

OLD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1803-1861, CORNER OF BROAD STREET AND MOUNTAIN AVENUE, THE THIRD CHURCH ON PRESENT SITE. LOG CHURCH PRIOR TO 1735; FRAME BUILDING, 1735-1803; SECOND FRAME BUILDING, 1803-1861; PRESENT BUILDING ERECTED 1861

HISTORY
OF
TOWN OF WESTFIELD
UNION COUNTY, NEW JERSEY

BY
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FOREWORD

The history of the Town of Westfield has strongly appealed to the author of this brief review. The subject is capable of limitless research. While some work has been done, there is still more left undone than has yet been accomplished. The Indian history of this section is much obscured in oblivion. Accounts of the early settlements are still buried in the archives of our libraries, and in private manuscripts and maps. The general aspect of the Revolutionary period is generally recorded in print, and the odd moments of two years of investigation have been productive of a chronological account of Westfield's part in the great conflict.

The history of the Town subsequent to these early periods is here presented in a fragmentary way at best. However, it will be to some extent of value to those who may wish to set forth the town records in greater detail.

Tradition, old manuscripts, Westfield Presbyterian Church Records, Town Records, Hunting's sermon, Edgar's sermon, Hatfield's "History of Elizabethtown," Clayton's "History of Union County," Ricord's "History of Union County" and Whitehead's "Proprietors of East Jersey" (1st and 2nd editions) are sources that have been of great service in following up and verifying lines of interest.

Expression of appreciation and gratitude is herewith made to all who gave assistance in assembling material and giving information. Special help has been rendered by ex-Mayor Henry W. Evans, Mrs. H. W. Roberts, Major Leigh M. Pearsall, Hon. Arthur N. Pierson, Mr. Robert Woodruff, Mr. Oliver Pierson, and Mr. G. E. Ludlow.

This work has been done with the desire to further establish the history of the Town and community, and is offered to the public with no thought of its being an exhaustive treatment. It may not be free from error. However, every effort has been made in so far as possible within the time available to substantiate all statements made, and conclusions drawn.

C. A. P.

January 6, 1923.

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TOWN OF WESTFIELD

Geological Story—If the reader could turn back the hands of the clock of time some millions of years he would find the land where the beautiful town of Westfield is now located, far beneath the ocean waves, clouded over with impending sediment washed from the iron permeated formations of the great Appalachian mountain system. Erosion continued on these stormswept mountains until thousands of feet of silty sands were deposited on the ocean floor, and the red sandstone of this section was the result. As time passed, the temperature of both the air and the water grew warmer. Swarms of animal life filled the waters of the sea and impenetrable jungles of plant life covered the land. It is interesting to note that the vestiges of that early time still persist in the diminutive sedges and scouring rushes that are yet to be found here on the land, and the red euglena to be seen on the surface of Clark's pond in Mindowaskin Park.

The commingling of the humus from plant and animal life for a few thousand years with the surface deposits of eroded sandstones, brought to the surface a soil fit for the habitation of man. But long before man came to possess the land there were many changes in the strata of the surface structure. Land areas were deposited and redeposited. Formations were tilted, warped and broken. There were great upheavals forming hills and valleys, and streams cut their courses through the land. From internal earth disturbances the plutonic rocks of the Watchung ranges were pushed up from thousands of feet below the surface, and the eternal hills still stand a memorial to that geological cataclysm. The core of the Watchungs is made up of trap rock, or diabase, and is a part of the Palisade system characterized by the columnar formation of rock on the west bank of the Hudson river. Snake Hill, in Hudson county, the Watchung Mountain in Union and Somerset, and Cushentunk Mountains in Hunterdon county, are parts of a series of upheavals.

The geological period in which this transformation took place is known as the mesozoic era, or period of middle life. Following this came the cenozoic era, or period of new life. In this latter era the glacial period is placed. The temperature of the earth's surface was greatly reduced. The humid atmosphere was the source of much snow and ice. For ages, snow and ice accumulated on the surface of the earth until a great glacier began to push its way southward over the continent. It is estimated that the depth of this frigid blanket was from one to three miles. The terminal moraine of the glacier reached the central part of our State, and surface evidence shows that it extended from the mouth of the Raritan river northwestward to Morristown, south of Lake Hopatcong and thence to the Delaware river south of Belvidere. When this ice sheet melted, streams of water flowed from its edge and numerous sand and gravel deposits were made. These deposits now mark the limit of the terminal moraine. The sand hills at Stanley Oval, at the end of East Broad street and the gravel ridge in the Picton section through which Central avenue cuts its way, are vestiges of deposits of this far-away age. There is considerable evidence that the terminal moraine of the glacier was washed by the waves of the ocean in this section, and

that the gravel and sand deposits were made on the floor of the ocean. As the glacier receded, the land deposits slowly built themselves up and the ocean shore gradually withdrew to the southeast. At an early time the ocean had its shore close to the present mountains. The bayberries that grow over our sandy knolls may have persisted since that prehistoric time.

The animal life of the State at this time was made up of many species of gigantic size now extinct. Mastodons, mammoths, dinosaurs, elks and peccaries were without doubt common to our State. The remains of a mammoth were unearthed near Morristown, New Jersey, by the early settlers. In Durham cave on the Delaware river, south of Easton, bones of the extinct peccary were found, and in 1865 the teeth of a mastodon were taken from a spring near Canoe Brook Golf Club, north of Summit. One of the teeth referred to is now in the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, D. C. Another is in the possession of Miss Edna Dickinson, of Chatham, New Jersey.

Following the habitation of these now extinct species of animals came prehistoric man. Considerable evidence has been assembled that points toward the existence of a race of men many hundred years prior to the Indian whom Columbus found on this continent. For some years past, archæologists have been attracted to certain stone implements that suggest an age of man much earlier than that of the aboriginal inhabitants of America known as the American Indian. A group of specimens that has aroused inquiry is made up of implements commonly called "turtle-backs." In France, scientists speak of them as the *coups de poings*, or hand hoes; in England as "hatches," and in America as paleoliths and neoliths. These implements are made from various materials such as jasper, argillite, rhyolite, quartz, chert, and novaculite. Crudeness of workmanship, lack of polish, absence of pottery found with them, depth of position in undisturbed deposits, and patination on fractured surfaces, indicate great age for the manufacturers of these primitive implements. In many cases they are found deposited with shells and bones of the pleistocene or glacial epoch which geologically immediately precedes the Recent Epoch.

There is a disposition on the part of popular opinion to conclude that evidence of prehistoric man might be found in Europe, Asia or Africa, but that in this comparatively new country of America, evidence of prehistoric man is impossible. However, findings at Abbeville, France, and at Caddington, England, prompted such men as C. C. Abbot, of Trenton, New Jersey, H. C. Mercer, of Doylestown, Pennsylvania, and Ernest Volk, of Cambridge, Massachusetts, to search for remains of prehistoric man in America. The investigations of all of these men have been confined to the Delaware River Valley. Dr. Abbot found both human bones and paleoliths deeply imbedded in the Trenton gravels. Dr. Mercer located a primitive argillite quarry at Gaddis Run, near Point Pleasant, Pennsylvania. Ernest Volk, in an expedition for Harvard College, found implements, human and animal bones, six or more feet beneath the yellow gravels at Trenton. The writer, in the Upper Delaware, near Dingman's Bridge, found hearths with hearth stones in original position and crude implements nine feet below the surface. On the floors of rock shelters along the Delaware, south of Easton, the writer has also found distinctive argillitic cultures two and a half feet below the surface, in undisturbed position.

There seems to be little doubt but that a race of primitive men inhabited this section of New Jersey at a very early date, possibly five to ten thousand years ago. It may be much earlier. Some ethnologists think these early people were autochthonous to this continent, *i. e.*, an original people in this hemisphere. Implements of this early period are common in this vicinity. While no investigation has been made to locate specimens *in situ*, yet many have been picked up that have found their way to the surface. Mauls, pitted stones and "turtlebacks" are met with on most every inhabitable site in the county. If the thesis of our archæologists is correct, and there is strong evidence that it is, man has inhabited this territory for a long time. Whether his occupancy was continuous or not, is questionable, and to what extent the land was inhabited from age to age by different tribes of the same race carries us bewilderingly into the field of speculation.

By the patina on chipped stones there is strong evidence of two distinctive early epochs. The older is spoken of as the paleolithic, and the more recent as the neolithic. Specimens often show by the different character of patination on certain flake-scars decided variability of time when the implement was successively worked upon. It would seem that primitive man in paleolithic time picked up certain pieces of stone and after breaking off a few flakes casted them aside; and that a thousand years or more later, other workers in stone tried to fashion them to their needs without success. I say a thousand years or more later, for the patina as shown on scars of these ancient artifacts took longer to form than the historic period of man's existence on the earth. Then, too, the distinctive differences in character of patination on the same background indicate a definite lapse of time.

There is a class of argillitic artifacts in forms, such as crude knives, arrow heads and spears, which points to a period much older than the recent flint era. These are especially common in our county. Since there were no native rocks that were workable, and since the glacial drift had a noticeable dearth of workable material, caches of quarry material were doubtlessly brought from long distances. The argillite implements found in the county seem to be of the character of the argillite native to the section south of Frenchtown, New Jersey, and was probably imported from that section. According to the weathering of the implements found, the people who used them lived here some time about one thousand years ago. Of this people all that is known about them has been gathered from the few imperishable implements which they have left behind.

Following the argillite age came a people who worked in flint and granitoids. Arrow heads and ceremonial implements are found of jasper, chert, hornstone, granular quartz, crystalline quartz, and the many varieties of materials that make up the quartz group. This period shows considerable progress in ability to work in stone. Another step in progress is marked by the polished implements. Jasper, flint, rose quartz, trap rock, green-stone, and diorite were used. Celts, axes, ceremonials, tomahawks, gorgets and beads were articles that were polished. At times the whole implement was polished. Often this process stopped with part of the implement. An advance beyond this latter innovation was the use of copper and the invention of pottery. While tribes in the northern part of the State used copper to some extent, there is no evidence from the implements of the county that copper was used here.

Indian Inhabitants—The Indians who inhabited this immediate section were the Sanhicans, a part of the Unami Lenape who lived in the central part of Sheyichbi (New Jersey) from the Falls at Trenton to Newark Bay. These Indians were called by the Dutch, Raritans, the Indian name of the river within whose watershed they lived. The Raritans not only held dominion over this part of the State, but also over Staten Island. There was a noted Indian settlement on Ash Swamp, south of Shackamaxon Golf Club and Willow Grove, on the north, east and west sides of the swamp. The Indian name for this settlement was Tamaques. From implements found at various times, Indian encampments were located at the following places: Stanley Oval, Ripley Place, Sewer farm, Presbyterian church grounds, the Badgley farm near Silver Lake, Echo Lake golf grounds, Shackamaxon golf grounds, the old Westfield golf grounds, and the Miller farm at the head of East Broad street. On the land east of Fairview Cemetery, it is reported an Indian burial ground was located.

The upper Indian Path from Trenton across the State probably came through Scotch Plains along the Watchung Mountain, and met the Minisink Trail at Branch Mills. Another path came from the south over Central avenue and Mountain avenue and crossed the mountain in the depression west of "Pot Luck." One of the most noted, if not the most noted, Indian paths in the State was the Minisink Trail, which ran from Minisink Island south of Milford, Pennsylvania, from the Delaware river through Culver's Gap south of Lake Hopatcong, through Dover, Rockaway, Whippany, Hanover, Milburn, Westfield, Metuchen, Sayreville to Shrewsbury Inlet. A branch of this trail came through Morristown, Chatham, and Summit, and joined the path at Springfield again. In so far as the path can be traced in this immediate vicinity, it crossed the Normahiggin (Noluns Maheguns) at Branch Mills, came to the head of East Broad street, thence immediately back of Fairview Cemetery, across to Ripley Place, thence to Willow Grove east of Ash Swamp to Metuchen, and crossed the Raritan at a point called in early times Kent's Neck, near where Sayreville is now located. The Indians would regularly migrate over this path from the mountains to the coast. They would retire to the mountains in winter, and in the early spring would return to the shore. As late as 1820, Indians traveled over this path. On the farm of Mr. Ludlow in Cranford is a spring which is known as the Indian spring. This was probably a stopping place just off the trail. The camp sites on Echo Lake golf club grounds, Miller's farm at the head of East Broad street, Sand Pit on the Pierson farm east of Fairview Cemetery, Ripley Place, and on Ash Swamp were points on this famous trail.

The surface archæological remains found in and about Westfield are heterogeneous in character. They indicate that many different peoples inhabited the section in aboriginal times. Paleolithic, neolithic, argillitic, and implements of the many varieties of materials in the quartz group, are found on Indian sites. It is probable that prehistoric man, Sanhicans, or Raritans, Maquaas, or Mohawks, Wappingers and various Iroquois tribes, inhabited this territory from time to time. The arrow heads, hand hoes, celts, knives, axes and mauls found on camp sites point to these different peoples. The head of a war club of granular quartz was found on the Woodruff farm adjoining the present Sewer farm. This piece of Indian artifacts is of a far western type. It is now in the possession of Mr. E. R. Woodruff, of Westfield. It suggests inroads of tribes from the West.

The tribe inhabiting the vicinity of Westfield which is most frequently referred to was the Sanhican, or Raritan, as the Dutch called them. They were a war-loving people, as were all of the Lenni Lenape. De Vries pictures them as tolerably stout, with a long lock of black hair like a cock's comb. The women were well featured, with long countenances and loose hanging hair. They were very foul and dirty. Danker and Sluyter speak of them as "dull of comprehension, slow of speech, bashful, bold of person and red of skin. They wear something in front of them over the thighs and a piece of duffel like a blanket around the body." Beaver skin was used for clothing. It was worn with the fur inside in winter and outside in summer. Coats were often made of wild turkey's feathers. The women ornamented themselves more than men, and the children went nearly naked much of the time. Both men and women went bareheaded for the most part. Bracelets were worn around the neck and arms. Moccasins and leggings of elk hide were common. They often painted their faces with red or black lead. At times the women would draw black lines around their eyes (O'Callaghan). Their food consisted of maize mainly. This was pounded on a flat stone or with a pestle in the hollow of a tree stump. They would sieve it through a wotassen, a basket made of hemp. Tobacco, beans, squash and melons were grown. Nuts and wild grapes were used as food. Fish, oysters and game were stable diets. The Raritans and Hackensacks were given to hunting and fishing rather than to agriculture. A long bow with arrows having stone heads was the most common weapon. They would often hunt deer by means of "drives," in which the animals were forced into the water and then slain.

Their habitations were not like the wigwams of the plains, although the term "wickom" was used by the Lenape. A dome shaped shelter made of bent bows or reeds was the most common house. This was so low that a man would have to stoop to get into it. In the center of the roof was a hole for the smoke to escape. The lodge was usually about thirty feet in circumference. Salt meadow grass, cornstalks, leaves, hides, brush and fallen branches were used for thatching purposes. The "Long House" of the Iroquois is reported by Danker and Sluyter on Long Island. There is no direct evidence that it was used in New Jersey.

Bark canoes and dugouts were used for transportation. A child was carried on the back of a squaw by means of a skin slung over the shoulder and under the arm. Parched corn was transported in grass baskets and bags made of a mattress-like weave. Pottery containers with woven coverings were common.

The dead were buried in an embryonic position, hands in front of the face, and knees under the chin, sometimes in a sitting position. After the influence of Christianity full length burials were made. During the winter when the ground was frozen, bodies were left in an out-of-the-way place. With the spring time the flesh would decay from the bones, and as soon as practical a "bone burial" was made. It was the custom of the Lenape in case of migration to take the bones of their dead with them. Heckewelder speaks of a migrating procession going through Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, that carried with it such a stench from the bones of the dead being transported that the inhabitants were almost driven out of town.

A warrior had usually but one wife; however, this was not always the case. In the "Remonstrance of New Netherlands" it is stated that both men and women are exceedingly careless in their habits, without the least

particle of shame. A girl was marriageable at adolescence. At that time she would bedeck herself with zeewan (trinkets, wampum, beads, etc.), and go and sit in an exposed place with some squaws, showing that they were out for a bargain. The suitor with the most zeewan was usually successful (De Vries).

Their civil organization, where there was any, consisted of a king with a few followers. In case of attack the strongest king in a section naturally took the lead and the weaker ones followed. In general they believed in the great Manitou, with many inferior Manitous. They were conscious of an evil spirit, but believed that he could not harm them so long as they were in favor with the good spirit. According to Heckewelder, they were very superstitious. The owl was considered a bird of warning. When one was heard about the camp, an Indian would take some gli-an-ican (Indian tobacco) and sprinkle it in the camp fire so that the smoke would scare him away. David Brainard speaks of their worship of idols. There was probably considerable of it among the Lenape; however, it was exceptional.

The Indians living south of the Watchung Mountains were all related tribally to the Raritans. It is not likely that the territory was ever thickly populated. There are evidences of many camp sites, but in most cases they were but periodically occupied. A few of the Indians were doubtlessly permanent residents. In 1648 it was estimated that all of the Indians in the Raritan Valley did not number more than 1,200. Early in the French and Indian wars the Raritans were attracted into the conflict by the Iroquois. In 1721 it was reported that the Indians in this section were few and very innocent and friendly. At the treaty of Crosswick, 1756, when all of the Indians of the State were gathered together on the Brotherton Reservation in Burlington county, there was but one Indian to represent the Raritans. That was a buck by the name of Tom Evans. By 1767 the Delawares had withdrawn to the Allegheny River Valley, Pennsylvania, and from thence they went to the Muskingum in Ohio.

Indian names now used in the vicinity of Westfield are Rahway, Passaic, Raritan, Watchung, Normahiggan (Noluns Maheguns), Shackamaxon and Mindowaskin. Rahway corresponds to Rockaway, probably from Algonkin "na-wak-wa," meaning in the middle of the forest. Wequahick is at the head of a creek by that name. Passaic is possibly a contraction of the name of a Pompton chief, Paakek Siekaak or Paakeh Sehaak. That part of the Passaic river running through Union county was called in the earliest time Monepenonk (Alexander papers). Raritan is a Dutch corruption of "eraruwitan" or "raruwitan"—"the stream overflows so." Watchung is probably derived from Wachunk, in the Munsie dialect meaning high hill. Normahiggin is a variant of Noluns Maheguns, Monahiggens, Nanhegans or Mohegan. (Indian deed to Governor Lowry, Noluns Maheguns Elizabeth Town Bill, page 114). The root is derived from Manigan, wolf, the totem of the Munsee. This name is a vestige of the inroads or influences of the Hudson Valley Mohegans. Shackamaxon is the name of a Delaware tribe that lived within the limits of Philadelphia. The name does not belong to this section. Mindowaskin was one of the four original owners of the land from whom Captain Baker purchased clandestinely the tract including Westfield. Wewonapee, Seweckronek and Canundus were the other three.

During the period of preparation for the Pageant in the fall of 1920, a great deal of interest was aroused in the red sandstone mortars found

in and about the town. In all about thirty were located. They are uniformly made out of a red sandstone similar to outcroppings between the First and Second Watchung ranges. The most primitive of these are rather shallow. Some are as deep as fourteen to sixteen inches. A few are finished both on the inside and outside, while others are superficial depressions in glacial boulders. Diligent inquiry did not bring to light any information concerning the origin of these "stone dishes" as they were commonly called. In fact no one seems to have concerned himself about them even to a memory of their manufacture. There is reason to believe that the earliest forms were made by the Indians in which to grind their corn, and that the whites in imitation of their practice wrought more elaborate ones and used them mainly as watering troughs.

The only historic reference found thus far relative to these stone dishes being of Indian origin is in Clayton's "History of Union County." In speaking of Branch Mills he refers to a large stone in front of Parkhurst's mill door "having an excavation of some nine inches deep and about twenty-two inches across, said to have been an Indian mortar for pounding their corn."

Here follows a list of those still to be found in and about the town: Fairacre Farm, Benson Place; Walnut street, near Clark street; Miss Pier-son's, New York avenue, three; Manor's, West Broad street, on Fanwood line; Mr. Neilson, Willow Grove road; Mr. Bank, 833 South avenue; Central avenue, near Park street, in Italian's garden; Mr. Brewer's farm, Benson Place, two; Mr. John Davis, East Broad street, corner of Springfield road; Fisher's place, Springfield road; Rule's farm, Woodland avenue; Ezra Miller's, Springfield road; Ditzell's, Springfield road, near Fisher's; Mr. Stacy Bender's, East Broad street; Fritt's place, Benson place; Dr. Harrison's property; Ed. Woodruff's, Central avenue; Pot Luck; Bazley's, Harrison avenue; Irving Carpenter, 135 Central avenue, two; Rumspaden's, 605 Mountain avenue; Westfield Golf Club, Jerusalem road; Rich's Place, Mountainside, near Bird's Corner; Mr. Leigh Pearsall, two; Mr. Willoughby, four (two of these are the best in town); Gideon E. Ludlow, end of Woodland road, Cranford, two.

Early Settlement—Tradition says that the last battle with the Indians of this section was near old Richard French's residence on the road to Springfield beyond Branch Mills. The people living on the mountain and at Locust Grove would often take refuge in the Badgley home to escape the enmity of the savages. Beyond Willow Grove on the Raritan road from the Gersham Littell farm it is said that Phebe Terry and her parents took refuge in Ash Swamp during one of the early Indian raids.

The Indians hated the Dutch since they tried about 1699 to make slaves of them; and for the Scotch who settled at Scotch Plains, there was a like hatred. They said they would like to drive all of the Scotch folk into the sea.

Gideon E. Ludlow (the name was formerly Ludlum) reports that his grandmother, Margaret Poole, told him there were Indian wigwams in 1790 on the Rahway river, where Union avenue now crosses it. An incident is related that shows the extreme cruelty of the whites exercised at times toward the Indians. It seems that an Indian squaw who was camping with her brave at this point was away when one of the settlers passed by the wigwam. Their papoose had been left alone in camp with no thought of harm. The story goes that this enemy of the Indians took the little child, and laying it on a strip of bark torn from a fallen tree, set it

afloat on the river. On the return of the mother, after long search she found to her great grief that her child had been drowned in the dark waters of the silent stream.

It is generally thought that Verrazano, the Italian navigator, in exploring the coast for France, entered New York Bay in the winter of 1524. On Sunday, September 6, 1609, nearly a hundred years later, Henry Hudson cast anchor off Sandy Hook. An exploring party under John Coleman entered New York Bay and "went in two leagues and saw an open Sea, and returned" (Juet's Narrative). It is quite evident that he did not go into the interior. Tradition states that Coleman was slain the same day by the arrow of a Sanhican Indian. Up until 1650 it was not deemed safe to venture as far into the wilderness as the western shores of Achter Kol (Newark Bay) (Hetfield's "History of Elizabeth").

In 1640 the Dutch sent an expedition against the Indians in this region and on the Raritan who had been accused of thefts and trespasses. The kings were maltreated and abused shamefully. Their dome shaped "wickoms" of bark and reeds and their cornfields were burned. A number were killed. The Indians in retaliation attacked the settlers on Staten Island and broke up a number of plantations.

The first attempt to settle this territory was made by the Dutch in 1651. One of the most inviting regions in all New Netherland lay immediately west of the Achter Kol and Staten Island. The Honorable Cornelius Van Werckhoven, of Utrecht, Holland, was attracted to this section, and Mr. Augustine Heermans, of New Amsterdam, was commissioned to purchase the land of the natives. He made the transaction December 26, 1657, with the Indians residing thereon, for all the land north of the Raritan creek, west to a creek called Man-kack-kewachky (possibly the north branch of the Raritan), from Raritan Point, Ompage (now Perth Amboy), north to Pechiesse (thought to be Passaic), up to its head and thence to the creek Man-kack-kewachky. The Indians who sold the land were Mattano, Appamankaoff, for themselves and in behalf of Memewan, Warritschew (Warischeu), Enckleen and Nechoak. The Indians who signed the contract were Mattano, Warischeu and Appamanskaock. Van Werckhoven never took up his claim, and the land reverted to the Indian owners. It is probable that some scattered Dutch pioneers settled in this section at that time. The purpose of the proposed colony in this section was to "serve as a bulwark to the Dutch nation against the savages on the Raritan and Minisink."

Many attempts were made to settle the land west of Staten Island and north of the Raritan previous to the year 1664, when the settlement was established at Elizabeth Town. Messrs. Benjamin Fum, Robert Treat, Dr. Jaspar Gunn, and Richard Law, from Wethersfield, in Connecticut, made such a venture, but nothing was ever heard of it. From 1633 to 1655 the Dutch, who carried on considerable trade in beaver hides with the Indians in this section, tried to establish settlement, but little success followed. From 1655 to 1665 there was a decided cessation in the efforts because of the intense hatred on the part of the Indians. The Dutch had massacred them ruthlessly at Pavonia, Hoboken and Staten Island, and, consequently, whites were killed at sight by the revengeful Indian inhabitants throughout the northeastern part of our State.

In 1664 Charles II., King of England, granted to his brother James, Duke of York, an extensive tract of land extending from the Connecticut river to the Delaware. Shortly after this transfer he conveyed to Lord

Berkeley and Sir George Carteret what is now the State of New Jersey. Prior to the accession to Berkeley and Carteret, Colonel Richard Nicholls, who was acting as governor of the territory of the Duke of York in America, had conceived the idea of colonizing this territory, had purchased from the Indians the land, and had permitted English immigrants from Connecticut and Long Island to settle on the land. As a result of his conception, Elizabeth Town, Woodbridge and Piscataway were founded. When Nicholls was informed of the grant made by the Duke of York to Berkeley and Carteret, he relinquished his claim to the land. Berkeley and Carteret arrived in August, 1665, with thirty associates from England and established themselves in Elizabeth Town.

The Governor of New York, Richard Nicholls, on September 30, 1664, gave privilege to John Bayley, Daniel Denton and Luke Watson to purchase land from the Indians in New Jersey west of Staten Island. These men met the Indian Chiefs Mattano, Manamowauc, and Cowescomen on Staten Island and bargained for the land west of the Achter Kull for 400 fathoms of white wampum and 200 fathoms of black wampum. The transfer included the territory bounded by the Raritan on the south, on the east by the Achter Kull north to Kull Bay at the First River, and westward into the country twice the length of its breadth from north to south.

It may be that there was a possible misunderstanding on the part of the Indians respecting the extent of this purchase. There is reason to believe that the First River which sets westward out of the said Bay aforesaid was thought of by the Indians as the Rahway. The fact is, there is no "aforesaid Bay" referred to in the original document. The English purchasers had in mind the Passaic. They could not have bargained for the land north of Weequaic, for that belonged to the Hackensacks, and Elizabeth Town never made such an extensive claim, even though there was considerable controversy concerning the dividing line between the two settlements. "Into the Country Twice the Length" carried the claim as far westward on a line at right angles with the coast as the Musconetcong river. If the distance was measured by the irregular line of the coast, the claim would have extended to the Delaware river. Later claims and controversies of the Elizabeth Town lots indicate that the Delaware river was considered the limit of the claim.

There is little doubt but that the Indians considered the Minisink Path as the western limit of the land sold. This Path ran from Springfield by the Echo Lake Golf Club, east of the Fairview Cemetery in Westfield, east of Ash Swamp (Tamaques) through Metuchen to Kent's Neck on the Raritan, opposite what is now Sayreville. The camp of Matochshegan was at this point on the Raritan. Captain John Baker, the English and Dutch interpreter of the Elizabeth Town Purchase, seems to have been aware of this understanding on the part of the Indians, for before Carteret came he clandestinely purchased from Minowaskin, Canundus, Seweckroneck (possibly the Seweckherones of the Elizabeth Town Purchase) and Wewonapee, the land west of the Minisink Trail, including Westfield and Scotch Plains, later known as the Baker Tract. These chieftains were probably Munsie Lenape of the Wapping Clan, who had been crowded back to the mountains in the northwestern end of the county because of the incoming white settlers. It is possible that this transaction is indication of a general policy of dealing with the Indian. They did not understand the language of the whites. They were honest themselves, and thought the whites even more

so in their bargaining. The whites were greatly tempted, and through various concessions of the Indians successful to the settlers and through their weakness to protect themselves, purchases were at the best one-sided bargains, if not intentionally worded so as to be favorable particularly to the purchasers. The Walking Purchase in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, was of this character.

Prior to 1683 two thousand acres, including the land that is now occupied by the town of Westfield, were owned by T. Hart (map of Raritan river, 1683). Later it was known as the Baker Tract. This tract, according to the Alexander Papers, now in the New York Historical Library, lay west of the Minisink Path and covered the land now included in the town of Westfield. Baker was an interpreter among the Indians and aided in the Elizabeth Town purchase. Before Carteret took charge of East Jersey, he either accepted this tract from the Indians as a gift or clandestinely purchased it from them July 16, 1684. It was not considered a straightforward transaction. He was tried in the Court of Common Right, August 12, 1684, and found guilty. The fine was ten pounds and good behavior, but his right to the land was not denied. The Indian who helped Baker to obtain and lay out his claim was named Hans.

According to purchases from Baker the following persons lived on this tract in the vicinity of Westfield: 1676, William Piles, on West Branch of Raway, 230 acres; 1685, John Barclay settled near Blue Hills, 700 acres of land; 1685, John Forbes, near Blue Hills, 425 acres; 1685, Joseph Frazey, 135 acres joining Dr. Robinson's on the Raway (Robinson's Branch is named for this Dr. Robinson); 1686, John Clark, 120 acres joining Dr. Robinson on Raway; 1687, John Carrington, 100 acres joining Dr. Robinson on Raway W Branch; 1687, Governor Barclay, 500 acres where Turkey Brook comes into the Raway. In a deed to Governor Lowry for land on the Noluns Maheguns, Normahiggins, houses of a Mr. Bryant and a Mr. Blanchard are mentioned. Stephen Osborne lived there also. This was the settlement of Branch Mills on the Minisink Trail near Echo Lake. In 1695 John Erskine, a Scotchman, owned a lot of 100 acres in the immediate vicinity of the town, what was later the Gideon Ross homestead.

When Sir George Carteret died, a new administration came in 1682, and the Province of East Jersey was sold in London to the highest bidder. Among the purchasers were many from the Society of Friends or Quakers. William Penn, Thomas Rudyard, Samuel Groome, James and David Drummond, Robert Barclay and Gawen Lawrie were among those who obtained the land in this section. The Quaker settlements at Rahway and Plainfield more or less included Westfield. Thus in 1683 Westfield and vicinity came under a dominant Quaker influence. Gawen Lawrie says of this section, March, 1684: "There are but few Indian natives in the country. Their strength is inconsiderable, they live in the woods, and have small towns in some places far up in the country. They plant a little Indian corn, shoot deer, and other wild Beasts and Fowles for their food" (Scot's Model, pages 173-183). Gawen Lawrie, October 30, 1684, bought of the Indians, Seweckroneck, Mindowaskin, Canundus, and Wewonapee, a large tract about Green Brook and the Blue Hills. This tract was doubtlessly coördinate with Baker's claim, and included Scotch Plains and Westfield. Within the next few years a great many Scotch Presbyterians with many servants came into this country because of the account written by Lawrie and spread abroad in England.

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Lawrie's tract from the Indians overlapped the claims of the Elizabeth Town purchase under the honorable General Richard Nicholls, and consequently the sales which he made to the Scotch Presbyterians led to a great deal of controversy between the settlers in Elizabeth Town and those in this section. These dual claims were the causes of many legal disputes for the next seventy-five years.

At this time New Perth, now Perth Amboy, called by the Indians Ompoge, was the most important town in East Jersey. Other important towns were Piscataway, Woodbridge, and Elizabeth Town. This last mentioned settlement included Westfield at this time. The names Fullerton, Gordon, Forbes and Johnstone are among the Scotch settlers of this period. They speak of droves of deer, wild horses, wild turkey, beaver, wolves, bear, rattlesnakes, and a flea by the salt marshes that is most troublesome in summer.

The Presbyterian settlers so increased in numbers that on April 6, 1686, at a General Assembly at Perth Amboy the Quaker regime under Gawen Lawrie was overthrown, and Lord Neill Campbell, a Scotch Presbyterian, was made governor of the Province of East Jersey. The Quaker rule lasted only for a brief period of four years. Churches continued at Rahway and Plainfield, and even to-day the Plainfield church is maintained.

It will be observed that up until 1700 this sparsely settled region had undergone a number of influences. It is barely possible that Spanish Catholic missionaries might have passed through here. An old Spanish mission bell found in Elizabeth suggests this possibility. The Dutch missionaries and scientists, Danker and Sluyter, and De Vries, the influence of the settlement at New Amsterdam, Dutch adventurers for minerals, and fur traders, opened up the country and made known its possibilities. Incidentally they established an undying hatred between the Indian and the white man. The Quaker influence was wholesome and helped to assuage the enmity of the Indian. Unfortunately it lasted but for a period of four years. On the coming of the Scotch Presbyterians, an even more determined spirit toward the extermination of the Indian was established, and within a period of twenty-five years the land knew the Indian no more. The wish of the Indian "to drive all of the Scot folk into the sea" is indicative of the spirit that existed between them.

The close of the seventeenth century finds this section sparsely settled. The largest community was at Scotch Plains. At Branch Mills were at least a half dozen small farms, about Ash Swamp (Tamaques) were some farms, especially in the vicinity of Willow Grove.

The annals of the French family record the first settlement west of the Rahway by one Richard French. He and his father are said to be the first white men who permanently crossed the Rahway river. Richard French settled near the crossroads, about a mile beyond Branch Mills, where Turkey Lane crosses Springfield road. He found an Indian clearing about a quarter of a mile from the road running from Union to Plainfield, there built his house near a spring, and established a trading post with the Indians.

It is probable that John Erskine lived at this time on what was later the Gideon Ross estate and that he was the first settler in the immediate limits of the town in 1695. He drew lot No. 143 of the 100-acre lots in the "West Field." Later the estate of Gideon Ross was known as the Ripley mansion on Elizabeth avenue. Erskine was a tailor. He is credited in the Elizabeth Town Book B 32, 48, with contributing to the sup-

port of Mr. Harriman, January 18, 1697, by giving five shillings per annum and a pair of leather breeches for each of his two sons, Richard and Joseph, three shillings six pence each, and also "three days work of his negro Robbin in threshing wheat at three bits per day 6s. 9d." Andrew Craig drew lot 162 of the 100-acre lots on the southwest side of Rahway river and on the lower side of the Noramahegon branch, 1699-1700. He was a member of St. John's Episcopal Church in Elizabeth Town, and entertained the missionary, Rev. George Keith, at his home in 1703. He later became attached to the Westfield Presbyterian Church.

It was in the very beginning of the eighteenth century that the settlement of the west fields of Elizabeth Town became a distinctive community. There was a church here, or at least a mission, as early as 1707, for when the noted divine, Rev. Jonathan Dickinson, began his ministerial labors in New Jersey, his itinerary included Elizabeth, Rahway, Westfield, Connecticut Farms, and Springfield ("Life of John Brainerd," page 86).

It will be recalled that the claims of the Elizabeth Town purchase extended far into the interior. Consequently many landlords in Elizabeth Town had staked out fields in this section which were known by them as the west fields, since they lay to the westward of the owner's original property. It is apparent to the reader that the phrase "The West Fields of Elizabeth Town" came into vogue naturally. When the land was occupied by dwellings, the community became a distinctive settlement known as "The West Fields," and later Westfield. Up until 1699 little of the land claimed by the Elizabeth Town purchase had been occupied. Settlers were coming in from New England by way of Long Island, and the inhabitants at the time were increasing. Consequently there was need for more land. It was decided at a town meeting at Elizabeth Town in the fall of 1699 that an equitable distribution of the back country lands be made. The work was begun December 26, 1699, and completed on March 5, 1700. The land within the watershed of the Rahway river was laid out into 100-acre lots. This survey included the towns of Union, Westfield, and Plainfield. Hatfield says, "The settlements of Connecticut Farms and Westfield date from this allotment; the staple of the population of these townships being the descendants of the old planters among whom these lands were apportioned" (Elizabeth Town Book B, pages 12-37). Tradition says that the town established its identity as a village within the more widespread community embracing Scotch Plains, Branch Mills and Willow Grove about 1720. It is probable that about this time a store, road house, or hotel was built here.

Prior to the Revolution—From names of present inhabitants, few are found whose progenitors lived here prior to the Revolution; however, there are a few—Baker, Cory, Miller, Woodruff, Pierson, Marsh, Scudder, Crane, Clark, Frazee, Lambert, Hetfield, and Denman. Names commonly met with in the early days that have disappeared are Acken, Badgley, Bryant, Brooks, Craig, Connet, Hole, Littell, Ludlum, Spinage, Yoemans, Erskine, Elmer, Radley, Roll, Sayre.

In the early days the inhabitants were strictly agricultural in their pursuits. The growing of grains, wheat, rye and buckwheat was a common occupation. Sheep and hogs, with some cattle, were the principal interests in animal husbandry. There were grist and flour mills at Branch Mills and Willow Grove. A tannery was located on the stream

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in what is now Mindowaskin Park, and cider mills were common. In fact, the community was known for its good cider.

During the seventy-five years preceding the Revolution, many periods of excitement passed over the little town, even though these years were years of peace. The French and Indian wars took now and then a citizen into the ranks of the colonial army, which was valuable experience for those who were to engage in the conflict which was to follow.

The constant rivalry between the Presbyterians and Episcopalists kept up a current of feeling in the religious field. At the death of the Rev. John Harriman and with the advent of the Rev. Jonathan Dickinson, Presbyterianism was strengthened and ultimately gained a powerful foothold which led to the prevalency of that denomination throughout the county of Essex and to the utmost confines of East Jersey. Under Dickinson's influence allied congregations were established at Rahway, Plainfield, Connecticut Farms, Springfield, Turkey and West Hanover as part of the Elizabeth Town church.

During this period there was considerable slave trade. In most families in Westfield, negro slaves were kept, and in a few Indians were held in servitude. Some residents of Westfield to-day remember the old slave quarters on the Gideon Ross estate. At the port of Elizabeth Town, negroes were frequently sold. In Hatfield's "History of Elizabeth Town" we find the following: "As specimens of the domestic slave trade the following advertisements by one of the most prominent citizens, an active member of the Presbyterian Church (Elizabeth Town), president of the board of trustees, and subsequently an elder for many years, are worthy of notice (April 27, 1757). A likely parcel of negro boys and girls from twelve to twenty years of age who have all had the smallpox. To be sold by Cornelius Hetfield in Elizabeth Town." The following slave bond is irrefutable evidence of the transfer of a human chattel in the early days of Westfield:

Know all men by these presents, that I, Benjamin Hinds, of the County of Essex and Township of Westfield, for the sum of forty dollars in hand paid or secured to be paid, have and do bargain and sell to John Dunham, of the township and county aforesaid, his executors, administrators and assigns, a certain Negro girl named Lydia, for the term of eight years, commencing the first day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, to have and to hold to him, his executors, administrators and assigns, of which said girl I have put the said John Dunham in full possession at the sealing of these presents, and I do warrant and will defend the said John Dunham in the peaceable possession of said girl against me and all persons whatsoever. Witness my hand and seal this first day of January, in the year eighteen hundred and thirteen. 1813.

Sealed and delivered in the
presence of
SALLY DUNHAM.

BENJAMIN HINES. (Seal).
his
JOHN (x) VAN WINKLE. (Seal).
mark

In the book of sessions the Rev. Benjamin Woodruff of the Presbyterian Church of Westfield has entered: August 12, 1759, baptized my negro child on my own account N. Margaret. August 2, 1761, baptized my negro child on my own account N. Violet. July 12, 1780, married my negro Frank to Dr. Elmer's negro woman Flora. November 8, 1778, baptized a negro woman belonging to Samuel Meeker, N. Dorcas. On the map of Revolutionary times it will be observed that Sambo, the sexton of the church, lived out on Gallows Hill, on the north side of East Broad street.

The following advertisement in the "New Jersey Journal" is an interesting item from the pen of a Westfield slave owner:

Ran away from the subscriber the evening of the 2nd instant, a Negro boy named Robin, but sometimes calls himself Levi, alias Leave, about fifteen years old, somewhat tall of his age, is an artful fellow, very modest in speech, has a sober look, and can frame a smooth story from rough materials, naturally very lazy, but capable of activity; went off in haste, having on an old felt hat, white woolen waistcoat with stocking sleeves, brown under ditto, pair of white woolen overalls, tow shirt, pale blue stockings, old shoes without buckles; supposed to have enlisted in the service, or else secreted by some evil minded persons, whose hearts are as black as the fugitive's face. If the former should be the case, the proprietor is under no apprehensions but he will be immediately given up. A handsome reward will be paid to the person who secures him for his master, besides generous payment for trouble.

NOAH MARSH.

N. B.—All persons are forewarned harbouring the above negro at their peril.
Westfield, May 9, 1780.

—The "New Jersey Journal," Vol. II., No. LXV., May 10, 1780.

While the "Great Revival of Religion," 1740, and the attitude of the Quakers in this section made their contributions against the evil practice of slavery, it was not alone because of moral compunctions of conscience that the anti-slavery movement gained momentum. There was a general rebellion against the practice on the part of the younger and more enlightened colored population. The negro conspiracy in the city of New York in 1741, when the negroes planned to burn the city and murder the populace, aroused thoughtful people against the evil business. At this time 154 negroes were committed to prison. Fourteen of these were burned at the stake, and eighteen were hanged. This method of subduing the infuriated negroes spread, and we find in the county of Essex, recorded in the Freeholders' Book of Records, "June 4, 1741, Daniel Harrison sent in his account of wood carted for burning two negroes. Allowed currency 0£.-11s.-0d. February 25, 1741, Joseph Heden account for wood to burn the negroes. Mr. Farrand paid allowed 0£.-7sh.-0d. Allowed to Isaac Lyon, 4 shillings currency for a load of wood to burn the first negro. Tophar Beech was allowed 7s. for iron for ye negro that was burnt."

This enmity between the negroes and the whites continued through the Revolutionary War. It was probably capitalized by the British. On Sunday, June 20, 1779, it was discovered in Elizabeth Town that the negroes had planned to rise up in a body against the inhabitants, murder them, and burn the town.

After the Revolution, the movement against slavery began, and from 1825 to 1850 slaveholders as hastily as they could without considerable financial embarrassment, set their negroes and Indians free. Dennis Coles, April 3, 1827, sets his colored man Job free:

To all to whom these presents shall come, know ye, that I, Dennis Coles, of the Township of Westfield, in the County of Essex and State of New Jersey, have, and by these presents do, hereby liberate, set free, manumit and forever discharge my slave named Job, or Jobias, of the age of thirty-eight years or thereabouts. And this said Job is hereby discharged from any further service to me, my heirs, executors or administrators forever hereafter. In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal this 3rd day of April, 1827.

Sealed and delivered in presence of
IRA F. RANDOLPH,
SAMUEL B. MILLER.

DENNIS COLES. (L. S.)

During the period prior to the Revolution came the attempt to settle the Elizabeth Town claims. It will be recalled that the Elizabeth Town purchase included, according to the interpretation of the purchasers

territory into the interior to the extent of twice the length of its frontage on the After Kull and Kull Bay, which claim virtually extended to the Delaware river. In this section lots of 100 acres each were sold in 1699 by claimants in Elizabeth Town. Numerous actions of trespasses and ejectments came into the courts in and about 1740. In order to clear the atmosphere of a multiplicity of disputes, the proprietors employed James Alexander to place the case in general before the King's Most Excellent Majesty. A petition was worked out and presented to court. According to Hatfield, "it recites very clearly and fully the matters in controversy; narrates succinctly the history of the Indian Purchase and of the opposing claims; refers to the litigations determined, and others not yet issued; shows the difficulties of obtaining impartial hearings, as the courts and the country are constituted; and appeals to his majesty George II. for relief and redress." It was read in the King's Council, referred first to the Committee on Plantation Affairs, and then to Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations. How it was ultimately disposed of is not known. Following this presentment and the lack of any decision, there were untold difficulties between Proprietors and landowners. Arrests were made, many were imprisoned, jails were broken, riots were common and Westfield, with most of East Jersey, was in a state of anarchy. This spirit was particularly rampant at Turkey (New Providence).

While matters were growing worse and worse, James Alexander under the Proprietors' direction drew up a defence in the elaborate document known as "The Elizabeth Town Bill in Chancery." An answer was formulated by William Livingston and William Smith for the Freeholders and Inhabitants of Elizabeth Town. Governor Morris, unfortunately for the advocates of the bill, died in 1746, and Jonathan Belcher succeeded him. He allied himself with the Presbyterian church of Elizabeth, which had its branches in Westfield, Connecticut Farms, Turkey, Rahway, Basking Ridge, Rocsiticus (Mendham), West Hanover (Morristown) and Springfield. Alexander died in 1756. The French triumphed over the English in the French and Indian Wars; on the top of this came the Stamp Act, and the Revolution; and the controversy which had lasted a century died a natural death. The Elizabeth Bill in Chancery and its Answer are sources of a great deal of historic material, biased though they may be. The original papers of Alexander from which the bill was drawn are now in the New York Historical Society Library and are of great value to Jersey historians who wish to investigate source material.

In about the year 1748 the Lottery craze spread throughout this region. Many schemes for raising money for public purposes were proposed by the New York papers. It was a common method of raising money for church purposes. The following advertisement shows that the practice reached Westfield:

Lost by the subscriber, some time last spring, a State Lottery Ticket, No. 84757. Any person who hath or shall find said ticket and returns it to the owner, will be handsomely rewarded. The managers of said Lottery are hereby requested not to pay any prize that may be drawn against said number, to any person except the subscriber.

Westfield, East New Jersey, May 18, 1778.

DAVID BAKER.

The effect of the lottery was the general demoralization of society, reaching even to religious bodies. On December 16, 1748, the Legislature passed a stringent act against this gambling practice, and thereby the mania was subdued.

Revolutionary War—The effect of the British accessions at the close of the French and Indian War, the Stamp Act, and general dominance of Britain, hastily culminated a hatred for England and an indomitable desire for independence. An unfortunate happening that augmented this feeling in the immediate region about Elizabeth Town was the killing of a nurse on the boat of Colonel William Rickets, by a shot fired from his majesty's ship "Greyhound," lying in the North river. The shot was apparently fired because Rickets had passed the ship the day before without lowering his pennant. The incident was smothered at the time, but later it became a considerable bone of contention.

The Massachusetts Circular on the Stamp Act and the request that the several Colonies consult together on circumstances relative to the spirit of the mother country toward them was presented to the New Jersey Legislature on June 20, 1765, "the last day of the session," at Burlington. Robert Ogden, of Elizabeth Town, was speaker. No action was taken.

The position of Essex county against the Stamp Act was a decided one. There was not only opposition, but also the strictest enforcement of severe penalties. A clipping from a New York paper, February 27, 1766, shows how drastically opposed to the use of stamps the officials were: "A large gallows was erected in Elizabeth Town last week, with a rope ready fixed thereto, and the inhabitants there vow and declare that the first person that either distributes or takes out stamped paper shall be hung thereon without judge or jury."

A subsequent meeting was held at Amboy, where delegates were appointed to attend the "First Continental Congress" which convened in New York, in October, 1765. There a Declaration of Rights and Grievances was formulated. Following this action, organizations of "Sons of Liberty" sprang up in every hamlet, pledged against the enforcement of the Stamp Act. Liberty poles were erected in every hamlet. There seems to be no record of the location of the one in Westfield. Shortly after March 5, 1770, came the news of the Boston Massacre. This inflamed the people of Westfield with a furious patriot zeal. The "Boston Tea Party" and the closing of the port followed. The torch had been lit, the die cast, the spirit of the birth of a new nation expressed itself in a demand for "Liberty or Death." Abraham Clark and Ephraim Marsh, of our town, met with the Elizabeth Town corporation, and headed the patriotic movement in this part of Essex.

The General Congress in session at Philadelphia "determined to resist the oppressive measures of the British ministry." At a meeting at the court house, December 6, 1774, Ephraim Marsh was appointed a member of a committee to enforce the above resolution of Congress. Many of the inhabitants leaned toward the crown. Staten Island was boycotted, and vigilance committees were appointed. The last straw was broken when news of the battle of Lexington, April 19, 1775, spread like wild-fire throughout the length and breadth of the country. Young men volunteered to go to Boston at the cry, "To Arms." Soon sixteen companies of foot soldiers and one of cavalry were mustered from Elizabeth and its environs. As the delegates from Massachusetts came from Boston on their way to the Continental Congress at Philadelphia, they were hailed with great processions and loud acclaim at New York, Newark, Elizabeth Town, New Brunswick and Trenton. War was declared, Washington was chosen commander-in-chief, and the people everywhere flew to arms.



OLD DAVID PIERSON HOME ON ROAD TO ECHO LAKE

A recruiting song that was lustily sung at all public gatherings ran as follows:

Loving husbands leave your wives,
And on the truth depend;
Come, take up arms and march with speed
Your country to defend;
For General Howe, and Clinton, too,
And forty thousand more,
Have crossed the main;
But it's all in vain,
For our rights we'll ne'er give o'er.

When the Hessian soldiers were enlisted they were besought to bring their wives and children with them. It was promised that the conquered land would be doled out in part with homes in the new world for each family of them. In ridicule the Continentals would sing:

Their children are crying, "Mother,
I'm sure we'll lose the day;
Then, too, we'll lose our daddies
In this North A-mer-i-ca."

When the Canadian campaign was on in the fall of 1777, the slogan spread through the colonies like wildfire:

In the year seventy-seven,
By the blessing of heaven,
We'll conquer the pride of Burgoyne.

The most exciting news that first reached Westfield after the declaration of war was the capture of the "Blue Mountain Valley" by Lord Stirling, off Sandy Hook. This was an armed supply boat sent off from the warships in New York harbor to transport ships lying outside. The vessel was brought in to Elizabeth Port and put in charge of Colonel Elias Dayton. This hazardous task was accomplished with three small boats, eighty volunteers and thirty militia. David Ross, Ephraim Marsh, Henry Baker and Jonathan Woodruff, of Westfield, went out on this enterprise. There was great rejoicing at Charles Clark's store when the prize was reported safe in harbor at "The Port."

One voice that resounded through every hamlet in Essex was that of Abraham Clark, the Signer. He stirred the colonists to vigorous action, and faced the Tory with convincing epithets. When the Committee of Safety, March 15, 1776, called for arms, he replied: "If all the Congresses upon the continent required us to disarm ourselves at present, unless we are deemed dangerous to liberty, I would not obey."

The British evacuated Boston, March 17, 1776, and it was expected that they would try to make New York their headquarters. On July 8 British transports appeared off Staten Island and disembarked under the command of General Howe. Congress had made the Declaration on July 4, "a nation was born," "loyalists were now traitors," "every man must be a friend or a foe" (Hatfield). The conflict was on, and the enemy was at our door. Staten Island became a rendezvous for loyalists; and raiding parties from this hotbed of the enemy harrassed our community throughout the six years of war.

The winter of 1776-77 was a most trying time for the cause of liberty. Washington had lost at White Plains; Fort Washington was taken November 16; Fort Lee was evacuated on the 18th; and the retreat across New Jersey began with the British army close upon the rearguard of the army. Washington moved from Hackensack to Newark. He found

Newark deserted. When his army left one end of the town, the British came in the other. Thence he marched to Elizabeth Town. The town had been summarily evacuated. Westfield now saw the effects of war for the first time. Long lines of refugees passed through the town on their way to safety back of the mountains. For days the procession continued, leaving their homes to the rapine of the enemy. The British reported twenty tons of musket balls, together with great quantities of stores, left behind in Elizabeth Town. At this time those who were disposed to espouse the British cause took umbrage under the protecting wing of General Lord Cornwallis' army. The following advertisement is indicative of what often happened:

Whereas, the subscriber purchased a plantation in the autumn of 1776, situated in Westfield in the Borough of Elizabeth Town, of Samuel Smith, and paid the greater part of the consideration Money; but as said Smith soon after fled to the enemy without giving a title for said plantation: NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made to the General Assembly of this State, at their next session, in order to get an act passed that the property of the above premises may be secured to
MOSES TUCKER.

General Williamson wrote from Morris Town, December 8, 1776: "Very few of the Counties of Essex and Bergen joined my command. I have it from good intelligence that many who bore the character of warm Whigs have been foremost in seeking protection from General Howe and forsaking the American cause."

While in Elizabeth Town, Lord Howe announced that he would publish pardon and peace to all who desired it. He gave sixty days of grace from the Congress down to the Committee. No man on the continent was to be denied his mercy. The Rev. Mr. Caldwell, who had fled back of the mountains, wrote, "The Lord delivered us from his mercy." Cornwallis' troops entered the town, "a grand army." Washington's army had just left in tattered garb. There were no more than 3,500. The cause for liberty looked hopeless to the inhabitants of Westfield; but they were loyal to their staunch patriots in arms. Those were the darkest days of the conflict. Ashbel Green said at this time, "The whole population could have been bought for eighteen pence a head."

In December, 1776, there were about 6,000 British in Elizabeth. All of the cattle in the vicinity had been driven back of the mountain before they took the town. Foraging parties of the enemy gathered up all the hay and grain they could find and transported it to New York. These activities by the British led to the bitterest spirit between Whigs and Tories. The Rev. Caldwell wrote General Lee on December 12, "Our militia who have taken off many of the most active Tories have made some prisoners and among others have shot their English forage master so that he is mortally or very illy wounded." From this section the enemy had collected some 400 cattle and 200 sheep and had assembled them at Woodbridge. The State militia, made up partially of men from Westfield township, was much exercised by these depredations, and on the night of December 11 recovered all of the cattle and sheep, drove them through Westfield, and back of the mountains to safety.

The following list of claims for depredation made by the enemy mainly during the years 1776 and 1777 further shows the extent to which the enemy was active in this section of the State:

	L.	S.	D.		L.	S.	D.
Ichabud Ross, 1777.....	16	10	0	William Marsh, June., 1777	98	17	6
Joseph Acken, 1777.....	88	7	9	Gershom Frazer, 1777.....	32	10	0
Moses Carman, 1777.....	8	18	5	Susannah Frazer, 1777....	5	0	6

UNION COUNTY, NEW JERSEY

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	L.	S.	D.		L.	S.	D.
Matthias Clark, 1776.....	17	3	0	David Baker, 1777.....	324	0	0
William Terry, 1777.....	20	6	0	Daniel Perrine, 1777.....	37	0	0
Jonathan Terry, 1777.....	9	18	0	Samuel Winans, 1777.....	110	2	0
John David Lamb, 1777...	68	13	0	David Stewart, 1777.....	34	9	6
Benjamin Little, 1777.....	10	14	0	John Hinds, 1776.....	13	1	0
John Little, 1777.....	43	4	5	Catherine Vreelandt, 1777.	12	8	3
John Acken, 1777.....	65	5	0	Morris DeCamp, 1781....	60	0	0
Peter Ryno, 1777.....	100	16	6	David Meeker, 1777.....	57	16	0
Ephraim Ryno, 1777.....	79	10	2	Benjamin Williams, 1777..	235	3	0
Gershom Frazer, Jun., 1777	85	13	0	Joseph Mills, 1777.....	65	14	0
Samuel Jaques, 1777.....	51	19	7	John Crane, 1776.....	44	12	0
Peter Tremly, 1777.....	183	5	10	John Ross, 1777.....	201	5	6
Esek Ryno, 1777.....	57	11	0	Nathaniel Baker, 1777....	197	17	6
Michael Nestor, 1780.....	10	9	0	John Hawkins, 1777.....	42	3	8
William Person, 1776.....	61	9	0	Rachel Clark, 1777.....	9	16	0
Stephen Ball, of Rahway, 1777	20	10	0	Samuel Meeker, 1780.....	25	0	0
Abigail Stewart, 1777.....	36	1	0	Ephraim Scudder, 1777....	41	17	0
Moses Jaques, 1777.....	217	15	0	Hannah Hinds, 1777.....	3	2	3
Stites Woodruff, 1777.....	67	0	0	John Williams, 1776 and 1777	25	8	0
Nehemiah Hand, 1777.....	39	12	11	Jeremiah Garthwait, 1776..	77	19	0
Jonas Frazer, 1777.....	41	13	9	David Mills, 1777.....	73	10	0
Corbet Scudder, 1777.....	1062	14	6	Thomas Marsh, 1777.....	123	18	10
Jacob Noe, 1789 (?).....	28	3	3	Ezekiel Ross, 1777.....	15	19	0
Thomas Fitz Randolph, 1777	116	0	9	David Ross, 1777.....	73	16	6
Elizabeth Frazer, 1777.....	40	0	8	John Meeker, 1777.....	79	12	11
Matthias Sayre, 1783.....	66	9	6	James Lambert, 1777.....	69	8	3
Joseph Hindes, 1777.....	66	0	6	Frazer Morris, 1777.....	48	9	10
David Ross, Jun., 1777....	62	0	0	John DeCamp, 1777.....	260	12	8
Sarah Stewart, 1777.....	11	2	0	John Hallet, 1777.....	41	3	7
Benjamin Connet, 1789....	44	10	0	George Ross, 1777.....	20	0	0
Elias Mills, 1777.....	86	6	0	Richard Whitehead, 1777..	54	16	6
Benjamin Sayre, 1777.....	24	6	0	Samuel Robertson, 1777...	120	6	0
Daniel Robertson, 1777....	123	12	9	David Miller, Esq., 1777..	174	2	9
Joseph Stanbury, 1777....	189	12	6	Moses Ross, 1777.....	168	15	7
Daniel Connet, 1777.....	147	8	6	Charles Clark, Jun., 1777..	80	11	10
John Ross, Jun., 1777.....	122	0	6	John Ludlum, 1777.....	33	1	6
Philemon Elmar, 1777.....	106	0	0	Edward Marsh, 1777.....	245	5	0
Hannah Clark, 1777.....	15	5	6	Samuel Downer, 1777.....	130	10	3
Benjamin Crane, 1777.....	53	8	0	Gardner Connit, 1777.....	107	13	3
George Michael Deeds, 1781	25	10	0	James McMananas, 1777..	73	13	10
William Lee, 1777.....	35	4	6	George Ryno, 1777.....	86	19	6
Jonathan Woodruff, 1777..	24	16	3	Jeremiah Pangburn, 1777..	189	11	6
Jesse Clark, 1777.....	252	13	5	James Winans, 1777.....	113	6	5
John Ryno, 1777.....	34	18	12	Moses Frazer, 1777.....	154	0	0
David Dunham, 1776.....	14	14	0	David Clark, 1777.....	155	9	4
Jacob Crane, 1776.....	149	16	6	Moses Marsh, 1777.....	270	10	4
Susannah Little, 1777.....	79	15	10	Widow Anna Marsh, 1777	14	6	9
James Keys, 1777.....	19	0	0	Susannah Jones, 1777.....	4	1	2
Ephraim Marsh, 1777.....	106	17	8	Charles Clark, 1777.....	224	15	4
Daniel Peirson, 1776.....	48	0	0	Matthias Ludlum, 1777....	228	10	2
Edward Harris, 1777.....	50	4	7	Henry DeMoney, Sen., 1777	77	18	0
William Marsh, 1777.....	69	5	0	Caleb Potter	14	19	0
Susannah Elstone, 1777....	8	10	6	Henry DeMoney, 1777....	65	2	6
Patience Miller, 1777.....	14	11	0				

John Ross, the father of Gideon Ross, lived here at this time. The following list of articles, together with those given above, shows the extent to which the depredations of the army of Howe and Cornwallis were carried. List of articles taken by British army, June 26 and 27, 1777:

	L.	S.	D.
To 2 mares and 2 sucking colts	40	0	0
" 2 year old colts.....	40	0	0
" 1 beaf cow	7	0	0
" 3 two year old heffers.....	15	0	0
" 3 yearling heffers	6	0	0
" 3 spring calves	4	10	0
" 1 cubboard	7	10	0
" 1 clock case of cheritree...	6	0	0
" 2 dining tables	3	10	0
" a set of carpent's & join- er's tuels	15	0	0
" damage in the meadow to the amount of 20 tun hay	25	0	0
" 400 of poles of seader.....	7	0	0
" 100 hups	2	10	0

	L.	S.	D.
To ½ barril of matheglin.....	2	0	0
" 10 gallons malasses at 47..	1	7	6
" 9 plates & 2 large plattr..	1	15	0
" 4 basens	0	12	0
" 2 milk pales	0	8	0
" 2 shets & a pair of pillow cas es	1	15	0
" 1 bed blanket	1	0	0
" 1 pair of buck skin breches.	2	0	0
" 5 pair of stockings.....	1	15	0
" a pair of house to a saddle	2	0	0
" 7 gallons of cider spirets..	1	8	0
" 100 lb. of pork @ 9c.....	3	15	0
" 100 lb. of chees @ 6c.....	2	10	0
	£200	4	6

Proved by JOHN ROSS, Esq., and MATTHIAS LUDLUM.

Because of the great activity on his rear of the militia under Colonel Ford, southeast of the Watchungs, Cornwallis sent out a company of men from Elizabeth Town to drive them from their supporting position at Short Hills. Somewhere about 1,500 men made up of Waldeckers and General Leslie's brigade moved out to Springfield. Major Spencer, who occupied Springfield, withdrew toward Chatham. Captain Brookfield attacked the right flank on the Vaux Hall road and Captain Seely the left on the Westfield road. There was a conflict of about an hour, which ceased on both sides because of darkness. The Continentals fell back and the British rested on their arms in Springfield. It was expected that the battle would be renewed in the morning; but to the surprise of Colonel Ford he found that they had folded their tents like the Arabs and had silently stolen away.

The advance toward Springfield was apparently from three directions—Vaux Hall, Connecticut Farms and Westfield—in order to rid the territory of all harrassing movements in the rear of the army. The left wing came through Westfield from Rahway and retreated from Springfield by the same route. On the withdrawal from Springfield, Colonel Ford's militia pursued the left wing to our town, but could not overtake it.

It was during this first battle of Springfield that an interesting incident happened in connection with the French family on the Springfield road, near Turkey Lane. Robert French, a young man of twenty-six, was a Continental scout, and soon became known among the enemy. It is said he received a shot through his hat at the battle of Springfield while scouting in the enemy's territory. The British were on the lookout for him, and tried in every way to capture him. When the advance was made on Springfield, the section that went by way of Springfield road from Westfield stopped at the French home and made inquiry for the man of the house. On seeing the enemy coming, Robert retired to the barn. They asked his wife for him, and she answered that he had gone to the mill. The officer in charge remarked that it seemed strange that all of the men in the community had gone to the mill. After getting something to eat, they went on their way quietly, without molesting property or person. The next day when they returned the same men called at the house again. Robert was on the alert, and together with some men at the house hid away in the barn again without being noticed. His wife Rachael gave them a good meal and offered them along with their repast some metheglin. This they refused, and requested that they

have cider instead. She replied that there was cider in the cellar and at once they ran for the door, leaving their arms behind. When they were all enjoying themselves around the cider barrel, Mrs. French slammed the door shut, barred it, and shouted for the men at the barn to come to her aid. They responded at once, seized the guns; and the well-fed British soldiers were marched off prisoners at the points of their own bayonets.

It is with pride that the people of Westfield now, as then, view this first retreat in our State of the British before the Continental troops through their town. Quoting Colonel Symmes, the statement reads, "This was the first instance in the State of New Jersey when the British troops turned their back and fled from those they called rebels; and this success, small as the affair was, taught the Jersey militia that the foe was not invincible" ("New Jersey Journal," No. 4636). The line of retreat was doubtlessly over the Springfield road to what is now Woodland road, thence to Mountain avenue by the church, through the center of the town, and out by way of Central avenue to Rahway. The militia assembled for the defense of Short Hills was gathered together at Morristown, and on the sad and untimely death of Colonel Ford, Washington sent General Maxwell to take command of them.

The success at Springfield and through Westfield was followed December 26 by Washington's surprise party for the Hessians at Trenton. The sad and gloomy days of the first part of the month were at Christmas time turned to gladness; and the patriots were fired with an indomitable zeal for victory. Washington's instructions from Trenton to Maxwell were, "Collect as large force as possible at Chatham and after gaining the proper intelligence endeavour to strike a stroke upon Elizabeth Town or that neighborhood." It is probable that Washington interviewed Maxwell in Westfield concerning this matter about the time of the battle of Trenton. Benjamin Downer, in the biography of his father, the Rev. Edwin Downer, says Samuel Downer entertained General Washington there (in the house now occupied by Dr. Frederick Kinch) for a few days at the time of the battle of Trenton. Passing around the enemy at Trenton, Washington captured Princeton, January 3, 1777, and by way of Pluckemin went into winter quarters at Morristown, January 6.

At this time the enemy was much confused, and Maxwell, following out instructions, had a brush with them at Springfield, compelled Leslie's brigade to evacuate Newark, drove them out of Elizabeth and fought the Waldeckers, January 5, at Spank Town (Rahway). At this last place mentioned about 1,000 bushels of salt were captured. Amboy and New Brunswick alone were left in possession of the enemy. With this success great relief came to the people of Westfield. The enemy ceased his plundering, and the inhabitants who had taken refuge back of the mountains returned to their homes from their six weeks' exile. They found fences broken down, houses plundered, homes destroyed. It is said that the depredations committed by the Hessians and British at this time were "a disgrace to human nature."

Captain Eliakim Littell and General William Maxwell, with the State militia, were the war dogs that kept the enemy at bay and protected the lives and property of Westfield in this period of gravest peril. The good work they did is set forth in a statement of Washington, January 20, 1777: "Within a month past, in several engagements with the enemy, we have killed, wounded and taken prisoner between two and three thousand men."

The colonists took the position now that every person must declare himself Whig or Tory. Those who would not take the oath of allegiance were sent off to the enemy immediately, leaving behind all horses, cattle and forage as property of the Continentals.

From the newspaper item herewith given it will be noted that inhabitants from Westfield gave up the cause of the Colonists and made their berth with the enemy:

Whereas, the subscriber purchased a plantation in the autumn of 1776, situated in Westfield, in the Borough of Elizabeth Town, of Samuel Smith, and paid the greater part of the consideration money; but as said Smith soon after fled to the enemy without giving a title for said plantation: NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made to the General Assembly of this State, at their next regular session, in order to get an act passed that the property of the above premises may be secured to

—“New Jersey Archives.”

MOSES TUCKER.

General William Maxwell held Elizabeth Town, with the British occupying Perth Amboy, during the first half of 1777. General John Sullivan was in command in the immediate vicinity of Westfield. At this time there was much military activity in town. The enemy was constantly sallying forth from Amboy and Woodbridge raiding the country south of the mountains. Continental troops were continually moving from Elizabeth Town to Westfield and Scotch Plains. This was in fact the line of defence.

The following item from the “New York Gazette and Weekly Mercury,” May 19, 1777, shows that Westfield was a military post at this date and that Maxwell operated from this point:

New York, May 19—Last Saturday sennight, about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, a body of 2,000 Rebels, which had been collected from the neighboring posts of Quibbletown, Samptown, Westfield, Chatham, and commanded by Brigadier Generals Stevens and Maxwell, attacked the Picquet of the 42d or Royal Highland Regiment, at Piscataway, commanded by Lieut. Col. Stirling.

On the 14th of March, 1777, General William Maxwell was stationed at Westfield. A letter written from Haddonfield, New Jersey, to the “Pennsylvania Journal,” March 19, 1777, gives General Maxwell's description of the character of skirmishing that took place between the two armies during the first seven months of 1777:

I have just seen a letter from Gen. Maxwell, dated at Westfield, on the 14th instant, in which he mentions a skirmish of some importance with the enemy, on Saturday the 8th instant. As it is new to me, I transmit it to you, tho you may probably have had a better account of it. He mentions that the enemy had brought out all their troops from Amboy &c., supposed to be about 3,000, and posted themselves on Punkhill. They brought artillery and a number of waggons, as if to forage, tho there was none left in that neighbourhood worth notice. General Maxwell, with the troops under his command, was on a rising ground to the northward, in plain view, tho at a good distance. The enemy were too well situated to be attacked. He sent a party to the left to amuse them, but his real design was to the right on the heights towards Bonamtown. He sent a strong party that way to examine their lines, if they had any, and to flank; this was performed by part of Col. Potter's battalion of Pennsylvania militia, and part of Col. Thatcher's, of N. E. Col. Cook, of the Pennsylvanians, had been ordered from Matuching to come down on Carman's Hill and keep along the heights till he met the enemy. About half a mile lower down, between Carmen's Hill and Woodbridge, the two parties being joined, met a strong advanced party of the enemy. On the first firing Col. Martin and Lieut. Col. Lindley were sent to support them; they behaved well, and kept their ground till they were supported from the main body, which immediately marched that way. The enemy also sent out a reinforcement; but on another regiment of ours being sent on the left to cut them off from their main body, the party gave way in great confusion; the flame caught their main body, and all went together. Our people pursued them and took a prisoner and a baggage waggon close in their rear, a good way down in the plain open ground towards Amboy, to pursue far. They left four dead on the

field, and we took three prisoners. By the quantity the enemy carried off in sleds, and waggons, it is supposed they had near 20 killed and twice that number wounded.

Gen. Maxwell also mentions, that by a soldier taken about the 11th instant, he learns that Gen. Howe was at Bonamtown during the engagement, till he saw his troops make the best of their way home, and then he thought it was time for him to go. That the enemy's real design in coming out that day was to secure the General's safe passage to Amboy, and that he is since gone to New York. The soldier further says they talk no more of going to Morris-Town. Gen. Maxwell adds, that by every account from prisoners, deserters, and inhabitants, the killed, wounded and missing of the enemy, in the action of the 23d of February, was upwards of 500.—The "Pennsylvania Journal," March 19, 1777.

The British army was stationed at New Brunswick and Perth Amboy with its line of defense connecting the two. Washington was at Morris-town during the winter, and the line of defense from Elizabeth Town through Westfield to Scotch Plains was guarded by Maxwell, Sullivan and Littell. Skirmishing and foraging took place over the plains between these two lines continually. In most cases the initiative came from our troops, and with few exceptions they came off with the better part of the bargain. At this time all of the passes over the mountain were heavily guarded.

During the winter of 1777 at Lowantica, near Morristown, the regular army suffered great privation. There was an epidemic of smallpox that took many. Other diseases had their toll. Clothing and food were scarce, and the general morale sank to a very low level.

There were many traitors in our ranks, as well as loyalists in every community. Food and powder in sufficient quantity were hard to get, and the general morale of the regular army was low. The State militia in New Jersey cannot be commended too highly. To their supporting spirit Westfield made no small contribution. The women did their part most heroically. They made clothing for the soldiers encamped at Lowantica. The army there was scantily clothed and suffered during the severe winter nearly as much as at Valley Forge. The women made mittens, knitted stockings, and quilted blankets for their comfort.

The Jersey Blues from the beginning of the war were outfitted by the ladies of the country. Each suit was made up of two white frocks, two pairs of pantaloons, and coat of blue trimmed with red. Records show that the patriotic women in and about Newark, Elizabeth, and Morristown furnished to the army two frocks and pantaloons of their own spinning. The Jersey Blues gave notable service in protecting the inhabitants south of the Watchungs, and guarding Washington at Morristown and Middlebrook. They were led by Captain Eliakim Littell. The personnel of the company was as follows:

Robert Aken.
John Aken.
Jacob Badgely.
Joseph Badgely.
William }
Henry } Baker.
Daniel }
Jacob Cole.
Samuel Cory.
William }
Jesse } Clark.
Azarish }
Charles }
John }
Stephen Corwin.
Daniel Connett.

Samuel Halstead.
Shial Hayes.
Matthias Hetfield.
James Lambert.
Moses DeCamp.
Moses Frazee.
John Dunham.
Enoch Clark.
John }
John, Jr. } Crane.
Jacob }
Noah }
William } Miller.
Sylvanus }
William, Jr. } Pierson.
David Smith.

Willaim Perry.
Moses Swain.
Mathias }
James W. } Wade.
Noah }
Jeremiah } Woodruff.
John Foster.
Elias Darby.
Richard Harris.
John High.
Cornelius Ludlum.
Jeremiah Pangborn.
Ebenezer Price.
George Frazee.
Zebulon Jennings.

Ephraim }
 Richard } Scudder.
 Ephraim }
 Shaham } Marsh.

Moses }
 Ezekiel } Ross.
 Will Steward.
 John Spinney.

Nathaniel Willis.
 Benjamin, Jr. }
 Charles C. } Williams.

Washington Irving, in his "Life of Washington," commends the Jersey patriots at home in the following manner: "To the honor of the Magistrates and people of Jersey, Washington testifies that requisitions for supplies were promptly complied with." Ira Tuttle says, "Provisions came in with hearty good will from the farmers, together with stockings, shoes, coats and blankets."

There was great relief with the approach of spring. The army's first move was to Middlebrook, about a mile back of what is now Manville, near Somerville. Howe at New Brunswick tried to draw Washington into an engagement. He had decided to evacuate New Brunswick, but wished to do it in such a way as to encounter Washington's main army. The first movement pointed toward a march to Somerset Court House; but Washington did not respond. He retreated to New Brunswick, immediately evacuated it, and moved to Perth Amboy. On reaching Perth Amboy, some detachments were sent across to Staten Island. On this move response came from Washington's army in a change from Middlebrook to New Market. This was what Howe had been hoping and planning for, and at once, Thursday morning, June 26, 1777, his men were ordered back from Staten Island and with twelve to fourteen hundred men a march direct toward the American line was begun. On observing Howe's intent, Washington fell back to Middlebrook. The advance guard on its way to Scotch Plains encountered Lord Stirling's division and there was a lively "brush" on what is now Terrel road. Stirling was forced to retreat with a small loss. Colonel Daniel Morgan's Corps of Rangers harrassed Lord Cornwallis at Woodbridge.

It was at this time, when the armies of Howe and Cornwallis were advancing from Metuchen toward Scotch Plains, that Mrs. Elizabeth Frazee, better known as "Aunt Betty," encountered the august presence of Lord Cornwallis. The home of "Aunt Betty" was on the line of march on the left hand side going east on Raritan road, at its junction with the Terril road near Ash Swamp. It is the Ryno house on the northwest corner at Two Bridges. It was about noontime when the army came up to her residence. "Aunt Betty" was baking bread for the Continentals, who were stubbornly falling back before the enemy. The hungry Cornwallis caught the appetizing odors coming from the large dome shaped bake oven. As the line halted he dismounted, went to the door of her home, and with a courtly air requested, "My lady, may it please you to give to Lord Cornwallis the first loaf that comes from your oven of baking bread." On saying this he confidently betook himself to a shade tree in the yard, for the day was unusually hot. When the bread was ready to be taken from the oven, Aunt Betty, with a steaming loaf, unhesitatingly complied with the general's request; but on presenting it to him retorted, "Your lordship will please understand that I give this bread in fear, and not in love." Standing before her at military salute with admiration for her courage, Cornwallis replied, "Not I, nor a man of my command shall accept a single loaf." It has been aptly stated by the Rev. Newton W. Cadwell that Aunt Betty Frazee was "Westfield's Barbara Fretchie."

General Howe made his headquarters at the home of Deacon William



GIDEON ROSS FARM, LATER KNOWN AS THE RIPLEY HOME, SITUATED ON ELIZABETH AVENUE, AND STILL STANDING

Clark, southeast of the knoll on Central avenue, on the right hand side going toward Rahway, near Center street.

A description of the campaign reads as follows:

Extract of a letter from Camp at Middle-Brook, June 28, 1777—On last Sunday morning the enemy left Brunswick, apparently with an intention to embark; they gave out they were going to Philadelphia by water; but their real design was to draw General Washington from the mountains and force a general engagement. General Howe is sensible of the difficulty of conquering us. He probably expects no more or but few recruits, and is desirous to put all upon a single throw. Every day will lessen his army and strengthen ours. Their policy, however, was not an overmatch for our prudence. Light parties harrassed him, but not in such numbers as to produce any considerable action. Great part of our army, however, has left the mountains, and General Lord Stirling was posted at the short hills with about a thousand men. On Thursday morning General Howe having reinforced his army with all the marines that could be spared, began his march towards us. By accounts of deserters, and others, his numbers were from 12,000 to 14,000. He met with Lord Stirling's party early in the morning, a smart engagement ensued, and our men stood their ground manfully for a considerable time; but the amazing superiority of numbers obliged them to retreat, and the enemy having flanked them, they lost two pieces of cannon, with a number of men. No return having been yet made, the exact number of killed, &c., cannot be ascertained. General Sterling thinks there were not more than twelve killed and one captain; but there are near 50 missing. It is a pity that this party could not have been properly reinforced without hazarding a general battle. But their numbers and distance from our main body was such that anything more than covering the retreat of our party would have been dangerous. They continued near the place of engagement that day, and are now at Westfield. Our army is encamped in the old spot, only large bodies are posted at all the passes, and in some advantageous places below the mountains. It is suspected that the enemy would force our camp, if possible; but to attack us in the mountains is a thing devoutly to be wished by every one that desires to see the destruction of the British army.

I must not omit to mention a little affair that happened in the late engagement. The fire growing hot, and our men beginning to retreat, a British officer singly rode up to a cannon that was playing on the enemy, and with his pistols and hanger forced every man from it, then seeing Lord Sterling, he cried: "Come here, you damned rebel, and I will do for you."

Lord Sterling answered him by directing the fire of four marksmen upon him, which presently silenced the hardy fool by killing him upon the spot. Our men recovered the field piece which their want of small arms obliged them to abandon.—The "Pennsylvania Journal," July 2, 1777.

June 26th - 77.

This was the most eventful day for Westfield during the war. The town was completely evacuated. All of the inhabitants fled over the mountains and stationed themselves along the roads that went back to the valleys beyond. After a very hot day and arduous progress because of reconnoitering parties, Howe and Cornwallis, with the main army, reached Westfield from Terrel road by way of Willow Grove and encamped for the night. From buttons and camp debris found on the ridge beyond Grove street, where Central avenue cuts through, it appears that the army stopped at this point. Old residents speak of the camp kettles of the British having been hung from the branches of the walnut trees on the Gideon Ross estate. The passes through the mountain were so well guarded that Howe and Cornwallis concluded it would be impossible to get to the rear of Washington at Middlebrook; consequently at 3 o'clock on Friday, June 27, the British retreated by way of Mud Lane (Grove street), Willow Grove, and thence to Rahway. Scott's light horse and Morgan's rangers came through town in the afternoon and followed up the retreat vigorously, attacking them on the flanks and rear. Tradition comes down to us from the Theiss and Chamberlain families that the British on their retreat lost eleven killed and nineteen wounded on that farm located between Robinson's branch, Rahway avenue and Willow Grove road. Since this notable event, this spot where the battle took place has been called because of its great importance at the time "The

Middle of the World." Musket and cannon balls, jewelry and British money have been found on this plot of land. The enemy paused at Amboy over Sunday and then crossed to Staten Island or left on transports. The following clipping from a Philadelphia paper at the time identifies the movements of the enemy, shows the results of their defeat, and vividly describes the depredations committed, and the privations suffered by the inhabitants of our community:

Extract of a letter from Morristown, July 5—The British army burnt, stripped and destroyed all as they went along. Women and children were left without food to eat, or raiment to put on. Three hundred barrels of flour were sent down towards Westfield and Ash Swamp, by order of his Excellency, to be distributed among the poor sufferers. The enemy even destroyed all the Bibles and books of divinity they came across; this I assert as a fact.

N. B.—He was lately seen skulking about Amboy, Westfield and Spank Town in the Jerseys, and has not since been heard of. Should he attempt to practice his villainies in this city, 'tis hoped all persons will be on their guard to apprehend him.—The "Pennsylvania Evening Post," July 10, 1777.

The following written from Kingston on the Hudson presents the facts in greater detail:

KINGSTON (Esopus), July 7, 1777. A considerable part of the American army having pursued General Howe from Brunswick towards Amboy, took post at Quibble-Town; the remainder, under his Excellency General Washington, preserving their former station at Middle Brook; and from Quibble Town several small parties were detached toward the enemy. Early on Monday morning, the 25th of June, Howe came out of Amboy with his whole army, and marching very rapidly towards the passes in the mountains back of Quibble-Town, which lay on the left of our army, by that means intercepted one of our parties under the command of Lord Stirling, with whom they had a smart skirmish; his lordship, however, accomplished a safe retreat to Westfield, with a loss much inferior to that of the enemy, and then ascended the mountains back of the Scotch plains. Our other parties, after amusing themselves with light skirmishes on the flanks of the enemy, joined the main body, which moved also to the left, in order to prevent Gen. Howe from possessing himself of the passes, and otherwise to act as occasion might require. The enemy continued their march on our left to Westfield, and there halted until the next day, when Sir William, not liking his situation, again retired to Amboy, plundering and burning all before him. Several of our small parties were busied in harrassing him on his retreat, but nothing happened of any consequence. Our loss is extremely small, excepting three pieces of cannon, which were left at Quibble-Town, and of which the enemy possessed themselves—although we might have attacked them with a great probability of success, yet as our army was dispersed, and theirs collected together, as their way lay open to Amboy, which in case of a defeat would have afforded them shelter, as the small territory they possess, is of no kind of importance to either army, and particularly as Howe hath now no hopes but from the success of a general battle, since he constantly loses and we as constantly gain strength, for these reasons we cannot sufficiently admire the conduct of his Excellency General Washington, who, notwithstanding the eagerness of his whole army, persisted in his Fabian system of defence.

PHILADELPHIA—Since our last we have certain intelligence that soon after the skirmish with Lord Sterling's division, as mentioned in our last, the enemy filed off from Westfield to Amboy, and from thence to Staten-Island, and left us in entire possession of New-Jersey, in a small part of which they had been pen'd up for six months, unable to do any great matters, except stealing a few cattle, and make Whigs of the wavering and diffident.—The "Pennsylvania Journal," July 9, 1777.

The British point of view is set forth in a letter written from New York, July 5, 1777, by General Howe:

NEW YORK, July 5, 1777.

MY LORD:—Having established a corps sufficient for the defence of Amboy, the army assembled at Brunswick on the 12th of June. The enemy's principal force being encamped on the mountain above Quibble Town, with a corps of 2,000 men at Prince Town, it was thought advisable to make a movement in two columns from Brunswick on the 14th in the morning, leaving Brigadier General Mathew with 2,000 men to guard that post. The first division, under the command of Lord Cornwallis, advanced to Hillsborough, and the second to Middle Bush, under the command of Lieutenant Gen-

eral De Heister, with a view of drawing on an action, if the enemy should remove from the mountain towards the Delaware, but on finding their intentions to keep a position which it would not have been prudent to attack, I determined without loss of time to pursue the principal objects of the campaign by withdrawing the army from Jersey; and in consequence of this determination returned to the camp at Brunswick on the 19th, and marched from thence to Amboy on the 22d, intending to cross to Staten Island, from whence the embarkation was to take place.

Upon quitting the camp at Brunswick, the enemy brought a few troops forwards with two or three pieces of cannon, which they fired at the utmost range, without the least execution or return from us. They also pushed some battalions into the woods to harrass the rear where Lord Cornwallis commanded, who soon dispersed them with a loss of only two men killed and thirteen wounded, the enemy having nine killed and about 30 wounded.

The necessary preparations being finished for crossing the troops to Staten Island, intelligence was received that the enemy had moved down from the mountain and taken post at Quibble Town, intending, as it was given out, to attack the rear of the army removing from Amboy; that two corps had also advanced to their left, one of 3,000 men and eight pieces of cannon, under command of Lord Stirling, Generals Maxwell and Conway, the last said to be a captain in the French service; the other corps consisted of about 7,000 men, with only one piece of cannon.

In this situation of the enemy, it was judged advisable to make a movement that might lead on to an attack, which was done the 26th in the morning in two columns: The right, under the command of Lord Cornwallis, with Major General Grant, Brigadiers Mathew and Leslie, and Colonel Donop, took the route by Woodbridge towards Scotch Plains. The left column, where I was, with Major Generals Sterne, Vaughan and Grey, Brigadiers Cleveland and Agnew, marched by Metuchen Meetinghouse to join the rear of the right column in the road from thence to Scotch Plains, intending to have taken separate routes, about two miles after the junction, in order to have attacked the enemy's left flank at Quibble Town. Four battalions were detached in the morning, with six pieces of cannon, to take post at Bonham Town.

The right column, having fallen in with the aforementioned corps of 700 men soon after passing Woodbridge, gave the alarm, by the firing that ensued, to their main army at Quibble Town, which retired to the mountain with the utmost precipitation. The small corps was close pushed by the light troops, and with difficulty got off their piece of cannon.

Lord Cornwallis, soon after he was upon the road leading to Scotch Plains from Metuchen Meeting-House, came up with the corps commanded by Lord Stirling, who he found advantageously posted in a country much covered with wood, and his artillery well disposed. The King's troops vying with each other upon this occasion, pressed forward to such close action, that the enemy, tho' inclined to resist, could not long maintain their ground against so great impetuosity, but were dispersed on all sides, leaving behind three pieces of brass ordnance, three captains, and sixty men killed, and upwards of 200 officers and men wounded and taken.

His lordship had five men killed and thirty wounded. Captain Finch, of the light company of the guards, was the only officer who suffered, and to my great concern the wound he received proving mortal, he died on the 29th of June, at Amboy.

The troops engaged in this action were the 1st Light Infantry, 1st British Grenadiers, 1st, 2nd and 3d Hessian Grenadiers, 1st Battalion of Guards, Hessian Chasseurs, and the Queen's Rangers. I take the liberty of particularizing these corps, as Lord Cornwallis, in his report to me so highly extols their merit and ardour upon this attack. One piece of cannon was taken by the Guards, the other two by Col. Mingerode's battalion of Hessian Grenadiers.

The enemy was pursued as far as Westfield with little effect, the day proving so intensely hot, that the soldiers could with difficulty continue their march thither; in the meantime it gave opportunity for those flying to escape by sculking in the thick woods, until night favoured their retreat to the mountain.

The army lay that night at Westfield, returned the next day to Rahway, and the day following to Amboy. On the 30th at ten o'clock in the forenoon the troops began to cross over to Staten-Island, and the rear guard, under the command of Lord Cornwallis, passed at two in the afternoon, without the least appearance of an enemy.

The embarkation of the troops is proceeding with the utmost dispatch, and I shall have the honour of sending your lordship further information as soon as the troops are landed at the place of their destination.

With the most perfect respect I have the honor to be your lordship's most faithful and most obedient servant,

W. Howe.

In the fall of 1777, General John Sullivan was ordered to leave this community, where he had given such excellent protection to the populace, to go to Delaware, where there was greater activity. Much praise to Sullivan and his men.

The fall of '77 was a period when the patriotism of the staunchest advocate of liberty was tried. The inroads of the enemy and a low ebb in morale demanded the utmost effort on the part of all who were loyal to the cause of the Continentals. The following letter written by a soldier of Westfield to his mother shows how critical the situation was in September and even in December, 1777:

CAMP AT BRANDYWINE, Sept. 4th, 1777.

DEAR MOTHER:—I take this opportunity to let you know that I am in good health and high spirits at present, hoping these lines may find you as they left me.

The Regulars are daily advancing toward Philadelphia and our misfortune is we cannot help it. Our men get killed, wounded and taken prisoners without number. We shall soon be in Elizabeth Town again, for the general cry throughout the army is: "The country is lost at last; and we shall be ruined."

The soldiers seem dull and cast down and the officers no better.

Richard Savage has lost his arm, and Capt. Dallas, of our Regt., is killed. I dare not enumerate all the killed and wounded. No more, dear mother, but hearty prayers for your welfare in this and the world to come.

Your dutiful and affectionate son,

JOHN JOHNSON.

For Mrs. Abigail Johnson, living in Westfield.

General McDougall to General Washington:

MORRISTOWN, 22nd Dec., 1777.

MY DEAR GENERAL:—I was happy to find that your favor to Col. Vose directed him to stay in this State, but I am extremely chagrined that the object of that order is not likely to be effected.

This State is totally deranged, without Government or officers, civil or military, in it, that will act with any spirit. Many of them have gone to the enemy for protection, others are out of the State, and the few that remain are mostly indecisive in their conduct. The militia are without leaders and the number of them not in the power of the enemy is disputed: besides they have numerous active enemies and false friends among them.

There was rejoicing in Westfield when the news came of Burgoyne's surrender to Gates, October 17. This was a day of jubilee, guns were fired, bonfires and tar barrels were set ablaze, and rum was hospitably passed around. Patriotic demonstrations did not end here. Word soon came that added troops were to be assembled in town.

Gaines says, November 24, 1777: "We hear that orders have been sent to a Place called Westfield, a few miles from Elizabeth Town in New Jersey for the Inhabitants of that Place to prepare Quarters for a large Body of Men, and to cut down five hundred cords of Fire Wood—On Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday last (18-21) Parties of Rebels landed on Staten Island from Elizabeth Town, but were as often beaten off."

Thursday morning, November 27, a company under Gen. Dickinson left Elizabeth Town and crossed over to Staten Island from Halsted Point. Not even Dickinson's men knew their destination. He had also withheld his plans from his officers until 8 o'clock the evening before. Their destination was the British rendezvous on the island. Through some unknown source, Captain Skinner, who was guarding the outskirts of the fortifications, was apprised of the approach of the Americans and withdrew. Two war vessels were detailed to help protect the fort, and Dickinson found that it was impossible to wrest the island from the

enemy. He returned in good order, having killed a few Tories and captured twenty-four. He was on the island eight hours, and lost three men who were taken prisoners. Fourteen of the company were slightly wounded. This brief campaign was a most daring feat. While it did not accomplish its purpose, it showed the enemy that he might expect to be bearded even in his own den. The attack augmented respect for our army and strengthened the confidence of its fearful and trembling supporters not only throughout this section, but throughout the State.

The winter of '77-'78 was spent by Washington with the main army at Valley Forge. There was a recurrence of hostilities in New Jersey during the year 1778, and in the winter of '78-'79 Washington was found encamping at Middle Brook, New Jersey, again. On the breaking up of camp at Middle Brook, the commander-in-chief with his army crossed over to Staten Island, evacuating New Jersey. Later he passed back through the central part of New Jersey to Philadelphia, where he interviewed Marquis de Lafayette, who had just arrived in that city. After a strenuous campaign in watching the movements of the enemy in Central New Jersey, Washington removed from Scotch Plains to Morristown for winter quarters.

The British campaign in this section closed in dismal failure. They were in fact forced to leave the State with considerable losses, after an ambitious attempt to establish themselves along the Raritan, and break through to Philadelphia.

There was little excitement during the year 1778. "London trading," as traffic with the enemy on Staten Island was called, was a common topic of discussion. British gold in the possession of a Continental was held as conclusive evidence of the illicit practice. The need of capturing Staten Island was constantly before them. Preparations were being made to that end, boats were built at Elizabeth Town, Bound Brook, and Newark. Ammunition in the way of powder and ball was manufactured back of the hills in the vicinity of Feltville. In the early part of June an attack was made on the island, and another in the latter part of the month. Both Maxwell and Dickinson gave signal service in these harassing parties against the forces of the enemy assembling on the island. Colonel Ethan Allen was sent to this section in May, 1778, to assist in capturing the island.

Deserting became rather common and charges were brought by the courts against familiar names in this section. At this time the Presbyterian ministers were a unit in preaching fearlessly American patriotism.

During the winter of 1778 and 1779, Washington established his headquarters at Middlebrook again. He arrived in camp the latter part of November. The general made a visit to Elizabeth Town on December 1. At this time he passed through Westfield. He was in Elizabeth until the morning of the 5th. It is quite likely on his way back to Middlebrook he stopped for his noonday meal in the home of Samuel Downer. The old Downer homestead was the house now occupied by Dr. Kinch, on the northwest corner of East Broad street and Mountain avenue. Some of the Downer family have said that Samuel Downer lived at this time on the opposite side of Broad street. The facts are not known.

Tradition states that Washington passed through the town frequently on his way from Morristown to Philadelphia. There is some doubt concerning this, since Westfield is not on a direct line between the two places. Benjamin Downer says that General George Washington was entertained for a few days at the home of Samuel Downer at the time of

the battle of Trenton. Several of the dishes used at that time are still in possession of members of the family.

It should be known that all during the War of 1776 Westfield was a military post, since it was the logical point for protection of headquarters both at Morristown and Middlebrook. The arsenal was located between Stanley Oval and Chestnut street, and north of East Broad street between Mrs. Pettit's house and the tennis courts. This was the William Pierson property of Revolutionary times. There is still evidence of an ancient building having stood in the knoll north of the oval. The Revolutionary drill grounds was in this locality about the arsenal. Maxwell's, Sullivan's, and Littell's troops were stationed here at different times. There is direct evidence that Maxwell was located here during the winter of '79 and '80. On the sandy knolls southeast of the Fairview Cemetery was located a hospital during the Revolutionary War. Many cannon balls and Revolutionary relics have been found on the Squire Pierson farm in this section.

The attempt to capture Governor Livingston in Elizabeth in February, 1779, was futile, and the cause for great rejoicing in Westfield. Maxwell hotly pursued the enemy and slew from four to six of them during this attempt.

Maxwell's brigade was stationed in Westfield and continued here until the winter when he withdrew to Short Hills, and General Wayne took his place at this point: "Maxwell's Brigade is at West-field near Elizabeth-Town" (New Jersey Gazette, Volume II, No. 97, November 3, 1779).

The winter of 1779-80 was a most severe one. The snow was deep, and sleds could cross to Staten on the ice. Lord Stirling at this time planned an expedition to capture the island, but failed because of the intelligence of the enemy and the depth of the snow. The enemy retaliated by plundering both Elizabeth Town and Newark. In Elizabeth they burned the Presbyterian church and the court house, and carried away a number of the inhabitants. Westfield, on seeing the flames of the burning buildings and being apprised of the impending danger, became much alarmed. Washington speaks of the affair as "a misfortune and disgrace."

Westfield was well protected by Mad Anthony Wayne's brigade, stationed here during this winter. From his location at this point he could keep guard over the passes at Scotch Plains, Watchung and Short Hills. The following clipping from the "New York Gazette" verifies his location:

General Wayne, with his brigade, has, we hear, left Bergen and its vicinity, and is gone to West-Field for the winter. He kept a vigilant eye on the garrison at Powlis Hook for near a week, but finding everything prepared for his reception, he thought proper to go off without making any other attack than firing a few shot at their picquets. —The "New York Gazette" and the "Weekly Mercury," January 10, 1780. No. 1473.

The campaign of 1780 opened with an ambition on the part of the enemy under Knyphausen, the general-in-chief about New York, to drive the Continental army out of New Jersey. Reinforcements were brought to Staten Island for the purpose of surprising Maxwell's troops at Short Hills. The enemy effected a landing at Halsted's Point, and at sunrise were marching through Elizabeth Town on their way to Short Hills and Washington's camp at Morristown. Their route was by the Galloping Hill road from Roselle to Union. At once the eighteen-pound signal gun



OLD STITT PLACE, CHESTNUT AND BROAD STREETS

at Prospect Hill, back of Springfield, was fired, and the tar barrel on the hill was lighted. The militia from Westfield flew to arms, together with all the country around, to guard the pass to Chatham. They faced the enemy at Connecticut Farms, who billeted for the night, and burned and pillaged the community in so far as they could. Among the "fiendish barbarities" of the enemy at this point was the shooting of the wife of Parson Caldwell. There was a severe storm, and the British were compelled in a wild retreat to return to their rendezvous on Staten Island.

On June 23, under Sir Henry Clinton, another attempt was made to penetrate the hills to Washington's camp. They proceeded to Connecticut Farms in order, and there divided. One division took the round-about road by Vauxhall, and the other the direct route to Springfield. Again the signals were given, and the army and militia stationed themselves at the stream in Springfield. The Continentals were forced back and the town was pillaged and burned. They were able to hold their position but for a short time, and consequently soon beat a retreat. The army was put to rout and suffered great loss all the way to Staten Island. It was the militia made up of the yeomanry of the country round that saved the day both at Connecticut Farms and Springfield.

Tradition says at this time a party of the British came through Westfield. It was without doubt a plundering party on the return from Springfield. This would place the capture of "Old One Horn" by the Continentals and the stealing of the bell from the church tower, on the afternoon of June 23, 1780. The story as told by many of the old inhabitants goes, that the approach of the enemy coming from Springfield over East Broad street was first observed by the family of William Pierson, who lived on the north side of East Broad street, on the north corner east of Chestnut street. Mrs. Pierson saw them first, and from the woodpile cried at the top of her voice, "The red coats are coming." They stopped at the house of Henry Baker, on the north side of the road, a short distance east of the junction of Benson Place with East Broad street. The officer in command promised protection to the inmates if they would give them some cider. They got the cider, and soon grew bold and insulting. Captain Littell and Captain William Clark, with their minute-men, had followed up the foraging party and lay in ambush nearby so that they could observe their movements. In their boisterous conduct Mrs. Baker was forced to the wall of her home at the point of a bayonet. Captain Littell saw the deed, fired, and wounded the officer. The enemy took to their saddles; and in moving on one of their cannon was swung against a rock, the right arm or horn was broken off, and it was left behind. Littell had a brush with the enemy at this point, near the arsenal and drill grounds, and captured this prize. A cannon ball found on the east side of Stanley Oval by Lawrence Clark was probably fired by the British at this time. From this time forth this famous old cannon was known as "One Horn."

The company was too much for Littell's minute-men, and although their advance was contested foot by foot, our militia was finally compelled to retreat. At the house of William Pierson, located just this side of Chestnut street, some of the British stopped as the company went by. Mr. Pierson had taken refuge in his orchard, some distance from the house. One of them shouted to Mrs. Pierson, "where is that damned old rebel?" They were not able to find him, but took with them a fine horse that was standing in the stable. By this time the whole community was thoroughly aroused. One of the militia had been detailed to

ring the bell in the Presbyterian church, which stood "on the green," near Broad street, on the present church property. The incessant ringing of the bell and the opposition which it summoned, annoyed the British captain, and he commanded that it be thrown from the belfry. This was done with some difficulty, and the bell was carried away with the retreating party to Staten Island. Two brothers, William and Azariah Clark, and Noah Miller, were captured at this time, and were later imprisoned in the Old Sugar House Prison in New York. The detachment of the enemy on this foray probably left town by way of Central avenue.

The following persons, according to investigations made by the Rev. Newton W. Caldwell, gave witness to the truth of the tradition that "One Horn" was left in Westfield by the British at this time: Gideon Ross, Isaac French, Andrew H. Clark, Squier Pierson, Isaac H. Pierson, Ephraim Clark, John High, Jacob Baker, Samuel Downer, Benjamin Cory, Henry Baker, "Aunt Phebe" Ross (ninety-six years), "Aunt Ann" Scudder (ninety-five years), "Aunt Granny" (Mills) Baker (104 years), Betsy Clark.

Mrs. Joseph Clarke, of Scotch Plains, says that her great-grandfather told her that "Old One Horn" was left on the "Green" near the church in Scotch Plain by the British after the Continentals had had a skirmish with them. Because of this tradition the boys of Scotch Plains always claimed the field piece. Mrs. Clarke also states for a number of years it was lying buried in the mill pond near her house. At one time it was in the mill pond at New Market, at another time in a well in Westfield, and at another in Clark's pond in Mindowaskin Park. For a long time it was kept in the old arsenal near Stanley Oval.

The following affidavit of Henry Hetfield, of Westfield, relative to the capture of "One Horn," is copied from Rev. Caldwell's account in Ricord's "History of Union County:"

This cannon was captured by the British and recaptured by our men about the time they were in Westfield and occupied the old church there. The government sent eight sets of harness for this cannon—four of them for the cannon and the remaining four for the baggage wagon. The government built a place on Sylvanus Pierson's ground as a means of storage for the safety and protection of this cannon. The cannon on "general training" days was pulled to the field by a pair of horses, paid for out of the company's collections. On the arrival of the gun in the field we would attach a drag-rope on both side, and go through the various motions of the drill. We would then proceed to some elevated point and, at the word of command, fire it off, amid great enthusiasm. The last place for drill with this cannon was at Camptown, near Newark; also at Paterson, and at Scotch Plains, in William Stanbury's field. I can remember the gun as far back as 1812, in Joseph Lyon's field, at Scotch Plains, in Westfield township. The uniform that was worn in the artillery consisted of white pants, white vest, blue coat with red shoulder straps, and silk hat with the brass coat-of-arms attached, and a red feather tipped with white, and a sword attached to the belt.

(Signed) HENRY HETFIELD.

Old "One Horn" was for many years coveted both by Scotch Plains and Westfield. There were many battles fought over it between the young men of these towns. At times, Plainfield, Springfield, Rahway and New Market would sally forth and try to steal it from the Westfield boys. It seems that finally it was captured by the Plainfield boys and concealed on the roof of one of the fire houses in that city. Later it came into the possession of Winfield Scott Post, Grand Army of the Republic, and through Mr. Samuel Reese and others it was taken to Fairview Cemetery and placed on the masonry carriage where it now rests unmolested. "Old One Horn" has been sometimes confused with the old brass cannon, "The Star of the East," which was brought to Westfield during

Grant's first campaign for political purposes. This cannon is said to have been taken from one of the ships that first went to the relief of Fort Sumter. For many years it was used for salute on Fourth of July.

There is no doubt respecting the present status of "Old One Horn." It now rests peacefully in Fairview Cemetery. Its carriage is missing, together with the right horn. It is apparently a Revolutionary twelve-pound field piece. Whether it is British or American cannot be determined. It is very much rusted, and there is no mark on it as far as can be found by which to definitely identify it. The end of the barrel is filled with a wooden plug, and the touch hole has been spiked. This has been offset by redrilling. By close examination one can see that it has been favored often with coats of paint. At various times it has been gilded, painted yellow, and enameled black. Would it not be well to have this greatest and most highly prized Revolutionary relic of Westfield cleaned up, fittingly mounted, placed in the Westfield Library, and labeled with a legend of its history that the general public might be constantly reminded of the interest centering around it and of its significance to our town?

Throughout the summer and winter of 1780-81 raiding parties from both sides were active in capturing both men and cattle. Items like the following were common on both sides: "Last Wednesday night (21st) a party of refugees from Staten Island was over at Rahway plundering and kidnapping every one they came across. They carried off, we hear, near a dozen of the inhabitants prisoners." ("New Jersey Journal," March 28).

On the 18th of April the following is recorded: "Last Monday night (16th) Captain Baker Hendricks went from Elizabeth Town to Staten Island and brought off one Lieutenant and a private of the Refugees and one inhabitant. Previous to the above, a party went over and brought off a Captain." ("New Jersey Journal"). All through the summer and fall until the surrender at Yorktown on October 17, these incursions on both sides continued. In the vicinity of Elizabeth Town the conflict for the last few months resolved itself into robbery and murder. An incident related in the New York papers of November 10 is typical:

Last Saturday (8th) William Hetfield, an inhabitant of Elizabeth Town, Rahway, came to Staten Island with a small quantity of flour to dispose of, &c. * * * On his return in the evening, he was met in the Sound by one Peter Terrat, a noted thief, who supports himself and a gang of such miscreants, by robbing and plundering; to him and his party Hetfield surrendered himself; but after he was a prisoner, Terrat thought Hetfield threw something overboard, on which the infernal fiend took a pistol out of his pocket and shot him dead, laid the body on the bank of the Sound and went off exulting with the other prisoners he had taken. Hetfield has left a wife and several children to lament their loss.

A traitor refugee, J. Smith Hetfield, who committed this crime, together with an accomplice, Lewis Blanchard, attempted openly to return to Elizabeth Town. Thanks to the patriotism of Westfield, he was not permitted so to do; for as Hatfield states, "some of the Westfield people seized him, loaded him with irons, and hurried him off to Burlington, where he was kept in close confinement." Through a bribe of £600, George Hair on September, 21, 1782, permitted Hetfield to escape. Following this incident, an item in the New York papers of February 6, 1782 shows what the reaction was:

Last Friday night (1st) a party consisting of thirty Refugees, commanded by Captain Cornelius Hetfield, proceeded from Staten Island to Elizabeth Town, where they took nine prisoners; amongst them Mr. Reed, a rebel contractor; all were brought to Staten Island, where they are treated in the same manner as is Mr. Smith Hetfield,

lately seized by the Westfield people, though he was then under the sanction of a flag of truce, carried into Burlington, and there loaded with irons; these rebels are by the Refugees kept in close durance as hostages for the safe return of Smith Hetfield, a valuable individual of their body. His companion Lewis Blanchard, fortunately escaping from the rebels at Princetown, travelled two miles into a wood, where he was concealed till he could disengage himself from the chains with which he was loaded, and after being freed by the intense frosts is arrived, an object of commiseration amongst his overjoyed friends at Staten Island.

There was particular hatred on the part of the loyalists against the people of Westfield, which bespeaks their great service to the cause of liberty and their staunch patriotism. A newspaper clipping of March 14 shows their attempt to balance accounts by seizing one of its most notable patriots, Ephraim Marsh:

A party of royal horse thieves, under the command of the celebrated Lewis Robins, * * * made an incursion into Rahway. They set out for Westfield to seize Sheriff Marsh, but as the roads were bad, and learning, probably, that the Sheriff was not at home, they turned back, and made their way to old David Miller's, capturing him, some of his sons, and his horses. Having paroled the old man, because of his infirmities, they proceeded to Peter Trembly's, whom they seized and robbed of all his money and papers. They took, also, a Peter Horn. But, at the sudden discharge of a gun, they paroled their prisoners and fled.

Mr. Oliver Pierson, whose people lived on the Sylvanus Pierson farm on the Gallows Hill road, has informed the writer that a Revolutionary hospital was located on his father's farm back of Fairview Cemetery. It was situated on the south side of a sandy knoll above a spring north of the marsh, and south of three large dead chestnut trees. There are two sand pits at this point. The hospital was located just west of the more southerly one, on a line with the fence separating the field from the sand pit property. Mr. Pierson recollects seeing evidence of the old foundation when he was a boy.

During the Revolutionary conflict the difficulties in and about Westfield were not all confined strictly to matters of warfare. It will be observed to the amusement of the reader from the item taken from a paper of the time that matrimonial problems possibly due to soldiers stationed in the community also entered into the life of the people. This particular incident attracted such attention that a local poet more or less immortalized the incident:

Whereas, my wife Elizabeth, with the advice of her mother, and by the assistance of James Shotwell, of the Scotch-Plains, has eloped from my bed and board, and sundry times swore she would destroy both my life and estate: This is therefore to forewarn any person harbouring or trusting her on my account, as I will not pay any debts of her contracting after this date.

WILLIAM WILLIS.

Westfield, May 31, 1779.

Since it was my fortune to be join'd
To such a wretched mate,
I've strove to reconcile my mind
To my unhappy fate.
I've born insults, and threats likewise,
I've strove for to persuade,
But them that's hardened so in vice
Regard not what is said.
Without a cause she left my bed,
And broke her marriage vow,
So basely from me she has fled,
Who then can blame me now?
Then pity my unhappy fate,
Beware of woman's arts,
For oft within a snowy breast
Lurks a deceitful heart.

The author was perhaps the Stephen Hand who resided in the Passaic Valley, Morris county, a brother of Hezekiah Hand, from Westfield. Hezekiah's twenty children and Stephen's twenty-three are all listed by Littell. No copy of Stephen's "verses" has been found in any of the libraries in New York or Philadelphia, nor is the work known to bibliographers, nor is it mentioned in any bibliography.—"New Jersey Archives," Second Series, Vol. III., p. 412.

The eight years of hostilities were made up of many months of privations, bloodshed and doubt as to the ultimate outcome. There were many movements to turn the spirit of the people against the slogan of "victory or death." Within the township were families while not openly opposed to the Continental cause, that were at heart in sympathy with British rule. Waves of influence swept the community during the early part of the war, first anti-British and then pro-British and so on. Being so near Staten Island the activities of spies were felt keenly. With it all, this section was kept steadfast by many staunch and determined patriots.

Since the town was a military post, the spirit of war was always present, and the news of all campaigns were quickly brought to the public ear. The spirit of the people was at a low ebb, however, in 1780. With the coming of French recruits under Count de Rochambeau, there was a renewed spirit, and the fortune of war was changed. Victory after victory followed, and on January 20, 1782, preliminary treaties were signed between Great Britain, France and Spain. On November 30, the treaty of Paris was made, activities of the armies ceased, and peace was enthusiastically welcomed. Thus ended the only war actually witnessed within the limits of our town.

The following is an account of Rev. James Caldwell's tragic death and the trial of James Morgan:

At the outbreak of the Revolutionary War, the Rev. James Caldwell was the minister of the First Presbyterian Church of Elizabeth Town. He was a man of fine appearance, educated in the College of New Jersey, and licensed a minister by the Presbytery of New Brunswick, July 29, 1760.

When the Revolutionary spirit was brewing, he was fearless in his denunciations of the crown. He vigorously preached that taxation without representation was unjust, and was publicly notorious for his fiery patriotic zeal. Hatfield says this spirit "appeared in all of his prayers, often in his sermons and exhortations in his pastoral intercourse." William Livingston, Revolutionary governor of New Jersey, was a member of his congregation. Abraham Clark, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, as one of his church, received national inspiration from his preaching. The Hon. Robert Ogden, with his notable sons, Robert, Matthias, and Aaron, were numbered among his followers. From his church went forth into the Continental army forty-five commissioned officers, with as many more non-commissioned officers and privates. He accompanied the army against Quebec as chaplain. When the British occupied Staten Island, he removed from Elizabeth Town in November, 1776, with his family, to Turkey, now New Providence. Throughout the war he was occupied continually in the service of his country. At the battle of Connecticut Farms his wife was wantonly shot by a skulking British soldier. When the patriots were holding the enemy at bay at Springfield, Parson Caldwell, with an arm full of Watts' hymnals, presented them to the soldiers for wads for their muzzle-loading guns, and exhorted them, "Now put Watts into them, boys." It is said no one was more feared and hated by the British.

The feeling of the Continental soldiers was expressed by one of them at Chatham on an occasion when he was about to speak. The platform was not yet completed when an anxious soldier crowded forward and cried out, "Let me have the honor of being his platform! Let him stand on my body! Nothing is too good for Parson Caldwell." The Journal of Congress shows that on March 15, 1777, "two hundred dollars were ordered to be paid Rev. James Caldwell, of Elizabeth Town, for extraordinary services." This was for service in the army both as chaplain and assistant commissary general.

On November 24, 1781, he was shot at Elizabeth Town Point, by James Morgan, a sentinel on guard at the ferry. He had gone there to meet Miss Beulah Murray, who had come from New York. In the records of the Presbyterian Church at New Providence the following entry was made May 7, 1782: "The Reverend Mr. James Caldwell departed his life, falling by the hands of a cruel murderer on the 24th of November, 1781." Two accounts are to be found in the papers of the day. The "New Jersey Journal," published at Chatham, by Shepard Kollock, Wednesday, March 28, 1781, gives the following item:

It is with utmost pain and distress that we inform our readers that the Reverend Mr. Jas. Caldwell, of Elizabeth-Town, was most inhumanly and barbarously murdered on Saturday last by a soldier belonging to the year's men of that place.

This worthy gentleman being informed of the arrival of a young lady in a flag from New York, at the Point, whose family had been peculiarly serviceable to our unhappy fellow-citizens, prisoners with the enemy, proposed waiting on her and conducting her to the town, as a grateful acknowledgement of the services offered by her family as above mentioned. He accordingly went to the Point in a chair for that purpose, and after the young lady had got in the chair, the sentinel observing a handkerchief tied up in a bundle in her hand, told Mr. Caldwell he must seize it in the name of the State; on which Mr. Caldwell jumping out of the chair, said if that was the case, he would return it to the commanding officer, who was there present; but as he stepped forward, another impatiently told him to stop, which he immediately did, but notwithstanding, the soldier, without further provocation, raised his gun and shot him dead on the spot. The villain was immediately seized and secured. He made but a very indifferent excuse for this conduct, and still remains very sullen and obstinate. After his being secured, it appeared by several evidences that, though a soldier with us for near twelve months past, he had been seen in New York within a fortnight past; and, from several other circumstances, there are just grounds of suspicion that the wretch had been bribed to commit this abominable deed.

In the "New Jersey Gazette," printed in Trenton under the date December 12, 1781, is found:

When he arrived there (at the Point), the officer then commanding the post at Elizabeth-Town, being on board the flag-sloop, asked him whether he would go on board. He then stepped on board of the sloop, and was informed that the young lady had already gone to the town. Being about to return, a person in a sloop asked him whether he would take a small parcel tied up in a handkerchief. Mr. Caldwell consented to take it, went on shore, put the bundle into a chair-box, and was driving off when a soldier stepped up to him and said, "I must search your chair to see whether you have not seizable goods in that bundle." Mr. Caldwell then seeing it would be imprudent to run any further risk, asked the soldier whether he would suffer him to return the bundle to the sloop. To this request the soldier readily agreeing, Mr. Caldwell took the bundle out of the chair-box, and was stepping on board the sloop to return it, when the murderer, who was on the quarter-deck, and within two yards of him, said, "Damn you, stop!" Mr. Caldwell instantly stopped and immediately on his stopping, the soldier presented his musket and shot him. He fell down and instantly expired without a groan.

The "Rivington Gazette" of New York, November 28, reads:

Last Saturday, the Reverend Mr. Caldwell, Minister of the Dissenting Congregation at Elizabeth-Town, was shot dead without any provocation, at the Point, by a native of Ireland, named Morgan, one of the rebel twelve months' men. The Coroner's Inquest

brought a verdict of wilful murder against him. Mr. Caldwell had ever been an active zealot in the cause of Independence, and was much esteemed and confided in by Mr. Washington and the republican leaders. It is said he lately promoted a petition to the New Jersey Assembly, for recalling the refugees to the repossession of their estate.

The following account of the Morgan affair is told by Alonzo C. Townley: Captain John Scudder's youngest sister Sarah, with some of the neighbors, was permitted to witness the execution. She was the second wife to Jonathan Woodruff Squire, of Locust Grove (Mountain-side). Miss Scudder told what she saw to Isaac Scudder, Sr., who related the matter to Mr. Townley. Her statement is to the effect that Morgan was brought to Westfield by "two Hetfield men, Ephraim Scudder and a few others," and was given a trial in the Presbyterian church by a civil court of twenty-two men. He was found guilty, taken to Gallows Hill, and a rope was put around his neck at high noon. One of the Hetfield boys pulled the catch which held the two-wheeled cart, Morgan standing in the rear, tipped it up and what followed is lost to history.

The written proceedings of the execution were hidden in a hollow tree on Captain Scudder's farm, where Morgan was executed and buried. Some of those who wished to suppress the report of the affair later, found the papers and destroyed them. It is said that this was done because there were those who took the position that Morgan should have had a lawful military trial and execution. Hatfield makes the following comment:

It was generally affirmed, at the time, that the murderer, as intimated in the "N. J. Journal," was bribed by the enemy to do the dreadful deed; "and this saying is commonly reported among the people until this day." No evidence, however, as far as can be ascertained, was discovered of any offer of the kind having been made to him. It was not strange that it should have been extensively believed, as it was known that the British authorities had offered a reward for the apprehension or assassination of Gov. Livingston, and as no other reason could be assigned for the murder. As it was not proven, it must rank only with doubtful rumors, and not with the established facts of history.

On November 22, 1915, a number of original legal papers were bought by the New Jersey Historical Society from among the late effects of the historian William Nelson, of Paterson, which shed new light on the questions of this long debated incident. The original inquisition reads:

An Inquisition indented, taken at Elizabeth Town in the Borough of Elizabeth and County of Essex aforesaid, the twenty fourth day of November, in the Year of our Lord, one thousand, seven hundred and eighty one, before me Isaac Woodruff, Esquire, Mayor of the said Borough of Elizabeth, in the County of Essex and State of New Jersey, upon view of the Body of the Reverend Mr. James Caldwell, Minister of the Gospel then and there lying dead, upon the oaths of Jonathan J. Dayton, Isaac Arnett, Moses Hetfield, Aaron Hetfield, Matthias Crane, William Clark, Benjamin Winans, John Potter, Thomas Quigley, William Crane, George Price, Bointen Remsen, Mellyn Miller, Edward Thomas, Samuel Woodruff, William Woodruff, Samuel Smith, Daniel Searle, Joseph Hawkins, David Lyon & Samuel Lee—good and lawful men of the Borough aforesaid who being sworn & charged to inquire on the Part and Behalf of the said State of New Jersey, when, where, how and after what Manner the said James Caldwell came to his Death & say upon their Oath, that:

One James Morgan * * * late of Elizabeth Town, not having God before his Eyes, but being moved & seduced by the Instigation of the Devil, on the twenty-fourth Day of November, in the year of our Lord, one thousand, seven hundred and eighty one, at three o'clock in the Afternoon of the same Day, with Force and Arms at Elizabeth Town in the County aforesaid, in and upon the aforesaid James Caldwell then & there being in the Peace of God and of the said State, feloniously, voluntarily & of malice aforethought, made an assault.

And the aforesaid James Morgan then and there with certain Musquet, charged with Powder and Lead, of the Value of five shillings, which he the said James Morgan then & there held in his Hands, the aforesaid James Caldwell just above his Breast Bone

did discharge thro his Body, thro the Left Shoulder Blade, and one mortal Wound of the Breadth of one Inch and of the Depth of six Inches, did give, of which said mortal wound, the aforesaid James Caldwell then & there instantly died.

And so the said James Morgan then & there feloniously killed and murdered the said James Caldwell, against the Peace of the State, the Government & Dignity of the same.

And moreover the Jurors aforesaid upon their Oath aforesaid do say, that the said James Morgan had not nor as yet hath any Goods or Chattels, Lands or Tenements, within the County aforesaid or elsewhere to the knowledge of the said Jurors. In witness whereof as well the aforesaid Mayor, as the Jurors aforesaid have to this Inquisition put their Seals on the Day & Year aforesaid, and at the Place aforesaid.

Isaac Woodruff, Jonathan I. Dayton, Isaac Arnett, Moses Hatfield, Aaron Hatfield, Matthias Crane, William Clark, Benja'm Winans, John Potter 3rd, Thomas Quigley, Wm. Crane, George Price, Boynton Remsen, Melyn Miller, Edward Thomas, Samuel Woodruff, William Woodruff, Samuel Smith, Daniel Sale, Joseph Hawkins, David Lyon, Samuel Lee.

Morgan was arrested and first imprisoned at Springfield, next at Burlington, and in January at Westfield. Here in the Presbyterian church, which stood on the green north of Broad street and east of Mountain avenue, he was tried January 21, 1782. Chief Justice John Cleves Symmes presided. He was assisted by two associate judges, one of whom was Judge Barnet. Colonel William De Hart, of Morristown, was Morgan's lawyer. Ephraim Scudder, Benjamin Meeker, David Ross, Aaron Woodruff and Mr. Ryno were members of the jury. Barber and Howe, in relating the incident, say that it was proved at the trial that Morgan was bribed to the murderous deed, that the day he was hung was cold, and that he addressed his executioner with an oath: "Do your duty, and don't keep me here shivering in the cold."

A witness, Anthony Palmer, who appeared before the board of inquiry swore that he (Palmer) said to Caldwell, "I must seize you, for I believe you have contraband goods." Caldwell said he did not know what was in the package, and that he would bring it on board that he may examine it. As Caldwell was going to the boat, Morgan shot him. He did not hear a word spoken. The following is James Morgan's examination and voluntary confession:

That he has been nine years and a half in North America, that he was born in Herefordshire in England, that he landed in Charlestown, that he bought a place near Portsmouth in Virginia and there resided about 18 months, that he then served on board a Continental Sloop of War in capacity of steward 10 months, that he afterward entered as sergeant of the First Reg't of Artillery, commanded by Capt'n Harrison, that afterwards he lived in Philadelphia and kept a public house with legal permission, that he entered into the seven months' service in the Pennsylvania line, then he came to Elizabeth Town and entered into the twelve months' service.

That he was on duty and had the command of the Guard at Elizabeth Town Point at the time of the fatal accident happening to Mr. Caldwell on Saturday, the 24th inst.; that after Mr. Caldwell came to the Point and was on board of the flagg, he, the examinant, saw two hampers of wine & porter and some bale goods brought on deck, that Mr. Caldwell said he would carry the above mentioned goods to a Magistrate in the waggon (then at the Shore) and if there was anything condemnable, he would give this examinant satisfaction, the examinant saying that he was satisfied therewith, that Mr. Caldwell then went on shore (the goods above mentioned remaining on board), that this examinant did not see Mr. Caldwell go on shore nor see him on shore, until he heard one Palmer, a sentinel on shore, say stop; that he, this examinant, immediately said stop and threatened that if he did not stop he would shoot him, after which he picked up his gun and brought it to a charge (showing the bayonet charge), in which position she went off, that he, this examinant, did not know Mr. Caldwell as he was approaching the vessel, who it was he bid to stop, nor who it was that was killed by the discharge of the gun until Lieut. Woodruff came out of the cabin and mentioned who it was, and that afterwards this examinant picked up the handkerchief that Mr. Caldwell had dropped, saying that he was sorry for the accident, but since it was he was glad to find some

contraband goods with this man who was so cried up for his honesty, that he, the ex-
-inant, had never known Mr. Caldwell & did not know him when came on board the ves-
-sel, until he was informed who he was.

Taken this 26th day of Nov'r, 1781,
Before me, Matthias Halsted.

William Halley gives evidence of identification of Morgan in a tavern. Henry Lynch witnessed that he heard Anthony Palmer ask Mr. Caldwell what he had in his chair box. The answer was, "Only a few trifling things." On going on the boat with the bundle to be examined, James Morgan said to Caldwell, "I'll not let you come on board;" adding an oath, he said, "I won't; I'll shoot you. Stand, damn your eyes." Caldwell stopped immediately, Morgan instantly cocked his gun and bringing it partly to his face, fired. William Fielding swore that what Lynch said was true.

William Holbrook took oath that he saw Caldwell and Morgan conversing, but was not nigh enough to hear what was said. Morgan said he would seize whatever went on shore. Caldwell took a bundle from under the seat of the chair and started on board the boat. Morgan bid Caldwell to stand and instantly heard the gun fire. David Woodruff gave witness that he saw Caldwell return to the boat upon which Morgan commanded him to stop. It appeared to Woodruff that Morgan took sight and discharged his gun at the same time. Edward McHugo on oath said that Caldwell and Morgan were conversing about the contents of the trunks. Caldwell said if there was any contraband goods in the trunks they should be carried before the magistrate and examined. Morgan said that was fair enough, he was contented. Some time after this he heard a gun fired, and Caldwell was seen dying on board the boat.

The proceedings of the trial in Westfield seem to have been lost. The facts are Morgan was found guilty at the trial in the church and remanded to the home of Constable Noah Marsh until Tuesday, January 29, on which day he was hung on Gallows Hill. It is said that he the prisoner was taken to the church on the day of the execution, where a sermon was preached by the Rev. Jonathan Elmer on the text, "Oh! do not this abominable thing that I hate."

Tradition says that the site of the gallows was on the opposite side of East Broad street, just beyond the Scudder homestead and west of Gallows Hill a few hundred feet. Jacob Ludlum (Ludlow) and his wife Margaret were eye witnesses of the execution. A multitude of people were present, even though the snow was deep and the weather bitter cold.

Morgan was driven in a wagon under the scaffold, which was made of two upright posts and a cross bar. There was some delay and Morgan, with consideration, said, "Do your duty quickly; the people are suffering from the cold." At this the wagon was driven down the hill from under the gallows and his body hung upon the tree lifeless. Some say that Morgan's grave was made in the northwest corner of the old graveyard away from all other graves. It is also reported that he was shown his grave by the sheriff before he was taken to Gallows Hill for execution. The troops that accompanied him to the spot where he was hung were led by Captain John Scudder, of Westfield.

There has been objection raised to the kind of trial given to Morgan. It has been said that it should have been a military court rather than a civil court. Some have said that Morgan was a British sympathizer, but little grounds can be found for this position, it seems. It has been

suggested that he was under the influence of liquor, and that there was a personal hatred exercised. According to his confession, which appears to be sincere, the affair was an accident.

The Rev. Caldwell's wife was shot by a British soldier at Connecticut Farms on June 8, 1780. This was one year, five months and sixteen days before he was killed at Elizabeth Port. The date of his murder was November 24, 1781. Morgan was executed January 21, 1782, about two months later. He was first imprisoned at Springfield, then at Burlington, and in January at Westfield. It was generally affirmed at the time that the murderer, as intimated in the "New Jersey Journal," was bribed by the enemy to do the dreadful deed; and this saying is commonly reported among the people until this day. (Hatfield's "History of Elizabeth Town").

The Rev. James Caldwell by nature was irascible, fiery, apparently "egotistical and vain." It would seem that he possibly had goods which should have been shown to the guard. When told to produce the goods he complied with orders. Whether a feud existed between them or what exchange of feeling there was or what the motive was, were there one, will never be known; however, a patriot of unestimable service fell by that fatal shot. Whether it was accidental or intentional the demand of public opinion was execution, and the jurymen that sat in the Westfield Presbyterian Church, so far as it is known, were of one mind.

Presbyterian Church—Prior to the establishment of the Presbyterian Church in Westfield, the first settlers attended services in Elizabeth Town. Services were conducted there regularly under the Episcopal preacher, the Rev. John Harriman. John Erskine, of the Westfield section, and Andrew Craig, of Branch Mills settlement, were members of his church.

The First Presbyterian Church of Elizabeth Town, organized in 1667, was the mother church of the Presbyterian church in Westfield. When Jonathan Dickinson began his ministry as a Presbyterian minister in Elizabeth Town, 1707, Hatfield says, a few scattered habitations were found in the present town of Westfield and at Scotch Plains. His field of labor embraced not only Elizabeth Town, but also Rahway, Westfield, Connecticut Farms and Springfield. ("Life of John Brainard," page 86).

It was around the Presbyterian church that this community grew, and Jonathan Dickinson's preaching gathered the pioneer inhabitants throughout the land north of the Raritan and beyond the Watchung to this faith. Hatfield states, "That portion of the congregation who had removed back into the country beyond the Rahway river had in 1727 become so numerous and found it so inconvenient to attend public worship in the old meeting house at Elizabeth Town, that they began to hold public services among themselves on the Lord's Day, and had secured the ministrations of the Rev. Nathaniel Hubbell, a portion of the time. The Westfield church was organized probably at a somewhat later date." This church for over a hundred years was the only one in Westfield. During its early period it was interested in christianizing the Indians. In 1801 seventy dollars was appropriated "for gospelizing Indians and other pious purposes."

It was through the pioneer work of Jonathan Dickinson that Presbyterianism was established in Elizabeth and vicinity. There were naturally many heated controversies between the Presbyterians and Episcopal minister, Rev. John Harriman. Even until Dickinson's death, October

7, 1747, there were many interchanges of ecclesiastical discussions between the two faiths.

Tradition has it that the first church was a log structure situated between the residences of Benjamin Pierson and Charles Marsh, west of the barn of the latter, facing Elizabeth Town road. The farm now belongs to J. E. Brewer, and the street is called Benson Place. The church was located just beyond Mr. Brewer's house towards Garwood. It is said that in these early days the inhabitants were apprised of the church hour by the beating of a drum by the sexton. On hearing the drum, it is added that the parishioners would start out for church with guns on their shoulders for protection against the Indians. This is probably a little fanciful, for the Indians had ceased to be an annoyance some years before this date.

Nathaniel Hubbel was the first preacher in this log church. His field of labor included the scattered settlement lying back of Elizabeth Town and Newark Mountain. His main charges were Westfield and Hanover. In 1730 he gave up Hanover and retained Westfield until 1749. He was dismissed from the Westfield church because of his prosecution of a claim for 100 acres of parsonage land. "They gave him," says one of his successors, "a liberal settlement, as it was called, as they supposed he would live, labor and die among them as a peaceable soul-loving pastor. But they soon found him seeking theirs so earnestly as to put an end to all anticipated comfort in him, and usefulness from him; and his removal was the result. He afterwards lived (and died, I think) in a village called 'Spanktown' (Leesville), beyond Rahway." After his dismissal he lived in Rahway several years, but later moved to Lebanon, Hunterdon county, where he died in 1760.

The land to which the Rev. Nathaniel Hubbel lay claim was probably in what is now the Big Woods section in the vicinity of Jerusalem road, Fanwood avenue, and Upper Prospect street. For many years this section was known as "Hubbel's Folly," because he in his attempt to liquidate what was due him from the parish, attempted to prosecute a claim to this land, which had been partially promised to him "if he should live, labor, and die among them." When he took this position he was dismissed without any title to the tract.

On a map dated 1762 made by John Lawrence, in the cause of Kelley and Broadwell, the location of the Westfield church is given, and also the site of a tract of land called "Hubbel's Folly." (New York City Historical Library, Alexander Papers).

A plot of land known as lot No. 56 was purchased November 5, 1734, of John Robison and William Miller, on which to build a church. This plot contained forty acres of land. It extended from a white oak tree on Broad street, where the old Westfield Hotel stood, now the Russell building, northwest beyond Kimball avenue to a walnut tree, thence west to the corner of Highland avenue and Mountain avenue to a gum tree, thence southwest to a point in Mindowaskin Park, thence southwest above the lake, thence southeast to Broad street and thence back to the starting point. When the Elizabeth Town lots were originally sold, 1699-1700, January 20, William Looker purchased this hundred-acre plot. In 1708 he sold it to John Blanchard. In 1729 J. Baldwin transferred part of it to John Robison and John Miller, and in 1734, November 5, the Presbyterian church bought of John Blanchard, John Robison and William Miller forty acres of this tract for twenty pounds on which to erect a church. The following is a copy of the deed:

To all Christian People to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting, etc. Know ye that we, John Robinson and William Miller, in the County of Essex and Eastern Division of the Province of New Jersey, Yeomen, for and in Consideration of the sum of Twenty Pounds Current Money of the province a^fs^d, to us well and truly paid by the inhabitation of the Western Part of Elizabeth Town of a^fs^d or Westfield so called in the County, to our full satisfaction and contentment we do hereby acknowledge Have remised Released and forever quit claimed, and by these presents do for ourselves our Heirs Executors and Adm's Remise Release and forever absolutely quit claim unto John Woodruff and Samuel Woodruff of the same Town and Precinct a^fs^d Delegates for the Inhabitants of Westfield a^fs^d.

All that certain Tract Piece or Parcel of Land Lying in the Bonds of Elizabeth Town or Westfield a^fs^d.

Beginning at a white oak tree marked on the North side with number fifty six, Thence running North East ten chains to a stake, Thence North West five chains to a Stake, Thence North East six chains and Twenty Five Links, Thence northwest twenty chains to a stake standing in the line of lot number fifty five, thence south west sixteen chains and twenty five links to a Walnut Tree marked with the number Fifty Five, Thence South East Twenty Five chains to the first mentioned white oak tree. Containing and to Contain forty acres of land to be the same more or less Butted and Bounded as followeth viz., on the South West and South East by Land left for highways, on the North East by land belonging to ye Rev^d Mr. Nathaniel Hubbell, on the North West by Land belonging to the above named William Miller, Together with all the buildings, houses, Improvements, fences, timbers, woods, waters, waterways * * * Hereditaments and appurtenances to the same or in any manner of ways appertaining. To lye be and remain for the use of a Presbyterian Parsonage in s^d Precinct or Village of Westfield and to and for the use and Improvement of such Presbyterian Ministers of the Gospel as they the s^d Inhabitance have heretofore chosen or shall hereafter make choice of by a Majority of votes in their successive generations and call to exercise in the sacred imploy of the Gospel Ministry according to ye Presbyterian Constitution and that forever, without any manner of Let Hindrance Molestation Interruption or Disturbance whatever of by or from us the above s^d John Robinson and William Miller or our Heirs or any manner of person by from or under us or either of us and of from ye above Remised Released Tract of Land and Premises, shall and will by these presents be forever utterly debarred * * * shall and may enjoy our Parts and portions of Rights to and privileges in the s^d minister his labours (if on other *account* or found worthy) together with ye s^d Inhabitants above named purchasers of the Premises above as may appear by certain subscriptions and rate among them.

In witness whereof we the s^d John Robinson and William Miller have hereunto set our hands and seals this fifth day of November in the Eighth year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Second King, etc., Anno y^r Dominin 1734.

Signed Sealed and
In Presence of

WILLIAM CLARK
JONATHAN CRANE

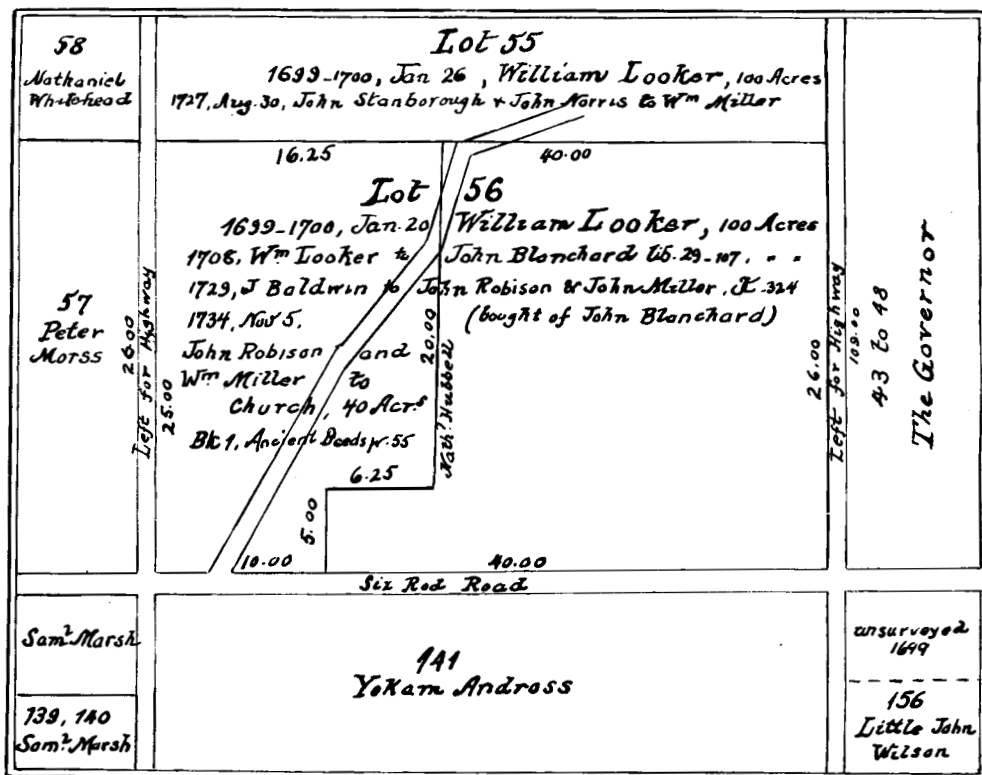
his
JOHN (x) ROBINSON
mark
WILLIAM MILLER.

State of New Jersey }
County of Union } ss.

I, Jas. S. Vosseller, Clerk of said County, do hereby Certify the within to be a true and correct Copy of a certain Deed made by John Robinson and William Miller to the Inhabitation of the Western Part of Elizabeth Town, and recorded in my office on the fifth day of April, A. D. 1878, in Book 1 of Ancient Deeds for said County, on pages 55, etc. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this 10th day of April, A. D. 1878.

The first board of trustees under the act of incorporation in March, 1786, was Thomas Woodruff, Esq. (moderator), John Scudder (clerk), Ephraim Marsh, Jesse Clark, Andrew Hetfield, Ephraim Scudder, and John Crane. The article of incorporation reads:

Agreeably to an act of the Legislature of March, 1786, the Congregation of Westfield was incorporated agreeably to said act, when John Scudder, Esq., was elected president; Thomas Woodruff, Ephraim Marsh, Jesse Clark, Andrew Hetfield, Ephraim Scudder and John Crane were elected trustees. Recorded January 16, 1788. (A true copy by A. Ogden, Clerk, "Book of Proceedings.")



ORIGINAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH PLOT

The founders of the church were:

Joseph Acken, James Badgeley, Nathaniel Baker, Henry Baker, James Craig, John Davis, Jonathan Crane; Isaac and Moses Frazee; Ephraim and John Scudder; William, Daniel and David Pierson; John and Daniel Rose; Richard Walker, John Williams, Mathais Hetfield, Zebulon Jennings, John Maxwell, Samuel Haines, Cornelius Ludlow, Thoman Perry, Elijah Stites, John Robinson, William Clark, John Bryant, Henry Clark, Cardiner Connet, John Crane, John Denman, Abner Frost; William and John Miller; Moses and John Littell; Jonathan and Ephraim Marsh; John, Jonathan and Samuel Woodruff; Peter Wilcox, Samuel Yeomans, John High, John Lamb, Isaac Hendricks, John Lambert, Benjamin Squier, Warren Tucker, John Spinning, Joseph Mills, John Meeker.

William Looker also owned plot No. 55 on the northwest; to the west of this plot lay Nathaniel Whitehead's lot; south of this and west of the Looker tract, Peter Morse's tract; south of this, Samuel Morse; last, and south of the Looker tract, the Yokam Andress tract; east, unsurveyed lands and tract of Little John Wilson; north of unsurveyed tract and east of Looker tract, the land of Governor Robert Barclay. In 1785 the land from Mountain avenue to Elm street was sold in lots to the following persons, and in the following order from Mountain avenue, Samuel Downer, John Hole, Azariah Clark, and Charles Gillman.

The original frame building was without a spire until 1758. A bell was first placed in the steeple at this time and the name of the parish was cast upon it. This was the bell that was captured by the British, June 23, 1780. After it was taken from the steeple it was carried to Staten Island, and there because of its fine tone was placed in the belfry of a public building. William Clark, who was captured in this same escapade of the British was confined in the Sugar House Prison in New York, from his prison window one day caught the tones of a familiar bell coming from Staten Island. He listened again, and with a brisk breeze from the south the bell rang clear and loud. There was no doubt, and he exclaimed, "That is the old Westfield bell." After the war he returned home, and through his efforts the old bell was reclaimed and placed again in the steeple from which it had been stolen. It is said that "Sambo," the old sexton, in his great joy over its return, rang it so loud and so long that he cracked it. The bell in the present church was cast in 1847. It contains the metal of the original bell.

Tradition says that according to custom contributions of silver plate, jewelry, and Spanish money to the amount of forty dollars were given to be melted into it. It was hung in a tree near the church at first.

The buildings of the Westfield church have been as follows: Log church on Benson Place, 1727-1735 (?); church along Broad street, "on green;" present site, 1735, (?), 1803 (?); church in front of present structure, 1803-1861; present church, 1861-

At this early time it was the feeling of the congregation that the minister should live, labor, and die among them. This was true of the Rev. Benjamin Woodruff, who was the beloved pastor of the congregation from 1759 to 1803. He was buried at the head of the center aisle of the church standing prior to the present one, which was being erected at the time of his death. Over his grave was placed the marble slab which may be seen in the wall of the vestibule of the present edifice.

The following is an article of agreement with the Rev. Benjamin Woodruff, minister, with a list of the subscribers to his salary for the year 1757:

We under written Inhabitants of the Western Part of Elizabeth Town or Westfield so called in the County of Essex and Eastern Division of the Province of New Jersey

having called the Reverend Mr. Benjamin Woodruff to exercise among us in the Gospel Ministry and having Received Satisfactory Evidences of Both his Ministerial Qualifications and faithfulness and Now Desiring and Purposing his Settlement among us in that Sacred Employ Knowing that the Lord hath Appointed that those who Preach the Gospel Should Live of the Gospel and be honourably maintained by the People among whom they are So Employed according to their ability, we Do therefore covenant and agree with the Said Mr. Woodruff and By these Presents Bind and oblige our selves Respectively To Pay unto the Said Mr. Woodruff the Several Sums affixed to our Several Names and that yearly and every year So Long as it Shall Please God to Continue him the said Mr. Woodruff Said work of the Gospel Ministry among us and we Do also agree to Pay our Due proportion. Said Sum Quarterly if Required in Money or Produce a market Price we Do likewise empower John Scudder, William Miller, John Davis, Jonathan Woodruff, Daniel Ross, Jr., John Crane, Jr., and Samuel Yeomans Being a Committee Chosen Service to Recover and Receive all Such Sums affixed. Respective Names in Witness Whereof We have here unto set our hands with our Several Sums affixed This First Day of March one thousand Seven hundred Fifty seven.

	L.	S.	D.		L.	S.	D.
Daniel Sayre	1	5	0	Ebene Price	0	5	5
James Lambert	0	10	0	Sarah Marsh, widd by order	0	12	0
Joseph Acken (for one				Joseph Donham, by order of			
year)	0	14	0	Daniel Ross, Jr.	0	7	0
Isaac Frazee	1	0	0	Joseph Lodlom, Jr.	0	7	0
James Harris (?).....	0	3	6	Benjamin Person	1	0	0
Davis Ross	0	17	6	Moses Little	0	10	0
Charles Clark	0	10	0	David Person	0	7	0
Samuel Roberson	0	19	6	Ezra Marsh	0	7	0
John Cory	1	8	0	Silas Darmbe (?).....	0	8	0
John Crane	0	14	0	Ebene Price	1	0	0
Niclas Monney	0	5	0				

ANOTHER FRAGMENT, SALARY LIST.

	L.	S.	D.		L.	S.	D.
Timothy Crane	0	8	0	John Ludlum	0	8	8
James Lambert	1	0	0	David Sayre	0	6	0
Isaac Frazee	1	0	0	Samuel Frazee	0	7	0
John Hie	0	12	0	John Ross	1	1	0
Joshua Marsh	1	4	0	Cornelius Ludlum	1	0	9
John Dunham	0	14	0	Zachariah Louis (?).....	0	7	0
Christopher Crane	0	10	6	Thomas Squire, Jr., by his			
Jacob Winans	0	5	0	order	0	6	0
David Ross	1	0	0	David Squier	0	7	0
James Craig	0	17	6	Nehemiah Jones, Jr.	0	2	0
Benjamin Ross	0	10	0	Joseph Ludlum, by his order	0	7	0
John Cory	1	8	0	Anthoney Badgly, Jr.	0	7	0
John Miller	0	7	0	Robbord Badgly	0	3	6
Isaac Hondricke	0	8	8	Abnor Frost	0	14	0
John Spinning	0	14	0	Joseph Badgley	0	8	0
John Bush	0	7	0	Joseph Ludlom and his wife	0	7	0
Henrey Domoney	0	7	0	Sollomon Parsun (?).....	0	12	0
John Clark	0	14	0	Jonathan Sephens	0	7	0
Warner Tucker	0	7	0	Joseph Hinds, by his order.	0	7	0
Obadiah Ludlum	0	3	6	Benjamin Littell	0	14	0

FROM FRAGMENT OF SALARY LIST, ABOUT SAME DATE.

	L.	S.	D.		L.	S.	D.
John Scudder	5	0	0	John Ludlum	0	10	0
Jonathan Woodruff	1	1	0	Ebene Price	1	0	0

In 1767 Benjamin Woodruff's salary was ninety pounds current money.

In 1756 the bonds of the church and congregation of Westfield, with interest, were held as follows: Ebenezer Price, £10 os., od.; Samuel Yamans, £8, 12s., 2d.; Jonathan Marsh, £11, 2s., 3d.; Henry Clarke, £17, 7s., od.

During the ministry of Mr. Woodruff, 398 persons made profession of faith, about 1,100 were baptized, and 752 couples were married. This record bespeaks a most praiseworthy service to the glory of God and to the good of mankind.

The land west of the Presbyterian church was first used as a burial grounds about 1720. It was taken from "parsonage land" which belonged to the church. Prior to the setting aside of this plot for burial purposes it was the custom for farmers to bury members of their family in small cemeteries on their own farms. There are a number of such burial plots in Westfield township. There is one on the Cranford road, at the east end of Broad street, on the northeastern side of the road. There is another of the French family near Branch Mills. At first, undressed stones were used to mark burials, and even after dressed stones were used, they were not used to mark the graves of children under fifteen. The earliest burial that has yet been identified in the old cemetery is that of a Mr. Hetfield, in 1724.

The oldest part of the burial grounds is nearest Mountain avenue. The interments are in rows running north and south. They lie east of the headstones with feet to the east according to the early custom. In the westerly side of the yard this practice is not adhered to. There are in all 1,125 burials according to present records. Prior to the year 1750 there are eighteen marked graves which are made up of the following list:

Briant, Andrew, died November, 1750, 35 years.
 Brooks, Jacob, died October 16, 1747, 26 years.
 Brooks, Phillip, died October 15, 1747, 72 years.
 Price, Ebenezer, died July 6, 1745, 37 years.
 Woodruff, Jennet, wife of Jonathan, died April 18, 1750, 42 years.
 Woodruff, Joseph, died February 2, 1741, 64 years.
 Woodruff, Hannah, wife of Joseph, died August 14, 1742, 52 years.
 Scudder, John, died January 15, 1738, 63 years.
 Scudder, Sarah, wife of Richard, died March 17, 1750, 44 years.
 Crane, Jacob, son of Chris. & Lydia, died April 16, 1743; 7 mo. 22 days.
 Miller, Noah, son of Wm. & Hannah, died 1730, 6 weeks.
 Hubbell, Esther, wife Reverend Nathaniel, died April 30, 1750, 46 years.
 Robinson, John, died April 11, 1740, 49 years.
 Clark, Sarah, wife of Wm., died October 10, 1749, 59 years.
 Clark, Rachel, daughter of Wm. & Sarah, died September 16, 1749, 18 years.
 Williams, John, son of Sam'l & Mary, died January 22, 1747, 50 years.
 Williams, Miles, died October 27, 1747, 50 years.
 Baker, Nathaniel, son Nathaniel & Abigail, died November 9, 1741, 8 weeks.

The following Revolutionary soldiers are buried there:

Robert Acken.	Mathias Frazee.	Jacob Ludlam.
James Badgley.	Samuel Downer.	Moses McMannis.
Daniel Baker.	Charles Gilman.	Ephraim Marsh.
Jonathan Baker.	Aaron Hetfield.	Joshua Marsh.
Azariah Clark.	William Benjamin.	Sylvanus Pierson.
Charles Clark.	Squire Williams.	William Pierson.
Edward Clark.	Andrew Hetfield.	John Scudder.
Mathias Clark.	Daniel Hetfield.	Eleazer Squire.
William Clark.	Moses Hetfield.	Thomas Perry.
Joseph Corey.	Zophe Hetfield.	Aaron Woodruff.
John Crane.	James Lambert.	Thomas Woodruff.

Other burials of note are:

John Crane, one of the defenders of the Associate Rights, also one of the representatives of the county of Essex, died September 11, 1736, 62 years old.

Elizabeth Frazee, wife of Isaac, died July 27, 1792, was 86 years old. (She was 71

years old on the notable occasion when Howe and Cornwallis came to her house and demanded the bread from her oven).

Captain Isaac Littell, died February 25, 1825. He was 60 years old.

Boltus Roll, after whom Boltusrol Golf Club is named, murdered February 22, 1831; 61 years old.

Deacon Jacob Davis, member of Westfield Presbyterian Church, 58 years, ruling elder 51. Died February 22, 1843, 85 years old.

Captain John Pierson, died May 16, 1849, 64 years old.

Sarah Collins, died June 18, 1860, 101 years and 3 months.

Reverend Edwin Downer, died Sunday May 31, 1868, 69 years 5 months, while conducting service in Westfield, N. J.

The Fairview Cemetery was organized January 13, 1868, and was dedicated September 24 of the same year. The first trustees were Chauncey B. Ripley, F. A. Kinch, M. D., Mathias Clark, Moses T. Crane, A. A. Drake, J. M. C. Marsh, Squire Pierson, J. Q. Dudley, William Stilt, Rev. Philemon E. Coe, Joshua Brown, and Joseph Moffett.

Tradition says that the southeastern slope of this burial tract and the flats beyond was an Indian burial ground.

In 1880 there were 302 members of the Westfield Presbyterian Church; of these, thirty-four were Piersons, twelve Clarks, twelve Bakers, twelve Coreys, eleven Millers.

The original chapel was built in 1854; an addition was made in 1873. The first parsonage was erected in 1811. This was removed in 1888 to Prospect street, where it was occupied by Mr. M. H. Ferris. The present manse was built during this year. The original property comprised about 300 acres, lying within Broad, Elm, Kimball avenue and Chestnut street. The church has always kept up its affiliation with outlying chapels and their Sunday schools. Four such groups of worshipers and students of the Bible have been located at Branch Mills, Willow Grove, Locust Grove (Mountainside) and Madison avenue, in the "Big Wood" section. The church at the present time is one of the largest in the Elizabeth Presbytery. The membership is over 1,000. Five missionaries are supported in home and foreign fields: Rev. F. S. Curtis, Shimonoseki, Japan; Rev. C. A. Chazeand, Elai Ebolowa, Cameroun, Africa; Miss Eva Grace Lee, Mt. Pleasant, Utah; Miss Jane R. Morrow, Barranquilla, Colombia, South America; and Mrs. Mary Davis, "The Pines," Vincetown, New Jersey. Mrs. C. S. Norton is church visitor.

The first Sunday school in the vicinity of Westfield was held in the dining room of the old farm house of Mr. Samuel Badgley, on the mountain near Silver Lake. This was about the year 1818. It was subsequently transferred to the old brick school house prior to 1825. The Willow Grove Sunday School was organized in 1826, and incorporated in 1887.

Here follows a list of the pastors to the present date: Revs. Nathaniel Hubbel, 1730-49; John Grant, 1750-53; Benjamin Woodruff, 1759-1803; Thomas Picton, 1805-18; Alexander Frazer, 1819-26; Edwin Holt, 1826-27; Seth Williston (stated supply), 1830-31; James M. Hunting, 1832-49; E. B. Edgar, D. D., 1850-73; Alex. McKelvey, D. D., 1873-76; William H. Gill, D. D., 1878-82; Newton W. Cadwell, D. D., 1882-1902; W. Irwin Steans, D. D., 1903-20; William K. McKinney, Ph. D., 1921-

The following is a chronological history of the church to 1863:

1720—Parish settled.

1730-1745—First pastorate, Rev. Nathaniel Hubbel.

1735—Vacated log-house for first frame building.

1750-1753—Second pastorate, Rev. John Grant.

1759-1803—Third pastorate, Rev. Benj. Woodruff.

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- 1785—Revival of religion.
- 1788—Jan. 16, incorporated. The first board of trustees under act of incorporation: Thomas Woodruff, Esq. (moderator), John Scudder (clerk), Ephraim Marsh, Jesse Clark, Andrew Hetfield, Ephraim Scudder, and John Crane.
- 1803—Second frame building erected, cost \$6,000.
- 1805-1818—Fourth pastorate, Rev. Thomas Pictou.
- 1808—Revival.
- 1811—Parsonage rebuilt.
- 1819-1826—Fifth pastorate, Rev. Alex. G. Frazer.
- 1819—Revival.
- 1825—Revival.
- 1827-1829—Sixth pastorate, Rev. Edwin Holt.
- 1830-1831—Rev. Seth Williston, stated supply.
- 1832-1849—Seventh pastorate, Rev. J. M. Huntting.
- 1832—Revival.
- 1840—Revival.
- 1843—Revival.
- 1848—Revival.
- 1850—Seventh pastor settled, Rev. E. B. Edgar.
- 1851—March 2nd, Rev. Seth Williston died, aged 81.
- 1851—Church at Craneville organized.
- 1854—Lecture room built, cost \$1,100.
- 1854—July 2nd, Rev. Edwin Holt died, aged 49.
- 1858—Revival.
- 1858—Rev. Alexander Frazer died.
- 1861—Feb. 6, Rev. Thomas Pictou died, aged 85.
- 1862—March 26, the third church edifice dedicated; sermon by Rev. George Potts, D. D. Cost, \$12,000.
- 1862—April 3rd, remains of Rev. Mr. Woodruff and his wife disinterred and buried under tower of new church.
- 1863—Revival.

Among the earliest settlements, one was on the hill back of "Pot Luck," on the right hand side at a turn in the road to the left as you go down toward "Silver Lake." A large elm, some old boxwoods and a well still mark the site. The original house still stands. It has been moved back some distance and is now used as a part of the barn. A recent visit brought to light parts of a spinning outfit in the loft, a cheese mold, and some ancient bottles. It is in the strictest sense a home-made house. The frame was hewn out in the forest, the lath are hand split, the plaster is of lime and clay, and the shingles have been split out in the forest. The nails were made by the local blacksmith, and wooden pegs were cut out of white pine for coat hooks. The frame and floor are fastened together with dowel pins. The location of the Badgley house was doubtlessly determined by an Indian village site in that section. Tradition says that the house was built in 1735. James Badgley and Peter Willcox (Willcoxie, spelled also Wilcocks) located on the mountain because of the favorable trading point with the Indians. The first Sunday school in Westfield township was held in this house in 1816.

One of the most notable houses was that of Gardner Connet, known as the Louis Theiss house in 1897. This house was situated on the Willow Grove road, just off the Rahway road, on the right hand side as you go to Willow Grove, near the stream. The Connets were members of the Presbyterian church, and prayer meetings were frequently held in their home in the early days. When the British left town on Friday afternoon, June 27, 1777, there was fighting at this point.

"Quilting parties," "husking bees," "frolics," "apple cuts" and "singing schools" were occasions for social gatherings at the Connet home. The following invitation to an "Apple Cut" and the answer taken from Cadwell's history of Westfield portray the hospitable spirit of the times. The

negro man Cuff gave the invitation: "How-de-do! You'd better hitch up next Wednesday night and come over to our house. We are going to have an apple bee." The following was written in reply:

DEAR ———: Yours at command. Cuff arrived, and wife first reckoned how she could not come no way; cause she had the candles to run, the saggies to make, the carpet-rags to color and the chunk of cloth to set in Bige's trousers. And the old mare has got a chestnut in one of her ears and is lame a little, but we are coming if we have to walk. Perkins' oldest boy is coming over to milk, and feed the chickens, so that we can get away early. Wife is all in a pucker about how to get herself up,—whether to wear her plain Linsey Woolsey and clash, or her new speckled chints and bunnet. Unless you send word by Hatfield's boy when he comes over to Lambert Mills in the morning, we shall come just as we are. Your obedient servant,

P. S.—Can you lend us a lantern to come home by? Sally Lee will come with us, and her oldest son, Jems.

The Scudder homestead is located west of Gallows Hill, on East Main street, on the right hand side coming toward Westfield. This property is still owned and occupied by the Scudders. During the Revolution it was the home of Captain John Scudder. He was one of the first to enlist and soon was made a captain and then colonel. Detachments of the army often moved over the highway by his house. Aunt Ann Scudder, who died at the advanced age of ninety-five, often spoke of her mother telling the story of Lord Stirling's visit to their home. It has been handed down through the family that Stirling with some of his men stopped at the Scudder house for a period of about six weeks. Lord Stirling was active in this section in the early part of the war. It will be recalled that many of the men who accompanied Stirling on the Blue Mountain Valley expedition were from Westfield. There is possibility that prior to this adventure he might have stopped with the Scudders.

A notable house in our town was the home of Samuel Downer, on the northwest corner of East Broad street and Mountain avenue, the home of Dr. Kinch. The family tradition says that Mr. Downer came from Elizabeth Town to Westfield township in 1744 and learned the blacksmith trade with Daniel Robinson, who had a forge about a half-mile east of the Ross homestead in Manor Park. This forge was burned to the ground by the Hessians, who were enraged by its owner refusing them something to drink. Mr. Downer was in consequence out of employment, and he set up a forge of his own on Jerusalem road. Both Mr. Downer and his son were very active patriots. They enlisted as "minute-men," were with Washington at Morristown during the winter of 1779-80, fought at Connecticut Farms, and Springfield, and took part in many engagements in Elizabeth Town. It is reported that at Springfield, Samuel Downer became separated for a time from his company and was in grave danger between the fires of the contending armies; but through his coolness and strategic conduct came forth without a wound. For many years after the war his stories of heroism and adventure entertained the populace of the town. Until his death he was honored as Westfield's greatest hero of the war, and was awarded the place of standard bearer on all public occasions. He was a man of powerful physique and great endurance. He died in Orange, October 22, 1824, at the ripe old age of 101 years. He was buried in the old cemetery west of the church.

Samuel Downer, the second, kept a store just west of the library on the south side of Broad street. In 1812 the store was moved to the house now occupied by Dr. Kinch. Mr. Downer was one of the promoters of the Elizabeth & Somerville railroad, and from 1825 to 1833 postmaster of the town.

The Littell homestead still stands on the Old Raritan road, beyond Willow Grove, on the right hand side going west. It is the first house after passing the Shackamaxon Golf Links. Captain Eliakim Littell, of the Jersey Blues, was related to this family. He served at the head of the State militia in this section with Maxwell, and on many occasions protected the people from the depredations of the enemy. On June 23, 1777, the British came to Westfield by the Old Raritan road, and in so doing passed the Littell homestead. The tradition of the family is, on the approach of the army the Terry family took refuge in Ash Swamp, and that the little girl Phebe was carried to safety on the back of her grandfather. This Phebe Terry later married Gershom Littell, who lived on the property in question.

Westfield Township—The township of Elizabeth Town was fully organized in 1693, and continued a part of Essex county until the year 1857. It was on January 27, 1794, that the township of Westfield was set apart from the township of Elizabeth Town. This same year Rahway was divided from Westfield. Up until this time this section was known in the administration of township laws as the "Westfield Ward." This event was the occasion of a great celebration. A letter written by a Westfield girl to a girl friend on Staten Island vividly depicts the public spirit shown:

We had a noble time on Wednesday, for you must know that Westfield is now a town. All the neighbors met at Captain Stamburg's, and such feasting and rejoicing you never saw. Everybody brought something toward the good will, and there was more than enough to furnish meat and drink to everyone in the new town. Ephraim Marsh furnished an ox that was roasted whole, there were stacks of pies, and dough-nuts by the bushel. Tables were set in the kitchen, and everybody had all they could desire. And we had cider and metheglin for the entertainment of the men.

The fair writer goes on with bits of gossip, tells how the young men wrestled, and shot at a mark, and how all went home at sundown perfectly happy.

The resolution by the Legislature creating the Township of Westfield reads as follows:

Whereas, the Legislature of the State of New Jersey on the 27th day of January, 1794, enacted, that all that part of the Township of Elizabeth lying within the following lines: Beginning at the line of the County of Middlesex where the north and west branches of Rahway River meet and form a junction; from thence running up the North branch of the Rahway River to the mouth of Normahiggin Branch, it being the southeast corner of the Township of Springfield; from thence running with the line of Springfield aforesaid in a course of North forty-nine degrees west to the top of the mountain; from thence on the course to the east branch of Green Brook; thence down said branch and Green Brook to the line that divides the counties of Essex and Middlesex; thence along the line of Middlesex to the place of beginning, should be set off from the Township of Elizabeth and made a separate Township, and to be called by the name of the Township of Westfield.

The following is a true record of the proceedings of the Town meeting of said Township of Westfield held agreeable to Law. By DAVID OSBORN, Town Clerk.

The minutes of the first annual meeting gives us the following records:

At the first annual meeting of the Township of Westfield, agreeable to a Law of the Legislature of the State of New Jersey, passed the 27th Day of January, 1794, on Monday the 14th day of April, 1794. Daniel Marsh, Esq., Moderator; David Osborn, Clerk; Capt. Benjamin Laing, Ephraim Marsh, Esq., Freeholders.

Commissioners of Appeal—Jedidiah Swan, Esq., Capt. Charles Clark, Peter Trembly, Esq.

Assessors—James Ross, Esq., Capt. Benjamin Laing, Col. Moses Jaquish.

Collectors—Ephraim Marsh, Esq., Capt. Recompence Stanbery, Peter Trembly, Esq.
 Surveyors of Highways—William Clark, Sylvenus Persons.

Overseers of the Poor—Ephraim Marsh, Esq., Capt. Recompence Stanbery, Peter Trembly, Esq.

Poundkeeper—Azariah Clark.

Constables—Moses McMannis, Jonathan Hand Osborn, Ichabod Miller.

Overseers of the Roads—Joseph Conklin, Mathias Ludlum, Ichabod Ross, Walter Hole, Jonathan Woodruff, Jr., Robert Woodruff, Richard Shaw, Jacob Davis, John Crane, Charles Marsh, Nathaniel Drake, Michael Correll, Jedidiah Swan, Esq., Ezra Darby, Abraham Bunnell, Garshom Frazee, William Marsh, John Darby, Jr., Daniel Marsh, Jr., Peter Trembly, Esq., Samuel Winants, Richard Hartshorne, Henry Williams.

David Osborn, as Town Clerk, is to purchase such books as shall be necessary to keep the records of this Township, and call on Capt. Stanbery, as Collector, for the money to pay for the same.

Ezra Darby, Capt. Charles Clark, Samuel Winants, a committee to oversee the Collectors and bring them to a settlement with Town.

Daniel Marsh, Esq., Col. Moses Jaquish, committee to support Town Rights.

\$100 to be raised for the Support of the Poor.

Jedidiah Swan, Esq., Capt. Charles Clark, Capt. Cornelius Williams, committee to join the Overseers of the Poor to divide the poor.

The Overseers of the Poor to provide in the best manner they think fit for the benefit of the Township, and the Welfare of the Poor, in order to support the Poor.

Certified by David Osborn, Clerk; Danl. Marsh, Moderator.

In the town election in 1800 the following officers were elected:

Charles Clark, Moderator; David Osborn, Town Clerk.

Freeholders—Recompence Stanbery, Moses Jaques.

Commissioners of Appeal—Charles Clark, David Osborn, Daniel Marsh, Jr.

Assessors—Ezra Darby, James Ross, David Ross.

Collectors—Azariah Clark, Caleb Maxell, Samuel Winants.

Surveyors—Jonathan Woodruff, Benjamin Cory.

Overseers of Poor—Azariah Clark, Caleb M. Maxell, Samuel Winants.

Poundkeepers—John Anderson, Azariah Clark, Jacob Stanbery.

Judge of Election—Ephraim Marsh.

Constables—Ichabod Miller, Norris Crane, Jonathan Frazee, John Laing.

Inspectors of Election—David Ross, Azariah Clark.

Town Committee—Ezra Darby, Philemon Elmer, Daniel Marsh, Charles Clark, Luke Covert.

Overseers of the Roads—John Dunham, Enos Davis, Jacob Clark, Abraham Scudder, Matt. Clark, Nehemiah Hand, John Crane, Wm. Mills, John Brooster, Sylvenus Persons, Michael Correll, Joseph Coles, Jr., John High, Jesse Dolbur, Garshom Littell, Wm. Marsh, Isaah Stile, Nal. Drake, Peter Trembly, David Ross, David DeCamp, Eliphlet DeCamp, Jesse Clark, Levi Frazee.

Such were the men and women who bequeathed to us Westfield—God-fearing, liberty-loving, hard-working. With what jealous care we should guard our heritage that we may pass it on, unsullied, to those who follow us.

On January 27, 1894, an elaborate program commemorating the setting-off of the township was held. The program in full is found in Ricord's "History of Union County," page 529.

On the Sunday preceding the Fourth of July, 1894, there was a union service in the Presbyterian Church. Abraham Coles, of Scotch Plains, composed patriotic hymns for the occasion, and the Rev. David R. Frazer, of Newark, gave an address. On July 3 a public fountain was unveiled. July 4 witnessed a parade of Sunday school children, militia and patriotic citizens, with public speaking and a national salute of forty-four guns.

Growth of Community—The center of the town in the earliest times was at the junction of Central avenue (road to Rahway) and Mountain avenue with Broad street. There were located the old Westfield Tavern, Thomas Baker's Inn, the Meeting House, the Parsonage, and the resi-



OLD BENJAMIN PIERSON HOME, BENSON PLACE

dence of Dr. Philemon Elmer. The town store of Charles Clark was at the corner of Broad street and Jerusalem road (Prospect street).

It is of interest to note here that in 1651 the land in the locality of Westfield was purchased from the Indians at the rate of ten acres for one cent. Thirteen years later the same land was valued at twelve cents per acre.

During the eighteenth century the inhabitants wore homespun. Linsey-woolsey clothing was made in most every household. They also tanned their own leather. Bark was taken from the oak trees, and ashes were used in taking the hair from the hides. Bear's and hog's lard and tallow were substituted for fish oil, and blacking was made from soot. The plows of this age were wooden, and the rakes and harrows had wooden teeth. Much copper ware was manufactured from metal from local furnaces. Indian corn was the principal food, from which johnny-cakes and mush were made. Hand mills and hominy blocks were found in most homes. Wolves were troublesome. About 1750 a bounty of thirty shillings was offered for every one that might be killed.

The spirit of the people was unusually fine. The frontier life demanded coöperation, and every man helped his neighbor. It was remarked, "Hardly any were without the means of support and none thought himself too rich to live without labor." In the case of poverty, help was given from the township. The following bill is indicative of this practice: "November 1817 the Township of Westfield Dr to Joel Loree for nursing a sick man By the name of William Smith two weeks and one day—at my house—please to pay at the rate of \$4 per week. Joel Loree."

In 1794 there was a Presbyterian church in Westfield, about fourteen houses, one store, one blacksmith shop, one tavern, and one school house. W. Woodford Clayton, in the history of Union county, states that the town had been in substantially this condition for nearly a century. He further adds, "There was absolutely no growth." At this time the erection of a new house formed an era in the history of the town. The community was made up of tillers of the soil.

In 1830 Westfield township included the towns of Westfield, Plainfield and Scotch Plains as post towns, and had at this time a total population of 2,492. There were in the township in 1832, 124 householders, five merchants, five grist mills, two saw mills, and one paper mill. It is stated at this time, "A more abundant and delightful country is scarce anywhere to be found."

In 1834 Thomas F. Gordon gives the following description of Westfield, New Jersey, Essex county: Eleven miles S. W. from Newark; 218 miles N. E. from Washington Capital; 52 miles from Trenton; and 3½ miles from Scotch Plains, on the road leading thence to Elizabeth-Town; contains a Presbyterian Church, a tavern, a store and smithery, and 25 dwellings. The vicinage is level, with a stiff clay cold soil. Land is valued at an average of \$25 per acre.

In 1844 the township had grown somewhat, having twelve stores, one paper factory, five flouring mills, four grist mills, one saw mill, two academies, with seventy students, and fourteen schools with 444 pupils. The population was 3,150. Barber and Howe, in speaking of the town of Westfield in this year, refer to it as a "neat village consisting of about 30 or 40 dwellings, in the vicinity of which is a Presbyterian church."

Up until 1850 Westfield had made little growth. From time to time there had been important industries of interest in the town. Eli Marsh

for a number of years made coffins. Near Samuel Downer's house was located a coach lace weaver who supplied lace for coaches throughout the whole vicinity of New York. When petroleum was first put on the market, an enterprising merchant in Westfield purchased a great quantity of it, and sold it under the advertising phrase, "Rock oil for rheumatism." In the days when shoes were made by hand, a shop in Westfield employed a half-dozen men, and shoes were made for the whole country round. John M. Clark's inn was long known as "Jug Tavern." Cider mills and distilleries were numerous in Essex county and about Westfield. "Apple Jack" or "Jersey Lightning" was produced in large quantities.

Along with the farming activities of Westfield township, there was much sheep raising from 1830 to 1840. In April the township committee appropriated \$63.46 to farmers whose sheep had been destroyed by dogs. That same year it appears that crows were a menace. A bounty of six cents per head was offered by the township officials. One man was paid \$3.60 for sixty scalps. For a fox's muzzles one dollar was awarded. A bill for four was presented to the town committee at this time and paid.

During the latter part of the seventeenth century and the early part of the eighteenth there were searches in all parts of the State for mineral deposits. In many localities in stream beds in the Watchung ranges, evidences of copper were discovered. Just west of the Badgley property, near Silver Lake, is yet to be seen the mine hole where copper operations were carried on. In early times this ore deposit was situated on the property of Samuel Potter. It was spoken of as an "Old Mine" in 1733: "A tract of $41\frac{1}{4}$ acres, at the foot of the Second Mountain, by the side of an old mine, and on the E. side of Green River, between the two mountains, was laid out for him (Samuel Potter), Feb. 26, 1733 $\frac{1}{4}$." It is very questionable whether a worthwhile amount of copper was ever taken from this shaft.

Feltonville, located between the First and Second Watchungs, just west of Silver Lake and now known as "the Deserted Village," was an important town even before the Revolution. The copper mine at this point was opened early in the 1700's or possibly before. During the Revolution, powder and ball were manufactured in this now almost forgotten town. In 1845 the community was as large as Westfield. There were thirty-five houses, a church, a school and a paper mill. The name Feltonville was given in honor of one of its earliest noted inhabitants, David Felt. Littell's "Genealogy of the Passaic Valley" was printed in this town of Feltonville. S. P. Townsend, manufacturer of "Townsend's Sarsaparilla," traded his home on Fifth avenue, New York, for the whole town. Under his ownership the place fell into decay, and Mr. Warren Ackerman later purchased the village.

The only way of getting from Elizabeth Port to New York in the early days was by means of a sailboat or rowboat. It was not until 1790 that ferry boats were used. A report at about this time, November 10, 1798, states that nine persons from Chatham, Rahway, Scotch Plains and New Providence were drowned near Bergen Point by the upsetting of a ferry boat. Colonel Aaron Ogden ran the boat. The first steamboat plying between Elizabeth Port and New York was the "Raritan," in 1808. This boat was replaced by the "Sea Horse," which had a twelve-horse power engine and was much faster.

It is said that prior to 1750 a stage line was established through Westfield to Elizabeth Port. Before the year 1800 a stage route ran from

Elizabeth Town Point through this town to Bound Brook, and thence to Easton by way of Glen Gardner. Mail, small articles of merchandise, and passengers, were carried. A regular stop was made in Westfield at Samuel Downer's store. This route connected at "the Point" with the Philadelphia stage, which passed each way three times a week. It was advertised as a "swift and sure" line, but the people thought of it as "slow and dangerous." One of the first stage drivers to Elizabeth Town Point was George Tingley, of Westfield, who drove the stage coach "Speed Well" for over fifty years.

February 9, 1831, the Elizabeth Town & Somerville railroad was chartered with a capital of \$200,000, but it was not until 1838 that passengers and freight were carried. It had but a single track at first. The rails were made of wood, with a strip of iron on the top on which the wheels ran. At first the engines burned wood. There were but two trains a day, one each way. Two locomotives were all the company had. One was called "Gen. Wall." There were three coaches on each train. It is said that Isaac Miller was the first person to go back and forth to business in New York.

Westfield's first railroad station was on Mechanic street, now Central avenue, north of the track, west of J. S. Irving's coalyard. It was kept by an Irishman who sold cake and candy. The station was burned, and the next was situated at the junction of Clark street and Broad street, at the Plaza on the northeast side of the track and street. This location was unsatisfactory and the railroad finally built where the present station stands.

David Miller, who owned a fast horse at this time, wagered that he could beat the train from Elizabeth to Westfield; and it is reported that he won his bet.

Gideon Ludlow tells the story that Amos Clark, of Mulford's Station (now Roselle), after the afternoon train would go to Elizabeth, would drive up to Westfield over the tracks with a car drawn by a horse, would load up wood cut along the roadway and then would draw it to Elizabeth and come back the next morning, before the first train came toward Westfield.

The following tabulation of population shows the steady growth of the town since 1882:

1882—Population 875.

1890—Population 2,739, average growth per year for eight years 233.

1900—Population 4,315, average growth 158 per year.

1905—Population 5,265, average growth 190 per year.

1910—Population 6,420, average growth 231 per year.

1915—Population 8,147, average growth 345 per year.

1920—Population 9,063, average growth 183 per year.

From this retrospect it will be observed that the town was small and stationary in population prior to the coming of the Central railroad. In fact, it was a Presbyterian church, a post office, a tavern and a few houses. With the coming of the railroad there was a slow growth that raised the population to about 1,000 in 1885. From this time on the growth of the town has been phenomenal. It should be observed that the increase in population has had a direct relation to the building of schools. The erection of the Lincoln School in 1890, the Washington in 1900, the High School in 1916, mark periods of decided growth. Already there are indications that the building of the New Lincoln School is the

beginning of a building boom on the south side of the track. Good schools and churches in a town attract people and the best of people.

It should not be overlooked that the fine energetic real estate men of our town should receive much credit for the growth of Westfield and also for the fine character of that growth. The railroad and trolley accommodations, the excellent stores, fine banks and Building and Loan organizations, the superb civic conveniences such as gas, light, telephone, streets, police, sewer sanitation, water and fire protection, amusements, and parks; its fraternal organizations; its absence of manufactories, and above all, the superior spirit of the town, make Westfield one of the most delightful home towns of the State.

The question of a water supply for Westfield was first discussed in 1892. The general health of the town was being jeopardized by cess-pools and contaminated wells. The people voted to own their water plant; and in 1894 the township committee entered into a contract with the Union Water Company. Since that time the town has been well supplied with water for all purposes. At the present time it is thought wise to provide for a greater supply. A sewer system was advocated in 1894. The township committee took up the matter in 1895, and an injunction was served against the town by the borough of Mountainside. This was raised, and a sewer plant was built in 1895 at a cost of \$10,000.

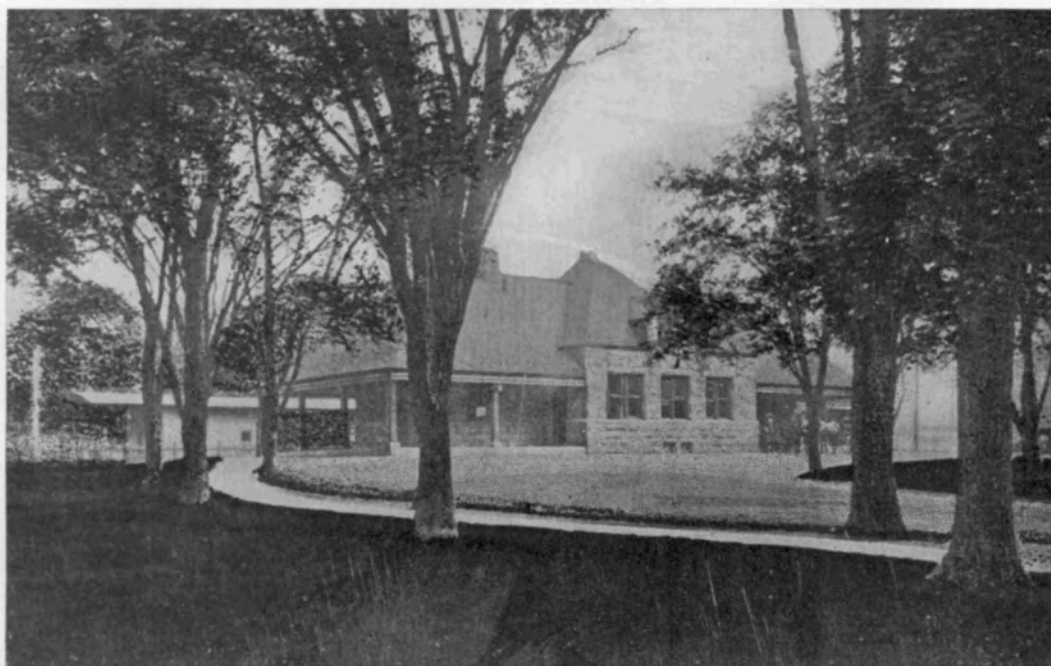
The Westfield Public Library grew out of the Every Saturday Book Club, known as far back as 1874. This club was incorporated October 27, 1877, and at this time had 200 books. It was changed to the Every Saturday Circulating Library in 1877, and made its headquarters on the top floor of the Prospect School. Next it was located near the "Leader" office, and then in the Lyceum (Arcanum Hall). It had a board of managers of seven women and an advisory board of five men. In March, 1878, the name was changed to Westfield Public Library. In 1905 Andrew Carnegie donated \$1,000 for a building, with the agreement that the town would furnish the site and ten per cent. of the yearly cost of maintenance. On April 11, 1905, the people voted to have a library building and the present structure was erected in 1906. In 1909 Mr. Carnegie gave \$5,000 to enlarge the building. The presiding officers from the beginning have been: Mrs. Samuel Harris, 1877-79; Miss Emma L. Bridges, 1879-83; Mrs. J. L. Miller, 1883-85; Mrs. William W. Baker, 1885-86; Mrs. J. L. Miller, 1886-87; Mrs. J. B. Harrison, 1887-89; Mrs. William W. Baker, 1889-97. The present library commission is made up as follows: C. D. Losee, president; Mrs. W. A. Sanford; Mrs. E. M. F. Egel, secretary; George W. Cox, financial secretary; Merton D. Littlefield, mayor; E. P. Condit, and Charles A. Philhower, superintendent of schools.

Atlas Lodge, No. 125, F. and A. M., was organized October 19, 1871. The lodge room was in Aeolian Hall until 1876; Prospect School until 1888; Arcanum Hall until 1894; Westfield Trust Bank building to the present. Royal Arcanum, Fire-Side Council, No. 715, was instituted October 19, 1882, at Masonic Hall, Prospect School. Ancient Order of United Workmen, Lodge No. 50, was organized February 24, 1890. Junior Order of United American Mechanics, Central Council, No. 131, organized September 2, 1892. Women's Christian Temperance Union, organized 1884; incorporated 1892.

The Children's Country Home was suggested by W. G. Peckham in the summer of 1891. On March 23, 1896, the present building was purchased of Thomas Drew. The home is a convalescent retreat for chil-



PUBLIC LIBRARY—WESTFIELD



CENTRAL RAILROAD STATION—WESTFIELD

dren direct from hospitals, or a place where strength can be gained previous to hospital operations. It is Westfield's pet charity, and is doing a most commendable work.

The first regular weekly newspaper in the town was the "Westfield Monitor." On December 23, 1880, the first issue was published by Sydney Genung. This was followed by the "Westfield Telegraph," edited by Edward Baumgard. The immediate forerunner of "The Standard" was "The Independent," November, 1885. The name was changed to "The Standard" in November, 1887. It was burned out by the great fire of January 4, 1892. While it has gone through many trials it is now under the able editorship of Byron Prugh, one of the leading papers of the State. Its editors have been Edgar R. Pearsall, 1885-88; Alfred E. Pearsall, 1888-1904; Lloyd Thompson, 1904-07; Robert V. Hoffman, 1907-09; Fred Taggart (three months); Walter Darby, 1909-1914; Byron Prugh, 1914—.

The "Westfield Leader" was organized in 1890 by Prof. E. Francis, editor, and supervisor of schools. Edward Ralph Collins followed Mr. Francis. In 1892 he was succeeded by Dr. Willard H. Morse, a physician of Westfield, with J. H. Cash as publisher. In 1899 Mr. William Anderson became the owner. He was followed by G. A. V. Hankinson. The present editor, Mr. Walter J. Lee, purchased the paper January 2, 1910, and has made this weekly publication one of the most popular in the State. An illustrated monthly magazine, entitled "Westfield Life," was published during 1917-18. This was an attractive publication, edited by Royden Page Whitcomb, and was greatly enjoyed by all of its readers.

During the World War a publication known as "The Boys of '17" was put out by Major Leigh M. Pearsall, and was sent gratis to the boys in service. The first issue was printed November 15, 1917, and the last one November 20, 1918. There were fourteen issues in all. It was a most commendable work, and in a splendid way kept the boys abroad in touch with the home folks.

Records show as early as 1793 letters and packages were sent from Elizabeth Port to Westfield by the Speedwell Stage, and until 1800 Westfield people received their mail through Elizabeth Town. Letters were addressed "Elizabeth Town," to which was added Branch Mills, Baker's Plains, Willow Grove, Raritan Road, or West Fields. The stage drivers would bring the mail to the Samuel Downer store, at which place the people of the community would make inquiry for it. Oftentimes Mr. Downer would take the letters with him in his hat to the Presbyterian church on Sunday morning, and would hand them out to those present or send them to the addressees by their neighbors. At this time the rate of postage was determined by the distance the letter was to be sent. The postage to New York and Philadelphia was the same, twenty-five cents per letter.

The following is a list of postmasters: April 1, 1805, Smith Snider; October 1, 1806, Joseph Quimby; February 17, 1825, Samuel Downer; May 24, 1833, William H. Pierson; October 6, 1836, Isaac H. Pierson; April 3, 1840, Aaron Coe; March 31, 1841, William H. Pierson; August 2, 1845, Charles Clark; April 12, 1850, William H. Pierson; May 13, 1854, Charles Clark; May 31, 1861, Henry B. Morehouse; March 1, 1866, James T. Pierson; April 16, 1873, Frederick Decker; February 10, 1886, Addison S. Clark; February 6, 1890, Luther M. Whitaker; April 17, 1894, Mulford M. Scudder; L. M. Whitaker, 1898; A. K. Gale, 1911; Robt. L. DeCamp, 1915—.

Inns, Stores and Hotels—In Revolutionary times there were two taverns—Thomas Baker's Inn was on the southeast corner of Central avenue and Broad street, where the new moving picture playhouse now stands; and the other was a little west of the head of Central avenue, where the Russell building is located. This was known for many years as the Westfield Tavern. The earliest records of the innkeepers are as follows: 1794, Azariah Clark; 1794, Charles Gilman; 1799, Mary Gilman; 1799, Alexander Richards; 1799, Benjamin Crane; 1804, Samuel Ross; 1816, John Clark; 1819, Sanford Hickes; 1819, Thomas Burlocks; 1825-49, John M. Clark, who was also justice of the peace, assessor, collector, and in 1854 a member of the Legislature; 1867-69, John M. C. Marsh; 1870, John J. Smalley; 1871-72, C. Mitchell; 1873, W. H. Kingman; 1874-79, C. Brocksomith; 1880-81, A. W. Moffett; 1881-86, Samuel Godschalk; 1887-97, Frederick Coombs; 1897, Herbert Ward.

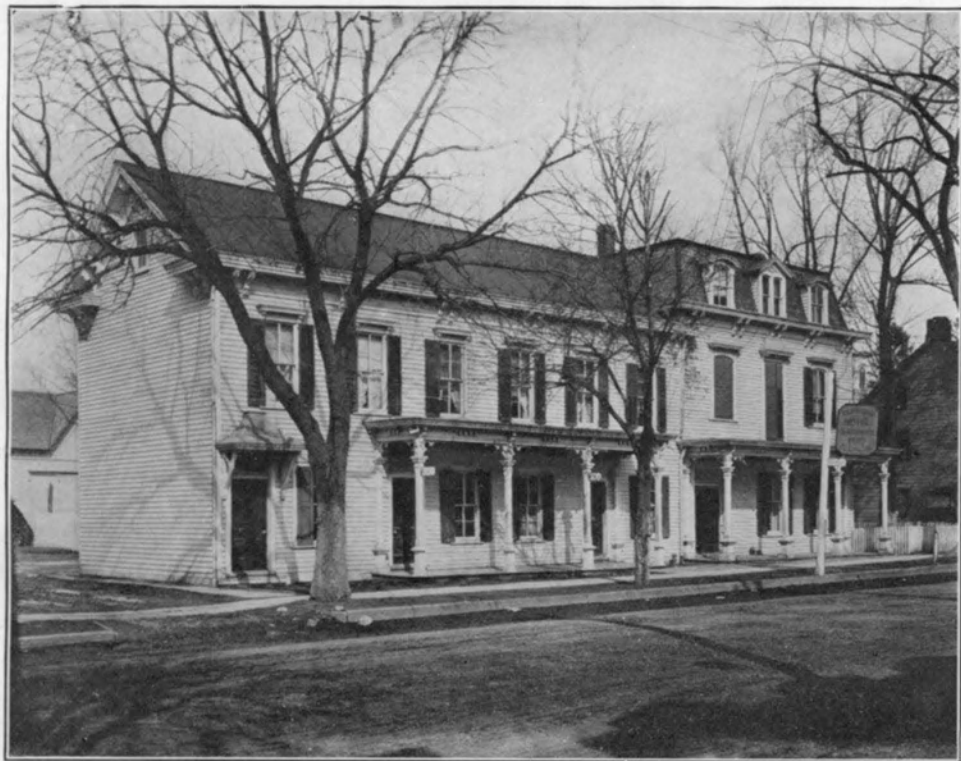
It is said that one of the above innkeepers once asked Mr. Daniel Halsey, the school teacher, to write an appropriate inscription for his hotel sign; and in response to the request the following lines were promptly written:

Rum, whiskey, brandy, cordial, porter, beer,
Ale, applejack and gin are dealt out here,
Diluted, raw, or mixed in any measure,
To all consumers,—come and act your pleasure;
The above specifics will in time, God knows,
Put to a period all your earthly woes;
Or, would you bring life to a splendid close,
Take double slings, repeating dose on dose,—
A panacea this for every ail;
'Twill use you up,—'twas never known to fail.
Use up your property, ere scarce you know it;
Use up your character, or sadly blow it;
Use up your health and strength and mind's repose,
And leave, perhaps, your carcass to the crows!

At the present time the one hotel that accommodates transient guests is Willets' on North avenue, east of the Plaza, on the south side.

From an old account book which is covered with leaves from "The Journal of the Legislative Council of New Jersey," bearing the date Friday, October 27, 1780, a number of interesting entries have been copied. This book is now the property of Robert Woodruff, and was selected from among a mass of old papers which were about to be destroyed when the Ripley Mansion was cleaned out. This house was the home of Gideon Ross, who for many years was the factotum of the community. On the front cover of the book is the inscription, "Abba Stiles her book. 1789." On the back cover is "Betsy Ross her Book." The accounts are for the years 1788 to 1793:

ACCOUNT BOOK ABBA STILES—HER BOOK 1789.		S. D.
Smith Ludlum, Dr., October 29, 1788, Mollases (first entry).....	1	0
Nathaniel Baker, Dr., June 24, 1789, to wool cards.....	5	6
Ephraim Marsh, Dr., June 25, 1789, to rum and salt.....	1	5
Samuel Ross, Dr., July 22, 1789, to rum and shugar.....	1	11
Phebe Marsh, Dr., July 29, 1789, to snuf.....	1	6
Moses Conkling, Dr., July 30, 1789, to one yard of tobacco.....	0	2
Abijah C. Scudder, Dr., August 8, to candels.....	1	4
Henry Williams, Dr., September 2, 1789, to 6 pounds of flax.....	5	0
Stephen Brown, Dr., September 13, 1789, to one copper's worth of snuf.....	0	1
David Ross, Dr., October 19, 1789, to a pair of buckles.....	2	0
Jacob Davis, Dr., November 1, 1789, durants and broom, ginger and brimstone.	10	1
Michel Lane, Dr., November 10, 1789, to 2 yards of tobacco & a pot of snuf.....	1	2
Nathaniel Baker, Dr., March 12, 1790, to a pair of heels.....	0	4



WESTFIELD INN ON BROAD STREET, NEAR CENTRAL AVENUE

John Hockins, Dr., June, 1790, to a spelling book.....	I	0
David Ross, Dr., July 1, to a testament.....	3	0
Caleb Thompson, Dr. (November 13), to buttens & twist.....	I	7
Andrew Miller, Dr., August (1791), to a quart of sperits.....	I	0
Thomas Woodruff, Dr., July 28, 1790, to a quart of rum & 6 sheets paper.....	I	9

Items which strike our attention most forcefully are merchandise in yards of tobacco, the selling of rum at the store, the common usage of snuff, the purchase of such articles as buckles, candles, flax, Durants, heels, and twist. It must be concluded that it was a very different store from those in Westfield to-day; and that much of the merchandise is not to be found at all in our stores of the present time.

The following advertisement indicates some of the articles of trade in this section in the early times:

To be sold at public vendue, on Friday the 28th instant, at one o'clock in the afternoon: Four young horses, colts coming two and three years old, several tons of English hay, a few barrels of racked cider, and several other things too tedious to mention; by Noah Crane, in Westfield.—"N. J. Archives," Second Series, Vol. IV., p. 140, January 24, 1780.

Doctors—The first doctor in this vicinity was William Robinson, who located in 1683 on Robinson's Branch, just outside of Rahway, after whom the stream was named. The Rev. Jonathan Dickinson, who was the first Presbyterian minister in this section, was also a physician and practiced here from 1709 to 1747. The Rev. Jonathan Elmer for a number of years preached at Turkey (New Providence) and also practiced medicine in this section from 1752 to 1787. His son, Philemon Elmer, lived in Westfield, and was probably the first resident physician. He was born September 13, 1750, died in Westfield, May 16, 1826, and was buried in the old Presbyterian Cemetery. He practiced the greater part of his life in Westfield. His home was on what is now Elmer street, after whom the street is named. The list of Westfield doctors is as follows: Wm. Robinson, 1685; Rev. Jonathan Dickinson, 1709-47; Rev. Jonathan Elmer, 1752-87; Philemon Elmer, 1775-1826; Jos. Quimby, 1800-27 (married daughter of Philemon Elmer); Corra Osborn, 1820-68; Frederick A. Kinch, 1849-90; John B. Petherbridge, 1865-66; William Gale, 1869; Sherman Cooper, 1871; Chas. A. Kinch, 1873-79; Dr. Contin, 1874-78; E. V. Stryker, Theo. V. Smith, 1876; Jos. B. Harrison, 1877—; Frederick A. Kinch, Jr., 1882—; Wm. H. Morse, 1884; Alfred H. Scofield, 1893; Robt. Reese Sinclair, 1895—; Wm. Ray Tubbs, 1899-1909; Jos. E. Wright, 1902—; Geo. S. Laird, 1903—; Richard G. Savoy, 1906—; Wm. B. Van Alstyne, 1904-07; Lewis G. Newman, 1909—; Chas. T. Decker, 1910—; Chas. Bell, 1912-15; Edith Morehouse, 1915-16; Howard F. Brock, 1915—; John H. Farrell, 1916-19; W. Wilson Sisserson, 1917—; Murray E. Ramsey, 1918—; Alfred Woodhouse, 1919-21; A. Anderson Lawton, 1922—.

War of 1812—During the War of 1812 the citizens of Westfield showed themselves patriotic in preparing for the defense of their country. The following are verbatim copies of the township proceedings at this time:

It was agreed, by a unanimous vote of Town Committee, that the sum of Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars be raised and appropriated toward purchasing Powder, ball and Flints, for the purpose of repelling any attempt which may be made on our Rights and Liberties by our common enemy, which ammunition is to be put into the hands of the Captains of the different companies in the Township, to be by them distributed in equal proportion to such Individuals of their separate companies or other inhabitants of the

Township as small, on an alarm or an emergency, actually turn out and put themselves under their command; the men who receive it to be answerable to the Captain they receive it from, to return to him all but what they expend against the enemy.

Resolved, That Doctor Joseph H. Quimby, David Osborn and Freeman Cole be a Committee to carry the above into immediate effect. I hereby certify the above to be the true proceedings of the above town meeting. CAPT. CHARLES CLARK, Moderator.

Sundry, June 4, 1813, of the Inhabitants of Westfield Township, by the hands of Joseph Quimby, David Osborn and Freeman Cole, the Committee appointed for the purpose at the last Town Meeting, ten hundred and three musket cartridges and one hundred flints, it being the proportion, according to a Vote of said Town Meeting, to be furnished to 3rd Company, 1st Battalion, and Regiment, commanded by Capt. Ezra Miller, which ammunition we do hereby bind ourselves, our executors and administrators to return to said Inhabitants of said Township on Demand, in case it is not used in defence of the country agreeable to the resolution passed at Town Meeting on the 12th day of April last. Witnys our hands and seals the date above written,

EZRA MILLER, Capt.

Witnys Present,
AARON BALL.

JOHN SCUDDER, JR.

The address which is herewith given, made by Lieutenant Samuel Y. Clark to the Jersey Greens at a meeting in Westfield, August 5, 1814, bespeaks the spirit of the people:

Superiors in station and fellow-soldiers, let me on the present occasion attempt to address you in a few words on the importance of calling you together this day. It cannot be news to state to you that this country is at war with a powerful and haughty nation, viz., Great Britain. Although we have felt but little part of the war in this State as yet, you are, I trust, fully acquainted with the fact. Situated as we are, at so great a distance from our frontier, we have neither seen nor felt but few of the evils of the present war. But, fellow-soldiers, the time may not be far distant when we may be called to face the common enemy of our country.

Having an extensive seaboard to protect from the ravages of a cruel and malicious enemy, the President of these United States has thought it prudent in this important crisis to call forth a force of ninety-three thousand five hundred of the militia from the several States to be in readiness should the enemy make its appearance on our shores. The number required from this State is 5,000, and the President has paid the uniform companies the high compliment of giving them an opportunity of volunteering their services in behalf of their injured country should it become necessary. The invitation has also been enjoined by the Executive of the State, the adjutant-general, also, requesting that the companies so volunteering should make it known to him in twenty days from the 14th of the present instant.

We, have, therefore, thought it proper to convene you on the present day and to consult you one and all on the importance of complying with the request of our government; and, freemen of New Jersey, shall I use any argument to enforce a compliance with the request? Is not the strength of the nation with whom we have to combat a sufficient one, or shall I mention the villainous manner in which that nation has conducted the present war?

This you are all equally acquainted with. Shall I mention the fortitude and determination with which our fathers, engaged with this tyrannical nation, wrested these States from the British crown. Yes, fellow-citizens, when this abusive government had endeavored to heap on these colonies all the taxes, injuries and insults their envy and malice was capable of, our fathers, convened on the ever memorable Fourth of July, 1776, appealing to the Supreme Governor of the Universe for the rectitude of their intentions, although but a handful in number compared with the present population of these States, in the face of this same enemy, declared that these States were, and of right ought to be, free and independent; and for the defense of which they mutually pledged their lives, their property, and their sacred honor. Was this all they did? No. Did they not also seize their arms, and subject themselves to hardships and privations innumerable? Many of them sacrificed their lives to purchase this free soil on which we now stand.

When in the course of events this same blood-thirsty nation has attempted to rob us of our freedom, plunder our property on the high seas, and drag our citizens, without judge and jury, on board of their floating dungeons, to be whipped, starved, or killed in battle far from their native shore; and also has let loose and excited the merciless savages on our frontier to murder our women and children and to spread devastation and death through our beloved country: Shall their sons, when called by their country, recoil and draw back in the hour of danger? No, fellow-soldiers, let the groans of our

seamen and soldiers, our heroes, already strewn on the field of battle, rouse us to a sense of our duty. Let us rally around the standard of our injured country, at the call of our government, and show to our tories at home, and our enemies abroad, that we are determined to live free and noble lives.

Should you volunteer your services to the general government, and be called to this tented field of trust, you will be accompanied with officers, a proportion of whom are inexperienced in war, like yourselves. In this event, God grant that you may never receive the approbation of being traitors to your country, or cowards on the field of battle.

A rather notable recognition was given to the town of Westfield, Saturday, August 22, 1812. At this time the Hon. Charles Clark, Esq., of Westfield, held the position then known as the vice-president of the State of New Jersey. The Hon. Joseph Bloomfield was governor. It seems that the utmost precaution was taken at this time respecting the custody of the Great Seal of the State. It was always placed within the immediate care of some high official when not in the hands of the governor. On this occasion in question Governor Bloomfield was obliged to leave New Jersey on an errand of state to Albany. His plans included arrangements embodied in the letter which follows, wherein provision is made for leaving the Great Seal of State in Westfield:

TRENTON, Aug. 3rd, 1812.

DEAR SIR:—I expect to be with you in the morning of Saturday the 22nd inst., on my way to Albany, when I propose to deliver to you the Great Seal of the State, and hope you will be at home to receive the same and official communications. I have the honor to be

Very respectfully,

Truly your friend,

JOSEPH BLOOMFIELD.

The Hon. Charles Clark, Esq., Vice-President of New Jersey.

In so far as is known, the Seal was placed in the care of the Hon. Charles Clark, of Westfield, where it was guarded securely until the governor's return. For a day at least, Westfield was in substance the capital of the State of New Jersey.

The Civil War—At the outbreak of the Civil War there was a hearty response from Westfield. Volunteers came forth and the quota was met. When the second call came, the government permitted substitutes to be sent. The quota was not reached by the township, and it was found necessary to raise money for substitutes or resort to the method of drafting. Mr. Gideon Ludlow was chairman of the board. Immediate action was necessary, so the committee decided to borrow \$10,000 for this purpose until the spring election. This amount was requested of the Rahway Bank, and they were told that if Simeon Lambert, of Willow Grove, would "go security" for the township the sum would be loaned to it. Mr. Lambert gladly "went their backing," and the quota was filled by the purchase of substitutes at amounts of from \$200 to \$400 per man. The following broadside was used at that time:

WESTFIELD VOLUNTEERS—ATTENTION!

The undersigned Committee on Enlistment and County Fund for the Township of Westfield, appointed at a Public Meeting, August 11, 1862, announces to all who are desirous of Enlisting for Nine Months, Three Years, or in the Old Regiments, that they are

Prepared To Offer Such Volunteers From
\$25 to \$50, According To The Term Of Enlistment,
In Addition to the County, State and Government Bounty.

Arrangements have been made to have our men go in companies together. Volunteers will readily see the advantage they gain personally by placing themselves under

the patronage and advice of the Committee; also that larger interest in them will be constantly kept up by their friends at home.

The Committee will meet every evening at the Store of H. B. Morehouse, to receive Volunteers; also to receive additional contributions to the Bounty Fund, to which all who have not contributed are requested to do so, liberally, and at once.

Come All Who Can To The Call Of The Government To Put Down The Rebellion.

To secure the County Bounty of \$100, Enlistment must be made by the 25th inst.

Committee:

W. J. Rykeman,
J. S. Ferris,

Josiah Crane, Sr.,
H. B. Morehouse,
Gideon Ludlow,

J. Q. Dudley,
Clark Scudder.

A recruiting song that was sung at this time by recruiting parties had a chorus that ran as follows:

March, march away,
March, march away,
March away, march away;
Trumpet sound and bugle play;
March away, march away,
To the merry, merry fife and drum;
March, march away.

Mr. Edward Townley, a Civil War veteran, for many years would sing this song on Decoration Day. Another song often sung by this most worthy old soldier was "Beans."

The soldiers listed here are buried in the Fairview Cemetery:

Brown, Milton A.
Townely, Alonzo C.
Burke, John.
Hoffner, Fredk. J.
Trowbridge, Silas C.
Brinkerhoff, John.
Clark, Thomas.
Lewis, U. S. A.
Cavalecar, Joseph.
Flood, Philip.
Johnston, Martin.
Addison, George.
Holland, George L.
Breen, Michael.
Manning, Daniel D.
Miller, John L.
Reese, S. W.
Frazee, Milton.
Chamberlin, E. D.
Crane, Edward S.
McPherson, Bennett.
Coger, John J.

Bliven, Arthur J.
Barrett, George P.
Godshalk, Samuel.
McClintock, Robert.
Nixon, Fredk. N.
Worl, Wm. S.
Love, Thos. H.
Mills, Thos.
Major, Geo. W.
Robinson, Rufus L.
Roff, Albert.
Drake, A. A.
Ledley, John.
Dougherty, Henry.
Vreeland, C. F.
Ungerer, Henry.
McKean, Thos.
Frazee, David.
Peck, Charles H.
Wilson, John H.
LeRosa, Andrew.
Oakey, Wm. E.

Sapher, Lewis.
Howell, B. C.
Budell, Lewis.
Ferguson, Jas. W.
Marlor, Geo. W.
Everett, David.
Fink, Jas. W.
Canfield, Albert.
Goodwin, Geo.
Edwards, Joseph.
Dallas, Wm.
Staples, Daniel D.
Hoffman, John.
Bussing, Edward.
Ganzel, Adolph.
Thompson, Horace B.
Mitchel, Robert.
Lloyd, James.
Kissam, Wm.
Brown, Milton A.
Todd, George.
Gale, Wm.

The Town of Westfield—Westfield continued as a part of the township until March, 1903, when by Senate Bill No. 148 it was set apart. The movement to create a separate political organization began about 1900. The isolation of Summit in 1899 from New Providence township caused the people of Westfield to think of a city form of government. The inhabitants of this section began to appreciate that modern improvements, progressive government, and possibilities of growth were impossible under the township organization.

During the presidential campaign of 1900 the Westfield Sound Money Club initiated the movement. The subject was discussed, and out of this political club grew a Good Government Club. Its officers were J. B.

Wilson, president; George B. Dickerson, first vice-president; William G. De Lamater, second vice-president; E. B. Burritt, treasurer; Frank S. Smith, secretary. A committee was appointed to inquire into the success of Summit's venture, and at a meeting held in the Westfield Club House, December 14, 1900, a favorable report was made. It was decided to submit a proposal of city government to the people through an unofficial election. This was done, and the result was decided opposition to the proposition. Following this defeat, the city movement lay dormant until 1903. Real estate possibilities grew apace, and those already in the town who sought more modern conveniences became the majority.

Since there had been a negative expression of opinion on the city form of government, it was proposed that the town of Westfield be organized. With the bringing forward of this idea, two factions with distinct issues of town and city lined up against each other. The matter was discussed in public meetings, and it was soon apparent that town government was held in greater favor. There were two major reasons for this. First, under the town organization the schools could be kept separate from other municipal affairs; and second, the word "city" to most citizens carried with it greater possibilities of "graft" and mismanagement. Finally when the two propositions were submitted to the people, the town of Westfield received forty-seven votes to seven for the city of Westfield.

A committee of incorporation was appointed consisting of Charles N. Coddington, chairman; Alfred L. Russell, J. A. Dennis, Paul Q. Oliver, William E. Tuttle, Jr., ex-officio, and Frederick S. Taggart, secretary. A bill was drafted and submitted to the Legislature. It was introduced in the Senate, February 16, 1903, and a hearing was had on February 24. Vigorous opposition developed, a referendum was asked for, but was not granted because of a petition of 200 residents representing over \$500,000 of the \$2,000,000 assessed valuation of the township. The bill was introduced in and passed the Senate, went to the House of Assembly, was referred to the committee on towns and townships, was introduced and passed under suspended rules, March 4, and was signed by the governor at 2 o'clock on this same day. Thus the town of Westfield came into being.

The township government, while not satisfactory, gave many benefits. In 1892 the school district known as District No. 10 received \$16,999.96 for schools. The streets were lighted with lamps at this time, and there was a fire department. In 1895 many feet of board sidewalk were laid. A sewer system was installed in 1896-97 for an initial cost of \$82,732.10.

The first year, 1903-1904, two councilmen were chosen for each ward and one councilman-at-large as president of the council. May 11, 1903, Martin Welles was chosen at large. He served until October 5, 1903, when he resigned, and the council elected Anson F. Grant, who served for the rest of his term until April 30, 1904. The first council was as follows, according to wards: First ward, George B. Dickerson, Augustus L. Alpers; second ward, Charles F. W. Wittke, Arthur N. Pierson; third ward, Alfred L. Russell, Frank S. Smith; fourth ward, Charles D. Losee, Edward C. Winter.

The first few years in town government were years of adjustment. In 1906, during the mayoralty of Randolph Perkins, the town began to think of embellishment. At this time the triangular park on Mountain avenue was presented and a library site was chosen. The town was con-

sidered this year as particularly law-abiding, since there were but 120 arrests. The excise laws were enforced, and the total cost of administering the affairs of the town for the year was \$5,200.25.

Mr. Augustus L. Alpers followed Mr. Perkins as mayor and filled the position for two terms, 1906-1908 and 1909-1910. During his administration much progress in town affairs was made. The year ending 1907 was known as one of prosperity. The Free Public Library was built, and the Park on Mountain avenue was made. In 1907 a board of assessors was created, and a new outlet from the sewer plant was laid down. Streets were renumbered in 1908, and the movement to eliminate the grade crossing at the junction of Clark and Broad was introduced. In 1909 and 1910 the Grant School site was chosen; the mayor recommended a town comptroller and the power of the veto for the mayor. From this time forth the minutes of the town council were printed.

During the years 1911 and 1912, Mr. J. Alton Dennis was mayor. In 1911 the fire department and the police department were more fully equipped. A contract was let for added water supply, and the Plaza improvement was begun. The following year the subject of garbage disposal was discussed, and an ambulance for public use was recommended.

Henry W. Evans succeeded Mr. Dennis, and continued in office until 1918. He eliminated liquor selling establishments, put the streets in good condition, introduced a Town Art and Planning Commission, and stimulated interest in the work of the Park Commission. More land was purchased for the library, and a playground with equipment was established on the Washington Campus. In 1915 an appropriation of \$30,000 was voted for park improvement of East Broad street. This year the mayor in his annual message called especial attention to the thirty-four years service of Dr. J. B. Harrison as a member of the Board of Health. In 1916 the great scourge of infantile paralysis struck the town, and for weeks a strict quarantine of children was observed throughout the summer and until October.

The following year the declaration of war was sounded, home defense units were developed, special police were drafted into service, a Liberty Loan Committee was selected, the Red Cross took up intensive work, a coöperation committee of the women of the town was organized, and conservation and thrift were practiced. It was this year that a public market was put under way, and very successful community school and home gardens were cultivated throughout the summer. Along with the strain of war came a shortage in water supply, and definite restrictions in the use of water were enforced throughout the town.

The year of 1918, in spite of the incubus of war, was an era of progress. Streets, sewer, fire houses and schools were improved, the new park was completed and dedicated, and \$50,000 was voted for the elimination of the Broad street crossing. The Red Cross did splendid work, a district nurse was employed, and a well trained militia stood ready to guard the town. Along with these accomplishments, a municipal band was organized to entertain the citizens and enliven all patriotic occasions. In the midst of these activities came two great calamities. The Morgan disaster of the fall and the influenza epidemic of the winter brought death and privation both to the town and all the country round.

On the night of the 3rd of October, 1918, great explosions aroused the whole town. At first it was hard to locate the source. No information was given out from the telegraph and telephone stations, and the

populace were left to speculate regarding the cause. Some thought it an air raid on New York, others a bombardment by German battleships, others the explosion of mines in New York Harbor, others that a shower of meteors were bombarding the earth, others that we were in the throes of a great earthquake, and others that the day of doom had come. Up to this time there was little knowledge on the part of the general public respecting the great quantities of tri-nitrate-toluol stored at Morgan and shipped from that point.

All through the night at frequent intervals waves of great percussions greater than the loudest thunder and many times as powerful in their concussions rolled over the town. Some were single explosions that set the sky aglow to the south, and then came rumbling on the town from the unknown, with a transcendent force that shook the earth like an earthquake shock. Each explosion as it passed would strike back like the arm of Vulcan, as if to knock each house from its foundation. At times, before the effect of one concussion had left us, another would increase the shock, and often this would be repeated with a half dozen or more cosmic intonations that in many cases distracted the nerves of the people. Windows were shattered, walls crumbled, and inmates left their houses for fear that they may be shaken down on their heads. The frightful cataclysm continued through the next day, and word came that all the people should leave their homes to a safe distance from any wall or building that might be shattered. It was reported that the largest magazine of the Morgan plant was in danger, and that, in case it should be fired, all buildings for fifty miles around would be razed to the ground by the terrific shock. Fortunately that explosion never came.

Relief calls were sent to all nearby towns, and Westfield was among the first to respond. The Militia Reserves responded at once. Food was collected and numerous automobiles were deputized to deliver it toward the needy points. Miles of streaming refugees were pouring out from the scene of the disaster. The roadsides, fields, byways, groves and hedges were populated with homeless men, women and children. Carloads of household goods, baby carriages and push carts lined the highways. Some were improvising shelter, others, bewildered or distracted, sat helplessly down under the open sky. Here a horse had fallen, there a mother was overcome by the journey, all was confusion and distraction, and much sickness and sorrow prevailed. Many of the unfortunates from the seat of the disaster were brought to Westfield and were cared for in the Prospect School and in the homes of the town. The mayor was later especially commended for Westfield's valuable service for being among the first on the scene of destruction and for the food that was dispensed among the needy. Through this day of disaster, Westfield experienced in a small way what the havocs of battle are like. Food and aid for the militia were supplied during the Morgan catastrophe and many of the refugees found shelter and comfort in the town.

During the influenza epidemic the Children's Country Home was converted into a hospital under the direction of the Board of Health and in charge of Miss Clara Cordua. She was assisted by many of the ladies of the town and by a number of the teachers from the public schools. The fatalities in the town were low because of the excellent work of the Board of Health.

The superior service of Mayor Evans during the period of the World War was most commendable, and has received the deepest heartfelt gratitude from the citizens of the town.

Mayor Paul Q. Oliver took up the work of the town, where Mr. Evans left it, and continued the progressive movement. The need of more homes in Westfield was recognized in 1918, and every energy was strained in this direction. The pay of police and fire department was increased. A great Welcome Home celebration was given to ex-service men under the direction of Mr. Leigh M. Pearsall, and in 1920 the 200th anniversary of the settlement of the town was celebrated in Mindowaskin Park by an elaborate historic pageant.

The military company of the town was disbanded, and in its stead was organized Cavalry Troop D. All persons who gave military service were awarded medals by the town of Westfield. During this year the zoning plan was introduced, the need of added water supply was given consideration, a memorial committee for the World War veterans was appointed, the town ordinances were revised, and headquarters for Cavalry Troop D were established in Westfield.

The present mayor, Merton D. Littlefield, is completing the second year of his term, 1921-22. In his message of January 1, 1922, he spoke of the exercise of economy, as closer relationship between the Town Council and the Board of Education in budget making; greater provision of water supply; the operation of the zoning ordinance; enlargement of fire and police protection; improvement of wards, and report of the Memorial Committee. Westfield, with its fine public schools and splendid town government, bids fair to be the banner town in the northeastern part of the State of New Jersey.

Schools of Westfield—The earliest record of the schools of Westfield township, which is presented below, is dated April 8, 1809. At this time there were ten districts in the township. Dennis Coles and Zachariah Welsh were the school committee. The record reads:

District No. 1 (The Union School located at the eastern end of Broad street). There were 45 pupils in the district, but no school was kept during this year. The amount of money received from the collector was \$15.75, which was unexpended. School was burned in 1848, and rebuilt near where Branch Mills chapel now stands.

District No. 2 (Craneville, Cranford), had 68 children; 35 attended school during the year. The tuition was \$2.00 per quarter. School was open six months. The amount received from the collector was \$23.80. A common English school was kept, teaching grammar, geography, arithmetic, etc.

District No. 3 (Westfield), had 89 children; 56 were taught. Tuition was \$2.25. The school was kept open the whole year. The amount received from the collector was \$31.15. This was a common English school, teaching grammar, geography, arithmetic, etc.

District No. 4 (Locust Grove or Baker's Plains, now Mountainside), had 52 children; 40 attended school. The tuition was \$1.87½. School was kept open six months. The amount received from the collector was \$18.20. School house was repaired. The course of study was the same as No. 3.

District No. 5 (Scotch Plains). Children of school age (5 to 16) was 91; 56 attended school. Tuition was \$2.00 per quarter, and school was kept open for the whole year. The amount received from the collector was \$31.85. School house was repaired. Course of study was the same as No. 3.

District No. 6 (Willow Grove). Children of school age was 38. Amount received from the collector \$13.30. There was no school nor schoolhouse in this district this year and the money was in the hands of the trustees unexpended.

District No. 7 (Jackson, Terrill and Cushing Roads). Children, 63; attended school, 35. Tuition \$1.87½. School open 2½ months. Received from collector \$22.05. This was a common English school, teaching reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, etc.

District No. 8 (Boundary school near Rahway), has 72 children; 43 attended school. Tuition \$1.87½. Term seven months. Amount received from collector \$25.20. School house was repaired. Course of study same as No. 7.

District No. 9 (Rahway). Children, 188; 93 attended school. Tuition \$2.75 a



LAWRENCE CLARK HOMESTEAD ON EAST BROAD STREET

quarter. School kept open for the whole year. Amount received from the collector \$65.80. Course of study same as No. 7, with natural philosophy and surveying added.

District No. 10 (Plainfield). Children, 145; 61 attended school. Tuition \$3.50. School open 10½ months. Amount received from collector \$50.75. Course of study the same as No. 9.

There were at this time 851 children in the township, age five to sixteen, and 419 attended school. The amount received from the State for the maintenance of schools was \$297.85. The amount raised by the township was \$96.70. The following note is added to the report: "Within the bounds of Districts No. 9 and 10 are two boarding schools, one teaching Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Spanish, and French languages, together with the higher branches of education. The other teaches French and is essentially the same as the first."

On May 10, 1830, Dennis Coles, moderator of the Board of Education, and the Rev. Lewis Bond, clerk, reported 105 children attending school in Westfield, and \$61.86 as the State apportionment.

The first step toward supervision of schools was taken prior to 1850, when township superintendents were elected by boards of education. These were often local ministers who were paid for each visit made to a school, often at the rate of one dollar a trip. The first record of such a superintendent in Westfield township is that of Benjamin C. Leveridge, from 1846 to 1847. He reports at that time 457 pupils in the township from five to sixteen years of age. Of this number 190 were not taught; four colored children; average length of school term, six months; the amount received from the State for school support, \$89.84. To this report is added the following remarks:

There is much dissatisfaction on the part of the inhabitants respecting the License which they state prevents them procuring teachers, and the cause of unnecessary expence.

Baker Schoolhouse closed at the expiration of two quarters; Union Schoolhouse destroyed by fire. The children in that half district attend a private school in Springfield Township. Denman's Schoolhouse opened about four weeks since, and will be closed before expiration of quarter for want of encouragement. Jackson Schoolhouse closed, one quarter taught; all the Schoolhouses except Westfield, Willow Grove, in bad repair. The State fund gives Westfield \$89.84. \$150 raised by tax, which last was directed to be applied for the poor only.

B. C. LEVERIDGE,

Sup. Westfield Township, Essex County.

Andrew H. Clark was superintendent from 1848 to 1851. Money raised per year was \$500. Cooper Parse's term was from 1851 to 1855; his salary was \$22 per year. Money raised for school purposes was \$450. His duties were to visit and examine teachers, to certificate teachers, to report to the State, freeholders and township board, to apportion school funds, and to advertise for annual meeting, to keeping records. Jonathan Cory served from 1856 to 1858; his compensation was one dollar a visit and one dollar for licensing teachers. Following Jonathan Cory the superintendents were: F. A. Kinch, 1859; Rev. E. B. Adgar, 1860-62; Rev. Edward Downer, 1863-67.

The report of school district, Westfield township, by F. A. Kinch, superintendent:

August 6, 1859—One-half State Apportionment, \$101.97.

March 8, 1858—Jonathan Cory, Jr., Supt., \$1.00 a visit, 8 schools, bill \$21.00.

April 24, 1857—Jonathan Corey, elected "Town Supt.," bond \$1,600.

1856—Essex Co., total State Apportionment, \$887.0975.

State Appropriation. Pupils.	
Union School, at end of East Broad St., No. 1.....	\$45.52 30
Craneville (Cranford), No. 2.....	103.64 52

Westfield, No. 3.....	179.5275	103
Locust Grove, Baker's Plains, Mountainside, No. 4.....	167.76	69
Scotch Plains, No. 5.....	220.92	118
Willow Grove, No. 6.....	121.08	56
Jackson, Terrill and Cushing Roads, No. 7.....	32.38	20
Rahway (Boundary School), No. 8.....	16.27	6
		<hr/> 454

(Old Fund) Cooper Parse, \$198.00; State of N. J., \$239.10; Town School Tax, \$450.00.

District No. 1 was known as the Union School. It was located at the east end of Broad street, east of the Lawrence Clark homestead, upon the hill on the northwest corner. This school was without doubt, as its number indicates, the first school in Westfield township. It was built prior to the Revolution, and accommodated children from Branch Mills, Crane's Ford, and West Fields. The school was destroyed by fire in 1847, and two or three years later it was rebuilt. It was vacated about 1869. Andrew H. Clark, who was later township superintendent, taught in this school. Other teachers were: Henry C. Ripley, 1860; Fannie O. Baldwin, 1861-65; Isadore Winans, 1866; Theodore D. Sickley, 1867.

District No. 4 was Locust Grove, sometimes called Baker's Plains, and now known as Mountainside. The school was located in the present borough on the southern corner of Woodland and Springfield avenues, and is said to have been built prior to the Revolution. The earliest teacher recalled at the present time was an Englishman named Chessnitt. Other teachers were: Miss Ryer, Peter B. Good, Phebe Clark, Katherine Clark, Sarah Dodd, Miss Haviland, Mulford Wilcox, Susan W. Stiles, Martin Cory, Miss Minnie L. Taylor, John R. Everett, Louisa Clark, John Hudspeth, Theodore D. Sickley, Henry C. Ripley. It is said of a Scotch schoolmaster by the name of Robinson, he was remembered by the formula reiterated many times a day in his effort to keep the children quiet: "Boys, I wash you to keep steel, that is if you con." This school has been immortalized by the Rev. Dwight Williams in the following lines:

It stood on a bleak country corner,
The houses were distant and few,
A meadow lay back in the distance,
Beyond rose the hills to our view.
The roads crossing here at right angles,
Untraversed by pomp and array,
Were cropped by the cows in summer;
I've watched them there many a day.

In memory's hall hangs the picture,
And years of sad care are between;
It hangs with a beautiful gilding,
And well do I love it, I ween.
It stood on a bleak country corner,
But boyhood's young heart made it warm;
It glowed in the sunshine of summer,
'Twas cheerful in winter and storm.

The teacher, O well I remember,
My heart has long kept him a place;
Perhaps by the world he's forgotten,
His memory no touch can efface.
He met us with smiles on the threshold,
And in that rude temple of art,
He left, with the skill of a workman,
His touch on the mind and the heart.



OLD BRICK ACADEMY, 1819-1860

Oh, gay were the sports of the noontide,
When winter winds frolicked with snow;
We laughed at the freaks of the storm-king
And shouted him on, all aglow;
We dashed at his beautiful sculpture,
Regardless of all its array,
We plunged in the feathery snowdrifts,
And sported the winter away.

We sat on the old-fashioned benches,
Beguiled with our pencil and slate;
We thought of the opening future,
And dreamed of our manhood's estate.
O, days of my boyhood, I bless ye,
While looking for life's busy prime,
The treasures are lingering with me
I gathered in life's early time.

O, still to the bleak country corner,
Turns my heart in weariness yet;
Where leading my gentle young sisters,
With youthful companions I met.
I cast a fond glance o'er the meadow,
The hills just behind it I see,
Away in the charm of the distance,
Old schoolhouse, a blessing on thee.

The first school house recorded within the immediate town limits was situated on what was known as the Coe farm. The land south of Broad street and east of Central avenue was in this tract. The exact location is not known. However, since it was built about the year 1750, before the time when the church was located on the present site, it is probable that it was on the opposite side of Broad street from the Presbyterian church property, in the vicinity of the present library. It was a square building made of logs, with windows that shoved open from right to left. There was a window in the end opposite the door.

Subsequently a frame building supplanted the old log school house. This building was used for school purposes in the daytime, and for prayer meeting and singing school in the evenings. The location of this building was on Mountain avenue opposite the church lawn and south of the cemetery. It was destroyed by fire about the year 1816.

The citizens of the town assembled immediately and decided to build a two-story structure in its stead. The upper story was to be used for prayer meetings, town meetings and public gatherings, and the first floor for a school room. The site was a little to the north of the building that burned, and adjacent to the cemetery. The foundation was made of dressed stone, and the walls of red brick. Maple and elm trees were planted along the roadway in front for shade. It was completed in 1819, and was used until 1869.

The Prospect school was erected at this time at a cost of \$18,000. The trustees were: S. S. Mapes, president; W. T. Peek, vice-president; F. T. Baker, clerk; L. V. Clark, treasurer; W. H. Du Graw, J. M. C. Marsh, and A. A. Drake. This school was used as an elementary school until 1916. It was abandoned as a high school in 1919, when this department of the school system was transferred to the new Washington building. Since the erection of the Lincoln school the following schools have been built: Washington, 1900, cost \$42,000; McKinley, 1908, \$42,000; Grant, 1912, \$60,000; High School, 1916, \$125,000; New Lincoln school,

1922, \$250,000. The old Lincoln school in Academy Place was abandoned March, 1922.

Up until about 1850 there was but one teacher in the Westfield schools. Before the old brick school was vacated there were three teachers. This school was replaced by the Prospect, in which the number of teachers grew to about eight. When the Lincoln was filled to capacity in 1900, there were about twenty teachers; in 1903 there were twenty-eight. This number continued until 1906, when it was increased to thirty-one. In 1907 there were thirty-six, and in 1912, forty-nine. The number of teachers since 1916 has been as follows: 1916, 59; 1917, 60; 1918, 62; 1919, 66; 1920, 66; 1921, 74; 1922, 82.

The Lincoln building on Academy Place was erected in 1890, and cost \$30,000. The trustees were Ira C. Lambert, president; F. R. Pennington, secretary; L. V. Clark, George H. Brown and James T. Pierson. This building was used for high school pupils and for grade classes for a number of years.

The earliest recorded teacher is Daniel Halsey, born in Wichapogue, Long Island. John Levigan was teacher in 1808. Among the classroom teachers prior to 1856 were Jonathan Miller, Isaac H. Pierson, Dr. H. M. Cory, John Squire, Luther Littell, Jason Elliot, Mr. Ayres, Mr. Husten, J. Walsh, Mr. McCord.

There were two teachers in 1856—S. Cooper and C. Peirson; 1860-64, John H. Ripley and Laura M. Ripley; 1866, G. H. Weeden and S. B. Cook. The principals from this date were: H. E. Harris, 1871-76; S. M. Blazier, 1877-79; William H. Elston, 1880-83; O. A. Johnson, 1883-85; John A. Demarest, 1885-87; Marcus A. Weed, 1887, September to December; Edward Francis, 1887-96; William A. Edwards, July, 1896-99; Dr. J. J. Savitz, 1901-17; Charles A. Philhower, 1917-

While there have been several attempts to establish private schools in Westfield, none has persisted for any great length of time. The oldest inhabitants of the town speak of a private school kept by a Peter B. Good, back of the residence of Arthur Clark (1897). In 1873 Miss Ladd's Seminary was opened on Broad street. For a time this school was patronized by the best families of Westfield. From time to time different private kindergarten and primary schools have been started. At the present date there is none.

The schools of Westfield were especially active during the war, doing farm work, growing vegetables, conserving food, doing Junior Red Cross work, four-minute speaking, soliciting in War Work campaigns, buying War Savings Stamps, and selling and buying Liberty Loan Bonds. About fifty boys and girls enlisted in farm work in June, 1917, and kept up their activity in this field during the war. School gardens were planted and cultivated in 1918, and over 19,000 cans of peas, corn and tomatoes were harvested and canned in the domestic science rooms of the High School under the direction of Mr. J. B. Wilson, Mr. J. H. Gross, science teacher in the High School, and Miss Sara Davis, in charge of the domestic science classes. In 1919, 280 home gardens were cultivated by the boys and girls during the summer under the supervision of Stanley T. Hinman, principal of the McKinley and Lincoln schools. War Savings Stamps to the amount of \$22,781.50 were purchased in 1918. In the War Work campaign of 1919, \$2,898.81 was pledged.

The schools did well in their participation in the Liberty Loan drives. The amounts purchased by the pupils were as follows: First and sec-

ond issues, \$54,665; third issue, \$83,750; fourth issue, \$33,300. Total, \$171,715. Junior Red Cross receipts: 1918, \$580.55; 1919, \$859.50.

During these years the school children made over a thousand articles, including hospital supplies, army supplies, and refugees' garments. This work was conducted by the principals of the schools, Miss Celia Dickinson and Miss Clara Cordua. The organizer and stimulating influence was the chairman of the Junior Red Cross, Mrs. S. A. Emery, who gave practically all of her time and energy during these years and each year since to this work. The school authorities are greatly indebted to her for this splendid service.

Parks—Mindowaskin Park was opened June 2, 1918, with appropriate ceremonies. It was through the efforts of the Hon. Arthur N. Pierson that the park was voted, laid out, and dedicated. The governor of the State, Hon. Walter E. Edge, was present at the dedication and addressed the large audience. A letter of presentation brought forward by a costumed Indian was read by Charles A. Philhower, superintendent of schools, who selected the name:

TO THE CITY FATHER OF THE WESTFIELDS OF ELIZABETH TOWN, NEW JERSEY:—

You have made beautiful the wet land, the sluggish stream and little water, where in my Indian boyhood I chased the bear and trapped the 'coon. Long, long ago my people returned over the trail that once lead them to the east, and now our woods and streams are become the playgrounds of the pale-face of the land.

From beyond the Lenapehittuck came my fathers to the land of Scheyichbi. They were of the tribe, Lenni-Lenape, Algonquin Nation. In the Unami Country they pitched their tents, and to them belonged the land. I, Seweckronek, was one of four whose kingdoms lay within the boundaries set by the Passaya on the north and west, Elizabeth Town and the Path to Minisink on the east, and the Sacunk Water on the south. Canundus, Wewanapee and Mindowaskin from their fathers were owners of this land with me and to the whiteman Gawen Lowry sold we all our rights. The sage sachem of us four was Mindowaskin; and to the honor of this great warrior bold I give to you his name by which all men may know this park forever.

Good people hear the name, and from henceforth know this little land of trees and flowers, lake and stream, as MIN-DO-WAS-KIN PARK.

Signed, SEWECKRONEK, Sachem.

The four Indians mentioned above sold all of their rights to Gawen Lowry, Deputy Governor of New Jersey, October 30, 1684, and left the land to live in South Jersey and Delaware. Later they moved westward. The deed setting forth this transaction is in Trenton, Liber A, page 262, signed by each of the four Indians.

It was thought appropriate to use one of the names of the early Indian owners as the name of the park. Since the last one was the most euphonious and rather simple in pronunciation, it was selected. The syllables are as follows: Min-do-was-kin. The vowel sounds are short i in the first, long o in the second, broad a, as in all, in the third, and short i in the last. S in the third syllable has the sound as in so. The accent is placed on this syllable.

Since the dedication of the park, it has become a considerable factor in the recreation of the people of the town, and for memorial purposes. Seventeen oak trees are planted in it in memory to the boys who made the supreme sacrifice in the World War. On the western side of the lake, about the shelter, has been planted a Hamilton Grove of thirteen liquid amber trees, commemorating the thirteen Original States.

It was in this park on October 12, 1920, that a very elaborate historic pageant was staged in memory of the settlement of the town in 1720. The pageant was composed of five episodes: American Indians, Revolutionary Period, One Hundred Years Ago, Civil War, and The Present Day. There were at least 500 participants who presented the spectacle to an audience of 15,000 people. Mr. John F. Parker, of New York, was

the director of the pageant and the following committees took charge of the several phases of the organization:

CELEBRATION COMMITTEE APPOINTED BY MAYOR PAUL Q. OLIVER

General Committee—Charles A. Philhower, general chairman; Byron M. Prugh, secretary; Clarence V. Steinhart, treasurer; Samuel Armstrong, H. Fay Bardwell, James O. Clark, Charles N. Coddling, Mrs. E. D. Floyd, T. H. Ludwig, Leigh M. Pearsall, Robert L. DeCamp, Arthur S. Flagg, Mrs. Samuel Armstrong, W. S. Flitcraft, George W. Frutchey, H. H. MacCowatt, H. J. Randall, Miss Mabel Sturgis, Howard C. Wick, Dr. J. B. Harrison, Arthur D. Tuttle, George E. Hayes, Talmadge T. Harkrader, R. G. Harry, Walter J. Lee, Mrs. E. F. Low, E. R. Merry, Jr., Arthur N. Pierson, Mrs. A. R. Rule, Capt. J. J. Thomas, K. S. Warner, Harold B. Wright.

Executive Committee—Mrs. E. F. Low, Harold B. Wright, Arthur N. Pierson, Byron M. Prugh, Mrs. E. D. Floyd, Howard C. Wick, Charles N. Coddling, Clarence V. Steinhart, Mrs. A. R. Rule, Leigh M. Pearsall, Leo Burns, Charles A. Philhower.

Chairmen of Committees—Finance, Rev. E. J. Holden; Program, Major Leigh M. Pearsall; Pageant, Howard C. Wick, assisted by Miss Marion Brainard and H. B. Wright; Costumes and Lighting, Capt. J. J. Thomas; Manager Entrances and Exits, Wm. H. Orr; Decorations, George W. Frutchey; Music, R. G. Harry, assisted by Miss Olive Jagger and Fay Bardwell; Dancing, Miss Marion Denman, assisted by Miss Martha Wheelock; Exhibit (period of Revolution), Mrs. E. F. Low, of Daughters of the Revolution; Publicity, W. S. Flitcraft; Speakers, Charles N. Coddling and Arthur N. Pierson; History, Charles A. Philhower; Sandstone Indian Mortars, George E. Hayes; Commissary, Mrs. A. R. Rule; Concessions, Arthur N. Pierson; Management of Grounds, Walter A. Stryker; Meetings, H. J. Randall; Evening Program, Leo Burns; Invitations, K. S. Warner; Historic Points of Interest, Herbert R. Welch; Properties, C. V. Steinhart; Audience, Harold B. Wright; Historic Address in Presbyterian Church, Arthur N. Pierson.

Sub-committees on Pageant—First Episode, "The Settlement of Westfield," Boy Scouts; Scoutmaster J. D. McEwen, assisted by John Brunner and Merton Glover. Second Episode, "Westfield During the Revolution," Mrs. E. D. Floyd; The Woman's Club; Troop D, 1st Squadron, Cavalry Nat'l Guard of New Jersey. Third Episode, "Westfield Life in 1820," Charles Clark; the Merchants' Association. Fourth Episode, "Civil War Period," George H. Riley; the Civic Association. Fifth Episode, "Westfield and the Boys of '17," Major Leigh M. Pearsall; Martin Wallberg Post No. 3, American Legion.

Churches—The Methodists of Westfield met and organized the first society and board of trustees on March 27, 1850, at the home of Mr. C. A. Leveridge. The following men designated as trustees of the First Methodist Church of Westfield, N. J., were elected: C. A. Leveridge, Joseph Trampleasure, David M. Woodruff, Elihu B. Mott, and John M. Clark. A site for a church on Broad street, where the present building stands, was donated by John M. Clark. The lot was 75x120 feet, and the deed bears the date October 27, 1851.

This new society at Westfield was joined to the Springfield society, and both were under the pastoral supervision of Rev. T. T. Campfield. Rev. W. C. Nelson, a young minister, was appointed to the Westfield congregation in the spring of 1852. The new church, the cornerstone of which was laid November 7, 1851, was dedicated December 20, 1853. The building was 36x50 feet, with a gallery, and had a seating capacity of 200 people.

The Methodist Sunday school was organized June 10, 1853, with seven teachers and thirty pupils, and with Hiram W. Woodruff as superintendent. Extensive additions were made to the church property in 1860-61. The parsonage on Union Place was built in 1871 and enlarged in 1893. The present imposing gray stone edifice facing the Plaza was dedicated. This building, together with the setting of the Plaza, has enhanced our town greatly. So strikingly beautiful is this structure to those who pass by on the railroad that Westfield has been characterized as "the village of the gray stone church."

The following is the list of pastors of the First Methodist Episcopal Church at Westfield since its organization: 1853-54, T. T. Campfield and W. C. Nelson; 1855-56, James Harris and Joseph H. James; 1857-58, B. O. Parvin; 1859, J. Kowins; 1860, Thomas T. Everitt; 1861, J. I. Boswell; 1862-63, Theodore D. Frazee; 1864, Garritt R. Van Horne and John Davis; 1865-66, Robert B. Collins; 1867, Henry M. Simpson; 1868-69, Elihu Grant; 1870-72, John J. Reed, Jr.; 1873-75, Charles S. Ryman; 1876-77, Alexander Craig; 1878-80, Thomas H. Smith; 1881-83, Warren L. Hoagland; 1884-86, George W. Smith; 1887-89, Joseph A. Owen; 1890-92, Wesley Martin; 1893-97, William H. Ruth; 1898-1903, Charles M. Anderson; 1904-06, John R. Wright; 1907-12, Addison W. Hayes; 1913-14, G. F. Ream; 1915, Joseph F. Shaw (died 1915); 1915-16, Wesley Martin; 1916-19, Stephen J. Herben; 1919- Charles W. Wright.

An assemblage of the Baptist brethren in Westfield was first considered in November, 1865. The first meeting for prayer was held in December. One evening in March the little body of Baptists met at the home of Mr. Brown to meet the wife of the Rev. Dr. Hiscon, and it was decided to purchase a plot of land on which to build a house of worship. In June the body of worshipers had grown to thirty-four, and at a meeting held at Mr. Dunham's the question of organizing a church, procuring a lot and building a chapel for worship was discussed. A subscription paper was soon circulated and \$1,975 were soon subscribed. A lot was procured and it was decided to build a chapel.

In the meantime the Presbyterians invited the Baptists to use their parish house until their chapel was completed. On the first Sabbath in November, 1866, the Westfield Baptist Church was organized. On December 20, of the same year, the cornerstone of the chapel was laid, and on September 5, 1867, the building was dedicated. Of the thirty-six constituent members of the church in 1867, only two are now living—Mr. Leonard Beebe and Miss Marion Ledger. In 1886 the congregation had outgrown the chapel. At this time an addition costing \$1,200 was built, together with a parsonage for \$4,000. In 1889 a church was provided on New York avenue for the colored people of the Baptist faith, at a cost of \$1,700.

From 1868 to 1922 the church has had nine pastors: Rev. Joseph Greaves, 1870-76; Rev. Charles A. Harris, 1876-80; Rev. Edwin H. Bronson, 1880-82; Rev. Stephen T. Massett, 1883-84; Rev. Judson K. Folwell, 1885-91; Rev. John G. Dyer, 1892-96; Rev. George A. Francis, 1896-1902; Rev. C. J. Greenwood, 1903-14; (the Rev. Charles T. Snow served the church as acting pastor from 1914 to 1916; Rev. Edward James Holden, 1916, to the present.

The Sunday school was organized in 1867. Mr. Leonard Beebe was the first superintendent, and is still living. Major Walter A. Dempsey, the present superintendent, has served in this capacity since 1903.

Rev. Edward James Holden, with the beginning of his ministry, inaugurated a new building enterprise which has been brought to completion in the present beautiful structure. This beautiful and splendidly equipped building was dedicated May 21, 1922, to the worship and service of God.

St. Paul's Episcopal Church was organized July 2, 1867. Services were held for some time in the residence of the Rev. P. E. Coe, on Broad street, east of Elmer street. On November 17, 1869, it was known as Grace Church. In 1870 the congregation refused to meet for worship under the conditions, and the next place of worship was in the Prospect

school, where William R. Earle, a perpetual deacon, took charge. Shortly afterwards a plot of land was purchased on Clark street, and a chapel was erected and called Christ Church. The Rev. G. M. Bradley was the rector. In 1874 the bishop of the diocese recognized the practically defunct "Grace Church" as the official church, to which most of the congregation returned.

The land on which the present church stands was donated by the Rev. P. E. Coe. The cornerstone was laid November 4, 1876, and the church was opened for worship March 31, 1875. The following have filled the rectorship with the year of their installation: Revs. P. E. Coe, 1867; H. C. Rush, 1876; Thomas Drumm, 1879; William Heakes, 1884; A. R. Taylor, 1888; A. B. Jennings, 1891; William S. Barrows, 1894; Charles Fiske, 1894; William O. Jarvis, 1900; Sidney Cross, 1906; James A. Smith, 1917. The church was reorganized in 1894.

For some years previous to 1872 the Catholics of Westfield were ministered to by priests from neighboring parishes. The present little church was built by Rev. G. I. Mirdzoil, in September, 1872. It was a mission church attended from Cranford until September, 1903, when Rev. P. E. Reilly was appointed its first resident pastor, by Rt. Rev. Bishop John J. O'Connor, D. D. His administration was very successful, and during his time he added a vestibule and spire to the church, as well as a small sacristy. The rectory, 502 Westfield avenue, and the adjacent ground and a lot on First street, were purchased by Father Reilly. Appointed to St. Henry's Church, Bayonne, in 1905, he was succeeded by Rev. Charles A. Smith, who became diocesan chancellor in 1909. Rev. R. J. Byer took up the work of his predecessor in December, 1909, and remained pastor until February, 1913, when he became rector of St. Augustine's Church, Union Hill, New Jersey.

The present rector, Rev. H. J. Watterson, was appointed to Holy Trinity parish on February 14, 1913. In two years he liquidated the debt on the church property of \$9,500 and then began preparation for future development. In 1916 he bought the Coleman property on First street and New York avenue, for \$4,500, and purchased two additional lots. The erection of the parochial school was begun in April, 1916, and was ready for use in November, 1917. The DeHart property on New York avenue was purchased the same year. The church debt of \$48,000 was cleared in 1921, and in July ground was broken for the new church on Westfield avenue. To make room for the new church, the rectory was moved to First street, and a twenty-eight feet addition added to it, and many alterations in the interior were made, and the exterior was stuccoed, making it a splendid modern building. The building occupied by the Sisters on First street was sold and moved from its site, the Sisters moving to the building on New York avenue.

The new Holy Trinity Church, just completed, is a scholarly example of Colonial renaissance architecture. The church is sixty-five feet wide by 125 feet deep, and stands seventy-five feet from the sidewalk to the top of the cross. On entering the vestibule, which is fifteen feet deep by thirty feet long, with its Mosaic floor and marble wainscot, we get a first impression of the interior; to the left, as you enter the side of honor, is the baptistry, fifteen feet by fifteen feet, and on the right of the vestibule is a stairway leading to the choir gallery, extending the full length of the vestibule. The nave of the church is entered through three large doors and is fifty feet by ninety feet, seating 700; the nave is forty feet high from the floor to an ornamental paneled ceiling, from which are hung

ten large bronze chandeliers. The confessionals are located in the transept on each side of the nave. Three large altars are in the sanctuary, and to the right and left of the sanctuary are the sacristies.

Holy Trinity Church is built of pressed brick laid in Flemish bond and variegated Indiana limestone; there were 500 tons of this stone used in the building. The roof is a variegated tile, and the church as finished is a monument to Westfield, and Rev. H. J. Watterson, whose untiring zeal made this noble building a possibility. The building, when completed, with equipments, will cost \$155,000. The church property now embraces the entire block on First street between Westfield avenue and New York avenue, 460 feet on New York avenue and 190 feet on Westfield avenue. The church, school, rectory and convent and grounds are valued at \$325,000.

The Congregational church was the outcome of a meeting held in the old Lyceum building, May 22, 1880. The organizers were then members of the Presbyterian church. Services were held in Lyceum Hall, under the pastorate of Rev. Henry Neill, who became the first pastor, on January 19, 1881. During his pastorate, plans were made for building a permanent church. The present site was chosen and a building erected. One hundred dollar bonds to the amount of \$2,000 were issued to cover the cost of land and building. Since then the structure has been added to a number of times, and additional land purchased for future needs. The following is the list of pastors: Henry Neill, 1881-86; Cornelius H. Patton, 1886-94; Henry Ketchum, 1894-98; James R. Danforth, 1898-1905; Henry H. Guernsey, 1905-07; Frederick E. Sturgis, 1908; Samuel Lane Loomis, 1909; William W. Coe, 1909-

Westfield and the World War*—The year preceding the entering of the United States into the great World War, it being apparent to many that this country would eventually be drawn into the conflict, steps were taken to stimulate a sentiment for preparedness, and the National Security League was formed with local branches throughout the country and did much to stir up interest in this direction. The Westfield branch of this organization, in order to do its part along these lines, arranged a public meeting in the spring of 1916, which was addressed by General Leonard Wood, who was most prominent at the time in stirring up the Nation to prepare for war.

This desire for preparedness also led to the forming of the Westfield Rifle Club, with Captain J. J. Thomas, retired army officer, at its head. The club did much to stimulate a patriotic spirit in Westfield. They procured rifles from the Government, equipped themselves with uniforms and established an excellent rifle range on the estate of Percy C. Cook, in the adjacent hamlet of Mountainside, and it was interesting to note the increased interest that began to be shown in our public demonstrations as a result of these activities. As for example, the Memorial Day exercises of 1916 aroused great enthusiasm, a large body of citizens formed in parade and escorted the feeble veterans of the Grand Army of the Republic to their touching services at Fairview Cemetery.

Another large parade was held Fourth of July with appropriate floats and a speaker of note came from the neighboring city of New Brunswick and addressed the citizens of Westfield on the Washington School campus. From time to time, thereafter, interesting speakers were secured to

*By Harry W. Evans, mayor.

address the citizens either under the auspices of the Rifle Club or the Security League.

Early in the winter of 1917 it became apparent that this country could no longer avoid entering the conflict and not knowing just what might happen from spies or sympathizers of the Imperial German Government, it was thought wise to organize a secret police organization composed of citizens. The mayor, the police commissioner, Captain J. J. Thomas and L. M. Pearsall, Esq., undertook to organize this body.

The citizens responded freely, enlisting to the number of forty-five and were sworn in as special police officers, their necessary equipment being furnished by the town. A detailed plan of defense and offense was also carefully worked out; drills were held, an alarm whistle was installed on Tuttle's mill, so that by the time war was declared Westfield was entirely ready for almost any emergency. A census was also taken under the direction of President W. G. Orr, of the Board of Education, in order to ascertain the nationalities of any new-comers and to obtain a list of automobiles in the town.

Upon the declaration of war and the order to mobilize our National Guard, the Governor summoned the mayors of the municipalities in the State to attend a meeting at the State House at Trenton, at which he informed them that the National Government had commandeered the National Guard units and requested that a State League of National Defense be formed with local organizations in each community. These organizations were to raise Home Guard units to preserve order, and who would be equipped either by the municipalities in which they served or by private subscription of the citizens in such communities. To carry out the suggestion of the Governor, the New Jersey State League of National Defense was at once formed and immediate action was taken to prepare against such exigencies as might arise. Westfield, by reason of her earlier preparations, found herself in a most enviable position and the fame of her defense organization became State-wide, being used as a pattern in many communities.

The first few days that this country was engaged in the war were very tense, as no one knew what to expect. All the defense organizations were on tiptoe, and it was generally conceded that because of this attitude of vigilance so few outbreaks of German sympathizers or disasters from the work of spies occurred.

About this time the Westfield Chapter of the American Red Cross was organized by a special committee of the Woman's Club, under the chairmanship of Mrs. Edwin Oswald. The date of formation was on Saturday. An automobile parade was arranged for the afternoon, and in the evening a public meeting was held in the High School, where the chapter was formally organized and officers elected.

An organization called the Mercy Committee was also formed in 1917. Mrs. R. I. Richardson was the first chairman. She was succeeded by Mrs. Arthur R. Rule; secretary, T. H. Ludwig; treasurer, Douglas Smythe.

Shortly after passing the Selective Service Act, the work of the local draft board began; Westfield was in a district comprising eight or ten municipalities. The headquarters of the board was in the City Hall of Summit, and its members were composed of Mayor Ruford Franklin, of Summit, chairman; Mayor Henry W. Evans, of Westfield, secretary; and Dr. H. B. Dengler, of Springfield, was the board's examining physician.

The number of men registered for service in the board's district was, approximately, 7,500. The board, under orders of General Crowder, Provost Marshal at Washington, immediately proceeded to organize and do the necessary work prior to the selecting of the draftees for service. This work consumed approximately a month commencing the last day of June. It was the last day of July when orders came to notify the registered men to appear in their order for physical examination. Owing to the regulations exempting married men and men with dependents, and the high standard required in the physical examination, it was most difficult to obtain the district's quota to the National army, requiring the examination of almost a thousand men before the board's percentage was obtained.

The first draft was sent off the last of September. Prior to the men's departure it was decided to give all enlisted and drafted men of Westfield a dinner and a public reception to bid them farewell. In order to carry out this plan the mayor appointed a committee of arrangements, and a dinner which was prepared by the ladies of the town and held in St. Paul's parish house was given to the members of the Draft Board and other guests of distinction.

After the dinner, the men and guests formed in line and headed by the Westfield Band were escorted to the Washington campus, through lines of citizens, who after the procession passed followed to the place of assembly. The grounds were beautifully illuminated and were packed with the friends of the men who were gone or were about to depart to the war. The speakers of the occasion were Mayor Ruford Franklin, of Summit, New Jersey; Salter Storrs Clark, Esq., Hon. William E. Tuttle, Jr., Hon. Arthur N. Pierson, Rev. Dr. Holden, of Westfield; Lieutenant-Colonel Martin, of Elizabeth, and the mayor.

One of the most impressive features of the evening was the unfurling of a large American flag, which was focused by a spotlight, causing it to stand out against the darkness of the night with striking and beautiful effect. The mayor called the attention of the flag to the young soldiers and sailors, reminding them for what it stood and that their fellow-citizens expected them to uphold its traditions and maintain its honor. Before the assemblage was dismissed these young men formed in line, and as they passed the speaker's platform each was shaken by the hand and presented with a small American flag by the mayor, acting in behalf of the citizens.

One of the early undertakings of the Federal Government after the country became involved in war was to stimulate a greater cultivation of land, in order that sufficient foodstuffs might be raised. This resulted in the forming of State and local organizations to arouse citizens to increase their gardening and canning activities. Westfield had its organization for this purpose, and several meetings were held to create interest. Mrs. Grace Card Smith was appointed supervisor of the work, and had the municipal resources placed at her disposal for its successful accomplishment. The mayor also appointed a market committee composed of the following: Messrs. R. A. Fairbain, L. M. Pearsall and Dr. C. M. F. Egel. The duty of this committee was to investigate the desirability of establishing a public market for the purpose of disposing of farm products by neighboring farmers direct to citizens. The committee, after due investigation, decided such a market was desirable and practicable, and steps were immediately taken to effect its installation. Subsequently the market proved most successful and was used as a model by other communi-

ties, receiving much favorable comment. The record of this movement is found in the town report of 1917.

The young men leaving for the training camps, the using of substitutes for flour, the shortage of sugar, and later the difficulty in obtaining coal, together with the curtailment of street lighting, enforced the reality of the war upon the minds of every citizen. Westfield was exceptionally fortunate in that none of her citizens suffered, in any degree, from these causes.

On the evening of October 25, 1917, the first Liberty Loan meeting was held in the Westfield High School. A committee was appointed by the mayor to take charge of this and each succeeding loan. The personnel was as follows:

E. S. Malmar, chairman; R. L. McIntosh, vice-chairman; H. C. Wick, secretary; H. Fay Bardwell, A. C. Bell, J. Ashley Brown, F. P. Condit, Jos. R. Connelly, R. L. DeCamp, Major Walter A. Dempsey, M. B. Dutcher, J. S. Foster, F. C. Gordon, H. Gordon, R. W. Harden, T. R. Harvey, H. W. T. Hunting, Frank Irsch, H. E. D. Jackson, W. J. Lee, E. F. Low, George C. Lucas, Mrs. R. L. McIntosh, F. D. Mooney, R. S. Nichols, Mrs. Paul Q. Oliver, M. H. Phillips, B. M. Prugh, Frank L. Reed, Mrs. Henrietta W. Roberts, E. N. Rozelle, Hon. W. E. Tuttle, Jos. B. Wilson, Henry W. Evans, mayor, (1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th loans). Paul Q. Oliver, mayor (Victory Loan).

Mass meetings were held on the dates given below with noted speakers as here listed:

October 25, 1917—Meeting at high school. Speakers: Kathleen Burke, from England; Rev. George Adam, from England; Rev. Dr. H. B. Fosdick; Capt. A. H. Chute, English army.

April 6, 1918—Meeting at high school. Speakers: Rev. Samuel Granston Benson, American Ambulance Corps; Rev. Maj. Donald Guthrie, First Canadian; Col. Moses Greenwood.

April 21, 1918—Meeting at Methodist church. Speakers: Rev. David Hughes, Welsh Evangelist; "Bomber" Burgess, of Princess Pat Regiment of Canadians.

September 27, 1918—Meeting at high school. Speakers: Maj. J. A. Belton, British army; Capt. Herbert C. Mathias, Canadian.

April 22, 1919—Meeting at high school. Speakers: Rev. Thomas Travis, chaplain American army; Lieut. Carl H. Blanchard, American army.

May 9, 1919—Meeting at high school. Speakers: Private Ralph W. Watkins, Canadian army. Lieut. A. Bruce Conlin, American army (a Westfield boy); Hon. Maxwell H. Elliott.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Loan.</i>	<i>Quota.</i>	<i>Amount Subscribed.</i>
June 15, 1917—First	\$506,000	\$537,000
Nov. 15, 1917—Second	759,000	818,000
May 9, 1918—Third	473,600	744,000
Oct. 24, 1918—Fourth	947,200	1,062,000
May 20 1919—Victory	710,400	1,037,000
Totals.....		\$3,396,200	\$4,198,000

Other drives were also instituted at stated intervals for the Red Cross, Young Men's Christian Association, Knights of Columbus, and the Salvation Army. Westfield never failed to oversubscribe its quota.

Owing to the pressure of work, Mayor H. W. Evans found it necessary to resign from the Draft Board in January, 1918, and Mr. Edward F. Low, of Dudley avenue, served in his stead until the war ended.

In order to install more uniform action as to exemptions, the Government sent through the Draft Board to the draftees a paper called a questionnaire. The drafted men were forced to answer the questions contained in this paper in the most minute way. As some of the questions were difficult to understand, legal advisory boards were formed to render assistance to those needing it. Westfield had its board who worked for

many nights under the direction of the town attorney, Hon. Paul Q. Oliver.

The winter of 1918 was unusually cold and severe. This caused the householders in some of the protracted cold snaps to leave their water faucets open that the pipes might not freeze in their houses. Owing to this the town suddenly found its water supply had failed, and for twenty-four hours some of the citizens were without water. This was an exceedingly serious situation because of the danger of conflagration and disease. Energetic action by the town officials soon remedied the situation. The police reserve being called out in Westfield by the mayor, they notified the householders to close all faucets or suffer arrest. This action, together with the rising of the temperature, soon restored the water pressure to its normal status.

Because of the coal shortage throughout the country, the Government appointed Fuel Administrators in every State and county. These men regulated the output of coal from the retailers so that the rich and poor were treated equally. In order to impress on the citizens the necessity of coal conservation, the mayor called a meeting of citizens in the Town Hall, which was addressed by one of the County Fuel Administrators, who explained the situation to them. He urged economy in the use of coal and promised that Westfield's needs would be properly looked after.

Everyone breathed with relief at the early arrival of spring, and again energetic efforts were commenced to stimulate gardening and canning activities and to increase the efficiency of the public market. The committee who had charge of these activities under the direction of Mr. J. B. Wilson were most tireless in their efforts, which were crowned with universal success. The record of their work may be found in the town report for 1918.

The first day of June, the park on East Broad street having been completed, an elaborate celebration was held at which the Governor of the State, Walter E. Edge, and other guests of distinction, were present. The president of the Park Board, Mr. Arthur N. Pierson, in a speech presented the park to the citizens and it was accepted in their behalf by the mayor. An interesting feature of the ceremony was the sudden appearance of an Indian chief in full regalia who made his way through the crowd to the mayor, handing him a paper on which was the name of the park—Min-Do-Was-Kin—which was the name of one of the great Indian kings who, before the country was settled by the white man, owned the surrounding territory. Announcement was also made at this time of the gift to the town by Mr. John M. Clark, of New York City, of a tract of land on Dudley avenue, to be used for park purposes and to be known as the Mathias Clark Memorial Park. The latter was a most estimable gentleman and respected citizen of our town at a previous period, and father of the donor of the generous gift.

The exercises of the park celebration, besides speechmaking, included a parade and review of the Westfield and Cranford companies of the State Militia Reserve; folk dances by the school children; and in the evening a band concert, singing by the Community Chorus, and an exceedingly interesting pantomime given by the Woman's College Club.

Because of the rapid shipping of troops to France, the State defense organization urged the forming of militia units. In Westfield a company was recruited early in the year at the request of the mayor. The officers of the company were: Captain, H. B. Wright; first lieutenant, Walter Sampson; second lieutenant, Donald Taggart. The company was

equipped of different ages up to sixty years. Notwithstanding, they were well drilled and made a fine showing on their first public appearance, when they acted as part of the escort to the Grand Army of the Republic on its annual pilgrimage to the cemetery on Memorial Day. The officers of the company allowed the drafted men who were liable for service to drill with the company and to attend the night school session for non-commissioned officers. This proved to be valuable, and because of it many of the Westfield boys were able to almost immediately obtain non-commissioned positions when they entered the service. This company at the request of the mayor arranged an elaborate program for July Fourth, consisting of parade and patriotic speeches in the morning, and in the afternoon an exhibition drill and sham battle was given by the company at the encampment where they had spent the night before.

The exercises were enjoyed thoroughly, but were not unmingled with sorrow, as the news came in the morning of the death of two of Westfield's promising young men who gave up their lives in the war, namely: Colman Clark, in the French artillery; and the other, Martin Walberg, who fought with the Canadian forces. On Sunday, July 7, memorial services were held in the Congregational church for Colman Clark, and the week following on the same day in the Baptist church were held those in memory of Martin Walberg. These deaths, being the first to occur of Westfield boys, made a profound impression and cast a tinge of sadness over the town. They were, unfortunately, not the last, and others followed in rapid succession.

Aside from the waiting for news of those who were in the war and the occasional word coming of the death or wounding of our boys, August and September were rather uneventful months, but October was ushered in with one of the greatest disasters that had ever occurred in this part of the country, the blowing up of the Government munition plant just outside of Perth Amboy. The night of October 4 will long be remembered in this section, for beginning at about 8 o'clock almost continual explosions took place throughout the night with such force as to rock houses and shatter window panes, making sleep out of the question.

Early Saturday morning the mayor, Mr. R. C. Nichols, president of the Westfield Chapter, American Red Cross, chief of police and several others, proceeded in automobiles to the stricken city to offer such assistance as might be needed. Shortly after passing Rahway, the effect of the disaster was seen in the slowly moving tide of refugees. At Woodbridge the party stopped at the police station and telephoned to the police headquarters in Westfield to send over cars to assist the homeless refugees to some destination where food and shelter might be provided. To show the force of the explosions that took place, while yet in Woodbridge an explosion occurred which knocked the chimney from the Woodbridge High School, in front of which the men from Westfield were gathered.

The party then proceeded to Perth Amboy, where the full effects of the explosion were seen. At the City Hall, Mayor Evans tendered the Perth Amboy officials the assistance of the town of Westfield, which was gladly accepted, request being made that the Westfield unit of the New Jersey State Militia Reserve come over that night for the purpose of doing guard duty, and that automobiles be provided to help those whose homes were untenable to places of refuge. It was stated also by the Perth Amboy authorities that at about 3 o'clock in the afternoon,

at the rate and direction the fire was proceeding, the TNT magazine containing a large quantity of that explosive would be reached and the explosion was expected to be so severe that the danger therefrom would be beyond estimation. Word to this effect was also telephoned to surrounding towns within a radius of thirty miles, and in New York City the mayor ordered subways closed until the danger was passed. Fortunately the wind changed, and nothing happened, although the suspense was nerve-racking to all except those who were too busy to pay heed.

The Westfield cars that had been telephoned for soon put in an appearance and immediately commenced work of giving refugees a lift to shelter. The mayor's party returned to Westfield about noon, and arrangements were immediately made by Mr. Nicols and his efficient corp of assistants to provide shelter and food for such refugees as might be sent to Westfield for the night. The women also made sandwiches and coffee, which was placed in an automobile; another car was provided by Mr. August T. Danker, one of Westfield's milk dealers, filled with bottles of milk given by him. These two cars and that of Mr. F. C. White, L. M. Pearsall, Herbert C. Pearsall and August Danker proceeded to Perth Amboy. Just outside of Woodbridge the work of distributing the food began to the refugees who were camping in the fields without shelter. The cars proceeded slowly, stopping at each group to render succor, until the city limits were reached, and then what was left of the provisions was taken to the City Hall to be distributed among the soldiers.

About 5 o'clock the Westfield Company, State Militia Reserve, were taken in automobiles to the City Hall at Perth Amboy, where they were assigned to guard duty. The automobiles were then loaded with refugees which were brought to Red Cross headquarters in Westfield. Early the next morning the automobiles were sent from Westfield to bring home its tired guardsmen, but before they left Perth Amboy a request was made to the mayor that Westfield furnish twenty-five cars to report for any work that might arise at the refugees' headquarters in Perth Amboy. It was also asked that the refugees in Westfield be held over until the following day. Sunday evening the State Militia Reserves again returned to Perth Amboy for a second night of guard duty, and were brought home early Monday morning in time to allow the men to attend to their business affairs. Monday being a cold, drizzly day, the authorities in Perth Amboy made the request that the refugees be held in Westfield until noon, and those from South Amboy held until Tuesday. Cars were again furnished for special work at the refugees' headquarters in Perth Amboy.

The dread disease of influenza, which had been ravaging in New England, made its appearance in Perth Amboy at this time and some of the refugees were taken down with it while in Westfield. The epidemic rapidly spread and in Westfield at its height there were about 100 cases, and of those there were approximately twenty-five deaths. One of the great difficulties during the epidemic was owing to the war, the scarcity of doctors and nurses. The hospitals rapidly filled up and at Westfield in October the mayor, Dr. Savoye, president of the Board of Health, and Dr. R. R. Sinclair, one of Westfield's most prominent physicians, met to discuss the situation. An offer had already been made to the mayor of the Children's Home for an emergency hospital, and it was decided at this meeting to immediately open and equip it for such a purpose. The mayor appointed Mrs. Frank W. Smith to have charge of the culi-

nary department, and Miss Cordua, school nurse, to have charge of the nursing. These women were assisted by a devoted band; namely:

Regular Nurses—Day supervisor, Miss Clara Cordua; night supervisor, Mrs. C. S. Norton; Misses Jeanette Perkins, Elsie Phillips, Hilda Platt, Irene Emery, Theresa Maley, Helene Gladwin, Natalie Fairbairn, Myra Jones, Cora Lee Coleman.

Assistant Nurses—Mesdames Frank Southmayd, H. Warne, Catherine Cuninghame, Jennie Cruttenden, Hilda Strong, ——— Berger, Esther Bethune, Julia Stadelc, Celia Dickinson, Dorothy Pearsall, Miss Jane Walker, Mesdame Russell McIntosh.

Mr. Warner took charge of the transportation at night, and Mrs. Sim and Mr. Dietor (of police force), attended to calling for the nurses in the morning, which meant being there at 6.30. Mrs. Oliver took charge of the office, and was there every day.

Too much cannot be said for their self-sacrifice and courage.

After the epidemic subsided the next matter of local interest was the election, when a mayor and several new members of the council were elected to succeed the retiring mayor and councilmen whose terms would expire at the end of the year. The mayor elected was Paul Q. Oliver, former town attorney, and the new councilmen were Messrs. R. S. Whitman, C. H. Reed, Nelson Archabold and Joseph Simpson.

About this time the country was electrified by the news that the Germans had asked for an armistice. Impromptu celebrations and parades were immediately organized, the stores closing for the occasion. Westfield had its parade, followed by a large bonfire on the Washington School campus. Word came, however, that the report of the armistice was false, but no one doubted that the war was at an end, as Germany was already demoralized, and on November 11 the armistice was actually signed, which gave occasion for another general holiday and jollification. After the armistice, matters progressed quietly for the rest of the year.

Thanksgiving Day was made a special occasion in Westfield as throughout the country, to give thanks to God for His mercies through the past year and the ending of the war. Thanksgiving services were held in the Presbyterian church, and another feature of the day was the entertaining by citizens in their homes of wounded soldiers from Colonia Hospital.

The local Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense was indefatigable during the war. Its women were engaged individually in other war work, but as members of this committee assumed additional burdens and quietly, faithfully, unostentatiously, made this organization one of the most effective in the town.

A food card canvass was the first work undertaken by the committee after its formation, at the request of the mayor in July, 1917. The committee with the assistance of volunteer workers obtained 466 signers. A series of free food demonstration lectures were given in the High School auditorium during May and September, 1918. These lecture demonstrations were by home economic experts from the State Agricultural College and treated such subjects as: Sugar substitutes, Victory breads, value and use of milk, dehydrating fruits and vegetables, canning, and the home construction of fireless cookers.

A campaign for child welfare was carried out under the auspices of the committee. Babies were measured, weighed, and carefully examined. A silver cup, presented by the mayor, was awarded the 100 per cent. baby, and prizes given for the best decorated baby carriage and best float in the baby parade in Mindowaskin Park. A drive for student nurses resulted in the enrollment of one. Several other applicants, unfortunately, could not qualify.

The committee was asked to assist in the several Liberty Loan drives and a member was selected as chairman. The total amount raised netted \$167,600. During the second and third loan drives, Mrs. Paul Q. Oliver was appointed to assist the men's committee, and during the fourth and last loan, Mrs. H. W. Roberts. At the request of the Food Administration, reports of the prices of staple articles were sent to Washington each week.

Through this committee, Westfield raised \$314.31 toward the support of the Union County Farm Unit at Summit, and helped the Camp Motor Corps convey the farmerettes to and from the various farms.

The members of the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense were: Mesdames Paul Q. Oliver, chairman; Henrietta W. Roberts, secretary; R. W. Armstrong, M. R. Cobb, C. M. F. Egel, H. W. Evans, F. W. Fiske, H. T. W. Huntting, L. L. Kniffin, W. F. Low, R. L. McIntosh, R. H. Middleditch, Matt Miller, T. A. Pope, H. J. Randall, R. I. Richardson, Hugh Smith, J. H. Whitehead.

Mrs. Paul Q. Oliver, in addition to the chairmanship of the committee as a whole, was chairman of the Land Army Committee. Mrs. H. W. Roberts, as secretary, was chairman of the Publicity Committee, which furnished the local newspapers with many timely articles, and also chairman of the Woman's Liberty Loan Committee during the Fourth and Victory Loan drives. Mrs. C. M. F. Egel was in charge of the student nurse campaign. Mrs. Edward F. Low was chairman of the Food Production and Home Economic Committee; Mrs. R. L. McIntosh helped to arouse interest in the sale of War Savings Stamps. Mrs. R. I. Richardson represented the Mercy Committee, whose work was the equipping of the hospital at Colonia. Mrs. Hugh Smith engineered the child welfare campaign, and Mrs. J. H. Whitehead assembled four-minute women speakers for the various drives.

Gold Star Men of the World War—Here follow the splendid records of those heroic men who made the supreme sacrifice:*

NELSON S. ARCHIBALD, JR.—Was born in Westfield, N. J. He attended the Westfield public schools, and the Plainfield Business School. For a number of years he was a member of the Methodist Sunday school. He enlisted June 11, 1917. At this time he was nineteen years old. He went directly to Fort Slocum, N. Y. On July 22 he was sent to El Paso, Texas, and was placed in the famous First Division of the Regular Army. He was a member of the Fifth Field Heavy Artillery. His Division sailed from Hoboken July 31, and arrived in St. Najaria August 13. This division entered the Lorraine sector and fired the first shot November 16, 1917. Mr. Archibald was in the Tunnerville Sector, December 24 to the 18th of January; in the Toul Sector to April 4, and in the Mountdier Sector to May 4, where he was gassed with mustard gas. On July 17 he was in the Soissons Sector; at Pont-a-Mousson, August 8; Toul Sector September 5, and in the Argonne from October 2 until November 11. He left for Luxemburg, November 22, and on December 14, 1918, crossed the Rhine. The First Division sailed for home August 24, 1919, and arrived in New York on September 4. This division paraded in New York on September 4, and on the 9th in Washington, with General Pershing. At Camp Dix he was taken sick, and died September 26, the day his company was discharged.

PRIVATE GEORGE E. BROWN—Was born in Boonton, and was about thirty years old. He was a machinist's mate in the U. S. Navy, N. R. F. He had been in France but one month, and was stationed at Panilla Naval Air Station, Panilla, France, when he was stricken with pneumonia. He died in France on October 15, and interment was made in a French cemetery.

PRIVATE DOMINICK CARRIOLA—Born in Italy, where his family remained when he started to make his fortune in the wonderland, America. He joined the Italian church on Prospect street soon after his arrival in Westfield. Upon receiving the call to arms from

*By Maj. Leigh M. Pearsall.

the land of his adoption, he made quick response, going to Camp Meade, Maryland, for military training. He had been in camp but six weeks when he was stricken with pneumonia, dying soon after. His body was brought to Westfield, and services were held in his church, Mayor Evans speaking in behalf of the community. His remains, covered by an American flag, were borne to Fairview Cemetery and there buried with military honors, three volleys being fired over his grave by a squad from the militia company, and "taps" being sounded from a bugle.

PRIVATE BERNARD CAUFIELD—Was born in Bound Brook, New Jersey, but came to Westfield at the age of three years, and lived at 533 New York avenue. He was educated in the Westfield public schools, was a member of the Catholic church and the Westfield Fire Department. Four years ago he enlisted in Company K, of Plainfield, 2nd Regiment, National Guard of New Jersey, and when America entered the World War became attached to Company F, 113th Infantry. With his regiment he went to Camp Downey, Anniston, Alabama, and after a considerable time of hard drilling, went to the front in France. Here he gave up his life that humanity might not be under Hun bondage and that his flag might continue to be a bright beacon of hope for the world. With other Supreme Honor names, that of Private Benard Canfield shall never be forgotten by the citizens of Westfield.

SECOND LIEUTENANT COLEMAN T. CLARK—His home was at 336 Mountain avenue. He was born in Yonkers, N. Y., but came to Westfield when he was but one month of age, and received most of his education in Westfield schools, later graduating from Yale. His rank in the French army was equivalent to United States second lieutenant. In March, 1916, he enlisted in the American Ambulance Field Service, and sailed for France, April 30, 1916. He drove the American ambulance one and one-half years in Lorraine, around Verdun and at Pont-a-Mousson. He sailed from Marseilles for Salonica, Greece, and Serbia, and was in campaign around Monister. On returning to France he tried to enter the American army, but was unable to successfully pass the physical examination. He then entered the French army in artillery, passing through the training school with high honors. In February, 1918, he went to the front with his battery of French 75's, having been assigned to the Fifth Battery, 28th Regt. Field Artillery. He was happy in his work and making good France's pledge, "The Hun shall not pass," and even gave his life that the world should remain decent and free. He received the Croix de Guerre for gallantry in ambulance service. On May 28, 1918, he died in France from wounds received in action, which helped to stop the furious German attack of May 27. Lieutenant Clark was a member of the Congregational church of Westfield.

PRIVATE JOHN RAYMOND CLARK—Born in Westfield, twenty years ago, and lived at 408 South Elmer street. He was educated in the Westfield public schools. He took great interest in the World War, and volunteered in Company K, 2nd Regiment, National Guard of New Jersey. After a brief stay in Camp Dix, New Jersey, he went to Camp McClellan, Anniston, Alabama, for weeks of gruelling work and training. He was assigned to Company F, 113th Infantry, and in due time reached France, where he died in the service of the country he loved so well. His memory shall be perpetuated in bronze, that all may remember the name of Raymond John Clark, American patriot. A memorial service was held in the Presbyterian church, of which he was a member.

CAPTAIN STORRS CLARK, JR.—Lived at 336 Mountain avenue. Born September 20, 1890. He went to Camp Dix, N. J., and was assigned to Company G, 311th Infantry, and soon after left for France. He was killed in action near Grand Pré, France, November 1, 1918. At the time of his death he was acting captain and in charge of his company. He was educated in the Westfield schools, also a graduate of Yale. He was a member of the Congregational church of Westfield, where memorial services were held.

PRIVATE HAROLD FREDERICK COWPERTHWAIT—Lived at 240 Kimball avenue. He was born in Westfield, twenty-five years ago. Went to Camp Mills, Mineola, L. I., 65th Regiment, 42nd Division, in Supply Co. 165. He then went to France, and for a time attended the army candidates' school to prepare for commission. He was well known in Westfield, and a member of the Congregational church. In France, he was transferred to a Michigan regiment to go to the front. Was killed 26th October. Buried at Romange.

PRIVATE ERNEST F. DUNHAM—Of the Medical Replacement Unit, No. 24, died of pneumonia on October 2, in France. Private Dunham had been employed in the Westfield Trust Company for several years, and when the call came he enlisted. Memorial services were held in his honor in the Methodist church, of which Private Dunham was a member.

SERGEANT ROBERT C. HANFORD—Was born in Westfield, and lived at 150 Dudley avenue. He was educated in the Westfield public schools, and upon graduation attended Amherst College and graduated with honors. He entered the service of his country,

February 25, 1918, going to Camp Dix, New Jersey. He left late in May for France, arriving early in June. He was billeted in various little French towns for two months, and then with his Company G, of the 311th Infantry, went into action in the Argonne Forest section. He was badly wounded, and on an improvised stretcher of overcoats and rifles was carried, under the care of his close friend, Sergeant Raymond Cherry, also of Westfield, to a dressing station. All possible aid was given, but on October 25 last he "carried on," having given his life for America, Westfield, you and me. Let us always remember the name of Robert C. Hanford, and those of us who knew him tenderly cherish his memory. He was a member of the Congregational church, where most impressive memorial services were held.

LIEUTENANT NATHANIEL HORT—Had been living in Westfield for twenty years. Lieut. Hort was thirty-eight years old. For twelve years he was a member and officer in Company K, National Guard New Jersey, of Plainfield, but for business reasons resigned several years ago. At the time of the Mexican War he reenlisted in Company K as a private, and was later sent to Fort Meyer, Va., where he attended the officers' training school and received his commission as a second lieutenant. From Fort Meyer he was transferred to Camp Lee, Va., where he was commissioned first lieutenant in the 318th Infantry, with which company he sailed for France in May. Lieut. Hort was a man of quiet and kindly disposition, and his friendly and genial manner endeared him to his friends and acquaintances. He was a close student of the progress of the war, with a heartfelt sympathy for devastated Belgium and France, and he entered the war with a feeling of righteous indignation over the horrible atrocities there being enacted. It was the height of his ambition to serve his country in the army of the United State, and he made the supreme sacrifice of his life on the altar of freedom, with his highest ambition realized.

PRIVATE EDWARD HYSLIP—Lived at 867 North avenue. Was born in Westfield, twenty-five years ago. He was educated in the Westfield public schools. On February 25, 1918, he was called to Camp Dix, and placed in Company G, 311th Regiment, and went to France, where he was killed in action. Private Hyslip was a member of the Methodist church of Westfield, where memorial services were held in his honor.

CORPORAL EXEL THOMAS PALSTED—Was twenty-four years old. He enlisted in Company L, 307th Infantry, New York City, October, 1917, and went to Camp Upton. Last April he sailed for France, and on October 13, 1918, made the supreme sacrifice.

PRIVATE WALTER DILTS REESE—Was born in Westfield twenty-three years ago, and lived at 249 Walnut street. He was educated in the Westfield schools, a member of the Presbyterian church, and well liked by all the young folks of the town. He was eager to enter the war and help make the world a safe place to live in. Private Reese joined Company 5, 311th Infantry, and went to Camp Dix, N. J., for training. He died June 10, 1918, and was buried in Fairview Cemetery, where his Grand Army of the Republic father, S. D. Reese, is also buried.

STUART BENTON SAUNDERS—Was born in Brooklyn, but for the past twelve years had been living at 132 North Euclid avenue, Westfield. He went to school here after graduating from the Irving School, at Tarrytown, N. Y. He attended Lehigh University, at South Bethlehem, Pa., where he was a member of the Chi Psi fraternity. He was called into the service in March, and went to the Navy Yard at Bensonhurst. From there he went to the Boston School of Technology for training. Later he was transferred to Bay Shore, L. I., and then to Pensacola, Florida, where he lost his life while assisting in a hydroairplane test over Pensacola bay. Mr. Saunders was a member of the Methodist church.

SERGEANT HENRY CARRINGTON STEVENS—Was twenty years old. He was born in Lynchburg, Va., and had lived with his parents in this town for six years. He was a graduate of the class of 1917 of the Westfield High School, and was a member of the St. Paul's Episcopal Church. Sergeant Stevens went to Camp Greene, Charlotte, N. C., where he was placed in Ambulance Company 33, 4th Division, U. S. A. He sailed on the 20th of last May, and on October 10, 1918, was struck by a shell and died soon afterwards.

CORPORAL RAYMOND SMITH TICE—Born in Westfield, and educated in Westfield public schools, later taking up the stock brokerage business in New York and making good. His home was at 519 Highland avenue. He was intensely patriotic, and when it became evident that "Old Glory" would need patriots to carry her safely through another great strife, he joined Company K, Second Regiment, National Guard New Jersey. Going to Camp Dix, New Jersey, and later to Camp McClellan, Anniston, Alabama, for intensive training, he was assigned to Company H, 113th Infantry, 29th Division, U. S. Army. This division was ordered to France and put into the thick of the fight. Corporal Tice was gassed and suffered from shell shock nine weeks prior to his death, which

was caused by pneumonia. Memorial services were held in the Presbyterian church, of which he was a member, "taps" being sounded as a last mark of respect upon that occasion. His name shall never fade from our Roll of Supreme Honor Men.

PRIVATE MARTIN WALBERG—Born in Sweden, but came to Westfield fourteen years ago, and made his home at 1024 South avenue. He entered the public school here, and rapidly made his way upward in the struggle for knowledge. He became a member of the Baptist church and joined the Boys' Brigade. The outbreak of the war aroused him to the need of thwarting the Hun's desire for world dominion, and though but seventeen years of age he made his way to Canada and joined Company D, 16th Platoon, 8th Battalion, Canadian Expeditionary Forces, going to France soon after from a training camp near Montreal. After safely passing through many trying experiences, Private Walberg went "over the top" for the last time on November 10, 1917, and was caught in a terrific rain of shellfire from the German heavy guns, and killed at the age of 19. His buddy, badly wounded in the same action, stated that Martin was literally buried beneath a deluge of earth. He was the first of Westfield's grand patriots to make the supreme sacrifice. Memorial services were held in the Baptist church, and his name shall be wrought in imperishable bronze that the future citizens of Westfield may also cherish his memory.

Honor Roll of Westfield boys in United States service, 1917:

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Branch of Service.</i>	<i>Rank and Location.</i>
Herbert L. Abrams		
Frank S. Alleger	Navy	U. S. Submarine Chaser 177
Amos F. Allen	Engineer—Engr's Force	U. S. S. Kearsarge
George L. Alpers		
Anthony Joseph Angelo	Navy	U. S. S. Ohio
Lawrence Anthes		
Joseph Appezzato	Engineer—303rd Engrs.	Company C, Camp Dix
Leonard G. Appley		
Douglas Cole Arnold	Chemistry Dept.	Washington, D. C.
Ralph H. Aronson	Ordinance—U. S. Ord. Dept.	1st Lieut., Wash., D. C.
H. G. Atwater		
J. Edward Atkins	Navy—Section Base 8	1st Class Seaman, Tompkinsville, S. I.
Fredk. W. Anthes		
Patsy Agnon		
Henry Armerding		
Wm. Armerding (Bro.)		
Major Thomas Armstrong		
Harold F. Alexander	Aviation—Aviation Corps	1st Lieut., A. E. F.
Fredk. Addis		
Homer G. Agnew		
Harry F. Anderson		
John Bethune		
Wm. H. Bachman	Signal Corps—Res. Signal Corps	Bedloe's Island, New York
Ethelbert Bacon		
Melvin E. Baish	Infantry—311 Infantry	Private—Camp Dix, N. J.
Bernard Wilson Bartlett	Elec. U. S. N.	care P. M., N. Y. C.
Harold C. Baumann	Navy—Signal Corps	
Frank L. Beattys	Infantry—3rd Infantry Co.	2nd Lieut. R. O. T. C., Ft. Meyer, Va.
Clarence Albert Bishop		
Clifford H. Bissell	Ambulance (Not called)	France
Anthony J. Booth, Jr.	Infantry—113th Regt.	Company F, Anniston, Ala.
Carl Borcorselski	Navy	Seaman, U. S. S. Don Juan
Henry Allen Bourne, Jr.	Reserve Corps—Quartermaster Res. Corps (Waiting)	Austria Captain—Pier 1, Hoboken Private
Frank Bowman		
Philip Martin Brady		
Raymond S. Brainerd		
Fredk. C. Brush	Engrs.—3rd Highway Eng.	Camp Meade
Wm. F. Burke		
Robert Orr Burns, Jr.		
Robert J. Byrne		

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Branch of Service.</i>	<i>Rank and Location.</i>
Eliot L. Burr	Artillery—Battery F	Corp., 110 Reg., Camp McClellan
Thos. S. Burr		
Sargent Bush	Infantry—311th Infantry	Co. A, 1st Batt., Camp Dix
Wallace Brush Bush	Artillery—110th Field Art.	Battery B, Anniston, Ala.
Miss Adele Beattys	(Y. M. C. A.)	
Russell Fletcher Briant		
Phil Barriato		
George Bartlett		
Joseph Beck		
Melvin Fred Bennett		
David Borse		
Hans Brynildsen		
Charles C. Burd	Aviation—64th Aero Squad	Kelly Field, San Antonio, Texas
John M. Burd	Wireless Corps, Canadian Army	Sergeant, Rock Cliff Camp
Winifred Barr		
Florence Barr		
Margaret Bracken	Y. M. C. A.	
Charles E. Bussing		
Clarence Brown		
Samuel R. Bailey	Artillery—Coast Artillery	Sergeant—Sandy Hook
Emil R. Brunner	Artillery—111 Mach. Gun Batt.	Co. A, 29th Div., Anniston, Ala.
John J. Brown		
Samuel A. Bellingrath	3rd Supply Train	Camp Wadsworth, Spartansburg, S. C.
George B. Gergkamp, Jr.		Camp Dix
James M. Blake (colored)	Army	Company A, Camp Dix
R. S. Bettes	Infantry—311th Infantry	
I. Townsend Baldwin		
Walter H. Bass		
Arthur Clark		
Benjamin Cirriolla		
Howard D. Clark	Infantry—311th Infantry	Company A, Camp Dix
Wm. Sterling Clark		
William C. Canfield	Infantry	Camp Wadsworth, Spartansburg, S. C.
James Dubois Carberry	(drafted, but not called)	
Benj. C. Carpenter	Navy	
Edward F. Cavanagh		
Raymond Cherry	Cavalry	Lieut., Petersburg, Va.
William Cherry		
Russell B. Chipman		
Amos Clark	Engrs.—11th Railway Eng.	A. E. F.
Carolus Thomas Clark	Transport Driver	Paris, France
Percy H. Clark	Infantry—2nd Reg.	Co. K., Camp McClellan
Douglas Bailey Class	Navy—U. S. Naval Res.	Pelham Bay, N. Y.
T. Sherman Class	Clerical—Secy. to C. Richards	Dept., 1435 K. St., N. W., Wash., D. C.
Howard Cline	Y. M. C. A.	
Charles M. Clotworthy		
Russell G. Clotworthy		Virginia
William Clotworthy		
Alexander R. Cocke		
Charles N. Coddington, Jr.		
Walter Raymond Coddington	Navy—Naval Reserve	Seaman, U. S. S. Dean, 2nd S. P.
Harold Penn Coddington		
Albert L. Collins		
Alan Bruce Conlin	Infantry—5th Infantry	St. Meyer, Va.
George Roy Cook	(Waiting)	
Frank L. Corning		
Louis L. Coudert, Jr.	Engrs.—23rd U. S. Eng.	Sergt., Co. C., Camp Meade

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<i>Name.</i>	<i>Branch of Service.</i>	<i>Rank and Location.</i>
George W. Cravens William Steward Cravens Austin B. Cheshore	Aviation—Lafayette Flying Corps	Escale d'Aviation, Militaire, France
Dewey Collins Chas. W. Conway Frank H. Crehore William W. Crehore	Aviation—Balloon Observ'n	1st Lieut., Co. A., Fort Sill, Okla.
John D. Crehore George Harold Cruttenden Carmello Caspanello John Coley Fredk. W. Coen F. B. Colby Irving H. Crowne Percy A. Cook Ralph H. Collins Clarence R. Carter Clarence Cockley L. R. Clark Raymond R. Chatfield John K. Clark	School of Aeronautics Infantry—113th Infantry	University of Ill. Corporal—Camp McClellan
C. J. Chamberlain Guy M. Callaway William Lindsey Dallas	Navy	Lieut. Lieut. Lieut.
Aaron Blanchard Darby Ernest Davies	Med. Dept., Base Hospital	Sergeant, U. S. Reg., Camp McClellan
Kenneth Davies George Davis Walter A. Dempsey Benj. Harold Dewey Gandenzio Di Cola Lawrence G. Dietz Harold S. Dix Fredk. R. Doerrer Charles Dobbrow, Jr.	Navy Nav. Res. Training	U. S. S. Aramis, Brooklyn Navy Yard Pelham Bay, City Island, N. Y.
Donald Donaldson Ford Douglas Miss Sara E. Davis Robert F. Day T. DeFina J. A. Dennis Stanley Dougherty Perry Doty Mrs. Margaret Spellman DeBoer H. A. Dunham H. B. Day Lawrence Darrah H. B. Daycock Charles J. Ehmling George A. Eldridge, Jr.	Artillery—Mach. Gun Co. Quartermaster Dept. Infantry—Troop D (Waiting) (Waiting) 2nd Batt., 12th Co., Pelham Park Ordnance, U. S. Ord. Dept. Coast Defense, 20th Co. Dietitian	1st Sergt., Camp McClellan Major—Washington, D. C. Camp McClellan 1st Class Seaman, U. S. N. F. Watervliet, N. Y. Ft. Hancock, N. J.
George Armstrong Elliott John C. Elliott William B. Elliott John Monkhouse Embleton Spencer D. Embree Henry H. Eustice John J. Eustice	(Waiting) Q'master Auxiliary, Re-mount Depot (Not called) Corporal—Signal Corps Medical Corps Bureau of Mines Infantry—113th Infantry	A. E. F. City College, N. Y. Lieutenant Washington, D. C. Camp McClellan

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Branch of Service.</i>	<i>Rank and Location.</i>
Thomas Eustice	(Not called)	
Clifford C. Ewing		
Albert Essig	Army—113th Infantry	Co. K., Camp McClellan
Millard W. Ewing		
Robert Eller		
Joseph Evers		
C. B. Ellis		
Geoffrey C. Ettlesen		
F. Essig		
John Stafford Ferguson	Signal Corps, 303rd Field Sig. Batt.	Co. B., Camp Dix
Arthur R. Fink	Engr.—103rd Eng. Camp	Corporal, Camp Hancock
Hiram L. Fink, Jr.	Infantry—311th Infantry	Co. A, Camp Dix, N. J.
William C. Foster	Aviation—Army Aviation	
Homer M. French		
George Frickman	Navy	
Werner Frickman	Infantry—113th Infantry	Camp McClellan
Charles A. Froehlick	Navy	1st Class Petty Off., U. S. S. New York
Jacob Fleming		
Richard Fleming		
Dorothy Francis	Red Cross	
Charles E. Finken		
John C. Frey		
A. Gugliotten		
Andrew B. Galatian		
Louis Ganzel		
John F. Geary	Engrs.—11th Engrs.	Sergeant, Co. D, A. E. F.
Daniel Gilmartin	Navy	Yale Boat Club Hdqrs.
George V. Gilmore		New Haven, Conn.
Myrton E. Glover	(Enlisted, but not in service)	Sgt. Co. K, 2nd Infantry
William B. Goldey	Navy—Naval Res.	2nd Seaman
Russel C. Goltra	Signal Corps—2nd Balloon Squad	Priv. Est Class, Ft. Omaha, Neb.
Russell Gomes	Aviation	Aero Squad, Princeton, N. J.
Benj. Franklin Gordon (colored)		Camp Dix
William Addison Gordon		Camp Dix
C. C. Gordon	Ordinance Dept.	Captain, Washington, D. C.
Warren Gargon		
Speaker Garnett (colored)		
Robert F. Gill	E. R. O. T. C.	Camp American, University Washington
Martin Gothberg		
William Gilmartin		
Charles Gordon		
Henry R. Gaines		
Frank Mapes Ham	Infantry	1st Lieut.
Stephen L. Ham		
Albert Hann, Jr.	Infantry—113th Infantry	Co. F, Anniston, Ala.
Kenneth R. Hare		Washington, D. C.
Ernest Harper		
Dr. Wilbur T. Harkrader	Pharmacist	
Albert Edward Haste	Engineers—117th Engrs.	Camp Mills
Norman Charles Haste		Camp Dix
Albert J. Hastings	First Squadron	Troop D, Anniston, Ala.
Howard L. Hastings		
George Foster Herben	Enlisted Med. Res. Corps	Cornell
Rev. Stephen J. Herben	Red Cross	Captain
Earl G. Himmelberger	Q'master Res. Infantry	Camp Merrit, Tenafly, N. J.
Robert M. Hinchman		
Robert Fredk. Hohenstein	(Not called)	
E. A. Henderson		
William D. Hoppock	1 Med. Base Hosp. 33	Albany, N. Y

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Branch of Service.</i>	<i>Rank and Location.</i>
Donald Mercer Hutson	Infantry—104 Engrs.	Mechanic Co. F, Trenton
Eyare M. Hutson	Cavalry—18th Cavalry	Batt. C, Camp Shelby, Hattiesburg, Miss.
Stephen J. Herben, Jr.	Hospital—A. E. F.	Base Hos. Unit 8, Paris, France
G. Roland Hartman		
Norman L. Hall	Medical Corps	Anniston, Ala.
Leigh A. Hervey	Navy	U. S. S. Powhattan
Herbert Harris		
Lionel A. Howard	Med. Dept., W. Reed Gen. Hospital	90 Property Of., Washington, D. C.
Eleita Harrison	Red Cross	
Rae Harison	Red Cross	
Francis W. Hoag		
William F. Hoag		
Frank Isoldo		
Michael Iannaccone		
Wm. I'Anson	Infantry—5th Reg.	Priv. 15th Co., U. S. M. C.
William Reese Jeannot	Aviation—107 Aero Squad	Field E. C'p. Mills, Mineola, L. I.
Earl Jinushi	Coast Defense—4th Co.	Priv. 1st Class, Fort Hamilton
Conrad Johnson		
Claude J. Jones		
William C. Johnson	(Waiting)	
William R. Judson		
Leslie M. Johnson		
Philip S. Keeler	Navy	Newport, R. I.
William F. Kennedy		
George Keppler	Infantry—113th Inf.	Private—Camp McClellan
Philip B. Keyes		
Martin N. Kiederling, Jr.		
Lewis A. Kniffin	Q. M. Dept.—2nd Lieut.	2905 Walnut St., Phila.
John H. Koehlein		
Emil S. Koehler		
Howard L. Ketcham		
William Kelly	Navy	Seaman—U. S. S. Oregon
John Kates		
F. C. Kukuch		
John Kates		
Dr. George S. Laird		Lieut.
W. Morton Lambert		
Dorothy Lambert	Red Cross	
Raymond U. La Pia	Infantry—Co. F, 113th Inf.	Private—Anniston, Ala.
August D. Laurent, Jr.		
Ferdinand Laurent		
Barney Lantz		
George Harold Leggett	(Not called)	
Domenick Lemorgia		
Gordon Philo Losee	Hospital—Field Base Hos.	Private—Camp Dix
Joseph Leffler	(Waiting)	
Clarence W. Lightfoot	Artillery—Field Artillery	1st Lieut., Fort Meyer
Percy M. Lambert		
Miss Elizabeth Laird	Red Cross	
Albert A. Lane		
Henry S. Loomis	Aviation Corps	
Ray E. Mayham		
Edward F. McMahon	Inf.—311th Inf.	Co. A—Camp Dix
James Vernon Mann	Inf.—2nd Regt.	Co. F, Trenton, N. J.
Albert Roland Manner, Jr.		
Arthur J. Manner		
George C. Manner		
Leon Marengi	First Squadron	Troop D, Anniston, Ala.
Gibbons H. Markley	Inf.—311th Inf.	Acting Corp., Co. A, Camp Dix

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Branch of Service.</i>	<i>Rank and Location.</i>
Roy F. Marsh	Sig. Corps—1st Dept. Batt.	69th Regt., New York
Wesley Charles Martin	(Not called)	
Ellis H. Martin		
Harry Wallace Martin	Navy Res. Sec. Base 6	Bath Beach, Brooklyn
Ralph E. Martin		
Joseph A. Mason	Navy—U. S. Naval Res.	West Sayville, L. I.
Francis S. McAllister	2nd Telegraph Batt.	Little Silver, N. J.
John Mayr	Inf.—311th Inf.	Priv., Co. A, Camp Dix
William Allen McClintock		U. S. Weather Bureau, Atlantic City, N. J.
George C. McClintock	Signal Corps	Sergeant, City College, New York
Haskell MacCowan		
Miss Ella McGarrah		
Allen R. McGuire	Radio Battalion—69th Reg.	New York
Harold Engley MacMillan	Navy—1st Class Seaman	U. S. S. Josephine, Seal Patrol 913
Earle Robertson MacMillan		
Horatio Miller	Sig. Corps, 303d Fld. Sig. Batt.	Corp. Co. C, Camp Dix
Raymond Albert Miller	Batt. F, 110th Reg., Heavy Field Art.	Anniston, Ala.
Cyrus W. Moffett		
Dr. Edith T. Morehouse	Red Cross	France
Frank B. Morgan		
Harold Edward Morgan		
Alfred W. Murphy		
Francis W. Mastin	Signal Corps	Capt. Co. D, 2nd Tel. Batt., A. E. F.
Eldon Judson Mereness		
Moore	Y. M. C. A.	
Russell E. Markert		
Alphonso Marniello		
Benj. Marniello		
Robert Arthur Martell	(Waiting)	
A. J. Mattox		
Robert J. McCollum	Navy	Petty Officer, U. S. S. DeKalb
A. D. Mowery		
Francis A. Middleditch		
Eric Moore		
Edward F. Menerth	Inf.—2nd Regt., New Jersey Inf.	Co. F, Trenton, N. J.
John Murphy		
Kenneth B. Miller		
Michael Mastrian		
Henry C. Nestor		
Joseph Nobile		
Joseph Negrie		
Henry E. North		Lieut., Fort Greene, N. C.
Adam Nuernberger		
George Newbeck		
Eybind Narloff		
Herman E. Naething		
Albert Gordon Oldford		
Miss Evelyn W. Oliver	Hospital, Und'head Hos.	Am. Charge Pershing's Troops Army Hos. 2
Lester Opdyke	Navy—Naval Res.	U. S. N. R., Pelham Park, N. Y.
George W. Osborn	Inf.—2nd Reg., N. J.	Supply Sgt. Co. K, Trenton, N. J.
Thos. O'Connor		
John O'Connor		
Joseph O'Connors		
Harry S. Parker	Infantry	Co. A, 311th Inf., Camp Dix

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<i>Name.</i>	<i>Branch of Service.</i>	<i>Rank and Location.</i>
Stanley Patrick		
Ferris R. Pearsall		
Francisco Pendolino		
Edward R. Perkins		Camp Jackson, Columbia, S. C.
Robert E. Perry, Jr.	Forestry Engineer	10th Reg., A. E. F., France
Allen F. Pierce		
Raymond Nelson Poole	Sig. Corps, 1st Depot Batt.	69th Reg. Armory, N. Y.
Harry Elwood Pope	(Not called)	
Herbert Pope		
Lawrence Powers, Jr.		
Edward Hasbrouck Proudfit	Navy—Q'masters Dept.	
Miss Frances Peirce		
Hullett S. Perrine		
Kenneth E. Pote	Ambulance, France (driver)	T. M. 526 Peloton C Autos. Paris
Frank Pendolino		
Leigh M. Pearsall		
Chester B. Pearsall	Aviation	Lieut.
Edward J. Parry		
Elved Parry		
Idris Parry		
John Platt, Jr.	Ambulance—(driver)	S. S. U 16, Con. Au. Par B. C. M., Paris
Howard Quipp	Infantry—Co. F	113th Inf., Camp McClellan
Leo S. Rickey		
Robert M. Riley		
Harold Ray		
Wallace Randolph Reed	Infantry—Co. I	113th U. S. Inf., Anniston, Ala.
Charles Elwood Reese		
Stanley H. Reese	Cavalry—Private	Hdqrs. Troop, Camp Dix
Ralph T. Reeve		
Louis F. Robinson		
R. D. Robinson		
Chas. H. Robinson	Y. M. C. A.	
Wm. Rochford	Navy	U. S. S. Vermont
Chas. Selven Ross	Artillery—Sergeant	350 Field Artillery, Camp Dix
Wm. A. Ross	Engrs.—Capt. Co. A	102 U. S. Engrs., Camp Wadsworth
Raymond Rothrock		
G. R. Ruckert		
Harris D. Rush	Field Artillery (Officer)	Capt. Off. Tr'g Camp, Ft. Meyer
Aubrey G. Russell	Aviation—Private	7 Rue Francois 1 er, Paris, France
John Edward Ryan		
Reginald B. Ralli	Cavalry—2nd Lieut.	Camp Lee, Petersburg, Va.
Nathaniel Roadis	(Not called)	
Kenneth D. Randolph		
George W. Reed		
Frank Sterphone		
James Simone		
Norman L. Smith	Engrs., Co. B, 102 Engrs.	Corporal, Camp Whitney, S. C.
Charles Conrad Steinbrecker	Infantry	Co. A, 311th Inf., Camp Dix
Harold R. Stiles		
Joseph LeRoy Somers		
Andrew L. Smith		
William W. Stallworthy	Co. C, 1st Depot Batt.	1st C. O. R. Exh'n Grounds, Toronto
Frank Savoye		
Walter Savoye		
W. John Savoye		

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Branch of Service.</i>	<i>Rank and Location.</i>
Herbert B. Smith	Navy	
Harold C. Smith		
Lewis H. Smith	Navy	
Walter N. Saitta		Co. F, 2nd Reg.
Robert J. Sargent		
Walter M. Sampson		
Dr. E. E. Saunders	Dental Reserve	1st Lieut.
Herman J. Schierle	Co. A, 29th Engrs.	National Army
John H. Schierle		
Paul Schoen		
Arthur Langdon Schmitt	Infantry	Co. A, 311th Inf., Camp Dix
Leonard J. Sanders		
William James Schmitt		
George Ira Schroepe	(Not called)	
Walter Schweinfurth	Navy—Petty Officer	U. S. N., U. S. Annapolis, Md.
D. Wayne Seaman		
Roy F. Shrope		
Charles H. Sisserson	Navy—1st Class Seaman	U. S. Aloha, P. M. N. Y. C.
Edward B. Sisserson	Navy—1st Class Seaman	U. S. N.—S. P. 247, Tompkinsville, S. I.
Dr. W. W. Sisserson	Hospital Corps	1st Lieut.
Earl D. Skimmer		Camp Dix
Simeon H. Smith, Jr.		
Gouverneur Smyth	Private	Independent A. Field Service
Douglas Smyth		
Henry M. Snevily	Officers Res. Corps	1st Lieut., Ft. Meyer Officers' Res. Corps
Robert S. Snevily	Officers Res. Corps	1st Lieut., Camp Meade
Dimitrios Soppas	Infantry	Co. A, 311th Inf., Camp Dix
Stanley S. Sortor		
George C. Souders		
Harry Stahlberg	Navy—Seaman	U. S. S. Adams, Tompkinsville, S. I.
A. R. Stewart (colored)		
Kenneth Stern		Council Nat. Def., Washington, D. C.
Joseph Edward Stocker	Navy—Carpenter	U. S. S. South Carolina, care P. M., N. Y.
Charles W. Smith		
Stephen Seabron		
Charles C. Shroppe		
Frederick Schriver		
W. S. Schaefer		
Norman L. Stevens	Navy	Coxwain U. S. Nav. Res.
Lewis J. Smith		
Irwin Wells Steans		
L. D. Sola		
G. C. Sola		
Charles F. Taylor, Jr.		
Harrison L. Taylor	Officers' Train. Camp	3rd Field Artillery, Fort Meyer
Walter Emmet Teets		
Charles E. Tice		
George L. Todd, Jr.	Inf.—Co. H, 113th Inf.	Corp., Camp McClellan
Frederick Brown Toms	Inf.—Co. A, 311th Inf.	Private, Camp Dix
Harry Stuart Toms	Co. A, 311th Inf.	Camp Dix
Elwood E. Totten		
Harold Crosby Townley	Radio School	Naval Training Camp
Frank M. Traynor		
Paul Traynor		
Henry Cooke Tremaine	Ambulance Driver, Priv. U. France	
Harold Victor Trevenen	S. Ambu.	

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<i>Name.</i>	<i>Branch of Service.</i>	<i>Rank and Location.</i>
Jay Trimble	Aviation	1st Lieut. Sig. Corps
Josiah T. Tubby		Camp Dix
Earl Thompson		Artists Battalion of Rifles,
James F. Todd		London
William A. Trenchard	(Not called)	
Roy Tunstall		
Oscar Tolson		
John W. Taylor, Jr.		
Antonio Todisco		
William P. Taylor		
Frederick Wesley Urban	Motor Supply Train 402	Sergt. Casual Camp, Fort Jay, N. Y.
Wilbur Martin Van Doren	47th Co., U. S. M. C.	Paris Island, S. C.
Harold Irving Van Doren		
Claude Van Wagner		
Edward Rush Valentine		
Joseh Venezia		
Joseph F. Wall		
William E. Walsh	Navy	Nav. Res., Newport, R. I.
Gerome Moore Watters	Aviation—Royal Flying Corps	Lieut., Camp Borden, Can.
Hilary Watts		
Ruskin Watts	Aviation	
George M. Wells	113th Infantry	Camp McClellan, Co. K, 2nd Regt.
M. G. B. Whelpley	Ambulance—2nd M. U.	
Theodore H. Wichern		
Clement Baldwin Wilcox		
Ernest W. Wilcox		
Kenneth Osborn Wilcox	Munition Driver, Private T. M. U.	397 Convois autos 2 me Peloton, Paris, Par B. C. M.
Roger Tryon Wilcox		
Stanley N. Williams	(Not called)	
Edward W. Wittke	Signal Corps, 318 Fld. Batt. Res.	Camp Jackson, Columbia, S. C.
Walter William Wittke	Navy	
Robert Donald Worth	Ordnance Base	
Gordon B. Woodruff		
Robert Woodruff, Jr.		
Charles Wendlandt		
William Wells		
Arthur Wild		
Charles H. Wood		
Irving K. Wolfe	Engrs.—502nd Engrs. (Not called)	Private, Camp Merritt
	Cavalry—1st N. Y. Cavalry	Priv., Troop E, Spartans-burg, S. C.
Mildred Wetmore	Navy	
Howard G. Wright		Lieut.
Herman T. Weise, Jr.		
Alfred H. Welch		1st Class Seaman, Naval Reserve
W. S. West	Inf., Co. A, 311th Inf.	
George W. Young		
Angelo Yannuzzi		Fort Jay, Governor's Island
Frank Yannuzzi		Private, Camp Dix
Theodore P. Young		

Throughout the war period a continuously vigorous campaign of information and stimulation was carried on by a group of six four-minute speakers. Speeches were made at practically every public gathering, during drafts, drives, and all activities in connection with the war. In churches, in moving picture theaters, at social and fraternal gatherings, at entertainments, in factories and on the street corners, brief, forceful

and fiery appeals were made. This work was under the able leadership of Leo J. Burns. He was assisted by William H. Orr, H. T. W. Hunting, Rev. E. J. Holden, Howard Clive, George Hayes and Charles A. Philhower.

CHRONOLOGY.

Land discovered by John Coleman, a Dutch adventurer, 1609.

Fur trading with East India Company, 1610-1630.

Expedition against Indians on the Raritan, 1640.

Dutch purchase by Augustus Harman, 1651.

First General Assembly of New Jersey at Elizabeth Town, 1668.

Indian Purchase from Chief Mattano by Governor Nicolls, Oct. 28, 1684.

Purchase from Indian kings Mindowaskin, Seweckronek, Canudus and Wewonapee, October 30, 1684.

Westfield became a distinct settlement, 1720.

Presbyterian Log Church vacated for new building, 1735.

First school on Coe farm, south of East Broad street, opposite Presbyterian church, about 1750.

Irregular stages from Westfield to Elizabethport prior to 1750.

Earliest record of Westfield Inn, Proprietor Azariah Clark, 1794.

Westfield township set apart, 1794.

First postmaster by government, 1805.

Steamboat from Elizabeth Town to New York, 1813.

Practice of keeping slaves abandoned about 1827.

Elizabeth Town and Somerville Railroad chartered, 1831.

Elizabeth Town and Somerville Railroad carried passengers, 1838.

Population 1,150 in 1840.

Methodist church organized, 1850.

Union county established, 1857.

Baptist church organized, 1866.

St. Paul's Episcopal Church organized, 1867.

Schools—Frame school house built near Old Cemetery about 1790; Brick Academy on southeasterly side of cemetery, 1817; Prospect school replaced Brick Academy, 1869; Lincoln school, 1890; Washington, 1900; McKinley,

1908; Grant, 1912; High School, 1916.

Roman Catholic church organized, 1872.

Every Saturday Book Club, 1874.

Fire Department, 1876.

Methodist Episcopal Zion church, now Baptist church, 1879.

First newspaper, "Westfield Monitor," 1880.

Congregational church organized, 1880.

"Union County Standard," 1885.

Building and Loan Association, 1888.

"Westfield Leader," 1890.

Children's Country Home organized, 1891.

Great Fire, 1892.

Electric lights, 1893.

Westfield Trust Company organized as First National Bank, 1893.

Water supply for town, 1894.

Centennial celebration, January 27, 1894.

Sewer system, 1895.

Trolley, 1898.

Town of Westfield incorporated, 1903.

Library, 1906.

Peoples' Bank & Trust Company, organized as the Peoples' National Bank, 1907.

National Bank of Westfield, 1912.

Boys left for great World War, April-October, 1917.

Mindowaskin Park opened, June 2, 1918.

Morgan explosion, October 4, 1918.

Plaza opened to the public, June 26, 1919.

Welcome Home celebration, October 12, 1919.

200th Anniversary celebration with pageant, October 12, 1920.

New Lincoln school, March, 1922.

Baptist church, May, 1922.

Catholic church, 1922.

Peoples' Bank and Trust Company, new building, 1922.

Play house, corner Broad street and Central avenue, 1922.



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