominent Major in the N. J. State Militia during World War I, ably commanding, at one point, the rehabilitation of South Amboy after the disastrous explosion, he came to Chatham in the early 1920's and had a studio in the Wolfe Building.

At this point Major Dawley began producing motion pictures. "The idea came to him in a fit of insomnia.... Scientists had classified mammoth creatures, had written about them -- why not present them to the public through the medium of motion pictures?" He combined the art of sculpture with the theatrical in the fashioning of creatures of prehistoric times and in this way became the "discoverer of Prehistoria." His method of creating these prehistoric figures was kept secret and patented. Sir Conan Doyle infringed on this patent "showing a strip of the intimate life of a dinosaur family taken from the film of his novel "The Lost World." This case was subsequently settled, but the important point is the great success of Dawley's two movies made here in Chatham with residents playing roles. The first was "The Ghost of Slumber Mountain." The story involves an adventure-loving author (played by Maj. Dawley) and a couple of boys to whom he tells the tale. These two boys

were played by Chauncey and Allan Day, the two young sons of the Lawrence Days, Alan being about six and Chon eleven. The uncle spins a yarn for these two boys and falling into a reverie a spectre bids him to peer through the glasses of time. In his dreams he sees a brontosaurus, or thunder-lizard, 100 ft. long. Also there is a diatryma, a monster bird, and other species before a tyrannosaurus charges the naturalist. Major Dawley had made as many as sixteen pictures in as many different poses to produce one foot of film for this one-reel picture. The artificial means of how the breathing movement, etc. were effected were kept secret. This was the most remarkable novelty film ever produced (Summit Herald, 1922) and was first shown at the Strand and Rivoli Theatres in New York.

"It is the Natural History Museum come to life" and "it out-shines the major feature at the Rialto (N.Y.Amer., Feb. 21, 1921) were some of the critics' raves about his second film of two reels, namely "Along the Moon Beam Trail."

Once again the same uncle and two boys are together, the former telling about Queen Mab, the impish fairy from "Romeo and Juliet." Queen Mab, played by Elizabeth Gould, appears in their sleep telling them to follow her. As the Man in the Moon wins^K, and Mother Goose on a broom races them, with Mars, the God of War, as a humble traffic cop of the skies, one wonders if our Major Dawley wasn't the fore-runner of some of Disney's fantasies. More "prehistoria" appears in the forms of a Pterodactyl and a giant stegosaurus. All ends well and we find added Chatham players with Walter Devitalis as Mars and the seven Pleiades are seven young women of Chatham, "all readily recognized." This successful picture was made in the old Wheelmen's Club Room in the Wolfe Building. The flight of an aeroplane across the moon required over 200 problems in trigonometry and over three

weeks of mathematical work before a crank was turned. All this was produced with the assistance of his father, John Dawley, and for the last nine months, of a very able assistant, Mr. Charles C. Horn of Summit.

Around this time Major Dawley was associated with Tony Sarg, "The Dean of American marionette show producers" (Sunday Call, 1929). In 1922 in Nantucket, they produced Tony Sarg's "Almanac", edited by H. M. Dawley. These were seven cartoon comedies in a series. They used marionettes and, like the Chinese, photographed their shadows, described the New York Times (May 30, 1922) as "one of the most enjoyable motion picture publications that has come out for a long time."

Later, around 1929, these same two men had a studio in Madison where Major Dawley had a hand in the creation of the papier maché masks of Popeye, Skippy, Mickey Mouse, Tillie the Toiler and Casper Milquetoast for nothing less than the renowned Thanksgiving Parade of R. H. Macy.

Although Major Dawley discounts his work with puppets several of his creations appeared in the Tony Sarg marionette show sponsored by the Atlantic and Pacific at the Century of Progress Exposition in Chicago (1933, 1934).

And he also had his own marionettes which were later given to the Madison Library (Eagle, Oct. 31, 1946). One of his shows was "Aladdin and the Wonderful Lamp" in three acts, nine scenes. Major Dawley's "Society Circus" had new marionettes 36 inches in height. (Weather Vane, Dec. 26, 1931). "The pranks of the puppets are most human. The trapeze performer, the cake walker and little Bozo, the dog are all lovable little characters...The closing number was a performance by a group of four Dutch dancers who would do credit to Albertina Rasch." (Weather Vane, Jan. 2, 1932).

When the 150th Anniversary of the birth of Washington Irving was celebrated at the High School of the same name, in 1933, Major Dawley's marionettes were presented in "The Legend of Sleepy Hollow." "There was ten or so scenes each complete in detail even to the pewter dishes on the Dutch sideboard." (Weather Vane, Oct. 15, 1932).

The Metropolitan Museum of Art was the first to "take notice of the new art of motion pictures" and in 1925 engaged Maj. Dawley to film its various exhibits. "The Spectre" was one where various scenes were taken in Chatham in Page's Woods as he depicted the customs and way of living in New England before the Revolution and when Puritanism was at its height.

Another phase of his film producing took place around 1926-27 when the Harmon Foundation experimented with motion pictures suitable for church presentation on a non-commercial basis. Major Dawley produced six one-reel films (Christ Confounds His Critics, The Unwelcome Guest, Forgive us our Debts, The Rich Young Ruler). These were screened in Chatham, a greater part in the studio in the Wolfe Building-- with young men and women of Summit, Madison and Chatham playing the roles. Outside scenes were made in the studio, but some requiring the proximity of water were taken in Summit on Passaic Avenue on the property of Charles Orben.

Maj. Dawley played a part in early television when, as a puppet expert, he collaborated with the engineers of L. Bamberger & Co., bringing the first "televised movie" from New York to Newark (Newark News, Aug. 22, 1928). It was a "milestone in the history of entertainment" when his puppets portrayed the drama of science wooing Television. (N.Y. World, Aug. 22, 1928).

It was Major Dawley's voice heard over Station WAAE, then Manager of the Paper Mill Playhouse, as he read the well-known little classic "Is there a Santa Claus" (Newark News, Dec. 24, 1945).

And in 1963 Maj. Dawley, always a student of the Civil War, in which some of his family participated, has created a stirring program reliving the three-day Battle of Gettysburg. He has carefully worked out the story which he knows to the last detail and which he narrates most poignantly as his carefully chosen and very beautiful slides of the landmarks, statues and memorials at Gettysburg are shown on the screen. Various conversations of leaders are included besides appropriate musical and sound effects which leave the viewer touched by its solemn reality.

If the children were not seeing Tony Sarg or Dawley puppets, they were perhaps being entertained by those of Bobby Fulton in the 1920's and 1930's. Born as George W. Fulton in Geneva, New York, he turned to the theatre as he grew up and later became connected with Tony Sarg. When he wanted to branch out on his own, Major Dawley kindly offered him a corner of his studio in the Wolfe Building and even helped him to make his first engagements. Bobby Fulton lived in Chatham more than thirty years, most of which he spent in his home on Minton Avenue with his workshop in the barn behind. He made and painted all the scenery and he was "the many voices." If one visited this workshop he found two young ladies busy making miniature reproductions of antique furniture or making the period costumes needed for the life of Washington, or the 5-act play of "Hansel and Gretel" or perhaps Aladdin and the lamp.

During his most successful years he summered at his Cape Cod home on Scargo Lake. At the Cape Cod Playhouse in Dennis his Puppet Plays were the main feature of the Thursday matinees during the nine-week season. During the winter season his puppets were seen on the eastern seaboard, many times at a special Chatham birthday party or as a P. T. A. featured program, such as "The Adventures of Pinno-

chio" (Courier, Aug. 15, 1946) or "Jack and the Beanstalk" (Nov. 11, 1948).

In response to many requests he created a George Washington play, consisting of seven or eight episodes starting with a prologue, showing the sailing vessel in which his family crossed the ocean -- and closing with cherry trees in bloom, the hatchet replaced by the monument and its reflection in the Tidal Basin (Weather Vane, Feb. 20, 1932).

Truly of imaginative nature was Bobby Fulton who could develop a popular "puppet play for adults", ideal for Women's Clubs, this was "The China Plate", a story told by the pictures on Willow ware china. A pleasant afternoon must have been had by many a housewife as she saw the various scenes copied from sections of the Willow Ware pattern and a romance woven from pretty Little Koong Shee and Chang, the poor fisher boy, who love each other (See Flyer of Bobby Fulton's Puppet Plays).

In L. Bamberger's monthly publication "Charm" (Vol. VI, No. V, Dec. 1926), one may read an interesting account of "Puppet Shows and Marionettes" by Bobby Fulton. In telling their history he describes "these grotesque little figures as pioneers in Dramatic Art and the world's first actors" (pp. 62, 63).

One cannot tell of Bobby Fulton without mentioning his general assistant Saki, a clever puppeteer in his own right, playing small parts and helping in the creation of the characters.

Saki was born in Formosa, coming to the United States at an early age where several years of study and work in dancing gave him an understanding of occidental as well as oriental art. With Bobby Fulton as his manager he was acclaimed as an "artist destined for great things". He made many New York appearances with some of the popular numbers in his repertoire listed as "The Sword Dance," "The

Geisha", "The Lotus Flower, Rainbow of India" and others (see flyer). All his dances were original creations as were his striking and elaborate costumes.

In our interview with Saki, still living on Minton Avenue, we found a small, slender man who, as he sat on his low cushion, became more animated as we talked more of his friend and manager, Bobby Fulton. He showed us a fine portrait of the latter done by Paul Swan when Fulton was about forty. Around the living and dining rooms hung many large canvasses, indicating further the artistic leanings^g of Saki. He "painted when he was in the environment of artists." His paintings are of a very personal nature and some of the older Chathamites have seen them exhibited in some of the shows held in the Library; all these were done before Fulton died, for Saki never finished the one he was working on when his friend passed away. One could feel the sensitive nature of this artist as he explained his philosophy has changed in the last few years -- now he just works to keep his paintings, the things he loves.

At one of the Porch Readings in 1934 Saki was present to read a Japanese poem in his native language -- and to carry out the oriental atmosphere even more completely some of his own original puppets were displayed around the room -- made and dressed by him. Among the marionettes winning applause was an acrobat, "a young Japanese lady of lost happiness" and also an innovation of Saki's, the "Roxettes," a group of ballet dancers manipulated from one control. (Weather Vane, Feb. 23, 1934). Perhaps these Chatham women left as we did after our interview, with a somewhat better insight into that oriental outlook which is woven into their every action. Saki still has the Fulton puppets.

After the stock market crash of 1929 and the ensuing depression

years, many curtailments in social life are noted. Littlejohn's diary paints a bleak picture in his terse remarks as he mentions unemployment and other side aspects of those low years.

In the Weather Vane column of June 17, 1933 there is an announcement of Miss Moore's Art School at 87 Fairmount Avenue. "The Board of Education is finding it necessary to curtail and eliminate special art teachers from the faculty at a time when more than ever there is need for educating for leisure."

Chathamites could take lessons in art from Miss Moore -- or they could join a group for the study of conversational French from Mrs. John Kennedy, a Parisian (Weather Vane, Jan. 19, 1934). In 1946 the September 19th issue of the Courier tells us that Miss Muriel Moore's art pupils of seven and fourteen years of age are holding an art exhibit -- their annual one at Sunnywoods. During the year they had made jewelry in original designs, clay models and creative crayon, pastel and oil pictures.

With the depression Dr. Mary E. C. MacGregor recognized the great need for leisure activities as people were forced into idleness. In a letter to Chatham citizens she wrote: "Community recreation is urged as a means of protecting the integrity and morale of the family unit." (Jan. 26, 1934, W. Vane).

Perhaps one of the most helpful answers to this plea was the formation of the "Hobby Shop". Mrs. Herbert Howe was asked by the ERA office to find people with talent to teach others. With amazing alacrity and efficiency she had soon acquired the tool shed back of the old High School. It had been used for the domestic science class so it had a stove, but Dr. Bates told her that the school was not using it any more. She cleaned up the small building and the first course was soon underway. Miss Oettle, an extension worker for Morris County gave a course on "low-cost menus," surely of inestimable help

to housewives with income drastically cut. The second class was to learn how to cane chairs with Mr. Leonard of Summit Avenue as the instructor; he was a retired Telephone Company worker. Hooked rugs were the next course with Mrs. Ford (Frances Greenidge's mother) as the teacher. The Public Speaking course was very popular with Mr. Campbell as a very tactful and wise director as he drew out some of the more retiring members. Mrs. Backus, later President of the Woman's Club, taught Typing; Mrs. Chattin, Dr. Krauss's nurse, taught First Aid; Mrs. Rose Hamblen gave a series of lessons in flower arranging. She had never taught before but continued to give lessons from this time forward. Mr. Knight gave Beginners' bridge lessons; knitting was offered, but it was not the best attended; and there was a class devoted to Indian artifacts. There were generally two classes a day during the years of 1935 and 1936; the calendar of activities appeared each week in a front-page column of the Press. On Friday night there were dances for the young folk; no fee was charged; the orchestra was provided by the ERA and Mr. Patterson donated ice cream. In the first year the attendance reached five hundred. This Chatham innovation was so successful that Mrs. Howe was asked to set up other centers in Morristown, Chester, Boonton, Madison and Dover. She picked a chairman for each district and then fed information and ideas to her. This was the first adult education in the State of New Jersey.

In Chatham, at the end of the first session, a dinner was planned by the "low cost menu" group; another group arranged the flowers and decorated the hall; the cane chairs were used; the hooked rugs were displayed and the public speaking class arranged the place card with suggested topics on each one.

The greatest value of these classes was what they did for the individual and his pride; he got out to learn that so many were in the

same position as he was; Mrs. Howe added that they "did as much for the ones who taught as well as for the ones who received."

The Summer Porch Readings were a pleasant pastime during the depression years, and were carried on into a vital department of the Woman's Club.

"Cure it with a garden." "Where two or more people are gathered together in Chatham, anyway, the conversation very soon turns to gardens. The one cure for the ills of the present day that gives most hope, joy and contentment to those who have enforced leisure so far is gardening." (W. Vane, Apr. 29, 1933). During World War II gardening continued to be a boon as people turned more to vegetable gardens. These Victory Gardens were encouraged by the government so that an individual grew sufficient not only for his daily needs but also for canning purposes. Many a Chathamite rallied to this project and he even displayed his products in a Victory Garden Show.

Aside from vegetable gardens the Courier (Aug. 22, 1946) writes of the "pleasant custom among amateur gardeners of sharing their pleasures by offering friends cuttings or seeds of their favorite varieties. There is nothing that makes one's garden so interesting as the personal association that will cling to these varieties from here on." In October 6, 1954 (Courier) we read that the Back Yard Garden Club, holding its first meeting, will work with dried materials for arranging winter bouquets. And gardening is still in 1963 a source of great satisfaction to many.

"Gypsy evening" in May 1932 was an evening "long to be remembered as one of the most unique entertainments ever enjoyed in Chatham." This was held by the Chatham Art Club at the Red Brick School House. Pictures of the members hung on the walls; it was a costume party; games were planned. "At the ring of a bell the school house was emptied and

we walked out into what seemed like a scene from the "Bohemian Girl". A huge log fire over which hung an enormous iron kettle swung from a tripod. Gypsy clothes hung to dry on the line -- and from the branches of the trees through which the moon shed its light, ignoring the light from the lanterns hung about. Famous beef goulash pies were served. (W. Vane, May 19, 1932)

The Chatham Woman's Choral Group gave many pleasing concerts. Their Fifth Annual Concert was given in January, 1932 (W. Vane, Jan. 16) and on February 6 they repeated their program in Wanamaker's Auditorium. In April of that year their spring concert was given by thirty active members. In their advance notice they predicted that there would be "a home talent quartette composed of Mrs. C. L. Stettler, Mrs. E.R. Disbrow, Mrs. A. F. Schroeder and Mrs. Viola Shaw. Mr. Harry Kilminster will appear twice and there will also be selections by a string ensemble with flute by members of the Sunnywoods Orchestra. -- So come to the Concert, May 4. Music is a means of escape or release from the realities of life." (W. Vane, April 30, 1932). In October, 1947 the Society gave its semi-annual concert "for the enjoyment of Chatham neighbors. The Society has a tradition for choosing music which is especially melodic." (Courier, Oct. 16). In May 1953, at their Spring Concert they awarded "a prize to the High School student who has made the most progress in music during the year." (Courier, May 14, 1953).

Jared Moore's Orchestra was an active organization for various social activities of Chatham. Major Dawley was Director of the Washington Bi-Centennial Celebration, July 4, 1932, and Jared Moore led his orchestra composed of Miss Alpha Vance, Mrs. Cedric Schley, G. C. De Coutouille, Lucille Torrey, Harold Warfred (?), Dudley Healy, Edward Douch, Carmelle de Santis (copied from program in Dawley scrapbook).

Jared Moore also had an orchestra for the elementary children

before the schools had music for them. Their first concerts were at Mr. Moore's home on Fairmount Avenue, but as they grew in numbers and popularity, the concerts were held at the High School with people coming down from Madison to hear them. In all the schools of 1963 instrument instruction is offered at the fourth grade level and the orchestra is an important phase of every school program. Mr. Moore is probably the last to realize how much he did for a great many children in fulfilling the musical needs that most people have deep within.

In 1934 a wedding gown pageant was held. It was of great interest to the ladies presented by the Woman's Club, showing the changing styles (Feb. 23, Mar. 30, 1934, W. Vane). Mrs. Day said that some of the earlier gowns were dark brownish or blue with handmade flutings. Another wedding event of interest was the Womanless Wedding; Mrs. Budd was responsible for this, another activity of the Woman's Club, with many of Chatham's prominent men taking part as some member of the wedding party or family or guests. (Picture in Maj. Dawley's scrapbook -- from Newark Sunday Call). See 43a

In December 1932 we learn that "increasing evidence in thimble parties was evidenced in the one given Monday by Mrs. Joseph Minton -- a modern version of the old-fashioned sewing bees."

Minstrel shows have intermittently been a source of pleasure to the people of Chatham as various church groups, especially the Episcopalian, or the American Legion have turned to that medium; there were also the Black Cat Players of the Ogden Presbyterian Church (Courier, Sept. 21, 1950). "Minstrel Gillies and Mrs. Gillies of the locally famous team of Gillies, Shipler and Gillies will move to Minton Avenue." (W. Vane, Sept. 29, 1933). In 1931 St. Paul's benefit minstrel show was for the Red Cross and Unemployed. (Press, Feb. 14, 1931). There is a picture of a novelty number of the American Legion minstrel in The Courier, Thurs. Nov. 17, 1949, "Bird in a Gilded Cage."

In 1933 hiking parties were mentioned -- surely an excellent

An added note on the Womanless Wedding from the Newark Sunday Call, May 24, 1919 -- picture June 29). "Chatham had a truly remarkable and excruciatingly funny "Womanless wedding" on Saturday. the "ceremonies" happened in Chatham High School.

Dwight Budd - flower girl

There was a mammy, ringbearer, flower girl, train bearer

Major Dawley - matron of honor

F. L. Auble - groom

J. W. Hatt - bride

A. S. Kirkpatrick, mother of bride

Charles H. Lum, father of bride

M. L. Budd - bridesmaid

Ralph Lum - minister

chorus girls

French maid

pastime for depression days (Oct., W. Vane) and in December it was noted that the "depression has even affected society's pleasures. Treasure hunts are now reduced to scavenger hunts." (W. Vane, Dec. 8, 1930).

Frequent mention is made in the papers of the Dickinson birds. Although he lived in Livingston he always claimed to be "Dickinson of Chatham". Miss Edna Dickinson preserved his collection and entertained many visitors to the museum. (Nov. 24, 1933, W. Vane).

In the '30's bridge was a great source of entertainment as one can note from the names of the many bridge clubs just in Chatham alone: 22-year Bridge Club (W. Vane, Oct. 15, 1932), Old Charter luncheon bridge club, Dutch contract and luncheon foursome, Seven and one bridge club, Pot Luck Supper Bridge Club and the Bridgets, "a group of twelve women who have been playing together evenings for eight years." (W. Vane, Jan. 2, 1932).

"News may come and news may go but our Bridge Clubs occur with regularity. Bridge as a means of social diversion has been gaining in popularity in spite of the stress of the times.

Mrs. Ely Culbertson has drawn up the following rules for the technique of the game.

Be tolerant. Control your temper
Be courteous, gracious, generous
State your opinion clearly and honestly
Refrain from arguments
Don't raise your voice
Don't ridicule a poor play
Don't take your game too seriously."

(Weather Vane, Mar. 19, 1932).

For non-bridge players there was an active Chatham Chess Club. In 1932 it held its sixth annual match with the Tiler Chess Club of Newark. Chatham's club was "organized more than sixteen years ago, meeting every two weeks at the homes of the members. Mr. S. R. Montchyk who has been president for about six years says Mr. William E. Edwards of Hillside Avenue is secretary as well as the star player. Mr. Frank R. Moore is

one of the most enthusiastic members and never misses a meeting."

(W. Vane, Feb. 6, 1932). In March 4, 1933 (W. Vane) we learn that "The Chatham Chess Club changed to Edwards Chess Club in recognition of what he had meant to the club." (W. Vane).

In 1923 Rufus Keisler, one of Chatham's leading and favorite citizens, formed a group called the Minisinks. It was made up of about thirty active and busy men who ruled out "discussion of town and national affairs and business and politics." It was strictly a hiking organization of nature lovers and real woodsmen ready to leave for a few hours the business of the day to spend some leisure time in a relaxing way. They had a delightful spot in the Great Swamp where they built their own Adirondack lean-to, chopping the wood themselves. There they met on a Sunday morning, regardless of the weather, having sumptuous breakfasts, ~~such as~~ "Roast suckling pig, dressing, gravy, mashed potatoes, apple sauce, celery, olives, mixed pickles, pumpkin pie, cheese, buttered toast, cider, coffee." ^{was served at} Another favorite meeting time ~~was~~ on Saturday evenings, especially with a full moon. Some of their special parties included their wives and families, often numbering forty; on holidays they might have steak dinners with singing afterwards. They roamed about the hills, skied and skated on the freshets. Their camp was destroyed by fire on Tuesday, October 11, 1932, which had been built in 1927 and had been considered as a memorial to the founder and owner -- their beloved friend, Rufus Keisler, Jr. In 1933 the Minisinks, with the "squaws" held a "housewarming powwow" for the newly built cabin (W. Vane, Oct. 22, 1932, Feb. 18, 1933). They shared their choice spot of ^{twenty} four acres of controlled undergrowth, and a veritable carpet of fringed gentians and lady slippers with many groups. There they entertained one hundred and fifty Hi-Y boys and many Scout groups. They participated in parades as a

group. In the Two Hundredth Anniversary celebration of Morris County ¹⁷⁷ 173 ² they were awarded first prize in the Indian section for their Mini-sink presentation and second prize for their Indian float (Press, Oct. 20, 1939).

"Well this is the Forest of Arden! Here come we in content to liberty and not to banishment and this our life exempt to public haunts, finds tongues in trees, books in the running brooks, sermons in stones, good in everything." This is the greeting which the Minisinks have posted in the shack in the swamp and where Mrs. Harry De B. Page entertained the Thursday Afternoon Bridge Club with a picnic lunch. "As You Like It" -- and indeed we did." (W. Vane, May 7, 1932).

The first membership numbered fifteen with Rufus Keisler, Jr. the Chief, former Mayor Wm. G. Badgley, Major Herbert M. Dawley and Wm. C. Middlebrook; the membership snowballed; Harry Stopford, a charter member, kept five diaries. (Chat. Hist. Soc.).

Mr. Keisler carried his love of nature into his commuting. At a point between Summit and Chatham where a wild stretch comes into view, he threw a loaf of bread. Other passengers soon joined and in a few days there were great flocks of birds of all sorts with pheasants greatest in number." (Newark News, Feb. 8, 1925).

(PIERSON)

"Last fall a number of post-college people approached Mr. Harris of the Congregational Church to arrange something whereby they might discuss subjects of world wide interest other than of a religious nature. Since October, on the average of twenty-five people, not an organization, meet at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Harris on Orchard Road. Drew Theological Seminary and Brothers College, Madison are recognized as sources from which capable men can be obtained to lead the forum." (W. Vane, Jan. 23, 1932).

World War II, starting in 1939, touched the United States more directly in 1941 after Pearl Harbor. Then the social life everywhere revolved around benefits-- Red Cross, U. S. O., service canteens.

August 1945 war ceased, but it took a while for families to pick up the ties after the men had been to the European and Pacific theatres. Disrupted homes were taking roots again and somehow many families gravitated to the lovely small town of Chatham. In 1900 the population was 1361, in 1950 it was 7391 and in 1958 it had grown to 9631 (Know your Town, 1952, P. 7; 1959, p. 10). These figures are given to show what an effect such expansion would have on every facet of a town's life, including the social life. The leisure time activities have become legion, with many innovations. The leisure time itself has seemingly been more evident with the arrival of washing machines, driers and other electric gadgets to send the woman out of the home to participate in the many organizations. The club groups are innumerable for people of all ages. Even a child's life has become organized to the point of questioning its advisability. A child of ten could be involved in after school hours with Scouting one day, dancing school the next, Little League baseball, football or basketball another, or swimming and crafts at the Y. Each activity is good in itself, but the trend in 1963 seems to be wondering if the small child and the teen-ager is being overly pressurized. The teen-ager has his car to drive, his school sports, his Hi-Y or her Tri-Hi-Y, church groups and other clubs touching their many interests from camera clubs, to swing bands, ham radios, record clubs, hot rod groups, drag races. All these groups plan interesting trips or programs, all of which are of value, but the young person rarely has a quiet moment. Chatham, like so many American towns, is so built up that there is no spot for a hike, or a picnic, or a small boys' ball game. This is one of the main reasons for the growth of so much organized life; many a father devotes his spare hours managing a team sport, or a parent gives his time to the Scouting movement or the

Y groups. One asks himself in 1963 if he has any truly leisure time as he "gives" to the youth groups, charity drives, etc.

In May, 1963, the adults are working with the youth on a new project -- a teen-age canteen to be tried out in the American Legion Hall to give the young people a change to get together for some wholesome fun. Time will tell if this is a success.

Not only have the labor-saving devices released the older groups, but the baby-sitters have taken over for the parents and the grandparents, the erstwhile baby sitters. "The Courier Shop" noted "Over the last ten years or so we have watched the rise of a major industry in Chatham. It employs a considerable portion of our teen-age population on and off throughout their high school career. We refer, of course, to that indispensable public service, the baby-minders." (Courier, Oct. 24, 1946).

It is difficult to describe coherently the vast number of opportunities for any one age group to find leisure time activities and entertainment. The Woman's Club, alone, could keep a woman busy every day not to mention the Newcomers where the newest "newcomers" may become acquainted and find friends of common interest in anything from antiques to sports.

Right after World War II the boys and girls started ballroom dancing in the fifth and sixth grades, but in the 1960's a wiser perspective seems to be aiming to slow down the social pace of the youth so that more are now starting at the Junior High level. The Chalif Studio and Wealthy Ann Townsend dancing classes are available; they also provide ballet and tap dancing for youngsters (with Mrs. Townsend presenting clever and beautiful recitals at each year end. She celebrated her Silver Anniversary in 1953). These same dancing schools offer ballroom dancing (the latest steps--Twist, Bassa Nova, etc.) to the adults as well as modern, ballet or exercise classes to the ladies.

Mrs. Slagle had classes, subsequently taken over by the Chalifs; Cheryl Emmons also had a School of Dance with her recitals each year being a benefit for some worthy cause such as the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis. (Courier, May 14, 1953). *Also NATHY SLAGLE PARTON.*

All this dancing experience may then be tried out at dances, whether at the Fish and Game, golf, tennis or swim clubs, church benefits, Y groups, debutante cotillions, or school and college clubs. There are even Block dances in various neighborhoods. On North Hillside Avenue the residents planned their second annual affair with pony rides for fifty-two children from four to five-thirty, a barbecue for all the family members and later dancing followed for the adults. The street was lighted with Christmas lights. (Courier, July 20, 1961).

Square dancing is especially popular in Chatham since there is one family well versed in the various dances which they can ably call. Many a Saturday night the Byron C. Jamisons entertain a group in the cellar of their home at 49 Dellwood Avenue. Mrs. Jamison has also assisted various Scout groups to get their badge in folk dancing.

Even Halloween dances are planned for the Junior and Senior High students, hoping to keep them from turning it into a "mischief" night. For a few years the Chatham Lions sponsored a Halloween Store Window Painting Contest for the grades from seven to twelve; in this way they could use their ingenuity painting scenes on the store windows rather than chalk up sidewalks or driveways or put soap on cars and windows. The greater part of the townspeople enjoyed walking down Main Street to see the clever scenes depicted. (Courier, Nov. 2, 1950, pictures shown). Halloween has not been mentioned in the sources used, but Mrs. Budd tells of the teachers going out one year when she was living at "The Snookery"; they tic tacked on windows. Toot Martin remembers having "gate night", Chalk night, and he tells of the very small house on Passaic Avenue being completely wrapped up in toilet paper so that

no one could get out. In 1963 the various nights seem to be devoted to chalk, soap, doorbells, toilet paper and just plain mischief, but Halloween night itself has its "Trick or Treat" as the children go in gay, clever, beautiful or trampish costumes from house to house, carrying large paper bags to collect their "treats". However, certain aspects of sharing have been instituted since the 1950's. Children, through Sunday School groups, have carried small cream cartons collecting change for UNICEF (United Nations Children's Fund) and this money has gone to buy milk, etc. for needy children of the far corners of the world. The children's loot of candy bars, cookies, apples, etc., grew to such proportions that in the 1960's they take a surplus to school. This is channeled to children's homes or other groups who could enjoy the sweets.

With all the organized "play and sports" for young people they have still revealed their own ingenuity in many undertakings.

In 1948 there was a Soap Box Derby for Local Boys of 10 to 16 on the day of the Golden Jubilee of Chatham (Courier, June 17, 1948). There have been other derbys run by the boys themselves such as the one on Essex Road in 1955. There were enough entries to have two heats with David Schick winning. The boys with their fathers' help spent many a day getting ready for this event. (Courier, July 21, 1955).

A juvenile dog show proved of great interest at the home of Peter Ross, 49 Fuller Avenue. He donated the proceeds of \$90.00 to the Flood Relief fund of the American Red Cross (Courier, May 8, 1952). There were forty-nine entries with an English Springer Spaniel as best-in-show. Over 300 attended to see the various classes of obedience, tricks, best pair of dogs, smallest, largest, jumping (Courier, May 15).

Many people in Chatham have spent leisure hours training their dogs at obedience and handling classes, going on to obedience trials

and dog shows. Leonard Pikaart, after putting his cocker spaniels through to championships, has gone on to learn to be a judge. Ed Simon made headlines with his bloodhound which won Best-in-show in his first appearance.

To return to young people's ingenuity: many a talent show or circus has been put on during the summer months for benefit of some good cause such as polio, Red Cross or Heart Fund. In 1951 some children on Overlook Terrace had a dance recital with a "Waltzing Cat finale" under the direction of Andrea Duell. The collection totalled \$4.45 for polio with Don, the friendly Good Humor man, giving his contribution to help them along. (Courier, Aug. 23, 1951).

Bridge clubs of all sorts continue on into the 1960's with duplicate being a favorite for the more serious players, some of whom enter the National Goren tournament (a neighborhood group sending its winning couple to a regional group and so on to the finals). The garden clubs are most active, some even specializing such as the African Violet Society. Volunteer work continues in hospitals, besides driving patients or doing office work for the Red Cross, assisting in the Blood Bank, or making cancer bandages.

The tea parties of yesteryear held in the afternoons seem to be "coffees" in the mornings -- especially for the younger mothers who find themselves too occupied with the children's "leisure time activities" in the afternoons.

Some of the women belong to "Theatre of the Month Clubs" going to New York to see a show of their choice. However, for those staying closer to home The Community Players have offered a host of good Broadway shows. Under Major Dawley's direction they have seen finished productions of great success. In 1962 and 1963 Chathamites were able to see a superb rendition of "Tea House of the August Moon". Each season

has one musical such as "The Bells are Ringing" or "Call Me Madam." The Senior play of the High School has become of first importance under the able direction of William Kushner. It has been difficult to pick a favorite amongst the last three: "Arsenic and Old Lace", "Midsummer Night's Dream" and "She Stoops to Conquer." In the Summer Enrichment program Mr. Kushner directs a little theatre group enabling the high school and college students to gain more experience in this medium. "The Caine Mutiny" and "The Importance of Being Earnest" are two of their worthy productions.

The church benefits are another source of entertainment-- anything from strawberry festivals in June (Catholic and Presbyterian) to the men in an annual fashion show at the Methodist Church given by the Friday Nighters (Courier, Mar. 22, 1956). The Methodist Choir gave "its second of coffee-musicales with love songs of the past now regarded as classics" (Courier, Mar. 1, 1956). St. Patrick's Building Fund profitted a couple of years from the Drum and Bugle Contest of Champions (picture, Courier, June 9, 1955) or from a musical show of the members' talents (April 1962, 1963). The 20-30 Club of the Presbyterian Church offers varied activities from a "swamp picnic where Dr. Charles Philhower talked and group singing was led by Geo. Brown with his accordion" to square dancing. (Courier, Oct. 24, 1946).

Magic has been a source of entertainment from time to time. William C. Frey "has been practicing the art of prestidigitation since 1938" (Courier, Feb. 7, 1957). George H. Seemar of Chatham Street started his magic career with a small pocket trick. He worked up a "miniature magic show" and was better known as "Sir Roger", Ambassador of Good Will". (Courier, Aug. 26, 1948). His show was a highlight of quite a few Chatham birthday parties. When "his scheduled exhibit failed to arrive on opening day of the Exposition at Chicago Coliseum, he made a hit "feeding the invisible gold fish". (Courier,

Sept. 26, 1946).

As we have skimmed over the entertainment found in Chatham, we might glance over just one issue of The Chatham Press (May 29, 1963); Here we read that Mrs. Elizabeth Schultz will present a slide-lecture "Near the Red Dragon's Paw;" there will be a Family Field Day at Milton Avenue School; the Republican Club will hold a Garden Party; the newly formed North Jersey Chapter of the American Recorder Society will hold its monthly meeting; two Antique Fairs are listed; the Chatham Senior Citizens are planning a bus trip; and the Senior High School band is hoping to "re-establish a feature that was popular in Chatham several years ago -- the summer "pops" concert -- at Reasoner Park. These are just a few things that Chatham residents might be doing within the week.

Television has been a leisuretime activity for many. It has had its educational programs which have led some to reading more on some subject, but it has also kept many a youngster from learning the pleasures of reading as a knob was easier to turn to find adventure from Gene Autry to "Gunsmoke", - imagination, humor or history in the Walt Disney programs and even kindergarten chatter with Captain Kangaroo or the Romper Room. Our Librarian, Miss Wallace, claims that there are more readers, partially stimulated by television.

The post-war days have been "Do-it-yourself" days. As labor prices spiralled, the white collar man soon found himself painting his house, trying to repair plumbing or electrical failures, wallpapering and painting the interior of his home, - and the wife joins in. These may be questionable leisure time activities, but they have become a large part of a man's so-called "extra time." -- and a certain satisfaction is derived from these jobs or others such as building his own patio for the outdoor living of the 1950's and 1960's.

These jobs lead one to touch on the hobbies of Chatham people. Hobbies have always been a major source of pleasure in one's leisure time. Young ladies used to do samplers in the colonial days which are now collector's items. The quilting of yesteryear has now become another item of collecting interest -- and others have continued to do the quilting themselves. Mrs. Lawrence Day has made eighteen quilts; during the war she said they made their own dyes and there were dark colors at that time. In 1932 "Aunt Dinah's Quilting Party" was held in the Presbyterian Parish House, with a talk on quilting and a few of the old and new ones on exhibit. About fifty were displayed (W. Vane, Oct. 29, 1932). Mrs. E. G. Lloyd had quilts which she showed in the large show held at the Presbyterian Church (1934).

Herbert T. Strong said "A hobby is everything in the world for a man when he gets older (Courier, July 24, 1947). It's better for the man and even better than that for the family." "Color was Strong's first and most consuming interest and hobby. His interest in it made him one of the most valuable color consultants in the nation". "Aside from his well-furnished workshop where he made bookcases, cabinets of all sizes and shapes - all done with expert craftsmanship, he has a large collection of rocks. Not just grey everyday rocks when the rays of the polariscope are down on them -- as if by magic, they are transformed into a symphony of dazzling color. That the invisible rays from the ultraviolet lamp cause minerals to fluoresce in characteristic colors was a fact Strong discovered while working with that hobby of his -- color!

John J. O'Neill, science editor of the New York Herald Tribune said to Mr. Strong it was the key that opened a whole new empire of color effects and design ideas for the artist----To him the instrument was not a polariscope but a magic palette."

Strong tells us that "While the Library was being moved from the very

small one-room building facing on Main Street west of Bowers Lane to its new home in the spacious Minton store at the corner of Main Street and Fairmount, the windows on Main Street were kept decorated with displaying different hobbies of Chatham residents." (pp.50, 51).

In the "museum window" at Coleman's were "two fans whittled with a pocket knife from a solid piece of wood, the craftsmanship of Mr. F. V. Clawson of Washington Avenue. He is a carpenter and cabinet maker and has enjoyed whittling as a hobby since his youth." (W. Vane, Oct. 8, 1932). Another cabinetmaker in his "spare time" is Norman Benedict of Chandler Road; he makes very lovely furniture among other things.

In 1932, The Weather Vane Column wrote about "our popular policeman Anthony Fusco. Sea is the influence for "Tony's" hobby. For the past eight months he, in his leisure time, has been making a model of the "Mayflower" -- three feet in length. He used "garden variety" of tools. Everything is handmade except the sails; his wife stretched the sails." (Aug. 20).

Photography is a great hobby. James Littlejohn mentions in 1898 "Went over to West Summit. Took some pictures with my Kodak along the river here." (Mar. 16) and two days later he wrote "Went down to Cheapside Bridge to get some Kodak pictures." According to the Madison Eagle, 1897, Eastman's Kodaks were advertised "Cameras \$1, 2.50, 5, 8, 10 and 15 and higher priced to order." Many feel that a small Kodak or Brownie type does very well, but others in Chatham have cameras of expensive makes, some imported; and they follow their children's growing years in movies and colored slides. Others find their photography as a source of great pleasure in recording their travels far and wide.

In 1946 we read of the Madison-Chatham Camera Club in its 4th

year. In November there will be a "studio night in which all members will have opportunity to photograph big-time models. Several field trips and illustrated lectures will also be scheduled." (Courier, Sept, 12, 1946). In 1954 the Editor of the Madison Eagle and Chatham Courier, John B. Ehrhardt, was scheduled to give a talk on "the nature and ingredients of a news picture at the Camera Club." (Oct. 21).

One Chatham hobby has been shared with so many not only in Chatham and its environs but also farther afield that it has even reached the knowledge of Mrs. Kennedy in the White House. Mr. and Mrs. George R. Brown of Lincoln Avenue, and now of Morristown, are famous^s for their collection of beautiful and novel antique music boxes of all types. "They have exhibited their collection and lectured extensively during the past fifteen years since they became interested in music boxes as a hobby." (Courier, Jan. 27, 1949). "From an auction hater, Mr. Brown turned into one of the greatest of fans. With his wife, he haunted auctions, antique shops, dusty attics." (Courier, Nov. 7, 1946). While lecturing they wear beautiful period costumes (picture Courier, Feb. 1, 1949); they own the only chronological collection of its kind in existence-- musical chairs, bells, clocks, a miniature ship, dates as far back as 1540. (Courier, Nov. 27, 1952). They have singing birds, inlaid boxes, an acrobatic clown (picture, Courier, Jan. 25, 1951) -- this last item was built in France about a hundred years ago. On Christmas Eve the people of Chatham used to be able to drive by the Browns' home and hear their "Silent Night" recorded, amplified for outdoors.

In February, 1963 the Browns were to give their lecture at the White House, but it was postponed until April, due to the Cuban crisis. To this date the writer has not heard if the date has been rescheduled.

Another hobby that has brought renown to Chatham has been that of the Merritt L. Budds. Mr. Budd collected artifacts during his lifetime (1887-1952) on Budd Farm and the surrounding area, mostly Morris County (Courier, Mar. 25, 1954). These were presented to the Library. However, more of this collection of Indian and prehistoric material was sorted and catalogued by his widow. Chatham now can boast of a small private museum which has given pleasure to untold numbers. Each year Mrs. Budd has been delightful hostess and teacher to Scout groups from all the surrounding communities, not to mention various adult groups. After a well-presented illustrated talk she always serves a delicious punch and all kinds of homemade goodies. Archaeology has become her very special hobby of many and she is sought out many times by archaeological groups, young and old. Her unique museum contains items which our State Museum in Trenton asks to borrow; and the Montclair Museum has sought advice on her techniques of presenting an interesting talk to groups of varied ages.

The hobbies are limitless. W. Gilbert Spangler did glass-blowing and Harry Tower did portraits at the Kiddie's Fair at the Congregational Church (Courier, Jan. 26, 1956). Mrs. W. G. Hamblen of Red Road was the first person ^{IN} to New Jersey to head a flower arrangement school. (Courier, Oct. 7, 1948).

"Chatham High Senior Lincoln Brower pursues his hobby in Florida during a month's tour of the southern part collecting rare species of moths and has captured over 200 rare species."

Mrs. Daisy Carpenter of 163 Watchung Avenue entered the 11th Annual Senior Citizen's Hobby Show at Kresge's; she was soon to be eighty years old in 1960, and one had to be at least sixty to be eligible. She had been in fiveshows, winning ten ribbons. She had entered her oil paintings and a collection of "miniature figurines cast in plaster of paris representing Bible characters and prominent people,

as well as rosebushes and geraniums made from wood fibre." (Courier, Jan. 21, 1960).

Ceramics have been very popular in Chatham with enough women having their own kilns that they formed a Twig group making and selling ceramics for the benefit of Overlook Hospital. Miss Carrington of the Paper Mill Playhouse asked to sell some of these ceramics after reading Newark News publicity on Twig I of Chatham. Christina Casey of The Creative Arts Ceramic Studio at 17 Bridge Street "delights in her own formulas and loves to experiment with different techniques." (Courier, Sept. 13, 1962). There are others in Chatham, such as Dr. Hans Luttringhaus, who like to create and fire their own designs.

William Thorne of Fuller Avenue showed his coin collection at Pingry School (Courier, May 13, 1954). Perhaps the earliest reference to a hobby is mentioned in Vanderpoel's History (p. 61).

"Dr. (John C.) Budd was an enthusiastic collector of rare coins, the most valuable of his treasures being kept in a secret hiding place, the existence of which was known only to himself; consequently the largest part of his collection could not be found after his decease, and for many years was believed to have been stolen. A few months after the burning of the residence, however, Michael F. Ryan, a contractor of Chatham, while excavating the ruins preparatory to erecting the dwelling which now occupies the site, discovered an old iron box in which the missing collection, consisting of a large number of curious and valuable coins, was contained."- The Dover Iron Era, May 26, and August 25, 1883.

Stamps are always popular. In 1947 the Kiwanis Club heard a talk by Bill Webb on "The Stamps of Liechtenstein". He emphasized the interest and usefulness of collecting one specimen of every stamp ever put in use by a single country." (Courier, Nov. 6, 1947).

The Weather Vane column tells us that "Considerable interest is

being shown in the new George Washington stamp now on sale at the Post Office. This issue is a part of the Federal Government's commemoration of the forthcoming Bi-Centennial celebration of the birth of George Washington.

There is a brisk demand by collectors for the entire set of twelve.

Mr. George H. Looch, Lackawanna agent, has the most complete and valuable collection in town." (Jan. 16, 1932).

In 1962 the stamp collectors all flocked to the Post Office to buy sheets of the Mercury Project stamp after Colonel John H. Glenn had orbited the earth for the first time.

Railroad clubs have been for the young and old. In 1946 the Chatham Railroad Club had a meeting at 205 Washington Avenue, planning two meetings a week, hoping to acquire space to set up a track and start operations. (Courier, Oct. 1946). The Engineers Club had an exhibit at 94 Center Street in January 1952. Four boys, headed by Kenneth Guyre, had a village inside their rectangular layout. (Courier, Jan. 10, 24, 1952). In April, 1955 the railroad fans could go on an excursion, a camera and sight-seeing train. (Courier, April 14, 1955). Model railroads became very popular. Rick Dau and George Kelchner had a free display of the HO scale model line (Courier, Mar. 3, 1955, picture Mar. 10).

At a hobby show in Summit Dr. F. I. Krauss entered his gun stocks. The two shown were from walnut taken from a tree in Madison to which he added a firing mechanism. (W. Vane, Apr. 13, 1934). In this same show Mr. Merritt L. Budd entered his aforementioned Indian relics.

Mrs. Robert Pollard saved a hundred letters written during the Civil War. (W. Vane, Mar. 16, 1934).

Paul J. Franklin of Main Street collected antique clocks for over twenty-five years. (Courier, Nov. 14, 1946).

The Presbyterian Hobby Show in 1934 brought out many interesting

hobbies. There were the philatelists: B. L. Jacobus, W. S. Higgins, Jr., B. J. Turner, David Howell. William Edgar Fisher, President of the American Book Plate Society, showed his book plates. French war posters were displayed and Mr. W. C. Maul's American World War posters. There was Pollard's collection of epitaphs and Mrs. Wm. A. Hamblen's autographed first editions of American authors.

The Chatham Radio Club showed their short wave sets (Henry Spohn, William Rapp, Roy Hutchinson and others). Walter Meyer of Minton Avenue displayed his Indian relics which he had found within the past ten years while preparing soil for his garden.

Muriel Moore and Mildred Brooks showed jewelry of their own making. Harold Nelson and Ralph Bates represented photography while Carlton Lum had stuffed birds. Richard Geer entered his butterfly collection and Stephan his ship models.

Miss Phyllis Hallett showed miniatures in china -- "My collected treasure". Elbridge Lyon had collected curios from far places; he showed a carved fork and spoon made by cannibal tribes in the remote northern Philippine Islands.

Miss Grace Kirkpatrick and Miss Margaret Mowen each entered a furnished doll house. Mr. Edward H. Lum was an authority on genealogy.

Mrs. Charles Lum had fruit dishes and Mrs. Keisler sandwich glass. Mrs. A. M. Woodruff entered snuff and treasure boxes. Mrs. A. F. Wotring had pitchers, old and new while Mrs. Chester Bray displayed twenty-four old lace and embroidered collars. Mrs. O. E. Ekegren had Swedish china glass. There was Miss Muriel Moore's piece of sculpture "The Marble Player" and twenty dolls of Margaret Keisler.

Mrs. William G. Badgley entered a wooden schoolmaster's set, including the master, dunce and two pupils which belonged to her mother.

Mr. Badgley showed many bootjacks from his collection of one

hundred and fifty-four acquired in the past five years (1929-1934).

"It is a contrivance for pulling off boots. He has various styles collected from every state in the Union excepting the "Southern tier" where evidently they were not used.

He has three favorites: one handsomely beaded once used by Jesse James, another the former property of "Butch" Cassidy and the third a conservative type of mahogany used by George Washington at the Battle of Trenton.

The only one locally owned was that belonging to the grandfather of Mr. Geo. Collins." (All the Presbyterian Hobby News from W. Vane, Sept. 21, Oct. 12, 19, 1934).

"Members of the Women of St. Paul's will hear a talk on "Great Grandmother's Tinware" by Katherine West Hallett." (Courier, Oct. 2, 1947).

Through the Nov. 27, 1947 issue of the Courier we learn of the "unique gun collection of O. C. Eliason of 134 Hillside Avenue. He has flintlock-operated carbines and duelling pistols of the French and Indian Wars; Remington, Whitney and Colt relics of the Civil War era; Colt revolvers of the popular cowboy style of 1870; Spanish-American War rifles; and modern pistols and automatics of both target and military types. One of the main attractions was a Kentucky long-barreled rifle. Designed for general woods use, its loading charge was meant to be adjusted to the size of the game sought."

In 1946 the National Rifle Association at its Washington, D. C. headquarters "announced that Bruce Whitlock, 103 Hillside Avenue, has been awarded the Expert Rifleman medal, the next to the highest rank in NRA junior ratings." (Courier, Aug. 15).

This young boy is just one of many boys in Chatham who find great interest in guns. Police recognizing this interest in guns wisely offered lessons in "Learning Hunter Safety." In 1960 Borough

Police Sergeants Gene Shanbacher, Ken Kidd and Richard Dale (owner of the United Rent-Alls) met with twelve boys behind the Milton Avenue School for a six-week course. Among the subjects taught were Gun and Woods Safety, the working and use of a shot gun. They were responsible for the material in the National Rifle Association hunter safety handbook and they practiced shooting at tin cans and clay pigeons." (Courier, Oct. 13, 1960).

In the past few years some of the newer outdoor interests have been skin diving, water skiing and the trampoline. None of the latter actually take place in Chatham, but there are many devotees to the three, chiefly the water skiing which seems to go along with the boat owners. Police Officer Richard Glenn "dives in any weather even under ice. Once his camera froze, but he devised a pocket warmer which keeps the camera intact and flexible." (Courier, Feb. 15, 1962).

Cars, old and new, interest many. "In his later years Ambrose Vanderpoel became something of an automobile fancier and was apt to take long drives alone for the sheer pleasure of driving." Another enthusiasm was the care of church bells. He rang the bells at the Ogden Memorial Presbyterian Church every Sunday morning at 10:30 and 10:50." (Courier, July 24, 1958).

The Squires of Chatham are a hot rod club, celebrating its 5th anniversary in 1960. It is one of the very top hot rod clubs in the state with a membership of high school students, factory and office workers, college and service men, young husbands and fathers. They have cars in competition, winning trophies. Each car is a unique vehicle carefully built by its owner, reflecting much of his personality. The Squire does his racing on the drag strip where it belongs and obeys traffic laws on highways under the sword of a double penalty -- one imposed by the law and one by the Club --

severe violations resulting in loss of membership. (Courier, Nov. 17, 1960).

A fairly recent leisure time activity -- or hobby -- for the artistic has been the Christmas Decorating Contest. Prizes are awarded to the best window of a business establishment, door of a residence, and a window or series of connecting windows (pictures, Courier, Jan. 3, 1957).

Chatham has a Record Fan Club, a Hi-Fi Club (Courier, Mar. 21 1957) and for others their musical hobbies join together to form small bands or orchestras -- such as Bill Jacobus and his 7-piece swing band (Courier, July 18, 1946). Guitars are favorites of young people, possibly influenced by the existing popularity of so many folk singers.

Interest in nature was mentioned in Littlejohn's account -- an interest always a pleasure and comfort to many. David Brainard Dickinson's birds have been mentioned earlier, he being a leading ornithologist of his day. His old homestead was at the end of Dickinson Lane, just one-half mile off Passaic Avenue. "He traveled widely, but most of his studies were in the woods and swampland about his home. Here he had entertained Theodore Roosevelt as he had welcomed the President's father and uncle before him when they came to shoot woodcock in the Passaic marshes. He mounted the birds he studied. One case contained a pair of passenger pigeons long extinct. Some 30 years ago Henry Ford made two trips to this area in vain attempts to purchase the pair for his museum. There were also a Carolina parakeet, American eider and a Labrador duck. There once was a Lawrence's warbler, now in the American Museum of Natural History.

The high value of his mounted work comes from true-to-nature postures. (Courier, Nov. 2, 1950).

"Birds are like people", says Mrs. William F. Rapp who had been a Chatham resident for 22 years (1947) and had both the Federal and State licenses for bird-banding. In a talk she explained "birds respond to friendliness and nice things to eat. The hobby of bird-banding teaches the bander where the birds go, where they rest, where they hatch and whether they increase or decrease. A knowledge of ornithology is necessary. Reference books and traps must be purchased, but the Government supplies the light weight aluminum bands. Two traps band^{ed} 900 birds of 26 species. Banders stmuch keep records, date of the bird's capture, kind of trap used and name of the bird. Once a year this list is sent to the National Wildlife Commission in Washington." (Courier, Jan. 29, 1948).

Other Chatham residents interested in bird-banding are Charles Hoiles, Jeanette Middlebrook and Mrs. E.L. Newell (Courier, Dec. 4, 1947).

Toys have always been in demand in Chatham especially since World War II when Chatham really grew in numbers. In the Madison Eagle, Mar. 17, 1899, one reads the advertisement of R. M. Stephens, Brittin Bldg., Main Street "Stationery, Toys, Dolls, Games and Japanese ware. Musical Instruments and a full line of novelties."

Mrs. Lawrence Day tells us that in the early 1920's Lemuel Ellett's little grocery store on Main Street in the Wolfe Building had groceries, red flannel longies, mittens, etc. and some toys. She tells the amusing story of buying embossed blocks, an ideal birthday gift. He gave up "carrying 'em because he couldn't keep 'em in stock!"

During the depression the Happytown Toy House tried to establish itself but soon went under due to the times.

In 1949 the Courier writes "Chatham now has a toy and baby furniture store, Carl's Baby Land at 246-248 Main Street which was

officially opened last Friday by Mr. and Mrs. Carl Stein of Newark.

Merchandise includes baby carriages, strollers, bicycles, Lionel trains, nursery furniture and accessories and all types of toys for children." (Gazette, Sept. 22, 1949). And it is a large store with a great variety of toys, large and small, to intrigue the children of Chatham. Many a birthday party has had a majority of gifts wrapped in the paper used by Carl's Baby Land.

The Merrimac Hobby Shop has been in business for about ten years. Three brothers, Henry, Hugh and Joseph McCabe, first started it for their father who had a heart condition. After his death, their mother tried to fill in while the three boys were trying to carry on full-time jobs to support their family. She was an older woman who showed her knowledge of boys as she patiently waited for them to look over every penny or plastic model car or train. After her death in February, 1963 the three young men are trying to keep the business going keeping the shop open evenings and Saturdays. It is hoped that they will succeed, for it is heartening to see young boys of this very busy era of 1963 seeking hobbies whether it be stamps, balsa planes, HO train models, or plastic models. At the moment small electric cars are the fad. They are run on tracks. The owners of this small shop have run various contests from time to time and they do fill a need in the town of Chatham for the young boy who will probably always be a hobbyist or collector of something during his life.

Another small but very popular and much-needed shop is Mutter's Bicycle Shop. He too is a kindly, understanding, patient man with a young boy, or girl, and the pending bicycle problem, big or small.

"Howard Thain, tenor, gifted 16-year old son of Mr. and Mrs. Howard Thain of Tallmadge Ave. will again be heard over Station WNJR. He will sing "One Alone" from Sigmund Romberg's "The Desert Song". He is a vocal student of Donald Gage, leading tenor at the Paper Mill Playhouse." (Courier, May 12, 1949).

Henry J. Miller of N. Summit Ave., wrote song commemorating New Jersey. He spent eight months in the composition in 1919 at which time he was Ass't. Div. Chief of the U. S. Revenue Service in Morristown. It was printed and copyrighted by Morristown Music Publishing Co. and was to be reprinted in the fall of 1949 by States Publishing Co. Of New York. (Courier, June 23, 1949).

For I love the State of New Jersey
It's the State where I was born
It's the land of violets and roses
And of dewy summer morns.
You hear them sing of Tennessee
And dear old Alabam'
But God made little Jersey
Just another fairy land
For I love the State of New Jersey
It's the State where I was born!

"A repressed desire has become exposed by a long-time resident of Chatham and as a result a piano piece composed nearly twelve years ago has just returned from the printers in Germany (Notenkoff).

Mrs. Ann Savage Hooven has composed "Evening in Chatham", most of which was done at night while visualizing scenic areas here." (Courier, Jan. 10, 1952).

Included with this manuscript was a photograph of Captain L. L. McDowell with an article and picture showing some of his 5000 military insignia and emblems. Captain McDowell is NRA's 3rd Naval District Vice President and a member of the New York chapter. He is a former president of the Chatham Historical Society.

Philhower, Charles A. Brief History of Chatham, Morris County New Jersey. New York, Lewis Historical Publishing Co. 1914.

Strong, Herbert T. Stories of Old Chatham. 1946.

Know Your Town. Borough of Chatham. 1952. Published by the League of Women Voters of Chatham, New Jersey.

1959. New Edition.

Hunt, William S. A Chatham Boy - 45 Years Ago. A paper read before the Chatham Historical Society at Chatham, N.J. October 29, 1937.

Reprinted in the Chatham Historical Society News Letters.

Weather Vane Column. Chatham Press, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934.

The Chatham Courier. 1946-1963.

The Chatham Historical Society News Letters.

Keisler Scrapbook.

Major Herbert M. Dawley's Scrapbook (2 vols.)

James Littlejohn's Diary (as adapted by Miss Margaret Keisler).

The Madison Eagle. Random issues: 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1926, 1933, 1953, 1954

Chatham Press.

Program: Around the World in 60 Minutes.

Scrapbook of Wedding Invitations, Cards, etc.

Interviewed:

Saki, Minton Avenue, Chatham
Major Herbert M. Dawley, 42 Center Street, Chatham
Miss Margaret Keisler, 91 Fairmount Ave. Chatham
Edward Martin, 75 Hillside Ave. Chatham
Mrs. H. J. Diefendorf, 500 Main St., Chatham
Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Day, Valley Road, Stirling
Mrs. Herbert Howe, River Rd., Long Hill, Chatham
Mrs. Merritt L. Budd, 28 Elmwood Ave., Chatham
Merrimac Hobby Shop, 168 Main Street, Chatham

Born: Milton, Massachusetts

Education: South Orange-Maplewood Columbia High School, 1929
Wellesley College, 1933
Katharine Gibbs Secretarial School, 1934

Employment: Secretary to Dr. Robert Cushman Murphy, Curator of Oceanic Birds, American Museum of Natural History
Secretary to Dr. John D. Pastore, Asst. Supt., N. Y. Hospital.

Married: Frank, J. Dowden, 1942. Graduate of Columbia College, 1929. Statistician, N. Y. Tel. Co. Ranked 15th nationally in tennis, 1942. Served in World War II, New Guinea and Philippines.

Children: Virginia, Wellesley 1964, now married to David H. Kopelman, professor of Law
Margaret, at Wellesley at present
Frank, 9th grade, Junior High

Interests: Friends of the Library, Treasurer, Chatham Twig I (Ceramics), Treasurer. Brownie Leader. Trustee of Chatham Historical Society. Contributor to Chatham Centenary Project. Board member of former Frank M. Chapman Memorial Fund.

Church: St. Patrick's.

Hobbies: Autographs, stamps, bookplates, Great Books

Ruth Campbell Bowler
& Overlook Terrace



SEPT 1963

8 Overlook Terrace

Library

HISTORY OF THE CHATHAM PUBLIC LIBRARY

B Y

Kathleen Earnshaw Wallace
Library Director, 1945--

Note from Book Committee: There has been added a picture and a brief biographical sketch of Lynda Phillips Lum (Mrs. Frederick H. Lum, Jr.), librarian from 1907 until 1924, trustee from 1924-54, and author of the booklet AS WE WERE, the story of the Library's early years, a copy of which is in the Historical Society files. This has been prepared by Mrs. Frederick Harvey Lum III.

HISTORY OF THE CHATHAM PUBLIC LIBRARY

Submitted by Kathleen S. Phillips
covers

This account, the period from May 1924 to the present. For the period prior to that please refer to and credit "As I Remember" by Lynda Phillips Lum, the first librarian of the Chatham Public Library.

Shortly after the dedication and opening of the new building on May 10, 1924 Miss Phillips tendered her resignation to become effective September 30, 1924 as she was being married to Dr. Frederick H. Lum Jr. (letter of resignation in the minutes of the Library Board for 1924) Subsequently Miss Margaret Jackson of Ridgewood was appointed Librarian. Miss Jackson, well known in the library world, started her term of employment Feb. 1, 1925. Miss Katherine Wolfe, Associate Librarian, served as Substitute Librarian during the interim. At this time the Board of Trustees consisted of: Charles M. Lum, President; Lawrence Day, Treasurer; Emory N. Faulks, Secretary; Mrs. Homer Diefendorf; Mrs. Ralph E. Lum. Ex-officio members were Mayor Floyd L. Auble, and President of the Board of Education Jotham R. Condit. Miss Jackson brought to the Library and to Chatham a wealth of literary background and critical sense. She was in great demand throughout the eastern states as a lecturer and book reviewer. The writer recalls when just starting her library career being inspired by hearing Miss Jackson speak in Passaic in the early thirties. In the Chatham Press for August 8, 1925 appears the announcement of the presentation to the Library of a mural honoring Lynda Phillips Lum, designed and given by Mr. & Mrs. Henry W. Thayer. (Mrs. Thayer is Lee Thayer, detective story writer). The words at the bottom of the mural were selected by Mrs. Thayer and Ralph Lum Sr. They are taken from John VIII, 32. ^{Ye shall} "know the truth and the truth shall make you free". In the Press article Miss Jackson said: "To those who know well the books which have been placed in the Library under Miss Phillips' guidance, they will seem particularly appropriate. Her sincerity and

and breadth of vision have characterized that choice and the Village of Chatham must have grown towards the truth through the efforts of the Trustees, the Librarian and the many interested citizens". The mural is over the mantel, the one unchanging thing in the physical part of the Library. The bookplate designed by Mrs. Thayer also with the maple leaf motif is still in use.

Mrs. Frederick H. Lum (Lynda Phillips) was appointed to the Library Board in 1926. She served in several capacities, always a help and inspiration to the librarians, until her death in June 1954.

Miss Jackson was granted a leave of absence from February through August 1926 to serve during an emergency as Supervisor of Advanced Courses in the Library School of the New York Public Library; a position she had previously held. (Library minutes) Miss Emma Baldwin, another well known name in the library and book field, served as Acting Librarian during her absence. In the six month report of the Library Miss Baldwin stated: "Small as is the Library's collection compared with that of a large library as that at Newark, it is gratifying to note that it rarely happens that a serious inquirer for information has to be turned away dissatisfied'.

For many years during the summer months members of the Literary Department of the Woman's Club of Chatham sponsored Porch Parties to raise money for the purchase of books for the Library. The fee was one dollar for the season or twenty-five cents a session. At these Porch Parties informally referred to by past members as Porch Readings, participants read short stories, gave book reviews, or talked about and read passages from favorite authors. (Chatham Press and records of the group). During the early days when the book budget was small these ladies performed a great service in adding richly to the book collection. Year after year accounts of these gatherings appear in the Chatham Press.

Miss Jackson returned to her duties at the Library in September. On January 27, 1927 she announced in the Press what she hoped would become a continuing program, Fireside Book Discussions. The first of the series was held on Saturday, February 19 with the Rev. Big^gerstaff presiding. The subject was "Friends Worth Making". The friends, of course, were books. He and those present discussed some they particularly liked. The influence of books on people's lives was mentioned. The second gathering took place on March 26. The subject was "Poetry", and Mrs. Frederick H. Lum jr. presided. This was a variety program with remarks by the leader, discussion and group participation. Two of the participants were Major Herbert Dawley who read from the works of Kipling, and Ralph Lum Sr. who recited one or two of his favorite poems.

Miss Jackson resigned in May 1927 to accept the position of Head Librarian of the Hoyt Library in Kingston, Pennsylvania. The ever faithful Miss Wolfe again filled ⁱⁿ until the arrival of the new Librarian the following September.

Miss Linn Jones left the Des Moines, Iowa Public Library where she was Head of Children's Work to take the position in Chatham, and remained until she retired September 1945. One of her first acts was to change the charging system from the outmoded Brown system to the modified Newark. Many of the early books retained for historical purposes still have the tiny book cards used in the Brown system. Miss Jones as a former children's librarian was well aware of the importance of attracting children to the Library and keeping them. With this in mind she made periodic visits to the schools, invited classes to the Library for instruction in its use and for book talks, told stories, prepared reading lists, and added considerably to the collection. As well as the appropriated book fund she had the Charles M. Lum Fund to draw on. This fund with an income annually of around \$100. was

given expressly for the purchase of children's books by this Library benefactor, and the first and long time President of the Board of Trustees, in memory of his parents Harvey M. Lum and Phebe J. S. Lum. Miss Jones carried the Library through the depression years, when as in all libraries heavy demands were made for books, greater use of the reading area made for crowded conditions, and lack of money made it impossible to supply all the books needed. The hours in which the Library was open increased little by little from twenty-four hours a week in 1927 to forty-five hours in 1936. As early as 1931 prospective new residents visited the Library or inquired about its services before making the final decision to move to the community. The need for a larger staff was met in October of 1936 when Miss Sarah Baxter was hired as a part time assistant, thus bringing the regular staff to three- Miss Jones, Miss Wolfe and Miss Baxter. The annual reports of the middle thirties stressed the need for more space, both for books and for the patrons. In 1938 the Board of Trustees headed by Samuel H. Rogers, President, worked towards getting money for an addition to the Library. The members of the Board told their story well, and newspaper publicity and flyers pointed up the need for expansion. However, it must have been a year when the most vocal citizens were economy minded. For when the proposed addition was put to vote, the town defeated it. This was a great disappointment to the Librarian and the Board members who so well knew the urgency. In her report of that year Miss Jones said: "However, this does not weaken our faith in the fact that books are a necessity in an unstable world". It became necessary to put up more shelves in the limited space and thus crowd the patrons further. All was not lost, however, for in September 1939 it was announced that Mrs. John H. Eastwood of Bronxville, N.Y., widow of the donor of the original building, had made a gift of \$10,000 for the erection of the rear wing. Once again Ralph Lum Sr. had a hand in this generous gift. Ground was broken on October 16th, and the new wing

which practically doubled the floor space was dedicated and opened to the public March 9, 1940. This wing given, as was the first, in friendship's name marked a milestone in the progress of the Library. The year 1939 brought sadness too with the passing of Charles M. Lum, then President Emeritus of the Board on which he had served as a Trustee and President for thirty-two years. (annual report, 1939)

The 1940 census gave Chatham the greatest gain in population in Morris County, a gain of 25.6 per cent over 1930. This same period showed a gain in book circulation in the Library of 23.7 per cent. (Annual report, 1940)

During 1941 interest in books changed somewhat when those such as "Berlin Diary", and books by Winston Churchill were in greatest demand. As Miss Jones stated in her annual report for 1941, "Sunday, December 7th, 1941, is a challenging date to every library of America". She stated that her aim for 1942 was to have available the authoritative books and pamphlets on safety measures, more technical books, books to help young ^{people} approaching age for service. She stated that at all times a library is an arsenal for books, but at this time it must also become a war information center. She also cited the increased need for recreational material to relieve the strain of war for both children and adults. In 1941 and 1942 the Library served as headquarters and the Librarian as chairman of the Victory Book drive to provide books for the armed forces. The year 1942 marked the year periodicals ^{reached} ~~marked~~ an all time high in circulation. War articles being partly responsible for the increase in use. The demand for periodicals with up-to-date information has not abated, and today (1963) they are a vital part of the materials needed to serve high school and college students.

The year 1941 saw changes in the staff. Miss Baxter resigned to take a government position, and a steady stream of replacements came and went.

In 1944 the Librarian pointed up the need for better lighting in the Library, and the need for a trained children's librarian capable of handling and expanding the department. During this time the schools continued being served. The adults were using the Library more and more and reference requests increased.

In 1945 the war ended, Miss Jones retired, and Mr. Rogers who had moved to Summit resigned as a Trustee and President of the Board. Dr. Mary E.C. MacGregor (Mrs. Lawrence MacGregor) became President and Earl Welch, then editor of Silver Burdett Publishing Company, was appointed to the Board. In September Miss Kathleen^{Wallace}, head of the children's room in Roseville Branch of the Newark Public Library filled the position vacated by Miss Jones. The first post war months were busy ones. The staff consisted of the librarian in charge, Miss Wolfe and a part time high school page. With the coming of peace reading tastes changed. Novels dealing with the war became temporarily less popular. Historical novels of earlier periods and happier types of fiction were requested. Instead of reporters' accounts of the war, readers were more interested in books which would help them understand the people of other countries, better.

The growth of the borough which had stopped during the war years resumed and the staff felt this increase in population in the use of the Library. Miss Baxter rejoined the staff in January 1946 on a part time basis, becoming a full time member of the staff the following June when she was appointed Reference Librarian. She was friend and aid to all until her retirement September 1961. Miss Wolfe's weekly^{hours} increased and more and more of her time was spent cataloging the greater volume of new books. More pages were needed to shelve books and keep the shelves in order. In 1949 a part time desk assistant was added to the staff. A series of people filled this position. In September 1950 Mrs. Charles Stewart accepted this position working 26 hours a week. She remained in charge

of circulation until March 1956 when she became the Cataloger upon the retirement of Miss Wolfe. Meanwhile, Miss Wallace served as Children's Librarian as well as head of the Library. Like Miss Jones, she too firmly believed in serving youth, both for their present needs and their future leadership. Weekly visits were made to the schools so that each class was visited once a month. St. Patrick's School was visited periodically. Monthly Story Times were held one Saturday a month. The purchase of a record player in 1945 made it possible to present a variety of programs. Sometimes the Librarian told the stories and sometimes recordings of well known storytellers such Mrs. Gudrun Thorne-Thomsen were used. There was always music appropriate to the stories being told.

Miss Wallace, whose previous library experience had been in Passaic and Newark, found quite a change in a smaller community with fewer library patrons. The less formal atmosphere and the chance to get to know all of the borrowers was a pleasant experience. One evening shortly after taking the position, she was surprised to find so many boys of the same age (high school junior and senior age) coming in. It did not seem possible that so many could belong in Chatham. It was not until she recognized the same black dog being walked past the charging desk that she realized what was happening. The boys were trying out the new librarian, and about a dozen of them were walking in the front door and marching to the rear, and concealed by the shelves were climbing out the window, walking around the building and coming in to repeat the process. One of these pranksters is now a serious young lawyer still living in Chatham.

As the town continued to grow, Library membership and use increased. In 1949 The Friends of the Chatham Library was formed. One of the first acts of this organization was to have a drive for recordings, and give the Library money for the purchase of more records, and thus

a record lending service was launched.

In October of the same year a Great Books Group sponsored by the Library was formed. This group, still very active, is one of the oldest in the state. A second group was formed in 1953 and a third in 1959, all meeting every other week.

In the spring of 1953 a Story Time for pre-school children was started. Two young mothers assisted the Librarian the first season. By fall one had moved away and ^{the} other became pregnant and found she had no time for this activity. Mrs. Edwin Stratford Jr. joined with the Librarian in carrying on the weekly sessions. This proved to be a popular program and in a few years a second group was formed and the following year a third group. In the fall of 1963 the demand was so heavy that six groups of children, three to five years old, met on alternate weeks.

This is one of the most successful programs of the Library. Expansion of it would have been impossible without the help of volunteers. Mrs. Stratford whose imagination and enthusiasm so enriched the sessions was joined by Mrs. Charles Potter and Mrs. F.L. White, former children's librarians, Mrs. John Markuson and Mrs. Richard Thomas. Mrs. Norman Alt of the staff also contributed her talents.

In 1954 upon the death of the Library's good and invaluable friend, Mrs. Frederick H. Lum Jr., Ralph Lum Jr. was appointed a member of the Library Board in her place. It is fitting that the son of the man who had been so instrumental in Chatham's having its own library building of his father should be following in the footsteps, in working toward the betterment of the Library.

The long needed improved lighting mentioned in Miss Jones' report of 1944 became a reality in 1955. The additional candle power added to the comfort of the readers. It was also an aesthetic improvement.

As in the previous year 1955 brought sadness to the Board and Staff. Board President, Dr. Mary E.C. MacGregor (Mrs. Lawrence), passed away.

In the annual report for the year, Ralph Lum Jr., newly elected President of the Board, stated: "Her unusually broad background, her great interest in books and reading in general, and her particular interest in our Library over the years had made her an unusually well-qualified person to serve as President of the Board. Needless to say, the example which she set will not easily be followed". Mrs. W. Bradford Wiley was appointed to the Board to fill the vacancy in November, 1955. She served until the spring of 1960 when she resigned upon moving to Summit.

In 1957 the Library celebrated its 50th Anniversary. The festivities arranged by the Friends of the Library started off on Sunday, June 2 with an Open House, and ended the following Saturday with a special program for the children, a puppet show given by Rose Cruikshank (Mrs. Ernest), a local resident. Mrs. Elizabeth Lum Drake (the present Mrs. Robert Schultz), daughter of the first President of the Board, Charles M. Lum, lectured from time to time on Sunday afternoon explaining the significance of the historic pictures on view to the visitors and answering their questions. The members of the Friends were responsible for making this event truly a community activity.

During the next few years the Library continued to grow in membership and use. One noticeable change was that the men turned more and more to the Library for reference research, particularly on Saturdays. The need for more business and technical reference materials were needed. The Library purchased many more than previously. As more funds were available more of the expensive books were purchased, and the small quarters for the reference area became even more crowded than before. In celebration of its 25th anniversary in 1961 the Morristown Junior League gave the Library money to purchase the new McGraw-Hill "Encyclopedia of Science & Technology" as well as a mobile record player with earphones so that several people can listen to records at the same time without disturbing other patrons. There is great interest in Chatham for art books, and

over the years the Library has built up a collection of considerable size. Artists make constant use of these books as do the laymen. The local League of Women Voters gave the Library approximately \$150. for the purchase of books on government and world affairs from profits they received from the sale of their "Know Your Town" publication. This gift helped immeasurably in adding to this well used area of interest. More and more it became evident that the need for a larger plant was imperative if the public was to be served properly. Mr. James Bryan, Director of the Newark Public Library made a survey of the needs of the Library for the Board of Trustees. Mayor James Henderson met with the Board and expressed his interest in helping the Library achieve its goal for expansion. Albert Olson, a local resident and member of the New York architect firm of Chapman, Evans & Delehanty was hired to draw up plans following Mr. Bryan's suggestions, as nearly as possible. In 1960 the Borough Council appropriated \$80,000 for step one of the projected plans. In the spring of that year work was begun on the Children's Wing. A Building Committee made up of interested citizens had been formed to work with the Board of Trustees on final plans. This committee consisted of: Henry Sharpe, immediate past chairman of the Friends of the Library; D.L. Butts; Jesse W. Benton; Mrs. Ralph Porter; E. von der Linden; with Matthew Forrest, Board member and Chairman of the Building Committee. Other Board members at this time were: Ralph E. Lum, Jr., President; William S. Weeks, Treasurer and Chairman of the Citizen's Committee for raising funds from the community for furnishing the Children's Wing; Mrs. H.I. Romnes, who replaced Mrs. Wiley midstream; Lawrence J. MacGregor, chairman of building and grounds; and Mayor Henderson and Superintendent of Schools Dr. Noble Hiebert, ^{ex-}officio members. All of these people through their vision, imagination and hard work were responsible in a large measure for the achievement of the beautiful and much needed Children's Wing. Mrs. Porter was the interior decorator who

planned the furnishings. The Librarian worked with her on final decisions. When the new wing was formally opened with a reception executed by the Friends of the Library on Sunday, December 18th, everyone who came was delighted with the results. Despite the unusual activities and confusion, normal library activities continued during the period of construction. Through the courtesy of the St. Paul's Episcopal Church the Library was able to hold the three Pre-school Story Hours each week in the Parish Hall. The space was sufficiently large so that the usual programs of stories told using the picture books, finger plays, musical and imaginative games could be carried out. The schools provided for the storage of the periodicals, and offered rooms for the Great Books discussion groups. Carroll Jones, an artist with studio in Chatham, had an exhibit of his paintings in the newly designed picture gallery as part of the opening celebration. The September before the new wing was finished the two year search for a qualified children's librarian ended when Mrs. Dee Booth was hired to devote her entire time to children's work. The day before the formal opening, the Children's Room was opened to the children, some of whom spent nearly the entire day reading and generally enjoying their own spot. The Children's Wing was fine and greatly appreciated as well as used extensively. However, it pointed up even more the need for larger space for the adults and high school students. These groups still fell over one and another on busy evenings. And hopes were high for the completion of plans for the second wing. In March, 1963 the Council appropriated another \$50,000., and bids were announced and made. In the three years which had elapsed prices had risen, so that some of the planned improvements could ^{not} be made. There could be no air conditioning at this time, which many library users had hoped for, and a meeting room seating between a hundred and a hundred and fifty people planned for community use as well as for the Library had to be eliminated. However, there

will be a smaller meeting room in the basement. The main floor is being constructed as planned. When it is completed there will be a much larger reference area than at present. There will be a small browsing room for adults, an area where the young adults can sit and read and study, and yes, meet their dates as young people have done since the first library came into existence. There will be an enlarged office for the Librarian, work space for the staff in one spot instead of being divided into small spots throughout. For the first time there will be a small staff room. Once again there will be ^a book elevator which will not only save time, but the aching backs of the staff who have carried books and cartons up and down stairs for the past three and a half years. At this writing the sound of pounding and workmen's voices are again heard, and the borrowers have to reacquaint themselves with the location of the books each time they come in. This time, just as it was during the last period of construction, everyone takes all the confusion in good spirit. The public continues to sympathize with the staff for the noise and confusion and then reminds them how wonderful it will be when the work is finished. The completion should be done by the end of the year. Mrs. Porter, who moved to Florida since the completion of the Children's Wing, was replaced on the Building Committee by Mrs. Philip Bliss. Mrs. Miriam McGonigal is the decorator.

As Mrs. Lum stated in her story of the early libraries in Chatham, "As I Remember", "--nothing ever just happens and always one event or situation leads to another." " " The town grew and with it the Library. Greater demands were made on the Library by an intelligent public. A larger plant was needed. Communities ^{expanded} before have needed library quarters before. Needing and getting are not always the same. Chatham would not be looking forward to a larger library now if it were not for a forceful mayor and sympathetic Council; a cooperative public; and a group of leaders serving on the library board who have worked to this end.

Chatham has been very fortunate in its Library Trustees, all of whom have accepted positions on the Board with just one purpose in mind, to promote the Library and help improve its services to the public. They have served with intelligence, judgment and enjoyment, working cooperatively with the Council and understanding the problems of the librarians, and encouraging them in their dreams for giving better service.

A librarian's chief aim is to please the public by having the books and other materials desired. Sometimes a librarian pleases for an unexpected reason and one of which she is entirely unaware. A few years ago a young man joined the Library and remarked to the staff member on duty that he had been in Chatham as a little boy, and he always remembered Miss Phillips with admiration and affection. It seems there was an African exhibit at the Library and one of the items was of great interest to him and his little friends, an elephant gun. The boys were too small to lift it, but Miss Phillips could and she hoisted it up on her shoulder and demonstrated just how to shoot it. The little boy that was, is Bill Wilson, an active member of the Historical Society.

The Library is very different today from what it was when it first opened in the Borough Hall in 1907. At the end of that first year 500 borrowers had registered. The book stock numbered 1500, and 7,454 books had been borrowed. The annual report for 1962 records a membership of 7894. Of this number 6502 are Borough residents and 1392 are from Chatham Township with a scattering from Florham Park, Madison and Whippany. At the close of the year there were 34,863 volumes, and 86,754 books, periodicals and pamphlets had been borrowed. As well as these items 178 mounted pictures, 840 recordings, and 277 framed prints were borrowed. The staff has more than tripled in size. We now have four professional librarians, one secretary and bookkeeper, and four part-time assistants whose combined hours equal a little over three full time people; a full time schedule being 38 hours a week. There^{are} also high school pages whose

14.

The Library is open 56 hours a week.

number varies. The end results of library growth are not all on the plus side. A library loses something when it gains in size even though its worth increases. Fortunately Chatham will not grow extensively, and the Library will not grow so large that it loses its personal, friendly atmosphere, but the time has passed when the librarians will know every borrower by name. Many borrowers will not know one librarian from another, nor will they care. The Board of Trustees and the Borough Council would be properly shocked if they received the Librarian's annual report hand-written on pale blue note paper as were some of the first reports. Today such procedure would be considered unbusiness-like. In those first days it probably received no comment.

The whole concept of libraries has changed over the years. Originally reading matter was the sole collection of a library. Today books are still the most important commodity, but the entire gamut of cultural and educational materials may be found in libraries. The larger the library, the more materials are available. Many libraries have complete files of newspapers and periodicals on microfilm. Thanks to this project of writing a history of Chatham, the Chatham Library has all available Chatham Presses on microfilm from its beginning to the present, as well as other valuable papers on local history. These were done through the Historical Society who enlisted members of the Woman's Club of Chatham to do much of the work of filming them. All over the country libraries are being used more and more and not by people desperate for something to do as during the depression in the 1930's, but by those people interested in learning more about things, people and countries. New terms have been added to library vocabulary. We hear a great deal now about such things as "information retrieval" gained through mechanical means. The idea that a single library unit can be self sufficient has given way to the broader view that regional systems can best meet the needs of all the people, or that libraries work together on a

cooperative basis. Chatham too is beginning to think in these terms. For several years now the public and school librarians have pooled information on each other's materials in an effort to avoid unnecessary duplication, and thus spread the money for a greater variety of materials. This has been especially so ⁱⁿ working out periodical subscriptions. The Madison and Chatham libraries have always had informal cooperation. Today the two librarians in charge are working on specific areas where further pooling of information may be possible. The future of all libraries lies in the broader vision manifested by municipal leaders, library trustees and librarians.

Note from Book Committee: Issues of the Chatham Press from 1902-1967 were micro-filmed as part of the Tercentenary celebration and presented to the Chatham Public Library. The issue of Friday, May 31, 1957 contains a detailed report of the 50th Anniversary of the library.

With this manuscript there was included a copy of the Dedication Ceremonies of the New Wings, January 1964. This will be found in the Historical Society files.

There was also included a copy of "As I Remember"--the early history of the library written by Lynda Phillips Lum. This will also be found in the Historical Society files.

ADDENDA by Frank Deodene, Director, January 11, 1967

The addition of the wing which Miss Wallace (now Mrs. Marshall Waterman) mentions on pages 11 and 12 was completed in December of 1963 and dedicated in January 1964. A copy of the dedication booklet accompanies this report.

On January 31, 1966 Mrs. Kathleen Wallace Waterman retired after over 20 years as Director of the Library. The Library's growth and service more than doubled during her tenure due to her dedicated and enlightened service. Upon her retirement the Board of Trustees passed a resolution which is here partially quoted: "Therefore, Be it Resolved...that the Board of Trustees of the Chatham Public Library, record its high appreciation of the services of Kathleen Wallace Waterman, not only as a capable administrator, but especially for maintaining throughout her work, a high level of literary and cultural values...to the lasting benefit of the Library, of its patrons, and of the community in general."

Frank Deodene was appointed as the successor to Mrs. Waterman and arrived in Chatham in February 1966 to assume the post. He was formerly Director of the Lebanon Community Library in Lebanon, Pennsylvania.

On page 13, Miss Wallace gives a group of statistics that are dated 1962. Included here are the same categories of statistics, but for 1966: membership-6,171, total circulation-86,377, and volumes in Library-38,086.

On December 31, 1966, Mr. William S. Weeks, Treasurer of the Board, resigned. Mr. Weeks had served on the Board with distinction since December 15, 1949. The Mayor appointed Mr. J. T. Mapletoft to the Board on January 3, 1967 for a five year term to fill the vacancy caused by Mr. Weeks' resignation.

Waterman, Kathleen Earnshaw (Wallace) 67 Linden Lane, Chatham Township, N.J.
 Born Canaan, Conn. 1/6/07

Parents Rev. Dr. Thomas Robert Wallace Born Carrickfergus, Ireland
 Mary Louisa C. (Armstrong) Belfast, Ireland

Sisters
 Marion Armstrong (Mrs. William George Clark-Duff)
 Aileen Agnes (Mrs. Charles Ernest Button)
 Emily Isabel (Mrs. Winfred F. Warren)

Husband Marshall Nehemiah Waterman 2/21/02
 married 11/27/64

Parents of husband
 Frank Nehemiah
 Anna Louise (Smith)

Education
 Cazenovia Seminary College Prep. 1924
 " " Business 1925
 MacMurray College A.B. 1929 (then called Illinois Woman's College)
 Drexel Institute School of Library Science BSLS 1930

Professional Experience
 Passaic Public Library 1930-1943
 Positions - Library Assistant, Branch Librarian, Head of Children's Dept.
 Newark Public Library 1943-1945
 Positions - Head of Children's Room North End Branch 3 mos.
 Springfield Branch 9 mos.
 Roseville Branch 12 mos.
 Chatham Public Library 1945-1965
 Head of Library

Memberships
 Stanley Congregational Church, United Church of Christ
 American Library Association
 New Jersey Library Association
 Chatham Historical Society
 Chatham Community Players
 The Woman's Club of Chatham, N.J.
 Various book and discussion groups

Interests and Hobbies
 Reading, Music, Art, Walking, Travelling, Gardening, Sewing, Amateur
 Theatricals, Writing, Dogs.



MRS. KATHLEEN WALLACE WATERMAN
FEB. 1967



HOME OF MR. & MRS. MARSHALL WATERMAN
67 LINDEN LANE - CHATHAM TOWNSHIP

(By Mrs. F. H. Lum, 3rd)

Lynda Phillips Lum was born on October 6, 1881, on Rector Street, Newark, N.J. She was the daughter of Edward Lyndon Phillips and Letitia Macy Phillips (the latter from Hudson, N.Y.). Mr. Phillips was president of Hewes and Phillips Iron Works of Newark, of which his father, John Morris Phillips, was co-founder. Woodside, a part of Newark, was for many years the family residence where Mrs. Lum spent much of her childhood.

On her mother's side, she was a direct descendant of Degory Priest who came over on the Mayflower, and of Thomas Macy, leader of the first white men establishing a settlement on Nantucket Island.

In 1894, Mrs. Lum came to Chatham with her family. She was a graduate of Miss Dana's School of Morristown, N.J. She had an active connection with the Chatham Public Library since she organized it in 1907 until the time of her death following a stroke on June 7, 1954. She was its librarian for 17 years prior to her marriage to Dr. Frederick H. Lum, Jr. in 1924. She served on the Board of Trustees since that time. During World War I, she was granted a year's leave of absence to serve as librarian at Cape May Hospital.

In 1954, Mrs. Lum wrote for the Library Board of Trustees, a sketch covering the library's growth, together with her memories of the men and women who by their work and their belief in the library enterprise laid the groundwork for the present library.

Since joining the Stanley Congregational Church under the pastorate of the Reverend Laurens Seelye, it was a central interest in Mrs. Lum's life. A love of outdoor life, of reading, of the arts and of the theatre enriched her life, and through her shared enthusiasms, the lives of others. She touched creatively every life she encountered. One left her presence with a sense of uplifted spirit.

Her favorite recreation was walking. In the early 1920's she spent some time in the Rocky Mountains with a devoted and long time friend from Chatham, Miss Mary Averett. And later, with her husband she walked many times the trails of Glacier National Park and of High Point and the Ramapos in New Jersey.

Note from Book Committee: A copy of the Memorial Service held for Lynda Phillips Lum will be found in the Historical Society files.



Lynda Phillips Lum
(Mrs. Frederick Harvey Lum, ^{Jr.} II)

Lions Club

Lions Club
of
Chatham, New Jersey

The Lions Club of Chatham was organized early in 1947 and received their charter from Lions International on April 7, 1947. The Charter members were:

Al Beatty	John Caulfield
Irving Marks	Armand P. Gentile
Sidney Schmukler	C. Howard Collins
D. Thomas Tyrone	Robert B. Gregson
Anthony Russo	George E. Olliver
Gene Woodin	Nicholas Carras
Joseph La Vecchia	A. Bohrmann
Kenneth Boettger	Robert Baine
Arthur Gentile	Ted Goldberg
John Ferraro	Ralph Badolato
Carlo Michelotto	Anthony Kyprios
Eugene P. Sacco	George R. Brown
Charles Woodruff	Lee Kirner
Leon Marenghi	Malcolm Nederry
Mario T. Gentile	Donald Schwartz

The following men served as President of the Club during the years indicated:

1947-1948	Al Beatty	1957-1958	Charles McCullough
1948-1949	Leon Marenghi	1958-	Louis Chibucos * ← 7
1949-1950	Irving Marks	1959-1960	Henry Kruse, Jr.
1950-1951	William Corbitt	1960-1961	Kenneth B. Heater
1951-1952	David Weckstein	1961-1962	Kenneth B. Heater
1952-1953	Jack Caulfield	1962-1963	Charles Heu
1953-1954	Charles Passarella	1963-1964	Stan Serbanica
1954-1955	Rudy Reinecke	1964-1965	Stan Serbanica
1955-1956	D. Thomas Tyrone	1965-1966	Chas. McCullough
1956-1957	Harry Thomas	1966-1967	Bruce Boden

Much of the work of the Lions Clubs is of a local and personal nature and it is often impractical for clubs to receive publicity for the work accomplished. The Lions Club of Chatham contributes to the many national projects for sight conservation including the maintenance of clinics for the detection and treatment of Glaucoma as well as other similar national projects. The New Jersey Lions are the mainstay of the Vacation Home for Blind Women in Denville and the Morris County Lions have contributed to the eye clinic at Morristown

-2-

Memorial Hospital. The Chatham Lions have also assisted in financing vacation camps for New Jersey blind men and children. They have also taken the initiative in raising funds for the assistance of many local people who were stricken with serious maladies. The local club has also so-sponsored the Annual Childrens Christmas Party and the Lions Little League Baseball Team. Many youngsters in the public schools have had their eyes examined, treated and received prescription glasses from the Lions Club. This year the Chatham Lions Club presented a savings bond to the winner of the local contest which was the first step in the international sponsored contest to encourage boys and girls to write on the subject "Peace."

The Lions Club of Chatham is one of over 20,000 Clubs in 132 countries in six continents. The total membership is now more than 760,000 and is the world's largest, most active and most representative service club organization.

This year the International Organization is celebrating its fiftieth anniversary. As part of the celebration the Lions Club of Chatham held an Anniversary Party in March simultaneously with other clubs throughout the world.

Prepared and
submitted by:
Raymond E. Gearing
Vice-President
Chatham Lions Club
May 6, 1967

Autobiographical Sketch

1-Raymond Edwin Gearing	Birthplace Union City, New Jersey
2-Vivian Mary Gearing	Brookline, New Hampshire
Residence: 89 Elmwood Avenue, Chatham, N. J.	

1-A	Edwin C. Gearing	Ghent, New York
	Theresa D. Gearing (Dinkel)	West Hoboken, N. J.

2-A	Ernest W. Hunting	Lancaster, Mass.
	Mabel E. Hunting (Bernier)	Mechanicsville, Conn.

1-B Brother - Harold C. Gearing
Sister - Grace D. Gearing

2-B None

1-C Graduated-Hackensack High School, New York Stock
Exchange Institute
Attended - Rutgers University and Ohio State Uni.

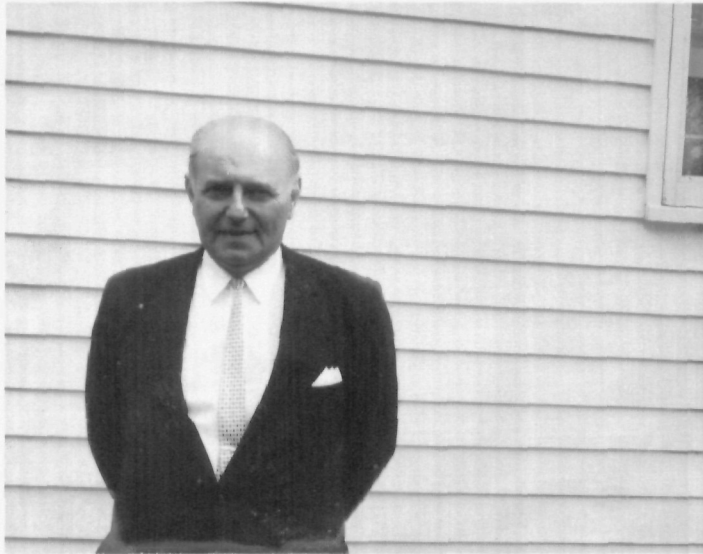
1 & 2 Children:
Richard R. Gearing (single)
Fred E. Gearing - Barbara Gearing (Turner)
Marguerite L. Lewis (John J. Lewis)

1- Assistant Secretary and Mortgage Officer-The
Chatham Trust Company

Member - Gloria Dei Lutheran Church, Morris
County Bankers Ass'n. and the Lions
Club of Chatham

Hobbies - Public Speaking, golf and gardening

Other - Past President - Brielle Chamber of
Commerce, Asbury Park Toastmasters
Club and Past Area Governor - Toast-
masters International.



MR. RAYMOND E. GEARING



RESIDENCE OF MR. & MRS. GEARING
89 ELMWOOD AVENUE

Lady Lions of Chatham

The first organization meeting for Lady Lions of Chatham was held in October, 1963, with a second organization meeting following in November of the same year. Regular meetings of the club started in January, 1964.

Purposes--to help the Lions Club whenever and wherever needed, and to assist welfare cases and charitable organizations.

Membership--open to anyone interested in joining.

Dues--\$2.00 per year, payable at the January meeting.

Meetings--held on the third Wednesday of each month at members' homes.

Officers--consist of President, Vice President, Secretary and Treasurer.

Terms run for one year, from January through December. Open nominations for new officers are held at the November meeting. Vote is by voice, the new officers being elected by unanimous vote of club members. Installment of the newly-elected officers is held at the December meeting, and is conducted by an officer of the Lions Club.

Officers for 1964--President-Betty Heater; Vice President-Margrit Serbanica; Secretary-Evelyn Tyrone; Treasurer-Elaine Heater.

Projects for 1964--collection of eyeglasses for New Eyes for the Needy, Inc. of Short Hills, New Jersey; jewelry and Avon Products demonstrations to raise money for the club treasury; collection of green stamps to be sent to various organizations for use toward their projects; preparation and sale of Christmas tags made from old, used Christmas greeting cards; distribution of food baskets and used clothing to needy families; small Christmas donations to welfare cases and various charitable organizations.

Accomplishments for 1964--- among the small gifts of holiday cheer distributed by the Club was a Thanksgiving food basket to some needy Chatham family. Christmas contributions were sent to the Newark Evening News fund and to a Newark orphanage. In addition, gifts of food, clothing and toys were given to a needy family in Whippany, New Jersey. This family was brought to the attention of the Club by one of the members. Club members also worked along with the men of the Lions Club to help fill the candy boxes distributed by Santa Claus at the Chatham Fire House on Christmas Eve.

The club year was ended at a Social held in December, attended by all the active club members, their families, and invited guests of the Lions Club. At this time, the following newly-elected officers for 1965 were installed: President-Joan Packover; Vice President-Rose McCullough; Secretary-Ruth Colburn; Treasurer-Elaine Heater. Installment ceremonies were conducted by Mr. Charles McCullough of the Lions Club, and at this time the outgoing President, Betty Heater, was presented with a "Past-President" pin.

Packover
Joan D. Packover
 March 31, 1965

NAME Joan T. Fackover

ADDRESS 117 Center Avenue, Chatham, New Jersey

TITLE President of Lady Lions of Chatham

BIRTHPLACE Bayonne, New Jersey

PARENTAGE Daughter of Michael J. and Sophie Fackover (nee Chok) of 117 Center Avenue, Chatham, New Jersey formerly of Bayonne, New Jersey

GRANDPARENTAGE Grandaughter of the late Geza Fackovec of Sil, County of Nitra, Czechoslovakia and Bayonne, New Jersey and the late Anna Fackovec (nee Misut) of Selinece, Suburb of Bratislava, Czechoslovakia and Bayonne, New Jersey

Grandaughter of the late Felix Chok of Warsaw, Poland and Bayonne, New Jersey and Ida Chok (nee Ruthkowski) of Jersey City and Bayonne, New Jersey

EDUCATION Graduate of Public Grammar School #12 ,Bayonne, New Jersey and Chatham High School, Chatham, New Jersey. Holder of the Pre-Standard and Standard Certificates from The American Institute of Banking, and currently working toward the Graduate Certificate in Commercial Banking.

JOB Employed by Summit and Elizabeth Trust Company, Summit, New Jersey as a payroll manager and also Platform Assistant

RELIGION Member of St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church of Chatham, New Jersey

HOBBIES Reading, dancing, cooking, travel



MISS JOAN T.
FACKOVER



HOME OF
MISS
FACKOVER
117
CENTER AVE.

Livery Stables

Livery stables were ~~probably~~ at first adjuncts of the inns where the stage coaches stopped. This would give travelers an opportunity to hire transportation not on the stage route.

Livery stables reached their zenith in Chatham after the coming of the railroad and the beginning of the resort and commuter era. Many residents gave up the custom of keeping horses.

In an interview with the late Raymond A. Whiteman of 55 Center Ave, we learned that, as far as he knew, his father George ~~as~~ started the first livery stable in Chatham. This was located to the left of the then Fairview Hotel (now Library) to the rear of what is now 230 to 236 Main St. He had two men, a coach and two surreys. Yes, they had fringe on top!

He always had a hack at the station. In addition he would rent out horses and carriages, with or without a driver. The price- \$1 per hr. with driver.

Before the wealthy Vanderpoel family maintained their own stables, the Whiteman's had their business. Jubilation reigned when it was learned that Mrs. George B. Vanderpoel was planning another of her frequent visits to the old Ely (her maiden name) family cemetery in Livingston, for Mrs. Vanderpoel always left a dollar bill on the seat. She was the only one of the family so inclined and the only person in Chatham who did thus.

When his father died, Raymond Whiteman carried on the business until it died off with the arrival of the automobile.

The Fairview Hotel, built about 1870, had its own livery stable, run by Marsene Budd (father of Olie Budd, formerly of Chatham and late of Summit). This was a large establishment of approximately 40 horses and many carriages. Hacks met the trains to transport the guests. A favorite pastime of these "city folks" was to take long drives through the countryside, either with a driver or drive yourself.

The livery stable was a busy place and provided many jobs, what with feeding and grooming the horses, oiling and polishing the harness and washing and

greasing the carriages. The carriages were run on a slatted platform for washing. We recall that ~~that~~ the men working at the stables seemed to love the horses and were always kind to them. There were riding horses as well as carriage and draft horses.

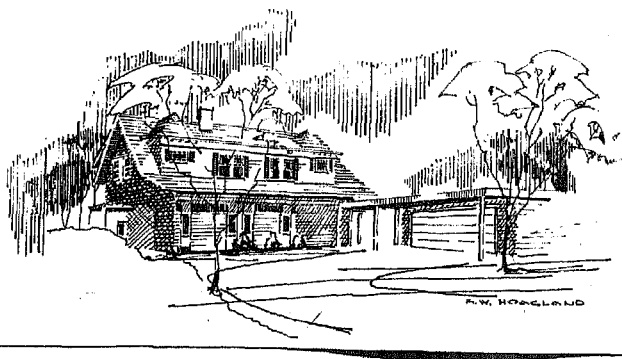
The stable also served as a transfer station for teamsters making deliveries from Newark westward. We recall as many as eight teams, like a caravan, loaded with Otto Brandt's soda water, driving up to the Fairview stables. They would exchange horses, drop off the soda bottles at the local merchants', then drive on to Morristown for deliveries and a second change, and finally to Dover for a third change and the start of the return trip.

Mr. Ivan Smith, formerly of Chatham but now of Plainfield and Lake Hopatcong has drawn a map of the livery stable area. This will be found on Page 179 of CHATHAM: At the Crossing of the Fishawack. When the first swimming pool in Memorial park was built, part of the foundation of the livery stable of the Fairview Hotel was utilized.

When motorized conveyances slowly superseded the horse, the livery stables were gradually abandoned. So too was the harness shop. We recall Tom Shepard's harness shop about where Sunnywoods Flower Shop on S. Passaic Ave. is now located.

Carriage houses too became a thing of the past. Chatham has a few garages that were formerly carriage houses. We include a picture of one such carriage house that has been remodeled into a dwelling. In What Kind of a House is That by Harry Devlin there is pictured one of Chatham's finest examples. This is located near the present railroad station.

How ABOUT BERT KELLY'S LIVERY? 1910-20.



Dr. and Mrs. C. Clark Johnson. 126 Watchung Avenue

This is the original carriage house that was built in 1911 for the Harry Page home, which still stands at the corner of Fairmount and Watchung Avenues. Architect Jean Kuhn, of Summit, made the plans for remodeling the house to a contemporary dwelling. Dr. and Mrs. Johnson purchased the carriage house in 1955 and lived on the second level until 1960, when they remodeled the home as it now stands. The livingroom is a large beautiful room, glass walled and has as its focal point a fireplace with a most unusual copper piece extending from the ceiling to the hearth opening. There are two tables which are beautiful examples of Japanese designer George Nakashima. Also of interest is the unusual decorating utilizing magazine covers, maps and boating charts. The second level of the house was the original quarters of the Page help and the master bedroom was formerly the hayloft. For those interested, there is a water bed here.

Locksmiths

Locksmith

as told to Committee by H. N. Thorn

George L. Thorn was born in Chatham in 1865 in an old house opposite the Disposal Center. His parents were also born in Chatham. George Thorn was a mechanic as was his father.

George Thorn started a locksmith business in 1904. It was the first locksmith and still is the only in Chatham. It was known as Thorn & Son. Mr. Thorn was one of the organizers of the Master Locksmith Association of New Jersey. He died in 1940.

His son, Russell Budd Thorn, of 9 Hedges Avenue helped him from the year he started as Chatham's locksmith. He studied Mechanical Engineering at New York University. He was one of the organizers of the Locksmith Guild of America which now has active members in 47 states and in at least seven foreign countries with over 30,000 members as of December 31, 1962. He has served as President of this Guild as well as of the Master Locksmith Association of New Jersey.

As Mr. Thorn wrote: "Thorn & Son has been the only recognized locksmith ever in this location over this period of time."

"P. S. Never had to advertise. Word of mouth always kept us busy. OUR MOTTO: All good locks & keys need good care."

Note from Book Committee: Russell Budd Thorn was so named because of the friendship of his father with Mr. Israel Budd, who lived at 127 Main Street--within sight of his home--Israel Budd had two sons, Russell and Alfred. There was no family relationship.

EST. 1904

THORN AND SON

LOCKSMITH

KEYS MADE -- LOCKS INSTALLED

SAWS

RETOOTHED -- FILED AND SET

9 HEDGES AVE.

CHATHAM, N. J.

PHONE CHATHAM 4-3696

**Power and Hand
Lawn Mowers Sharpened**

And Adjusted by the Latest Known Electric Method

Lawn Mowers Called for and Delivered

Saws Retooled, Filed, and SetPower and Hand **■** Sharpened, Adjusted, Cleaned and Oiled
Mowers*Shop in Chatham and thus keep our Own Home Fires Burning***THORN & SON**

LOCKSMITH EXPERTS—KEYS MADE

5 Hedges Avenue

Chatham, N. J.

RUSSELL BUDD THORN

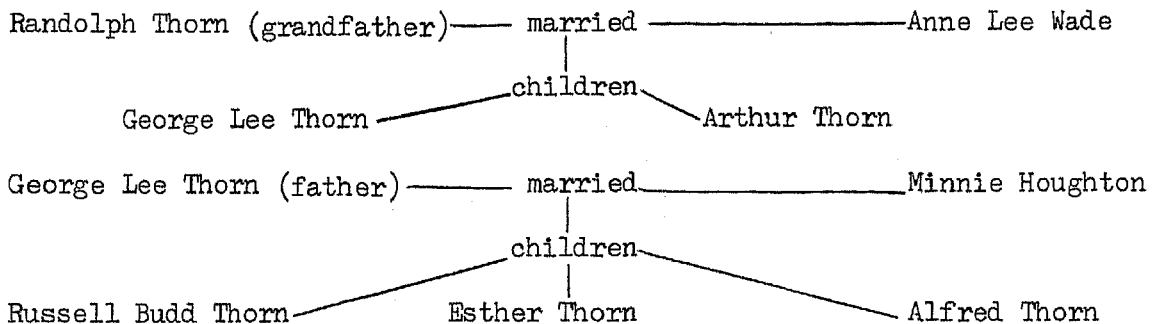
20 June 1891

7 August 1971

Born June 20, 1891, at Hawley, Pennsylvania. At the age of 13 (1904), he worked with his father in the locksmith business. He finished high school, and served an apprenticeship at the Newark Gear Cutting Machine Company. Meanwhile he attended and graduated a course of Drafting and Mechanical Drawing at Cooper Union, where he later was an instructor for a short time. His apprenticeship completed, he progressed to become a journeyman machinist, tool and die maker--still maintaining his partnership in the locksmith work with his father, George L. Thorn. (His father was a past President of the Master Locksmiths of New Jersey.) Russell was one of the first organizers of the Locksmith Guild of America. After his father's death in 1940, the locksmith business continued as Thorn and Son (Russell B. and Harold N. Thorn) and will continue under that name (Harold N. and Harold A. Thorn), since Russell's grandson purchased the home and workshop upon his (Russell's) death.

For many years Russell served the town as an auxiliary policeman, a traffic officer, and meter reader for the Water Department. In addition, he did a great deal of locksmith work and still had time to attend I.O.O.F. Lodge No. 245. He also collected stamps and found time to make improvements on many mechanical inventions in his later years.

FAMILY



```

graph TD
    A[Russell Budd Thorn] --- B[married] --- C[Sadie L. Kuhlman]
    B --- D[child]
    D --- E[Harold Newton Thorn]
    E --- F[married] --- G[Clara Ida May]
    F --- H[children]
    H --- I[Harold Allan Thorn]
    H --- J[Carol Ann Thorn]
    I --- K[married] --- L[Dianne Lynn Knapp]

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1. George Lee Thorn
2. Russell Budd Thorn
3. Harold N. Thorn



Masons

Masons

Edgar Atteridg

Mr. Atteridg started his business about . He did general mason work - - brick- and block-laying, interior plastering and some sidewalk work. He did considerable work on churches in this area and on many houses in this section of the county. Mr. Atteridg and Mr. August Molitor worked together on several of these jobs; Mr. Molitor doing grading, drainage and excavating as well as masonry.

August Molitor

Mr. Molitor came to this country from Aschaffenberg, Bavaria, in 1883 at the age of 17 with his widowed mother, sister and three brothers, settling in Chatham.

Mr. Molitor did hardly any block- or brick-laying. He started his business about 1892 and did drainage work, grading, driveway and road-building, sanitary sewer main construction, sidewalks and patios, retaining walls and curbs, cellar foundation walls (solid concrete), lawn work, etc. His place of business was at what is now 59 So. Passaic Avenue where his barn, shop and house were located, his property running from So. Passaic Avenue to Fuller Avenue.

In 1922, Mr. Molitor built a house at 20 Fuller Avenue. This dwelling is now owned and occupied by Mr. Wilden Munson and family.

Mr. Molitor performed considerable work for schools and churches in this area, and did the grading, sidewalks, curbs, driveways and lawn work at Public School #2 in 1923.

He had his own sand and gravel pit, comprising 9 acres, along the Lackawanna R. R. tracks and north of Willow Street.

He was a former Police Marshall, a member of the Fire Department, Madison Lodge #93, F. & A. M.; a charter member of the Madison Odd Fellows, transferring to Chatham Lodge when it was founded; a member and

at one time a trustee of Chatham Methodist Church.

Mr. Molitor at one time served two terms as a County Freeholder.

His brother, the late Paul Molitor, was Superintendent of the Madison-Chatham Joint Disposal Plant from about 1910 until his death in 1943.

Another brother, the late Jacob Molitor, was caretaker of the golf course along Fairmount Ave., and later moved to Summit, becoming Supervisor of Roads for the City of Summit.

He worked in conjunction at different times with builders and other contractors on projects in this area.

Mr. Molitor retired in 1943 and died in January, 1947, at the age of 80.

He left three sons Frederick T. (now deceased), J. Robert of Chatham; Henry A. of Flint, Mich.; and four daughters, Mrs. Amy Cross of Union City (now deceased), Mrs. Rudolph (Anne) Dieffenbach of Holly Hill, Fla., Mrs. John (Ruth) Germeshausen of Florham Park (now deceased) and Mrs. Harry (Henrietta) Ziegler of Flint, Mich.

Mr. Molitor constructed a good part of the sidewalks on many of the Chatham streets.

Anthony Coppola

He started his business in Chatham about 1939 and continued it until 1948. He did curbs, sidewalks and retaining walls and grading, drainage and excavating. Mr. Coppola and his associates bought August Molitor's gravel pit in 1945. They made the excavation for the basement of the Commercial building next to the Chatham Trust Co. They constructed many black top driveways in this area.

J. R. Molitor of 63 So. Passaic Ave.

A son and employee of the late August Molitor, he started business in partnership in 1945 with Joseph Datola, of 16 Minton Ave., also a former employee of the late August Molitor, doing the same general type of work. They did many jobs in this area. Considerable work was done for the Public Schools and for local churches-- St. Paul's Episcopal, Ogden Memorial Presbyterian, Stanley Congregational Church (at the Manse), and St. Johns Lutheran in Summit (mostly at the Manse).

Mr. Molitor left the business to work for the Borough of Chatham in June 1952 and Mr. Datola carried on until late in 1953.

Mr. Molitor started in business again in 1955 and continued until 1961 when he became a Guard at Fairleigh Dickinson University (Madison and Florham Park).

He is now employed by Overlook Hospital in Summit, but still does an occasional odd job in his spare time.

Last summer he did a drainage job at the Clubhouse of the Chatham Women's Club at Main St. and Washington Ave.

Nicholas Grace & Sons

Mr. Grace, then living on Myrtle Ave., Chatham, started his business about 1945. When his sons grew up, the name was changed to Nicholas Grace & Sons.

They do sidewalks, Belgian block curbs, patios, etc., in the masonry line and grading, excavating, drainage work, lawn work, driveways, and parking lots.

They are still in business in this area, but now reside and have their office at 205 Central Ave., Murray Hill.

James White

I remember old-timers talking of a James White, a stone-mason, but can't seem to get any information about him, although I did know his son, the late Michael White, very well after he returned to Chatham from Brooklyn, where he had been a building contractor.

Addenda: About 1900 there were also two masons named Ryan. They built the stone wall along Passaic Avenue near the Sun Valley Swim Club. They used rock lime and sand as mortar--this was before the days of cement in this area.

About 1900 Frank Trowbridge was a leading mason. He taught the business to his brother-in-law, Edgar Atteridge. Edgar Atteridge did much work on the Averett estate on Hillside Avenue.

J. Robert Molitor

Born Dec. 17, 1906, the son of the late August and Caroline Hess Molitor. Attended Chatham Public Schools but did not finish high school. Played on 1924 and 1925 Chatham High School baseball teams during which time uncle, Paul Molitor, was coach. Birth place was what is now 59 So. Passaic Av.

Worked for father from 1925 to 1943 - then went into army but was discharged after short period of service because of defective hearing.

Drove a taxicab for William Tyrone after discharge and then drove a rock truck hauling blasted rock to the crusher for North Jersey Quarry Co in E. Summit from Nov. 1943 to Apr. 1944 - then went into contracting business. In business either full or part time since then.

Worked for the Chatham Boro Water Dept. from June 1952 to Apr. 1954 and for A. H. Ferber Jr., general contractor about one year. Went back to full-time contracting until Jan. 1961. At this time took a job as a guard at Fairleigh Dickinson University, being employed by the Longstreet Detective Bureau. Was at the college until fall of 1961 - then transferred to duty at Plaskon (a subsidiary of Allied Chemical) in Whippany and at the main Allied plant in Morris Tounship. During the winters, worked for Fitze Coal Co in the 40's and early 50's.

Began employment at Overlook Hospital, Summit, on Jan. 15, 1962 and still work there in the Engineering Dept. as maintenance man and watchman.

Married Mae Oberolizer on July 24, 1937 who was employed and living at the Orthopedic Hospital in Orange, N.J. - was originally from a very large family in the "Pennsylvania Dutch" section of Pennsylvania where her family were early settlers.

Have two children, Robert August, born April 2, 1944, a graduate of Chatham High School in 1962; enlisted in U.S. Navy in October 1964 and now stationed at Alameda, Cal; and Carolann, born Sept. 8 1948, a senior on the Honor Roll at Chatham High School. Will attend Stafford Hall in Summit beginning next Fall to take a secretarial course.

Was a member of Chatham Lodge #245 Ind. order of Odd Fellows from 1946 until its recent disbandment. A member of the Chatham American Legion Post since 1943 and Morris County Voiture #228, since 1946. Also member of Chatham Methodist Church.

J. Robert Molitor on left, The



man on right is the late Charles Sonnevile, owner of house in background. This house was birthplace of William Livingston, First Governor of New Jersey, now 390 Brooklake Rd. Florham Park.



Home of Mr. and Mrs. J. Robert Molitor, 63 South Passaic Avenue

Mental Health

CHATHAM SUPPORT OF MENTAL HEALTH ORGANIZATIONS

Background Material

Morris County Association for Mental Health

The Greystone Park Association

Mrs. George G. Hennessy
Miss Dorothea H. Forrest
Mr. John L. Pearson
Mrs. Lewis H. Bezer

CHATHAM SUPPORT OF MENTAL HEALTH ORGANIZATIONS

Background Material

Like most communities across the land, Chatham did not begin to recognize until the late nineteen-forties the tremendous need for widespread recognition of the problem of mental illness. However, even before the Morris County Association for Mental Health was formally incorporated in 1952, citizens of Chatham were concerning themselves with the general lack of community facilities for treatment of the mentally ill and emotionally disturbed; also with the welfare of the hospitalized mental patient.

Many became familiar with these problems through their association with such organizations as the Morris County Children's Home, Family Service and the Greystone Park Association. Members of veterans' organizations and auxiliaries, Red Cross canteen workers and Grey Ladies who worked at Lyons Veterans Hospital helped to arouse interest.

Among Chatham residents who supported the establishment of the Union County Mental Health Clinic, one of the first community treatment centers in New Jersey, was Lawrence J. MacGregor then of Fairmount Avenue (/president of the Summit Trust Company). Mr. MacGregor served in 1944 and 1945 as the first treasurer of the Mental Hygiene Society of Union County which set up the Clinic as a pilot project. When the Clinic was taken over as a responsibility of the county, the Mental Hygiene Society was renamed

The Mental Health Association of Union County, incorporated in 1951. Mr. MacGregor also served on the founding board of the New Jersey Association for Mental Health which was established in 1951.

In 1949 the committee on Health and Welfare of the Chatham League of Women Voters (Mrs. George G. Hennessy, Chairman) carried out the League's local campaign in support of the proposed Institutional Bond Issue, which appeared on the ballot in November of that year. Articles emphasizing the overcrowded and antiquated conditions prevailing in New Jersey's institutions and hospitals appeared in the local press. A tour of the New Jersey State Hospital at Greystone Park and the distribution of educational material followed, helping to place Chatham high among those communities whose large majority votes insured the passage of this Bond Issue. Other tangible results were the stimulation of local interest in the newly formed Greystone Park Association, and community support for the Morris County Mental Health Association soon to be established.

Errata: A formal certificate of incorporation was not issued to The Morris County Association for Mental Health until 1963, though proceedings were started in 1952.

CHATHAM SUPPORT OF MENTAL HEALTH ORGANIZATIONS

Morris County Association for Mental Health

The climaxing impetus for starting a mental health association in Morris County came through the Health Division of the Council of Social Agencies. An outgrowth of the 1950 Morris County White House Conference for Children and Youth, the Morris County Mental Health Association was formally organized in 1952. Incorporation was completed in 1953. Then, as now, the purpose of the organization was to provide a medium for citizen action to work for the conservation and advancement of mental health, the prevention of mental illness and the support of programs for improving the care, treatment and rehabilitation of the mentally ill and the emotionally disturbed.

Plans were made and carried out to attack the nation's "Number One Health Problem" on several fronts, including education, information, service, social action and research. Five of the eight subcommittees of the White House Committee had pointed out the need for expanded mental health services in Morris County. As its first job, the Field Study Committee of the new Association, undertook a survey of existing facilities for psychiatric and psychological services and issued a survey report, including recommendations for "implementing present mental health facilities and for increasing them."

Mr. Matthew G. Forrest of Chatham served as first vice-

president of the Association and as an active member of the Fund Raising Committee from 1953 through 1955. To this day, Chatham leads the vanguard of communities contributing generously to the Association's annual fund drive. The Mental Health Association of Morris County was one of the first organizations to cooperate with Chatham's Combined Health Drive.

In support of the public education program of the Association, the Chatham Kiwanis Club, under the leadership of Dr. Everett Jeter, president, set up a Mental Health Committee in 1954. This committee, in cooperation with the newly organized High School Parent-Teacher's Association, arranged for a public meeting on Mental Health in April of that year. Mr. and Mrs. Norman McCullough, presidents, and Mr. and Mrs. William N. Rees, program chairmen of the P.T.A., and George Hennessy, Kiwanis Mental Health Chairman, were responsible for the program. Invitations were sent out to other organizations, to public officials and to all churches, seeking their cooperation in this effort to point up the need for expanded psychiatric services available to local schools, with "an ultimate aim that Morris County might obtain their own desperately needed Mental Health Clinic." A large group was in attendance on April 13, to hear Dr. Theodore Gebirtig, assistant medical director of the New Jersey State Hospital of Greystone Park, speak on the subject, "What Does Mental Health Mean to You and Your Children?"

Mr. Forrest, as the representative of the Mental Health Association, acted as Moderator.

In 1954 Mr. John Pearson became second vice-president of the Association and was elected as first vice-president for two years, 1955 to 1957. Mr. Pearson served for three years on the Committee for the Promotion of Psychiatric Services which during this time conducted extensive research on the needs for increased mental health clinic facilities in Morris County. Out of this research came a report that was submitted to the Board of Chosen Freeholders asking for financial support for a new clinic. At their annual meeting in 1957, the Freeholders passed a resolution establishing the Mental Health Clinic of Morris County as a county facility. At that time a seven member citizen's board was set up to secure staff for the clinic and to oversee its operations. The clinic was opened in 1958. It subsequently became known as the Morris County Guidance Center, which presently handles nearly 450 new cases each year. Mr. Pearson was appointed as one of the original members of the clinic board and was their first chairman. He continued as an active member until the fall of 1963. His resignation, due to his retirement and removal from the county, was accepted by the Freeholders in a public statement which stressed their appreciation for his contribution of years of loyal and invaluable service.

Chatham continues to be well represented on the board of the county mental health association. Among other outstanding representatives were Mrs. Armond Johnson, Legislation Chairman for four years, 1954-59, and president of the Association from 1959-1961; also Miss Dorothea Forrest who has contributed many hours of volunteer service as county chairman of the Resident Fund Raising campaign, and from 1959-1961 as Legislation Chairman. Mrs. Johnson, who now resides in Madison, has served since 1956 as one of Morris County's representatives on the board of the N. J. Association for Mental Health.

CHATHAM SUPPORT OF MENTAL HEALTH ORGANIZATIONS

The Greystone Park Association

Following several organization meetings throughout the fall of 1947, Mrs. Eads Johnson, newly appointed member of the Board of Managers of the New Jersey State Hospital at Greystone Park, issued invitations to the presidents of over fifty Morris county organizations to meet together at the hospital on January 8, 1948. The purpose of this meeting was to enlist the cooperation of other organizations with the newly formed auxiliary to the hospital, the Greystone Park Association, and to formulate plans for a coordinated program of assistance to the hospital. Among those in attendance were Mrs. Eugene P. Sacco of Chatham, president of the Morris County American Legion Auxiliary.

The purposes of the Greystone Park Association remain the same today as they were then, namely:

1. To render to the management of the New Jersey State Hospital at Greystone Park such practical assistance as may be requested.
2. To learn from the management of said Hospital its needs and problems, and to enlist public interest and support in meeting them.
3. To become informed concerning modern standards and practices relating to mental health and to disseminate this information.

The first activities of the Association were to make curtains and supply paint to brighten hospital wards, and to furnish from outside sources entertainment and parties for hospital patients. Contributions began to come in, and early in the first year a Supply Room committee was set up to sort and distribute good used clothing, costume jewelry, party prizes, materials for use in Occupational Therapy, musical instruments, books, magazines and other articles requested by various departments of the hospital. Bed jackets and soft soled slippers were added to the list of sewing done by groups in the community. Girl Scouts offered to make holiday favors. At Christmas time, women from fifteen organizations contributed 1300 hours of volunteer service, labelling and wrapping gifts for the hospital's Christmas program.

The first organization to appoint a coordinator to the board of the Greystone Park Association was the American Red Cross. The Madison-Chatham chapter was one of the first five chapters to cooperate in the early days of the Association by helping make curtains, wrap Christmas gifts, and in 1949-50 to furnish parties on a regular schedule. In that same year the Madison-Chatham Junior Red Cross for the first time contributed quantities of candy filled favors.

The first mention of Chatham in the early minutes of the

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Association was in May 1949, when a gift of \$5.00 from the Woman's Club of Chatham was recorded and mention was made of Supply Room contributions delivered by the "Chatham Red Cross."

At the same May meeting, letters were read from two Chatham women. The first, from Mrs. Clara Hand, County Rehabilitation Chairman of the American Legion Auxiliary, offered to furnish refreshments for parties and cigarettes for party prizes. The other, from Mrs. Richard Lum, as Service Chairman, requested representation on the Association's board for the Girl Scouts of Morris County. Mrs. Lum, herself, was appointed as Girl Scout coordinator in the fall. She served in that capacity until June 1951, enlisting help in both Morris and Essex counties.

Interest continued to grow. That spring/^{1949,} a committee was formed in Chatham to cooperate with the Greystone Park Association. This committee, set up by Mrs. Erwin^{T.} S. Drake, Mrs. George G. Hennessy and Mrs. Eugene Sacco, has functioned informally over the years, with a minimum of organization and a maximum of service.

As their first project, representatives from each church womens' organization, from the Welfare Department of the Woman's Club and the American Legion Auxiliary, solicited contributions of articles for the Association's Supply Room, to be brought to a collection center in St. Paul's Parish House on June 20 and 21. The same group staffed the collection center, sorting and packing

the avalanche of gifts that poured in. A letter of thanks from Mrs. Mary Woodruff, secretary of the Greystone Park Association, appeared in the local press in the week of July 15, thanking by name each organization and individual who served on the committee. This initial effort was so successful that it has been repeated over the years. Since 1961 it has been staffed by Chatham members of the Association's Supply Room committee under the direction of Mrs. Carl A. Felt, Chairman.

In October 1949, Mrs. Theodore James and Mrs. George Hennessy of Chatham were appointed to fill vacancies on the Association board as corresponding and recording secretaries.

From the early days of the Association, board members served on a volunteer basis at the special parties given by outside groups for the patients at the hospital. But, insofar as setting up a program of volunteer service within the hospital was concerned, progress was necessarily slow. The difficulties encountered in providing adequate safeguards and supervision for volunteers in mental hospitals at that time were multiplied at Greystone Park by the large patient population (at one time over 6700) and the overcrowded and understaffed conditions then prevailing at the hospital.

The Association's first regular volunteer assignment within the hospital was in connection with a rehabilitation program for post-operative patients carried out by the Columbia-Greystone Psychosurgery Research team. Each week Association volunteers

planned a social hour for these patients and served refreshments, at the same time encouraging their participation in the activities. Mrs. James and her neighbor, Mrs. Harold Bachman, were valuable members of the volunteer team who contributed many hours to this program. The first volunteer from Chatham to work with patients on a regular schedule was Mrs. Theodore Lemcke. Mrs. Lemcke, because of her experience with the Red Cross Canteen Corps. was well qualified for her assignment as assistant in the Recreation Department's regular ward party program. Though Mrs. Lemcke resigned as a volunteer in 1951, her continuing interest is evidenced by mention in Association minutes of parties given by "Mrs. Lemcke and a group of friends" and by the Stanley Congregational Church Guild, upon whose board Mrs. Lemcke served for many years. Among other Chathamites who pioneered as volunteers at Greystone were Mrs. John Phillips and Mrs. Ralph Bates, Library volunteers, Mrs. A.^T_AC. Peterson and Mrs. Everett Jeter in the Occupational Therapy department, and Mrs. Gudrun MacKinnon in the Nursing program. Not to be forgotten either are the Supply Room volunteers from Chatham. In 1952 Mrs. H. Ralston Gibbons took over as Supply Room chairman and for four years a smooth running operation was assured. Serving with her in the early days were Mrs. E. C. Rising, Mrs. Bachman and two other volunteers from Chatham recruited by Mrs. Marion Would, who was appointed to the Association board in 1952 as coordinator from the American Legion Auxiliary. These two, Mrs. Robert Wylie

and Mrs. George McKelvey, Sr., each piled up an impressive total of volunteer hours. Mrs. McKelvey was one of eight volunteers honored at the Association's annual meeting in 1963 for ten or more years of service to the hospital. Also receiving a citation at the same time was Mrs. George Hennessy, who organized the Association's Speakers' Bureau in 1952 and served as president from 1955-57. During her term of office Association Twigs were incorporated as part of the auxiliary program, the Association's Fall Festival first annual fund raising event involving the whole auxiliary was launched, plans were formulated and work started on the Model Homemaking Unit in the Women's Occupational Therapy department, for which the Association has supplied both materials, equipment and furnishings over a period of years. During this period also, arrangements were completed for representation on the Association board by a coordinator from the state Association for Mental Health. The first project in which the mental health organization became involved was an Open House Day held at the hospital in May, 1957. Over 400 citizens visited the hospital, easily a record for any New Jersey mental hospital.

Undoubtedly, over the years, more volunteers from the community have participated in the Christmas wrapping program than in any other Association activity. One result was a stimulation of community interest and the Association's share in the holiday program grew rapidly. In 1949, their own Christmas fund was started.

Monies received were used to purchase candy and cigarettes for needy hospital patients. Due largely to the efforts of the Chatham Kiwanis Club, this fund became a permanent part of the Association's yearly budget.

In December 1949, Mr. William Bradley, Kiwanis president, arranged to have a large carton decorated by high school students under the direction of Mrs. Harold Moser, art teacher. The carton was then placed in a centrally located store, and Kiwanis solicited contributions of candy and cigarettes for distribution at the hospital's Christmas parties. Incoming Kiwanis presidents continued this collection. From 1954 on, the program was expanded to include contributions for the purchase of Christmas gifts. Each year, as the holiday season approaches, Christmas appeals are mailed out to individuals and business firms. In addition, Kiwanis members, recruited by George Hennessy, Mental Health chairman, spend many hours manning collection centers in two local supermarkets, meanwhile contributing generously themselves. The response of Chatham residents is truly tremendous, and the value over the years of cigarettes and candy collected added to cash contributions amounted by the end of the Christmas season in 1962 to the impressive total of \$17,000.00. To date, this effort of the Kiwanis Club of Chatham is the largest single community project carried out for the benefit of the patients at the hospital. They have, on several occasions, been cited by the hospital administration for their outstanding service. In

June 1963, the Greystone Park Association presented the club with their highest award, an honorary member^{ship}, in recognition of their invaluable support.

Meanwhile other Chatham organizations were sharing in the Christmas program. In 1950, the Girl Scouts of Chatham and Madison alone packaged 2000 bags of Christmas candy. The local American Legion auxiliary was one of the first groups to help in the Christmas wrapping program and on the county level, they continue to furnish assistance at Christmas time and throughout the year. Mrs. William B. Spooner, a member of the original Chatham Greystone Park committee, continues to stimulate interest among church groups and the Newcomers' Club in providing gifts for Christmas parties at the hospital. The Garden Department of the Woman's Club furnished Christmas wreaths until fire regulations prohibited the use of fresh greens on hospital wards. Chatham Twig members regularly make both Christmas gifts and favors.

Another Chatham "first" was launched in the spring of 1953 when Mrs. Richard Lum, assisted by other Association members, held a delightful dessert bridge in her home with twenty tables in play. The proceeds were used by the Association to purchase materials for bed-jackets at a time when the need for these materials far surpassed the budgeted quota. An unexpected benefit was an offer of assistance from one of the guests, Mrs. Francis M. Johnson. Mrs. Johnson for the next two years wrote the Association's quarterly

newsletter and a Greystone Park Association column in the hospital's monthly publication, the Psychogram. Her sprightly style and conscientious regularity assured the Association of an enthusiastic audience. The following year, the Chatham committee took over and planned a larger event with a luncheon featuring a wide variety of delicious salads. The proceeds were substantial, in large part due to the cooperation of many church groups and Chatham's early Greystone Service Twigs. The Greystone bridge has also become an annual affair whose continuance is assured by the participation of Chatham's four auxiliary Twigs and Township Twig members who run the benefit with the enthusiastic help of individuals and groups who sponsored the original event and the assistance of Mrs. Richard Thomas, who served as chairman of the "Chatham Bridge" for a number of years.

Mrs. Thomas, one of the Association's early volunteers, was appointed Association Volunteer chairman in 1960. In that year also the New Jersey State Hospital at Greystone Park hired their first full time Director of Volunteer Services, Mrs. Enid Lathrop, and the continued growth of the volunteer program was assured. Mrs. Thomas' outstanding achievements as Volunteer chairman were recognized in June 1963, when she was elected as president of the Association.

To mention all of the Chathamites who have supported the Association's program of assistance to the hospital over the years would be impossible. Among others who come to mind are Mrs. John

Whytock, who ran the Greystone Park days for a number of years; Mrs. Byron C. Jamison, the Methodist Church representative since the Greystone committee was formed, who is better known at the hospital for her gifts of canaries, which have brought many hours of pleasure to hospital patients; Mrs. William H. Maier, the late Mrs. Charles L. Gawler and Mrs. J. Donald Pill, chairmen of Chatham's original Greystone Service Twigs; Mrs. John F. Gill, first Morris County Twig chairman; the members of Mrs. Pill's group who became Chatham's first dues-paying Greystone Twig; the members of Twig #3 who have served as Supply Room volunteers and all the Twig members whose accomplishments have served as a pattern for Association Twigs formed in other areas. In recent years, three of the Association's officers, Mrs. Lloyd I. Snyder, Mrs. William N. Wakely and Mrs. Kennard W. Webster and the current Legislation chairman, Mrs. Kenneth E. Frantz, have been recruited from Chatham Twig #2. Presently serving as the Association's Volunteer Chairman is Mrs. Henry W. Pfeiffer, who, upon moving from Chatham to the Township several years ago, started Chatham Township Twig #1. Among Association members who have contributed generously of their time are Mrs. Enos Heller and Mrs. Carl A. Felt, Jr. Mrs. Heller served for a number of years as a volunteer in the hospital library, later as secretary of the Association for two years, as membership chairman for another two year term, as overall chairman of the Spring Luncheon and Fashion Show in 1962 and 1963, recruiting as a member of her

committee, a friend, Mrs. Carl W. Loos of Summit, who has agreed to act as chairman in the coming year. Presently, the administration of the Association's Supply Room is in the capable hands of Mrs. Carl Felt, Jr. who has added the responsibility for the purchase and distribution of thousands of good grooming items to her other duties. Both Mrs. Heller and Mrs. Felt have successfully recruited new members and volunteers for the Association.

In the forefront of organizations who have supported the collection of "Nylons for Greystone" is the local Legion Auxiliary. Under Mrs. Marion Would, Auxiliary coordinator, this was adopted as a state wide program. Nylons collected are sold and the proceeds used to furnish television sets for hospital wards.

In 1961 members of the Stanley Congregational Church Guild received a citation from the hospital administration for service over the years, but especially for their thoughtfulness in inviting a group of elderly patients to their annual Christmas Teas. Unfortunately, legal difficulties in connection with the transportation of patients precluded the continuance of a truly worthwhile service. Interest engendered by the Women of St. Paul's Episcopal Church helped to secure the appointment of a Greystone coordinator from the Episcopal churches in this area to the Association board. It is literally true that much of the very real progress that has made the Greystone Park Association one of the country's outstanding mental hospital auxiliaries, can be traced to the enthusiastic

support of the whole community, members, non-members and organizations, including many not listed who have nevertheless contributed quietly and faithfully over the years.

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Minutes of the Morris County Association for Mental Health

Minutes of the Greystone Park Association

The Greystone Park Association's first Scrapbook

The Chatham Press, especially issue dated July 15, 1949

ADDITIONAL INDIVIDUALS WHO HAVE HELPED WITH INFORMATION:

Lawrence J. McGregor

Matthew G. Forrest

- * Dr. Evelyn P. Ivey, Morristown
- * Mrs. F. F. Phillips, Brookside
- * Mrs. Armond Johnson, Madison
- ** Mrs. Raymond S. Roth, Westfield

George G. Hennessy

Mrs. Eugene P. Sacco

- * Past presidents of Morris County Association for Mental Health.
- ** Mrs. Roth, formerly Mrs. Joy Siccardi, the first president of the New Jersey Association for Mental Health.

MENTAL HEALTH ORGANIZATIONS - 1965

Greystone Park Association -

Projects as outlined continue, with the focus of 1965 aid to the hospital centered on the long projected Children's Unit soon to be opened. Additional furnishings, educational aids and play equipment will be provided by the Association from funds already on hand and from the current years budget.

Serving on the Association board for 1964 - 1965 are the following from Chatham:

Mrs. Richard E. Thomas President

Mrs. Kennard W. Webster Corresponding Secty.

Also, Mrs. Charles K. Kemper, Mrs. Kenneth E. Frantz, Mrs. George G. Hennessy, Mrs. William E. Wakeley, Jr. and Mrs. Carl Felt, Jr. committee chairmen.

Mental Health Association of Morris County -

Programs of education and maintenance of information services still receive top priority. Financial aid to such Morris County services as the Homemaker's Service and a new mental health clinic were the special highlights of last year's budget disbursements. Financial aid from Chatham was once more furnished through Chatham's combined Health Appeal.

Currently serving on the board from Chatham are:

Mr. and Mrs. C.W.S. Slagle

Mrs. D.C. Pailler is serving on the Nominating Committee and represents the Association on the Chatham Health Appeal Committee.

Biographical Material

Re: Mrs. George G. Hennessy

Born in Salisbury, New Brunswick, Canada, in the early nineteen hundreds, Mrs. Hennessy is a graduate in Home Economics from the Mount Allison Ladies College, Sackville, N. B. She received her Bachelor of Arts degree from the University of Mount Allison on the same campus. She taught for several years in Canada, Massachusetts and New Jersey.

Married in 1926, Mr. and Mrs. Hennessy have three sons, Gordon, 35, Lloyd, 26, and Richard, 18, also six grandchildren. After living for some ten years in the states of Massachusetts, New Jersey, Illinois and Maryland, Mr. and Mrs. Hennessy returned to New Jersey and resided in Bound Brook for three years. In 1939, they built their own home at 57 Van Doren Avenue, Chatham, where they are still living.

Mrs. Hennessy has served on the board of the local League of Women Voters, as Health and Welfare chairman and as vice-president; also on the board of the Woman's Club of Chatham as Welfare chairman and as the head of the American Home Department. In addition to the usual stints in church (Stanley Congregational) work, P.T.A. and Cub Scouts, she has served on the board of the Greystone Park Association in various capacities since 1949.

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Upon completion of her term of office as president 1955-57, she continued as Public Relations chairman and at the present time is chairman of the Membership Committee.

Mrs. Hennessy is presently employed as office manager and secretary-treasurer of the Lumin~~o~~ Co., of N. J. a family corporation. Hobbies include bowling, bridge and currently, the above mentioned grandchildren.



Mrs. George G.
Hennessy

Home of
Mr. and Mrs.
George G.
Hennessy -
57 Van Doren
Avenue



Hills along the Passaic River in Chatham

"Chatham -- its destiny is to be a manufacturing village with outlying suburbs on the hills." This is what an unnamed contemporary historian said of the borough in 1874 according to the "Madison Eagle,"
 (1)
 Fri, Dec. 19, 1913.

This paper went on to say that they "assumed those crossing the 'Jersey Alps' stopped as soon as they got to the foot of the hill. This is confirmed by another circumstance that Chatham has one distressingly long street commencing at the river, where there is a mill, just the place hungry men would naturally stop to fish for a dinner, and the street stretches out from thence, as the settlers would naturally do -- dropping in one after another -- until it and they almost reached Madison."

(wp)
 "Chatham formed in 1806 from Hanover and Morris is 8 miles long and contains 10 stores, 1 fulling mill, 2 saw mills, and 2 grist mills. Capital in manufacture is \$36,800. There are 4 academies with an aggregate of 245 students, 5 schools with 185 scholars. The total population is 2,138."
 (2)
 (N. J. Hist. Coll. (new edit. 1857)).

"The Passaic River affords power for driving a number of Grist, saw and other mills. George Sheppard Page, the President of the State Temperance Alliance and well-known promotor of "local option laws", had a factory of roofing felt, here producing about one thousand tons annually. It uses both water and steam for power and employs 20 hands. The felting is made from coarse woolen rags. After manufacture the articles are sent to Bull's Ferry, North River, where it is treated with a preparation of tar."
 (3)
 ("Pen and Pencil Sketches of the Del. L. and W. R. R. by Hoyt).

In talking with people who lived here then as small children they remember a large tar pit next to the factory on the corner of Willow and Maple Street, so apparently they eventually coated at least some of their paper with their own tar.

"There are grist, flour and ~~saw~~ mills in Chatham of an excellent character, the power obtained by damming the Passaic." ⁽³⁾ (Pen and Pencil Sketches of the D. L. & W.

In the History of Morris County, published 1739-1882 by the W. W. Munsell & Co., I found another varying description of Chatham; according to them "Chatham has taken upon itself new aspects and exhibits marks of improvement on every hand. It has 700 inhabitants and grows steadily. There are found two flouring mills, a paper manufactory, three blacksmith's shops, 2 harness factories and 2 greenhouses, doing a prosperous business.

"On May 31st, 17²⁷, William Broadwell bought from John Budd 27 acres of land above the Daniel Day tract and built the first mill on the river." ⁽⁴⁾ (Stories of Old Chatham by Herbert T. Strong). Nowhere can I find what kind of mill it was but I found it mentioned again in "Vanderpoel's History of Chatham" in this fashion: "the road now known as Main Street was laid out soon after the founding of the settlement, the Day bridge was probably so called because of the proximity of Wm. Day's residence, although the name may indicate that it was built by him to facilitate the transportation of his farm and garden produce to Elizabeth and Newark.

The first mill in this locality was built by William Broadwell, who, on May 31st, 17²⁷ bought 27 acres in the Southeast corner of the Hayward tract, extending down the river from Charman's holdings to the point where the stream approaches the railroad. The map found among the Budd papers, which was thought to have been drawn in 1748, showed that the mill had been erected prior to that time, the dam being on or near the boundary between the tracts of Hayward & Chapman, in which vicinity a dam was maintained until modern times."

There were mills at 4 different points in this immediate vicinity (Chatham); (Philhower, Brief History of Chatham) one at the

crossing of the Passaic river by the road to Elizabethtown, one at the crossing of Summit Ave., one at the crossing of the shun-pike in Bonnet town and a short distance up the river above the railroad culvert in Stanely. It is possible that the "Old Forge" (I'll refer to this later) was located on the ^Vest side of the tail-race near Main St. In about 1850 Parrott's mill was built east of this raceway. Previous to Parrott's mill there were on that site at different times a small carding mill, a flour mill, and a fulling mill." (A fulling mill I found -- after discovering that no one I knew could tell me what fulling was -- in Webster's dictionary, is a process for shrinking woolen cloth and adding body to it). "About 1845 (Philhower) Mr. Charles Spencer had both a cider mill and a saw mill west of the pond. In conjunction with these two industries he also ran a store in which he sold the product of his cider mill. The names "Uncle Bobby" and "Aunt Affie" as applied to the Spencers are familiar names to the oldest inhabitants of the present time.

The story is told that Uncle Bobby, consistent with his penurious disposition, in selling whiskey would always put his large thumb inside the quart can in which the liquid was drawn, and in this way would profit by the amount displaced. On account of this characteristic method of doling out his liquor the young men of the town were always on the alert in order to get even with Uncle Bobby. It is said that one Thomas Bond on a certain occasion came into Mr. Spencer's store and asked for a quart of spirits. Mr. Spencer asked him what he was going to put it in. Mr. Bond produced an old green bottle with a hollow bottom. After much arguing back & forth, Spencer said "Tommy, if we can get a quart of whiskey in that bottle, I'll give it to you!" He poured from his quart measure and there was still some left when the bottle was full. "there," said Uncle Bobby, "I told you so." At

which remark Bond calmly shoved the cork in the bottle, turned it upsid~~e~~down, and said, "You can put the rest in there." Mr. Bond drank the whiskey from the bot~~t~~tom of the bottle and walked out of the store with a quart of whiskey which cost him nothing but his wit.

The grinding of wheat flour was at one time the predominant business of Chatham. Mr. George T. Parrott for a number of years conducted a very flourishing flour industry at the river. Farmers from Sussex, Warren and the Northeastern part of Hunterdon counties were accustomed to bring their grain to Parrott's mill to be ground into flour. This business flourished until the extensive flour mills of the West crowded it out of existence because of subtle competition." (Probably the subtle competition was pricewise).

"Sawmills of Chatham were instrumental in attracting people to the town and helping to make this little hamlet west of the second mountain the center of business." (Philhower, Brief History of Chatham).

"Where Summit Ave. crosses the Passaic, mills were located. One of these was known as Edward's saw mill. A paper mill was also located here. In 1850 there was a millwright shop at this point." (Philhower)

Records show the paper mill was also known as Edward's Paper Mill. (From the Chatham Historical Society records).

Mrs. Thorne of Main St., Chatham (age 85) says she remembers Edward's Paper Mill when as a girl of 10 years old she passed it daily on her way to school "Old Academy" located on the site of the Episcopal Chapel. This structure was erected about 1800 and was used until 1873. It was burned in 1874. Charles P. Edwards, the owner of this mill died in 1877."

We had Mrs. Lum write to Mrs. Charles Edwards, son of the owner of the paper mill for information. She had some old pictures, and also said

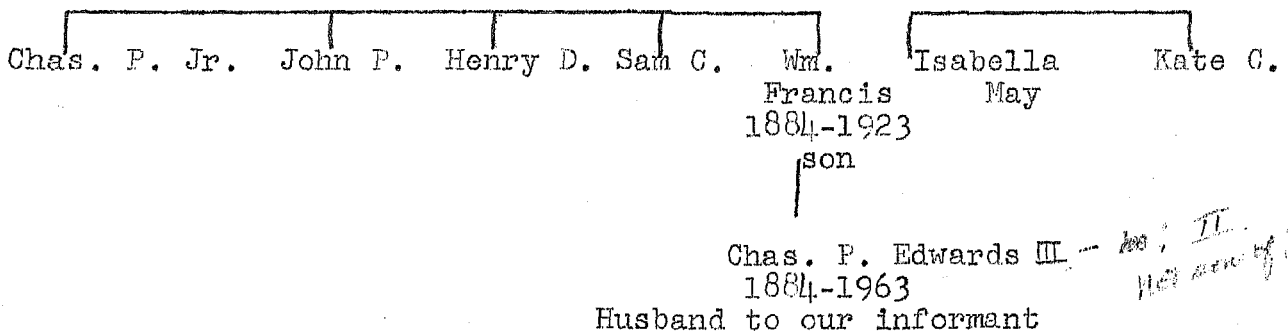
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of "Charlie's uncles", "I only knew Henry & Sam Edwards, but they must have worked with their father in the mills. They used to live in a red house by the river, there's a kind of a factory on the site now." She sent us a partial family tree.

Grandfather - Charles Parkhurst Edwards
June 29, 1816 - July 2, 1877

had five sons

2 daughters



"The Carter family (James and Benjamin) purchased large tracts (Vanderpoel's History of Chatham) of land on the east side of the Passaic. Their holdings lay immediately south of Gordon's line, extending from the river about 40 chains eastward, diagonally crossing the line of the turnpike and running into the present golf links of the Canoe Brook Country Club. Their lands also extended up the river; so that, with the exception of $8\frac{1}{2}$ acres fronting upon the stream near the present Summit Ave. bridge, they owned practically the entire valley in what is now the city of Summit from the vicinity of Morris Avenue to the Morris turnpike. The tract of $8\frac{1}{2}$ acres which they did not own was sold on June 30, 1748 to Nathaniel Bonnel, a millwright of Elizabeth (East Jersey Surveys, Sa, 279). It is now partly the property of the Commonwealth Electric Co. At Summit Ave. along the river".

"Bonnel's Mill (a grist mill) was owned and operated for a

number of years by the members of the Bonnel family. Later it was known as Franklin's Mill of Bonneltown. The name Ross's mills applied to a combination grist and saw mill is also mentioned in early records." (Philhower).

The Chatham Historical Society owns a number of records of the Bonnel family. Among them is the story of a lawsuit that must have shaken the family to its foundations, a lawsuit between complainant Jonathan C. Bonnel and defendant Wm. Bonnel. The quarrel was over the height of Tumbling Dam on March 8th, 1853. Involved also was $\frac{1}{4}$ ownership of Franklin mill and mill privileges -- these valued at \$2000.00. (Papers proving this are in the folder marked Mill and Dispute 1843-1853). Evidence given by Daniel Bonnel son of Wm. Bonnel and written in his own hand is also stored in that folder.

He wrote that the Tumbling Dam had been partly carried away by a "freshet" and that Jonathan and Wm. together had repaired the damage and there had been no thought voiced by either party in his presence as to the dam being too high -- until after the erection of the pasteboard mill was first occupied by Charles P. Edwards, and common report says that the idea that our dam was too high originated with him, finding that the backwater somewhat affected the going of his mill.

This case was apparently settled in favor of the complainant both parties paying their own court costs.

Inventory and appraisement of Property left on the death of Wm. Bonnel (in Chatham Historical Society papers) was made by Daniel Bonnel and William F. Bonnel 1861. Wm. Bonnel's property then passed out of the Bonnel family. All his land with the exception of a spring was sold to Renns R. J. Smith in 1866. The spring was sold to a family named Sickel in 1879.

There is another mention of the Tumbling Dam in the Madison

Eagle, Feb. 19, 1886. "The gates and nearly all of the Tumbling Dam at the N. J. Paper Mill washed away about noon Sunday by ice. Part of the dam at Franklin washed away on Monday.

So the dam - the major cause of all the bitterness in the Bonnel Family only lasted 33 years after the lawsuit.

The Paper mill owned by J. C. Bonnel turned out pasteboard as its principal product (Philhower, pg. 40). The various firms which conducted business on the Bonnel Mill Property were Page, Kidder & Fletcher - Felt Paper in 1868; Page & Kidder (same business, the mills burned in 1870); Armour & Co. (Manila Paper). Later malt creamlets were manufactured here. The buildings were also used as a hat manufactory.

Local people who live in the vicinity of this part of the river and were children when the Stanley Mills were still operating have various tales to tell --some contradictory. A carpenter who was born on Chestnut St. near the river and lived here all his life remembers the river much larger then (because of the dams). He remembers Stanley Mills as being half ^(malt creamlet) candy factory and half paper factory. As a boy he fished along the river and hunted in the woods. He remembers when there was no overpass for the D. L. & W. Railroad, and it was a low grade crossing. A spur used to go along the hill side of River Road and freight cars for Stanley Mills were shuttled off with coal and supplies. He remembers a long overhead coal chute from the top of the hill to the candy factory. The dam was further up the river than the present dam and there was a mill-race between the river and the present road (now filled in). The children skated on the Millraces in the winter his wife added.

Another resident living here always, thinks the candy factory and Paper Mill occupied the same building but at different times. I asked her what finally became of them, because today unless you know

where to look for the old foundations, you would find no trace of them. Even the foundations will be gone because the Kiwanis Club is turning it into a park. She said they stopped being in business, and then the buildings deteriorated. The windows were all broken, but there was a big tall smoke tower, and when things became unsafe workmen tore down the old walls and chimney.

All the older residents remember the tar roofing paper factory at the foot of Willow Street a short ways from the river, in Chatham (then Stanley). Philhower in his book says, "Page & Kidder continued a business of making tar roofing paper on Willow St. in Stanley.

It was here through the experiments of a Mr. Cheever, a chemist with the waste tar products, that cresolene was discovered." ^{Questionable. See Sam Tysons "Vapor-Cresolene". Historical Newsletter}

This became a business that lasted almost to the present day in this area.

Mr. George Shephard Page - a prominent man in mills and politics of early Chatham had his obituary in the "Summit Herald" March 26, 1892. "The funeral of Mr. George Shephard Page conducted at the late residence of Mr. Page by Rev. Dr. Butts of Drew University at 11 A. M. Mr. Page's death was due to apoplexy caused by overwork and study."

May 30, 1896 the Summit Herald states "the mill dam at the Stanley Mills has been rebuilt, and the pond is again filled with water."

My carpenter friend probably does not remember this - but he does remember the last time the dam broke, and that was because the gatekeeper at the dam was "too drunk" to open the gates at a flood time and the dam was washed away.

On May 14, 1898 there was an item in the Summit Herald "Harry Jowitt moved here from Ironia this week."

The Chatham Historical Society Newsletter #5 states that "at the foot of Willow St. was a factory where they made tar paper owned by a man named Jowitt. Mrs. ^{Lawrence} Emma Page was his daughter.

My conclusion. The Pages who originally owned the factory sold to a man named Jowitt. His daughter married a Page. This should come to light in the history the Pages are writing.

The residents near the old Stanley Mill area remember Mary Pickford as a little girl being filmed on the Averett Farm above the Stanley Mills on the river in the first "Alice in Wonderland" picture.

The Chatham Historical Society Newsletter has an article on dams and mills written by an ^{Sam Tyson} elderly resident worth interest.

Note from Book Committee: Mrs. Morgan's autobiographical data will be found under "Book Committee".

Forges

I could find no hint of a forge in Chatham except on pg. 7 of C. A. Philhower's "A Brief History of Chatham." He states, "It is definitely known that families moved from Newark & Elizabethtown west of the Passaic and settled along its banks in the year 1710. The attraction that lured the adventurer beyond the "Blue Hills" or "Watchung Mts." was not only the fertile land in the valley of the Great Watchung, but also the iron ore deposits lying in the hills of North Central Jersey. Deposits of ore were discovered by Argent Schuyler previous to 1695 and in consequence of his discovery many forges were located throughout the territory of Morris County and the locality became known as "the Old Forges." In a letter written by Washington during the Revolutionary War, he states that there were from 50 to 100 forges within the limits of this county. Tradition says that one of these forges was situated at the crossing of the Passaic River where the mill now stands. Local evidence points toward the possible site of this forge having been near the crossing of the Passaic at Summit Ave.

Sources

Madison Eagle

N. J. Historical Collections (new edition 1857), Barber & Howe, published by Benjamin Olds, Newark, N. J.

Pen & Pencil Sketches of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, by J. K. Hoyt

Stories of Old Chatham by Herbert T. Strong. Published 1946, Abbey Printing Co., E. Orange, N. J.

Brief History of Chatham. C. A. Philhower, Lewis Publishing Co. N. Y. C.

Chatham Historical Society Records

History of Chatham. Vanderpoel

[Certificate of D. L. Bonnel regarding repairs on mill dam -- no date]

What I know concerning the rebuilding of the mill dam across the Passaic river, at what is known as the Franklin Mill owned by my father and Jonathan C. Bonnel, is this, viz - That in due time after the dam was in part carried away by a freshet, Jonathan C. Bonnel and my father with mutual consent and understanding made preparations for repairing said mill dam, and that said repairs was done under the supervision, and direction jointly of J. C. Bonnel and my father, that said J. C. Bonnel was to bear his part of the expense, Also that the two top or cap pieces was sawed at his mill he [??-illegible] carted down rolled in the pond, and floated to their place on the dam -- That Jonathan C. Bonnel was there during the progress of the work, giving orders how it should be done; he was there while the stone was being fitted [??-illegible] in the crib work of the dam as I can testify: They were conveyed from the Morris shore on a batteau or scow formerly used by the Morris & Essex Rail Road Company in the erection of the bridge across the Passaic river And the only difference of opinion which I heard was Mr Bonnells proposing to cover the tumbling dam with plank, to prevent as he said, the stone being carried out of their place in the dam by the force of the current &c. Which my father did not think advisable giving as his reason that the floating logs and ice would soon tare them off, thinking that it would not pay the expense; This conversation took place on the dam when nearly completed. Not a thought was uttered, or a hint given to my knowledge, by either of the parties, that the dam was higher than it should be; not a word did we hear to that effect, till after the erection of the pasteboard mill of J C Bonnel some rods below his saw mill [seven words crossed out] Said paste board mill was first occupad by Charles P Edwards, and common report says, that the idea, that our dam was to high, originated with him, and thgouth him pumped into J C Bonnel, at the time our dam was completed and for some years afterward, the saw mill above us was join[t]ly owned by -- Philemon Bonnel and said Jonathan C Bonnel, and not a complaint was made during this time by either of the parties, that they considered our dam to high, I have no doubt it originated in the brain of C P Edwards finding that the back water somewhat affected the going of his mill

Daniel L. Bonnel

In chancery of New Jersey

Between
Jonathan C. Bonnel
Complainant

and
William Bonnel
Defendant

on bill & answer &c.

March 8th A.D. 1853 -- This cause is hereby agreed to be settled, each party to pay his own costs and expenses.

And the said William Bonnel covenants and agrees for himself, his heirs and assigns to cut down and keep out down the spilling of the tumbling dam at the Franklin Mills to a level with the top of the cap piece of said dam as said cap piece now is. And to remove and keep removed all stones [and obstructions] crossed out] which may prevent the water and logs from having a free course and passage over said dam. And that the tumble dam shall not at any time hereafter be made any higher or shorter than the present dam now is.

And the said William Bonnel further agrees to pay to Jonathan C. Bonnel the sum of two thousand dollars on or before the eighth day of May A.D. eighteen hundred and fifty three, for his equal undivided one fourth part of the Franklin Mills and mill privileges. And the said Jonathan C. Bonnel agrees for and in consideration of the before mentioned covenants and agreements to make and deliver to the said William Bonnel a Quit Claim Deed for his equal undivided one fourth part of the Franklin Mills and mill privileges when he shall receive from the said William Bonnel the sum of two thousand dollars. And it is further agreed between the parties that in case it becomes necessary to make repairs either at the Franklin Mills or the mills next above belonging to the said Jonathan C. Bonnel in which it is necessary that the water should be drawn down or held back, either party will do the same for a reasonable and fair compensation. And it is further agreed between the parties that all matters of controversy and difference between them are hereby amicably settled.

And it is further agreed between the parties that in case any log or obstruction belonging to or under the care of the owners or occupants of the Franklin Mills shall lodge on or against the tumbling dam of the said mills so as to obstruct the free course and passage of the water over said tumbling dam, the owners or occupants of the said mills are to remove the same as soon as possible thereafter, and it is further agreed that in case any log or obstruction not belonging to or under the care of the owners or occupants of the said Franklin Mills shall obstruct the free course and passage of the water over said tumbling dam, that the owners or occupants of the mills above shall have the right and privilege to remove the same ~~at their will and pleasure~~ at their will and pleasure. And it is further agreed between the parties that William F. Bonnel and David W. Bonnel shall make three separate and distinct marks on the Rock on the Essex county side of the River near and below the Rail Road Bridge as soon as the water will permit. One of which shall be of the height of the east end a second of the height of the middle and a third of the height of the west end of the said tumbling dam, the average height of which shall be the proper and lawful height of all dams hereafter built on the above described premises.

And that the before mentioned marks shall be set forth and described in the deed on or before the delivery thereof.

In witness whereof the parties to these presents have hereunto set their hands and seals.

Signed & Sealed in the presence of
David W. Bonnel [L.S.]

W^m Bonnel [L.S.]
J. C. Bonnel

Articles of Copartnership made and entered into this eighteenth day of October Eighteen hundred and Forty-three Between William Bonnel and Jonathan C. Bonnel both of the Township of Chatham in the County of Morris and State of New Jersey are as follows, the said William being the owner of three quarters of the Franklin Grist mill and J. C. Bonnel the owner of one quarter of said mill and they have agreed to enter into Copartnership in the milling business under the firm of William & J. C. Bonnel in the following manner that is to say the said William agrees to attend the said mill for the one third of the toll taken in at said mill and all the toll is to be sold to the said William & J. C. Bonnel at the wholesale price of grain the said William paying the three quarters the said Jonathan C. paying the one quarter which toll is to be ground and sold by the said William and an account kept by him of such sales to whom made, and for how much and it is further agreed between the parties that they will buy grain and stock the mill with grind and send to market for which the said William is to pay the three quarters of the expence and the said Jonathan C. the one quarter. the said William is to grind weigh and put up and send off or sell at the mill or both as may appear best for the interest of the firm free from any extra charge except the one third of the toll and the expence of carting away and to keep books of the accounts of grain bought and sold which books are to be kept at the mill and each partner to have access to said books at all times to examine or take such abstracts from as either of them may see proper.

And it is agreed between the parties that each one of the firm is to have the privilege of buying grain and giving the checks or notes of the firm in payment for the grain but nothing else Each partner is to have the privilege of selling flour meal or feed to whom and at such prices as they may see proper This partnership to go into operation on the first of November next & to continue three years and as much longer as the parties may think proper either party wishing to dissolve the partnership may by giving six months notice in writing after the three years is up to the other partner any reasonable expence either of the parties may be to in buying or selling is to be paid except what is done at the mill all bought or sold at the mill to be done free from any charge.

And it is agreed and understood between the parties that there is not to be any alteration or repairs to said mill without the written consent of both parties

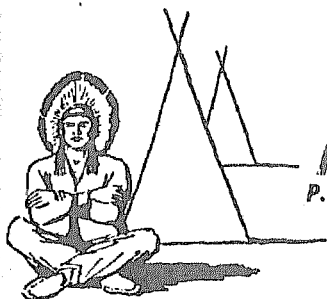
In witness whereof the parties have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year first above written

Signed [sic] Sealed and
delivered in the presence of
Stephen B. Wilkinson [L.S.]

W^m Bonnel [L.S.]

Jonathan C. Bonnel [L.S.]

Minisink Club

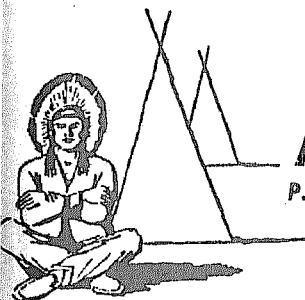


MINISINK CLUB, INC.
P. O. BOX 8 CHATHAM, NEW JERSEY

HISTORY OF THE MINISINK CLUB, INC.

By Charles A. Olson, Jr.

Assisted by Stephen M. Aspell



MINISINK CLUB, INC.

P. O. BOX 8

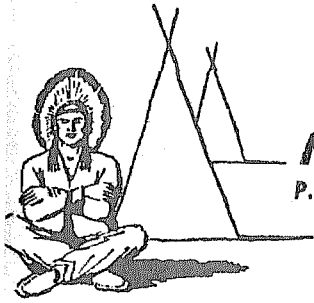
CHATHAM, NEW JERSEY

HISTORY OF THE MINISINK CLUB, INC.

Several Chatham families, the Paul Flemings, the John Rileys, and the Fred Krauses, were gathered together on a warm afternoon early in the summer of 1954. They could hear the happy sounds coming from the Fish and Game swimming pool and bemoaned the fact that it would be a long time before they'd come up for membership and be able to enjoy a cooling swim.

Suddenly, one of the group said, "Let's start our own swimming club". And so a new swim club was conceived for the benefit of the Chatham community.

These three families interested some of their friends and neighbors in this project. They became the Club's founding trustees, and included Fred and Alice Krause, John and Alma Riley, Paul and Edna Fleming, Jim and Betty Hamilton, Mike and Ann Winow, Bill and Charlotte Everett, Bob and Phyllis Gillette, Bob and Alice Molleson, and John and Theda Mowen. This group went right to work. By August 1954 a pool site was being sought, construction details were being studied, and incorporation papers were being prepared. Also, a name had been selected: The Minisink Club, Inc. MINISINK was chosen because it was

**MINISINK CLUB, INC.**

P. O. BOX 8

CHATHAM, NEW JERSEY

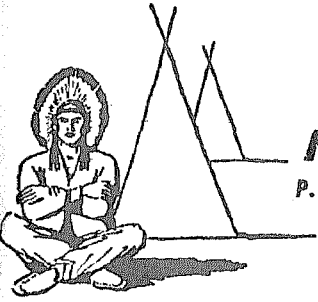
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the pre-Revolutionary War name given to the area where the pool is situated by a tribe of Indians who made a yearly trip from the Poconos to the Elizabeth, New Jersey area.

The Minisink Club became a reality in 1955. A tract of land was purchased along the Passaic River and construction of an Olympic size, 42' x 82' pool with a bath house building took place. The families of Chatham welcomed the new, non-profit, swim club eagerly and the full quota of 250 owner-family memberships was filled immediately. Because of the increasing efforts of the founding trustees, the Minisink pool was opened officially on July 4, 1955.

To this day, as in the beginning, the members' aim is to keep Minisink primarily a swim club. However, each year some improvement in the Club's facilities has been undertaken. Some of the improvements carried out from 1956 through 1958 include establishing a large picnic area; installing shuffle board courts, setting up a program of social, swim team and teenage activities; paving the entrance road, enlarging the parking lot; and clearing club property along the Passaic River.

Early in 1959, the first major club improvement was carried out. Three all-weather tennis courts were built



MINISINK CLUB, INC.
P. O. BOX 8 CHATHAM, NEW JERSEY

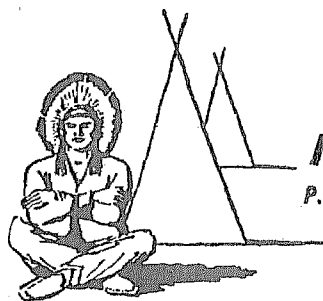
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and a broad tennis program was installed to supplement the swimming activities. Again in 1962, another major addition to the Club's facilities was completed. The pool was enlarged by over 40% in total size to the dimensions of 60' x 82'. This provided the members with more swimming area. However, no increase in the number of member families took place, and plans continue to call for the membership to remain at 250 families from Chatham and Chatham Township.

Future improvements are constantly being studied by the Trustees. These include the construction of a club house, a one hole golf practice course or some other type of recreation facility. Volleyball and badminton courts were made available in 1963, and a basketball court has been planned for completion in 1964.

Indeed, Minisink has provided real enjoyment and healthy recreation over the past seven years for its Chatham member families. It has proven to be a real contribution toward a finer community understanding and friendliness.

Minisink expects to provide even greater pleasure for its members in the future, and they, in retrospect, are indebted to and genuinely appreciate the efforts and foresight of those "several families" who started it all on a



MINISINK CLUB, INC.

P. O. BOX 8 CHATHAM, NEW JERSEY

- 4 -

hot afternoon way back in 1954.

The founding Trustees:

Fred Krause
John Riley
Jim Hamilton
Mike Winow
Bill Everett
Bob Gillette
John Mowen
Bob Molleson
Paul Fleming
Edna Fleming, Secretary

have been succeeded by the following members, all of whom have carried forward with unselfish effort the original concepts of the Club:

Bill Conkling	Dick Richards
Jean Kuhn	Howard Berrian
Russ Nelson	Marv Lundt
Bill Thomas	Arthur Whinn
Marty Swanson	Frank Patten
Earl Turner	Chuck Olson
Curt Claussen	Steve Aspell
Bernard Von Hoffman	Ken Boettger
Herb Bertine	Charlie Greene
Bob Newcomb	Bill Burtis
Duke Powell	Charles Holzwarth
Ralph Bartlett	Blaine Starkweather
Don Sorenson	Jack O'Brien
Mal Lankenau	Bob Ball
Ridge Espy	Fred Adams
Bruce Ross	Gil Tinker

CHARLES A. OLSON, JR.
7 CARMINE STREET
CHATHAM, NEW JERSEY

I was born in New York City. My father's name was Charles A. Olson, Sr. and my mother's maiden name was Helen Frykman. After attending grade school in New York City public schools, I graduated from Trinity School, which also is located in New York City. I received my B.A. from Haverford College in Pennsylvania. Then, I spent three years in the Army. Upon my return, I obtained my M.B.A. from Columbia Business School.

My wife's name is Christine L. Kriedler. She is the daughter of Leland and Gertrude Kriedler. We have three children ranging from 15 to 12 years of age. They are Catherine, Susan and Michael.

I am employed by E. I. Du Pont de Nemours & Company. I am Marketing Manager in the Textile Fibers Department located in their New York City office.

I belong to the Minisink Swim Club and the Fairmount Country Club both located in Chatham, New Jersey. My hobbies are golf, tennis, paddle tennis, swimming and refinishing antiques. I also am a member of Beta Rho Sigma, an honorary society at Haverford College.



Charles A. Olson Jr.



7 Carmine Street.

STEPHEN M. ASPELL - Autobiography

Born in Greenwich Village section of New York City on August 4, 1903. A case of bronchitis at the age of ten prompted a New York doctor to suggest a cleaner climate, such as in New Jersey. Moved to Union City, N. J., just across the Hudson River, and was graduated from Union Hill High School there, after spending the Junior Year in Ridgefield Park, N. J. high school. Upon graduation, went to work for Kidder, Peabody & Co., a Wall Street investment house, and has remained with this firm ever since.

During the early years of employment, managed to attend New York University in the evening and was graduated from that University in 1931, with a BCS degree in Accounting. Met Norma Doll in high school and married her in 1933.

Enlisted in the Army in 1942, and after attending Officer Training School became a Second Lieutenant in 1943. Assigned to the Coast Artillery in Portland, Maine, served as Provost Marshal, Police and Prisoner Officer, and Battery Commander until discharged in 1946.

Upon return to civilian life took up residence in West New York, N. J. and in 1950 moved to Chatham at the present address, 71 Rowan Road.

A daughter, Arlene, was born in West New York in 1946. She was educated in the Chatham school system, and graduated from Chatham High School in 1964. She served as Secretary of the Student Council and Drum Majorette in her senior year. She is now in her Junior Year at Smith College, Northampton, Mass.

January 9, 1967

STEPHEN M. ASPELL, 71 Rowan Road, Chatham, N. J.



Movers

The first Express service in Chatham of which we have record is the U.S. Express. This was followed by the Adams Express, then the Railway Express and now the Railway Express Agency. Because of the changes in management our request for information has proved fruitless.

We do know that Caleb T Van Wert (1839-1904) conducted an express business from 1897 to 1904. He was the grandfather of Fred and William Van Wert. He lived at 42 Hillside Ave. James J. Murphy bought him out. Mr. Murphy and his family lived at the same place. He kept his horses and equipment in the back yard. His wagon labeled J.J. MURPHY -EXPRESS was a daily sight around town.

He also owned a carriage which he would rent out to the Fairview summer boarders. These guests arrived with many trunks and were good business for the express service. Mrs. Murphy, now living at the Hillside Ave address recalls that at times there arrived in Chatham a whole carload of express.

Among those employed by Jim Murphy were Tom Collins, Grover Hartley, and Nick Steimax.

Those who worked with Jim Murphy recall that he was never known to get angry or to say unkind things about people. He was even tempered and had the patience of Job." Since he often employed boys from the Rahway Reformatory these qualities were often needed. The boys came and lived with the family. This source of help was also used by farmers in the community.

Today there is no local express service in Chatham. All services of this kind are carried on by the R.E.A. at Parsippany.

It is hard to realize that from 1860 on the Railroad Station was one of the busiest places in town. All merchandise for the local stores came by freight or express. In addition, the transportation of flowers from the many flourishing greenhouses provided a lucrative business for the railroad and jobs for many local people. By means of the accompanying picture showing the original railroad station on the level with the adjoining freight station, it was possible for the Station Master to supervise activities in both areas. The Station Master was also responsible for ticket selling and the telegraph

office. Before the advent of the telephone the telegraph office was a busy place. Messengers were needed and many a small boy earned his first dime delivering a telegram.

The first Station Master of whom we have record was Melvin K. Hopping who served in that capacity from 1888 or '89 till within a month of his death in 1903. He had formerly been employed at the Madison station.

When he came to Chatham he engaged Merritt Lum to build a home for him at what is now 34 Hillside Ave. During the years memories of him and the friendly atmosphere at the station are found in AS I REMEMBER by Lynda Phillips Lum.

After his death, Jim Murphy, Baggage Master carried on. George Dennis, colored, was assistant Baggage Master and porter. He lived upstairs in the station.

A series of out-of-town Station Masters served briefly until Patrick Reilly was appointed in the early 20's. He was formerly Borough Clerk. He served as Station Master for many years.

When Jim Murphy liquidated the Express business in 1919, Eugene Sacco bought his franchise. He purchased a Modet T - then a larger truck.

As a boy, Sacco had spent much time around the station. It was "The most interesting and exciting place in town". It also housed hidden treasure - the coins that could be found in the cracks between the boards on the wooden passenger platform. An alert boy could cut a green stick, place discarded chewing gum on one end, warm said gum with a match, then, down on his knees, squinting, retrieve the prize. "Many a dime and quarter I fished out"

Now Sacco returned to the scene as a business man. He continued in the express and moving business many years. During this time the inroads of "store to door" deliveries by motor trucks diminished the amount that came by express. Then too, the Railway Express took over and delivered their own express. They gave up the Chatham office in a and express for Chatham was handled from either Madison or Morristown. This service has now been discontinued and all express in Morris Co. is distributed by the REA from Parsippany.

In 1928 Sacco gave up the express and turned to moving and storage. The term "long distance" gradually came to mean transcontinental and he an agency coast to coast. In 1927 he bought property on Ogden St. and built a small warehouse. The business prospered. He purchased more trucks. In 1951, his son Eugene Jr., who had returned

from five years service in the Air Force and had graduated from Drew University, joined the business. More warehouse space was now needed. Finding it difficult to expand in Chatham, he bought a warehouse at 73-75 Central Ave. in Madison. He now operates two offices, one in each town.

Autobiographical sketch of Eugene Philip Sacco

Born in Chatham, N.J.

Son of Gaetano(Tony) Sacco and Mary Galizio Sacco

Attended Chatham schools

Married Hazel Mae Stone of Morristown, N.J.

Children:

Lucy Hazel, married Walter Badcock

Eugene Jr. married Bettee Warner of Goshen, N.Y.

Business - moving and storage.

Memberships - St. Patrick's Church, Chatham Fire Dept., American Legion, Spring Brook Country Club.

Hobbies - Baseball, golf, pool.





48 Summit Avenue



Eugene P. Sacco

Music

MUSIC AND MUSIC TEACHERS

Mr. and Mrs. George R. Brown, Morristown

Mrs. G. William Lauterwasser

Mr. Jared Moore

Miss Ina Pihlman

Mr. and Mrs. George Brown

Although we have resided in Mendham Township for the past six years, the collection was brought together while we were residents of Chatham.

Madeleine was born on North Hillside Avenue and I came to Chatham at the age of six with my family, and also lived on North Hillside Avenue. We both attended the Chatham Schools. Madeleine graduated in 1929 while I studied at Manlius Military Academy and Stevens Prep. In August of 1932 we were married in the beautiful garden of the George A. Young's home (Madeleine's parents) at 46 Elmwood Avenue by Robert A. Biggerstaff, pastor of our church.

Our very first music^{for} was acquired in 1935, when we lived on Lum Avenue. The collection grew to the point where it became necessary, when building our new home on Lincoln Avenue in 1940, to devote a large room entirely to it. Now, up here in Mendham Township, we have built a separate building to house it all.

Many Chatham people, old and young, down through the years contributed to the collection with their love of music boxes and their enthusiasm in encouraging us to continue our time consuming and expensive hobby. During the 1930's our friends Chon and Irene Day, Fred and Edith Scott, Margaret Keisler, John Mendohlson, Katherine Hallett and "Maje" Dawley were most helpful and enthusiastic; together with our parents.

In the latter 1930's, Chon Day, who was president of the local Kiwanis Club, asked us to bring some of our instruments to the club banquet and entertain the members and their wives. The response to the program was great. We were then asked to present the boxes before several local church groups, the Chatham Historical Society, the Grammar School, the High School, the Woman's Club, the P.T.A. - etc. About this time the Newark Evening News ran a feature article on the collection with photos and mentioned our program about music boxes. We even had a title by then, viz "The Romance of Music Boxes"; complete with quaint costumes (planned by Katherine Hallett), an hour and a quarter lecture recital; interspersed with poetry and humor. Clubs and organizations outside of town began to call, from Trenton, Newton, East Orange etc. About this time our expenses were running up and our

energy was running down. We decided to put a fee on the program, actually feeling that our popularity would immediately cease! This did not transpire, however. We finally worked through agencies in New York and Boston and at present through one on Long Island. We have given to date, 1067 professional concerts from Boston to Baltimore in concert halls, and auditoriums, hotels and theatres etc. We have a standing invitation for Colonial Williamsburg's Christmas season (4 appearances to date) and appeared as the evening entertainment for the Antique Collector's weekend at Old Sturbridge Village, Massachusetts.

On the urging of enthusiasts and friends we produced our first Book Record Album in 1950. The book section contains the delightful history of music boxes as we have written it; the record is a compilation of beautiful classical music played on our instruments. One hundred thousand of these albums have been purchased by people who enjoy the renaissance we have created in nostalgic music box music. All of the record royalties and lecture fees we have received during the 1940's and 1950's have gone back into the collection through the purchase and renovation of more of these rare and precious antique instruments. The collection now totals 110 pieces, no two alike.

We are enclosing a recent magazine article of the collection, several brochures, one album and a photo.

Aside from being one of the curators of the collection, Madeleine has been housewife, mother (2 children now married) and lecture booking manager. I have been, and still am, a Chatham business man, having been associated for 20 years with the Fitze Coal and Mason Material Co. and for the past 11 years with Atlantic Builders Supply Corp. of 100 Summit Avenue. During my adulthood in Chatham I was chairman of Zoning Board for 17 years, Assistant Building Inspector for 10 years, Chairman of the Republican Committee for 4 years, local First Aid Squad member and fireman, Red Cross chairman and secretary of Kiwanis just after it was organized. --A real local yokel! Also lectured on music boxes on the side!

George R. Brown



Mr. and Mrs. George Brown

The Romance Of Music Boxes In The 19th Century

By Marguerite V. Wolff



Nettleton Industrial Museum

The music of the 19th Century drawing room has been preserved by a Morristown, New Jersey couple who have assembled what is believed to be the only chronological collection of antique music boxes in existence. The valuable collection includes one of every type music box made between the years of 1800 and 1900 and recalls to mind nostalgic memories of a by-gone era.

While pursuing their hobby, Mr. and Mrs. George Richard Brown have become recognized experts on the subject of music boxes and man's 400 years of effort to create "automatic music." Before the advent of Thomas Alva Edison's phonograph at the turn of the century, the first reproduced music was provided through the music box.

The collection started quite by accident. Mrs. Brown is an avid collector of antiques and Mr. Brown had always been interested in music. In the early days of their marriage, the Browns visited an antique sale. Mr. Brown did not share his wife's fascination with old furniture, but in looking around, found a music box which interested him immediately.

"We didn't buy that music box, but when we returned home my husband told me that he thought it was unusual," Mrs. Brown recalled. "I was delighted that he was sharing my interest in old things and the next day we returned to buy it. Unfortunately the music box had been sold. However, a few months later I found another music box and gave it to him for his birthday. I think you would call that

the beginning."

That first purchase some twenty years ago developed an insatiable interest in the entire subject of music boxes for the Browns. Within a short period of time they had amassed twelve "boxes" and a desire to learn more about their history.

They quickly determined there was little formal history written about music boxes. For many years the Browns spent Saturday and Sunday afternoons at the New York Public Library or at museums studying available facts. They took copious notes on data they could find in reference books, dictionaries, and encyclopedias. Some time later they were aided further in their project with the publication of a book entitled, "The Curious History of Music Boxes," by Ray Mosorah.

The Browns have traced the history of music boxes back to Switzerland where they were invented in 1540, less than 50 years after the discovery of America. They were not music boxes as we think of them today, but rather were tiny units almost like watches. They made a bell like sound, but did not play a tune.

It was not until 1800 that a comb was invented that was long enough to pluck out the chromatic scale and thus made it possible to play chords. This was the beginning of the "Music Box Century," and it continued for one hundred years, providing countless hours of pleasure for young and old alike in Europe and the United States.

The first music box played one small tune. Twenty years later this had increased to six songs and before long to

ten, and then to fifteen. Such refinements as a lever by which the songs could be repeated were included and the music box rapidly came into its own as a means of entertainment.

In 1820 the first bells were added. One of the interesting facts noted by the Browns is the reason for the bees that top the strikers on the bells. The bells were in deference to Napoleon Bonaparte whose insignia was that of a bee. Different types of bees were used, but music boxes that do not have bees on the strikers either preceded the Napoleonic era or were not made in Europe.

Switzerland remained the heart of the music box industry for many years. It could not properly be called an industry — making music boxes was not accomplished in factories, but rather in Swiss chalets by members of one family. The fathers were true masters of their craft and passed the art along to their sons and grandsons. Each family made its own particular type of music box and guarded its secret closely.

There were 32 Swiss varieties of music boxes and among the finest were the Bremond and Rivence. Even today, experts like the Browns feel strongly that the combs and discs produced by the Swiss were unsurpassed.

Production expanded toward the middle of the century when the popularity of the "recorded music" of the day continued to grow and more people sought to purchase them. The original families hired workers outside the family and an industry was born. Prices on

the boxes often mounted to several thousand dollars and they remained beyond the means of all but the wealthy.

Then came another great step forward which was to make this type of music available to all. In 1840 an American in Baltimore, Maryland, invented the first barrel organ type of music box. It was a square box, cranked by hand. The rolls were made of wood with pins driven into the rolls, as opposed to the expensive brass rolls of the Swiss instruments.

The barrel organs, which were not unlike the old hurdy-gurdy, sold for twenty-five dollars. Suddenly, people who had never dreamed of owning a music box, found it within their financial means to purchase one.

An immediate success, the barrel organs and American history are closely intertwined. They crossed the country on covered wagons and represented the only means of music available. In many of the villages and hamlets that appeared up in the wake of the great move Westward, fiddlers were not to be found for hundreds of miles. It was the humble barrel organ that gave those sturdy, diligent citizens some moments of relaxation and fun.

Even more important, for the first time in the history of music boxes, the rolls were removable. The wooden rolls could be purchased at twenty five cents a piece and many households boasted a fine collection of tunes, ranging from hymns to square dances and folk music. Collecting the rolls was no different than the extensive record collections found in most homes today. Record loving teen-agers do not realize that their great grandparents enjoyed a similar pursuit as they accumulated the wooden music rolls.

The wooden roll was followed by the paper roll, the fore-runner of the player piano roll. It was an exciting time in the history of mechanical music. Gone were the days when music could be provided by individual instrumentalists for only a few — now the melodies of the day could be heard by all.

At the end of the 19th Century and just before the invention of the phonograph, the square music box came into being. It played a disc type of record and most authorities feel that it plays the loveliest music of its kind. The most popular model was made by the Regina Company, a New Jersey firm which, while it no longer makes musical instruments, is still in existence. These square boxes were wound up and the discs were replaceable. They came in

three sizes and could play many songs on one disc.

Meanwhile, during the latter part of the 1800's, automaton in the music box field gained popularity. They combined mechanical motions with the music and were produced in many different forms including exquisitely dressed dolls and singing birds, whose tonal quality was duplicated exactly to that of the bird they represented.

The introduction of the phonograph to the public ended the music box industry in the countries that had produced the bulk of these antique instruments, namely, Switzerland, France, Austria, Italy, and America.

Mr. and Mrs. Brown look on music boxes being manufactured today as novelties rather than musical instruments.

"The old music boxes provided music for people who otherwise would not have heard it," they asserted. "So much work went into each box as those dedicated craftsmen made each one by hand. The modern novelty type box can never replace these magnificent ones of the 19th Century. They represented the personal efforts of a skilled workman. One man's feeling and artistic talent went into creating each music box."

There are 100 "boxes" in the Brown's collection. They include musical chairs, family albums, bells, jugs, clocks, barrel organs, whistling birds, miniature ships and windmills, monkeys, dolls, and toys. In size they range from minute instruments of a few ounces to great consoles weighing several hundred pounds, some of which contain drums, castinets, silver bells, and built-in organs. The flat metal discs and the pin-studded rolls are capable of playing more than a thousand old world melodies. The fine tones sound out folk songs, sentimental ballads, minstrel melodies, marches, arias from operas, waltzes, jigs and reels.

The oldest instrument in the collection is a shaggy musical monkey, which actually resembles a bear. It stands fifteen inches high under a glass dome and holds a guitar in its hands. While in operation, the monkey's arm strums the guitar, his head turns from side to side, and he moves his lips in time to the music. The Browns acquired it from an old Nantucket whaling family. The music box was reportedly brought home in 1785 by the Captain after a whaling trip of three years duration.

Another prize item in the collection is one of the last instruments made by the Swiss music box industry. The

MUSIC IN EVERY HOUSEHOLD

PLAYS OVER 1,000 TUNES

THE REGINA MUSIC BOX

THE QUEEN OF MUSIC BOXES

PLAYS ALL THE LATEST MUSIC

Selections from Boba Hood, Bob Foss, Sousa's Marches, Popular Songs, Grand and Comic Operas, Waltzes, etc.

Not a reed instrument, but rendered on a steel comb the most exquisite music with a brilliance and richness of tone peculiar to itself and never found in any other box. These boxes play from 10 to 25 minutes with one winding, have nothing about them to get out of order, and furnish delightful music for dining or for entertainment in the parlor and living-room or to soothe the baby in the nurse's arms.

Not like other music boxes, but stronger and better made, richer and more brilliant in tone, made with handsome cases in all kinds of wood to match woodwork in any room.

Tune discs being of metal are indestructible. The prices of these boxes place them within reach of everybody, and they are a source of continual pleasure to every household where introduced.



A BEAUTIFUL HOLIDAY GIFT

Boxes from \$12 to \$100.

Send for handsome illustrated Catalogue.

REGINA MUSIC BOX CO., RAHWAY, N.J.

Typical of the advertisements that appeared in magazines of the 1890s and early 1900s.

Courtesy: Nettleton Industrial Museum

Swiss console represents the zenith to which the art of making music boxes reached in Switzerland. It measures three feet in length and combines a fine harmony of bells, drum, castinet, organ, and music box music. The unusual feature is the built-in organ which operates from the center band of the replaceable roll. The rolls are kept in the drawers of a large table which supports the box. Three handles control the playing of the drum, bells, and castinet while another large handle is for winding. The instrument has six rolls of six songs each including American music, popular British airs, operatic arias, and classical arrangements. Chronologically, this box falls within the same period as the Reginas.

It is easy to catch the nostalgia of the past century through these so-called musical family albums. These music box albums gained great popularity toward the late 1800's. When the catch is released and the decorated cover is lifted, sweet music pours forth. This all stems from the fact that the old picture album was an important source of home entertainment at that time. When a young lady was being courted, there were no radios, television, phonographs, or even movies to occupy the

evening. Instead, the the couple were more than likely to settle down on the horsehair sofa and view the pictures of the family. What could have been more natural than a musical album?

Perhaps the rarest of all the items in the collection is a group of five birds in a cage. Two humming birds flit back and forth from limb to limb in the top branches of trees. A scarlet tanager is perched atop a miniature water fall. A green jay of Colorado is on another tree and drinking at the waterfall is a Mexican hummingbird. One must note that the Mexican hummingbird is the only one of the species which drinks from mountain streams since it cannot absorb enough dew to supply its body. All of the birds move their heads,

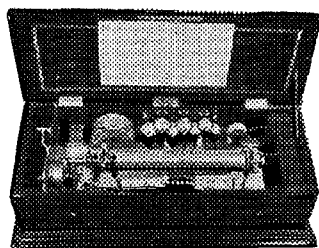


The French Flower Boy Music Box recalls the days in France when flower boys met incoming boats.

wings, tails and bills while they sing. The waterfall functions and the instrument is a riot of color. It is believed to be one of two of these music boxes in existence, the other being in the possession of the Hershey Museum in Hershey, Pa.

A particular favorite of many people is the French flower boy doll. Some eighty years ago, boys dressed like the music box doll would meet the boats coming in to sell flowers. When set in motion, gay music plays from a concealed music box. The boy moves his head from side to side, his arms raise and lower as he sells his flowers, and in the flower basket at his waist, a mechanical bee moves among the flowers.

Equally intriguing is a small tortoise shell box. In the center is a gold filigree object as big as a quarter. When it is wound up, the filigree pops up and a bird comes out and sings.



The Swiss Console shown above includes bells, drum, castinet, and organ, and was one of the last instruments made by the Swiss music box industry.

These are only a few of the magnificent "boxes" that make up the Brown collection. Because of their vast knowledge on the subject, Mr. and Mrs. Brown some years ago, in response to the requests of friends, started an exhibit and program entitled, "The Romance of Musical Boxes," which they have presented to hundreds of persons. They also conducted their own radio program for two years.

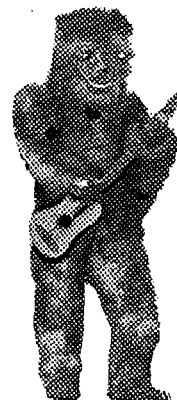
The Browns have acquired their music boxes from many sources including auctions, antique shops, and even such unlikely places as Salvation Army Outlet Stores. Frequently interested people who have heard them lecture will recall a music box they have in a far corner of the attic or have seen at the home of a friend.

Only twice have the Browns had music boxes given to them. The one was acquired after a prominent man heard them in a radio broadcast. He asked them to call at his home and revealed that some twenty years before he had purchased some furniture belonging to a Pittsburgh steel magnate including a huge music box. Investigation disclosed it had been built for the steel magnate by the famous Swiss Bremond Company at a cost of \$18,000. It is approximately the size of a spinet piano and includes four cylinders with sixteen songs each.

The second gift came to them from a New York woman who in a lifetime of travel had accumulated many treasures. She heard the Browns program and afterwards presented them with an old fashioned cigar box — a music box that she had purchased at the Flea Market in Paris.

Many of the instruments in the

Brown collection had been neglected for years, hidden away in dusty attics and storerooms. Endless hours of work have gone into retooling and refinishing them to restore the original tonal quality and beauty of appearance. This



This Musical Monkey is the oldest instrument in the Brown Collection. It stands fifteen inches high and holds a guitar in its hands.

part of the project, too, is a partnership arrangement for the Browns. Mr. Brown concerns himself with keeping the music boxes in peak mechanical condition. Mrs. Brown does the wood-working, the restoring of the proper finish, and dresses doll music boxes in attire suitable to the period they represent.

They are aware of the fact that a great many of the boxes at one time or another were in the possession of famous persons both in this country and Europe. The "boxes" are given the same careful treatment as they would have received from their original owners. The collection is in a special room where temperatures are kept at a proper level to prevent damage to the mechanism.

The Browns regard their efforts as a labor of love. It remains a hobby, since Mr. Brown is a successful businessman and Mrs. Brown is a homemaker and devoted grandmother. Their enthusiasm for the music boxes remains undiminished and they are always ready to accept new information. Presently, they are eager to acquire a tiny musical snuff box popular about 1850.

While there are seven major collections of music boxes in the country, the Browns is unusual because it is a chronological collection of all the music boxes of the 19th Century. It represents the dedication of two people for an avocation which has brought them both knowledge and satisfaction.



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"THE ROMANCE OF MUSICAL BOXES"

THE MOST UNIQUE PROGRAM IN THE FIELD OF PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT

presented by



The

George Richard Browns

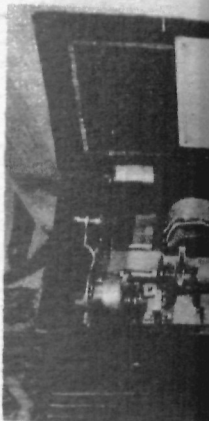
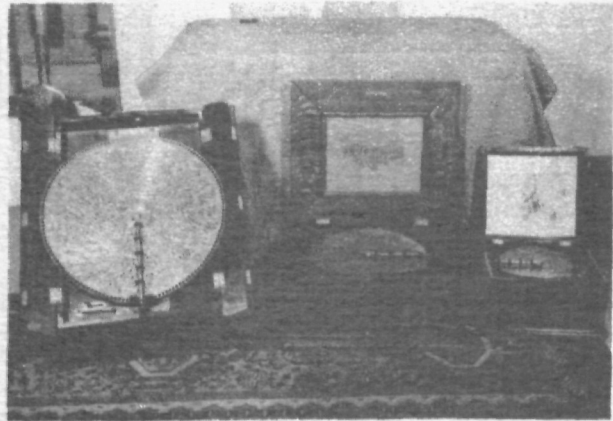
LECTURERS, MUSICOLOGISTS AND OWNERS OF

AMERICA'S FINEST COLLECTION

OF RARE AND PRECIOUS ANTIQUE MUSIC MAKING MACHINES

ONE HUNDRED CURIOUS OLD WORLD INSTRUMENTS

ONE THOUSAND CHARMING OLD WORLD MELODIES



"THE ROMANCE

A PROGRAM OF INFINITE C

ENTHUSIASTS AND EVERYONE W

You will be delighted with the display of these rare and America. When you hear each of these beautiful nineteenth-century songs of the music box are considered 'the sweetest' period costumes, tell you the fascinating story of the music box, spiced with wit and poetry.

You will be intrigued by the imagination and artistry of the chairs others are in the shape of musical family albums, the mechanical whistling birds, miniature ships and windmills as instruments of a few ounces to great consoles weighing several hundred pounds and built-in organs as well as music box tines. Organized by the Browns who arrive at your club house, auditorium, exhibition prepared with table drapes, sound equipment and lighting effects to fill feet of table space and a convenient dressing room.

As the Browns display these grand old instruments and the story or romance of man's four hundred years of effort to create and unearthed much fascinating and little known information about the music box that is gracious and delightful, combining quaint story with music, two successive years of metropolitan radio broadcasting music box revivals. Everyone, young and old alike, enjoys the



WOMEN'S CLUBS	MEN'S CLUBS	ANTI
SCHOOLS & COLLEGES	TOWN FORUM SERIES	HOTE

FOR BOOKING



MRS. GEORGE
58 Lincoln A
CH



MUSICAL BOXES"

MUSIC LOVERS, ANTIQUE

OF ROMANCE IN HIS SOUL

Antique instruments from France, Switzerland, Austria, Italy and music making machines in recital, you will know why the excitement is ever heard'. Mr. and Mrs. Brown, dressed in quaint costumes, present a lecture that is both informative and entertaining, inter-

esting in the designing of these 'boxes'. Some of them are musical instruments, some are bells and jugs and clocks, automatic barrel organs, and some are dolls and toys. In size they range from tiny boxes to large consoles which contain small drums, castanets, and other instruments. Individual priceless machines are displayed and demonstrated in a lecture hall. They come completely equipped in a 'station wagon'. They come completely equipped in a 'station wagon'. They come completely equipped in a 'station wagon'.

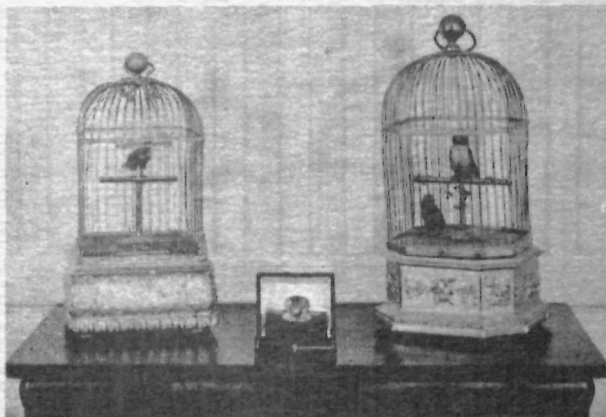
For their audience they weave into the presentation the story of the music. As a result of zealous research they have unearthed their history. This knowledge they impart in a manner that is both informative and entertaining. Over Eight hundred successful lecture performances attest to the public popularity of these lectures. 'Grandad's Grand Old Music Boxes'.



CHURCHES	EXHIBITS
COMMUNITY CONCERTS	MUSEUMS

ADDRESS:

BROWN
N. J.



ACCLAIMED BY---TWELVE APPEARANCES!

"Filling my Thursday evening schedules would be so simple if only there were more programs like "The Romance of Musical Boxes".

Edward C. Jenkins
The Inn, Buck Hill Falls, Penna.

SPECIAL CHRISTMAS PERFORMANCE!

"Some of our guests claim it was worth the trip across the entire country to hear just this one performance."

Judge Raymond Tiffany
National Book Manufacturers Convention

OLD WORLD MUSIC!

"For too short a time we were taken out of our hectic lives. I can still hear the small voice of the past through your music boxes."

Mrs. Gay P. Trulock
Century Theater Club of New York

NOSTALGIC CHARM!

"Our guests were truly charmed with the nostalgic music of your nineteenth century instruments."

Dorothy Fine
Westchester Country Club

NOTES ON THE COLLECTION FOR THE USE OF PUBLICITY AND PROGRAM CHAIRMEN

The Brown collection of antique music boxes is well known since it is the only chronological collection of its kind in existence. Many of the instruments suffered the abuse of years of discarded ill-handling and required hours and weeks of retooling and refinishing in order to bring back the loveliness of tone and beauty of appearance originally built into them by gifted artisans of the last century.

The collection was acquired by the Browns over a period of eighteen years, during which time hundreds of antique shops were combed, auctions attended and dusty attics searched. There are many antique 'novelty' pieces which required the skill, ingenuity and hand workmanship of nineteenth century master craftsmen, musicians and mechanics. Within the collection are curious brass cylinders flat metal discs and pin-studded rolls capable of playing one thousand old world melodies; melodies which were once beloved by the good folk of fifty and a hundred years ago; folk songs, sentimental ballads, minstrel melodies, march music, operatic arias, tuneful old time jigs and reels and beautiful music box waltzes.

It is from this vast reservoir of musical Americana that the Browns draw the material for their lecture work as well as their Radio and Television broadcasts. Through this activity before the public they are able to hear of, and trace down, additional rare and forgotten instruments to be added to the collection. Acknowledgement is made by the Browns to the many hundreds of people who, having become charmed by this old style of music, have devoted time and effort to the unending search for uncollected instruments.

BEST EVER!

"I have had a number of letters and phone calls telling me it was the nicest program we have ever had".

Mrs. W. M. Lewis
Camden Women's Club

TWO MONTHS AT RADIO CITY

"Would it be possible for you to extend your stay with us here at the Museum of Science and Industry for another two months? Your lecture demonstration of music boxes is one of our most popular display performances."

Robert P. Shaw, Museum Director
Radio City, N. Y.

REPEAT PERFORMANCE!

"When we planned our Conference we took a few gambles....among them was the repeat performance of the Browns. The reception given your sequel program to "The Romance of Musical Boxes" proves what really great artists can do with such an intriguing subject."

Walter E. Miller, Dist. Gov.,
Rotary International

In the year of our marriage in 1921, my husband, G. William Lauterwasser and I came to Chatham, he from Newark as a solicitor for Prudential Insurance, I from Michigan simply as a housewife. However, having diplomas from the School of Music at Ann Arbor, Michigan and Peabody Conservatory in Baltimore, teaching was in my blood. So throughout the years, except when our four children were little, I have had pupils more or less. My first, and a prize pupil he was, was Alfred Voegkli, now Bishop of Haiti.

Mrs. Soper, Rollo Smith, Miss Hendershott are remembered as some of our earlier piano teachers.

In the early 1900 Miss Violet Bærbauer had a studio with the unique arrangement of having the children do their practicing in the studio under her supervision. She taught Buddy Rugg who then graduated from Juilliard School of Music in New York. He gave a fine concert in Chatham and is now teaching in California.

Mrs. Carrie Ward Lyon, also gifted as a poetess and play writer, and Mrs. Mabel Smith had piano classes when we came to Chatham. Mrs. Smith and her sister, Mrs. Jessie Berry, who had a lovely voice and was very active in Chatham affairs, were members of the Muchmore family who did much for the cultural climate of Chatham.

Sometime after we came Miss Ina Pihlman, an accomplished pianist, opened a studio. She has been very active in musical affairs in Chatham and otherwise. She is writing a detailed account of her experiences to be enclosed in this report.

Other piano teachers have been and still are Mr. Belcher, also organist and tuner, his daughter Doris, who is now a Congregational minister in Connecticut, Mrs. H. Greenhalf now teaching in Cleveland, Alpha Vance Beers, Mrs. J.W. Kurtti, Mrs. L. Strandine, Mrs. J. Pentland.

In early 1900 Mrs. Martha Alexander Mullen was a wellknown violinist. She taught both violin and cello.

Also Olive North
Mrs. Leif and Mrs. G. Ort were violinists. ^{Minton} Mrs. Gladys Sanford and Mrs. H. Teden were performers as well as violin teachers.

The various organizations and our churches gave opportunities for many fine voices to share their talents with us. Mrs. George Pollard, Mrs. DeCoutely, Mrs. Case, Mrs. Jennie Pugh Hay, Mrs. DeCaisse, Mrs. C. Stettler, Mrs. E. Disbrow, Mrs. Viola Shaw, Mrs. Clarence Hand, Mrs. C. LeCrone, Mrs. Allie Belle Woodward, Harry Kilminster, Eddie Major, Mrs. Ruth Beardsley. *How ABOUT SAMS LUM + TYSON? + EDNA F. GOOD?*

Going back to the early days of Chatham we found some interesting items in the Madison Eagle of 1896 - representative of the musical climate in those early days. Items from the Madison Eagle - September 11, 1896.

" About 150 ladies and gentlemen enjoyed the artistic and pleasing concert in the parlors of Frederic H. Lum's residence on Long Hill Road, Chatham, Saturday P.M. The concert was given in aid of the Chatham Village Improvement Association of which Mrs. Lum was president and which has been extended work for beautifying that pleasant town.

Program -

1. Mandolin and Guitar Trio Audalasia Waltz - W.F. Lew

Miss Allen, Mr. Roe , Mr. Lachan

2. Song - For all eternity - Mascheroni

Mr. S. Fisher Miller

3. Andante - From Violin Concerto - Mendelsohn

Miss Allen

4. Song - Goodbye - Foste ^{TASTI}

Miss Minton

5. Piano Solo - Hark, Hark the Lark - Schubert - Liszt
SUE
Miss Lum

6. Recitation a. The Piano - O.W. Holmes
b. Wynken, Blynken and Nod - Eugene Fields
Mrs. Hunt

Part II

1. Violin Solo - Mazurka - Rehfeln
Miss Allen
2. Song - When the Heart is Going - Dudley Buck
Mrs. Minton
3. Piano Solo - Rhapsodie XII - Liszt
Miss Lum
4. Song Pierrot - Atchinson
Mr. S. Fischer Miller
5. Mandolin and Guitar Trio - Selected
Miss Allen, Mr. Rue, Mr. Lachan

October 2, 1896

Jedediah and Marjorie Bassets' Village Choir gave an entertainment for benefit of Village Improvement Society - admission \$.35 - composed most entirely of local talent - given in Association Hall.

October 9, 1896

An enjoyable musicale - vocal and instrumental was held at Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Jacobus - Livingston Manor - attended by many of Chatham - a discussion followed of latest and most popular music.

November 6, 1896

At Association Hall a successful entertainment was given by the Chatham Glee Club. Recitations were by Miss Andres Parott and Master Wilberforce Ogden. Piano solo by Miss Georgi Ferris - violin solo by Everett Muchmore - vocal - Miss Nana Ogden.

February 25, 1898

A musical was given at clubhouse by Miss Lum and Mrs. Young. "

Saturday evenings there were band concerts in a bandstand at the Fairview Hotel - side towards Episcopal Church. These affairs were still going on up to early 1920.

About 1910 Mr. Cornelius Jacobus Speck moved to Chatham from New York City. He organized a band, but it lasted only a short while.

Then there were the minstrel shows. It is known they existed in 1880 and were still in vogue in the 1920 ties when we came to Chatham. They were real fun evenings greatly enjoyed by both performers and audience. In the early days they were held in Kelly's Hall - later in the Club House and Episcopal Parish House. Dr. Emory Shippler, rector of St. Paul's was an enthusiastic performer. Henry Weston Smith, organist and teacher from Madison, was one of the directors.

In 1920 Miss Maude Stewart, a first grade teacher in public school, an accomplished musician took over and also conducted the Chatham Glee Club which came into existence at that time.

In the Madison Eagle of 1896 there is mention of an entertainment given by the Chatham Glee Club on November 6. Likely the constitution enclosed in the folder is from that club.

In 1922 Miss Stewart married and left Chatham. Mr. Henry Weston Smith directed a few years when it disbanded.

Before 1921 Mr. Jared Moore had charge of a fife, drum and bugle corps which in 1921 became the nucleus of the Sunnywoods orchestra, details of which Mr. Moore has written up himself. Under his able leadership it was a source of great pleasure and fine instruction for our young musicians. For various reasons the orchestra disbanded in 1935.

Mr. Jared Moore also played the oboe in a woodwind ensemble in which Mr. Frank Ort was the flutist, Dr. Everett Jeter was the clarinetist, Dr. Thompson from Summit played the english horn, Mr. Frank Schley from Florham Park was bassoonist.

At times Mr. Dedoutely played the cello. Mrs. B.S. D'Ooge - organist of Stanley Congregational church played the piano. They were together for several years. They played publicly at a vesper service and had musicales in their homes.

In the fall of 1935 Mr. Wendell Collicott came as the first official instrumental instructor in our public school. Under his able leadership bands and orchestras flourished. This had a tremendous musical impact on the whole town and aroused much musical interest everywhere.

In 1927, a choral club, The Chatham Singers, was organized in the Music Department of the Woman's Club. Miss Eleanor Owens of New York, a former member of the Metropolitan, a fine musician came to lead the group and also gave voice lessons. She was with them until her death in 1937 or 1938. After her death Mr. Collicott took over. He left for the army in 1942 and the club disbanded. Miss Ina Pihlman, Mrs. Elsie Hosier and Mrs. Ekins Wade were accompanists.

Not too long after the Choral Club organized, they separated from the Woman's Club, so anyone could be a member. About twenty five women met weekly for rehearsal. They gave concerts in Chatham also in various churches in New Jersey, at the Barbizon Plaza, John Wanamaker's, at the Jersey City Shakespeare festival. They also sang at the opening of the Newark Radio Station and various other occasions.

About 1934 another Woman's Choral Club came into being directed by Miss Esther Beeler of Morristown, a piano teacher in the Scarborough School of Music in Madison. They gave two concerts a year in Chatham, also sang for the Sunshine Home for Blind Children, old People's Home and various other places. During the war years, they disbanded, but then continued until about 1955.

In 1935, two of our Chathamites, Mr. and Mrs. George Brown started their collection of music boxes with one box - now they have 110. Their first public performance was for the Kiwanis Club. Now they have been asked to be at the White House. It is one of the finest collections in the U.S.A. All the interesting details were enclosed written by Mr. Brown himself.

I would also like to mention Mr. Herbert Strong, who organized the "Old Folks Concerts". These were under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church, given there and also at the Club House, but they really were a community affair since many outsiders participated. The old days were vividly brought back as music of the long ago was played and sung. Mr. Strong also lead the music in some of the minstrel shows.

Chatham music lovers have taken part in our neighboring town organizations. Summit has had for many years an excellent choral society with fine conductors. It also has a community orchestra and a concert band in which Chatham players are welcome.

In more recent years the Colonial Symphony came into being, giving opportunities to many fine musicians. Thomas Scherman of the Little Symphony was organizer. Leon Barzon of N.B.C. Symphony directed for two years. The present conductor is Mr. Harsanyi - leader of the Princeton orchestra. Three concerts a year are given in the Madison High School.

There also is the Masterwork chorus in Morristown under David Randolph performing great choral works. A few years ago Bach's B minor Mass was presented in our High School auditorium. A yearly New York concert at Carnegie or Philharmonic Hall is one of the highlights of their musical efforts.

There have been enjoyable concerts by various college choirs and glee clubs. Also a few years ago, Jerome Hines, the Metropolitan basso, who has a special interest in Chatham, being a member of Long Hill Chapel, presented his own religious operatic drama "This Is The Way."

Chatham is very fortunate to be so near to New York, which offers the finest music in the world. Newark also has presented throughout the years performances by great symphonies and other fine artists.

Last, but not least close to home are a chamber music series and The Community Concert Series in Summit and our neighboring communities presenting great artists for our pleasure and enjoyment.

Mrs. Martha Clark of 102 Center Avenue started her piano teaching in Memphis Tennessee. She has been teaching in Chatham for fifteen years with about twenty-five or twenty-six pupils each year. The ages range from pre-school to adults. She used to have a recital each year until the last couple when she has been trying to cut down. Although her pupils have not displayed any outstanding talent, they have developed an interest for their own pleasure as well as some have found it a requirement for elementary teaching.

Note from Book Committee: From advertisement in the
MADISON EAGLE, 1897 and 1898:

Casey's Concert - for 2 years, 4 concerts
Moved to Ohio - Mentioned in Littlejohn's
Diary - 1897 (?)

Mrs. Budd's Musicale - twice a year
Programs given in full in Eagle - 1897, 1898 (?)

These miscellaneous notes were gleaned from various sources:

We have learned from Mr. Harold N. Thorn that John Bonnell, who lived in the Stanley section (formerly Bonnelltown), taught piano. Mr. Thorn studied with him about 1923.

Anna Wittreich of Pine Street.//////////
//////////

From the COURIER, April 20, 1967 -

Gentlemen Songsters to Sing for Woman's Club -- ****Bernie Barr and Jan Meyer, four year residents of Chatham, have been performing together all over the United States, Canada, and Mexico for the past ten years.****



MR & MRS G. WM. LAUTERWASSER

RESIDENCE FAIRMOUNT AVE



SUNNYWOODS ORCHESTRA

Sunnywoods Orchestra functioned from 1921 to 1935 inclusive. At first it was a group of teen-agers some of whom had already started playing on instruments such as piano, violin, etc. and some of whom knew nothing about music but wanted to learn. One of the latter, Harold C. Warford, is now in complete charge of instrumental music in the Boonton public school system. The name "Sunnywoods" was selected by the members because their leader Jared B. Moore was connected with the Sunnywoods Greenhouses.

Previous to 1921 Jared Moore had charge of a fife, drum and bugle corps. Members of this corps switched from fifes to woodwind instruments and from bugles to various brass wind instruments and so the nucleus of the orchestra was formed.

The first public performance was in June of 1923. There were 25 in the orchestra. Programs of this concert and most future concerts are attached to this report. From 1923 to 1935 an average of two concerts were given each year.

Many fine soloists were furnished during the first years by the generosity of the Claud Warford Studios in New York.

By 1926 numbers such as Egmont Overture by Beethoven were played. From 1930 on, symphonic music was included in most programs. One of the highlights was the Schumann Opus 54, Concerto for piano and orchestra with Lillian Miller at the piano.

The orchestra was very fortunate to be augmented by many experienced musicians joining the membership.

Another very fortunate thing for the orchestra was the organization of a Board of Directors which carried the financial burden of the orchestra and also the publicity.

In 1928, Charles G.C. DeCoutouly, an experienced musician, joined the orchestra as Associate Conductor.

Prior to 1932 there was no instrumental music taught in the Chatham Public School. That was one reason for the need for the orchestra and for the enthusiastic support.

There were 45 members by 1941, but during the lifetime of the orchestra there were 140 playing members.

Charles Rugg, who started with the orchestra when about ten years old, became a very fine concert pianist.

Norman Goldblatt, who played violin with the orchestra is now the leader of the Essex String Quartet.

Lucille Torrey, now Mrs. August Schmulh, was for several years concert master of the orchestra. She is now a valued member of the Little Colonial Symphony in Madison.

By 1935, a combination of circumstances forced the termination of the orchestra. But since the Public School had developed a good music department, it did not seem so necessary to continue the orchestra.

On account of my having been founder and conductor of the Sunnywoods Orchestra I have been asked to write my autobiography.

I was born in 1893 in Chatham in the house in which I now live. My elementary education was in the frame school building on No. Passaic Avenue and in Kelleys Hall over N. Kelley and Son's store.

During this time, my mother gave me piano lessons which were of great help in general knowledge of music later on.

In the fall of 1910, the brick school building on Fairmount Avenue was ready for use and my Junior and Senior years of high school were spent there. The entire student body was in that building which had about ten classrooms. The high school used two rooms on the second floor and one room in the basement for chemistry laboratory. There were 22 freshmen and 22 in the 10th, 11th and

12th grades inclusive.

I was one of five in the 1912 graduating class.

That summer I worked with a surveying detail on the Lackawanna Railroad.

The next summer I worked with another surveying detail in a small town west of Pittsburgh.

I went to Lehigh University for one year and to Rutgers for three years, graduating in 1916 with the degree of Bachelor of Science. I majored in agriculture.

My thesis was about "The Cattleya Fly" and that became Bulletin #308 of the N.J. Experiment Station.

While in college I played the flute some, but did not become very proficient.

From June 1916 to September 1917, I worked at my father's greenhouses, was a member of the Chatham Home Defense Unit and organized a Fife Drum and Bugle Corps with teen-age boys.

It must have been about 1914 when I heard an orchestral concert in Newark where the orchestra was made up of school children. They played well and that may have been the main inspiration which lead me later to organize the Sunnywoods Orchestra.

At that time, and in fact until about 1934 there was no instrumental music taught in the Chatham schools.

I joined the Summit Municipal Band in 1917, expecting to play flute, but they had an excellent flute and piccolo player and persuaded me to try the oboe. With the kind of playing I did, I have often wondered why they let me stay in the band.

On September 7, 1917 I was inducted into the army and sent to Camp Dix to join the 308th Field Artillery. I played flute and piccolo in the band for three months and then was sent to Officers Training Camp. While there, I spent much of the time in the hospital, so went back to the outfit without a commission.

Thinking I should make some use of the training at Officers School I requested other than band work.

Accordingly, I was sent to France with an advanced detail to an artillery school up near the Swiss border.

In June, 1918 our group rejoined the regiment in Vannes in Brittany. When the band played concerts, they had me play with them. At one of the concerts in Lorient on July 4th, I noticed a couple of ten and twelve year old boys sometimes talking English and sometimes French. I spoke to them and learned that they were the sons of one of the professors at Rutgers. He was in the army as an interpreter.

In August, our outfit was sent to the St. Mihiel front. The St. Mihiel offensive was September 12th. From then until the armistice I was on observation post duty. We were moved to the Argonne forest in time for the offensive there. Our observation post there overlooked Grand Pre and the Bois des Loges.

After the armistice we stayed near Verdun for several weeks and then sent to Cote d'Or near Dijon.

March 1st, it was my good fortune to be one of those sent to a French University for four months. Two of us from our regiment were sent to the University of Toulouse. Soon after getting there I learned that there is a Conservatory of Music there second only to the one in Paris. Also they had a class for oboists. Much to my delight I was able to arrange to take lessons for the remaining three months. Prof. Seville could not talk English and I was not very good at French, but we made out pretty well. Later in New York, I took five lessons from Mr. Matthew who played oboe in the New York Philharmonic Orchestra. Much to my surprise and delight I learned that he and Prof. Seville had been classmates at the Conservatory of Music in Paris.

I was mustered out of service on July 29, 1919.

My business since then has been in the wholesale and retail flowers business.

My avocation has been music much of the time. I rejoined the Summit Municipal Band and joined the Morristown Symphony Orchestra.

I recruited some of the former members of the Fife, Drum and Bugle Corps who became the nucleus of the orchestra which was later known as the Sunnywoods Orchestra. The members chose the name, Sunnywoods, because my family's greenhouses were called Sunnywoods. The orchestra was always a non-profit community venture.

-5-

Since that time I have played in the Summit Community Orchestra and the Florham Park Orchestra. At present I am a member of the Summit Concert Band.

Note: Autobiographical sketch and pictures from Mr. Moore are filed with his article on Florists.

Book Committee

MISS INA A. PIHLMAN

Residence - 74 Fairmount Avenue

Parents - Gustaf I. and Hilda M. Pihlman

Brothers and Sisters - Allan David
Ina Elida
Henry Herbert
Edna Sophia
Fred Reinold

Vocation - Started piano in 1905 in Jersey City, New Jersey. Moved to Chatham in 1907. She played the Beethoven "Moonlight Sonata" at the Fairview Hotel at a very tender age and is still performing; she has had hundreds of pupils here and abroad. She has been called "Dean of music, pianists and piano teachers."

The picture of Miss Pihlman's home will be found with her sister's (Edna Pihlman Lum) article under "Reminiscences". Also included with her data is a picture of the home where the Pihlmans first lived at 36 Red Road. Information about that house follows:

Street

It was originally called Maple Avenue, and before that it was just a path. The earliest record names Issac Samson (or Fanson), deed August 31, 1797, conveyed in the Township of Morris, Morris County, N. J., to William Spencer. The will of William Spencer 1829 mentions a grist mill, saw mill, fulling mill, and a cording mill. The Sayres are mentioned in the will.



Miss Ina A. Pihlman
(facing her studio)



36 Red Road

Ina A. Pihlman

presents

NANCY ANNE STRANDINE

IN A PROGRAM OF PIANO MUSIC

*made Oberlin
but went to North
Park College, Chicago*



I

J. S. Bach Prelude and Fugue in D Major
(from The Well-Tempered Clavier,* Book I)

** Clavichord?*

W. A. Mozart Sonata in A Major, K 331

Andante grazioso

Variations I, III, IV, V

Alla turca

R. Schumann Scenes from Childhood Op. 15

About Strange Lands and People

Catch Me

The Knight of the Rocking-horse

The Poet Speaks

II

F. Chopin Etude (Black Key) Op. 10 No. 5

J. Brahms Intermezzo, Op. 118 No. 2

F. Mendelssohn Third movement (Molto Allegro)

from Concerto in G minor Op. 25

INA PIHLMAN AT THE 2ND PIANO

SI Prokofieff - - - - - Le Polichinelle

TUESDAY, JUNE 22, 1965, 8:15 O'CLOCK

74 FAIRMOUNT AVENUE, CHATHAM, NEW JERSEY

Collegiate Audience

Ina A. Pihlman
presents
NANCY ANNE STRANDINE

IN A PROGRAM OF PIANO MUSIC



I

J. S. Bach Prelude and Fugue in D Major
(from The Well-Tempered Clavier, Book I)

W. A. Mozart Sonata in A Major, K 331

Andante grazioso

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from Concerto in G minor Op. 25

INA PIHLMAN AT THE 2ND PIANO

Prokofieff Le Polichinelle

TUESDAY, JUNE 22, 1965, 8:15 O'CLOCK

74 FAIRMOUNT AVENUE, CHATHAM, NEW JERSEY

Passed auditions at Steinway Hall, N.Y.
for entrance to Oberlin - Matriculated at
North Park College, Chicago, Illinois.

Program of Two-Piano Music

4:00 P.M. Sunday, December 14, 1969

74 Fairmount Avenue, Chatham

I

W. A. Mozart—Sonata in D major (Koechel No. 448)

Allegro molto

J.S. Bach—Maier—Sicilienne

J. S. Bach—Howe—Sheep May Safely Graze

A. Vivaldi—Concerto for Organ (Transcribed by I. Philipp)

Axelina Porter

Ina Pihlman

Intermission

II

L. Van Beethoven—Sonata Op. 31 No. 3

Allegro Vivace

C. Debussy—Sunken Cathedral

Axelina Porter

Intermission

III

C. Saint-Saens—Variations on a theme by Beethoven Op. 35

(Selected)

Axelina Porter

Ina Pihlman

IV

J. Brahms—Maier—Liebeslieder Waltzes Op. 52

(Selected)

D. Milhaud—Scaramouche Suite

Brazileira

Ina Pihlman

Axelina Porter

H. Watson Tietze

Ina A. Pihlman
PRESENTS
KATHLEEN GAIL COOPER
and
JAMES BRANDON VAUGHAN

IN A PROGRAM OF PIANO MUSIC



I

- F. Schubert Moment Musicale Op. 94
F. Schubert Impromptu Op. 90
J. Brahms Intermezzo Op. 118 No. 2
J. S. Bach Prelude and Fugue in f minor
(from The Well-Tempered Clavier, Book II)

KATHLEEN COOPER

II

- F. Chopin Nocturne Op. 48 No. 1
R. Schumann Carnaval Op. 9
Preamble Chiarina Pause
Pierrot Estrella Marche des
Valse Noble Valse Allemande "Davidsbundler"
Eusebus Aveu contre les
Florestan Promenade Philistins

BRANDON VAUGHAN

III

- D. Scarlatti Sonata in G major (Longo 387)
E. Satie Trois Gnossiennes No. 1
A. Tchernin Bagatelles Op. 5 No. 7

KATHLEEN COOPER

NJ

Vol. 8

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